SAINT JOHN OBSERVER.

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THE OBSERVER.

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☞ This Paper is filed, and may be seen free of charge at HOLLOWAY'S PILL AND OINTMENT ESTABLISHMENT 244 Strand, LONDON, where Advertisements and Subscriptions will be received for this Periodical.

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIS Company is prepared to receive applications for Insurance against FIRE upon Buildings and other Property, at the Office of the subscriber. I. WOODWARD.

St. John, Nov. 11, 1846. *Secretary*

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Per the Packet Ships Liberia and Middleton, from Liverpool.

D. PATERSON

HAS much pleasure in announcing to his customers and the public, that he has received by the above ships, a large and varied assortment of Ladies', Gents,' Misses' and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, of almost every description, among which are to be found—

Ladies' Prunella, Cashmere, Satin and Leather Boots; Ladies' patent Kid, Morocco and Leather Slippers; Ladies' patent Kid and Morocco, Jenny Linds, and Village ties; Ladies' Berlin, Carpet, and Web Slippers, &c., &c.

Misses' Prunella and Cashmere BOOTS; Misses' Patent and Leather Slippers, and Back Straps; Misses' Bronze and Patent Jenny Linds, stout and light, &c., &c.

As the above have been made expressly to his order, by one of the best manufacturers of Boots and Shoes in Staffordshire, England, he feels assured they will give satisfaction.

Also—By late arrivals from the United States, a large supply of American BOOTS and SHOES, which, together with work of his *own manufacture* comprises the largest Stock he has ever yet offered for sale. "Foster's Corner," King-st.

PERRY'S HUNGARIAN BALM.

For Restoring, Preserving, & Beautifying the Hair.

THIS elegant preparation is an effectual remedy for Baldness, or falling off of the hair. It prevents and completely eradicates Scurf and Dandruff, strengthens the Roots of the hair; causes it to grow luxuriantly; gives it a rich, dark, soft and glossy appearance, and prevents its turning gray. The Hungarian Balm is a purely vegetable compound, scientifically and chemically combined, and is warranted to contain none of those deleterious ingredients which prove so injurious to the hair. It acts directly upon the skin, cleansing and purifying it from all unhealthy secretions, thereby removing and preventing the accumulation of scurf, dandruff and other impurities, which so frequently cause decay, and loss of the hair.

The Hungarian Balm is especially adapted to ladies' use; and those who have tried the various oleaginous mixtures, with no benefit, will at once, discover the agreeable and beneficial effects produced by this pure and delicate preparation. Instead of matting and tangling the hair, (which is more or less pulled out in the process of combing,) it leaves it free and clean; promotes a natural moisture, and imparts a beautiful dark and glossy appearance. Try it once and you will be convinced of its superiority over all other compounds for the hair.

Much more might be said in favor of this inestimable Compound, but it is deemed unnecessary, as the proprietor feels confident that ONE TRIAL will convince the most incredulous of its rare and manifold virtues. Therefore,

If you have lost your hair and wish to restore it,
If you are losing your hair and wish to preserve it,
If you are troubled with Dandruff and wish to remove it,
If you have any Humour of the Scalp and wish to cure it,
If you are troubled with Nervous Headache wish to cure it,
If you have Hair Eaters at the roots of the hair and wish to destroy them,
If you have Harsh, Dry and Wiry Hair, and wish it to become Soft, Pliable, and Beautiful as Silk; and if you wish to preserve Rich, Graceful, and Luxuriant Tresses to the latest period of life,

Use Perry's Hungarian Balm.

PRICE—25 and 50 cents per bottle, in large bottles.

D. TAYLOR, JR., Boston, General Agent for the Provinces, to whom orders must be directed.

For sale in St. John, by G. F. EVERETT & Co., G. C. GARRISON, S. L. TILLEY, FELLOWS & Co. and druggists generally.

Spring and Summer Fashions, 1854.

C. D. EVERETT & SON

HAVE been busily engaged for the last month in making up and are now prepared to furnish the public with HATS and CAPS, of all qualities and prices, of the Spring and Summer styles for 1854. We believe that the Spring style of Hats will be much admired. We have on hand, just made up, a very large and excellent assortment of Summer CAPS.

Our prices are, as usual, low. Notwithstanding the large advance in prices of Goods generally throughout the community, *we have not advanced one penny* on any article of our manufacture.

The remainder of our Winter Stock of BUFFALO ROBES, FUR CAPS, &c., will be disposed of at *extraordinary low prices.*

12, North Side King Street.
C. D. EVERETT & SON.

March 3.

S. K. FOSTER'S

Home Manufactures,

For Spring and Summer Trade.

GENTLEMEN'S best Walking BOOTS, English Leather:—
Boys' Calf and Kip Boots;
Youths' Calf, Kip and Grain Boots;
Gentlemen's patent Wellington Dress Boots;
Gentlemen's Elastic Side Walking Boots;
Gentlemen's patent Calf Elastic side Dress Boots;
Boys' and Youths' Patent Elastic Side Boots;
Boys and Youths' Calf, Kip, Patent and Grain BOOTTEES;
Gentlemen's Calf, Patent, Kip & Grain Bootees;
Misses' and Children's Patent and Fancy Boots and SHOES;
Women's and Girl's strong BOOTEES;
Women's cheap House SHOEES.

☞ *Wholesale and Retail*

St. John, April 4. S. K. FOSTER.

WALNUT.

JUST received from Nova Scotia:—700 superior Smoked SALMON—for sale by

JARDINE & Co.,
or JOHN COOK, Carleton.

Sept. 19.

NEW GOODS.

JAMES BURRELL,

Corner of King & Germain Streets,

HAS received from London, Glasgow, Manchester, and the United States, per *John Barbour*, and the *Eastern City*, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

suitable for the present and approaching seasons.

SHAWLS—In Long and Square Cashmere Paisley and Satin;
Newest materials for Ladies' DRESSES;
Gros de Naps and Satins;
BROAD CLOTHS, DOESKINS, CASSIMERES;
Moleskins, Vestings, Ticking;
5-4 PRINTED COTTONS, Furnitures, Table Cloths
Muslins, Diapers, Hollands, Towelling;
Habit Shirts, Chemizettes and Collars;
Infants' Robes, and Frock Bodices;
Laces, Edgings and Insertions;
English and American BONNETS, RIBBONS,
Parasols, Neck Ties;
ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS;
Hosiery and Gloves—in great variety;
Cashmere and Berlin Wool Hoods;
Silk and Cotton VELVETS, Spring Stocks;
Gents' SHIRTS, SHIRT FRONTS, and Collars;
" Neck and Pocket Handkerchiefs, Braces
Umbrellas, Brushes, Whalebone, Combs;
Hair Nets, Recticules, Anti Macassars.

Millinery, Small Wares, &c., &c.

The attention of purchasers is respectfully solicited to the Subscriber's present Stock of Staple and Fancy GOODS; it having been selected in the best markets, will be sold at the lowest prices, *Wholesale and Retail.*

May 2. JAMES BURRELL.

SILENT SORROW.---CERTAIN HELP!

Numerous Extraordinary, Anatomical, Explanatory Coloured, Engravings. In Six Languages. Fifty-third Edition. Price 2s. 6d. in a sealed envelope through all Booksellers, or sent post free from the Author for 42 Postage Stamps.

THE MEDICAL ADVISER on the physical decay of the system produced by delusive excesses, infection, the effects of climate, &c.; with remarks on the treatment practised by the Author with such unvarying success, since his settlement in this country. Rules for self-treatment &c.

By WALTER DE ROOS, M. D., 35 Ely Place, Holborn Hill, London, where he may be consulted on these matters daily from 11 till 4. Sundays excepted.

Sold also by Gilbert, 19 Paternoster-row, London; Watt, 11, Elia Row, Edinburgh; Powell, 17, Westmoreland-street, Dublin; and through all others.

Dr. De Roos from long practical experience in the most celebrated Institutions of this country and the continent, has had, perhaps, unusual opportunities of observing the peculiarities relating to the physiology, pathology, and general treatment of the disorders referred to in the above work, and having devoted his studies almost exclusively to this class of diseases, he is enabled confidently to undertake their removal in as short a time as is consistent with safety.

PERSONS IN ANY PART OF THE WORLD, may be successfully treated by forwarding a correct detail of their case, with a remittance for Medicines, &c., which will be returned with the utmost despatch, and secure your observ[illegible]

The Concentrated GUTTA VITÆ, or Vegetable Life Drops,

are recommended to all those who have injured themselves by early excesses, and brought on Spermatorrhœa, Nervousness, Weakness, Languor, Low Spirits, Aversion to Society, Study or Business, Timidity, Trembling and shaking of the Hands and Limbs, Indigestion, Flatulency, Shortness of Breath, Cough, Asthma, Consumptive Habit, Dimness of Sight, Dizziness, Pains in the Head &c.

Their almost marvellous power in removing Contamination, Secondary Symptoms, Eruptions, Sore Throat, Pains in the Bones and Joints, Scurvy, Scrofula, and all other Impurities, must be seen to be believed. 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s. per bottle. The 33 Packages, by which £4 12s. are saved; and the £10 packages, by which a still greater saving is effected, will be sent from the Establishment only, on receipt of the amount per draft on a London house, or otherwise.

PAINS in the BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, Indigestion, Bile, Flatulency, Headache, Nervousness, Debility, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, Stricture, &c.

THE COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, as their name Renal (or the Kidneys) indicates, are a most safe and efficious remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which if neglected, frequently result in stone in the bladder and a lingering painful death. They agree with the most delicate stomach, strengthen the digestive organs, increase the appetite, improve the general health, and will effect a cure when other medicines have utterly failed. Price 4s. 6d., 11s., & 33s. per Box, through all Medicine Vendors.

GUARD AGAINST the recommendation of spurious or other articles by unprincipled Vendors, who thereby obtain a larger profit. To protect the PUBLIC against FRAUD, Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners have directed the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," *to be printed in white letters on the Stamp affixed to the wrapper, to imitate which is felony.*

Sold by Von Leutzgy, Lall Bazaar, Calcutta; Ashton, Richardson, & Co., Mount Road, Madras; Hall & Nephew, Agra; Teacher & Co., Poonah and Kurachee; Esperance & Co., Bombay; Smith & Co., Scinde; Dodsworth & Co., Colombo & Kandy; and obtainable through all Medicine Vendors, of whom also may be had "THE MEDICAL ADVISER;" or should difficulty arise in procuring any of the above, enclose the amount by draft, or otherwise, to 35, Ely Place, Holborn Hill, London, and they will be sent securely packed per return. July 18.

Daguerreotype Rooms.

PRICE REDUCED.

ONE DOLLAR ONLY!

THE Subscribers having just received per Steamers *Admiral* and *Eastern City* a new and splendid stock of Daguerreotype Frames, Cases, Lockets, Rings, &c., which are now ready for inspection at their Rooms, three doors North of Custom House.

Persons desirous of having a Likeness, may rest assured they can by calling at the Rooms mentioned, receive superior likenesses and better satisfaction for their money than at any other establishment in this Province.

Prices of Likenesses with the Case, from One Dollar upwards, according to quality of Case or Frame. GRANT & FLOOD.

N. B.—Also, just received, a good supply of plain and fancy Portemonnais, Card Cases and Purses. G. & F.

Russian Wrapper.

THE Subscribers are appointed to receive orders for the above Wrapper, to be delivered early in the Fall.

The *Russian Wrapper* is strongly recommended to parties travelling, as being the most comfortable and by far supersedes anything that ever has been invented for heat and comfort.

Gents are requested to call and examine this *Wrapper*, as it may be exhibited at the shop of

HALL & NOYES,
Corner of King and Germain Streets.

VICTORIA HOUSE,

Prince William street.

SAINT JOHN, MAY 23, 1854.

EXTENSIVE IMPORTATION OF Spring and Summer Goods!

Per Steamships *Asia, Andes, Canada, Arabia* and per ships *John Barbour, Dundonald Lisbon, Barbara.*

—COMPRISING—

SILKS,
SHAWLS,
FANCY DRESSES,
MANTLES,
MILLINERY,
STRAW BONNETS,
RIBBONS,
FLOWERS,
PARASOLS,
LACES,
HABIT SHIRTS, &c.
POCKET HDKFS,
NECK TIES,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES.

BROAD CLOTHS,
TROWSERINGS,
VESTINGS,
FLANNELS,
SHIRTING STRIPES, &c.
TICKENS,
LINENS, DIAPERS, &c.
PRINTED CAMBRICS,
GREY & WHITE COTTONS,
&c. &c. &c.

Family Mourning.

All of which having been carefully selected by our JAMES DOHERTY in the best European markets, will be found on inspection to comprise the LARGEST, CHEAPEST, and MOST VARIED assortment ever before offered for sale at the VICTORIA HOUSE, and will be sold at

Extremely Low Prices,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

JAMES DOHERTY & CO.

WASHING

Made pleasant and easy by the use of

BOSTON

Chemical Washing Powder.

THIS Soap Powder, prepared by a practical Chemist, is superior for washing cloth, [illegible] for cleansing purposes. One package with five minutes labor makes two gallons of pure soft soap. Thousands of families have adopted its use and give it the preference over all other saponaceous compounds.

Manufactured by BECK & Co., No. 120 Washington-street, Boston.

Retailed by Grocers and Druggists generally.

Sold in St. John, by FELLOWS & Co., G. F. EVERETT & Co., and G. C. GARRISON.

LONDON HOUSE,

MARKET SQUARE,

August 29, 1854.

First FALL Importations.

Per Packet Ship "John Barbour,"

53 Packages containing

BLANKETS, FLANNELS, Grey, White and Printed COTTONS, Warps, Oil CLOTHS, GALAS, BROAD CLOTHS, ORLEANS, COBURGS, CASHMERES, &c. &c.

Wholesale & Retail.

T. W. DANIEL & CO.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

Prince William Street, 9th May, 1854.

J. & J. HEGAN

Have received per late arrivals, a very large and well assorted Stock of

British and Foreign Dry Goods,

WHICH are now ready for inspection, and will be sold to the TRADE at the lowest possible prices, for satisfactory payments.

☞ The subscribers are determined to keep their assortment complete, and will be receiving NEW GOODS, of the LATEST STYLES, by the regular Steamers and Packets every month.

J. & J. HEGAN.

Feathers, Oils, Paints, Nails, &c.

GEESE and other FEATHERS, in bags of 7, 10, 15 and 20 pounds each, at 1s., 1s. 4d., 1s. 8d., 2s. 6d., 3s., 3s. 6d. per pound, on hand, for sale at all times.—LIKEWISE:

OILS, of different kinds;
PAINTS, White and Coloured;
Wrought and Cut NAILS;
SPICES, ground and whole;
FLINT GLASS, assorted kinds;
SALTS, SODA, STARCH, SULPHUR, &c.
SHOT, Blue VITRIOL, &c.
Cane and Wood-seat CHAIRS, with many other articles—all for sale at JOHN KINNEAR'S.

September 5. Prince William-street

From New York and Boston:

100 BRLS. Canada Superior FLOUR;
10 hogsds. superior Island Rum;
14 Tons do. Jamaica COTTON;
6 Casks extra Lard Oil;
20 brls. Brass & Brass Clad hoops CHEESE;
5 box. Thomas' Sweet Tobacco;
10 brls. Dried APPLES;
WICKING SAGO;
Yeast Powders, Orange and Lemons,
Show GLASSES, Fruits, &c.

June 27 JAS. MALCHARLANE.

Canada Superfine Flour.

Landing this day:—

200 BRLS. Superfine, from Portland;
100 do. Superfine, " New York;
50 do. Fancy do.;
150 bbls. Michigan Pork—in store.

For sale at market [illegible]

[illegible] HAYFORD,
King Street.

June 29. Nelson-street

Literature, &c.

WHAT I LIVE FOR.

BY F. LINNÆUS BANKS.

I live for those who love me,
Whose hearts are kind and true;
For the Heaven that smiles above me,
And awaits my spirit too;
For all human ties that bind me;
For the task by God assigned me;
For the bright hopes left behind me,
And the good that I can do.

I live to learn *their* story
Who've suffered for my sake;
To emulate their glory,
And follow in their wake;
Bards, patriots, martyrs, sages,
The noble of all ages,
Whose deeds crowd History's pages,
And Time's great volume make.

I live to hold communion
With all that is divine;
To feel there is a union
Twixt Nature's heart and mine;
To profit by affliction,
Reap truths from fields of fiction,
Grow wiser from conviction,
And fulfil each grand design.

I live to hail that season
By gifted minds foretold,
When men shall live by reason
And not alone by gold;
When man to man united,
And every wrong thing righted,
The whole world shall be lighted
As Eden was of old.

I live for those who love me,
For those who know me true,
For the Heaven that smiles above me,
And awaits my spirit too;
For the cause that lacks assistance,
For the wrong that needs resistance,
For the future in the distance,
And the good that I can do.

—Dublin University Magazine.

