St. John Chronicle.

AND COLONIAL CONSERVATIVE.

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THE ST. JOHN CHRONICLE,

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Visiting and Business Cards, (plain and ornamental) Handbills, Blanks, and Printing generally, neatly executed.

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WILLIAM DURANT,
Chronicle Office, Saint John, N. B.

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Applications for Insurance against Fire to be made at the Office of the Secretary North Market Wharf.

Provincial Insurance Company,
TORONTO, CANADA WEST.
For Marine and Fire Risks.
ST. JOHN N. B. AGENCY:

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Office—Wiggins' Brick Building, Princess-street, over the Telegraph Office. Aug. 19.

CHARLES W. WELDON,
Attorney at Law & Notary Public
OFFICE—Over Messrs. Ranney, Sturdee & Co Prince William-street, St. John, N. B.
May 28, 1852.

SOAP & CANDLE
MANUFACTORY.
GEORGE WOODS,
West side Water Street, between the Ferry Landing and Fish Market,
ST. JOHN, N. B.
August 29.

WM. SLEETH,
MANUFACTURER OF MONUMENTS, TABLETS AND
Architectural Ornaments,
IN MARBLE, FREESTONE AND GRANITE,
may 1 DUKE STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.

DOOLEY'S
Merchant's Exchange Hotel,
Post Office Buildings,
State Street, Boston.
Terms—ONE DOLLAR per day.
We have obtained the Victory.

KENNAY & SCRIBNER,
PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURERS
South side King Square, St. John, N. B.

HAVING taken the First and Second Prizes, and the Diploma for their instruments, at the Provincial Exhibition, beg leave to inform the public that they can supply Pianofortes at the following prices:

Square Front Mahogany Piccolo,	£30	0	0
Rosewood O. G. Piccolo,	35	0	0
Do. Elegant do.	40	0	0
Cottage,	42	0	0
Semi-Cabinet,	45	10	0
Full Cabinet,	50	0	0
Elegant, with French front, tuss legs, and circular bottom,	65	0	0

The whole of the above Instruments are 6 4-3 Octave to A above.

N. B.—All Instruments manufactured by K. & S. will be warranted for three years.

Every description of English and American Pianofortes tuned and repaired. March 18th.

THOMAS GOW,
Plumber and Gass Fitter,
NEXT ADJOINING MERRIT'S BRICK BUILDING,
WATER STREET.

HOUSE and SHIP WATER-CLOSETS; Hot Cold, and Shower BATHS; Forcing, Lifting, Common, and Engine PUMPS; SHIPS' SCUPPERS, &c. &c.—on the most approved principles LEAD PIPE of all sizes, and SHEET LEAD constantly on hand.

☞ LEAD BENDS made to order.

July 2, 1852. THOMAS GOW.

PATENT AGENCY.

THE undersigned will undertake to procure Letters Patent for "new and useful inventions" for this Province, and will attend to all legal requirements in reference to English and Foreign Patents, before they can become effective in New Brunswick. He has made arrangements with Messrs. Stead & Sterling, Architects and Draftsmen of this City, for the execution of such Drawings as may be required.

PETER STUBS,
Barrister, Attorney at Law, and Notary Public.
St. John, N.B., Dec. 2, 1853.

Furniture Warerooms,
PRINCE WM. STREET.

NOW on hand, an assortment of the best FURNITURE, consisting of Walnut and Mahogany COUCHES; Mahogany and Walnut SOFAS; Mahogany and Walnut CHAIRS; Mahogany Sideboards; Pine, Mahogany, and Walnut Dressing Tables; Bedsteads; Washstands, &c. &c. &c., all made of the best materials and by the best workmen. ☞ MATTRASSES, and every thing in the Upholstery business made at short notice.

Undertaking attended to, Hearse and Palls furnished.

A few pieces of the best English HAIR CLOTH. For sale by

October 28. ROBERT NISBET.

VULCAN FOUNDRY MANUFACTURES.—A large assortment of the manufactures of the Vulcan Foundry, consisting of Bay State and patent Union COOKING STOVES, FRANKLINS, Register GRATES, Close Stoves, PLOUGHS, &c., &c., all of the most approved patterns and descriptions. For Sale at the Warehouse of the Subscribers.

The above Goods can be recommended to the attention of the public.

Orders for Castings or Work required at the Foundry will have attention, if left at the Counting Room of JOHN V. THURGAR.

April 22. North Market Wharf.

FALL STYLE!

LOCKHART & CO. have received the *Fall Style* of SATIN HATS, per *Admiral* and *Middleton.*

☞ A large lot of Summer and Spring GOODS selling Iuced prices. 17, King-Street.

SHIP BREAD.—2,000 Pounds SHIP BREAD. For sale by

A. A. COUGHLAN.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON
Fire and Life Insurance Company,
Instituted in 1836.
Incorporated by Special Acts of Parliament.
Capital, Two Millions Sterling.
Unlimited liability of the Stockholders of the Company.
Subscribed Capital, £1,500,000.

Instalments called in,	£197,197	10	0
Accumulated funds,	346,972	4	9
	£544,169	14	9

TRUSTEES:
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SWINTON BOULT, Esq., *Secretary.*

EDWARD ALLISON, } AGENTS.
ADAM JACK, } St. John, N. B.

The Agents are prepared on the part of the Company, to offer a very liberal scale of Premiums, and beg to solicit orders from all parts of the Province. August 20, 1852.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his STONE CUTTING Establishment from Dock Street, to the Premises formerly occupied by the Hon. R. L. Hazen, Union street, and immediately opposite the residence of Messrs. Lawton, about twenty rods from his former place of business, and desires of his friends and the public to take notice that he has on hand, in addition to his former Stock, a lot of

MONUMENTS,

varying in price from £3 to £60, suitable for the New Cemetery, or other places of burial in town or country; which he will certainly dispose of at a cheaper rate than any other establishment in the city to parties disposed to make the most of their ready money.

M. FITZGERALD.

St. John, April 29, 1853.

N. B.—All kinds of STONE CUTTING for building and other purposes executed to order at the cheapest possible rates.

JOHN HARRY,
Silver Smith, Jeweller & Engraver,
North side of King Street, St. John, N. B., a few doors below the *Waverley House.*

MANUFACTURER of all kinds Silver Plate, viz: Tea, Table, and Dessert Spoons; Forks, Ladles, Fish and Butter Knives, &c. &c.; also, Silver Cups of different patterns, which he will furnish *Cheaper* than any other House in the City. The above work is warranted to be made of Sterling Silver, and for neatness of style and superiority of finish challenges competition.

JEWELLERY made to order and repaired.

—All Kinds of ENGRAVING neatly executed.

Traders, Pedlers and others furnished with plain Gold Finger RINGS *cheaper* than can be imported. In all cases punctuality may be relied on. Cash and the highest price given for Old Silver.

New Brunswick Hotel.

Charlotte street, nearly opposite the Country Market, Saint John, N. B.

THE Proprietor of the above Establishment thankful for past favors, would respectfully inform the travelling Public, that having erected a large addition in rear of the main Building, he is now prepared to furnish ample accommodation to 70 or 80 Boarders. The Proprietor is determined to leave no means untried to merit the patronage of the community.

Travellers arriving late at night will find the House always open and ready to recive them.

The Sleeping Rooms are large and well ventilated, and the improvements and conveniences which have been made render it emphatically the House of the stranger.

It has always been a Temperance House and the Proprietor is determined to adhere strictly to the Total Abstinence principle.

This House is centrally located, and is well supplied with well furnished apartments, clean beds, good fare, the best attention, and reasonable charges, which should render it worthy the support of Travellers.

A Large STABLE has been erected on the premises, capable of accommodating 70 Horses.

Good Hostlers are always in attendance.

July 8, 1853. E. W. FLAGLOR.

REMOVAL,
AND NEW SUPPLY.

THE Subscriber, in thanking the Public for the patronage he has hitherto received, begs to inform them, that he has removed from his late place of business, New Market Place, to the Store four doors North of the Country Market, on

CHARLOTTE STREET.

Where he will keep on hand his usual STOCK, of

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,
&c. &c. &c.

and hopes by the usual attention to the wants of his customers, to merit the continuance of their favor.

W. H. SECORD.

St. John, Aug. 28th, 1853.

No. 13 King Street, Drugs, Medicines, &c.

THE Subscriber has received per ship *Lisbon* 1, from London, an additional supply of DRUGS, MEDICINES, Patent Medicines, Chemicals Perfumery, SPICES, Fancy Soaps, Tooth, Nail, Paint Hair, and Clothes BRUSHES.

ALSO—4½ tons Brandram's No. 1, WHITE LEAD and Coloured PAINTS;
2 Cases London Body COPAL VARNISH;
1 Case Gold Leaf; 4 Cases No. 1, Brancn;
2 Casks Bird Seed; 3 Cases Salad OIL;
5 Cases Painter's Colours;
1 Cask Pumice Stone;
1 Case Spanish Liquorice.

November 4. S. L. TILLEY.

Valuable Land For Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale that valuable Lot of LAND known as No. 9, in the Douglas Valley, close to the Nerepis Road. It contains 200 acres, is well timbered with good wood, and the soil is of the best quality. It will be sold on accommodating terms, on application to

CHRISTOPHER MAILMAN,
Oct. 21, 1853, 3m. *Carleton.*

HOLLOWAYS PILLS AND OINTMENT—Just received and for sale by

October 28, FELLOWS & CO.

NEW FALL GOODS.

St. John Clothing Mart,
WATER STREET.
Sign of the ROYAL ARMS.
MARKET SQUARE.

RECEIVED per packet ships 'Imperial,' 'Europa,' and steamer 'America,' from Liverpool, Eastern City, and Admiral, from Boston, a large and varied assortment of British *CLOTHS*—consisting of Beaver, Pilot, Kerseys, Whitney and superfine West of England Cloths and Cassimeres, figured and plain.

40 Cases of American SATINETTS, Striped and Fleeced COTTONS, &c. &c.

Ready-made Department.

Made in the Establishment—fashionable shades.

500 Beaver, Whitney, Pilot, Canada, Satinett and Duffaled COATS, from 25s. upwards;
300 Reefing JACKETS, Pilot and Beaver, double lined from 15s. upwards;
200 Shooting COATS—*every shade and texture;*
1500 Vests—Silk, Satin, Velvet, Cabmere, Barathea, Valentia and White Moselles.

A large assortment of Dress FROCKS, SACKS, and PALETOTS;

Gent's Furnishing Goods.

Men's White SHIRTS, Linen Trimmings Fancy Regatta and heavy Striped ditto—blue, white and red.

Merino and Lambswool Shirts and drawers.

4 cases Gents' Silk and Satin HATS; 6 cases Kosuths and Leghorn Hats; 8 cases Boys' Cloth and Cassimere Caps.

SEAMEN'S OUTFITS—of every description.

Goodyear's Patent Rubber Coats, Leggings, Sou'-Westers, Sporting Bags, &c.; 100 dozen Braces, Silk, India Rubber and Elastic; 20 boxes French Satin and Silk Neck Ties and Stocks, plain and figured, a beautiful article; Silk Pocket Handkerchiefs of every description; Silk, Cotton and Kid-Gloves; Trunks, Valises, travelling Bags, &c.; Silk and Cotton Umbrellas; with every description of goods requisite for a general Outfitting Establishment.

300 Suits of Boy's CLOTHING, in Beaver, Pilot, Satinett, Tweeds, &c. &c.

4 Cases of Fur, Seal Skin, silk velvet, Tweed and Cloth CAPS;
10 Bales of Buffalo Robes and Coats, Seal Skin, and Reversable, ditto;

N. B. Gents. selecting their Cloths can have their Garments cut in the newest style, and executed by the best of workmen and superintended by experienced foreman—fit or forfeit.

☞ All Goods marked in plain figures, and no second price.

☞ WATER STREET, SIGN OF THE ROYAL ARMS, FRONTING ON THE MARKET SQUARE.

November 11. P. NEILL.

Old Wines, Brandy, Geneva, &c. &c.

Now landing ex *Miramichi*, from London—In Store, and daily expected per *Caros*, from London—

30 HHDS., 30 qrs. casks, & 20 octaves Choice Old PORT; Pale Brown and Golden SHERRY; MADEIRA, LISBON, Marsalla, &c.

5 Puncheons } Old pale and Brown Cognac
30 Hhds. } Brandy, Martells, Henessys &c
30 hhds. finest Schiediam GENEVA;
40 hhds. very Old Jamacia RUM;
4 pns. Old WHISKY,—(Campbelton, &c.)
12 hhds. Prestonpans and Alloa ALE.

Also—a large Stock of the above in bottle—together with Claret, Hock, Moselle, Champagne, &c. &c. &c.

150 casks of the best London Brown Stout, PORTER, and East India ALE, in pints and quarts.

RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.,
Wine Merchants.
May 27. Prince William-street.

HIBERNIAN HOTEL,
REMODELLED.
BOARDERS, BOARDERS, BOARDERS,

THE Subscriber wishes to inform the Public that he is now prepared to receive a number of Permanent or Transient Boarders, on the following terms, viz:

Yearly or Monthly,	£10	0	0	per annum,
Weekly,	0	17	6	
Daily,	0	3	6	
Breakfast,	0	1	3	
Dinner,	0	1	6	
Tea,	0	1	3	

Cold LUNCHEONS at any hour from 10 a. m. till 10 p.m. SOUPS on Mondays and Thursdays; and by good attendance, Clean Rooms and choice Cordials (including a wee drop of the Craythur,) he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

N. B.—Choice Shediac OYSTERS always on hand; also, Cold Roast Fowl supplied to private Families, at the shortest notice.

Sept. 30. JAMES NETHERY.

Wilber's Pure Cod Liver Oil, and Phosphate of Lime.

A CURE for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Influenza, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, and al Scrofulous Humorus.

A supply just received from the manufacturer.—For sale at ONE DOLLAR per Bottle, by

WM. O. SMITH.
July 2. Market Square

SUGAR.—4 Hhds. and 5 Bbls. good SUGAR, for sale by

October 27. A. A. COUGHLAN.

Halifax Tailoring Establishment.

Now opposite Mr. Sears' Residence, and First Shop from the corner of Princess and Germain Streets.

THE Subscriber begs leave to return thanks to his numerous friends, and the public generally, for the handsome support that has been extended to him, and assures them he will ever be ready to attend any order that may be given him for execution. He further wishes the attention of the public to his unrivalled Stock of CLOTH, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c., &c.

Having carried on business in the West of England, he has had extensive experience in Cutting both Military and Naval uniforms as well as every other kind of Fashionable Dress. Subsequently he has been employed as Cutter in the first Establishment in Halifax for seven years, where he took the premium for Cutting Coats; and it was admitted by one of the best Cutters in New York that he is the best Cutter of Spring Bottom Pants in North America.

Persons wishing to learn the most scientific mode of Measuring and Cutting Coats may obtain information at this Establishment.

☞ Garments Made and Trimmed on the most reasonable terms.

August 19, 1853. C. H. BARTLETT.

MAHOGANY.

10,000 FEET of very superior MAHOGANY, just received, will be sold cheap, in the log, or in boards, to suit purchasers.

Also on hand—a large lot of Mahogany VENEERS—branch, plain, and mottled.

JOHN DUNN,
Cabinet and Chair Maker.
June 3. Princess street.

Select Reading.

NOTES BY A PHYSICIAN.

THE LEG.

The following curious anecdote is from the German of Zichokke, and is declared to be founded on fact.

In the latter part of the year 1782, M. Louis Thevenet, surgeon, residing at Calais, received an anonymous letter, requesting his attendance on the following morning at a villa situated on the high road to Paris, and that he would bring with him all the instruments necessary for an amputation.

Thevenet was known at that time as one of the cleverest men in his profession, and it was no unusual thing for him to be summoned across the Channel to give his opinion in certain important cases. He had served long in the army, and was rather snappish in his manner; but his natural kindness, however, made him to be liked by young and old.

The anonymous note astonished Thevenet. Time and place, when and where he was expected, were strictly mentioned, but no signature was to be seen.

"Some of our fops would like to make a fool of me," he thought, and therefore did not go.

Three days afterwards he received a similar, but more urgent invitation, adding that on the following morning, at nine o'clock precisely, a carriage would be sent to fetch him.

The next morning, at the appointed time, a handsome vehicle stopped at his door, and Thevenet, without further hesitation or ceremony, stepped into it. When outside the town he asked the coachman whither he was going to take him. "Can't say," answered the coachman, curtly. "You are by no means the most civil of Englishmen," replied Thevenet.

Arrived at the mentioned villa, the carriage stopped. Thevenet, before leaving it, however, asked the already mentioned polite individual—"Where am I wanted? Who lives here? Who is ill?" As he only received the same answer as above, he only returned the same thanks.

At the entrance he was received by a good-looking young gentleman, about twenty-eight years of age, who conducted him up stairs into a well-furnished apartment. His accent was that of an Englishman. Thevenet therefore addressed him in English, which seemed to gratify him much.

"You have sent for me, sir?" asked the surgeon.

"I am very much obliged to you for your trouble in calling," replied the young man. "Pray, sir, take a seat. Here is chocolate, coffee, wine, &c., perhaps you would like to refresh yourself before commencing the operation?"

"I should like to see the patient first, if you please. I must examine the injury, to see if my aid is really necessary."

"I assure you it is necessary, Monsieur Thevenet. Pray sit down. I place all possible confidence in you. Listen to me, sir. Here is a purse with 100 guineas. They are yours, as payment for the operation you are about to undertake; and believe me, sir, this shall not be the only reward you shall receive. In the contrary event, however, or if you, peradventure, refuse altogether to comply with my request, you see here this well-loaded pistol—you are in my power, sir—bang me, if I don't blow your brains out."

"As to your pistol, sir, believe me, you cannot frighten me. But explain, if you please. What is it you wish me to do?"

"Only to cut off my right leg."

"With all my heart, sir, and, if you like, sir, your head into the bargain. But it appears to me your leg is all right. You jumped up stairs just now like a rope-dancer! Tell me, pray, what is the matter with your leg?"

"Nothing particular, sir. I only want to get rid of it."

"You must be a madman, sir!"

"That's no business of your's!"

"What has this beautiful leg done?"

