

St. John, Tuesday, Nov. 29, 1853.

The news received by the late English Mail...

DECK LOADS.—The Honorable Board of Customs...

FATAL CASUALTY.—On the 4th instant, Mr. E. Moore...

At a public meeting held in the Institute on the 19th inst...

THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.—The Liverpool Standard...

At the closing of the Industrial Exhibition in Dublin...

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCH.—The telegraphic facilities...

EMIGRATION.—The population of Ireland is decreasing...

Glasgow is to be supplied with water from Loch Katrine...

CHOLERA.—It does not increase, but its presence seems...

THE GREAT REPUBLIC.—This new clipper ship cleared...

The New York Courier gives the following gratifying...

A statement appeared in a morning paper yesterday...

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.—The steamship Canada from Liverpool...

The Washington left Southampton on the 9th instant...

The Lord Mayor's banquet on the 9th was attended...

A private account of this battle, says that Vienna...

The Son of Abbas Pacha is named Minister of War...

A despatch from Vienna on the evening of the 10th...

The overland mail is telegraphed with news of vital importance...

On Monday evening, after a lingering illness of nine months...

On the 19th inst., Mary Annand, youngest daughter of Mr. William...

On the 19th inst., in this city, David, second son of Mr. Thomas...

On Tuesday morning, the 23rd inst., after a lingering illness...

On Friday, of Scarlet fever, John Coles, youngest son of Mr. A. Sime...

On Saturday morning, after a short but severe illness, John Henry...

On Sunday evening, after a short illness, Mrs. Ann Hamer...

On Sunday, after a short illness, James Alexander, youngest son...

On Tuesday evening, at the residence of Mr. J. T. Hunt...

On Wednesday morning, aged 13 years and 3 months, Miss daughter...

On Thursday morning, aged 17 months, the infant daughter of...

had not to pay a dollar. Importers fairly expect...

DISCOVERY OF A NEW PLANET.—Mr. J. R. Hind, of Williamstown...

THE MONTREAL MECHANICS' INSANITY is going to build a handsome Hall...

OLE BELL'S COLONY.—L. E. Balkley, Mr. Bull's brother...

It appears that in the summer of 1853, John P. Cowan...

Mr. Bull immediately expended a large sum of money in procuring...

There are rumours of several other movements along the Danube...

FIRST BATTLE IN ASIA.—THE RUSSIANS DEFEATED. Lebanon is disturbed...

Private accounts of this battle state that before the crossing...

There are rumours of several other movements along the Danube...

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knowledge its wrong doings, and would decide on according to our just demands...

VIENNA, Nov. 10th, evening. The following are the conditions insisted on by Omar Pacha...

FRANCE.—The trial of the conspirators of the Opera Comique...

PARIS, 11th, evening. According to the latest accounts from Constantinople...

It is freely reported that 25,000 French troops will be sent to Turkey...

LITERATURE. I. "A HISTORY OF ENGLAND from the first invasion by the Romans..."

II. "THE FARMER'S ALMANAC, for the year 1854; calculated for the New England States..."

III. "THE FARMER'S ALMANAC, for the year 1854; calculated for the New England States..."

IV. "THE FARMER'S ALMANAC, for the year 1854; calculated for the New England States..."

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XXVII. "THE FARMER'S ALMANAC, for the year 1854; calculated for the New England States..."

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YORK AND CARLETON MEETING OF THE COMPANY...

VALUABLE FIRE INSURANCE...

THE LONDON CITY BANKING...

GRAND LIVERY...

WINDS OF ALL SIZES...

JOHN W. L. FURNISH...

SHEFFIELD ROBINSON & CO...

C. R. BILL, City, New York...

S. P. OSBORN, IMPORTERS AND STONE...

FOR AUSTRALIA, Melbourne and Port Phillip...

LADIES' CLOTH, BOOTS, &c. BRUNSWICK SHOE STORE...

SELECT BOARD FOR YOU CONDUCTED...

THE COURSE OF THE CONTINUED...

HONEY SOAP, Just received...

100 QUINTALS TABLE COD FISH...

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PHILOSOPHY.
Philosophy has been defined to be the sum total of systematic human knowledge; reflection in a vast form; the complete development of thought; the true and perfect knowledge of things; in a word, philosophy is the understanding and the explanation of all things; "it is the sovereign science, made to govern all others, because it is that which knows why each thing is done." It is the exposition of science; it does for science what hermetism does for language.

The field or empire of philosophy is immense; in fact, it is universal. It is coextensive with the field of human knowledge. As it is the province of geology to consider the nature and formation of the various strata which compose the whole globe, from the surface to the centre, so it is the part of philosophy to investigate and explain the whole universe of thought. Religion has its philosophy, poetry has its philosophy, and there is the philosophy of history. There is no branch of human knowledge which is not embraced in the empire of philosophy. Its relations with the other departments of knowledge are intimate; they supply the materials with which it works.