THANKSGIVING-DAY IN LONDON.—The scene presented at St. Paul's Cathedral on Sunday afternoon, was one which those who had the gratification of witnessing it will never forget. Thousands of people thronged the church for the double purpose of offering up their thanks for an abundant harvest, and for victories achieved.—The grand and solemn service was held in the space under the dome; and many who were present were not unmindful of the fact that, while rendering their praises and thanksgivings, they were standing immediately above the remains of England's greatest warrior. When Mr. Dale, the Canon in residence, ascended the pulpit, the National Anthem was poured forth from the magnificent organ, and the whole of the vast assemblage simultaneously rose and stood while it proceeded. The preacher eloquently pointed out the horrors of war, which he said must ever be considered a judgment, although victory was doubtless a mercy [illegible] world had [illegible] been the result if a deficient harvest had been added to the burthens of a gigantic war; for, if such had been the case, while thousands fell by the sword abroad, thousands more would have been slain by pestilence and famine at home. Not for our righteousness (the reverend gentleman remarked) had these new blessings been conferred on us; for when we looked at the social and religious aspect of the times, there was much that would fill us with the deepest regret. He proceeded to point out that in the metropolis, notwithstanding its abundant wealth, there were many special objects to which the sympathy and liberality of his auditors might well be directed. He pleaded not only for the widows and orphans of those who had fallen by the pestilence, but also for those of the brave defenders of their country, the avengers of a despot's pride, who had shed their heart's best blood in a victory which left nothing to regret but the price which had been paid for it. No collection was made at the Metropolitan Cathedral, a circumstance which is much to be regretted, for the vast congregation was so deeply impressed with the solemnity of the work in which they were engaged, and by Mr. Dale's touching appeal, that a collection on behalf of the widows and orphans of those who have fallen by the pestilence or perished by the sword, would doubtless have been very considerable. "Ancient custom," which has so long stood in the way of cathedral reform, was the excuse for the neglect of an obvious duty. At Westminster Abbey a better course was taken. Lord John Thynne made an earnest appeal to his congregation, and while his Lordship afterwards read from his place at the communion-table the offertory sentences, the willing people gave their liberal alms towards the assistance of those who have suffered the saddest of all human bereavements—the loss of their husbands and fathers. It is also gratifying to be able to state that in most of the metropolitan churches similar collections were made, and that Major Powys will, in all probability, find an important addition to his resources in the course of the current week.—*Ill. Lon. News.*

A FIRE-RATE NOTICE OF THE SECOND IN COMMAND OF THE NAVAL FORCE.—The fleet is tolerably healthy, though cholera still lingers in some ships. Officers and men are ardently longing for an opportunity of distinction, and the crews even of such vessels as the Banshee and Caradoc, and the marines sent to Eupatoria, complain that the service on which they are employed will prevent them from joining in the expected attack on Sebastopol. The spirit, indeed, of both fleet and army is excellent. Every one feels certain of success, and long only for an advance. In the army every confidence is felt in their chiefs, and the fleet is enthusiastic in praise of Sir E. Lyons.—He has every quality which wins their admiration and respect. To him, and to him alone, is this expedition due; but for him the mightiest armament of our own or any other time might have rotted in the camps and bogs of Baltschick and Varna—or, when at last roused to action, have wasted itself in an ignoble attack upon Anapa, or Kaffa, or Soujak. To him alone most of the success which has hitherto attended the expedition has been due. He prepared the minds of his [illegible] for it, he organized, who alone understood it, and that so closely that in his despatches he left but six inches between the keel of his noble ship and the ground below it. If he were really as he is universally, in command of the fleet, it would be felt that nothing was impossible. As it is, no one can tell when the Admiral may not assume his command in reality, and pass clean out of sight of his subordinates. Meanwhile, if anything of importance is to be done, we shall have only the army to deal with, and soon an Russian army commanded by the Duke of Cambridge.—*Corres. Times.*

THE LONDON TIMES.—The London correspondent of the *Boston Post*, gives the following information relative to the Times newspaper:—

It may seem very strange to an American that no other newspaper in London, nor indeed in Europe, can bring to its support an array of talent at all comparable to the Times; but it is nevertheless true. Other newspapers may receive the highest government patronage, may be supported by all the strength of public sentiment, may enlist the cleverest men of the age as their contributors, may be backed by an almost exhaustless amount of capital, and be conducted by the most sagacious men of the land, but they fail both to come up to the standard of the Times, and and to command in an equal degree the public attention. How long the pre-eminence may be held by that paper is impossible to conjecture.—As everything human is mutable, the day will probably come when the proud position it occupies will be disputed by successful rivals; but to all appearance that day is far off. Its corps of editors, of reporters, of foreign and domestic correspondents and of managers, constitute an army—not one individual of whom ever acknowledged his connection with that paper. It is often whispered at public dinners and other gatherings that such and such a person connected with the Times is present, but the individual who will confess to the impeachment is never found. The *ulat nominis umbra* of the editor of the *Times* is as impenetrable as the author of Junius. It is stated that no one person claims that position—that its leaders are written for a stipulated sum by men who never enter its sanctum—and that more communications from the first writers of Great Britain are rejected from its columns than are furnished for all the other paper and periodicals in the kingdom."

PASSENGERS IN THE ARCTIC.—The New York papers furnish some interesting memoranda respecting the lost passengers of the Arctic.

Edward Sanford, one of the passengers supposed to have been lost, was a lawyer of distinction of N. Y., and brother of the late Judge Sanford of the Superior Court of N. Y. He was about 45 years old. He left N. York the 22d July, with his wife and six children, in the packet ship Mercury, of the Havre line. On her passage out the ship encountered an iceberg, and was so seriously injured as to place the passengers and crew in considerable peril. Mr. Sanford was returning to N. Y. alone, having left his family at housekeeping in Paris—where they were to remain for three years, to give the children the advantages of a continental education—if any there are. Abner Benedict, was also a prominent N. Y. lawyer, who with his were, was returning from a brief excursion in Europe. Both are supposed to be lost. Mr. Catherwood, the well known artist, who painted the magnificent panorama of Jerusalem, and was the companion and draughtsman of the traveller Stephens, in Mexico and Central America—was on board the Arctic, and is among the lost. Henry Reed, late professor of belles letters in the University of Pensylvania, is among the missing. He was an accomplished and eloquent scholar; an admirer and correspondent of Wordsworth, and editor of his works. His wife's sister was with him. Duc de Grammont, was a young French nobleman, only 21 years of age, an attache of the French Embassy at Washington. It was only at the last moment that he was able to embark in the Arctic, after having been detained by various obstructions several months. Mahlon Day, who with his wife and daughter is supposed to be lost, was an old and respectable printer and publisher in N. Y., and was one of the founders of the N. Y. *Sun.*

A DIG WITH A LADY'S PARASOL.—Punch, you naughty fellow!—You laugh at our bonnets, and the funny way in which we ladies wear them. I only wish you gentlemen would look at your own dress a little, before you think of laughing at ours. Our bonnets after all are not half so ugly as your hats—nasty black things, that have no more shape in them than an elephant's leg. I'm sure I should be sorry to put the slice of a chimney-pot on my head! I wish you could see yourselves—you would be a little more careful then how you go out of your way to ridicule *us*. As for your scarfs, also—I would sooner go bare-necked than put round my throat anything half so nonsensical.—Why, I have seen young gentlemen wear neck handkerchiefs no thicker than the ribbon we should think of putting round the neck of a little kitten. They are not half so broad as watch-ribbons. I declare in size they are no broader than the white satin favours we tie up wedding-cake with. You will be wearing your shoe-strings for a necktie next. I will tell you what they put me in mind of—whenever I see one of these pretty dears, I imagine he is the favourite lap-dog belonging to some lady, and has slipt his string. The next morning I expect to read in the papers an advertisement, describing his hair, ears, and eyes, and offering a reward of ten shillings if any one will return him to his disconsolate mistress. Mind, these are not shop-boys—they are not lawyers' clerks, or medical students, but elegant young men who part their hair down the middle, indulge in the most extraordinary shirt-collars, sport black stripes down their legs, and altogether pretend to some degree of taste. Then the shirt-collars!—No military stock ever strangled a poor unfortunate soldier half so cruelly as one of these "all round collars" cut and torture the unfortunate physiognomy that is locked up in it. What! if I were to direct public attention to those stupid stripes down your trowsers? What do they mean? Are they useful? Are they even ornamental? Is it not an affectation of the military style, which argues that those who adopt it are anything but military men? Must you be tacked all over like a giraffe?—need you be scored about with broad gashes like a leg of pork? You only see those black lines on the body of a mule, and we all know the mule is the nearest approach to the donkey. I will not say anything more—but will simply conclude by asking you *cher Punchey*, if you think it is fair to attack us for anything ridiculous—the ridicule with us aiming only on the side of beauty—whilst you, gentlemen, if you do sin in matters of dress, are sure to sin on the ugly side. I wonder you are not ashamed of yourselves—*Lady Corr. of Punch.*

ARRIVAL OF DR. KING'S FAMILY.—Among the passengers who arrived at this port yesterday by the steamship Africa, from Liverpool, were the wife and daughter of the Rev. Doctor Jonas King, Missionary of the American Board at Athens, Greece. Mrs. King is a Greek woman, about fifty years of age, and this is her first visit to the United States. She shares in a remarkable degree, the beauty generally ascribed to her country-women. Her daughter is a young lady of prepossessing appearance, twenty, and of [illegible] years. Dr. King was in good health at the time his family left Athens, early in September. He has been absent from this country, we believe, for thirty years. His wife is now on a visit to their children, several of whom are receiving their education in New York.—*N. Y. E. Post.*

HOW TO DEAL WITH "HOUSEKEEPER" BAKERS.—"One of the Baker Tribe" resident at Glasgow, suggests a mode of escape for the consumer, if there really is the alleged combination among bakers:—

"Let 200 or more families form themselves into a joint-stock baking society. This would require not more than 40 bakers—Flour, say ten sacks, or less, at 17s., £42 10s.; baking utensils for a small concern, £4 10s.; total £50, and their capital account is closed; rent, taxes, and wages, being paid out of revenue."

"This," as the Glasgow Baker says, "is a very simple remedy," and is not without a parallel. When there was a practical monopoly of the flour-trade at Leeds, some years ago, a number of people put together one sovereign a piece, and set up a mill to furnish themselves with flour. The mill has become a permanent institution, with three or four sovereign proprietors, its own customers; and it altogether destroyed the flour monopoly in that great town, securing a good supply at the ordinary market-price of the entire country.—*London Spectator.*

KING ON COCKNEYISM.—Rev. T. S. King has the following:—

"It is quite amusing to hear the criticisms of some English people at dinner, upon the civilization of the States." How eloquently they compare notes—ladies and gentlemen—as to the "horrid dust on the railways, and those little triangular pieces, at each station house, of what they call pie." Then the nice soups, and luxurious mutton to be had at various places along the great English railways, are celebrated in contrast, with so hearty a rhetoric, that one really wants to start for England by the next steamer, and begins to believe that the ripening of a nation's civilization consists in hot mutton wherever the cars stop, instead of those geometrical figures of pie crust and apple sauce."

A SMALL EATER.—When Jones kept the United States Hotel at Philadelphia, it was a favorite house with us. Jones always had the first salmon, the first green peas, and the earliest strawberries.

One day, when young pigs first came round, Jones secured, as usual, the only four then in the market for his dinner-table. A tall, lank individual, with a sort of yellowish phiz, sat at our elbow. He looked as though a basin of gruel or barley broth at most, would be as solid fare as his stomach could contain. A waiter, thinking he was sick, asked him in a commiserating tone, what he would be served with.

"Nothin', as I knows on," replied the sick man. "I'm not quite well to-day; but I'll try a bit of the pork."

One of the pigs was placed by the side of his plate, which disappeared in double quick time, under his successive and determined attacks.

"Will you take something more?" asked the waiter.

Casting his eyes up and down the table, with a sharp piercing look at the three empty dishes:

"I say, landlord," he inquired, "have you any more of them small hogs?"

IMPRESSING SEAMEN.—When the British used to take seamen from our ships, a merchant vessel was once hove to by an English frigate, and an officer went on board the Yankee to look for subjects of H. B. M. Among other candidates for impressment was a stout Irishman, who roundly declared that he was born in New York, where all his ancestors had lived for a thousand years back.

"If you are an American," said the officer, "you can tell where Nantucket is."

"Oh, faith!" cried Paddy—"and don't I know her though, that Nance Tookit, and a gallows jade she is as ever you laid your two eyes on."

The biographer of Nance Tookit was requested to step over to the other side without any farther parley.

THE STAFF OF LIFE.—On this important matter the Providence *Journal* has the following:—"We do not think that the premiums on babies offered by the agricultural societies will have any marked effect upon the improvement of the race; but we have some hopes of the consideration which has latterly been given to the subject of *bread*. A great part of the bread made for domestic use is heavy and indigestable, while it is just as easy to make it light and palatable and healthful. The French excel in bread, as they do in all kinds of cookery, and in this respect, at least, we may copy with advantage from the French."

HIGH PRICE FOR AN ADVERTISEMENT.—The New York *Tribune* says the sum of $801 has been paid for one insertion of an advertisement in its weekly paper—at the rate of fifty cents a line. We think it highly probable that it was a good investment of money, even at that high price. But very few men in business compared with the whole number, have yet learned the importance of advertising.—*Telegraph.*

The advertisement was that of Dr. Fitch, and occupied seven columns. It will probably return the Doctor $10,000.

TO THE LOVERS OF BUCKWHEATS.—The New York *Express* has the following:

"Women and children should not eat buckwheat cakes—often. Men who are engaged in out-door occupations have strong digestive organs, and can dispose of them; but they should be eaten by no one of in-door habits, disposed to consumption or dyspepsia. Children should never eat them till they have a full set of teeth, and then should be carefully watched until they become accustomed to them; for they are a feverish diet at best."

TESTIMONIAL TO THE CREW OF THE ARCTIC.—The ladies of New York have it in contemplation to present the survivors of the crew of the Arctic with a leather medal and a life preserver each, as the most appropriate memorial of their late achievements.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Seven Days Later from England.

The steamship *Niagara*, which left Liverpool on the 11th inst. arrived at Halifax at 12½ o'clock, on Wednesday morning. The screw steamer Cleopatra, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the 12th, with intelligence of the Arctic. The Arabia was off Holyhead at 12 o'clock.

Richardson Brothers, agents of the Philadelphia steamers, notify that the wreck seen by the bark Mary Morris, must have been the Brandon from Glasgow to Montreal, and not the City of Glasgow.

The English papers by the Niagara are interesting, but really contain little news excepting the war.

Nothing definite is yet known to the public respecting the recent failure in Liverpool. The liabilities of Messrs. James Mellenry & Co. are called half a million sterling.

Sebastopol is not yet taken. It is supposed that the seige artillery of the allies was mounted in battery around Sebastopol on the 4th, and that the bombardment begun on the 5th. The place was completely invested on the south side. On the 2d, the Allies had destroyed the Aqueduct, and cut off supplies of water from the city, but the city is well supplied with reservoirs. It was expected that an assault would be made soon, probably on the 8th.

The Russians had erected sand batteries armed with ships guns, but the range of the Allies artillery was greater.

The Allied trenches were within 1600 yards of the walls, and already mounted 50 guns.

A private despatch says that two breaches were made in the quarantine fort on the 6th, and another as reliable statement says that no breach had occurred up to the 8th.

The French and English Generals have officially notified their Governments that on the 23d of Sept., immediately on the news of the battle of Alma, Menshikoff sunk five of the line of battle ships and two frigates in 9 or 10 fathoms of water, thus completely blocking up the entrance to the harbor of Sebastopol, and preventing the possibility of an attack by sea. Three ships were sunk with their stores and guns on board, and rigging standing. The English are much incensed at

this expedient, which has contributed to cause the Generals to change their plans of operations, and to attack the south, instead of north side of the city. The Russians hold the remaining ships ready to be sunk, and the crew amounting to 10,000, are added to the garrison of Sebastopol. It is said the Russians have likewise sunk ships across the Straits of Yemikale. The Allied fleets thus being comparatively useless at sea, Admiral Dundas has sent the marines on shore to join the army.

A letter in the Times suggests that the powerful iron steamer *Simoon*, which under steam is equal to a force of 4000 tons, should be employed as a steam battering ram to force a passage over the sunken ships; this expedient will probably be tried.

From present disposition of allied forces between Balaklava and Cape Chersonese, it seems that the north side of the harbor is not invested; and that the whole of the country north of Sebastopol is evacuated by the allied forces which likely passed through it; this supposition is confirmed by a statement in despatches from Admiral Dundas, Sept. 28th, where he says that having sent the steamers *Albion* and *Vesurius* to Alma to collect the wounded Russians, and convey them under a flag of truce to Odessa, as British hospitals being full, his men were threatened by a force of 6000 Russians, and had to re-embark under cover of the ships' guns. All the allied reserves had left Varna for the Crimea. Also two French and one English regiment from Malta will occupy the Piræus.

The Russians are reported to have blown up the fortresses at Anapa and Sauchoum Kale, and sent the garrisons, 15,000 to reinforce Menschikoff.