"Nothing. Now then, sir, have you made up your mind to take it off?"

"Sir, I have not the pleasure of knowing you; I require proof as to the state of your mind——"

"Monsieur Thevenet! Will you do as I desire you?"

"Yes, sir, of course, as soon as you can give me a tenable reason for mutilating you."

"For the present I cannot give you an explanation; perhaps I may be able in the course of a year, and then I am certain—quite certain—you yourself will admit that I had the most justifiable reasons to get rid of this leg."

"I cannot accede to your wish, unless you will be pleased to tell me your name, family and occupation."

"All that you will learn at a future time—not now. Pray, my dear M. Thevenet, believe me to be a man of honor."

"A man of honor, sir, never threatens his surgeon with pistols. I have duties to observe towards you, sir, although a stranger; and I shall not permit myself to mutilate you unless it is really necessary. If, on this account, you feel inclined to murder an innocent man—father of a family—well, then, sir, make use of your pistols."

"Very well, Monsieur Thevenet," replied the Englishman, taking his pistol. "I'll not fire at you, but nevertheless, I will make you cut off my leg. I requested it as a favor—you declined. I offered you a reward—you refused it. I threatened you with a pistol—you scorned it. We will see now, if compassion for me will not force you comply"

"What do you mean, sir?"

"I will tell you what I mean. I will shatter my leg with a single shot, and immediately before your eyes!"

The Englishman sat down, took the pistol, and placed the muzzle close to his knee.

Thevenet made an effort to restrain him.

"Don't move," cried the Englishman, "or I fire. Answer but this one question. Will you needlessly increase and prolong my sufferings?"

"Sir," replied Thevenet, "you are a madman. Your will be done. I'll cut off that doomed leg of your's."

Everything necessary for the operation was prepared. The very moment the cutting was about to be commenced, the Englishman lit his pipe, and declared it should not "go out" during the operation. He kept his word. His leg was lying defunct on the floor, and he was still smoking.—M. Thevenet performed the operation in a most masterly manner. In a very short time the patient was well—rewarded the physician richly—assured him of his everlasting friendship, and he thanked him with tears in his eyes for having taken off his leg.

Shortly after, the Englishman returned to his native country *minus* one leg.

About four months after his departure, M. Thevenet received a letter from England, saying—

"My dear Sir,—Enclosed I forward, as proof of my sincere gratitude, a bill of exchange for 200 guineas, payable at the office of Messrs. Blanchard at Paris. You made me the happiest of mortals by depriving me of a limb, which was the obstacle to my earthly felicity. Noble-minded man! Now you shall hear the cause of my foolish whim, as you once termed it. You was pleased to say at that time, that it was impossible for any one to have a sufficient reason for such a self-mutilation as mine. Now listen! Shortly after my second return home from the East Indies, I became acquainted with Emily Harley, the most perfect of women. I adored her. Her fortune and family connections engaged also the attention of my particular friends; but her beauty and noble mind were the sole attractions for me. I joined the crowd of her admirers, and, dearest Thevenet, I was fortunate enough to become the most unhappy of all my rivals. She loved me in preference to all others,—never denied it, and rejected me for this very reason. In vain I entreated her. In vain her parents did all in their power on my behalf.—Alas! she remained inexorable. Some time had passed before I could find out the cause of her disinclination to marry me, whom, as she herself confessed, she so passionately loved. One of her sisters, however, at last revealed the secret to me.—Miss Harley was an extraordinary beauty, but, strangely enough, was of a naturally defective person, having only one *leg*, and on account of this imperfection refused to become my wife. She feared I might in future treat her rather indifferently in consequence. Forthwith my mind was made up. I resolved to make myself like her, and thanks to you, dear Thevenet, I succeeded. I returned to London with my wooden leg. My first business was to present myself to Miss Harley.—My friends spread a report, and I myself wrote beforehand to England, that in consequence of a fall from my horse, I had broken a leg, and amputation had been found necessary. Every one I met pitied me. Emily fainted the first time she saw me. For a long while she was inconsolable; but she became my wife. The day after the wedding, I confided to her, for the first time, the secret of the sacrifice I had made for her. She loved me the more for it. My dear Thevenet, if I had ten more legs, I would sacrifice them without the least hesitation for Emily. As long as I live I remain your debtor. Come and see my excellent wife, and then dare to say again that I am a madman.

Yours, forever,
CHARLES TEMPLE."

M. Thevenet communicated the anecdote and the contents of the letter to his friends, and laughing heartily whenever he spoke of the matter, declared still that the Englishman was a madman To the letter he wrote the following reply:

"Sir,—I beg to return my best thanks for your sumptuous present,—for such I must call it as it is far above payment for the little trouble I had. I congratulate you on your marriage with the most amiable of English ladies. I must confess it a great sacrifice—'a leg' for a beautiful, virtuous and affectionate wife; but certainly not too great if in future you do not repent your bargain. Father Adam was obliged to renounce one of his ribs to possess a wife. The same happens to other men, and some even pay with their heads. Considering all this well, you will please permit me to persist in my former opinion. Of course, for the present you are quite right; you enjoy now the happy days of matrimonial spring, but, nevertheless, I am also right, with this only difference that 'my right' ripens slowly, and may be refused acknowledgment for a long while. Beware sir! In two years' time, you will repent having had your leg amputated above the knee; you will think that below the knee would have been sufficient. In three years you will repent even the sacrifice of the big toe; in five, the amputation of the little toe will appear a great deal; and in six years, my dear sir, you will certainly confess that the pairing of the nails would have been more than sufficient. All this I say without any detriment to the merits of your charming lady. Women are better able to preserve their beauty and virtue than men their judgement and opinions. In my younger days, I would at any time, have sacrificed *my life* for the girl I loved, but never 'my leg.'—The loss of the former I could, of course, never repent; whilst the latter I should have lamented for life, had I submitted to it. I would now say, 'Thevenet, then had been a fool!'"

I have the honor to be Sir,
Your very humble servant,
THEVENET.

In the year 1793, during the Reign of Terror, M. Thevenet in order to escape the guillotine was obliged to seek refuge in England. He arrived safely in London, and for pastime, or for the sake of making acquaintance, he inquired after "Sir Charles Temple." The mansion was pointed out to him; he was announced and received. On entering the room, he found a stout gentleman sitting in an arm chair near the fire, a bottle of sparkling port before him, and several newspapers around him. So corpulent was he, that he was scarcely able to rise from his chair.

"Ah, my dear Thevenet, is it you? Glad very glad to see you! How are you?" exclaimed the gentleman, who was no other than Sir Charles Temple himself. "Don't be displeased at my not rising, but this cursed stump there prevents my doing anything. My dear friend, you come perhaps, to see it 'your right' has ripened?"

"No, I come as a refugee, and seek protection in this country."

"Really? Well, my dear Thevenet, you must live with me. I have found you to be a clever fellow, and you shall comfort me. Thevenet, I could be Admiral of the Blue now, if that cursed stump did not disable me from serving my country.—There! Now I read the newspapers, and curse and swear the whole day long, because I cannot be anywhere fighting with our enemies. Do remain here, and comfort me."

"Allow me to ask, my dear sir, where is your good lady? I am sure she will do this much better than I can."

"No, Thevenet, no! Pray do not say a word about it. You see, her wooden leg preventing her from dancing, &c., so she spends nearly all her time either in playing cards or gossiping. There is no possibility of getting her out of it. Notwithstanding all this, however, she is as good a wife as you may wish for."

"Well, my dear sir, I was in the right, after all, in my prediction!"

"Quite so, my dear Thevenet! Pray let us pass it over in silence. Because she has been so lucky in not finding a single one, I wonder what the companions in misfortune would say. *Entre nous*, I was a madman, but I must ask a favor—of all you have now heard from me, don't mention a single word to any one!"

CHURNING.—Butter should always be churned in a room or apartment, the temperature of which is between thirty and sixty degrees. At sixty degrees, butter is obtained in the greatest quantity, and at fifty-two degrees of the best quality. To those interested in dairy management, these facts are of the highest practical importance. A thermometer should always be suspended in the dairy or milk room, and all the operations regulated by it.

Select Reading.

Bon. Johnson's Description of a Waltz.

When we got into the place, we found a great large room, as big as a meetin' house, lighted up with smashin' big lamps, covered all over with glass hangings. The ladies looked as nice as little angels, their faces as white as if they dipped them into a flour barrel; such red cheeks I haint seen in all Sleepy Hollow; their arms all covered with gold bands, chains, and shiny beads; such lips you never did see—they looked "come kiss me all over;" their eyes looked like diamonds; their waists drawn to the size of a pipie-stem; and made to look like they were undergoin' a regular cutting-in-two operation by tyin' a string tight round 'em; and their bosoms—Oh, lordy! all covered up in laces and muslins; they rose, then fell, then rose again, like—Oh! I don't know what it was like, exceptin' the breathin' of a snowy white goose.

After the gals and youngsters had walked round, round and round for a considerable spell the music struck up—and such music! It was a big horn and a little horn, a big flute and a little flute, a big fiddle and a little fiddle, and such a squeezin', bellowin' gconin,' I never hard before; it was like all the rats, pigs, and frogs in Christendom had concluded to sing together. They called it a German Porker, I spose it was made by some of them Cincinnati Germans, in imitation of the squealin' at a pork packery, and I guess it was a pretty good imitation.

So soon as the music struck up, such a sight!—The fellers just caught the gals round the waist with one hand, and pulled 'em smack up in kissen' order, with the gals' bosoms again their bosoms, and the gals' chins restin' on the fellers shoulders. At this the gals' began to sorter jump and caper like they were agoin, to push 'em away; but the fellers just caught hold of the other hand and held it off, and began to jump and caper too, just like the gals.

I swon upon a stack of bibles you never seed such a sight! There was some two dozen gals held tight in the arms of them fellers—they a rarein' and jumping, and pushing 'em backwards over the room, (as I thought tryin' to get away from them) and the fellers holdin' on to 'em tighter and tighter, the more the gals jumped and capered, the more the fellers jumped and capered, and the tighter they squeezed the gals, till at last I began to think the thing was being carried too far for fun. I was a little green in these matters, and seeing the gals tryin' harder and harder to get away, as I thought, and fellers holdin' tighter and tighter, it was very natural I should take the part of the gals. So my dander kept a risin' higher and higher, till I thought my biler would bust unless I let out steam.

I bounced smack into the middle of the room. "Thunder and lightning! every body come here with shot-guns, six-shooters, and butchers-knives!" bawled I, at the top of my voice; "for I will be shot if my dad-blasted, long bearded, monkey-faced fellier shall impose on gals that array where I am" and I was just going to pitch into 'em promiscuously, when my merchant caught me by the arm, and said, "stop, Ben." "I'll be ceased," says I, "if I will see the winning-folks imposed on! Look what them fellers are doin' and how hard the gals are rarein' and pitchin' to get away from them! Do you s'pose I can stand still as a mile-post and see gals suffer so? Look," says I. "there is a gal almost broken down, and ready to give up that 'rang-etang of a feller? Yonder is another, so faint her head has fallen on the bosom of the monster?" I tell you I was ashy, I felt like I could jump into 'em like a catamount into a pig pen.

When I looked into my merchant's face, I thought he would have busted. He laft and laft, and squatted down and laft. "Why," says he, "Ben, that is nothing but the red war waltz they are dancing,' and them gals aint tryin' to get away from them fellers hold 'em tighter, kase they like it. The more the gals caper, the tighter they wish to be squeezed. As to layin' their heads on the feller's bosoms, that's very common in this city. They expect to be married some of these days, and they want to be accustomed to it, so they won't be blushin' and turning pale when the parson tells the groom to salute the bride. There is nothing like being used to such things."

"You may take my hat," says I to my merchant, "I was tuck in that time." I tell you though it is the first time I ever seed the like before. I have seen the Indian-hug and the Congo dance, but I tell you this red war waltz knocks the hat-crown out of every thing I ever seed.

After I had got out of the way and everything commenced goin' on agin, the music got taster and faster—Oh, it was as fast and as furious as a north wester! The gals jined agin, the fellers hugged tighter, and the music makers jaffed out a blowing.' Then the gals and fellers spun round like so many tops run mad. The fellers leaned back and the gals leaned to 'em; the gals fine frocks sailed out and popped in the air like sheets on a clothline of a windy day, and the feller's coat tails stood out so straight that an egg would not have rolled off; their faces were as fixed and serious as a surment. Around they went—it makes me so dizzy to think of it.

Pop went the coat-tails, crash went the music, pitty-patter, rumpy dumple de thump went the feet of all. By and by, as beautiful a craft as ever you seen in the shape of a woman, laying close upon a long beam-pole lookin' feller, came sailin' at the rate of fifteen knots an hour down our way, whilst a fat dumpy woman and a humpy shouldered, beef-eatin' sort of a feller, at the same speed went up the other. I seed there was to be a scene bumpin, and naturally trembled for the consequences. Sure enough ca-whollop, they came together, and slap dash the whole on 'em fell flat in the middle of the floor carrying along with them everybody standing near!

Such a mixin up of things as then took place hadut occurred before or since old father Noah unloaded his great Ark. There was legs and arms, white kids and prunnellas, patent leather and satin gaiters, neck ribbons and guard chains, false curls and whiskers, women's busties and pocket-handkerchiefs, all in a pile, the gals a kickin and squealin, and the fellers a grumblin' and apologizin'

"Oh, lordy!" says I—for I was considerably frustrated at the sight—"stop that music, blow out the lights, or all hands shut up their eyes till these wimmin-folks get unmixed!" At this, such a laugh you never heard.

"Why, Colonel Johnston," says my merchant "that is nothing; it frequently happens, and one of the advantages of the red war waltz. The gals ain't learned how to mix with the world, how can they ever get along?"

"I would rather have 'em all a little mixed," says I, "but that is too much of a good thing However, let us leave, for I seed enough of it. Sorry in that cre pile just now to satisfy me for a week, and at that we bid 'em a good night and, promisin' to go to the next one and take some in the common Porker and S[illegible] How I came out, maybe I may tell you in another letter.—*Southern Star.*

"Dear me," said Mrs. Partington, "how they are going to war again over the sea and carve a turkey, and don't say how much it weighs either, or whether it was tender. And Kossuth will be gone into a mill, and the Russians and Austrians are all let loose to devour the people, and heaven knows where the end of it will leave off. War is a terrible thing, so destructive to temper and good clothes; and men kill each other just as if they were gutter pure! as cheap at that."

"Affection, like spring flowers, breaks through the most frozen ground at last, and the heart which seeks but another heart to make it happy never seek in vain.

"There is a man down east, rather a queer chap, whose name is New.—He named his first child Something New. His next child was called Nothing; it was Nothing New.

The Chronicle.

Saint John, N. B., Jan. 27, 1854.

LATEST AND IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE FROM ENGLAND.

The Mail by the steamship *Niagara*, at Halifax, with dates to the 7th instant, reached here on Wednesday. The intelligence received thereby, is important as regards both foreign and home intelligence; the principal item in the latter points to the treacherous conduct of Prince Albert with regard to the present continental difficulties, in having privately made known to foreign Governments the contents of Despatches sent and received by the British Government. It now turns out that Lord Palmerston long ago suspected this treachery, and protested against Prince Albert being present at Ministerial meetings, or being allowed to read the Foreign Despatches,—this led to Lord Palmerston's retirement,—and now the whole secret is out as to the un-English conduct of the British Government in Continental affairs. It takes John Bull a long time to get his eyes open but if he gets fairly awake and finds traitors in his household, he will not delicately deal with them: or if he has warmed a snake, the fate of him in the fable must be his reward.—If these statements are true of the Prince, and he holding the position he does, that of Field Marshal in the British service, what would have become of any army sent out in aid of Turkey? What might be expected, but that the whole would be sacrificed. This alone shews the indiscreet act of giving such a commanding position in the army to any foreigner;—that however Englishmen may love their truly British Queen, her husband being a foreigner, should never have had the chance to meddle in national affairs of any description. The Prince's conduct will no doubt meet with a searching investigation at the meeting of Parliament; and if he is found guilty of the charges laid to him, the Tower may be opened for him as it has of old been for many a better man, and for a less offence.

The newspapers state that the most energetic measures are being taken by the Russian Emperor to prosecute the war in early spring. The present inactivity and the unsatisfactory part taken by England and France in Turkish affairs will by that time have terminated, and failing in negociations, they must either leave Turkey to her fate, or compel Russia to retire into her own territories.

A Bucharest letter says, according to the orders from St. Petersburg, the army of the Danubian provinces, which does not now exceed 50,000 men, is about to be immediately carried up to an effective strength of 240,000 men. All the accounts from Russia agree as to the enormous warlike preparations, confirming the impression that the Emperor is determined on pursuing his religious crusade in spite of all opposition.—The *Herald's* Paris correspondent understands that the Emperor of the French has intimated, in plain terms, to the Austrian cabinet, that any further secession from the intervention to which it had become a party, will be regarded as an indication of meditated hostility; and that in case of war becoming general through its conduct, the French will not decline the alliance of either Hungarians, Italians, or Poles, but that the recognition of those nationalities will become the settled policy of France, and will receive her support. An understanding with Piedmont, with a view to certain eventualities, is also spoken of. The understanding between England and France continues to be of the most cordial and the decided character.

Two screw steamer Andes arrived at Liverpool on the 1st, and the Atlantic on the 5th inst.

England has been visited by the greatest snow storm in many years. All the trains were blocked up for two days, and when the Niagara sailed the roads were altogether irregular.

The Liverpool merchants on Change in lack of business, had recourse to a snow-ball fight—the Cotton brokers *versus* the Stock brokers—which ended in the unwarrantable interference of the Police, and quite a row ensued.

Letters from France mention equally great detention in that country.

In Belgium, the snow was some feet deep on the railway, and troops were employed in clearing the track.

At Madrid, the ice was thick.

In the North, the winter was severe. The Baltic was packing with floating ice.

The London Observer says that agents are on their way to the United States to purchase ships and arms privately for Russia.