Looking at it then in this extended view, the history of philosophy becomes an interesting one. It takes us back to a period when man was placed upon the earth, ignorant of his own nature, and without experience to guide him. It shows us that as soon as he began to reflect upon the phenomena of nature, and the laws which governed his own being, philosophy was born. It then leads us through the mazes of forgotten centuries, and we see the birth of science after science, the development after development of thought; we see how the light of philosophy gradually spread its rays over the world, until we arrive at our own time, when its lamp is burning with still greater brilliancy.

Philosophy may be divided into three great departments—Metaphysics, Physics, and Ethics. The first treats of mind, as distinct from matter. The second comprises all investigations concerning natural objects. The third looks at human actions in the light of duty.

Natural philosophy is a comparatively late date. The ancients, it is true, were acquainted with some of the laws which govern the material universe, but of the science as it now is, they may be said to have been ignorant.

Ethics, as a branch of human inquiry, has always had an existence, and every philosopher had his own system of morals; but without the light of revelation, their speculations were vague.

The word Metaphysics, in its absolute sense, covers a large ground, but we shall take it here in its limited meaning; that is, to denote inquiries concerning the human mind. The Chaldeans, the Brahmans of India, and the Egyptians, all claimed to be the people among whom the philosophy which afterwards spread over the whole world originated. However this may be, it is certain that the Egyptians were of great antiquity, and that philosophy received an early development among them. The Greeks ascribed their knowledge to them; and we are told by Herodotus, a Grecian historian that the Egyptians were the first to broach the ideas of the pre-existence, immortality, and transmigration of the soul.

Philosophy emigrated from Egypt into Greece. Here, what had hitherto been a commingled mass of religious mysteries, superstitions, and unexplained philosophic speculation, was soon separated from the gross which had so long encumbered it, and philosophy was reduced to a system. The sixth century before Christ gave birth to Thales and Pythagoras. To them is to be ascribed not only the Grecian, but also the philosophy which obtained in Europe until the time of Bacon.

The term Philosopher was first used by the Pythagoreans. Thales was the founder of the Ionic school. Pythagoras was the leader of the Ionic school. Pythagoras were afterwards divided into numerous sects; but they all sprang from these two schools. Of these various sects we may mention the Socratic, founded by Socrates, whose system of morals was probably the most perfect of all the ancients, and who, perhaps, had access to the writings of the prophets; the Megarian, of which Euclid was the leader, the Academic, instituted by Plato, who occupies an important place in the annals of philosophic investigation; the Peripatetic, whose founder was Aristotle, another eminent philosopher; the Cynic, to which Diogenes belonged; the Stoic, and the Epicurean.

The great characteristic point in the Greek philosophy was the classification of all things under ten heads, called categories. These categories, they said, comprehended every science and every subject of thought. They were—Substance, Quality, Quantity, Relation, Action, Passion, When, Where, Situation, and Clothing.

This system of philosophy spread over the whole world, and prevailed through the Scholastic Age. During the revival of letters, the spirit of investigation after truth seemed to be simultaneously awakened throughout Europe. The beginning of the seventeenth century was the era of the fathers of modern philosophy.

Ever since the days of Plato and Aristotle, there have been two distinct modes of philosophizing—the empirical, and the metaphysical or rational. Aristotle was the author of the empirical, and Plato of the metaphysical.

The former taught that man is born without knowledge, and that whatever knowledge he does obtain is from the external world, through the medium of the senses. The latter class confessed that we acquire knowledge from without, but said that the knowledge thus obtained is only the acquisition of the understanding, by means of sensation and experience; and that there is a higher faculty of the mind, called Reason, which is able to obtain knowledge by intuition, and by its own operations. They also said that this knowledge is more certain and universal than the other. Some of this school went even farther, and maintained that the human mind has certain connate or innate ideas, and that these are to be regarded as the first principles of knowledge.

The difference between these two schools may be illustrated by the mathematical proposition, that the asymptote of an hyperbole, the farther it is produced, approaches nearer the curve, but will never actually meet it. By demonstration directed to Reason, we are so convinced of this as to have no doubt; but by the empirical or experimental method, we could never arrive at such a knowledge.

We have here told what philosophy is; we have shown what is its empire, and what are its relations to the other departments of knowledge. We have taken a cursory view of its origin and development, tracing its course to the time of Lord Bacon.