Odessa advices of the 7th state that Menschikoff's right wing was at Bakchissarai, and his centre at Simerapol, where reinforcements from Perekop will concentrate. Osten Sacken has been at Perecop since 2d, and expected to join his force with Menschikoff's before the 15th.

The Paris *Debats* estimates the Russian force in the Crimea at 85,000, and the Allies at 90,000, including seamen.

The two Russian Generals taken at Alma were Gouikoff and Tchtchanoff; both were wounded, and one has since died. They say the Russians had but 35,000 men at Alma, considering that number was sufficient to defend the position.—Menschikoff, who was sick, sat on a chair on the heights and directed the battle. The Turks bayoneted all the wounded Russians, calling to them "Sinope." The Emperor Napoleon's new artillery was found very serviceable in the field.

On the death of St. Arnaud, Lord Raglan took chief command of the Allied army. Gen. Canrobert took St. Arnaud's place. Canrobert is considered energetic and adventurous, but as a tactitian doubtful.

There are grievous complaints that the commonest surgical requisites are totally wanting in the British army.

FROM THE BALTIC.

The Baltic part of Admiral Plumridge's squadron has joined Admiral Deschene's. The French fleet was in Kiel harbour on the 7th. The greater part of the fleet under Admirals Napier and Martin were at anchor off Revel; part were cruising in the Gulf of Bothnia, and several ships were ordered to Ledsund. It is however almost certain that no operations will now be attempted.

ASIA.—Schamyl has been defeated by Prince Andronskoff, who again threatens Kais.

AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.—Notes have been sent by France and England, to Prussia, backing that of Austria. Berlin correspondence states that the Austrian note compels the Prussian Government to declare its intention as to the maintenance of the offensive and defensive alliance with Austria. The propositions of Manteuffel, intended to preserve a good understanding, not having been favourably received, he tendered his resignation and left town, but was recalled, and returned. The King arrived, and presided at the council; all that transpired of the deliberations was that Manteuffel withdrew his resignation; that conciliatory declarations are to be addressed to the Cabinet at Vienna, and that eventually Prussia is to adopt a policy in accordance with that of Austria.

FRANCE.—The recent mammoth lie of the fall of Sebastopol is traced to the Paris Bourse. The Emperor has ordered an investigation, and says he will punish with severity whoever is proved guilty. The correspondent of the Journal of Smyrna is implicated.

The British Ambassador has notified the official condolences of the English Government to France, on the death of Marshal St. Arnaud.

The Moniteur publishes letters from St. Arnaud, showing that the brave old man was aware of his approaching death, and was ready to meet it. His malady was a disease of the heart. His remains arrived at Marseilles on the 10th, and were received with all honors. An Imperial decree orders that he shall be buried in the Invalides, with a public funeral.

RUSSIA.—A fire at Memel, Oct. 5th, destroyed property to the value of 5,000,000 thalers.

LATEST.

The Anglo-French note to Prussia was very energetic, it called on Prussia to decide for or against the Western powers. The Prince of Prussia is favorable to an alliance. Wasimmonzy is sent on a special mission to Vienna, and expectation now is that Prussia will declare its policy identical with Austria.

The London *Globe* says that a conference is assembled on the Continent, which is without precedent. Acting, as we understand it, under the directions of the President of the United States, the ambassadors of that country are assembled to exchange information, and to consult and report to their Government on the state of affairs on the Continent. Ameridan trade is carried to every part of the world, and the Conference has in view the due protection and advancement of those interests in any new arrangement of treaties that may be made in Europe. Mr. Buchannan left London on Saturday, and he had already been met by the American ministers from Paris and Madrid.

A national subscription has been set on foot in England for the wounded soldiers and sailors.

General Sir Gordon Drummond is dead—he served against America in the last year.

The "Queen of the South" arrived from Australia with £147,000 gold. £1000 has been subscribed in Australia to present Smith OBrien with a gold vase.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.—*Breadstuffs.*—Stocks in the ports are reported small, and farmers are rather holding back their crops. The market for Wheat and Flour, has been consequently very firm, at an advance of 1s. 8d. on Flour, and 4d. on Wheat. Corn dull, and tending lower. Western Canal Flour 31s to 32s; Philadelphia and Baltimore 34s to 35s; Cannada 32s to 33s. White Wheat 9s 6d to 10s; red 8s 6d to 9s 6d. White and yellow Corn 38s to 39s; mixed 37s 6d. Baring & Bros. report Money without much change, at 4¼ per cent. for short dates.

THE OBSERVER.

St. John, Tuesday, Oct. 31, 1854.

THE GOVERNMENT.

THE LEGISLATURE has now been nearly a fortnight in Session; and although called together on a special occasion, of an urgent and important nature, no public business has as yet been transacted. The whole time of the House of Assembly has hitherto been occupied, in a party struggle for place and power; the Opposition having felt themselves strong enough to attack the Government; and having after a whole week 's wordy contest, succeeded in defeating it, by a majority of 27 to 12. The consequence has been, that all the members of the Executive Council have resigned; and His Exce llency, the Lieutenant Governor, has therefore call ed upon Mr. Fisher, the Leader of the Opposition, to form a new Government. This Mr. Fisher finds it difficult to do; the various parties in opposition being as yet unable to agree, as to who shall compose the new Government. In the mean time, the public business is at a stand; and the Special Session, called to discuss a peculiarly important measure, is necessarily idle, although daily costing the country a vast expense for nothing. We consider this party movement to have been injudicious and premature; several of the members concerned in it are actually not yet secure of their right to sit in the House at all; petitions against their return being now pending—the consideration of which has been postponed till the next general Session; and we think, therefore, that such movements ought to have been also deferred, till the right to set them going had been secured. Until the *thirteen* scrutinies now before the House are decided, the election of thirteen of the members is doubtful; and if any of those thirteen should hereafter be ousted, *their* acts and votes in the party struggle of last week cannot be considered as representing the opinions of the people, or of any particular constituency.

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—It is at length the melancholy duty of the public press, to record the final extinguishment of all hope, as to the fate of the long missing Arctic expedition under this gallant commander. Dr. Rae, who has long been engaged in over-land researches on the subject, has recently obtained such information from the Esquimaux, and received from them so many relics of the lost, as to prove indubitably, that the whole crews of both vessels, (the Erebus and Terror), perished by starvation, in the spring of 1850, near Back's "Great Fish River," while travelling over land, after their ships had been crushed in the ice. Mr. Rae purchased from the Esquimaux, a number of articles of plate, chests, &c, which had been found where the dead bodies of the unfortunate adventurers were discovered; most of which bore the initials of their owners, and on one (a small silver plate,) was engraved, "Sir John Franklin, K. C. B." Dr. Rae has communicated the whole particulars in an interesting letter to Sir George Simpson, the Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company; which we will publish in our next paper.

The expedition of Sir John Franklin consisted of two vessels, the Erebus and Terror, the former being manned by 70 men, officers and crew, and the latter by 68. Total 138 men all told. The vessels were officered as follows:

The Erebus.—Sir John Franklin, Captain; James Fitzjames, Com'dr.; Graham Gore, Hon. T. D. Le-Vesconte, and Jas. Wm. Fairholme, Lts.

The Terror.—Richard Crozier, Captain; Edward Little, Geo. H. Hodgson, and John Irving, Lieuts.

The public will deeply sympathise with the surviving relatives of the lost navigators; and especially with the bereaved Lady Franklin, whose sanguine faith, indomitable energy and devoted affection have for long years so heroically and hopefully struggled with fate, at the sacrifice of fortune and resources; but with firm belief in finally welcoming home in safety her beloved husband. This hope will now be cruelly and for ever destroyed; and the whole British people will heartily sympathise and condole with the distinguished Lady, who is thus left desolate and bereaved.

FIRE.—On Saturday morning last, between three and four o'clock, Mr. Ritchey's Tannery and a number of adjoining small buildings, situated between St. Patrick and Brussel streets, were destroyed by fire; which is supposed to have been caused by an incendiary. The locality is one of the filthiest in the City, and was a favourite seat of Cholera last summer. Pigs abound there, in spite of the penalties *threatened* by the Board of Health.

FIRE, FILTH, AND CHOLERA.—That the fell destroyer, Cholera, should have raged so fiercely in St. Patrick-street, during its late fearful visitation, can now be no matter of astonishment. A visit to the scene of the fire of Friday night last, (in the rear of that street, northward,) will convince the most sceptical. On Saturday morning, we explored the filthy locality; and were amazed and disgusted at what we witnessed. We had imagined, that the recent efforts of the Board of Health had purged our City of all such plague-spots, and compelled our Citizens to preserve at least some semblance of sanitary prudence. But this inspection woefully undeceived us. *The neighbourhood of the recent fire is the chosen locality of Butchers; slaughter-houses and piggeries are its especial characteristics*; and filth of every kind poisons the air, and breeds infectious exhalations for the general benefit of our Citizens.—We observed cart loads of *animal intestines* and other offal from the slaughter-houses, exposed and rotting *in the open air*; droves of *pigs* routing and wallowing amongst them; and we were assured by the neighbours, that the surrounding tenements were overflowing with ordure and pestilential filth; and that it might have been considered a blessing to the community, if the ravages of the fire had extended much farther than they did! We have a Board of Health, armed with full power and authority; and yet we discover in our very midst, surrounded by human dwellings and a dense population, and on the very locality where Cholera so lately raged with its greatest virulence, the foulest abominations, the most pestilental nuisances; the very creators and feeders of that terrible plague! Is it not time, then, for our Citizens to demand with one voice, that slaughter-houses and piggeries shall no longer be tolerated within the limits of the City; and that such localities as St. Patrick-street shall be purged and purified at all hazards? What will improved sewerage and water avail us, if such foulness on the surface of the ground and in the open air is permitted to continue?

ENGLAND'S BATTLES BY SEA AND LAND.—We have received through Mr. Hunter, the agent in this city, part three of this new and interesting work, which is got up in the most beautiful style, and is fully equal to any of its contemporaries in Literature and Fine Arts. This number is embellished with two excellent copper-plate engravings, the first being a portrait of Lord Raglan, Commander-in-chief of the British Army in the East, and the second a sketch of the Bombardment of Odessa. We are glad to learn that the Work receives an extensive patronage in this city. It can be had at the Agency, over Kemp, Adams & Co., Market Square. Price only 1s. 3d.

THE WEATHER.—During the last week, the weather has been astonishingly mild and pleasant for the season; the closing week of October having been as warm as it usually is in June. Yesterday we had a fog, and slight showers of rain; to-day it is raining, with a mild temperature.—Everything indicates an open fall.

☞ The following is the division on Mr. Fisher's "Want of Confidence," resolution:—

For the Amendment—Fisher, Brown, Ritchie, Johnson, Smith, Harding, Tilley, Macpherson, Hatheway, Steedman, Landry, McAdam, Gilmor, Connell, English, Tibbits, Lunt, Ferris, Ryan, McClelan, Stevens, Cutler, McPhelim, Sutton, McNaughton, End, Botsford—27.

Against the Amendment—Street, Partelow, Wilmot, Gray, Hayward, Montgomery, Taylor, Gilbert, McLeod, Boyd, Purdy, Rice—12.

Kerr absent. The Speaker (Mr. Hanington) in the chair.

MRS. KROLLMAN'S CONCERTS have been well and fashionably attended, and her exquisite singing has given great satisfaction. On Friday evening, the house was crowded to excess. This accomplished *artiste* will give another Concert this evening, which will probably be the last which our Citizens will have the pleasure of listening to the present season.—*New Bruns.*

BALTIMORE, Oct. 25.—The English Book of Heraldry describes the crest of Sir John Franklin precisely as the No. 5 described by Dr. Rae, and No. 4 crest and motto as that of Lieut. Fairholme, of the Expedition. The initials on the forks were those of H. D. S. Goodsie, Assistant Surgeon and A. McDonald, Surgeon of the Expedition.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.—The London Times has a long and very elaborate article on the new treaty. The opening paragraph is as follows;

"Few events of this year, even though the list should include a brilliant victory, will leave greater occasions for true and permanent satisfaction than the completion of what is termed the Reciprocity Treaty between this country and the United States. A copy of this document we yesterday published, and though its terms and provisions may have appeared uninteresting enough to the general reader, it is scarcely possible to overrate the promise of so wise and politic a convention. In place of a source of discord and collision we obtain a source of amity and good will; in place of temptations to strife, we acquire additional securities for peace; and questions have at length been advantageously settled which have for years engendered uneasiness, and might at any moment have occasioned war."

We also copy the concluding sentence of the article. The Times says the withdrawal of the naval force from the fishing grounds is "a pledge of confirmed cordiality between Great Britain and America." It adds:

"That such cordiality may long continue must be the wish of all those who desire the peace and progress of the world; nor could any step be taken more judiciously with a view to such an end than that exemplified in the treaty just concluded."

☞ Subscribers in the Northern part of the City and Portland, who do not receive their papers to-day, will oblige by sending to the office, the boy who delivers them being sick.

FLOUR DUTY.—A despatch to the News Room states that a bill is to be brought in to repeal the duty on Flour.—[Courier.

Nothing special has, or indeed could have transpired in the Legislative Council thus far during the present session; except that the resignation of the Hon Mr. Brown, and the accession of the Hon. Dr. Gordon, have been officially announced by the President. Dr. Gordon has taken the oaths, and his seat in the council.—*F. Reporter.*

QUEBEC, Oct. 25.—In the House of Assembly to day the second reading of the Clergy Reserves Secularization bill was carried by a vote of 93 to 15. If all the members had been present the vote would have stood 114 to 16.

BERMUDA.—Colonel Freeman Murray has assumed the government of Bermuda. The Legislature granted £111 2s. 2d to Colonel Williams, the administrator of the goverment previously, for his services, being at the rate of £250 per annum!

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—The ship South Carolina, which arrived this morning from Rotterdam, had 50 deaths by cholera among her passengers on the voyage.

Some startling cases of sudden deaths by cholera, superinduced by eating oysters, are transpiring in this city. Three of these cases are reported in this afternoon's papers, viz. John H. Cornell, Cashier of the Mechanics Bank: Jas Foster, Jr., agent of the Dramatic Line of Packets, and Morris M. Davidson, Counsellor at Law, all of whom died after only a few hours sickness. Rumors are current of numerous persons being sick with cholera from the above cause.

COMMODORE PERRY,—We learn from a private source that this gallant officer, who has executed his commission to Japan with such remarkable discretion and success, was to leave China by the overland route on the 11th of this month, and that he expects to reach this city about the middle of January. The steamers Mississippi and Susquehanna were to leave for home last month, as also the storeships Lexington, Supply and Southampton—[N. Y. Courier.

The Germans in New York City are estimated at 80,000 at least.

It has been found at the Post Office Department, that sixty per cent. of the letters which are pass throgh the mails are prepaid.

[illegible] plead, and a verdict was rendered against his client. One of the witnesses came to him and said, "Mr. Webster, if I had thought we should have lost the case, I might have testified a great deal more than I did." "It is of no consequence," said the lawyer, "the Jury did not believe a word you said."

The Countess of Errol, who followed the Earl her husband, and shared his fate, is said to have made herself most useful during the campaign in the East—[She is a daughter of Major General Gore, of Halifax.]

Lady Raglan, with the Misses Somerset, landed at Dover on Wednesday, from the Continent; a large concourse of persons assembled on the pier, and gave Lady Raglan three hearty cheers as she landed.

The 14th of September has become memorable—First, for the retreat of the Russian army from Moscow, and the entry of the French into the city, when it was burnt, in 1812; second for the Death of the Duke of Wellington, in 1852; third, for the debarkation of the Allied Forces in the Crimea, in 1854.

A society has recently been formed, under the auspices of the Duke of Wellington, the Duke of Manchester, and a number of noblemen and gentlemen, for the purpose of exploring Central Africa, with a view to its evangelisation.

Count Rossi, married in 1838 to the Duchess of Lucca, daughter of the Duke Louis I. of Parma, and mother-in-law of the present King of Saxony, has died suddenly of cholera at Venice.

The following officers are among the killed in the Crimea:—7th Regiment, Captains Hare and Monck; 19th, Lieut. Marlon, Ensign Stockwell; 23d, Col. Chester, Captains Sir W. Young, Evans, Winn, Connelly, Lieuts. Radcliffe, Strather, Butler, Applehaite; 33d, Lieuts. Montague and Worthington; 55th, Major Rose, Capt. Sharp; 95th, Capt. Eddington, Lieut. Eddington, (brothers), Capt. Donhall, Lieuts. Rowhill, Ringley, Bray, Cook; Royal Artillery, Capt. Dew, Lieut. Walshau.

The late Marshal St. Arnaud sent by the Fury the stone on the shore of Old Fort on which he first placed his foot on landing on the coast of Crim Tartary, and also a flower which he plucked near the beach. These he had sent to his daughter, Mdme. Payseyan, as *souvenirs*, to supply the place of letters.

After the battle of the Alma, the carriage of Menschikoff was taken, together with his private correspondence and about 50,000 francs, by the French.