Much indignation is excited in Great Britain at the discovered interference of Prince Albert in political affairs. The more independent of the papers, and yet more loudly the public voice, protest that Prince Albert is the subservient tool of Russia, and that Lord Aberdeen is altogether under Albert's influence. The Prince betrays every secret of the British Cabinet to the Russian, Austrian and German Courts, and the important state affairs that are kept profoundly secret from the British public, are freely known in St. Petersburgh and Vienna. The expressions of indignation against Albert, who is truly or falsely regarded as the tell-tale, are unusually strong. Prince Albert is popular in Manchester, Liverpool, and with the manufacturing interest, consequently the organs of that interest are silent on the subject, but Radical and Conservative papers alike join in declaring that his interference has reached a pitch dangerous to the Constitution. The affair will undoubtedly come before Parliament.

Parliament met *pro forma* on the 3d, and was prorogued with the usual formalities to meet on the 31st Jan., for business.

A Cabinet Council was held on the 3d, and lasted four hours. All the members were present. Business unknown.

The financial quarter ending Jan. 9th shews an increase of revenue.

FRANCE.

New Year's Day Levee was held on Sunday the 1st, at the Tuileries. On addressing the Ambassadors, the Emperor Napoleon said—I sincerely hope to maintain the relations of amity which now subsist between my Government and the Sovereigns whose representatives you are. Turning to the Ottoman Ambassador, he added:—My good wishes, my sympathy, and my efforts are in favour of your sovereign, and you will be good enough to communicate to him what I say.

The *Times* repeats our correspondent's statements, that when required 70,000 Frenchmen will form a camp, part near Adrianople, the remainder near Constantinople.

A report from the war department states the number of men available for arms in France, in the event of a general war, is one and a quarter millions for land service.

It is current in political circles that the Czar does not cease to tempt Napoleon to desert the English alliance by offers of his consent to the annexation of Belgium and Egypt by the French, the Czar also promising to abandon the cause of the French Bourbons.

The following is the latest manifesto by the Emperor of France:

The Moniteur contains a circular dated Dec. 30th, by the Minister of Foreign Affairs to all the French Legations on the Eastern question. The document is moderate but very firm. After narrating the phases of the question, it declares that France, England, Austria and Prussia have recently, by agreement at Vienna, solemnly recognized the territorial integrity of the Ottoman empire for one of the conditions of their political equilibrium. Further, that the affair of Sinope took place against all provisions. Russia having declared that she only desired a material guarantee. Therefore, to prevent the Ottoman territory flag from any new attack by the naval force of Russia, the French and English fleets have received orders to enter the Black Sea. The circular terminates by expressing a hope that Russia will not expose Europe to new convulsions.

The papers authoritatively further state that the French Government, dissatisfied with the evasive conduct of Austria, has addressed that Cabinet a strong remonstrance, intimating that any further secession on her part from the proceedings of the other three powers, will be taken as an indication of meditated hostility, the results of which she must be prepared to abide by, whatever they may be, and France will send an army to Hungary, Italy, &c.

The Patrie and the Bulletin give a report that the Czar had given orders for immediate preparations for crossing the Danube. If true, it seems that the Czar has refused the propositions of the four powers.

BELGIUM.—The King has decreed the total suppression of the duties on coal.

SWEDEN AND DENMARK.—The governments of these powers have addressed a circular to all the courts of Europe, stating that whatever difficulties may arise among the maratime powers, Sweden and Denmark have resolved to remain strictly neutral.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

A letter was received here to-day from a very intelligent English Engineer serving in one of the Austrian steam-vessels. The letter is dated on the 1st instant, at Constantinople, and states that the *Wiesiday*, a Turkish war steamer was to leave Constantinople on the 3d instant for England, and will come round to the river Thames to have new boilers put on board by Maudslay, Sons, and Field. He also states that the result of the hostilities between Russia and Turkey, up to December 1, was a loss of 30,000 killed on the part of the Russians, and 12,000 killed on the part of the Turks. The Austrian steamers are permitted to proceed from Vienna through the Bosphorus to the ports in the Black Sea; but they are only permitted to pass the forts and the Dardanelles in the day time, as they must remain at anchor during the night.

Advices from Constantinople agree that little hope was entertained of the new negociation leading to a satisfactory result.

VIENNA, Friday evening.—The Turkish Council has itself permanent. Harmony is established in the Cabinet.

On the recent disturbance, the Sultan declared to the French Ambassador that he would rather abdicate than accept assistance against his own subjects.

The Russians have occupied the Austrian Wallachian frontier from Orsova to the Nordburg pass, near Cronstradt. The Russians were also permitted to make purchases within the Austrian frontier. Count Esterhazy has not yet gone to St. Petersburg; it is therefore supposed that some political misunderstanding has arisen.

Constantinople is tranquil. Trieste is mentioned as the neutral town for the meeting of Congress.

An insurrection of the peasantry along the Danube, from Kalafat to Turnul, as far as the Aluta, had taken place. They were supported by the Wallachian irregulars, and the Russian minor officials were everywhere turned out.

Authentic intelligence confirms the previous reports that on the 20th Dec., the Porte accepted the note of the four powers. He says that he would not under certain conditions object to an armistice, but continues to insist on the evacuation of the principalities. The deliberations of the Divan continued three days, the 21st, 22d and 23d. On the deliberations transpiring in Constantinople on the 21st, a tumult arose; a mob of 300 Softas, urged on by Wiemas, assembled to present a remonstrance, declaring that the Scheriat constitution was violated by the resolutions of the Council. For a time a riot was feared, and the English and French steamers and marines were called to Constantinople. The night was passed over quietly, and on the 22d, a proclamation was issued and quiet restored. Several were arrested and banished to Candia.

Something definite as to the action of the Czar was daily looked for at London and Paris.

It was stated that from St. Petersburg, Dec., 20th, that Nicholas had formally rejected the Vienna protocol and note of 5th, but would consent to receive and examine the Turkish proposition of the 20th, as above, although he persists in refusing to recognize the right of European intervention in matters which, he says, concern Russia and Turkey alone.

It was reported several times during the week on the Paris Bourse, that the Czar had read and rejected the Turkish propositions, but the rumour was premature.

Up to the 25th, the fleets had not entered the Black Sea, owing to tempestous weather.

Contractors at Malta are ordered to form depots at Sinope, Varna, and Trebizonde.

The instructions to the fleet are that in the event of meeting Russian ships of war, they will in the name of the respective Governments, request the Russian officer in command to return with his ships to Sebastapool, where he will find further instructions from his own Government. On refusal, force will be used.

Russian statements affect not to feel the slightest alarm as regards the threat of the allied squadrons. On the contrary, they assert that the entry of the fleets will be the signal for simultaneous outbreaks in India, Algeria, Greece, and Greek insurrection throughout the Turkish empire. All being already organized by agents of the Czar.

Heavy snows prevented operations of magnitude, but daily small skirmishes took place between the outposts of the two armies.

A Russian despatch says that the Turkish army in Asia is totally disorganized, and Selim Pacha and Gen. Guyon killed by the troops; but no one believes this.

The Turkish accounts acknowledge the evacuation of the Russian territories in Asia, but say it was affected without the reported losses.

Two firmans have been sent to Servia; one guaranteeing all Servian privileges; the other cancels all the Turk-Russian treaties, but permits Servia to claim the protection of all the powers.

PERSIA.

The latest news from Persia was more satisfactory, but it seems irreconcilable with the statement that a Russian General commands the Persian army. A despatch from Constantinople of the 25th, says that Mr. Thompson, the British Charge in Persia, has succeeded in terminating the differences between Great Britain and Persia.

Ahmet Effetdi, the Turkish charge, satisfied with the explanations of the Government, did not think it right to interrupt the relations with the Shah.

M. Kenikoff, Russian Consul General at Teflis, has gone to Persia and Affghanistan as Special Envoy of the Czar.

Accounts from all parts of Russia describe extraordinary military activity, unexampled since 1813. The Czar has just got a supply of 20,000,000 rubles from the Church.

RUSSIA AND SWEEDEN.

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 11.—Stockholm is in a state of great excitment to-day, caused by the arrival of a Russian courier with a note *commanding* Sweden to close her ports to English and French vessels and subjects. I can scarcely believe that it is true, but that a note of importance has arrived is quite true, and Russia is determined, either by threat or flattery, to get Sweden on her side, and the Swedes are in great excitement about it. The royal family is greatly in favour of Russia, but the nation to a man is against her. It is no secret here that Russia is making enormous preparations for war, although everything is kept as secret as possible. She has already one or two screw line-of-battle ships, and is now converting others as fast as possible. Since Russia has had Finland, she has sailors equal to any in the world, with the sole exception of the Anglo-Saxon race, so that next summer the general opinion here is that Russia, to say the least of it, will astonish England and France, and put those powers to a greater test than they have yet had. The Russian emissaries are most active all over the world. She has already beaten England at the court of Persia, and Dost Mahomed is on her side.

MARKETS.

COTTON.—The demand for the week was steady and prices unchanged. Total sales of the week, 29,300 bales.

BREADSTUFFS.—The Liverpool market continued buoyant, prices of all articles having advance daily, and show a large improvement on the week, namely. Wheat 1d, dearer per bushel; Flour 3s. 6d. dearer; Corn 2s. dearer. The markets closed firm, good demand. The advance is caused chiefly by the speculative feeling that the Spring imports will be short of the demand.

Provisions generally unchanged.

Sugar was animated and, 1s. dearer. Coffee in good demand. Rice active.

The Manchester market was very quiet during the week, but healthy in tone.

Iron steady at last quotations. Copper very firm, and an advance is anticipated.

MONEY.—No change to notice. The funds fluctuate from day to day. Consols closed at 92 7-8 for money. There are large arrivals of the precious metals.

TIMBER.—Yellow Pine, averaging 16 inches, is quoted at 2s 4d. (so reads the despatch.) Demand limited, and inferior qualities unsaleable. Hardwood is worth 2s. 2d per foot. Spruce Deals per standard, £13 5s., but no sales. Lathwood, £5 10s. Freights are without alteration.

SHIP NEWS.

Arrived from St. John, Dec. 29th, Pallas, at Cork; 30th, Chas. Humberston, at Liverpool; 31st, Albion, at Queenstown. Jan. 2d, Glydon, Bristol; 3d, Wm. Vail, and Rhodes, at Liverpool; Etiwan, at Ilfracombe; Lotus, the Clyde; Thetis, Kingstown; Laconia, Liverpool; 5th Lisbon, Deal.

Sailed from Liverpool, 5th inst., packet ship Joseph Tarratt, St. John; from Queenstown, 1st, Competior, do.

[The subjoined article is copied from the *Dublin Evening Mail*, and may prove a lesson to our own Legislators in the framing of any new election law, and a caution that by keeping up the qualification of voters to a reasonable standard, they may not afflict the Province with the evils here spoken of.]

PRIESTLY INFLUENCE AT ELECTIONS.

[A LESSON FOR OUR OWN LEGISLATORS.]

The state of the Irish constituencies must attract the attention of Parliament during the ensuing session. It is scarcely possible that, in the discussion of a new reform bill, the bodies whose nominees have for the last twenty years held in their grasp the fate of British Ministries, should escape question and enquiry. 'Tis true, ours are the most reformed of all electoral bodies. We were reformed by the Emancipation Bill, reformed by the Reform Bill, and scarce two years have elapsed since we became treble X, by the adoption of a new and totally distinct franchise. If there be any virtue in reformations, we cannot be very far from the height of constitutional perfection.—The proof of our progress is to be seen in the quality of representatives that we have returned to the Imperial Parliament. The Brigade is a standing testimony of the adaptation of the electoral law to our state of society, and the fitness of the voters, whom recent enactments have invested with the franchise, to exercise constitutional privileges for the general benefit of the nation. The individuals who compose that august body are, in most respects, very different indeed, from those on whom has fallen the choice of English or of Scotch constituencies. They are chosen out of a totally different class of society, and are recommended by virtues that find no favour in the eyes of the English people. They are not distinguished by any statesmanlike quality whatsoever. Noisy, grasping, and turbulent, they are listened to with impatience not unmingled with contempt. Full of requests, they haunt the purlieus of office with a cousin for every public situation, down to a city scavenger, and a begging box for every loose shilling. Their bluster of patriotism is the thin veil they throw over their corruption, and boast of their superiority to the temptations of place and office; while their connections to the tenth degree are fattening on the public spoils. It is not for us to draw a picture of the Brigade. Its features are delineated in the Parliamentary history of the last twenty years: we only revert to the matter in connexion with the proposed reform bill. It may be worth the consideration of Parliament whether it may be wise or just to leave Irish constituencies in such a state as to secure to the legislature the future assistance of those immaculate patriots.—Those gentlemen are confessedly the nominees of the Roman Catholic priests; and our people are in such a barbarous state as, without inquiry or consideration, to wield their elective franchise as the priest directs; and the priests themselves are in so barbarous a condition as to return the style of gentleman that figures in the Brigade.

We do not complain that the sacerdotal choice falls on members of the Church of Rome. Far from it. There are many Roman Catholics whom we should be glad to see in Parliament, that the priesthood would oppose to a man. Part of our complaint is, that all the respectability of our Irish Romanism is passed by and excluded. Almost every man, whom high station, noble birth, the habits of good society, or liberal education has invested with independence of mind, has his name placed in a Parliamentary *Index Expurgatorius*. A base and degenerate Protestant would be received with cheers and acclamations, where an honest and high minded Roman Catholic would be hooted. It is the quality of the men returned by Irish constituencies, we deplore, and not the creed.—We should not say constituencies, but rather the foreign corporation, into whose hands the constituencies have relinquished their privileges.

The most important question that Parliament will have to decide is, whether this state of things is to continue. The fact is patent that a great many of the Irish counties, and most of the boroughs are at the disposal of the Romish priests.—No matter by what influence, be it love or fear, ignorance or superstition, the fact is certain, that the priests execude whom they choose from Parliamentary honors, and return whom they will to represent the Irish people, just as fully and effectually as if the privilege of the franchise was confined to their own body. In comparison to this, the corruptions of Gatton and Old Sarum sink into insignificance. Whether Derby be corrupt, or St. Albans immaculate, what borough should be disfranchised, or what city have an additional member, are matters of trifling import. If franchises are to be lowered, or a higher value to be maintained to defeat corrupt influences, surely the Irish constituencies cannot escape. If electoral bodies are to lose their franchise for yielding to unconstitutional appliances, who can say a word in vindication of Meath, Clonmel, Sligo, or Tipperary.—To permit the elective power to remain in such a condition as places it altogether in the hands of a small body of very violent and intolerant men, is a perfect farce—it is a mockery of our boasted constitution. To improve English constituencies, which, at least, return respectable men, and leave the Irish to return the article they have hitherto furnished, is simply ridiculous. The first Act of Parliamentary Reform should be to abolish the system of Papal borough-mongering in Ireland, to confine the franchise to the limits of the sanity and independence of the people. There are gentlemen in every county in Ireland, differing, probably, in religious and political opinion, but agreeing in an earnest desire to advance the interests of Ireland; men intimately acquainted with the circumstances of their country, deploring its evils, and desirous of alleviating them, who are now excluded from Parliament by the prevailing system of priestly nomination. These men would make the name of an Irish member as much respected as it is now despised; would encourage useful arts instead of preposterous agitation, and endeavor to advance their country to prosperity, instead of deluding it by vain and futile hopes of imaginary measures. Parliament, it is very true, cannot endow a people with common sense; but it can, at least, cease to confide an enormous political power to a corporation of ecclesiastics unknown to the Constitution, who have given such ample testimony that they are unworthy to possess it, and unwilling or unable to use it for any good purpose whatsoever.

"TOO MUCH PRIEST."—The extraordinary efforts of the pro-Romanist and Romanist party to thrust Romish priests into all our prisons and workhouses many decasily explained. The United Kingdom is just at present supplied with "too much priest." At the time of the tithe war in Ireland, some twenty-three years ago, we warned the country that the priests having, though increctly, seized upon the property of the Established Church would multiply in number, and improve the habits of indulgence, that must render it difficult to deal with them when that opportunity of plunder should be closed. It was about that time that the Rev. Mr. M——, an English dissenting clergymen, stated, as the result of a careful inquiry, that the revenue of the Romish priesthood in Ireland might be rated at two millions and a-half sterling. This substantially agreed with the Romish Bishop Doyle's estimate, given before the parliamentary committees of 1826 and 1827, namely, 10s. a head from each Romanist of about five millions and a half, supposing half a million to pay nothing. The burden upon the poor people was oppressive, dreadfully oppressive in the years of famine, and the tax was aggravated upon those who could pay as a compensation for the failure of those who could not, and the wretched creatures just elevated above starvation were thus more heavily laden than ever. This has driven from the country some three millions of the contributors to the priests' fund reducing it at the least one million and a half; but the few who remain behind are still more heavily angered, and preparing for fight, rather than submitting to be, as it were, *ridden double* by their rapacious clergy. Every contrivance of monachism, &c., cant selling, and the like, has been resorted to, but provision cannot keep pace with the working of the Maynooth mill, which regularly turns out its annual batches, who must be maintained by somebody, and accordingly it is now discovered that they are an indispensable necessary in gaols and workhouses. This is the solution of the affair.—*Standard.*

COMMUNICATIONS.

(FOR THE CHRONICLE.)

NEW-BRUNSWICK OCEAN STEAMERS.

Mr. EDITOR—

By a Prospectus recently published, the Public are informed that Messrs. W. & R. Wright and J. & R. Reed, of this city, contemplate the establishment of a line of Screw Steamers, to ply between this Port and Liverpool. These vessels are to be of the first class in point of construction and speed. Indeed, the well established character of the builder, John Laird, Esq., of Birkenhead, is the most satisfactory guarantee which the public can require, in reference to the character of the contemplated Steamers.

The magnificent enterprise now suggested, is contingent, I perceive, upon an annual grant being made by our Legislature, for a definite period. I sincerely hope that no difficulty will present itself on this point. It cannot be expected that individuals, wealthy and enterprising as they may be, will embark in so gigantic an undertaking, without some guarantee from the people of this Province—who are to reap such immense advantages from it—against the heavy losses which will accrue in the event of a failure.