A Farm Home.
HON. HORACE GREELEY delivered the address at the Indiana State Fair, a short time since. It was able and suggestive. He concludes as follows:

"As for me, long tossed on the stormiest waves of doubtful conflict and arduous endeavor, I have begun to feel, since the shades of forty years fell upon me, the weary, shuddering voyager's longing for land, the wanderer's yearning for the hamlet, where in childhood he nestled by his mother's knee, and was soothed to sleep on her breast. The sober down-hill of life dispels many illusions, while it develops or strengthens within us the attachment, perhaps long smothered or overlaid, for that dear hut, or home. And so I, in the sober afternoon of life, when our sun, if not high, is still warm, have bought me a few acres of land in the broad, stilly country, and, bearing thither my household treasures, have resolved to steal from the city's labors and anxieties at least one day in each week, wherein to revive as a farmer the memories of my childhood's humble home, and already realize that the experiment cannot cost as much as it is worth; already I find, in that day's quiet, antidote and a solace for the feverish, restless cares of the days which environ it; already my brook murmurs a soothing, even song to my burning, throbbing brain, and my trees, gently stirred by the fresh breezes, whisper to my spirit something of their own quiet strength and patient trust in God. And thus do I faintly realize, but for a brief and fitting day, the serene joy which shall irradiate the former vocation when a fuller and truer education shall have refined and chastened his animal cravings, and when science shall have endowed him with her treasures, redeeming labor from drudgery, quadrupling its efficiency, and crowning with beauty and plenty our bounteous, beneficent earth."

Heading Cabbages in the Winter.
A friend and correspondent complains of us, that his cabbages do not manifest any disposition to form close and compact heads; and enquires what he shall do with them.

We would advise him to let them stand the usual time, and if they are not sufficiently formed then, to give them a chance to head during the winter, by adopting the following plan:—

Dig a trench on the side of a hill, say a foot wide and two deep. Let it slope down hill sufficiently to drain off any water that may chance to find its way in.
Put a layer of straw on the bottom. Lay the cabbages up by the roots, close the leaves together, and place them in the trench, head down and roots up. Place some straw between them and the sides of the trench. Then take a couple of boards and set them over the trench so as to form a roof, and cover the whole over with earth. In this way we have caused cabbages to form good heads during the winter, and take them out for use in the spring; by putting them down roots up, you prevent any dirt from getting in among the leaves. If the water gets in and stands among them, they will get in danger of rotting.—*Maine Farmer.*

Sowing Garden Seeds in Autumn.
The practice of sowing the seeds of hardy vegetables for early spring use, at such a time of the year that they shall make considerable growth before winter, has been practised with great success by some gardeners, particularly for lettuce, early cabbages, spinach, &c.

Much of the success of some these vegetables consists in getting sufficiently good and vigorous growth before winter. But it often happens that the soil is suffering from the severe autumn droughts at the best time for sowing. J. Towers, a skillful English gardener, pursues the following method, which, if found useful in that humid climate, would doubtless be of much advantage under our parching sun. He first thoroughly soaks with a fine rose watering pot the entire space to be seeded; this is done at sunset, and the surface covered with mats all night, and until late the next afternoon, when the watering and covering is again repeated, and so on for three successive days. By this time the soil is brought to a fine, friable, quite moist condition, when the drills are drawn, a watering given along each, the seed then sown and covered with the screened earth. Every good seed will grow without failure, and with no appearance of unevenness so common with dry weather sowing. Superficial watering, as is commonly practised at this season, is perfectly futile, soaking the seed merely will be of little use.

FEMALE SOCIETY.—No society is more profitable, because none is more refining than that of a refined and sensible woman. God enshrined peculiar goodness in the form of woman, that her beauty might win, her gentle voice invite, and the desire of her favor persuade men's soul to leave the path of sinful strife for the ways of pleasantness and peace. But when woman falls from her blessed eminence and sinks the guardian and the cherisher of pure and rational enjoyments into the vain coquette and flitting idolater of fashion, she is unworthy of an honorable man's admiration. Beauty is then but at best—
"A pretty plaything;
Dear deceit!"

We honor the chivalrous deference which is paid in our land to woman. It proves that our men know how to respect virtue and pure affection, and that our women are worthy of such respect. Yet woman should be something more than mere woman to win us to her society. To our companions they should be fitted to be our friends; to rule our hearts they should be deserving the approbation of our minds. There are many such, and that there are no more, is rather the fault of our sex than their own; and despite all the unmanly scandals that have been thrown upon them, in prose and verse, they would rather share in the rational conversation of men of sense, than listen to the silly compliments of fools; and a man dishonours them as well as disgraces himself, when he seeks their circle for idle pastimes, and not the improvement of his mind and the elevation of his heart.

ADAMS' HARDWARE STORE.
SAWS, FILES, &c.
Received per "Middleton," "Perseverance," &c.—
130 G LANG SAWS, (Hoole, S tanifort Co's);
60 Gang SAWS, (Hoole & Co's);
60 Cross Cut SAWS; 12 Pit SAWS;
200 dozen Mill FILES, "Vickers" and others;
130 do. Pit, Blacksmith, and Cross Cut Saw FILES;
180 do. KNIVES, one, two and three Blade Pocket.
March 15, 1853. W. H. ADAMS.

LIST OF LETTERS
Remaining in the General Post Office,
St. John, November 20, 1853.