The Czar has engaged a young Prussian artist to paint for him the "Battle of Navarin," for which 10,000 dollars are to be paid,

THE BATTLE OF THE ALMA.

The London Gazette of the 8th, contained Lord Raglan's despatch to the Duke of Newcastle, containing his account of the sanguinary battles of the 20th, on the banks of the Alma, of which the following is the material part:

Head Quarters, Katscha River, Sept. 23, '54.

My Lord Duke.—I have the honor to inform your grace that the allied troops attacked the position occupied by the Russian army, behind the Alma, on the 20th instant; and I have great satisfaction in adding that they succeeded in less than three hours, in driving the enemy from every part of the ground which they had held in the morning, and in establishing themselves upon it.

The English and French armies moved out of their first encampment in the Crimea on the 19th, and bivouacked for the night on the left Bank of the river Bulganac, the former having previously supported the advance of a part of the Earl of Cardigan's brigade of light cavalry, which had the effect of inducing the enemy to move up a large body of dragoons and Cosaques with artillery.

On this, the first occasion of the English encountering the Russian force, it was impossible for any troops to exhibit more steadiness than did this portion of her Majesty's cavalry.

It fell back upon its supports with the most perfect regularity under the fire of the artillery, which was quickly silenced by that of the batteries I caused to be brought into action.

Our loss amounted to only four men wounded.

The day's march had been most wearisome, and under a burning sun, the want of water, until we reached the magnificent but welcome stream of the Bulganac, made it to be severely felt.

Both armies moved towards the Alma the following morning, and it was arranged that Marshal St. Arnaud should assail the enemy's left by crossing the river at its junction with the sea, and immediately above it, and that the remainder of the French divisions should move up the heights in their front, whilst the English army should attack the right and centre of the enemy's position.

[Here follows a detailed description of the position of the enemy, which was on the left bank of the river Alma, crossing the road leading to Sebastopol at a distance of two and a half miles from the sea. The ground was high and the enemy's length of line two miles. The river was in general fordable, but its banks were rugged, and in general steep. In front of the position of the enemy, on the right bank of the Alma, and 200 yards from it was the village of Boulouk. On the right a little retired was a powerful covered battery, and half way down the heights was a trench of some hundred yards, and at the prominent points on the heights artillery were posted to command the passage of the river. On the summit were posted the reserve of the enemy's troops, the whole supposed to number 45 to 50,000 men.—The order of the advance of the allied army is then detailed.]

On approaching to near the fire of the guns, which soon became extremely formidable, the twe leading divisions deployed into line, and advanced to attack the front, and the supporting divisions followed the movement. Hardly had this taken place, when the village of Boulouk, immediately opposite the centre, was fired by the enemy at all points, creating a continuous blaze for three hundred yards, obscuring their position and rendering a passage through it impracticable. Two regiments of Brigadier-General Adams' brigade, part of De Lacy Evans' division, had, in consequence, to pass the river at a deep and difficult ford to the right, under a sharp fire, whilst his first brigade under Major-General Pennefather, and the remaining regiment of Brig-General Adams crossed to the left of the conflagration, opposed by the enemy's artillery from the heights above, and pressed on towards the left of their position, with the utmost gallantry and steadiness.

In the meanwhile, the light division, under Sir Geo. Brown, effected the passage of the Alma in his immediate front. The banks of the river itself were, from their rugged and broken nature, most serious obstacles, and the vineyards, through which the troops had to pass, and the trees which the enemy had felled, created additional impediments, rendered every species of formation, under a galling fire, nearly an impossibility. Lieutenant-General Sir George Brown advanced against the enemy under great disadvantages.

In this difficult operation he nevertheless persevered, and the 1st brigade, under Major-General Codrington, succeeded in carrying a redoubt, materially aided by the judicious and steady manner in which Brigadier-General Buller moved on the left flank, and by the advance of four companies of the rifle brigade, under Major Norcott, who promises to be a distinguished officer of the light troops.

The heavy fire of grape and musketry, however, to which the troops were exposed, and the losses consequently sustained by the 7th, 23d and 33d regiments, obliged this brigade partially to relinquish its hold.

By this time, however, the Duke of Cambridge had succeeded in crossing the river, and had moved up in support, and a brilliant advance of the brigade of foot guards under Major-General Bentinck drove the enemy back, and secured the final possession of the work.

The highland brigade, under Major General Sir Colin Campbell, advanced in admirable order and steadiness up the high ground to the left, and in co-operation with the guards; and Major General Pennefather's brigade, which had been connected with the right of the light division, forced the enemy completely to abandon the position they had taken so much pains to defend and secure.

The 95th regiment immediately on the right of the royal fusileers in the advance, suffered equally with that corps an immense loss.

The aid of the royal artillery in these operations was most effectual. The exertions of the field-officers and the captains of troops and batteries to get the guns into action were unceasing, and the precision of their fire materially contributed to the great results of the day.

Lieutenant General Sir Richard England brought his division to the immediate support of the troops in advance, and Lieutenant-General the Honorable Sir George Cathcart was actively engaged in watching the left flank.

The nature of the ground did not admit of the employment of the cavalry under the Earl of Lucan; but they succeeded in taking some prisoners at the close of the battle.

In the detail of these operations, which I have gone into as far as the space of a despatch would allow, your grace will perceive that the services in which the general and other officers of the army were engaged were of no ordinary character; and I have great pleasure in submitting them for your grace's most favorable consideration.

[Here follows a hearty commendation of the efficient services and gallantry of the several officers in command, and those of the staff, including Brig-General Tylden and Major Wellesley, who had subsequently to the battle died of cholera.—Lord Ragian regrets the misfortune by which Lieut. Col. Lagoudre, who was attached to his head-quarters by the Emperor of the French, fell into the hands of the enemy, on the 19th, while returning from the Division of Prince Napoleon, whither he had gone at the request of Lord Raglan as the bearer of a communication. The despatch represents the conduct of the troops as admirable in submitting without a murmer to their privations and fatigue, and their conduct in the field, and commends in high terms the assiduity of the officers and men of the navy in the assistance rendered by them on every occasion, and particularly in their relief of the wounded.]

The despatch closes as follows:—

I enclose the return of killed and wounded. It is I lament to say, very large; but I hope, all circumstances considered, that it will be felt that no life was unnecessarily exposed, and that such an advantage could not be achieved without a considerable sacrifice.

I cannot venture to estimate the amount of the Russian loss. I believe it to have been great and such is the report in the country.

The number of prisoners who are not hurt is small, but the wounded amounted to 800 or 900. Two general officers, Major-Generals Karganoff and Schokanoff, fell into our hands. The former is very badly wounded.

I will not attempt to describe the movements of the French army; they will be done by an abler hand; but it is due to them to say that their operations were eminently successful; and that under the guidance of their distinguished commander, Marshal St. Arnaud, they manifested the utmost gallantry, the greatest ardour for the attack, and the high military qualities for which they are so framed.

This despatch will be delivered to your grace by Major Lord Burghersh, who is capable of affording you the fullest information, and whom I beg to recommend to your especial notice.

I have, &c., RAGLAN.

THE BATTLE OF ALMA.—The Guards on the right of the Light Division, and the Brigade of Highlanders were storming the heights on the left. Their line was almost as regular as though they were in Hyde-park. Suddenly a tornado of round and grape rushed through from the terrible battery, and a roar of musketry from behind thinned their front ranks by dozens. It was evident that we were just able to contend against the Russians, favored as they were, by a great position. At this very time an immense mass of Russian infantry were seen moving down toward the battery. They halted. It was the crisis of the day. Sharp, angular and solid, they looked as if they were cut out of the solid rock. It was beyond all doubt, that if our infantry, harrassed and thinned as they were, got into the battery, they would have to encounter again a formidable fire, which they were but ill calculated to bear.

Lord Raglan saw the difficulties of the situation. He asked if it would be possible to get a couple of guns to bear on these masses. The reply was "Yes," and an artillery officer, whose name I do not know, brought up two guns to fire on the Russian squares. The first shot missed, but the next, and the next, cut through the ranks so cleanly, and so keenly, that a clear lane could be seen for a moment through the square. After a few rounds the square became broken, wavered to and fro, broke, and fled over the brow of the hill, leaving behind it six or seven distinct lines of dead, lying as close as possible to each other, marking the passage of the fatal messengers.—This act relieved our infantry of a deadly incubus, and they continued their magnificent and fearless progress up the hills. The Duke encouraged his men by voice and example, and proved himself worthy of his proud command and of the royal race from which he comes.

"Highlanders," said Sir Colin Campbell, ere they came to the charge, "Don't pull a trigger till you're within a yard of the Russians!" They charged, and well they obeyed the chieftain's wish; Sir Colin had his horse shot under him, but his men took the battery by a bound. The Russians rushed out, and left multitudes of dead behind them. The Guards had stormed the right of the battery ere the Highlanders got into the left, and it is said that the Scots Fusileer Guards were the first to enter. The Second and Light Division crowned the heights. The French turned the guns on the hill against the flying masses, which the cavalry in vain tried to cover. A few faint struggles from the scattered infantry, a few rounds of cannon and musketry, and the enemy fled to the Southeast, leaving three generals, three guns, 700 prisoners and 4000 wounded behind them. The battle of Alma was won. It was won with a loss of nearly 3000 killed and wounded on our side. The Russian's retreat was covered by their cavalry, but if we had an adequate cavalry force we could have captured many guns and mutitudes of prisoners.

The list of officers killed and wounded is long, numbering 26 killed, and 73 wounded. Of Sergeants and Drummers there were 28 killed and 112 wounded, and of rank and file 360 killed, and 1359 wounded; making the total of killed and wounded 1988. Horses killed, 26.

There is a letter of Marshal St. Arnaud to the Emperor Louis Napoleon, describing the action, under date of Sept. 21. He estimates the force of Prince Menschikoff at 40,000 bayonets. The Marshal says that he came into operation at 6 o'clock in the morning, with the division of Gen. Bosquet, reinforced by eight Turkish battalions, which turned the left of the Russians, and some of their batteries, which movement decided the success of the day. He had arranged that the English should turn the right of the enemy in the same way, but they did not arrive in line until half-past 10 o'clock. He adds "they bravely made up for the delay." At half-past 12, the allied army, occupying an extent of more than a league, arrived on the Alma, and was received by a terrible fire from the tirailleurs. The Alma was crossed at double quick time. Prince Napoleon, at the head of his division, took the village of Alma, under the fire of the Russian batteries, "showing himself worthy of the great name he bears."—At the foot of the heights a real battle began along the whole line. At half past 4 the French were every where victorious. On the left the English met with large masses of the enemy, and with many difficulties. They attacked the Russian positions in admirable order, under the fire of their cannon, carried them, and drove them off. "The bravery of Lord Raglan rivals that of antiquity." In the midst of cannon and musket shot, he displayed a calmness which never left him. The French lines formed on the heights, and the artillery opened its fire, and the flight of the Russians became a complete route. For want of Cavalry, the Faench were unable to pursue. At 6 o'clock the allied armies encamped on the bivouac of the Russians. The Marshal's tent was pitched on the spot occupied by that of Prince Menschikoff on the preceding night. Gen. Canrobert, to whom, he says, belongs part of the honor of the day, was slightly wounded, and Gen. Thomason severely. The Russians lost, he says, about 5000 men.

There is also a despatch from Marshal St. Arnaud to the Secretary of War, describing the action more in detail. In this despatch he says that deserters estimate the loss of the Russians at 6000, and that their army divided; the right wing withdrawing towards Belbeck, and the left towards Buchiserai.

There are also several despatches from Vice Admiral Dundas. He says that he sent to the assistance of the wounded of the army 600 seamen and marines, with all the medical men, except one in each ship, and also boats to convey them on board the transports, to be sent to the Bosphorus. In his second despatch dated Sept. 23, he says that the Vulcan and Andes had sailed, with 800 wounded and sick for Constantinople, and that the Orinoco and Columbus would follow with 900, including 70 or 80 Russians.

The Admiral encloses memoranda of observations of Capt. Jones of steamer Sampson, taken off the harbor of Sebastopol. He reports the erection of batteries on both sides of the port, one of them with heavy guns of a range of 4000 yards as was proved by two shots having passed over the Sampson, when nearly at that distance. He also described a number of ships, three deckers, two deckers and frigates, some of them with top gallant masts on deck, and sails unbent, moored across the harbour. In a subsequent despatch dated Sept. 24, he reports that the same afternoon, on the appearance of the allied fleets in sight of Sebastopol, the whole of the vessels moored across the harbour were sunk by the Russians, leaving their masts more or less above water, and I went last evening to the mouth of the harbour to assure myself of this singular event.

Capt. Drummond has examined the harbor this morning, and reports that the lower mast-heads of the ships are generally above water; that the passage is closed, except, perhaps, a small space near the shoal of the north Battery, and the double booms inside are thus rendered more secure.

Eight sail of the line are moored east and west, inside of the booms, and three of these ships are heeled over to give their guns more elevation to sweep over the land to the northward.

The Admiral adds that the armies were about to take up a position south of Sebastopol, and that the fleets would meet them there.

A despatch from Lord Stratford de Redcliffe at Constantinople was received in London, by telegraph from Belgrade, on the 7th, announcing the arrival of news from the Crimea to the 29th, stating that it was supposed Prince Menschikoff had returned to Sebastopol, and that the allies were on the point of commencing the siege.

A despatch from Gen. Canrobert, dated at Balaclava, Sept. 28, states that Marshal St. Arnaud was seriously ill, and had handed over to him the command of the army. He adds that the enemy had not shown himself since the battle of the Alma. Gen. C. was about to march on that evening towards Sebastopol, and he proposed as soon as he should bn established on the heights which command that city to take measures for receiving his provisions and siege guns from Cape Chersonese which is southerly of the entrance to the harbor of Sebastopal. A subsequent despatch says that 6000 of the allied troops had taken possession of Cape Chersonese.

FUNERAL OF MARSHAL ST. ARNAUD.—*Paris*, Oct, 12.—An Imperial decree orders that the funeral of Marshal St Arnaud shall take place at the public expense. The ceremony will take place at the Invalides, and his remains will be deposited in the vaults of that church. The Paris papers state that the English Government will send a small detatchment of the Guards to be present at the funeral of Marshal St. Arnaud.

The Morning Chronicle of the 13th says—

There is evidence of an unfavorable pressure upon the money market, which if continued, will tend to destroy the hope which an abundant harvest is eminently calculated to promote. It appears that parties who have, during the shutting of the transfer books, obtained advances from the Bank of England on the deposit of stock, have experienced some difficulty in repaying the loans so obtained, and in consequence bank notes have been much wanted. For commercial purposes, also, the demand for discount has increased, and has become more urgent by reason of the recent failures, and the fear of further disasters.—This feeling of apprehension has, unfortunately, become too apparent, and a gloomy feeling now prevails, which cannot be otherwise than hurtful to general credit.

There had been considerable imports of specie during the week—the largest amount being from New York. The Queen of the South, from Australia, arrived at Southampton on the 13th, bringing £147,347 in specie, 60,274 ounces of gold dust. The Severn from Buenos Ayres and Rio Janeiro brought £16,122.

Three per cent. consols closed on the 13th at 95½ to ½.

The amount of bullion in the Bank of England, according to the return of Oct. 7, was £12,952,456, it being a decrease since the preceding return of £107,414. Notes in circulation £19,959,015; public deposites £5,786,582; other deposites £9,598,807.

The returns of the Quarter's revenue to the 10th inst. had been published, showing an increase of £580,188 in the income of the quarter, and £16,580 in that of the year. The receipts of ordinary revenue for the quarter amounted to £15,502,509, and for the year to £53,926,072. Of the latter amount £6,972,093 were derived from the property tax, it being an increase of £854,190 over the amount from the same source in the preceding year. The amount received from customs was £20,193,641, being a decrease of £509,407.

Queen Victoria, with Prince Albert and the Royal family left the royal residence of Balmoral, in Scotland, on their return to England, on Thursday morning, the 12th inst., and arrived at Holyrood, Edinburgh, the same evening. They arrived at Bauchon, the terminus of the Dee-side railway, at half-past twelve o'clock, whence they proceeded by railway, by way of Stonehaven, Perth, and Larhent, a distance by railway of 176 miles. On Friday morning, they proceeded by railway, by way of Newcastle, where they arrived at two o'clock, and thence to Hull, where they were received by the Mayor and Corporation, and by the Directors of the North Eastern Railway, and were conducted to the station hotel, where the Queen received addresses. On Saturday morning, after driving through the principal streets of Hull, the party would embark on board the steam yacht Fairy, and proceed to the Isle of Wight.

A royal proclamation appeared in the London Gazette on the evening of the 13th, announcing the appointment of a large commission for regulating the collection and management of a patriotic fund for the relief of the widows or orphans of soldiers, sailors, and marines killed or dying in active service in the present war. The Queen headed the subscription with £1000, and £500 were subscribed by Prince Albert. The Duke of Wellington hod promised a subscription of £500.

The Emperor Louis Napoleon, with the Empress, left Paris on the 13th, on an excursion by the Northern Railway to Amiens, and returned on the same day.

Four Days Later.