1. The establishment of the contemplated line will facilitate postal communication between this Province, Newfoundland, (where the steamers will regularly call,) and Great Britain. 2. It will in effect shorten the distance between us and the European continent. 3. New Brunswick has assumed that position, when it is almost as important that our intercourse with England should be facilitated, as it is, that we should possess good roads, and other means for inter-communication within our own favoured land. "There be three "things which make a nation prosperous:" says Bacon, "a fertile soil, busy workshops, and easy "conveyance of men and things from one place to "another." Nature has given us the first; our enterprising mechanics have established the second, and so far as our own Province is concerned, the means of internal locomotion are up with our age. The fourth means which will tend to augment our prosperity, is the "easy conveyance" proposed by the Messrs. Wright and Reed. 4. Let the last element, then, fairly develope itself, and I feel sanguine that in due time, the people of this Province will be rejoiced to find, that they—through their Legislature—have been instrumental in adding a project fraught with so many advantages.

We frequently complain that our Country is not known in England, and the complaint is certainly not groundless. Let any person turn to an article in the January number of the *Anglo American Magazine*, and he is there furnished with an abundance of the most amusing testimony in proof of what I have just asserted.

A New Brunswick Ocean Steamer,—I indulge an honest pride in writing the words—starting every month from St. John to Liverpool, and arriving there in less than twelve days, would soon impart to *all* the "Dickey Sams" satisfactory and correct information of our present condition and our future prospects. Greatly increased travelling between the old country and the new, would be the result of such an enterprise, and last, but not least, sir, the nearer we are brought to "the land of the brave and the home of the free," the stronger will be our attachment to it, and its glorious and time-honored institutions.

Whether we look upon the establishment of the contemplated line of Steamers in a merely mercantile and £, S, and D point of view, or we behold it with the eye of patriotism, I feel sure that it presents the strongest, nay, the most irresistible claims to a favorable consideration.

Canada contributes £19,000 sterling per annum, and Portland £5000 sterling per annum, for 19 trips of their steamers, out and home. Shall loyal prosperous, and enterprising New Brunswickers suffer themselves to be thrown into the shade, after their Colonial brethren and their Republican friends have behave i so nobly! I much mistake the spirit of our people, if such conduct, so obnoxious to their feelings and best interests, will be ever laid to their charge.

BLUENOSE.

[We can have no objection to publish the subjoined communication, signed "Truth," but we must inform the writer we do not hold ourselves responsible for the truth of extracts made from English papers, although we might generally with safety do so. In the article alluded to, if it was not strictly correct in stating that the Queen's letter *had been* withheld, it turns out, from the best information we can procure, that the Queen's letter *would be withheld in future*, and for the causes therein stated. We are afraid there is too much truth in the article inserted in our last.]—*Ed Ch'n.*

[*To the Editor of the Chronicle.*]

SIR,—It is somewhat singular, that in the very day on which you copied into your paper, from the London "Morning Herald" or some such news paper, that most remarkable article, "Lord Palmerston and the Puseyites," a contradiction of many of the falsehoods which it contains, drawn up from authentic sources, should have appeared in another of the City papers, the 'Morning News.' I am sure, that I ask, only what your sense of justice will at once accord, when I request you to notice in your next issue, the decided unanswerable contradiction, which has been given to the false statement you have helped to circulate. You ought at least, I think, to publish the letter of the Revd. E. Hawkins to the Editor of the "Guardian" in which he states, that at the very time, at which it was asserted that Lord Palmerston had refused to advise the Queen to grant a "Letter" to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the Society had actually been, for seven weeks, in possession of the "Letter," with Lord Palmerston's signature attached to it; that no such communications had passed with Lord Palmerston, as were stated to have taken place.

What meaning the writer of this ludicrous article may attach to the terms, Puseyite, Tractarian, &c. it is not easy to see. He declares with great gravity, that "the Episcopal establishment is virtually Romish,—that it is a well ascertained fact "that there are only 12,000 or 13,000 Clergymen "in the Anglican Church—that not more than "2,000 of these hold Protestant principles;—that "the Cabinet of Great Britain, is essentially Tractarian,—that the Premier himself has his Puseyite predilections—that Mr. Gladstone is a member of the Society of Jesuits, &c. &c." How any body could be found wicked enough to write such stuff as this is sufficiently astonishing; but it passes all comprehension how the editor of a respectable paper could have copied a statement, which bears upon the face of it, such palpable marks of falsehood as well as folly.

While the Clergy of the Church of England are thus absurdly calumniated, it is curious to see in a late elaborate article on "Church Parties" in the Edinburgh Review, the Reviewer declaring, that the Clergy instead of being almost all *Romish*, as the writer of this false and foolish article asserts, are divided into three great parties of almost equal strength, and each of these parties subdivided into three sections; that instead of being only 12,000 or 13,000 in number, the English Clergy number in all upwards of 19,000; and that instead of the Tractarians being 9,000 or 10,000 strong, they number only *one thousand*—most people thinking them overrated even at that. Writers who differ so greatly in their statements, may very well be left to confute one another.

And with regard to the alleged Tractarian composition of the Cabinet, it is sufficient to say, that the Earl of Aberdeen, instead of being an English Puseyite, as the writer of this false and foolish article states, is a Ruling Elder of the Established Kirk of Scotland; and that great fault is occasionally found, that the Church patronage in the hands of the Prime Minister, is thus exercised by a person who does not belong to the Church, whose preferments he gives away.

It is a pity that the poor religious public should be so very gullable, and that their gullability sho'd be so continually practised upon, as it is, by the purveyors and items of news for the newspapers. Penny-a-liners should by all means confine themselves to the "accidents and offences" line.

TRUTH.

"IGNORANCE IS THE MOTHER OF DEVOTION."—So saith the Popish priest. We assert the very reverse, and tell him to his teeth that he proclaims a falsehood. Enlighten the people by plain expositions of Divine truth, as is now being done in Ireland, and the degrading shackles of Popery fall to the ground. Man rises from his superstition—thraldom, bigotry, filth and wretchedness,—he stands erect,—in a word, HE IS FREE.

It is no wonder that the organs of *unmitigated* Popery advocate the *perpetuating* of ignorance,—they are commanded to do so by their priests, and with such abject slaves to priestcraft, "to hear is to obey." Let us just glance at the state of Popery, which presents itself in this community;—where do we even find a Douay Bible Society—a Roman Catholic public Library, or Reading Room? When do we see an aspiring young or old papist on the platform of the Mechanics' Institute? Such a condition of things will ever prevail, so long as articles like the following, which we extract from the *Shepherd of the Valley*, a Roman Catholic newspaper published at St. Louis, are tolerated and approved of by a Romish community. It is deeply to be regretted that the writer of the brutalizing paragraph had ever been *afflicted* by the slightest amount of literary attainment:

"We are not the friend of popular education as at present understood. The popularity of a humbug shall never, we trust, lead us to support it.—We do not believe that the "masses," as our modern reformers insultingly call the laboring class, are one whit more happy, more respectable, or better informed for knowing how to read.

"We think that the masses were never less happy, less respectable, and less respected, than they have been since the Reformation, and particularly within the last fifty or one hundred years, since Lord Brougham caught the mania of teaching them to read, and communicated the disease to a large proportion of the English nation.

"The idea that teaching people to read furnishes them with innocent amusement, is entirely false. It furnishes the majority of those who seek amusement from it, with the most dangerous recreation in which they can indulge."

By the bye, this *Shepherd of the Valley* asserted sometime ago, "that ever the [Roman] Catholics obtained a numerical majority in the United States there would be an end to religious freedom."—*This sentiment was indorsed by a Popish Bishop!*—We believe that such would be the result in any country, could popery command power to effect it. Woe to the community thus degraded! If such were ever the case in England—but the thought is too horrible to dwell upon—the physical and moral condition of the nation would at once 'tread back' to the reign of the bigotted James, or even worse, to that of the "Bloody Mary."

It will be noticed with regret by many of our readers, that our obituary for the week records the death of the late talented George N. Smith, who as an Artist has been long held most deservedly in high esteem. Mr. Smith was a native of Scotland, and was educated in the High School of Edinburgh; he was in near relationship to the celebrated Adam Smith, the distinguished author of the *Wealth of Nations*, and the *Theory of Moral Sentiments*. He went to Ireland early in life, where he was much engaged as an Artist. His views of the Lakes of Killarney, were engraved and published in Dublin, to which was appended his *Itinerary* or *Guide to the Lakes*, a work of much merit, and which exhibits a fine perception of the sublime and beautiful. Mr. Smith emigrated with his family to this Province about thirty years ago, and was soon after his arrival a sufferer by the great fire at Miramichi; his published description of that calamity did much to arouse that public sympathy which was so generously extended to the inhabitants of that district.

On Captain Hard being appointed Surveyor General of this Province, Mr. Smith, under him, had the direction of the Land Office; he afterwards became the proprietor and publisher of the St. Andrews *Standard*, which he resigned in favor of his son about fourteen years ago, when he came to reside in this City, and resumed his early and more congenial pursuits. Mr. Smith's pictures were principally executed with water colors, which he had the facility of using in such a manner as to give them the effect of oil paintings; his drawing of foliage was free, yet discriminate and characteristic. The foreground of his pictures were always excellent, and often so ingeniously composed as to produce a harmony that adds much to the subject of the picture. His favorite subjects seem to have been Lake and River scenery, which he delineated with a truth to nature that genius only can accomplish from a fine perception of the picturesque. Mr. Smith's merits as an artist must not be judged by the view of this City, which was lithographed in Boston; that does no justice to his pencil—for although the general outline may be correct, the engraving is faulty in many respects, and is by no means a true transcript of the original drawing.

Besides artistic skill, Mr. Smith possessed a very general knowledge on most scientific subjects, and having great conversational powers, in social intercourse he was at once pleasing and instructive.—He delivered many very excellent lectures in the Mechanics' Institute, and we regard his lecture on the Theory of the Tides, and that on the Harmony of Colors, as displaying much originality of thought.

REPORTING THE DEBATES.

We have always contended against any appropriation of the people's money, towards the payment of newspaper reporters in the House of Assembly. The system is iniquitous and disgraceful and as experience has amply proved. The funds thus lavishly squandered have not by any means answered even the purpose of *hush money!* We presume, however, that the Legislative Council, at the last session of the Legislature gave the death blow to a nefarious system, which for too long a period had disgraced the proceedings of the Legislature, and we may well thank the Hon. R. L. Hazen for his casting vote, when the question of paying reporters was decided in the negative. Let the newspapers employ and remunerate reporters, and then the gallery will be clear of a host of expectants of the public plunder, who have heretofore had a heavy feed at the close of their unnecessary labours.

In the main, however, reporters were not so much to blame as were a time-serving majority of the members, because most men will receive money, when it is freely offered to them, even where a *quid pro quo* is not expected. One of the most abominable practices connected with the payment of reporters presents itself in the disgraceful fact, that several days (at over £200 expence per diem,) are occupied in discussing the details of the question—the pros and cons of the iniquity. The House of Assembly has stultified itself more than once in this matter, by virtually voting in a full house, that reporters should not be paid, and then acting quite the contrary, at the close of the session, after more than half the members had returned to their homes. We repeat again that we are pleased that it received its death blow at the last session, and that our labours for this consummation have not been in vain.

New Works.—We are indebted to Mr. B. O'Brien for the sixth monthly part of the *New York Journal*; an excellent periodical and as cheap as it is good. The same pen has kindly furnished us with "Another round of Christmas stories," by the inimitable Dickens. This pamphlet containing *nine* Christmas tales is furnished for one English six pence.

THE LAW COMMISSION.—We have had an opportunity of examining the first and second Reports of the Law Commission. The laws of the Province, excepting those relating to Incorporated Institutions, are embraced in the first Report—where we find them most admirably arranged, revised, and very materially condensed, so far as verbiage is concerned.

The third Report of the Commission will shortly appear. This will contain proposed amendments of our present system of administering the law, whereby it will be simplified, and rendered more economical and efficacious.

As anticipated by us, the Commissioners have performed a large amount of valuable labour; the inspection of which fully justifies the wisdom of the Executive, as manifested in making the appointment.

PUFFING EXTRAORDINARY!!

The *Courier*, last week publishes the following paragraph:—

"*New Brunswick is not known abroad!*—We are informed by a gentleman of this City, recently returned from England, that when in London he heard of the loss of the steamer *Fairy Queen*, and being naturally anxious to see a newspaper from New-Brunswick which might contain some account of this deplorable disaster, he proceeded to the Rooms of Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping, where, we believe, they keep very voluminous files of Foreign and Colonial newspapers, but after obtaining permission from the Secretary to examine them, he could not find a file of the St. John paper or any other New-Brunswick paper.—He finally succeeded in seeing a copy of the *Courier* at the North American Coffee House, on payment of a small fee for admission. This does not look as if St John was yet considered as a place of any importance in the metropolis, notwithstanding all our railroad and steamboat enterprise."

"That's what the man said." Now, we dare say, any man equally stupid in this respect, might wander a considerable time about St. John or any other City, in search of a London Journal, and probably would not find it unless it came into his brain to go where such things are most likely to be kept,—a public news Room. Self the gentleman had gone to Holloway's, to Alger's, and to Simmonds' British and Colonial Reading Rooms, he would have found papers from the whole Colonial Empire, and the *Chronicle*, and most likely the *Courier* among the number; and he might likewise have gone to a certain office in Downing street, where, instead of New Brunswick *not being known*, the gentleman might also have ascertained, that she is better known there than she knows herself!—Wonder what became of the paper after the gentleman had done with it?

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—On Monday evening, Henry W. Fritz, Esq., made his *debut* as a lecturer at this Institution. Previously, from an Essay which we had the pleasure of publishing in our pages, we had formed a high opinion of the intellect and heart of this young man. This lecture has not in the least lessened our esteem. His subject was—"*Progress in Social condition and Manners in England from the earliest periods.*" His manner of treating it was popular. His language was plain and correct, and occasionally embellished with a very apt metaphor. His audience seemed to be very much pleased, as he led them along the various changes that Dame Custom and Progressive refinement had accomplished, in the Manners and Social condition of good old England, and no doubts were lost with the impression that the institute had gained an accession to its literary *corps* which will add honour to its future labours. Young men! take the example.—*Observer.*

This evening, Friday, the Rev. Mr. Ferrie will deliver the fourth lecture of the Moral Course.

Next Monday evening Dr. Sibley will lecture on "The Characteristics of Man."

A NUT FOR DR. RYERSON TO CRACK.—The Superintendent of Common Schools in the State of New York recently put forth a document, from which we make the following quotation:—

"In theory, I never have been able to doubt that intellectual, and religious instruction should go hand in hand. To divorce them entirely, and to only bestow attention on the former, is to draw forth and add to the powers of the mind without giving it any moral helm to guid it; in other words, it is to increase the capacity without diminishing the propensity to do evil. To banish religious education from schools is, in a multitude of instances, to consign it to the case of the vicious, the careless, or those who feel that they have no time to attend to it."

Dr. Ryerson is very fond of citing the sayings and doings of republican Americans in regard of educational matters, for the benefit and edification of this benighted peadicle of the British Crown. In all probability the preceeding passage has escaped his attention owing to a pressure of business, and we accordingly extract it for his especial use and behoof. If not asking too much, might we request him to transfer it to the *Journal of Education*, and favour us with a comment thereon at his earliest convenience. Leonidas, we flatter ourselves will find the nut sufficiently important to be worthy of his cracking!—*Hamilton Gazette.*

"TAKE A NEWSPAPER."—According to a long-given promise, the Rev. James Aspinall, the Rector of Althorpe, Lincolnshire, delivered a lecture, the opening one of the season, in the Mechanics' Institute, at Worksop, on Tuesday last. We need not say that as journalists, we highly approve of the following extract from it:—"And here, while speaking of lectures, will mention a subject on which an occassional one, or even a course, might be delivered with very good effect in a town which must be the centre of a large and important agricultural neighbourhood. Not long since, listening to two farmers who were in conversation, I heard one of the asking the other what newspaper he took. The answer was, 'I can't afford to take one,' which drew from his companion the rejoinder, 'Well, now, I can't afford not to take one.' This led to a demand for an explanation from the non-taker, which was thus given by his clear headed friend:—Of course I want to sell my produce to the best of my advantage, and to enable me to do so, I find my newspaper the surest, and, indeed, the only safe guide. As soon as I receive it, I turn to the report of the money market, study the state of the exchanges, the rate of interest and discount, and see what golden potentates in the Bank Parlour are doing, and then I consider what effect will be produced on prices by all this, and carry my stuff to market or withhold it accordingly.' The explanation seemed to be a problem and a mystery to the enquirer, who, after hearing it, appeared to be in a greater fog, and mist, and cloud than before. Now, I doubt not that his case is that of many, and therefore I would suggest a course of plain, explanatory lectures to enlighten our agricultural friends on a question which is at present positive Greek, if not actual Hebrew, to a great number of them. And to make the receipt complete and the lesson effective for their advantage, I would add to every one of them, 'Take a newspaper.'"

NINE WAGGON-LOADS OF SILVER MONEYS.—Considerable curiosity was manifested on Saturday morning last, by the arrival at the Waterloo Road terminus of the London and South Western Railway,

The new City Hall, at New-York, fronting on Chambers' street, was destroyed by fire on the 19th instant, nearly all the books and public documents were saved; but in a damaged condition.

FARMER'S PRICES—COUNTRY MARKET.

Beef 2½ @ 3d.;	Mutton, 4d. @ 4½
Butter 11d. @ 1s;	Pork 4d.;
Eggs 1s. 6d.	Geese 2s to 2s. 6d.
Turkey 7d. @ 8d.	Buckwheat 12s. 6d.;
Oats 3s. ⅌ bushel;	Potatoes, 5s. ⅌bush. scarce,
Hay £5 per ton;	Beef on foot $6 to $7⅌cwt.

☞ The Mail to meet the sailing of the steamer at Halifax, for England, will be closed at the General Post Office in this city on Monday at 4 P. M.

The Boston Mercantile Journal gives the following notice of the most popular remedy of the day

Wild Cherry Balsam.

We speak in praise of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, because we believe from our own knowledge of the article that it is one of the best in the market for the complaints for which it is recommended.

This medicine, coming from such a respectable source, and carefully prepared by an experienced and skilful physician, is received by the public with confidence. Its efficacy has been proved in many obdurate cases of disease, and its fame has rapidly extended. It has been extensively used in every part of the country, particularly in the middle and Northern States; and strong testimony from intelligent and highly respectable persons, has been adduced in favour of its merits as a remedy for colds and coughs, affections of the chest, diseased liver, &c. &c.