Allen, Capt. G.
Allison, Mrs.
Armstrong, Capt. G.
Barbour, Miss E.
Bartholomew, Esq. L.
Blanchard, P.
Bradley, Daniel
Brent, William
Bessing, H.
Brown, Miss Lucy
Brown, Z. B.
Bohea, Isabella
Burke, Miss J.
Bunnell, Benj. C.
Canada, John
Cahill, Thomas
Crawford, Robert
Crawford, Miss Abby
Clemens, Miss M.
Cohen, W. L.
Chippman, John A.
Crow, Esq. Benj.
Crosby, George
Crosley, George
D. D.
Drake, Robert
Dravo, James
Duffy, James
Eyre, James L.
Foster, Joseph
Gladstone, M. R.
Graham, Miss E. T.
Gell, William
Healy, Dominick
Higgins, Bridget
Hoben, G. W.
Hadron, Jane
Jeffy, George
Joyce, W. H.
Jones, M. E.
Johnston, S. B.
Jones, Hugh
Johnston, Mrs. J. A.
Johnston, Isaac
Kerlin, Patrick
Kenney, Mrs. A.
Kennaugh, John
Kennaugh, J. F.
Kirk, Abdiel
Kilpatrick, William
Kinraid, John
L. L.
Lawson, Mrs. M. J.
Lawn, Robert
M. M.
Mayton, Michael
Mahony, Martin
Merson, John
Menary, John
Moore, Robert
Moore, George
Moffatt, Geo.
Murphy, Edward
Murphy, John
Murphy, Jereh.
Mc.
McLendon, John
McMillen, James
McGoldrick, —
McDonald, Hugh
McKee, John
McDonald, Paul
McDonald, M.
McDonald, J. A.
McDonald, Hugh
McDonald, Joseph
McDonald, Wm.
McIntosh, John
McIntosh, Daniel

McMillen, John
McKinsey, Dyer
McIntyre, Michael
McSwain, Hugh
McSweeney, Angus
McRea, Mrs. Charlot
McRea, Esq. Henry
McPherson, Wm.
McLellan, Robert
McLellan, Miss
McLellan, Archd.
McGarrigue, John
McKay, John
McFarland, Thomas
McAvoy, Thomas
McKane, Peter
McKay, John
McManus, Michael
McCallum, Mrs. R.
McAfee, John

Nickerson, Mrs. John
Newby, Charles
Nugent, John
O.
O'Hara, Thomas
Ozden, Mrs. Mary
O'Brien, Thomas
O'Brien, Jeremiah
P.
Pawton, Joseph
Pye, John
Pawson, Joseph
Pickett, Munson G.
Price, James
Rockwell, James E.
Robinson, John
Rowe, Miss
Roha, Ann
Rubins, Henry
Ryceon, Capt J R.
Roach, E.
Ross, Miss Matilda A.
S.
St. Clair, Dr.
Stevens, Edward
Stewart, G. W.
Snedson, Joseph
Stephenson, Miss M.
Sweeney, Miss Sally
Smith, Mrs. Jane
Smyth, John
Smyth, D. W.
Smith, Walter
Silsby, Capt J
Singh, John F.
Smyth, John
Smyth, Isaac
Scott, Thomas
Scott, John
Sullivan, Mrs. Eliza
Sullivan, Charles
Sullivan, J. F.
Terry, Maton
Terry, Esq. John
Turner, Thomas
Thompson, W.
Toop, O. H.
Toop, C. R.
Upton, Capt R.
W.
Whelpley, Mrs. Henry
Walsh, Richard
Walker, Henry
Walker, John
Wilson, G. W.
Williams, Thos
Williams, Wm.
Wilson, Wm.
York, Mrs. Wm.

SHIP LIST.
A B Thompson
Idas
J Snow
Lampden, J.
Munroe, Henrietta
Orwell
Oucanstra
Orion
Reynator
Smyth, John
Vulcan
Wm Wall

LETTERS remaining in the Way Office,
CARLETON, on 4th Nov. 1853.
Allen, John
Allen, Henry T.
Brennan, Michael
Broderick, Maurice
Bradock, William
Bard, Andrew
Bruce, Capt
Bradley, Michael
Burr, Miss Eliza Ann
Barr, David
Brice, James
Bent, Daniel W.
Bond, Mrs Mary
Carroll, John
Cunningham, Alex
Cannon, John
Collins, Thomas
Connor, John
Campbell, Hugh
Crossman, Hugh
Cannon, Wm
Davis, Miss
Donohoe, John
Divine, James
Easty, Thos. W.
Earl, Michael
Ennis, Margaret T.
Earl, Eleanor
Graney, William
Gallagher, Sarah
Gogan, Margaret
Grues, Robert
Gunn, Wm
Glasgow, Hugh
Hughes, Miss Letitia
Hughes, James
Hickchiss, Miss C W
Hopkins, Mrs Eunice K
Irvine, James
Johnson, S B
Jones, Joseph O
Johnston, Thomas
Kennon, Patrick
Keen, Thomas
Kam, Miss Sarah
Kirk, Owen
Keef, James