ARRIVAL OF THE PACIFIC.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.

The Pacific arrived, with Liverpool dates to 19th.

There is absolutely no news from the seat of war, the despatches sent as they are, being all conflicting. It is, however, authentic that up to the 9th nothing had been accomplished.

The allies now number 90,000 men in the Crimea. They occupy a strong position South of Sebastopol, and have all their seige apparatus landed. Menschikoff continues to hold the field North of Sebastopol, with 30,000 men, expecting a reinforcement of 30,000 more.

Flour up 3s. Wheat 6d. Corn firm. Consols 95.

FATE OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

[From the New York Journal of Commerce.]

The following letter, though it adds little or nothing to our previous stock of information in regard to the fate of the expedition of Sir John Franklin, is a pleasing testimonial of the gratitude awakened in the bosoms of the British public by the efforts of one of our liberal-minded citizens to rescue the survivors of that expedition, if any, from an untimely death. Believing that the letter would be read with interest and satisfaction by others than the gentleman to whom it was addressed, we asked and obtained permission to insert it in our columns. Sir George Simpson, it will be remembered, is Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company:—

Hudson's Bay House, Lachine, Oct. 20th, '54.

Sir;—The generous efforts which you have made to render assistance to, or ascertain the fate of Sir John Franklin and his companions in the Arctic Seas, are evidence of the deep interest you feel in the subject. I therefore, although personally unknown to you, hasten to communicate to you the first authentic intelligence that has yet been received of the missing Expedition, conveyed in a letter addressed to me by Dr. Rae, the Arctic Explorer, dated from York Factory, Hudson's Bay, 4th August, (say September,) and transmitted via Red River Settlement, wherein he announces his own return from the Arctic Coast, where he passed last winter, and details the melancholy information derived from the Esquimaux of the death by starvation, after having been reduced to the last dire extremity of cannibalism, of a party of fifty whites, at or near the outlet of Back's (Great Fish) River, in the Spring of 1850. This information is no mere rumour, but is confirmed by the purchase from the natives of various articles of European manufacture, which were in the possession of the unfortunate party, among which are spoons, &c., with crests and marks that identify the owners as part of Sir John Franklin's Expedition—one article having his own name upon it.

The enclosed cutting from the Montreal Herald, contains a copy of Dr. Rae's Report, which I have lost no time in having published, knowing the deep anxiety felt respecting the lost Expedition in all parts of Christendom. With assurance of my esteem and regard, I remain, Sir, your very obedient faithful servant, G. SIMPSON.

H. GRINNELL, Esq., New York.

LITERATURE.

☞ BOOKS RECEIVED, (through Messrs J. & A. McMillan,) from the publishers, Messrs. Phillips, Sampson & Co., of Boston, and to be noticed next week:—

I. "THE ELEMENTS OF INTELLECTUAL PHILOSOPHY.—By FRANCIS WAYLAND, President of Brown University," &c.

II. "THE INEBRIATE'S HUT:—or the first fruits of the Maine Law.—By Mrs. S. A. SOUTHWORTH." B.

Holloway's Pills.—Extraordinary Cure of Palpitation of the heart.—Professor Holloway had the pleasure of receiving the following letter, dated March 17th, 1854.—"Dear Doctor,—Your Pills are entirely good; a few years ago I was under the treatment of Dr.———, of this city, I suff

plaints of the digestive organs; it has also proved effectual in a most obstinate case of habitual flatulence and colic of many years standing. I look upon this delicious Food as the most excellent restorative gift of nature. DR. GATTIKER.

*** More ample details than our space permits will be found in Messrs. Du Barry's advertisement.

Married.

At St. Malachi's Church, on Monday evening last, by his Lordship the Bishop of St. John, Mr. Patrick M'Cullough, of this City, Merchant, to Miss Catherine, second daughter of Mr. John Dougherty. Also, at the same time, by the same, Mr. John Dever, Merchant, to Miss Elizabeth, third daughter of Mr. John Dougherty. Also, at the same time, by the same, Mr. John Dougherty, Jr., to Miss Margaret Theresa, second daughter of Mr. John Dougherty, Merchant—all of this City.

On the 25th inst., by the Rev. W. T. Cardy, Mr. Alexander Griffith, of Carleton, to Miss Agelia Lansdale Ritchie, daughter of Mr. R. Ritchie, of St. John.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. Joseph Scoboria, to Miss Eleanor Heffer, both of St. John.

On Tuesday evening, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Wm. Smithson, Mr. John Briggs, of the Parish of Portland, to Miss Matilda Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. Wm. Watts, of St. John.

On Thursday night, by the same, Mr. Thos. Roach, of Bay de Verte, to Miss Elizabeth Ross, of Portland, St. John.

Died.

On Thursday, 26th inst., Letitia Knox, the wife of Mr. John Kain, a native of Coleraine, Ireland, aged 35 years, leaving a husband and seven children to mourn their loss.

On the 14th inst., Andrew Wesley, youngest child of the late Dr. James Ruddick, of this City, aged one year and nine months.

On the 23th inst., James Finn, infant child of James and Margaret Walsh, aged 4 months and 9 days.

At Gagetown, on Tuesday evening, Gabriel DeVeber, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, in the 34th year of his age.

At Oromocto, on the 16th inst., William Cunningham, in the 50th year of his age, a native of the County Cork, Ireland.

At Chatham, Miramichi, on the 21st inst., Mr. Charles Seaton, aged 60 years.

At the residence of her brother, A. English, Esq., Norton, on Saturday, the 21st inst., in the 80th year of her age, Anne S. relict of the late Wm. Terry, of Cornwallis, N. S.

On Friday, 5th inst., drowned accidentally in Hobson's Bay, Melbourne, Australia, Charles Harrison, a native of Lunenburg, Nova-Scotia, British North America.—*Melbourne Argus, May* 11.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—ARRIVED.

Tuesday—Brig Thames, McCurt, Leith—R. Rankin & Co., coals.

New ship Eagle, Bramber, Windsor—J. W. M. Irish, ballast.

Wednesday—Steamer Governor, Wood, Portland—G. Thomas, passengers and merchandise.

Steamer Eastern City, Fields, Boston—Waterhouse, Cross & Co., passengers and merchandise.

Thursday—Ship Holyoke, Perkins, Liverpool, via Bristol, 47—C. Brown, general cargo.

Barque Royalist, Beveridge, Leith, 46—Wm. Thomson, coals and whisky.

Brig Barossa, Duncanson, Alloa, 48—R. Rankin & Co., coals.

Quebec Packet, Ditchburn, Boston, 3—Wm. Thomson, ballast.

James Reddin, Calder, Conway, 46—Wm. Thomson, coals and slates.

Grandee, Covell, Sydney, 7—J. V. Troop, coals.

Brigt. Three Brothers, Anderson, Surinam,—E. Allison, molasses, rum, &c.

Sprite, Henderson, Donegal, 35—to order, passengers.

Schr. Sarah Gardner, Gardner, Eastport—Master, ballast.

Julia, Crowell, Charlotte Town, (P. E. I.), 7 J. Mahony, oats, iron, &c.

Abby P. Fenno, Mussels, New Haven—E. D. Jewett & Co., ballast.

Friday—Ship Rankin, McIntyre, London, 50—R. Rankin & Co., ballast.

Brig Albert, Harvey, Sydney,—G. N. Robinson, coals.

Anne, Boyle, Donegal,—S. Wiggins & Son, ballast.

Brigt. Bream, Scott, Sydney,—J. & T. Robinson, coals.

Saturday—Barque Elizabeth, Winnerholm, Boston, 3—T. McIlenry, ballast.

Brig Columbia, Lindsey, Leith, 42—R. Rankin & Co., coals.

Thompson, Burton, Douglas, Isle of Man,—Wm. Thomson, ballast.

Steamer Governor, Wood, Portland—G. Thomas, passengers and merchandise.

Steamer Adelaide, Winchester, Boston—Waterhouse, Cross & Co., passengers and merchandise.

Sunday—Brig Choice, Whitten, New-York, 12—J. L. Woodworth, ballast.

Schr. Sagamou, Brown, Portland, 2—A. Cushing & Co., flour.

Mary Groton, Brenan, Boston, 3—master, assorted cargo.

CLEARED.

Oct. 24th—Bark Indian Queen, Troop, Cayenne, fish, lumber, &c; Harold, Detchan, Hull, timber and deals; Prince Albert, Clark, Cardiff, deals; Brig Anne, Davies, Sligo, deals; Ellen, Clasper, Limerick, deals; Clare, Coward, Glasgow, timber and deals; Brigt. Elizabeth Brown, Morrell, Cork, deals; Schr. Groveland, Kavanagh, Boston, boards.

25th—Packet Ship Joseph Tarratt, Smith, Liverpool, deals and ends—J. L. Woodworth and J. & R. Reed.

26th—Ship Biobio, Mahony, Liverpool, deals—T. Hillyard & Co.; Barque Protomelia, Lodwick, Leith, timber and deals—S. Wiggins & Son; Brig Rockliffe, Foster, Leith, timber and deals— R. Rankin & Co.; Renovation, Rochester, Leith, timber and deals—S. Wiggins & Son; Schr. Mary Ann, Anderson, Boston, salt—J. Noble.

27th—Ship Magnolia, Coulthart, Liverpool, timber and deals—C. & B. Ward; Barque Victress, Kenny, Havana, assorted cargo—J. V. Troop; Brig Chieftain, Fritz, Baltimore, assorted cargo—J. V. Troop; Brigt. Helen Mar, Corning, Bermuda, boards—Chas. McLuachlan; Schr. Margaret A., Anderson, Boston, boards—J. W. Pollard & Co.

28th—Bark Fame, Trefry, Greenock, timber and deals.

30th—Ship Garland, Bell, Liverpool and Valparaiso, deals and shingles; Brigt. J. W. Johnston, Halden, Cork, deals; Schr. Josephine, Abell, Australia, lumber and bricks.

Patent Prepared
SUPERFINE FLOUR,

from which, with cold water only, and in one hour, a better, purer, and more nutritious BREAD can be made than by any other process.

A FEW half-brls. of the above quality FLOUR, received as samples by the Subscriber, and can be confidently recommended as very superior for BREAD, CAKE, PASTRY, and other uses.

For additional particulars, apply at the warehouse of JOHN V. THURGAR,
Oct. 31. North Market Wharf.

JARDINE & CO.

Have on hand for WHOLESALE or RETAIL—

220 BOXES new Muscatel and Layer RAISINS—halves & quarters;
40 boxes Valentia Cooking Raisins;
2 caroteels Zante CURRANTS;
150 hhds. bright Porto Rico SUGAR;
75 hhds. Clayed MOLASSES;
400 quintals CODFISH;
300 barrels CORN MEAL;
250 barrels Extra Superfine FLOUR;
500 bags SALT, St. John, Oct. 31, 1854.

Chain Cables.

2 CHAIN CABLES.—1⅛ inch, 90 fathoms each,—For Sale by
Oct. 31. CUDLIP & SNIDER.

SHAD.—Just received from Dorchester:—20 Barrels No. 1 SHAD.
Oct. 31. JAS. MACFARLANE.

SCOTCH COALS.—100 CHALDRONS now landing at Hare's Wharf.
Oct. 31. CUDLIP & SNIDER.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

1. ARRANGEMENTS having been made by Her Majesty's Government for the reduction of the Rates of Postage between the United Kingdom and the Colonies of NEW SOUTH WALES, VICTORIA, and SOUTH AUSTRALIA,—Letters posted in New-Brunswick for those places will, in future, be liable to the following rates of postage, *viz.*:—

If sent by way of Halifax,	1s. 3d. cur'y.,	The single rate, not exceeding half an ounce.
If sent by way of N. York, and by British Packet,	1s. 5½d. "	
If sent by way of N. York, and by U. States Packets,	2s. 1d. "	

2. Letters for Van Diemen's Land will also come under these reduced Rates of Postage, if NOT *specially addressed to be forwarded by private ship from England*; but when thus addressed, the rates will be 2½d. currency more than the above Rates respectively.

3. On all letters specially addressed to be forwarded via Marseilles, the above rates are subject to an addition of 6¼d. currency the quarter ounce, for the French transit rate.

4. All the above mentioned Rates of Postage must be paid in advance.

J. HOWE.
General Post Office, } *P. M. G.*
St John, 28th October, 1854.

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm and style of DYALL & ROWAN, (Gasfitters and Tinplate Workers,) is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

JAMES DYALL,
Oct. 26, 1854. ARCH'D ROWAN.

All parties indebted to said firm are requested to make payment to JAS. DYALL, who will pay all demands against it.—6w.

CARD.

THE undersigned tenders his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the very liberal patronage received while connected with the late firm of DYALL & ROWAN, and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of that support hitherto so liberally extended to the late firm of DYALL & ROWAN. ARCH'D ROWAN.
Merritt's Building, Water-street.

☞ SHOP recently occupied by the late A. CAMPBELL, a few doors south of the old stand.
Oct. 31, 1854.

NEW FALL GOODS.
JAMES BURRELL,

Corner of King and Germain Streets,

Has received per packet ships "John Bannerman, and "Joseph Tarratt," an extensive asortment of

Fall and Winter Goods, *viz:*

LONG & Square SHAWLS, in Paisley, Wool &c.; Ladies' DRESS MATREIALS, in great variety;
Black and Coloured VELVETS, Gros. de Naps, SATINS;
Ribbons, Laces, GLOVES and HOSIERY;
Morecns, Fringes, Furniture, Tickings;
BLANKETS, FLANNELS, Regattas;
8-4 Sheetings, PRINTS, Grey and White Cottons;
Cloths, Trowserings, Moleskins, Cotton Warps;
Woollen POLKAS, Boas and Sleeves;
Infants' FROCK BODIES and ROBES;
Sewed Muslin Insertions and Trimmings;
Infants' Cashmere and Woollen HOODS;
Linens, Lawns, Diapers, Hollands, Towelling;
Gents' Neck and Pocket HANDKERCHIEFS, Stocks, Shirts, Collars, and Fronts;
Mufflers, Braces, Brushes, COMBS, Whalebone;
Gents' Lamb's Wool SHIRTS and DRAWERS;
Yarns, plain and shaded, COTTON BATTING;
An excellent assortment of *MILLINERY*, &c.;
☞ The above new and seasonable GOODS are offered at the lowest prices
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Oct. 24.

London Groceries.

Landing ex ship *Barbara*, from London:—

50 CHESTS superior Fine Congo TEA;
2 do. finest Old Hyson do;
5 chests Patent Metallic CANDLES;
10 kegs D S F MUSTARD; 1 case bottled do.;
5 casks Day & Martin's BLACKING;
10 frails Soft Shell Almonds;
5 cases Jordan do.;
2 caroteels *Zante CURRANTS*;
5 casks Old Cheshire CHEESE;
100 doz. Lazenby's PICKLES—Sauces & Fruits;
15 doz. of the celebrated "*Pancaldie*" SAUCE, "Pancaldie's" Sauce for the Million, Concentrated Essence of Anchovies and Essence of Lemon;
Cases Isinglass, candied CITRON, Lemon and Orange Peel, Candle Ornaments, Paris Whiting, Cayenne Pepper, Refined Liquorice, Tapioca, Maccaroni, &c. For sale by
Oct. 24. JARDINE & CO.

Ye whose Clothes are Old and Bare.

YE whose Clothes are old and bare,
Dimpled and dusty;
Salted and seasoned with sea air,
All brown and rusty,
Go to Myles & Howard's

Ye who want a suit to stand
Sun or air, by sea or land—
All kinds weather,
Ye know their shop, ye know their name,
Ye know their far-spread, well earn'd fame,
And cannot swither,
Go to Myles & Howard's.

M. & H's Clothes are fair to view—
Of stylish shape and colour true,
Just the very thing for you.—
You whose Clothes are old and bare,
Dimpled and dusty;
Salted and seasoned with sea air,
All brown and rusty,
Go! Go to Myles & Howard's,
King Street.

We have now ready for inspection our Fall and Winter Shock of GOODS, received per Imperial,

VICTORIA CLOTHS, quite new;
Sable do., Warranted Water-proof:
Baltic do., do. do.;
A large assortment of Trowserings, Vestings, &c.
Oct. 24.

OYSTERS.

20 BARRELS prime Shediac OYSTERS, fresh from the beds,—For sale by
W. GIRVAN,
Oct. 24.—2t Ward-street

HORSE FOR SALE.

A SPLENDID GREY HORSE, 6 years old, kind under saddle or in harness.—Apply at
Oct. 24. [tel. & nws.] MYLES & HOWARD.

WANTED.

A YOUNG MAN, having a thorough knowledge of the Dry Goods business. Also, a BOY, whose Parents reside in the City.
Oct. 24. LAWTON & VASSIE.

Prince Edward Island OATS.

Now landing from Prince Edward Island—
A CARGO of NEW OATS,—For sale by
Oct. 24. JARDINE & CO.

Extra Superfine Flour.

LANDING ex brig Palermo, from New York: 150 Bbls. Extra Superfine FLOUR. For sale by [Oct. 24.] JARDINE & CO.