THE GENUINE AND ORIGINAL

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry,

on account of its great popularity has been extensively counterfeited in Philadelphia, and some thousand bottles of the spurious imitation thrown into the market and extensively circulated.

EXAMINE CLOSE BEFORE PURCHASING!

LOOK WELL TO THE MARKS.

The genuine Balsam is put up in bottles, with the words "Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Phil." blown in the glass; each bottle bearing a label on the front, with the signature of

I. WISTAR, M. D.

This will be enveloped with a wrapper; copyright secured, 1844; on which will always appear the written signature of I. BUTTS.

S. L. TILLEY, Agent, St. John New-Brunswick.

To Dry Goods Merchants & others.

WHOSE BUSINESS COMPELS THEM TO CROSS THE WATER ON TRAVEL AT THIS INCLEMENT SEASON OF THE YEAR:—

The Invoice of heavy German Tweeds Beaver and Pilot Cloths consigned, for immediate sale, to Messrs. Wm. Parks & Son, have been purchased by J. GARRETT & Co., Corner of King and Cross Street, at 25 per cent. on sterling invoice. Our reasons for particularly inviting the attention of the above class of merchants to these Goods is, that they will know the quality of the Goods when they see them; and are well aware that nothing equal to them has ever been imported into St. John.

Married.

On the 17th instant, at St. Malachi's Church, by the Rev. Dr. Connolly, Mr. John C. Mahony, of this city, to Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. Michael Curran, of Indian Town.

On the 18th, by the Rev. John Quinn, Mr. William Graham, chief officer of the ship *Lady Emma Bruce*, to Miss Hannah Garvin.

On the 24th inst., by the Rev. Wm. Ferrie, A. M., Mr. James Galbraith, to Miss Ellen Galbraith, both of Pisarinco.

At Simonds, on the 19th instant, by the Rev. J. W. Bishrow, Mr. James Henderson, to Miss Barbara Stephenson.

On the 18th, by the Rev. William Burton, Mr. Christopher Curry, of Queen's County, to Mary Ann Agnes Buckley Pilot, of Portland.

On the 16th, by the same, Mr. Jas. Stackhouse, to Miss Amelia Layton, all of Portland.

On the 19th, at the residence of the Bride's father, by the Rev. John Prince, Mr. Robert A. Hagarty, to Sarah A., eldest daughter of William Hayward, Esq., of Sussex Vale.

On the 19th inst., by the Rev. Thos. Lightbody, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Whitehead Barker, junior, of Sheffield, to Mary Jane, youngest daughter of the Hon. Charles J. Harrison, of Maugerville.

Died.

On Monday, 23d instant, after an illness of a few days, Harry, youngest son of John Gillies, Esq., aged 21 years; and on Thursday morning, after an illness of two days, Mary, youngest daughter of John Gillies, Esq., aged 27 years.

On the 23d inst., after a short illness, George N. Smith, Esq., Artist, aged 55 years—a native of Edinburgh, Scotland; leaving a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn their loss.

On the 23d, Mrs. Catherine Hunter, aged 72.

On the 23d, of scarlet fever, Alexander Glencairn, eldest son of George J. and Jane S. Thomson, aged 9 years.

On Tuesday morning last, after a short illness, Elizabeth, relict of the late Mr. John Hastings—a native of Ballyboley, County Donegal, Ireland.

On the 21th, suddenly, Mary, wife of Patrick Trainer, and eldest daughter of Patrick Gallagher, aged 25 years.

On the 25th, Mr. Michael M'Elheny, aged 39 years, a native of the County Fermanah, Ireland, leaving a wife and five children to mourn their loss.

On Thursday morning, suddenly, Mary Ann, wife of James M. Decker, and eldest daughter of Mr. William Dunham, aged 38 years,—leaving a husband and five children to mourn the loss of a kind and affectionate wife and mother.—Funeral on Sunday, at half past 2 o'clock, from her late residence in Britain street, (near Reed's Point.) Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

On the 16th instant, at Sand Point, Carleton, after a short illness, Mary Ann, wife of Mr. Hamilton Gordon, aged 24 years. She has left a husband and three children, together with numerous friends, to mourn their loss.

On the 13th inst., after an illness of 3 months, Delila Melinda, aged 3 months and 19 days, second daughter of Mr. Charles Hotchkiss.

At his residence, Gardner's Creek, on Saturday night last, Thomas Dewan, Esq., aged 71 years; leaving a widow and a large circle of relatives and friends to lament his loss. He was a native of Perthshire, Scotland, and emigrated to this Province in the year 1817. Mr. D. was the first settler in that part of the country, which has since risen to be a flourishing settlement; and he was highly esteemed by all his neighbors for his obliging and cheerful disposition.

At Salmon River, Parish of Chipman, on the 18th December, John Connor, aged 17 years, and on the 6th instant, Hugh, aged 8 years—sons of William Connor, of the above place.

At Grand Lake, on the 20th ult., Ellen Eliza, wife of Mr. Francis Clarke, sen., in the 73d year of her age.

At Hampton, on the 3d instant, of scarlet fever, Esther A., aged 10 years, daughter of Isaiah and Rachel Smith.

At St. Stephen, on the 2d inst., Capt. Thomas Armstrong, for many years a Pilot and Harbour Master of that Port.

At Wakefield, on the 19th ult., after a long and painful illness, which she bore with christian fortitude, Miss Caroline Burpe, eldest daughter of Joseph Burpe, Esquire, in the 23d year of her age.

Lately, at Melbourne, Australia, Capt. George Fisher, of Liverpool, England; well known in the St. John, New Brunswick trade.

Marine List.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—Arrived.

Tuesday, steamer Creole, Atkins, Portland; passengers and merchandize.

Wednesday, bark Arabian, M'Kenzie, Providence, 8; J. W. M. Irish, ballast.

CLEARED.

20th, ship George Arkle, Belyea, Liverpool—deals, Fame, Trotter, Dublin, do. Brig Vulcan, Prizzie, Dundalk, do. Brigt. Hare, Chute, Alexandria, salt. Schr. Mary Jane, Ellison, Lynn, U. S., lumber.

21st, barque Nova Scotian, Tedry, Greenock—timber and deals. Schr. Henry Dunster, Bagley, Providence, lumber. Catherine, Driscoll, Mayaguez, P. R., fish and lumber.

23d, ship Lady Elgin Bruce, Bradshaw, Valparaiso, bowls, &c. Schnr. Barry, Liverpool—deals. Schr. Elim, Lacoste, Halifax, iron and potatoes.

25th, Eastern, Hamilton, Cuba, do. Brig Zetland, Van Norden, Glasgow, do.

Mutual Insurance Company.

NOTICE.—The Annual General Meeting of the Members of the Mutual Insurance Company will be held at the Mechanics' Institute, on MONDAY the 6th day of February next, at 7 P. M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the Meeting.

JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER,
St. John, N. B., 27th Jan., 1854. *President.*

Mutual Insurance Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Dividend of Sixty per Cent or Twelve Shillings in the pound, will be payable to the Members of the above Company on the amounts paid by them respectively in the year 1852, on and after the 6th day of February next, at the Office of the Company. By order of the President and Directors.

I. WOODWARD, *Secretary.*
St. John, N. B., 27th January, 1854. 2m

Important Notice.

W. H. BASHFORD respectfully informs the Public that he has resigned the Agency of J. TALLIS & CO., and will henceforward do business on his own account as General BOOK AGENT. Three weeks from this date, he expects to have a numerous assortment of the latest Standard Works of the day.

St. John, N. B., Jan. 20, 1854.

HOUSE SHOEING.

Shop one Door north of the Country Market, King Square.

WILLIAM GABRIEL begs to Tender his sincere thanks to his friends and the Public for the extensive patronage hitherto received from them; and he takes this method further to inform them that he is prepared at all times to execute orders in his line of business, in the best possible manner, and in the style that is most suitable to this Country.

January, 20, 1854.

January, 1854.

INTENDED REMOVAL OF THE

NORTH AMERICAN CLOTHING STORE.

R. HUNTER, PROPRIETOR.

INTENDING early in the Spring to remove his place of Business to the Store at present occupied as the "COMMERCIAL CLOTHING HALL," Sears' Brick Building, North side of King street, nearly opposite his present Stand, has commenced

SELLING OFF

the balance of his large and well assorted Stock of CLOTHING, CLOTHS, FURNISHING GOODS &c. &c., at greatly

REDUCED PRICES,

being desirous, if possible, to have the whole disposed of previous to his Removal.

R. H. would also take this opportunity of returning his sincere thanks to his numerous friends for the very liberal patronage extended to him during his business career of the last four years. He would also intimate that, in consequence of the superior accommodation afforded him in the spacious building to which he will remove, he has made arrangements for opening in the ensuing Spring the largest and most general assortment of CLOTHING CLOTHS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c. &c., ever previously exposed for sale in this market, and trusts that the support hitherto extended to him in the old will be continued to him in his New Establishment.

January 13. R. HUNTER.

Notice.

ALL persons having any legal demands against the Estate of the late CALEB WETMORE, of Hampton, King's County, Esquire, deceased, will please render the same, duly attested, within three months from this date unto Charles W. Weldon, Esquire, Attorney at Law, of the City of Saint John, who is duly authorised Attorney of said Estate, and all persons indebted to the said Estate will make payment without delay.

JOSEPH WETMORE, Executor.
Hampton, King's County, November 3, 1853. 3m. pd.

Provincial Insurance Office.

Toronto Street, Toronto, Dec. 21, 1853.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Dividend has been declared on the paid up Stock of this Company, for the half year ending the 31st inst., at the rate of Ten per cent., per annum, payable on and after the 16th of January next.

The Dividends are payable either at the Office of the Company, in Toronto, or at its various Agencies. By order of the Board of Directors.

EDWARD G. O'BRIEN, *Secretary.*
I. WOODWARD, Agent, St. John, N. B.
January 13th, 1854.

BUTTER.—50 Firkins Choice Cumberland BUTTER, for Sale by

G. M. BURNS.
Nov. 18. North Market Wharf.

Molasses, Sugar, Hides, Rum & Gin.

Ex Brig "Vixen," landing this day—

184 HDS. Muscovado MOLASSES, 54 do. SUGAR;
10 Casks containing 300 Green HIDES;
26 Puncheons Strong RUM;
50 Cases of GIN. For Sale by

EDWARD ALLISON.
Dec. 30, 1853. Union strt. wharf.

CRUSHED SUGAR.—Just received and for Sale by the Subscriber—20 barrels of very superior Crushed SUGAR.

EDWARD ALLISON.
Jan. 13, 1854 Union-str. wharf.

S. K. FOSTER'S

Ladies Fashionable Shoe Store.

Foster's Corner Germain Street.

NEW GOODS.

Just received per Ship "Aquatic," and now in course of opening—

LADIES superior Black Cloth BOOTS;
Ladies Spring Instep Merino Walking Boots,
Ladies White and Black Satin Slippers;
Ladies Bronze Kid Slippers;
Ladies Black and Bronze "Schottishe" SHOES;
Ladies Enamelled Exhibition Slippers;
Misses Bronze and Black Kid Slippers;
Misses Enamelled Exhibition Slippers;
Misses white and black Satin Slippers;
Misses Cashmere and Prunnella Boots;
Ladies Bronze Kid Parka Boots;
Children's Bronze Kid Shoes;
Children's Boots and Shoes, in great variety;
Gentlemen's Patent Dancing Boots;
Youths' Patent Dancing Pumps;
Boys' Patent Dancing Pumps;
Boys and Youth's Patent Elastic Side Boots.

Jan. 20, 1854. S. K. FOSTER.

Hawsers.

HAWSERS from 6 to 9 inches, for Sale by

EDWARD ALLISON.
Jan. 13, 1854. Union-str. wharf.

SALERATUS.—Received this day—100 Kegs of very Prime SALERATUS—For Sale by

E. ALLISON.
Jan. 13. Union-str. wharf.
In Store—250 Firkins Butter.

HARD COAL.—Landing this day, ex ship Envoy, from Philadelphia—30 Tons Red Ash house COAL; 150 do. Steam Coal, (small size,) for sale by

CUDLIP & SNIDER.
Jan. 6.

County Meeting.

A MEETING of the King's County ORANGE LODGE, will take place at Hampton Village, on Monday the 6th day of February next, at eleven o'clock, A. M. All persons interested will govern themselves accordingly.

By order of the County Master.
Norton, K. C., Jan. 25th, 1854.

AUCTION SALE.

HOUSE by Auction.—On the premises, on Monday 30th inst., at 1 o'clock—Half of the whole House on Portland Bridge, owned and occupied by David H. Coullard. The house is 30 by 36 feet, separated stair ways, &c.

The purchaser to have a new lease.

jan 27 W. D. W. HUBBARD.

Valuable Business Stand for Sale, or to be Rented at Auction.

At 12 o'clock on MONDAY next:

THE HOUSE in Church Street, west side of the "Exchange," (Gardiner's) and Comprising over 20 Rooms, with comfortable Yard and conveniencies. It has long been used as a Hotel, and is well adapted for that purpose, or a Boarding House. If sold, almost any time will be given for the bulk of the payments. If Rented, can be had for a term of years, or otherwise. Application to be made to the Proprietor JOHN HOOPER.

jan 25 New Brunswick

Sale Postponed.

THE Sale of the Leasehold Property at present occupied by Dr. J. C. Hatheway, situate in Sydney street, adjoining Mr Crookshank's new Building, is postponed until TUESDAY next, at 12 o'clock. The sale will take place at Hatheway & Co.'s Sales-Room, King's Square. Terms: £50 at time of sale; £50 in one month, on execution of papers, and the balance at 4, 8 and 12 months. Approved security with interest. Possession 1st May next. The premises can be examined at any time previous to sale. HATHEWAY & CO.,

jan 27 Auctioneers.

Now Offered for Sale.

50 DOZ. assorted CHAIRS;
600 Yds. English and American Floor CLOTH;
1,250 lbs. Geese and other assorted FEATHERS;
50,000 Feet Window GLASS, of every size required in general use;
7,000 Pieces Paper HANGINGS, nicely assorted;
800 Looking Glass Plates, with Frames all sizes;
A few Cases of Plate GLASS, different sizes.

Any description of Glass or Paper Hangings not on hand can be ordered, and cheaper than parties can order for themselves.

jan 25 JOHN KINNEAR.

Whole and Ground Spices, &c.

For sale at JOHN KINNEAR'S.

30 BOXES and Bags PEPPER;
20 Packages CASSIA;
50 Packages COFFEE;
70 Kegs Ginger and MUSTARD;
2 Brls. Cream of TARTAR;
4 Brl. Tartaric Acid; 1 1-2 Tons ALUM;
8 Tons Washing SODA;
1 1-2 Tons Epsom SALTS;
10 Brls. Sulphur and BRIMSTONE;
20 Packages Baking Soda and SALERATUS;
50 Glasses Calcined and Mixed MAGNESIA;
150 Gross Black and Blue INK;
20 Packages Cloves and PIMENTO;
700 Gross CORKS. jan. 25.

A GOOD STOCK ON HAND—OFFERED FOR SALE.

100 KEGS, eight different sizes, fine to coarse and clasp NAILS;
5 Tons 3dy to 12dy Cut NAILS;
2 Tons 4 1-2 and 5 in. SPIKES;
20 Casks Lard and S. & Elephant OIL;
8 do Raw Linseed Oil;
10 do Machinery, Rosin, and Pine Oil;
10 Tins Castor Oil;
100 Doz. do. in small Bottles;
2 1-2 Tons White (London) Zinc PAINT;
200 Kegs Colored PAINTS;
5 Brls. Copal and Bright VARNISH, with Spirits of Turpentine;
15 Tons British WHITING;
1 Ton ass'd size SHOT;
3 Tons Green COPPERAS;
jan. 25. JOHN KINNEAR.

New Books.

PER "Creole"—New York Journals for January:
Frank Leslie's Ladies Gazette for do;
The Monitor of Fashion for do;
Home Scenes and Home Sounds, by H Mariah Stephens;
The Carpet Bag of Fun;
Haps and Mishaps, by Grace Greenwood;
Brownson's Review for January;
North American " "
Christian Parlor Magazine "
Hunt's Merchants' " "
Last Nos. Chrystal Palace Record;
do Cassell's Natural History;
Illustrated Magazine of Art; Almanac, 1854.
London Quarterly Review for November;
Morgan's Freemasonry;
Montgomery's Pictorial, a new Illustrated weekly paper, price only 1½d;
Mitchell's new Paper—THE CITIZEN—price 4d, or 15s per year;
Last Nos. Musical Repository, price 3d.
Also, Gleason's Pictorial, and a great variety of other papers, &c. &c.—For sale cheap.

jan 27 B. O'BRIEN.

P. S.—A further supply of Standard Works too numerous to insert. B. O'B.

Top Coats! Top Coats!

TOP COATS, at cost price;
REEFERS, " "
HEAVY VESTS, " "
HEAVY PANTS, " "
DRESS CLOTHING, at lower prices than ever known in this market.

Come all and select your Clothing from a Stock on hand worth £3,000, which must be cleared by April 1st, to make room for the largest Stock of Clothing ever imported into this Province.

GRANITE HALL, No. 1 *Dock Street.*
Jan 27 THOS. R. JONES.

Particular Notice.

AS the Subscriber intends leaving this Province for a short period, on affairs connected with his business, parties who are in arrears with him are requested to call and settle their accounts at his Store forthwith, with Mr. THOMAS MORRIS, whose receipt will be valid in every case.

Those persons whose accounts have run over six months, are hereby notified that unless they call and settle by 1st March their Accounts will be handed to an Attorney for collection without further notice.

Jan 27 THOS. R. JONES.

Second Book of Lessons.

JUST received—The Correct Edition of the above, the same as published in this city. A liberal discount made to wholesale purchasers. R. O'BRIEN.

P. S.—In Press—The Third and Fourth Books. jan 27

Building Lot for Sale.

FIFTY feet front by one hundred feet rear, situate in Great George Street, rear of the new dwelling houses at present occupied by Messrs. Rose and Thomson. Apply to JAS. GARRETT & Co.,

Jan. 23. Corner of King and Cross Streets.