Lawlor, Michael
Languth, Wm
McArty, Patrick
McKinley, George
Malone, Joseph
Malone, Michael
McMillen, John
McIlroy, Robert
McMillan, Michael
McFarland, Miss Ann
Matthews, James
Murphy, John
McCougall, Donald
McBride, Elizabeth
Murphy, Joseph
McKay, John
McGuire, Wm
Neagle, P.
Nichols, Mrs Margt Jane
Neilson, Matilda
Parker, Robert
Purdy, Mrs Mary Jane
Power, John
Perry, Wm
Quinn, P M
Ryder, Capt Cornel
Russell, Wm
Rayson, John
Sloane, Wm
Smith, J Sewell
Seventon, —
Sinuss, James M.
Sherwood, David M.
Scott, Miss Jane
Thomson, Robert
Tobado, Mrs Nancy
Tompon, Mrs Isaac
Thibodeau, James
Wetmore, Miss Amba
White, Charles
Waller, Henry
Watson Mrs
Wetmore, John P
Whiton, Seth
Wall, David
Wood, Aston.
Whiton, George

ADAMS' HARDWARE STORE.
SAWS, FILES, &c.
Received per "Middleton," "Perseverance," &c.—
130 G LANG SAWS, (Hoole, S tanifort Co's);
60 Gang SAWS, (Hoole & Co's);
60 Cross Cut SAWS; 12 Pit SAWS;
200 dozen Mill FILES, "Vickers" and others;
130 do. Pit, Blacksmith, and Cross Cut Saw FILES;
180 do. KNIVES, one, two and three Blade Pocket.
March 15, 1853. W. H. ADAMS.

SMOKED HAMS.—Just received from the
Bend—25 cwt. Smoked Hams.—For sale by
Aug 16. FLEWELLING & READING

LONDON HOUSE,
Market Square.
OCTOBER 14th, 1853.
Received per Packet Ship "Essex," and Steamers
"Europa," and "Niagara."
124 PACKAGES.
Per Packet Ship "IMPERIAL":
154 Packages.
Per Steamers "Admiral" and "Eastern City":
58 Packages.
And daily expected per "Lisbon" and "Eudocia":
115 Packages,
London, Manchester, Scotch, Irish
and Foreign Goods;
comprising a very extensive and varied assortment,
suitable for our FALL TRADE.
T. W. DANIEL.

SHEFFIELD HOUSE,
MARKET SQUARE.
Robinson & Thompson, Proprietors.
TO our Country Friends who are visiting Saint
John, to witness the great Railway Demon-
stration on the 14th inst., we would announce that
the Proprietors of the "SHEFFIELD HOUSE" have
been preparing for this most important period
in the history of New-Bruswick, and have provid-
ed a vast variety of attractions worthy of their
special notice, besides a large collection of Fancy
Articles suitable for presents; they will also find
such useful Furnishing Goods, which contribute
so much to domestic comfort, and at the lowest
prices. Below are enumerated only the leading
or more important articles.
WATCHES, of both English and Geneva man-
ufacture, in Gold and Silver Cases, with every
modern improvement.
JEWELLERY, consisting of elaborately worked
Chains, Bracelets, Rings, Brooches, Earrings, Cuff
Pins, Lockets, Crosses, Pencil Cases, Gold Pens,
Watch Keys, Smalls, Studs, etc. etc., of the most
novel designs, Silver and Electro Plate of every
description, including Tea and Coffee Services,
Waiters, Cake Baskets, Candlesticks, Butter Cool-
ers, Toast Racks, Castors, Napkin Rings, Butter
Knives, Fish Carvers, Tea and Table Spoons,
Forks, etc. etc.
Paper Machie Wares, such as Tea Trays, Card
Receivers, Desks, Book Boxes, Screens, Albums,
Inkstands, Notting Boxes, Reticles, Card Cases,
Folios, etc. etc.
BRITANNIA METAL GOODS, in Urns, Ket-
tles, Tea Sets, Cruets, Candlesticks, Spoons, etc.
Fancy Articles, Toilet Bottles, Vases, Wax
Flowers, China Ornaments, Bronze Goods, Perfum-
ery, Soaps, Handkerchief Boxes, Ring and
Watch Stands, Dressing Cases, Desks, Work
Boxes, Compendiums, Portemonies, Card
Cases, Pocketbooks, Drafts, Chess, Bagatelle
Games, Accordeons, Flutinas, Carriage Whips,
Table Mats, Egg Wipes, Toasting Forks, Combs
and Brushes of all kinds, Spectacles, Eye Glasses,
Black Pin and Jammed Ware, in Dish Covers,
Tea and Coffee Pots, Candlesticks, Saucapans,
Cake Moulds and Tins, Dustpans, Slop Pails, Coal
Vases, Toilet Sets, Tea Trays, Waiters and Bread
Baskets, Fenders and Fireirons, Wire Dish Covers,
Heard Broom, Brass Window Poles, Rings,
Bands, Ends, etc.
CUTLERY.—Table Knives and Forks in all
varieties; Pocket and Jack Knives, Razors, Scis-
sors, etc. etc.
Guns, Pistols, (Minnie's Rifles complete), Pow-
der Flasks, Shot Belts, Percussion Caps, etc.
Saws, Tools, Files, Planes, and general Bir-
mingham, Sheffield and Wolverhampton Hardware.
—Wholesale and Retail.—
A visit to this establishment is respectfully
solicited. Sept. 13.—21.