Sales by Auction.

Old Cognac Brandy & Pork,
BY AUCTION.

To-morrow, WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of November, at Walker's Warehouse, at 11 o'clock, will be sold by the Subscriber:—

25 HHDS. Pale and dark old Cognac BRANDY "choice Brands," and of superior quality.
100 Barrels Prime PORK. Terms at sale.
31st October, 1854. JOHN V. THURGAR.

Auction, Wrecked Material.

TO-MORROW, [WEDNESDAY,] the 1st Nov. at 11 o'clock, by the subscribers, at their Store, Nelson Street:—

3 ANCHORS, 5 to 7 Cwt; 1 Chain CABLE, (small size;) 1 Mahogany WHEEL;
2 Kedge ANCHORS; 1 Iron TILLER;
Lot of Small Chains; Lot of Iron Knees; Brass Compasses; Sails; &c. —ALSO—
1 ton 6, 9, & 12 tha Ratline; Amberline, Marline and Housline; 1 Bale of Cod Lines.
oct. 31. CUDLIP & SNIDER.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE
Household FURNITURE.

ON THURSDAY next, the 2d November, at 11 o'clock, will be sold at the residence of the late MRS. JARVIS, Main-street,—
Rosewood and Mahogany Dining and Drawing Room FURNITURE, in complete order;
A large quantity of costly CHINA and Glass Ware, together with Bed-Room and Kitchen Furniture, comprising Bedsteads, Feather Beds, Cooking Stove, &c. &c.
Further particulars in small Bills.
31st Oct. CUDLIP & SNIDER.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK,
ST. JOHN, OCTOBER 17, 1854.

A DIVIDEND of FOUR PER CENT on the Capital Stock of this Bank, for the half year ending 14th instant, will be paid to the Stockholders on or after the 17th proximo.

By order of the Board.
G. P. SANCTON, CASHIER.

PORTLAND and BOSTON.

THE new, fast, and spacious Steamers "ADELAIDE" Captain WINCHESTER, will leave St. John every TUESDAY Morning, and "EASTERN CITY," Captain FIELDS, every FRIDAY Morning at 8 o'clock, for EASTPORT, PORTLAND, and BOSTON.

☞ These Steamers are strong and stanch and superior to any on the route, and offer safe accommodations to the travelling public.

State Rooms secured at the Agent's Office.

☞ In future these Steamers will leave the new Boston Steam Boat Wharf, at Reed's Point.

For further information, please apply to
WATERHOUSE, CROSS & CO.,
Oct. 24. South Wharf.

CORDAGE.

To arrive per Ship "*Alexander.*"

40 COILS CORDAGE—assorted;
5 coils 1¾ inch;
2 coils 2 inch;
7 coils 2¼ inch;
1 coil 2½ inch;
6 coils 2¾ inch;
11 coils 3 inch;
8 coils 3½ inch.
CHARLES C. WARD,
Oct. 24.—2w. South Wharf.

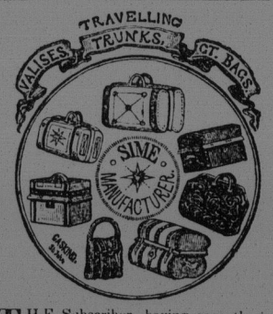
LLOYD'S REGISTER
OF
British and Foreign SHIPPING.

ESTABLISHED 1834.

THE Committee having reason to believe, that in building new Ships, a practice prevails in some Outports and in the Colonies which is inconsistent with the Rules of this Society, and that instead of the rabbet of the keel being properly wrought to receive the garboard strakes, it too frequently happens that the upper part of the rabbet is formed by rising wood or plank piece fitted over the keel, and consequently that there is scarcely any inner or back rabbet in the keel, a practice considered to be exceedingly objectionable.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in pursuance of a resolution passed by the Committee on the 31st August, I am to object to a continuance of the mode in question, and if persisted in to report the fact to the Committee.

By order of the Secretary.
JOHN TUCKER, *Surveyor.*
St. John, N. B., 17th October, 1854.—3i.



THE Subscriber, having recently increased his manufacturing department, by the addition of several first-class workmen, is now enabled to offer to the public an assortment of almost every article in the line, and is daily manufacturing in quantities to ensure a more ready attention to the orders of his largely increasing wholesale customers, and now offers at the depot to retail purchasers an assortment to select from of

TRUNKS, VALISES,
Carpet Bags, & Bonnet Boxes,

which for quality, variety, and quantity, is unequalled in the City.

TRUNK FACTORY DEPOT, GERMAIN STREET.
THOMAS SIME, Jr.
Trunks, &c., of every variety, made and repaired to order. (June 13.) T. SIME, Jr.

New Fall Goods!

Wholesale & Retail.

KING STREET HOUSE.

NOW OPENING—Grey, White, and Printed COTTONS; Gala and Saxony PLAIDS; ORLEANS, COBOURGS, &c.,
A large variety in New DRESS Materials, suitable for the Fall and Winter trade;
FLANNELS, Blankets, Railway Wrappers;
Druggets, Carpets, SHAWLS,
Velvets, SILKS, Ribbons,
Polka Jackets, MANTLES,
Gloves, Hosiery, Smallwares etc., together with our usual assortment of articles not enumerated, and to which we invite the attention of the purchasing public.
Oct. 10. JAMES HARDY.

The Pilot and Maid of Erin.
FALL ARRANGEMENT.

ONE of the above substantial sea-going Steamers will sail for the following places (unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances) as follows:—

FOR WINDSOR
Every MONDAY evening; returning leaves Windsor every Tuesday, at high water.

FOR SACKVILLE
Every MONDAY evening; returning leaves Sackville every Tuesday, at high water.

FOR BEND
Every FRIDAY evening, calling at *Dorchester* and *Hillsboro*—returning leaves the Bend every Saturday, at high water.

FOR DIGBY & ANNAPOLIS
Every *Wednesday* and *Friday* morning at 8 o'clock; returning leaves Annapolis every Thursday and Saturday morning, at 8 o'clock.

For further particulars apply to
JOHN WALKER,
Oct. 17. *Peters' Wharf.*

CASH GOODS,
Market Square,
OCTOBER 6th, 1854.
J. & R. FOTHERBY

HAVE received per Packet Ships *John Bannerman, Joseph Tarratt*, and steamer *America*—an extensive as ortment of Fall and Winter GOODS, consisting of

All the newest designs in Ladies DRESS MATERIALS, Fancy ROBES, Circassian Cloths, Fancy PLAIDS, French Merinos, COBURGS, Alpacoes, &c. &c.

A large assortment of long & square SHAWLS, in Paisley, Woolen, Cloth, &c.;

FURS and MANTLES—in all the newest styles out;

Black and Colored Silk Velvets, Gro de Naps, Ribbons, LACES, HOSIERY, GLOVES;
Fancy Trimmings in great variety;
Pilot, Witney and Beaver Cloths;
Buckskins, Doeskins, Cassimeres and Tweeds;
Grey, White and Printed COTTONS; Cotton WARPS; Tailors Trimmings, &c.

In the Wholesale Department will be found an excellent assortment of Sheffield and German CUTLERY, Birmingham WARES, Jewellery, Ready Made Clothing, Shirts, &c.

The whole of which are offered Wholesale and Retail at the very lowest possible prices.
October 6th, 1854.

SAINT JOHN AND LIVERPOOL
LINE OF PACKET SHIPS.

1854.

Appointed to Sail from Liverpool as under.

Ships.	Captains.	Tons.	To Sail.
Middleton,	Delany,	996	20th Oct.
John Barbour,	Marshall,	990	20th Nov.
			1855.
Joseph Tarratt,	Prichard,	942	20th Jan'y.
Liberia,	Cruickshank,	875	5th Feb'y.
Middleton,	Delaney,	996	20th do.
Eudocia,	Spurr,	1015	5th March
John Owens,	Doane,	1236	20th do.
David G. Fleming,	Nichols,	1425	5th April.
John Bannerman,	Robertson,	1231	20th do.
Imperial,	Moran,	1279	5th May.

These Ships are built of the best materials, sail remarkably fast, are classed A 1 at Lloyds, and coppered, and will be dispatched punctually on the days appointed.

They are commanded by men of the greatest experience and nautical skill, and no expense or exertion will be spared to make this line efficient and perfect for the safe and speedy conveyance of Goods and Passengers.

For Freight or Passage, apply in Liverpool to Messrs. FERNIE, BROTHERS & Co., Orange Court, Castle Street, or here, to
J. & R. REED.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

The Packet Ships

will sail as under:—

"JOSEPH TARRATT,"
Captain THOMAS SMITH,
on or about the Twenty-first October;

"IMPERIAL,"
Captain R. G. MORAN,
on or about the Fourth of November;

"JOHN OWENS,"
Captain I. W. DOANE,
on or about the Fifteenth of November.

☞ For Passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
Oct. 17. J. & R. REED.

South Bay Boom Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in consequence of its having become necessary to build additional Small Piers for securing RAFTS within the SOUTH BAY BOOMS, and to employ a greater number of Men for regulating the Timber and Rafts with in the Booms, the BOARD OF DIRECTORS have found it necessary to increase the rates of BOOMAGE, under authority of the Act passed in the last Session of the Legislature; and from and after this date, in lieu of the rates now charged, the following rates will be charged on all TIMBER, LOGS, MASTS, SPARS, or other LUMBER, which shall be carried or received, or which shall enter into or within the PIERS or BOOMS of the said Company, or any of them, and which shall be fastened to or secured by the said Piers or Booms, or any of them, on the outside thereof:—THREE PENCE for each and every ton of Square Timber; FOUR PENCE for each and every ton of Round and Flatted Timber measured as square; SIX PENCE for each and every thousand superficial feet of LOGS; and TWO PENCE per piece for all Ship Knees and Crooked Timber.

The above rates to be chargeable and charged up to the first day of June next, ensuing the time the Timber, Logs, Masts, Spars, or other Lumber shall be received or deposited; and one half the said rates in addition for each succeeding year, or any part thereof, that the said Timber, Logs, Masts, Spars, or other Lumber shall be continued within said Booms.

By order of the Board of Directors.
THOS. ALEX. McMACKIN,
St. John, N. B., 28th July, 1854. Secretary

Valuable Dwelling House
AND
REAL ESTATE—FOR SALE.

Possession given on the 1st of May next.

THE DWELLING HOUSE and very valuable Premises belonging to the Estate of the late Mrs. ANN GILBERT, situate and fronting on Germain-street, having a front on said street of 50 feet by 175 feet to the rear, with Barn, Stable, Coach house, &c., attached.

ALSO—Two Valuable FARMS near *Frog Pond*, on the Loch Lomond Road, one containing 108, the other 14 acres, of excellent Land, with the Buildings, &c.

LIKEWISE—Three very good CARRIAGES, and an open and a close SLEIGH, with Harness, &c. For further particulars terms and conditions of sale, apply at the Counting Room of
JOHN V. THURGAR,
Oct. 10. North Market Wharf.

Ex "Lisbon," from London:—

2 CASKS Brandram's No. 1 White LEAD, 1 do. do. RED & Yellow PAINTS;
4 do. Crosse & Blackwell's PICKELS, ass'd.
20 Bags *Black* PEPPER;
10 Cases Coleman's No. 1 STARCH;
35 Kegs Coleman's F & SF MUSTARD;
1 Case NUTMEGS; 1 Sack CLOVES;
2 Cases CASSIA.
May 26. FLEWELLING & READING

IMPERIAL BUILDINGS,
Prince William Street.

MORRISON & CO.

Importers only for

WHOLESALE,

Have received a part of their usual *Extensive* and *Valuable* Stock of

NEW FALL GOODS.

12 packages per R. M. Steamer "America,"
19 " " " "Canada."
7 " " " "Niagara,"
20 " Steamer "Eastern City,"
13 " per Packet Ship "John Bourbour,"
27 " " " " "John Bannerman,"
169 " " " " "Joseph Tarrett," —daily expected.

The remainder to arrive per Packet Ships "Imperial," "Liberia," R. M. Steamers "Canada," "America," etc. etc. etc.
St. John, 23d Sept. 1854.

Peurhyn Marble and Enamelled Metal Chimney Pieces.

THE Subscriber invites the attention of the public to his present stock of the above beautiful articles. They are manufactured in imitation of the most rare and desirable kinds of Marble, and for durability, style, and finish are unequalled; are very highly polished, retain their beauty much longer than common Marble, and are not injured by coal, gas, smoke or acids.

He has also on hand, a large variety of Grate Fronts of beautiful design and finish.
E. STEPHEN,
July 25. Water-street.

FOR SALE LOW,

200 CANADA STOVES; 4 double do. do.; 74 Eddington do. do.;
COOKING STOVES, in great variety;
Kitchen RANGES.
Oct. 3.—1m. E. STEPHEN.

Liverpool and London
LIFE and FIRE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
INSTITUTED IN 1836.
Incorporated by Special Act 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

THE 18th Annual General Meeting of this Company was held at Liverpool on the 16th February last, when the following Report of the business of the Company during the past year was submitted:—

"The increase in the Fire Insurance Business must be satisfactory to the Proprietors, as shewing the rapid and safe progress which the Company is making. The receipts for the past year have increased considerably over those of 1852, while the losses have materially diminished.

	1852.	1853.
Receipts,	£98,654	£113,612
Losses,	59,091	42,846
Profits,	£39,563	£70,766

These results show, notwithstanding the very numerous and destructive fires that have occurred both in this country and especially in America, that great caution has been exercised in taking risks, on the part of those on whose judgment the Directors must necessarily in a great measure rely. The reserved surplus fund now amounts to £143,712.

The Officers for the current year at Liverpool are:

TRUSTEES.
Sir Thomas Bernard Birch, Bart.
Adam Hodgson, Esq.
Samuel Henry Thompson, Esq.

DIRECTOS LIVERPOOL.
Thomas Brocklebank, Esq., *Chairman.*
Francis Haywood, Esq., } *Deputy*
Joseph Christ. Ewart, Esq. } *Chairmen.*
Thomas Booth, Esq. Harold Littledale, Esq.
Francis Cæsar Brunn, Esq. William Lowe, Esq.
William Earle, Esq. Alex. Macgreggor Esq.
George Grant, Esq. John Marriett, Esq.
Francis Alex. Hamilton, Esq. Thomas Sellar, Esq.
Thomas Haigh, Esq. Charles Saunders, Esq.
Robert Higgin, Esq. John Swainson, Esq.
James Aspinall Tobin, Esq. George Holt, Esq.
Geo. Hall Lawrence, Esq. Hugh Hornby, Esq.
SWINTON BOULT, Esq. *Secretary.*

The Agent at St. John, N.B. begs the attention of parties desirous of effecting Insurance against Fire on their property, to the position of the Company, as shewn from the foregoing extract from the annual report, and to the important fact that every Shareholder of the Company is liable to the extent of his means for claims on the Company.

EDWARD ALLISON, *Agent.*
April 4. A. JACK, *Agent.*

Wilder's SAFES.
Great Fire at Waldoboro.

Waldoboro, Me., Sept. 1, 1854.

JOHN E. WILDER, Esq.

Dear Sir,—With reference to the Safe I purchased of you, I am happy to say it stood the test admirably and though exposed all the time to the hottest of the Flames, the valuable papers with which it was nearly filled came out unscathed. All the other Safes here bearing your name, as far as I have learned, stood that most trying ordeal with like good results. I am very respectfully, yours, T. D. CURRIER.

These superior Safes, the only Fireproof really made, are for sale at the Agency No. 1 South Wharf, by [Sept. 12.] W. TISDALE & SON

MESS BEEF.—50 bbls. Mess BEEF, just received—forsale by
August 29. THOS. HANFORD.

FALL IMPORTATIONS.

Per Ships "John Barbour," "John Bannerman," and "Joseph Tarratt," *comprising*

BLANKETS, FLANNELS, SERGES, PLAIDINGS, and BAIZES;
Long and Square Wool SHAWLS;
Damasks, Fringes, Gimps, and Binding;
Coburgs, DeLaines, Lustres, French Merinos;
ROBES and Fancy Dress MATERIALS;
COUNTERPANES and QUILTS;
Grey, White, and Striped SHIRTINGS;
Twill and Plain Linings; Printed Oil CLOTHS;
Pilot, Beaver, Whitney, Melton & Mohair Cloths;
DOESKINS, CASSIMERES, and TWEEDS;
Ladies' CLOTHS; Cloth MANTLES;
Silk Velvets, Plushes, Satins, and Satinets;
Brocaded and Plain SILKS;
Habit SHIRTS, SLEEVES, and COLLARS;
Muslin TRIMMINGS; RIBBONS; HOSIERY and GLOVES;
FURS, in great variety;
Stocks, Silk Handkerchiefs, and Carpet Bags;
UMBERELLAS and BRACES;
LINENS, LAWNS, and DIAPERS.
Wholesale and Retail.
Oct. 10, 1854. LAWTON & VASSIE.