FOR SALE

Two superior finished DWELLING HOUSES, corner of Great George and Pitt streets. Apply to

JAMES GARRETT & Co.,
Jan. 23. Corner of King and Cross Streets

MUSCATEL RAISINS.—Expected in a few days—200 boxes—will be sold at a low price, in bond or the duty paid, as may be required.

jan. 20. JOHN KINNEAR.

WOODSTOCK PIPES.—Landing ex Lucania from Glasgow—60 boxes Woodstock PIPES; 30 do. Cutty do.

JOHN R. HUNTER,
jan 11 Prince Wm street

BY AUTHORITY.

CROWN LAND OFFICE, Jan. 3, 1854.

THE undermentioned Lots of Crown Lands will be offered for sale by Public Auction, on Tuesday the seventh day of February next, at noon, by the respective Deputies, at their Offices, agreeably to the Regulation of 11th May 1843, and no credit will be made to any person who is indebted to the Crown for previous purchases.

(Not to interfere with the right to cut Timber or other Lumber under Licences applied for previous to the application for the purchase of the land.)

(No person is allowed to hold more than one hundred acres payable by instalments.)

WESTMORLAND.

By Deputy Palmer, at Dorchester.

50 acres, lot 24, block P, Botsford, J. Joyce,
100 acres, lot 25, block P. Botsford, P. Colin.

By Deputy Wilmot, at Salisbury.

200 acres, lot 35, block 10, Moncton, M. Horsman improved,
100 acres, lot 97, block 10, Moncton, S. Johnston; improved by Z. Lutz,
52 acres, lot 8, block 12, Moncton, J. Russel, improved,
100 acres, lot P, block 12, Moncton, T. Larcey, improved,
160 acres, lot 42, south Township, J. Anketell; 1½s. survey,
91 acres, lot 31, Cornhill, S. Keith; improved by D. L. Keith,
98 acres, lot E, block 18, Salisbury, D. Boyd,
47 acres, lot F, block 18, Salisbury, J. Crandall,
100 acres, lot F, block 18, Salisbury, J. Crandall,
100 acres, lot 8, block 29, Salisbury, J. Mahoney, improved,
100 acres, lot 64, block 29, Salisbury, D. Donoven improved,
100 acres, lot 65, block 29, Salisbury, J. Donoven

SAINT JOHN.

By Deputy Joseph B. Whipple, at the Gov. Emigration Office.

116 acres, lot 45, block 21, Lancaster, R. V. Hanson,
40 acres, lot 74, Little Lepreo Basin, J. Farquison
34 acres, lot 101, block 28, West Branch Musquash, W. Jones,
317 acres, lots 104, 105, 106, block 28, John Armstrong; these lots to be offered separately,
250 acres, lot Z, Mispeck, Wm. Dunlop.

KING'S.

By Deputy Arnold, at Sussex Vale.

100 acres, lot 21, block B, Stone's Brook, George Bolton; 25s. survey,
100 acres, lot 27, block R, Stone's Brook, Wm. McAllister, improved; 25s. survey,
100 acres, lot 29, block R, Stone's Brook, H. McAllister; 25s. survey,
100 acres, lot 24, block R, Stone's Brook, C. McAllister; 25s. survey,
100 acres, lot 25, block R, Stone's Brook, M. Murley; 25s. survey,
100 acres, lot 17, block 2, Studholm, A. P. Northrup,
100 acres, lot 67, block 2, Studholm, E. B. Northrup,
100 acres, lot H, block 25, Studholm, J. Keith,
17 acres, lot Y, block 26, Studholm, P. Duffy,
17 acres, lot Z, block 26, Studholm, J. Perry.

QUEEN'S.

By Deputy Colling, at Gagetown.

50 acres, lot 135, Clones, John Gray,
29 acres, lot 15, block S, Hampstead, T. Bogle,
88 acres, lot 28, block N, Petersville, E. Woods,
100 acres, lot 81, block N, Petersville, J. M'Coucheon,
100 acres, lot 84, block N, Petersville, T. M'Coucheon,
94 acres, lot 94, Creevy, John M'Coucheon,
100 acres, lot 95, Creevy, J. A. Jones,
100 acres, lot 104, Clones, J. Corbett,
100 acres, lot 105, Clones, S. Corbett,
100 acres, lot 107, Clones, John Corbett,
100 acres, lot 93, block 55, Petersville, D. Kirkpatrick,
50 acres, lot 3 south, Craftville, W. Monahan,
196 acres, lot K, Sandbrook, J. Kirkpatrick,
230 acres, lot C, Queen's Lake, John Armstrong,
75 acres, lot D, Queen's Lake, John Armstrong,
176 acres, lot E, Queen's Lake, James Armstrong,
94 acres, lot F, Queen's Lake, John Armstrong, Junr.,
200 acres, lot X, Queen's Lake, F. Wood,

By Deputy Snell, Front Range, Grand Lake

100 acres, lot 44, block X, Johnston, F. Kierstead
45 acres, lot 31, Newcastle, John O'Leary improved,
60 acres, lot 33, Newcastle, John O'Leary,
50 acres, lot 29, block H, Chipman, H. Myshrall; improved by —— Nance,
85 acres, lot 58, block 64, Chipman, M. McKiernen,
60 acres, lot 65, block 64, Chipman, J. Dale,
100 acres, lot 60, block 76, Chipman, G. Fulton,
100 acres, lot 61, block 76, Chipman, T. Fulton,
100 acres, lot 62, block 76, Chipman, John Fulton
92 acres, lot 15, block 80, Salmon River, R. Fulton, Jr., improved,
110 acres, lot 53, block 80, Salmon River, R. Smyth improved,
50 acres, lot P, block 11, Brunswick, D. Price,
109 acres, lot 16, block 12, Brunswick, J. W. Taylor.

SUNBURY.

At the Crown Land Office.

50 acres, lot 83, block 40, Blissville, John Webb

R. D. WILMOT, *Sur. Gen.*

Furs, Shawls, Robes, Ribbons, &c.

JAMES SMELLIE,

Has received per steamer "Canada":

FURS; RIBBONS;
BLACK SILK VELVETS;
Colored Do;
RIBBON VELVETS;
PERSIANS and SARSNETS;
Rich Black Watered SILKS;
Black Silk LACES;
Do. Do. FRINGES;
PRINTED CACHMERES.

Per Ship "Helen Thomson":

An excellent assortment of LONG & SQUARE WOOLEN SHAWLS.
Handkerchiefs and MUFFLERS;
Rich Filled SHAWLS;
Embroidered Crape, Coburgh, and French Merino ROBES;
Which will be Sold at very low prices for CASH.

Prince Wm. Street, Dec. 9, 1853.

Oatmeal. Oatmeal.

Landing ex schr. *Lucy*:

25 BARRELS Oatmeal a very superior article put up expressly for Family use.

For sale low wholesale or retail, by

ROBT. ARMSTRONG.
Nov. 11, 1853. No. 7 Dock-street.

Layer Raisins, Geese Feathers.

A FEW Boxes LAYER RAISINS;
A few Barrels Spitzenburg APPLES;
500 lbs. good quality Geese FEATHERS (from England);
5 bales COTTON WICKING. For sale at

JOHN KINNEAR'S.
Dec. 30, 1853. *Prince William Street.*

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of late THOMAS RICHARDS, Farmer, King's County, deceased, are hereby requested to hand them in without delay, duly attested, within three months from this date, and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to JOSEPH A. RICHARDS,
WILLIAM D. RICHARDS, *Executors.*

Parish Greenwich, K. C., Dec. 30, 1853. 3mpd.

Tobacco & Tea.

NOW landing from New York—200 Boxes Congou TEA; 75 Boxes TOBACCO, assorted Brands, some 20 lb. Packages.

EDWARD ALLISON.

BLANKS of various kinds—Orange Certificates and Summonses for sale at this office.

Tea, Tobacco, and Pork.

8 CHESTS good Congou TEA; 5 boxes No. 1 McRae Tobacco, 8's; 12 bals. Prime and heavy Mess PORK; 2 brls. of the President's Rump Pork in bond; 1 do. do. Prime; 1 do. do. Mess;

33 small boxes Katie Stewart TOBACCO.

For Sale on reasonable terms, by

A. A. COUGHLAN,
Dec. 30. No. 5, Prince-Wm. street.

WINDOW GLASS

OF ALL SIZES,

From 6x8 to 12x18 and to 10x50, single and double thick, English and German, Sheet and Crown, with all the intermediate sizes.

JOHN KINNEAR, Prince William-street, will furnish in any quantity, from a single or dozen panes to a single or hundred boxes, the above described article; will cut, exchange, or accomodate in every possible way that may be required by customers.

He will also order for those who may require, Rough and Polished PLATE GLASS;—and has now for sale, on hand, six panes Polished PLATE, 24x36; six panes ditto, 28x39; six panes ditto, 34x46; six panes ditto, 36x44—3-8 inch thick.

St. John, 31 Dec., 1853.

Ladies' Furs—Gentlemen's Hats.

RECEIVED EX PACKET SHIP "MIDDLETON,"

FRENCH Sable Queen's Boas, Muffs & Cuffs.
Stone Martin do. do. do.
German Fitch do. do. do.
Gent's French Satin HATS,
Gent's Hungarian HATS.
Children's Trimmed Felt Hats.

Ex Brig Ann,

2 bales BUFFALO ROBES.

—ON HAND—

Gent's and Youth's FUR CAPS, in a large variety—domestic and imported. Wholesale and Retail.

LOCKHART & CO.,
Dec. 3—5† 17, King-street.

NEW FALL GOODS.

HORSFALL & SHERATON have received per Packet Ship IMPERIAL Eighty Four Packages of New and Fashionable Goods, well assorted, and suitable for Fall and Winter Trades. Wholesale Buyers are respectfully invited to call and examine the STOCK.

Two Cases Winter CLOAKS, and MANTLES;
A Rich assortment of DRESS GOODS;
SHAWLS, Furs, Gloves and Hosiery;
Ladies' Cloths, with Arctic Cloths, and other Trimmings to suit;
Polka Jackets, Woolen Hoods and Sleeves;
Blankets, Flannels, Cloths and every description of Woolen Goods;
SILKS Satins, and Evening Dresses;
Fine Irish and Table LINENS;
Sheetings, Towellings, &c;
Cotton Goods of all kinds;
A great variety of LACES, and Sewed Work;
Carpetings and Hearth Rugs;
Cap Cards, Cane, Wire Bonnet Shapes, and every article used by Milliners, at lowest rates!

Further Supplies per Eudocia, and Lisbon.

December 16.

TO INVALIDS, and others troubled with Cold, Chills, &c.—A dozen FUR VESTS, just received.—For sale at the low price of 12s. 6d. A valuable article for invalids or others subject to Agues, Chills, &c.

Dec 30. THOS. R. JONES.

House for Sale.

A LARGE two-story DWELLING HOUSE in Saint Andrew Street, with Outhouses, and a large Yard in the rear. The House is 36 feet front by 30 feet deep, well finished throughout with Cellar Kitchens, frost proof Cellars, Water Room, &c., under the whole, and now rents for about £50 per annum. If not disposed of by the 15th March next, it will then be sold at Public Auction. For further information enquire of E. M. Hoyt, Prince William Street, or the subscriber in Duke Street.

Dec. 23, 1853. WILLIAM SLEETH.

Wine, Brandy, Cordials, &c.

THE undersigned have on hand a Stock of Choice Old WINES, &c., in wood and bottles, consisting of Prime Old Port, Sherry, Madeira, Lisbon, Claret, Sauterne, Marsalla, Bucellas, Tinta, Madeira, finest sparkling Champagne; Hock, Moselle, Curacoa, Noyan, Maraschino, Cherry Cordials, &c.; also, fine old Pale and Brown Cognac BRANDY, Hollands GENEVA, Old Jamaica RUM, Old Tom, Islay and Campbelton WHISKY, which together with the best London Brown Stout Porter, East India and Allen ALE, &c., are offered for sale by

RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.,
Dec. 23. Wine Merchants.

JUST RECEIVED

At the Golden Knife and Fork, Stanton's Brick Building, Dock Street.

A Further Supply of Gold BROACHES, PINS, RINGS, LOCKETS, TOYS, and Fancy Goods fit for Christmas and New Year's Presents.

Dec. 23. W. B. NICHOLSON.

NOTICE.—Good accommodations for thirty Gentlemen BOARDERS can be had at the *American House* until the first of May next, at a low price.

H. C. STUBBS.
St. John, October 28, 1853.

GRANITE HALL.

No. 1 DOCK STREET.

OWING to the mildness of the Season, and the consequent slow sales of WINTER CLOTHING, I have marked down my Stock at an

IMMENSE REDUCTION.

On former prices, to effect a clearance without any reserve, as the whole stock must be cleared in six weeks WITHOUT FAIL.

Persons in want of Garments of any description (that they can rely on as being good) can have their wishes fully gratified by a selection from one of the largest stocks at first class Clothing in the City, having been got up expressly for retail trade and fully equal in cut, make and material to the best CUSTOM WORK.

Dec. 23. T. R. JONES.

Presents for the Season.

WM. L. AVERY offers an assortment of FANCY BOOKS, suitable for the Season. Also—A variety of PRAYER BOOKS, &c., which will be sold very low. Dec. 23.

Ladies Cloth & Prunnella Boots.

THE Subscriber will receive per Steamer "Admiral":—A Consignment of FOURTEEN CASES of Ladies, Misses, and Children's Cloth Prunnella and Cashmere BOOTS—which he offers for Sale at Wholesale.

Dec. 23.—2w. S. K. FOSTER.

CHEESE, &c.—1500 pounds good CHEESE 100 Boxes Herrings; 800 Rock Maple Mill Cogs, just received and for sale by

October 28. G. M. BURNS.

The "Commercial Clothing Hall,"

NORTH SIDE OF KING STREET.

WILL be opened on Thursday the 12th inst.—With a large & well assorted Stock of Clothing, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, SATTINETTS, VESTINGS, *Flannels*, BLANKETS, COTTONS *Hosiery, Caps & Trunks*, with a variety of other useful Goods, all of which will be sold at unusually low prices.

The above Goods, being all New Stock, and the Clothing being Cut and made up in the best Style, the Public are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. Oct. 7th, 1853.

CHINA, GLASS, & EARTHENWARE.

A LARGE and choice selection of BREAKFAST, DINNER, DESSERT AND TEA SETS, of the LATEST DESIGNS in PATTERNS and SHAPES, are NOW opening at

FRANCIS CLEMENTSON,
(Late S. Cooper's Store.)

To which he respectfully solicits the attention of purchasers.

St. John, Dec. 16, 1853. Dock-street.

SPARKLING CHAMPAGNE.—Now landing and in stock—30 Baskets very superior Sparkling CHAMPAGNE—Pints and Quarts.

Dec. 16. RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

THE following was adopted as a Standing Rule in the Session of 1851:—

37th.—That no Bill of a private nature, or Petition for money or relief, shall be received by the House after the fourteenth day from the opening of the Session, both inclusive; and that the Clerk of this House do, one month previous to the meeting of the Legislature, cause fifty printed copies of this Rule to be sent to each of the Clerks of the Peace in the several Counties, for distribution, and cause the same to be inserted in the Royal Gazette, and two Newspapers in such Counties where Newspapers are published.

CHAS. P. WETMORE, *Clerk.*

Ladies' Cloth Boots, &c.

BRUNSWICK SHOE STORE.

Just received by steamer Niagara, and other arrivals,

A SUPERIOR assortment of Ladies' CLOTH & CASHMERE, and *Prunella* BOOTS;
Misses' and Childrens' ditto do., Patent and Seal Skin goloshed, welt and pump soles.

☞ We still continue to have all our Stock manufactured expressly for us; consequently the same confidence as usual may be depended upon as regards Good Sewing, &c.

—ALSO—

20 cases of the best description of Men's, Ladies' Misses and Children's RUBBER SHOES.

CHEAP FOR CASH.—

FAULKE & BENNIGAR,
Germain-str., Head of Rocky Hill.
December 16th.—(6w.)

BURNING FLUID—Per schr. Boston, from Boston, a few barrels superior Burning FLUID.

November 11. S. L. TILLEY.

NEWFOUNDLAND PILOT CLOTH.—Just received: One Piece of the above article. A call from the Pilots is respectfully solicited.

October 27. A. A. COUGHLAN.

Great Improvement at the

OYSTER SALOON,

WATER STREET,

Two doors South Peters' Wharf.

THE Subscriber begs respectfully to bring under the notice of the Public his Establishment, famed for first of Good Dinners of this life, and further that in consequence of his increasing custom, and for the comfort and accommodation of his friends he has enlarged and, extended his premises to Peters' wharf, where an entrance may be obtained, and can confidently say that his present outfit exceeds anything of the kind in the city.—Come and see

MUTTON,

AND ALL KINDS OF PIES—CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

WINES, LIQUORS,

SYRUPS, MINERAL WATER GINGER and other Beers—in the primest order.

☞ *Dinners—served up at a minutes notice.*

Oysters—Just received 20 barrels of New York and Shediac—which will be served up in the most approved style to suit customers.

St. John, Dec. 30, 1853. JAMES KENNY.

Tallow Chandlers Wanted.—One or two good workmen will find employment by the month or year at the highest rate of wages, by application to GEO. WOODS,

Oct. 28. Water street

ANTHRACITE COALS.—200 tons to arrive ex ship Envoy, from Philadelphia, for sale by (Dec. 23.) CUDLIP & SNIDER.

PORTLAND AND BOSTON.

Winter Arrangement.

STEAMER "CREOLE,"

JOSEPH ATKINS, COMMANDER.

THE Steamer "CREOLE," having been thoroughly rebuilt, and well fitted up, will commence on TUESDAY, 20th inst., and will run regularly (until further notice) between

Saint John and Portland,

touching at EASTPORT, both ways, in connection with the RAILROAD to BOSTON.

Leaving

Poetry.

THE EDITOR'S ADVISERS.

Says one, your subjects are too grave,
Too much morality you have—
Too much about religion;
Give me some witch or wizard tales,
With slip-shod ghosts, with fins and scales,
Or feathers like a pigeon.