Pepper, Loaf Sugar, Mustard.
Landing per Miramichi, from London,
20 B BAGS Black PEPPER;
20 B Bagg Loaf SUGAR;
20 B Bagg Mustard; and
10 cases Coleman's best STAR'H;
1 case NUTMEG; 2 cases CASSIA;
2 cases LIQUORICE;
3 cases PICKLES, assorted;
1 case CRAM TARTAR;
1 case SALTPEPER; 1 case Blue VITRIOL.
Per Radius and Lavinia, from Boston,
Cheese, Dried Apples, Ground Rock Salt, Wool
Cards, Wheel Heads, Wicking, Clothes Pins,
Wash Boards, Wood Measures, Nuts, Tubs, &c.
May 17. FLEWELLING & READING.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!
Received per steamer Cambria,
SILK Checked, CACHMERE, DE ECOSSE,
EMBROIDERED, Girassian, Alpaca, and Marino
ROBES. JAMES SMILLIE,
May 24. Prince William-street

Miss BARCLAY,
FROM Manchester, England, begs most re-
spectfully to inform the Ladies of St. John,
that she intends opening a
Dress and Mantle Making Establishment,
in Mr. CRAWFORD'S House, Charlotte Street.
Two or three Apprentices wanted.
July 2.

Adams' Hardware Store,
Dock Street Corner, Market Square.
The Subscriber has received, per Ships Imperial,
Miranichi, &c.,
4 CASKS SHOT; 10 rolls LEAD PIPE
8 rolls SHEET LEAD;
180 kegs Brandram's No. 1 WHITE LEAD, 4 to
1 cwt.;
90 kegs Green, Black, Yellow and Red PAINT;
20 casks best fine WHITING;
1 cask Refined BORAX;
1 cask RESINPING HOOKS and SICKLES;
34 dozen Griffin's SEVEN'S;
1 case CROSS-CUT SAWS;
2 cases Planes, Chisel Handles, &c.;
1 cask Hair Cloth;
5 casks containing Blacksmith, Mill and other
FILES;
Pocket and Table CUTLERY; John Wilson's
Shoe, Butcher, Farrier, Leather and Putty
KNIVES, Razors, &c.
5 casks containing Sheep Shears, Braces and
Bits, Plane Irons, Socket and Firmer Chisels and
Gauges, Turkey Oil Stones, Saw Pads, Mortice
Gauges, Cutting Irons, Watchmaker's Files,
Covett's PUNCHING, Cow Bells, Brass and Iron
SHOE BILLS, Shoe Hammers and Pincers,
Chest, Trunk and Pad Locks, Carpenter's Patent
Rim Locks, Copper BELL WIRE and HOUSE
BELLS, Bell Metal Preserving Kettles, Tinned
Iron Tea and Table Spoons, Carpenter's Rules,
Trout Hooks, &c.
15 dozen Hay Forks;
10 " Steel Shovels and Spades.
May 24. W. H. ADAMS.

TO ONLY WEIGHS 16 OZ.!—The
Reversible Imperious Pick COAT, received
per Steamer Niagara—One case of the above
COATS, which are now opened and for sale by
Sept. 27. MYLES & HOWARD.

Cheese! Cheese!
THE Subscribers have received from the dairies
of Aiton, Smith, Gray, Coy, and others—
5 tons full milk CHEESE, equal to the best Ches-
ire or Dunlop. For sale by
Nov. 1. JARDINE & CO.