Coffee, Crushed Sugar, Nuts, &c,

LANDING, ex schr. "Groveland," from Boston:—50 bags best Java COFFEE; 20 sacks Filberts, Walnuts, Castana and Pecan NUTS; 10 do. Dried Apples; 10 brls. Crushed Loaf SUGAR; 20 boxes Saleratus.
Oct. 17. JAS. MACFARLANE.

NEW OATMEAL.—20 brls. fresh ground OATMEAL, from new Oats, just received.
Sept. 19. JARDINE & CO.

Fall and Winter GOODS.
J. & J. HEGAN

HAVE received per late arrivals, a full and complete assortment of SEASONABLE DRY GOODS, which are now ready for inspection, and will be sold at the lowest market prices.
PRINCE WILLIAM STREET, Oct. 17.

SHEFFIELD HOUSE,
Market Square, St. John, N. B.

FALL IMPORTATIONS.

To Wholesale & Retail Purchasers of Cutlery.
Per Packet Ships and Mail Steamers;

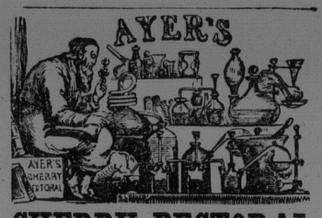
We have on hand for our FALL TRADE, the largest and best assorted Stock of CUTLERY to be found in the City, (manufactured specially to our order,) consisting of:—

4000 SETS Table Knives and Forks, in Ivory, Bone, Cocoa, Self Tip, Buck-horn, and other handles;
1500 dozen of 1, 2, 3 and 4 blade Jack, Pen, Spring Back, and Lumbermen's KNIVES;
Expected daily—
100 cards assorted 1, 2, 3 and 4 blade KNIVES;
On Hand—300 dozen Elliot's and Rodgers & Son's RAZORS;
500 dozen SCISSORS and SHEARS;
200 dozen Butchers' and Shoe Knives, well ass'd.

We can offer inducements to Wholesale buyers; being connected with the Manufacturing department, we save Commissions, sell a good article at a low price, and avoid purchasing what are called "job-lots," which give no satisfaction to the retailer.

☞ All our Knives equal to sample.

At the lowest Cash prices.
ROBINSON & THOMPSON,
October 3. Proprietors.



CHERRY PECTORAL
For the rapid Cure of
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.

TO CURE A COLD WITH HEADACHE AND SORENESS OF THE BODY.—take the Cherry Pectoral on going to bed, and wrap up warm to sweat during the night.

FOR A COLD AND COUGH, take it morning, noon and evening, according to directions on the bottle, and the difficulty will be soon removed None will long suffer from this trouble when they find it so readily cured. Persons afflicted with a seated cough, which breaks them of their rest at night; will find by taking the Cherry Pectoral on going to bed, they may be sure of sound unbroken sleep, and consequent refreshing rest. Great relief from suffering, and an ultimate cure, is offered to thousands who are thus afflicted, by this invaluable remedy.

From its agreeable effects in these cases, many find themselves unwilling to forgo its use when the necessity for it has ceased.

TO SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS this remedy is invaluable, as by its action on the throat and lungs, when taken in small quantities, it removes all hoarseness in a few hours, and wonderfully increases the power and flexibility of the voice.

ASTHMA is generallp much relieved, and often wholly cured by Cherry Pectoral. But there are some cases so obstinate as to yield entirely to no medicine. Cherry Pectoral will cure them if they can be cured.

BRONCHITIS, or irritation of the throat and upper portion of the lungs, may be cured by taking Cherry Pectoral in small and frequant doses. The uncomfortable oppression is soon relieved.

FOR CROUP—Give an emetic of antimony, to be followed by large and frequent doses of the Cherry Pectoral, until it subdues the disease. If taken in season, it will not fail to cure.

WHOOPING COUGH may be broken up and soon cured by the use of Cherry Pectoral.

THE INFLUENZA is speedily removed by this remedy.—Numerous instances have been noticed where whole families were protected from any serious consequences, while their neighbors without the Cherry Pectoral, were suffering from the disease.

Repeated instances are reported here of patients who have been cured from

LIVER COMPLAINTS by this remedy, so many that there can be no question of its healing power on these diseases. It should be perseveringly taken until the pain in the side and other unpleasant symptoms cease.

FOR CONSUMPTION in its earliest stages, it should be taken under the advice of a good Physician if possible and in every case with a careful regard to the printed *directions* on the bottle. If judiciously used, and the patient is carefully nursed meantime, it will seldom fail to subdue the disease.

For settled CONSUMPTION in its worst form, the Cherry Pectoral should be given in doses adapted to what the patient requires and can bear. It always affords some relief, and not unfrequently cures these who are considered past all cure.—There are many thousands scattered all over the country who feel and say that they owe their lives and present health to the Cherry Pectoral.

Many years of trial, instead of impairing the public confidence in this medicine, has won for it an appreciation and notoriety by far exceeding the most sanguine expectations of its friends. Nothing but its intrinsic virtues and the unmistakeable benefit conferred on thousands of sufferers, could originate and maintain the reputation it enjoys. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community, have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on them they can never forget and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.

While it is a fraud on the public to pretend that any one medicine will universally cure—still there is abundant proof that the Cherry Pectoral does not only as a general thing, but almost invariably cure the maladies for which it is employed.

As time makes these facts wider and better known, this medicine has gradually become the best reliance of the afflicted from the log-cabin of the American Peasant, to the palaces of European Kings.

Prepared and sold by JAMES C. AYER, Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

☞ For Sale by T. Walker & Son, Chaloner & Hunt, Fellows & Co., W. O. Smith, &c., and by all the

Miscellaneous.

Footsteps of Angels.

BY LONGFELLOW.

When the hours of day are numbered,
And the voices of the night
Wake the better soul that slumbered,
To a holy, calm delight;

Ere the evening lamps are lighted,
And, like phantoms grim and tall,
Shadows from the fitful firelight
Dance upon the parlor wall;

Then the forms of the departed
Enter at the open door,
The beloved, the true-hearted,
Come to visit me once more.

He, the young and strong, who cherished,
Noble longing for the strife,
By the road-side fell and perished,
Weary with the march of life.

They, the holy ones and weakly,
Who the cross of suffering bore,
Folded their pale hands so meekly,
Spoke with us on earth no more.

And with them the being beauteous,
Who unto my youth was given,
More than all things else to love me,
And is now a saint in heaven:

With a slow and noiseless foot-step,
Comes the messenger divine,
Takes the vacant chair beside me,
Lays her gentle hand in mine.

And she sits and gazes at me,
With those deep and tender eyes,
Like the stars, so still and saint-like,
Looking downward from the skies.

Uttered not, yet comprehended,
Is the Spirit's voiceless prayer,
Soft rebukes, in blessings ended,
Breathing from her lips of air.

O, though oft depressed and lonely,
All my fears are laid aside,
If I but remember only
Such as these have lived and died.

Dr. Vaughan's first Guinea.

The following interesting anecdote of the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, was related by himself at the close of a lecture on Persia, which he lately delivered at Stepney Meeting Sunday School-rooms.

"May I be allowed," said the Reverend gentleman, "to make a few observations relating to myself. I well remember, when I was very young, possessing for the first time a guinea; I remember too, that this circumstance cost me no little perplexity and anxiety. As I passed along the streets, the fear of losing my guinea induced me frequently to take it out of my pocket and look at it. First I put it in one pocket; then I took it out and put it in another; after a while I took out of the one second pocket and placed it in another—really perplexed what to do with it. At length my attention was arrested by a book-auction; I stepped in and looked about me. First one lot was put up; then another, and sold to the highest bidder. At last I ventured to the table, just as the auctioneer was putting up the 'The History of the World,' in two large folio volumes. I instantly thrust my hand into my pocket, and began turning over my guinea; considering all the while whether I had money enough to buy his lot. The bidding proceeded. At last I ventured to bid too. 'Hollo, my little man,' said the auctioneer, 'what, not content with less than the world?' This remark greatly confused me, and drew the attention of the whole company towards me, who, seeing me anxious to possess the book, refrained from bidding against me, and so the 'world' was knocked down to me at a very moderate price.

"How to get these huge books home was the next consideration. The auctioneer offered to send them, but I, not knowing what sort of creatures auctioneers were, determined upon taking them myself. So, after the assistant had tied them up, I marched out of the room with these large books upon my shoulder, like Samson with the gates of Gaza, amid the smiles of all present. When I reached home, after the servant had opened the door, the first person I met was my now sainted mother. 'My dear boy,' said she, 'what have you got there?—I thought you would not keep your guinea long.' 'Do not be angry, mother,' said I, throwing the books down upon the table; 'I have bought the World for nine shillings.' This was on a Saturday, and I remember sitting up till it was well nigh midnight, turning over this 'History of the World.' These books became my delight, and were carefully read through and through. As I grew older, I at length became a Christian, and my love of books naturally led me to desire to become a Christian minister. To the possession of those books, I attribute, in a great measure, any honors in connexion with literature which have been added to my name. I have not mentioned this anecdote" (said the Reverend gentleman) "to gratify any foolish feeling, but to encourage, in those young persons I see before me, that love of literature which has afforded me such unspeakable pleasures, which I would not have been without for all the riches of the Indies.

Prayer and Practice.

'Who was the man who made the last prayer?' said Miss M., who was on a visit to Brockford, and felt the same disposition to attend the prayer meeting there as at home.

'Mr. Hamilton,' said Mrs. Stewart.

'He must be a man of prayer. It is not often that one hears a prayer so appropriate and easy to unite with.'

'Mr. Hamilton has a gift for prayer, especially in public.'

There was something in the tones of Mrs. Stewart's voice which indicated an unfavorable impression in regard to Mr. Hamilton.

'Has he not got a gift for private as well as public prayer?'

'I know little respecting his private habits, but there are some who do not enjoy his prayers as much as they do the prayers of some other men.'

'I should think they could easily pray with him, his petitions are so natural, so suited to our wants, and withal so fervently offered.'

'There are some who complain that his practise does not correspond with his prayers.'

'I hope there are none who do not think him to be a good man.'

'I believe he is generally thought to be a good man, but he is not a very consistent man. He is a very passionate man, and often in a few moments after a very earnest prayer with his family, that they may be meek, and gentle, and Christ-like, he has been known to fall into a violent passion with some of them. It is true that his passion is soon over, and that he is sorry for it; still the effect on the minds of many is very unhappy. Many think it would be better for him not to pray at all in public until he can make his practise correspond better with his prayers.'

Mr. Hamilton is not the only man whose prayers are less edifying than they would be if there were no contradiction between their prayers and their practise.

How is it with the reader? Do you not pray in the social meeting and in your family? Do you not pray for meekness, yet exhibit anger? Do you pray for nonconformity to the world, and yet mingle in its gay scenes? Do you pray for sobriety and a spiritual mind, and yet exhibit a frivolous and trifling spirit? Do you pray for the coming of Christ's kingdom, and yet do nothing to promote that object? Do you pray that the treasury of the Lord may be filled, and yet cling closely to the property God has entrusted to your care?

That such a contradiction should be noticed by men is sad, and the effect produced on their minds disastrous. But let it not be forgotten that this contradiction does not escape the notice of God!

Similitudes from the Vegetable World.

The fragrant white clover thrives, though trampled under foot; it furnishes the bees with stores of pure honey, without asking or receiving the credit of it. Meekness and disinterestedness.

The morning glory makes a fair show at sunrise, but withers as it becomes hot. Excitement without principle.

To cut off the top of the dock does no good; its roots must be eradicated. Sin is dock root.

The thistle has a beautiful blossom, but it is so armed with spines that every body abhors it. Beauty and bad temper.

The alder bush produces fragrant and delicate blossoms, but the farmer abhors it, because if he gives it a foot it will take a rod. Obtrusiveness.

If the grass hopper eat the silk of the corn, there will be no harvest. Irreligious principles in childhood.

If you go into a field of beggar-ticks in autumn, when you come home your clothes will reveal the fact. Vulgar companions.

Cranberries hide themselves beneath the moss; he who would find them must look for them. Modest worth.

Not an Enthusiast.

The energy of the manner of the late Rowland Hill, and the power of his voice, are said to have been at times overwhelming.—While once preaching at Wotton-under-Edge, his country residence, he was carried away by his feelings, and raising himself to his full height, exclaimed, "Beware, I am in earnest; men call me an enthusiast, but I am not; mine are the words of truth and soberness. When I first came into this part of the country, I was walking on yonder hill: I saw a gravel pit fall in and bury three human beings alive. I lifted up my voice for help, so loud, that I was heard to the town below, a distance of a mile. Help came and rescued two of the poor sufferers. No one called me an enthusiast, then—and when I see eternal destruction ready to fall upon poor sinners, and about to entomb them irrevocably in an eternal mass of woe, and call on them to escape by repenting and fleeing to christ, shall I be called an enthusiast? No, sinner, I am not an enthusiast in so doing."

A REMARKABLE COLORED MAN.—Samuel Williams, a colored man, has one of the finest farms in Washington county Md. The Hagerstown Herald states that, at the age of 38 years he was a slave in Stafford county, Va., but subsequently purchased his freedom from his own earnings. He then bound himself to years of servertude untill he could purchased his wife and children which he accomplished when he was 50 years of age. Now he owns a farm worth $10,000, and personal property amounting to several thousand more, all earned by his own labour. He is now 75 years of age.

DR. MARCHISI'S

UTERINE CATHOLICON.

THIS DISCOVERY OF THE ALWISE PREPARATION WAS ESTABLISHED A NEW ERA IN THE HISTORY OF THE HEALING ART; it is, in truth, one of the greatest Medical Discoveries of the Age, because it will cure more than a hundred of a class of distressing diseases incidental to females in every stage of life, and which have hitherto resisted the best efforts of the Medical professors in all countries, to a degree beyond that of a most

every other malady to which any portion of the human family is heir. The diseases to which we refer are usually known by the term of

FEMALE COMPLAINTS,

and comprise all the derangements to which females are liable by the peculiarities of their organization. Among these are PROLAPSUS UTERI, or Falling of the Womb; CHRONIC INFLAMMATION and ULCERATION OF THE WOMB; INCIDENTAL HAEMORRAGE, or Bleeding; FLUOR ALBUS, or WHITES; CHLOROSIS; PAINFUL, SUPPRESSED and IRREGULAR MENSTRUATION, &c., with all their accompanying evils. Cancer excepted, of whatever duration and severity, ALL THESE COMPLAINTS can be pleasantly, safely, and certainly remedied by this preparation.

THE CLAIMS OF THIS MEDICINE to the confidence of the public are strengthened by the fact of its having received the approbation and liberal patronage of MANY PROMINENT MEMBERS OF THE MEDICAL FACULTY in the United States, some of whom have voluntarily given letters of commendation, (see pamphlet,) sustaining all that is claimed for the Catholicon as a curative agent.

REFERENCES.

P. B. PECKHAM, M. D., Utica, N. Y.
L. D. FLEMING, M. D., Canandaigua, N. Y.
M. H. MILS, M. D., Rochester, N. Y.
D. Y. FOOTE, M. D., Syracuse, N. Y.
Prof. DUNBAR, M. D., Baltimore, Md.
J. C. ORRICK, M. D.,
W. W. REESE, M. D., City of New York.
W. PRESCOTT, M. D., Concord, N. H.

Pamphlets containing much useful information touching the nature and symptoms of the above diseases, together with testimonials from ladies of the highest respectability, as certified by the most satisfactory authority, on the prospect to all which the attention of Ladies and Practitioners is especially invited, can be had gratis at the store of

R. D. McARTHUR, Medical Hall,
No 2, St. Stephen's Buildings.

Where a fresh supply of the above valuable Medicine has been received. St. John, March 21

PORK, BUTTER, &c. &c.

BY AUCTION.

At 11 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, at Sales-room:

50 FIRKINS of BUTTER;
10 bbls. Mess PORK; 5 do. RICE;
10 hf. boxes TOBACCO; 50 HAMS;
5 Tierces Dried APPLES;
5 Bbls. BEANS. THOS. HANFORD,
Sept. 19. Auctioneer.

HEAVY PLATE GLASS.—36 PANES measuring from 22 to 36 inches wide by 36 to 44 inches long—a beautiful article. For sale by
Oct. 3. JOHN KINNEAR.

LIVERPOOL SALT.

500 BAGS Liverpool SALT, now landing.—For sale low before storing.
Oct. 10. CUDLIP & SNIDER.

50,000 Cures without Medicine,

Inconvenience or Expense.

DU BARRY'S Delicious REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD, saves 50 times its cost in other modes of cure, and is the natural remedy which has obtained 50,000 testimonials of cures from the Right Hon the Lord Stuart de Decies, Lord Green Stuart of Ross, and other parties, of indigestion, (dyspepsia), constipation, and diarrhœa, nervousness, biliousness, liver complaint, flatulency, costiveness, palpitation of the heart, nervous headache, deafness, noises in the head and ears, excruciating pains in almost every part of the body, chronic inflammation, cancer and ulceration of the stomach, irritation of the kidneys and the bladder, gravel stone, strictures, urethra, eruptions of the skin, impurities and poverty of the blood, scrofula, consumption, dropsy, rheumatism, gout, hearthurn, nausea and sickness during pregnancy, after eating, or at sea, low spirits, spasms, cramps, epileptic fits, spleen, general debility, asthma, coughs, inapetitude, sleeplessness, involuntary blushing, paralysis, tremors, dislike to society, unfitness for study, loss of memory, dimness, vertigo, blood to the head, exhaustion, melancholy, groundless fears, indecision, wretchedness, thoughts of self destruction, and many other complaints. It is moreover the best food for infants and invalids generally, as it never turns acid on the weakest stomach, but imparts a healthy relish for lunch and dinner, and restores the faculty of digestion, and nervous and muscular energy to the most enfeebled.