I love to read, another cries,
Those monstrous fashionable lies—
In other words, those novels,
Composed of kings, and queens, and lords,
Of border wars and Gothic hordes,
That used to live in hovels.

No, no, cries one, we've had enough
Of such confounded love-sick stuff,
To craze the fair creation;
Give us some recent foreign news,
Of Russian, Turk, the Greeks and Jews,
Or any other nation.

Another cries, I want more fun,
A witty anecdote or pun,
A rebus or a riddle.
Some long for missionary news,
And some of worldly carnal views,
Would like to hear a fiddle.

Another cries, I want to see
A jumbled up variety—
Variety in all things;
A miscellaneous hodge-podge print,
Composed—I only give the hint—
Of multifarious small things.

I want some marriage news, says miss,
It constitutes my highest bliss
To hear of weddings plenty;
For in a time of general rain,
None suffer from a drought, 'tis plain—
At least not one in twenty.

I want to hear of deaths, says one,
Of people totally undone
By losses, fire, or fever;
Another answers full as wise,
I'd rather hear the fall and rise
Of racoon skins and beaver.

Of grave, or humorous, wild or tame,
Lofty or low, 'tis all the same,
Too haughty or too humble.
And every editorial wight
Has nought to do but what is right,
And let the grumblers grumble.

HOW TO CHOOSE A DOMESTIC.—Housekeeping is not so full of sunshine and rose-colored bliss as many imagine. It is hardly possible to get along without cooks, scullions and chamber maids; and what with their waste, wittles and impudence, says Aunt Sally, they are plaguy drawbacks on domestic peace and comforts. Old Peppergrass was the 'customer' for discriminating between the useful and the careful and the careless. Peppergrass sent word to the Register-office that he wanted a good girl for general house-work. About the time he expected an applicant, he laid a broom down in the yard, near the gate. Presently a girl comes up to the gate, opens it, and strolls up to the house; the broom being immediately in the path, Miss Betsey strides over it. The old man was on the watch, and the first salute the girl got was, 'I don't want *you*.' The girl *sloped*, and suddenly bullet-headed Nancy appears. Seeing the broom in her way she gives it a kick, and waddles up to the house. 'You won't suit me, that's certan, Miss Mopey!' bawls Peppergrass. She disappeared in a hurry, and finally a third appeats; opening the gate, and coming into the yard, she carefully closes the gate behind her, and walks up—the broom is still in the path; this she picks up, and carries along to the house, where she deposites it along-side the woodshed. Before the girl could explain her business there, Peppergrass bawls out, 'Yes, yes, come in, *you'll* suit me.' And she did; for that girl lived with Peppergrass seven years, and only quitted him to go to housekeeping on her own hook; and a capital wife she made. Peppergrass was right.

HEARING WITH THE TEETH.—Many years ago an old subscriber who was entirely deaf, called at our office, and with the help of a slate which he always carried with him, we were enabled to converse with each other. In the course of our interview, he remarked that for many years he had not been able to hear the loudest thunder; but added, that to his great surprise a few evenings before, he was at the house of a friend, and was seated by the side of a piano, his elbow resting upon it, and his teeth upon his thumb, when he distinctly heard the tune which the daughter of his friend happened to be playing.—Again and again he tried the experiment, and could always hear when the connection thus formed was kept up, but heard nothing whatever when it was broken, either by the removal of his elbow from the piano or by placing his thumb on any other portion of his face. From the character of our informant, we have never had a doubt as to the truth of his narrative—and we give it now chiefly as a suggestion, whether some simple instrument cannot be framed, by means of which deaf persons may be enabled to hear with their teeth.—*Am. Paper.*

MANNERS.—I make it a point of morality never to find fault with another for his manners: they may be awkward or graceful, blunt or polite, polished or rustic. I care not what they are, if the man means well and acts from honest intentions without eccentricity or affection. All men have not the advantages of "good society," as is called, to school themselves in all its fantastic rules and ceremonies, and if there is any standard of manners, it it one founded in reason and good sense, and not upon these artificial regulations. Manners like conversation, should be extemporaneous and not studied. I always suspect a man, who meets me with the same perpetual smile on his face, the same congeeing of the body, and the same premeditated shake of the hand. Give me the (it may be rough) gripe of the hand—the careless nod of recognition, and when occasion requires, the homely, welcome salutation, "How are you my old friend?"

AMERICAN SCHOOLMASTER AND PUPIL.—"Joseph where is Africa?" "On the map sir." "I mean, Joseph, on what continent—the Eastern or Western continent?" "Well, the land of Africa is in the Eastern continent; but the people, sir, are all of them down South." "How do the African people live?" "By drawing." "Drawing what—water?" "No, sir, by drawing their breath." "Sit down, Joseph. Thomas, what is the equator?" "Why, sir, it is a horizontal pole running perpendicularly through the imagination of astronomers and old geographers." "Go to your seat, Thomas."

"A witty lawyer once jocosely asked a boarding house keeper the following question:—"Mr. M——, if a man gives you £500 to keep for him and he dies, what do you do? Do you pray for him?" "No sir," replied Mr. M——, "I pray for another like him."

A singer who led the psalm tune at a meeting a short time since, finding that his concluding word, which was Jacob, had not syllables enough to fill up the music adequately, ended thus: "Ja-a-a—Jaw-a-a—fol de riddle—cob."

The far-famed Medicine.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

SURPRISING CURE OF A CONFIRMED ASTHMA, AFTER FIVE YEARS' SUFFERING.

The following Testimonial has been sent to Professor Holloway, by a Gentleman named Middleton, of Scotland Road, Liverpool.

Sir,—Your Pills have been the means, under Providence, of restoring me to sound health after five years of severe affliction. During the whole of that period, I suffered the most dreadful attacks of Asthma, frequently of several weeks' duration, attended with a violent cough, and continual spitting of phlegm intermixed with blood. This so shook my constitution that I was unfitted for any of the active duties of life. I was attended by some of the most eminent medical men of this town, but they failed to give me the slightest relief. As a last remedy I tried your Pills, and in about three months they effected a perfect cure of the disease, totally eradicated the cough, and restored tone and vigour to the chest and digestive organs.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
Jan'y. 1st, 1853. (Signed) H. MIDDLETON.

PERMANENT CURE OF A DISEASED LIVER OF MANY YEARS' DURATION.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Gamis, Chemist, Yeovil, to Professor Holloway.

Dear Sir,—In this district your Pills command a more extensive sale than any other proprietary medicine before the public. As a proof of their efficacy in Liver and Bilious complaints, I may mention the following case. A lady of this town with whom I am personally acquainted, for years was a severe sufferer from disease of the Liver and digestive organs; her medical attendant assured her that he could do nothing to relieve her sufferings, and it was not likely she could survive many months. This announcement naturally caused great alarm among her friends and relations, and they induced her to make a trial of your Pills, which so improved her general health that she was induced to continue them until she received a perfect cure. This is twelve months ago, and she has not experienced any symptoms of relapse, and often declares that your Pills have been the means of saving her life. I remain, Dear Sir, yours truly,
Nov. 23, 1852. (Signed,) J. GAMIS.

AN ASTONISHING CURE OF CHRONIC RHEUMATISM AFTER BEING DISCHARGED FROM THE HOSPITAL INCURABLE.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. W. Moon, of the Square, Winchester.

To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—I beg to inform you that for years I was a sufferer from Chronic Rheumatism, and was often laid up for weeks together by its severe and painful attacks. I tried everything that was recommended, and was attended by one of the most eminent Surgeons in this town, but obtained no relief whatever, and fearing that my health would be entirely broken up, I was induced to go into our County Hospital, where I had the best medical treatment the Institution afforded, all of which proved of no avail, and I came out no better than I went in. I was then advised to try your Pills, and by persevering with them was perfectly cured, and enabled to resume my occupation, and although a considerable period has elapsed since, I have felt no return whatever of the complaint.

I am, Sir, your obliged servant,
Oct. 8th, 1852. (Signed) W. MOON.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF DROPSY, AFTER SUFFERING FOR EIGHTEEN MONTHS.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. G. Briggs, Chemist, Goole, dated February 15th, 1853.

To Professor Holloway.

Sir,—I have much pleasure in informing you of a most surprising cure of Dropsy, recently effected by your valuable medicines. Captain Jackson, of this place was afflicted with Dropsy for upwards of eighteen months, to such an extent that it caused his body and limbs to be much swollen, and water oozed as it were from his skin, so that a daily change of apparel became necessary, notwithstanding the various remedies tried, and the different medical men consulted, all was of no avail, until he commenced using your Pills, by which, and a strict attention to the printed directions he was effectually cured, and his health perfectly re-established. If you deem this worthy of publicity, you are at liberty to use it.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,
(Signed) G. BRIGGS.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints:

Ague,	Fevers of all kinds,	Sore Throats,
Asthma,		Stone & Gravel,
Bilious Complaints,	Gout,	Secondary Symptoms,
Blotch on the Skin,	Headache,	Tic Doloureux,
Bowel Complaints,	Indigestion,	Tumours,
Colics,	Inflammation,	Ulcers,
Constipation of the Bowels,	Jaundice,	Venereal Affections,
Consumption,	Liver Complaints,	Worms of all kinds.
Debility,	Lumbago,	Weakness, f'm whatever cause, &c. &c.
Dropsy,	Piles,	
Dysentry,	Rheumatism,	
Erysipelas,	Retention of Urine,	
Female Irregularities,	Scrofula, or King's Evil,	
Fits,		

Sold at the establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar London), and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices—1s. 3d., 3s. 3d., and 5s. each Box.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directors for the guidance of patients every disorder are affixed to each Box,

S. L. TILLEY, *Provincial Agent*, No. 2, King St., St. John, N. B.; A. Coy & Son, Fredericton; W. T. Baird, Woodstock; Alex. Lockhart, Quaco; James Beck, Head of Petitcodiac; O. K. Sayre, Dorchester; John Bell, Shediac; John Lewis, Hillsborough; John Curry, Canning; and Jas. Gilbert White, Belleisle.

JAMES GARRETT & CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
CORNER OF KING AND CROSS STREETS,

HAVE received per Packet ship ESSEX, part of their FALL STOCK of CLOTHS, VESTINGS, &c., namely:

Artic Reversable Pressed Beaver for Pants; Himalayn Cloths in a variety of shades, admirably adapted for this Climate for TOP COATS;
Rich Silk Velvet Vest Patterns; Black Silk and Satin " "
White Satin and Silk Velvet ditto, for Wedding Parties, &c.
Undressed Cassimere for Drawers;
All of which will be made to measure, warranted to fit or no sale. Sept 23.

OIL, OIL, OIL.—2,300 Gallons Raw and Boiled Linseed OIL, in 30 and 60 gallon casks. A few casks Porpoise and Pale Seal OIL. For sale wholesale and retail by the subscriber.
November 4. S. L. TILLEY.

GLAZED HATS.—Just received—100 dozen GLAZED HATS, for sale by the dozen cheap. Also—10 dozen Russet and Leather TRUNKS, in all shapes, from 10s. to 30s.
Aug. 19th, THOS. R. JONES.

SARSAPARILLA.—Per 'Gladiator,' from New York. 1 gross S. P. Townsends Sarsaparilla; 1 case Barry's TRICOPHEROUS, for the skin and Hair;
2 Boxes Bermuda ARROW ROOT;
1 Flask, 76 lbs. Quicksilver.
November 11. S. L. TILLEY.

HOLLOWAYS PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Robert's Poor Man's Friend: do. anti Scorbutic Pills; Morrison's Pills; Locock's Pulmonic Wafers; Cockle's Antibilious Pills; and many other English Remedies. Sold by
Feb. 18. FELLOWS & CO.

Trial Bottles, 25 Cents Only!
VERY LARGE "BOTTLES" 75 CENTS.

—We assert with Confidence that—
J. RUSSELL SPALDING'S
ROSE MARY
AND CASTOR OIL

IS decidedly the nicest and best tonic article in the world for the Hair. The oblest chemists who have examined it testify that as an agent for preserving the Hair and promoting its growth it surpasses any other article.

After a long series of experiments, Mr. SPALDING succeeded, by an intricate process, in freeing the Castor Oil used in this preparation from its peculiar odor and oily greasiness, and in blending it with the ROSEMARY, &c., in such a manner as to form the cheapest and best *OIL OR WASH* Ever made, for which all who desire to preserve a good head of Hair until late in life, will be grateful.

The Sale of the Article has been immense!

And its Success Astonishing.—Use it if you wish.

1st. To beautify the hair.
2d. To curl the hair elegantly.
3d. To remove dandruff effectually.
4th. To restore the hair to bald heads.
5th. To give the whiskers a beautiful appearance.
6th. To prevent the hair from falling off.
7th. To cure all diseases of the scalp.
8th. To dress false hair richly.
9th. To cure the headache.
10th. To kill hair eaters.
11th. To keep the hair from turning
12th. To dress children's hair beautifully, and lay the foundation for a good head of hair.
13th. If you do *not wish* to grease and soil the bonnet, cap, hat, pillow, and everything coming in contact with the hair, use SPALDING'S ROSEMARY, and be sure to get the Genuine of the manufacturer and proprietor.

J. RUSSELL SPALDING,
Chemist and Apothecary.

Wholesale and Retail Depot at No. 27, formerly 23, Tremont row, directly opposite the museum, Boston Mass.

All Genuine will have his Signature.

N. B.—Remarkable terms given to dealers, who buy to sell again, and no dealer should fail to have this GOOD AND STAPLE ARTICLE.

Caution.

Be sure you get the Genuine with the Signature of—J. RUSSELL SPALDING.
Sold in St. John by appointment by S. L. TILLEY, and THOS. WALKER & SON, who will supply Dealers on favorable Terms.
Nov. 25, 1853. 1y.

The Wonder of the WORLD!

THE GREAT REMEDY is at last Discovered! and COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, COSTIVENESS and CONSUMPTION have lost their terror, and vanish as if by magic, before this Sovereign Remedy.

"The sentiment that consumption cannot be cured, has destroyed more lives than the disease itself."—*Dr. Warren.*

Reader have you a COUGH—Dose that Hectic Flush—Those Night Sweats—that Pain in the Side—Afford your pleasure—Do you wish to find a Remedy? Here it is, and if not here you look in vain.

S. D. FULLER & CO., *No. 8 Tremont Temple, Boston, Mass.* And by all Druggists throughout the country.

Sold Wholesale & Retail by THOS. M. REED, Agent, for St. John, N. B.
St. John, September 1, 1853.

Vulcan Foundry Manufactures.

Stoves Franklins, Registers, &c.

A LARGE and extensive assortment of Cooking STOVES; Close STOVES; FRANKLINS; Register GRATES; PLOUGHS; and all description of CASTINGS; for sale at the *Vulcan Foundry Ware Rooms*, in Prince William-street, and at the Warehouse of the Subscriber.

The style, pattern and quality of the Vulcan Foundry Cooking STOVES and FRANKLINS, it is believed, are equal if not superior to any in the market, while the prices are exceedingly low. Purchasers are requested to call and examine for themselves.

Orders for Castings or other work left at the above places will have immediately attendance.
JOHN V. THURGAR,
St. John Oct. *North Market Wharf*

GOTHIC BUILDING,
South Side King's Square, St. John N. B.

S. P. OSGOOD & CO.

IMPORTERS and Manufacturers of MARBLE and STONE Work of all descriptions, such as HEAD STONES, *Monuments, Tomb TABLES, Chimney Pieces, Table TOPS, &c. &c.*

S. P. & Co. have constantly on hand the greatest variety and most extensive Stock in their line to be found in the City, by 50 per cent—all of which will be sold at greatly reduced prices.

We have in our employ at this time superior Workmen from the States; and we can, after a long experience in the business, and with our facilities, recommend our work as superior to any thing that can be found in the Province.

☞ *Head Stones* and *Monuments* sold at our Manufactory twenty-five per cent. less than at any other Shop in the City.

P. S.—Parties wanting any thing in our line will find it a great satisfaction in calling upon us instead of purchasing work from some of the petty shops that are springing up around us, whose proprietors know nothing about the business.
S. P. OSGOOD & CO.
November 11.

Scotch Lambs-Wool Shirts and DRAWERS.

FANCY and White Shetland Wool SOCKS, Fancy quality, Angola, Ribbed and plain. Superior Patent Cloth GLOVES, new mixtures, Plush Lined, Tilbury'd, and self doe &c., &c.
JAMES GARRETT & CO.
Sept. 30. Corner King and cross-streets.

PURE ZINC PAINT.—Per Acteon from London—1 cask Pure White Zinc PAINT.—This article is highly recommended for indoor use, and will be sold at the same price as the best description of White Lead. S. L. TILLEY.

Toys! Toys! Toys!

A. PAGE, in Prince Wm. street, near Duke street, notifies the Public, and the young readers in particular, that he has received a large assortment of
TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,
for the coming season, and for sale at either wholesale or retail.

The Public generally are invited to call and examine the new assortment which will be disposed of at very low prices. Nov. 11.

Butter and Tea.

Landing this day ex "Banner":
325 FIRKINS superior BUTTER;
200 CHESTS fine Congoa TEA;
For Sale by
Dec 29, 1853. E. ALLISON, Union-street-wharf.

M'GRATH & KELLY'S,
White Street,
Adjoining the Free Church, Sydney Street.

THE Proprietors of this Establishment are prepared to undertake all orders they may be favoured with in the different branches of House Work, Monuments, Tomb Tops, Grave Stones, Chimney Pieces, ornamented and plain; Table Tops, of every description; and Baptismal Fonts, of the most elegant and chaste designs.

All our work we engage to finish in the most workmanlike manner, and in material of the best description.

We do not intend to descend to the degrading artifice of attempting to exalt ourselves by depreciating others as some of our Yankee neighbours have done, but leave it to the knowledge and taste of those who may call on us to judge for themselves. The public have derived one benefit, at least, from the establishment of the petty shops of which these Yankees speak, as their prices, formerly so exorbitant, have been reduced 25 per cent. already, and will yet be brought lower.

In proof of our capability, we can refer to some of the best work in the city—for instance, the beautifully designed and well executed Monument to the late Mr. James Gerow, erected in the Rural Cemetery; the Tablet erected in the Catholic Church, Fredericton, to the memory of the Rt. Rev. Bishop Dollard, &c. &c. &c. These have been executed by M'Grath, while in the employment of those who have tried to take the credit of these works to themselves.