The Road to Health.
Holloway's PILLS.
CURE OF A DISORDERED LIVER AND BAD
DIGESTION.
Copy of a Letter from Mr. R. W. Kirkus, Chemist,
Prescot Street, Liverpool, dated 6th June, 1851.
To Professor HOLLOWAY.
SIR—Your Pills and Ointment have stood the highest
on our sale list of Proprietary Medicines for some years.
A customer, to whom I can refer on any enquires, desires
me to let you know the particulars of her case. She had
been troubled for years with a disordered liver, and bad
digestion. On the last occasion, however, the violence of
the attack was so alarming, and the inflammation set in so
severely, that doubts were entertained of her not being able
to hear up under it; fortunately she was induced to try
your Pills, and she informs me that after the first, and each
succeeding dose, she had great relief. She continued to
take them, and although she used only three Boxes, she is
now in the enjoyment of perfect health. I could have sent
you many more cases, but the above, from the severity of
the attack, and the speedy cure, I think speaks much in
favor of your astonishing Pills. (Signed) R. W. KIRKUS,
AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF RHEUMATIC
FEVER, IN VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.
Copy of a Letter inserted in the Hobart-Town Courier,
of the 1st March, 1853, by Major J. Walsh.
Margaret M. Conigan, nineteen years of age, residing a
New Town, had been suffering from a violent rheumatic
fever for upwards of two months, which had entirely de-
prived her of the use of her limbs; during this period she
was unable to eat, and the most eminent medical men in
Hobart Town, and by them her case was considered hope-
less. A friend prevailed upon her to try Holloway's cele-
brated Pills, which she commenced to do, and in an incredible
short space of time they effected perfect cure.
CURE OF A PAIN AND TIGHTNESS IN THE
CHEST AND STOMACH OF A PERSON 84
YEARS OF AGE.
From Messrs. Thos & Son, Proprietors of the Lynn
Advertiser, who can vouch for the following statement—
August 2nd, 1851.
SIR—I suffered for a period of thirty years from a bad
leg, the result of two or three different accidents at Gas
Works, accompanied by rheumatic symptoms. I had re-
course to a variety of medical advice, without deriving any
benefit, and was even told that the leg must be amputated,
in my opinion to that opinion, your Pills and Ointment
have effected a complete cure in so short a time, that few
who had not witnessed it would credit the fact.
The truth of this statement can be verified by Mr. W. P.
Eugland, Chemist, 13 Market Street, Huddersfield.
A DREADEFUL BAD BREAST CURED IN ONE
MONTH.
Extract of a Letter from Mr. Frederick Turner, of Penn-
hurst, Kent, dated Dec. 13th, 1850.
To Professor HOLLOWAY.
SIR—I suffered for a period of thirty years from a bad
leg, the result of two or three different accidents at Gas
Works, accompanied by rheumatic symptoms. I had re-
course to a variety of medical advice, without deriving any
benefit, and was even told that the leg must be amputated,
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have effected a complete cure in so short a time, that few
who had not witnessed it would credit the fact.
The truth of this statement can be verified by Mr. W. P.
Eugland, Chemist, 13 Market Street, Huddersfield.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT
A MOST MIRACULOUS CURE OF BAD LEGS,
AFTER 43 YEARS SUFFERING.
Extract of a Letter from Mr. William Galpin, of 70, St.
Mary's Street, Weymouth, dated May 15th, 1851.
To Professor HOLLOWAY,
SIR—At the age of 18 my wife (who is now 61) caught
a violent cold, which settled in her legs, and ever since
that time they have been more or less sore, and greatly in-
flamed. Her agonies were distressing, and for months to-
gether she was deprived entirely of rest and sleep. Every
remedy that medical men advised was tried, but without
effect; her health suffered severely, and the state of her
legs was terrible. I had often read your Advertisement,
and advised her to try your Pills and Ointment; and, as a
last resource, after every other remedy had proved use-
less, she consented to do so. She continued to use six weeks
ago, and strange to relate, it now in good health. Her
legs are painless, without sores or scars, and her sleep
sound and undisturbed. Could you have witnessed her
travelling of my wife during the last 43 years, and contrast
them with her present enjoyment of health, you would in-
deed feel delighted in having been the means of so greatly
alleviating the sufferings of a fellow creature.
(Signed) WILLIAM GALPIN.

**A PERSON 70 YEARS OF AGE CURED OF A BAD
LEG, OF THIRTY YEARS STANDING.**
Copy of a Letter from Mr. William Adams, of Gas
Ovens, of Ruchiff, near Huddersfield, dated May 31st,
1851.
To Professor HOLLOWAY,
SIR—I suffered for a period of thirty years from a bad
leg, the result of two or three different accidents at Gas
Works, accompanied by rheumatic symptoms. I had re-
course to a variety of medical advice, without deriving any
benefit, and was even told that the leg must be amputated,
in my opinion to that opinion, your Pills and Ointment
have effected a complete cure in so short a time, that few
who had not witnessed it would credit the fact.
The truth of this statement can be verified by Mr. W. P.
Eugland, Chemist, 13 Market Street, Huddersfield.

**A DREADEFUL BAD BREAST CURED IN ONE
MONTH.**
Extract of a Letter from Mr. Frederick Turner, of Penn-
hurst, Kent, dated Dec. 13th, 1850.
To Professor HOLLOWAY.
SIR—I suffered for a period of thirty years from a bad
leg, the result of two or three different accidents at Gas
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in my opinion to that opinion, your Pills and Ointment
have effected a complete cure in so short a time, that few
who had not witnessed it would credit the fact.
The truth of this statement can be verified by Mr. W. P.
Eugland, Chemist, 13 Market Street, Huddersfield.

**A WONDERFUL CURE OF A DANGEROUS
SWELLING OF THE KNEE.**
Copy of a Letter from John Foster, an Agriculturalist,
residing at Newborough, near Huddersfield, May 15, 1850
To Professor HOLLOWAY.
SIR—I was afflicted with a swelling on each side of the
leg, rather above the knee, for nearly two years, which in-
creased to a great size. I had the advice of three eminent
surgeons here, and was an inmate of the New castle Infirmary
for four weeks. After various modes of treatment had
been tried, I was discharged as incurable. Having heard
so much of your Pills and Ointment, I determined to try them,
and in less than a month it was completely cured. What
is more remarkable, I was engaged twelve hours a day in
the hay harvest, and although I have followed my laborious
occupation throughout the winter, I have had no return
whatever of my complaint. (Signed) JOHN FORSTER.

**AN INFLAMMATION IN THE SIDE PERFECTLY
CURED.**
Copy of a Letter from Mr. Francis Arnold of Beetham,
Linton Road, Linton, dated April 25th, 1851.
To Professor HOLLOWAY.
SIR—For more than twenty years my wife has been
subject, from time to time, to attacks of inflammation in the
side, for which she was bled and bled, and treated in every
extreme, still the pain could not be removed. About four years
ago she saw, in the papers, the wonderful cures effected by
your Pills and Ointment, and thought she would give them a
trial. To her great astonishment and delight she got im-
mediate relief from their use, and after perservering in their
use, the pain in her side was completely cured, and she has
enjoyed the best of health for the last six years.
(Signed) FRANCIS ARNOLD.

**WONDERFUL EFFICACY OF HOLLOWAY'S
PILLS IN CASES OF DROPSY.**
Persons suffering from Dropsy, either about the turn of
life, or at other times, should immediately have recourse to
these Pills, as hundreds of persons are annually cured, by
their use. Of this drooping complaint in its different stages,
when all other means had failed.

**These celebrated Pills are wonderfully effica-
cious in the following complaints.**
Ague, Asthma, Bilious Complaints, Bloat-
ing on the Skin, Bowel Complaints, Colic,
Constipation of the Bowels, Consumption,
Debility, Dropsy, Dysentery, Erysipelas, Fe-
male Irregularities, Fevers of all kinds, Fits,
Gout, Head-ache, Indigestion, Inflammation,
Jaundice, Liver Complaints, Lumbago, Piles,
Rheumatism, Retention of Urine, Scrofula or
King's Evil, Sore Throat, Stone and Gravel,
Secondary Symptoms, Tic Douloureux, Tu-
mours, Ulcers, Venereal Affections, Worms
of all kinds, Weakness from whatever cause,
&c. &c.

Sold by the Proprietor, 244, Strand, (near Tem-
ple Bar), London; and by S. L. TILLY, Provincial
Agent, No. 15, King Street, St. John, N. B. A. Coy & Son, Fredericton; W. T. Baird, Wood-
stock; Alexander Lockhart, Quaco; James Beck, Bend
of Petticoil; O. C. Sayre, Dorchester; John Bell, Shediac;
John Curry, Canim; and James G. White, Belleisle.
In 9d., 4s. 6d., and 7s. each. There is a very considerable
saving in taking the larger sizes.
N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients
are affixed to each Box.
N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients
are affixed to each Box.

**DICK & SON'S
Unrivalled Cotton REELS.**
THIS very superior and popular Sewing Thread
can be supplied by the subscriber—the
Sole Agent of the Manufacturers—in any assort-
ment or quality to suit purchasers. He has
received by recent importations—
100 Cases well assorted 3 and 6 cord REELS, in
100, 200, and 300 yard lengths—of White, Black,
and various colors.
The quality of the above can, with all confidence,
be recommended; and the attention of purchasers
is requested, to call and examine the Goods.
JOHN W. THURGAR,
July 19, 1853. North M. Wharf

**LONDON MADE IMPERIOUS
VERSABLE COATS!!**—A large
Stock of the above Goods now ready for inspection
at the Howard House, King-street.
May 31. MYLES & HOWARD.

Wholesale Groceries.
The Subscribers have in store, for sale at lowest
market rates:—
100 HDS. Bright Porto Rico
SUGARS;
150 Hds. Heavy Porto Rico MOLASSES;
100 Hds. early crop Clayed MOLASSES;
200 chests fine Congo TEA;
50 barrels Pale Seal OIL;
35 Hds. and bris. Loaf and Crushed SUGARS;
3 Hds. M'FEE'S Golden SYRUP;
100 bris. and bags Scotch and Prince Edward
Island OATMEAL;
50 bris. and bags Pot and Pearl BARLEY;
25 bris. heavy Mess PORK;
350 bags Coarse and Fine SALT;
500 barrels extra Canada and Genesee FLOUR,
from new Wheat;
10 tons LOGWOOD;
200 M. choice Havana SEGARS, brands—Ca-
bana, Crespo, Jenny Lind, &c.

To arrive ex "Lisbon," from London, a large
assortment of TEAS, CURRANTS, RAISINS,
and other standard GROCERIES.
Oct. 11. JARDINE & CO.