Messrs. M'Grath & Kelly are also engaged to do all the Carved Work of the Catholic Cathedral. This when done will afford ample proof of their capability. Dec. 16. 6m.

STOVES! STOVES!

NOW on hand at my new Establishment in Brussel-street, an extensive assortment of COOKING STOVES of the most approved patterns; FRANKLINS, with and without doors; in great variety; Double and single Square Box Stoves; Oval sided and other Fancy ditto; Round Coal Stoves; Hot Air and Air-Tight do.; Register and Hal-Register GRATES; Kitchen Ranges; Ships' Cambooses and superior Cooking Stoves for vessels; Tailors Stoves, &c. &c. &c. The best assortment in the market; comprising more than

100 Different Patterns.

Likewise, Windlass RINGS and PALLS, with sets of Patent Gear from 14 inch upwards; PLOUGHS, with or without woodwork; House Pumps and Pipe; Oven and Furnance doors and Bars; Farmers BOILERS, with or without Stoves; Stove Pipe, Tin Ware and many other articles in the Foundry line—selling off at lower rates than ever.
Oct. 21. THOMAS C. EVERITT.

GLOVES.
Opened per 'Lisbon,' from London:

GENT'S Cashmere and Aberdeen GLOVES;
Gent's Cloth Gloves, fine mixed, and plain colors, Gent's Cloth Gloves—lined Plush, Chamois, and Lambskin;
Gent's Drab Buck do.—lined, Chamois & Lamb;
Gent's Drab Buck Mitts and Driving Gloves;
Gent's Lamb Black Gloves—Buck palms;
Gent's Buck GAUNTLETS, for Driving—very long and good;
Gent's Seal, British Sable, Lynx and Otter Fur GAUNTLETS and GLOVES;
An assortment of Ladies' GLOVES; Ladies' Grey Squirrel MITS;
And a few pieces very heavy Silk Ducape Neck Handkerchiefs.
For sale at very low prices.
November 11. LOCKHART & CO.

BEWARE!

If you have the CHOLIC,
If you have a FRESH WOUND,
If you have a BRUISE,
If you have the CRAMP,
If you have the COLD,
If you have the DIARRHŒA,
If you have a BURN,
If you have the Acute RHEUMATISM,
If you have the FEVER and AGUE,
If you have the FITS,
If you have the SORE THROAT,
If you have the TOOTH ACHE,
If you have the CHILBLAINS,
If your Horse has the GLANDERS,
If you want to save a Doctor's Bill, buy "FELLOWS' SPEEDY RELIEF,"
and take nothing else.

☞ Remember—don't be deceived in the name. Sold by almost all the traders in the country.—Principal depot, Foster's corner.
Nov. 4. FELLOWS & CO.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

BOYS, OVER COATS,
BOYS, REEFERS,
BOYS, PANTS,
BOYS, VESTS,
BOYS, CAPS,
BOYS, COMFORTERS,
BOYS, BRACES.
JAMES GARRETT & CO.,

Have now on hand—made up on their own premises—a complete assortment of CLOTHING to suit Boys of every age. Dec. 9.

Freehold Property for sale.

330 ACRES of well timbered LAND, fronting on New River, on the Saint Andrews Road, in the Parish of Pennfield, County of Charlotte.

ALSO—A Farm of 600 acres, lying on the New Canaan River, 15 miles from Washademoack Lake. On this Property there is an excellent Saw Mill, House, Barns, &c. The farm produces from 30 to 40 tons of Hay yearly.

ALSO—A Farm of 300 acres on the same River, 2 miles above. This farm cuts 35 tons of Hay.

ALSO—A Farm of 300 acres on the Butternut Ridge, in King's County, with House, Barn, &c.

ALSO—15,000 acres of Land in different parts of of King's, Queen's, Westmorland, and Albert Counties.

Any of the above Land will be sold in Lots to suit purchasers, on liberal terms, or exchanged for Freehold Property in the City of Saint John.
Apply to C. W. STOCKTON.
Jan. 7, 1853.

S. K. FOSTER'S
Ladies' Fashionable Shoe Store,
FOSTER'S CORNER, GERMAIN STREET.

Just received per Steamer "Niagara," from London:

11 CASES, containing a splendid assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, of the best and most fashionable styles; Men's and Women's Horse-Hair, Cork and Lamb Skin INSOLES, for Shoes, &c.; which no persons who value their health should be without.

ALSO, PER STEAMER FROM BOSTON:

30 Cases, containing a full assortment of Men's Women's Girls', Boys' and Children's RUBBER SHOES, from one of the best Manufactories in the United States.

DOMESTIC WORKS.

The Subscriber would call especial attention to his Gentlemen's Dress BOOTS, City make; also to his Men's Boys' and Youths' BOOTTEES, of every sort required for Town or Country wear Women's and Gird's House SLIPPERS; Children's Boots and Shoes, of various styles.

For sale wholesale and retail.
Oct. 7, 1853. S. K. FOSTER.

Two and Two, or Small Checks.

WE have received a few Ends of the above Fashionable GOODS, in Brown and Black, and Black and Grey, rather neat than otherwise; made to measure in good shape, for Gents. Pantaloons.
JAMES GARRETT & CO.,
October 10. Corner King & Cross streets

EMIGRATION.
Saint John and Liverpool Line of Packet Ships.

PERSONS desirous of having their friends brought out from England, Ireland, or Scotland, can arrange for, and receive Passage Tickets for the Packet Ships leaving Liverpool on the 1st and 16th of every Month, by applying to. J. & R. REED.
St. John, 25th Nov., 1853.

National Loan Fund
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY
of London.

ESTABLISHED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

Capital, £1,000,000 Sterling.

Exclusive of a Reserved Fund (Surplus Premiums) of £51,000 sterling.

BOARD OF LOCAL DIRECTORS AT ST. JOHN, N. B
(Office Nelson street.)
ROBERT F. HAZEN, *Chairman.*
Edward Allison, Esq. William Wright, Esq.
John H. Gray, Esq.
Medical Examiner.—Wm. Bayard, Esq., M. D.

Advantages offered by this Society.

PERFECT SECURITY, arising from a large Capital totally independent of the Premium Fund.

LOANS.—Two-thirds of the Annual Premiums paid, or half the Premiums for the first five years, which half may remain on interest, to be deducted from the amount of the Policy at the death of the insured.

LOW RATES OF PREMIUM.—The rates of Premium are as low as any society of equal standing.

DIVISIONS OF PROFITS.—The Bonus in the Society are declared annually, and each year the Assured has the option of receiving the profits in Cash in reduction of Premium, or in addition to the sum insured.—The Bonus are permanent.

Premiums may be paid Annually, Half-Yearly or Quarterly.

Insurance may be effected for one year, for five years, or for life, with or without participation in the profits of the society.

A liberal allowance for the surrender of policies.

Every information to the Society's Rates of Premium, mode of Insurance, and blank forms of application, may be had at the Office of the subscribers, or of the sub-Agents, who have Pamphlets for gratuitous distribution, and all documents required for effecting Insurance.

CALIFORNIA.—Parties proceeding to California can effect insurance on liberal terms.

SUB-AGENTS FOR NEW BRUNSWICK.

Woodstock: James Robertson, Esq.
Bathurst: Theophilus Deshirsny, Esq.,
Chatham: William Carman, junior, Esq.,
Dorchester: Albert J. Smith, Esquire,
Dalhousie: William S. Smith, Esq.,
Fredericton: J. Henry Phair, Esq.;
Hampton: Samuel Hallett, Esq.,
Hopewell: Thomas B. Moore, Esq.,
Monkton (the Bend) Bliss Botsford, Esq.,
Newcastle: Edward Williston, Esq.,
Richibucto: William Brewster, Esq.,
St. Andrews: George D. Street, Esq.,
St. Stephens: W. T. Rose, Esq.,
Shediac and Cocagne: Richard C. Scovil, Esq.,
WILLIAM J. STARR,
February, 1850. *Manager, St. John, N. B*

New-Brunswick Branch
OF THE
ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000 STERLING.

Trustees.

John Shaw Leigh, and R. B. B. H. Blundell, Esqrs
Directors, &c., in Liverpool.
Charles Turner, Esq., Chairman.—John Campbell, Esq., and J. Bramley Moore, Esq., Deputy Chairmen.

George Armstrong, Esq.	Edward Johnston Esq.
Ralph Brocklebank, Esq.	Roger Lyon Jones, Esq
Michael Bousfield, Esq.	James Lawrence, Esq.
David Cannon, Esq.	Francis Maxwell, Esq.
William Claxton, Esq.	George Maxwell, Esq.
Thomas Dover, Esq.	Robert M'Andrew, Esq.
Richd. Harbord, Esq.	Ed. Molyneux, Esq.
R. Brodhurst Hill, Esq.	Henry Moore, Esq.
Thos. D. Hornby, Esq.	William Smith, Esq.
John Chas. Jack, Esq.	John Torr, Esq.

Manager and Actuary—Percy M. Dove, Esq
Directors, &c., in London.

Samuel Baker, Esq.	Edw. Mackenzie, Esq
Robert R. Byass, Esq.	Daniel H. Rucker, Esq
Richard C. Coles, Esq.	Wm. Wainwright, Esq.

John Westmorland, Esq.

The Subscriber having been appointed Agent to the above Company for New-Brunswick, begs to announce that he is prepared to receive Proposals for FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE. The large Capital of the Company, and the number and influence of its Proprietors, enable it to rank with the most eligible Offices, either in America or Europe, with respect to the advantages offered to the Public.

FIRE BRANCH.

Persons assured by this Company are not subject to any covenants or calls to make good losses which may happen to themselves or other, nor do they depend upon an uncertain fund or contribution, the Capital Stock of this Company being an unquestionable security to the Assured in case of Loss or Damage by Fire.

LIFE BRANCH.

In addition to the more customary methods of Insurance, the Company likewise Assures Live on any of the following contingencies:—

For the term of One Year, Seven Years, or any other definite period.

For the whole continuance of Life.—The Premiums to cease, after a limited number of Annual Payments,

For Two Joint Lives.—The sum assured to be paid on the death of either.

On the longest of Two or Three Lives.—The sum assured to be payable at the death of the last survivor; or,

The Survivorships.—To secure the payment of the sum assured, if a life A die before another life B.

For a sum to be payable at age 60, or at death.

Premiums on Credit.—A portion of the Premiums may remain on Credit. Assurances may be effected in various ways, not enumerated, to meet the convenience of parties.

The important advantages afforded by the Company in the Life Branch will include the following viz:—

The Guarantee of an ample Capital, and Exemption of the Assured from liability of Partnership.

Moderate Premiums.

Large Participation of Profits by the Assured amounting to Two-thirds of its net amount, which may be applied at the option of the party effecting the Assurance:—1st. By the immediate payment of the sum so apportioned.—2nd. By an equivalent reduction of the future Premiums.—Or, 3rd. By an equivalent increase of the sum assured.

Small Charge for Management.—The expenses of the Office being borne in due proportion by the two Branches.

Prompt Settlement of Claims.

Policies lapsed by non-payment of the Premium may be renewed within three months, by paying the Premium, with a fine of 10s. per cent., on the production of evidence to the satisfaction of the Directors of the good state of health of the life assured.

The Company will always be prepared to Purchase the Policies of this Office at their equitable value or will grant a New Policy in lieu thereof without any further payment of Premium, for a sum to be agreed on.

Extra Premiums, suitable to special circumstances, will be accepted to enable a party possessing a Policy on the life of another to guard against the possibility of its being vitiated by the Life departing beyond limits, or by any other cause.

Thirty Days are allowed for the Payment of Premiums after the day on which they respectively

Additional Advantages offered to Lives Assured with this Company at St. John, N. B.

I.—RESIDENCE.—Persons assured for the whole term of life will have permission, without the payment of extra Premium, to reside in any part of Europe, or in any place in North America to the north of 38 degrees of North Latitude, but not to the westward of the Mississippi River.

II.—VOYAGES.—They will also, if not sea-faring by profession, be allowed, without any extra charge—

To cross and re-cross the Atlantic Ocean, in steamers or first-class sailing-vessels;

To pass from any part of Europe to any other, or from any part of North America to another, within the limits above specified; also,

To pass to and from, but not to reside in any place which shall not be further south than 35 degrees of North Latitude, but not to the westward of the Mississippi River.

☞ *Office, in Wiggins' new Brick Building, Princess Street, immediately above the Office of the Electric Telegraph Company, and nearly opposite the General Post Office, St. John.*

JAMES J. KAYE, *Agent.*
January 2nd, 1852.

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT ABOLISHED!—Mores Gentium! *Good Pupils only Retained!! The Incorrigible Expelled!!!*—This School contains three departments—the INFANT, the COMMERCIAL and the MATHEMATICAL. The Infant department, conducted by a female, accommodates pupils of both sexes, from 3 to 6 years of age, in Spelling, Reading, Mental Arithmetic, and Natural History, at 7s. 6d per quarter. The Commercial Department, conducted by two teachers, receives pupils leaving the Infant Department, and furnishes to them a through instruction from Spelling up to Common and Mental ARITHMETIC—the elements of Mathematics, Geography with the use of the Globes, English Grammer, &c., together with Reading and Writing, at fees from 10s to 20s per quarter.—The Mathematical Department, conducted by two teachers, comprises Composition, Ancient and Modern History, Book Keeping, use of the Globes, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy, &c., the Reading Writing, and Speaking of the FRENCH LANGUAGE, and Classics, at fees from 25s to 40s per quarter.
S. D. MILLER, A. M.,
May 16 *Manager.*

FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber's FARM in Canning, Queen's County, containing 400 acres of good Land, 70 of which are cleared, and cuts annually 30 tons of hay, with a good Dwelling House and three Barns. The improved land is under good cedar fence, and an excellent pasturage. There is on the Farm a large quantity of white and grey Oak Timber, and also a good chance for cordwood; there is also an excellent privilege for fishing, and in what is called the Key-Hole, there is a good situation for a steam Saw-Mill or Ship-Yard. There is a Church, Meeting House, School House, and Steam Flour Mill, all within half a mile, and a good road passing through the Farm. The Property is so situated that it would make two farms. It will be disposed of on liberal terms. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises.
JOHN EARLE.
Sept. 30, 1853. *Canning, Queen's County*

Valuable Farm For Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, one of the most beautifully situated FARMS in the Province, being located at Manawagonish, and only a short hour's drive from the City. The FARM consists of 200 acres of fine table LAND, 50 of which are CLEARED, the remaining part is covered with VALUABLE TIMBER, worth more than is asked for the whole LAND. There is on the premises a good Frame HOUSE, and BARN, with other necessary out offices, the whole is under good fence. The same stream which works the Spruce Lake Mills, runs through the Farm and offers a valuable water power for Mechanical purposes, on which a Mill is erected. The Farm will be sold very cheap for cash, or a reasonable time will be given for a reasonable price. Application to be made to the Subscriber on the premises, or to Mr. John Hooper, St. John. WILLIAM BROWN.
Sept. 30, 1853. 3m, pd.

AT THE
American Clothing Depot.
South side King Street.

A Fine assortment of Fancy DOESKINS and Scotch TWEEDS, a nice article for Summer wear—which will be made to order lower than at any other Establishment, as they were bought at Auction at one half the Sterling cost—a perfect fit warranted.
June 3. JOHN E. SMITH.

Lately Received and for Sale by
JOHN KINNEAR,
Prince William-Street.

15 TONS WHITING, in casks and barrels; 15 casks Linseed OIL; 4 tons London White Zinc PAINT; 2 tons Colored Paints; 14 tons assorted Shot; 40 barrels Lard and Sea Elephant OIL; 3 tons Epsom Salts; 15 tons Alum; ½ ton Washing Soda; 1 ton Bicarbonat of Soda; 2 tons Green Copperas; 8 cwt. Brimstone and Sulphur; 5 cwt. Alum Starch; 50 kegs Mustard and Ginger; 5 cwt. Black Lead, for Cleaning stoves; 25 chests Congou TEA; 1000 lbs. Steamed Feathers; 40 casks 10d'y and 12d'y w'r't Nails; 500 boxes assorted WINDOW GLASS.
September 23, 1853.

JAMES LUPTON,
TAILOR AND DRAPER.

Begs to inform his friends that he has taken the shop in King street, well known as "*Vernon's Corner*," where they will find a choice and well selected stock of

BEST SAXONY BROAD CLOTHS,
DOESKINS, CASSIMERES, ALBERT CLOTHS,
SUMMER CLOTHS, FANCY TROUSERINGS,
SATIN, SILK, WOVE QUILTINGS,
WHITE MOSELLA, AND FANCY VESTINGS,

Of the finest quality, which he will be happy to make up for them in his usual superior style, on terms as reasonable as can be obtained at and other Establishment in the City.

TO THE PUBLIC AT LARGE:

J. L. would respectfully intimate that having for years been employed in the Cutting Department of HANFT'S *Celebrated Military Establishment*, in Pall Mall, London, he can with confidence undertake to give perfect satisfaction to all who may entrust their orders to his care. Those who wish a well-fitting garment made of good materials, in a substantial English manner, may depend upon being faithfully served.

TO THE OFFICERS OF H. M. ARMY.

J. L. would beg to state, that having had much practice in the above Establishment, and having a thorough knowledge of the practical part of *UNIFORM CUTTING*, he is prepared to execute in a superior style. All orders with which he may be entrusted. Officers wishing *correct measurement* to transmit to their Military Tailors in London, can be accommodated at this place.

Nicholes' Paletots made in the best London style. May 16, 1851

Just Received at the
Sheffield and Birmingham Warehouse.
STANTON'S BUILDINGS, DOCK STREET, FIRST STORE,
"Sign of the Knife and Fork."

BY the screw steamer *Tamea*, and by the Black Ball Line of Packet Ships *Essex*, and *Imperial*, my Fall supply of GOODS, which I now offer to Wholesale and Retail Purchasers, at an unprecedented low price. The Stock comprises the following Goods:

TABLE Desert, and Carving KNIVES, in Ivory and other handles; butcher, bread, and Parlor's Knives; 1, 2, 3 and 4 Bladed