BARRY, DU BARRY & CO.
77 Regent Street, London.

A few out of 50,000 testimonials of cures are here given.

CURE BY THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

Russian Consulate General,
London, Feb. 2, 1847.

The Consul General has been requested to inform Messrs. Barry Du Barry & Co. that the Revalenta Arabica they had sent to His Majesty the Emperor, has by imperial permission been forwarded to the Minister of the Imperial Palace.

Cure No. 71, of Dyspepsia from the Right Hon. the Lord Stuart de Decies:—"I have received considerable benefit from Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food, and consider it due to yourselves and the public to authorise the publication of these lines. STUART DE DECIES.

Cure No. 19,832—"Fifty years' indescribable misery from dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, scurvy, flatulency, dandiness, spasms, sickness and vomiting, wind, nervous and hypochondriacal symptoms, have been removed by Du Barry's excellent food. MARY JOLLY,
Wortham Lodge, Diss, Norfolk."

Cure No. 17,121—"Miss Elizabeth Jacobs, of Notting Vicarage, Wellingborough, states a case of extreme nervousness, indigestion, gathernings, low spirits, and nervous tremors."

Cure No. 12,314—"Miss Elizabeth Yeomans, Gatacre, near Liverpool—a case of twenty years' dyspepsia and all the horrors of nervous irritability."

Cure No. 3,906—Thirteen years cough, indigestion and general debility have been removed by Du Barry's excellent Revalenta Arabica Food. JAMES POTTER,
Atholl Street, Perth.

Plymouth, May 9th, 1851.

For the last ten years I have been suffering from Dyspepsia, headache, nervousness, low spirits, sleeplessness, and delusions, and swallowed an incredible amount of medicine without relief. I am happy to say that your Food has cured me, and I am enjoying better health than I have had for many years past. J. S. NEWTON.

Devon Cottage, Broadley, Middlesex Mar, 31, 1849.

GENTLEMEN,—The lady for whom I ordered your Food is six months advanced in pregnancy, and was suffering severely from indigestion, constipation, throwing up her meals shortly after eating them, having a great deal of heartburn, and being continually obliged to have recourse to physic or injections, and sometimes to both. I am happy to inform you that your Food produced immediate relief. She has never been well since, but has little heartburn, and the functions are more regular, &c.

You are at liberty to publish this letter, if you think it will tend to the benefit of other sufferers. THOMAS WOODHOUSE.

DR. WURZER'S TESTIMONIAL.

Bona, 12th July, 1853.

This light and pleasant Farina is one of the most excellent, nourishing, and restorative remedies, and supersedes in many cases all kinds of medicines. It is particularly useful in confined habit of body, as also in diarrhœa, bowel complaints, affections of the kidneys and bladder, such as stone or gravel; inflammatory irritation and cramp of the urethra, cramp of the kidneys and bladder, strictures and hæmorrhoids. This really invaluable remedy promises with the most satisfactory result, not only in bronchial and pulmonary complaints, where irritation and pain are to be removed, but also in pulmonary and bronchial consumption, in which it counteracts effectually the troublesome cough; and I am enabled with perfect truth to express the conviction that Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica is adapted to the cure of incipient hectic complaints and consumption. DR. RUD. WURZER.

Prices of Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food in Canadian Currency

1 lb. 4s; 2 lb. 7s; 5 lb. 16s; 12 lb. 32s.
Super Refined Quality.
1 lb. 9s; 2 lb. 16s; 5 lb. 33s; 10 lb. 50s.

AGENTS.

St. John, New Brunswick—Thos. Walker & Son.
Montreal—William Lyman & Co., and Savage & Co.
Quebec—Messrs. Musson & Co.
Toronto—Lyman Brothers & Co.
Kingston, Canada West—E. W. Palmer.
St. John's, Newfoundland—T. McCommon.
Halifax, Nova Scotia—John Naylor, Esq.

Celebrated Toilet Preparations,

We would call the attention of the Ladies and Gentlemen of New-Brunswick to the following choice Toilet articles—

ISAAC BADDITT'S
Superior Toilet Soaps,

CYTHEREAN CREAM OF SOAP, PANARISTON SHAVING CREAM, PANARISTON SHAVING SOAP, IN SOLID ROLLS, PANARISTON SOAP FOR MEDICAL USES, AND SHAVING POWDER.

These choice Soaps and Creams enjoy the highest fame for their superior excellence, both in this country and Europe. Medals have been awarded from the best institutions, and testimonials of their virtues by thousands who have used them.

Cytherean Cream of Soap, for Ladies, softens the skin, removes freckles, purifies the complexion, and is free from all impurity or irritating properties and is admired by all who use it.

Panariston Shaving Cream takes the place of all other Soaps as a preparation for the razor, by any thing that I have found." Dr. A. A. Hayes, State Assayer, says of the Cytherean Cream, "I have never met with any Soap Compound, which, in effecting the most delicate skin would, like this, leave it perfectly smooth, soft and healthy." Dr. Walter Channing says, "I have a memory of so good an article." Dr. Luther V. Bell, Superintendent of the McLean Asylum, says, "It is superior to any other saponaceous compound I have known." Hon. Horace Greely, of the N. Y. Tribune, says "we have tried it and found it perfect; no other soap is worthy of being mentioned the same day." Dr. Bailey, editor of the National Era, says, "it is in all respects the very best soap we have used." Mr. Swissdale, editor of the Philadelphia Saturday Visiter, says," it is superior to anything in use, regard me, either soft or hard." Mr. Prentice of the Louisville Journal says, "the Cytherean Cream of Soap is perhaps the best for preserving the purity of the skin which has yet appeared." The New York Literary World says, "Mr. Badditt will be the Sayer of soap, the great regenerator."

BACK & Co., proprietors, 120 Washington street, Boston.

Manufacturers of Toilet Soaps of all kinds.—Colognes—Perfume Extracts—Dentifrices—Hair Oils and Hair Dyes. General Agents for Dr. Arnaud's Cosmetic Ambra—a Hair Preservative.

Retailed by Druggists and Traders generally, throughout the United States and Canada.

D. TAYLOR, Jr., Boston, General Agent for the Provinces, to whom orders must be addressed.

For sale in St. John by all the principle Druggists.

Glass and Glassware.

Now landing, from brig *Lothian*—

70 BOXES Diamond and Fluted Window GLASS;
5 boxes Ruby, Green, Blue, Yellow, and Lemon colored GLASS;
400 boxes 8x10 to 10x18 Window GLASS;
100 cases large sizes, 18x24 to 20x30;
60 Glass Milk Pans, 16 to 24 inches diameter;
6 Cumber Glasses, 20 inches;
2 Glass Rolling Pins, 18 inches;
84 Glass preserve Jars, 3 to 6 inch;
48 Glass preserve Jars, with lids;
20 Egg and other Glasses, for Gardens;
15 dozen assorted sizes Glass Salve Jars;
100 dozen Cut Wine Glasses;
100 dozen Castor Oil Bottles.—For sale by
JOHN KINNEAR,
July 11. Prince William Street.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

A PERSON 70 YEARS OF AGE CURED OF A BAD LEG, OF THIRTY YEARS' STANDING.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. William Abbs, Builder of Gas Works, of Kaiserliff, near Huddersfield, dated May 31st 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

SIR,—I suffered for a period of thirty years from a bad leg, the result of two or three different accidents at Gas Works, accompanied by scorbutic symptoms. I had recourse to a variety of medical advice, without deriving any benefit, and was even told that the leg must be amputated yet, in opposition to that opinion, your Pills and Ointment have effected a complete cure in so short a time, that few who had not witnessed it would credit the fact.

(Signed) WILLIAM ABBS.

The truth of this statement can be verified by Mr. W. P. England, Chemist, 13 Market Street, Huddersfield.

A MOST MIRACULOUS CURE OF BAD LEGS, AFTER 35 YEARS' SUFFERING.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. William Galpin, of 70, St. Mary's Street, Weymouth, dated May 15th, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

SIR,—At the age of 15 my wife (who is now 67) caught a violent cold, which settled in her legs, and ever since that time they have been more or less sore, and greatly inflamed. Her ankles were distressing, and for months together she was deprived entirely of rest and sleep. Every remedy that medical men advised was tried, but without effect; her tooth suffered severely, and the state of her legs was terrible. I had often read your Advertisements and advised her to try your Pills and Ointment; and, as a last resource, after every other remedy had proved useless, she consented to do so. She commenced six weeks ago, and, strange to relate, is now in good health. Her legs are painless, without sores or scars, and her sleep sound and undisturbed. Could you have witnessed the sufferings of my wife during the last 35 years, and contrasted them with her present enjoyment of health, you would indeed have thought my having been the means of so greatly alleviating the sufferings of a fellow creature.

(Signed) WILLIAM GALPIN.

A WONDERFUL CURE OF A DANGEROUS SWELLING OF THE KNEE.

Copy of a Letter from John Forfar, an Agricultural, residing at Newborough, near Peterborough, May 10, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

SIR,—I was afflicted with a swelling on each side of the leg, rather above the knee, for nearly two years, which increased to a great size. I had the advice of three eminent surgeons here, and was so fixed in the Newcastle Infirmary for four weeks. After various modes of treatment had been tried, I was discharged as incurable. Having heard of much of your Pills and Ointment, I determined to try them, and in less than a month I was completely cured. What is more remarkable I was engaged twelve hours a day in the hay harvest, and although I have followed my laborious occupation throughout the winter, I have had no return whatever of my complaint. (Signed) JOHN FORFAR

AN INFLAMMATION IN THE SIDE PERFECTLY CURED.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Francis Arnot, of Freehouse Lothian Road, Edinburgh, dated April 29th, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

SIR,—For more than twenty years my wife has been subject, from time to time to attacks of inflammation in the side, for which she was bled and blistered to a great extent, still the pain could not be removed. About four years ago she saw, in the papers, the wonderful cures effected by your Pills and Ointment, and thought she would give them a trial. To her great astonishment and delight she got immediate relief from the pain, and after persevering for three weeks, the pain in her side was completely cured, and she has enjoyed the best of health for the last five years.

(Signed) FRANCIS ARNOT.

A DREADFUL BAD BREAST CURED IN ONE MONTH.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Frederick Turner, of Pensherst, Kent, dated Dec. 10th, 1850.

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

DEAR SIR,—My wife had suffered from Bad Breast for more than six months, and during the whole period had the best medical attendance, but all to no use. Having before healed an awful wound in my own leg by your invaluable medicine, I determined again to use your Pills and Ointment, and therefore gave them a trial in her case, and fortunate it was I did so, for in less than a month a perfect cure was effected, and the benefit that various other branches of my family have derived from their use is really astonishing. I now strongly recommend them to all my friends. (Signed) FREDERICK TURNER.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:—

Bad Legs	Chiego-foot	Sore-throats
Bad Breasts	Chilblains	Skin diseases
Burns	Chapped hands	Scurvy
Bunions	Corns (soft)	Sore-heads
Bite of Mosquitoes and Sand-Flies	Cancers	Tumours
Fistulas	Contracted and Stiff Joints	Ulcers
Lumbago	Gout	Wounds
Rheumatism	Scalds	Glandular Swellings
Coco-bay	Elephantiasis	Piles
		Sore Nipples
		Yaws

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N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients are affixed to each box.

PROFESSOR MOTT'S

Celebrated Female Regulating Pills

These wonderful Pills are compounded entirely from the vegetable kingdom, and they are now recommended to the Female sex as an invaluable remedy for many complaints to which they are subject. In obstruction—either total or partial, they have been found of inestimable benefit for healthy action. The Aperient stimulant and tonic properties are so admirably combined in the composition of these Pills, that they clear the Bowels from all corrupt and vitiated matter—rouse up the sluggish action of the Heart, Blood, and other fluids from all Humours—strengthen the nerves and muscles, and give tone and energy to the whole system.

These Pills will most effectually put to flight all complaints which may arise from Female Irregularities, such as Headache, Backache, Giddiness, and Dimness of Sight, Ringing in the Ears, Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Pain in the Side and Chest, and general lassitude and debility. Thousands of Females who are fast approaching the verge of the grave, may be relieved by giving these Pills a thorough trial. They have never been known to fail in effectually removing the complaints above enumerated, and want only to be known and tried to satisfy the most incredulous of their intrinsic value.

PRICE—$1 per box; 6 boxes for $5,

CHAS. Y. ARNAULT, Proprietor, Boston.

D. TAYLOR, Jr., Boston, General Agent, to whom all orders must be addressed to receive attention. For sale by druggists generally.

PERFUMERY, &c.

WE have on hand a large assortment of French and English PERFUMERY, consisting of—

Lubin's Extract of New Mown Hay;
Do do " Sweet Briar;
Do do " Patchouly;
Do do " Bouquet de Careline
Do do " Mille Fleurs;
Do do " Heliotrope;
Do do " Jasmin
Do do " Musk;
Do do " Violette;
Farina's do " Orange;
Do do " Bergamotte;
Do do " Linette;
Do do " Portugal;
Do do " Citron;
Do do " Cedrat;
Rigge's Vegetable Essence;
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Bogle's Hyperion Fluid } Also—
Barry's Tricopherous } For the Hair.
Lyon's Kathairon } For the Hair.
Perry's Hungarian Balm } For the Hair.

GEO. F. EVERETT & CO.,
Jan. 31. No 4 King-street.

The Road to Health.

Holloway's PILLS.

CURE OF A DISORDERED LIVER AND BAD DIGESTION.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. R. W. Kirkus, Chemist, Pembroke Street, Liverpool, dated 6th June, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

SIR,—Your Pills and Ointment have stood the highest on our sale list as Proprietary Medicines for some years. A customer to whom I can refer for any enquiries, directs me to let you know the particulars of her case. She had been troubled for years with a disordered liver, and bad digestion. On the last occasion, however, the violence of the attack was so alarming, and the inflammation set in so severely, that doubts were entertained of her not being able to bear up under it; fortunately she was induced to try your Pills, and she informs me that after the first, and each succeeding dose, she had great relief. She continued to take them, and although she used only three Boxes, she is now in the enjoyment of perfect health. I could have sent you many more cases, but the above, from the *severity of the attack*, and the *speedy* cure, I think, speaks much in favor of your astonishing Pills. (Signed) R. W. KIRKUS

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF RHEUMATIC FEVER, IN VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Copy of a Letter addressed to the Hobart-Town Courier, of the 1st March, 1851, by Major J. Walch.

Margaret McConnigal, nineteen years of age, residing at New Town, had been suffering from a violent rheumatic fever for upwards of two months, which had entirely deprived her of the use of her limbs; during this period she was under the care of some the most eminent medical men in Hobart Town, and by them her case was considered hopeless. A friend prevailed upon her to try Holloway's celebrated Pills, which she consented to do, and in an incredible short space of time they effected perfect cure.

WONDERFUL EFFICACY OF HOLLOWAY'S PILLS IN CASES OF DROPSY

Persons suffering from Dropsy, either about the turn of life, or at other periods, should immediately have recourse to these Pills, as hundreds of persons are annually cured, by their use, of this direful complaint in its different stages, when all other means had failed.

CURE OF A PAIN AND TIGHTNESS IN THE CHEST AND STOMACH OF A PERSON 34 YEARS OF AGE.

From Messrs. Thew & Son, Proprietors of the Lynn Advertiser, who can vouch for the following statement.—August 2nd, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—I desire to bear testimony to the good effects of Holloway's Pills. For some years I suffered severely from a pain and tightness in the stomach which was also accompanied by a shortness of breath, that prevented me from walking about. I am 34 years of age, and notwithstanding my advanced state of life, these Pills have so relieved me, that I am desirous that others should be made acquainted with their virtues. I am now rendered, by their means comparatively active, and can take exercise without much venience or pain, which I could not do before.

(Signed) HENRY COE.
North Street, Lynn, Norfolk.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF THE GRAVEL AND A MOST DANGEROUS FEVER COMPLAINT.

Copy of a Letter addressed to J. K. Hayden, Esq., Sydney, New South Wales, dated Feb. 25th, 1851.

SIR—A Mr. Thomas Clark, a Settler at Lake George was for a considerable time seriously afflicted with a Complaint of the Liver, together with the Gravel. The medical attendants, after trying all their skill, candidly told him that his case was hopeless, and any further efforts useless. In this situation, and when expecting every day would terminate his existence, a friend recommended him to try Holloway's Pills, and as a forlorn hope he did so, the first gave him considerable relief. He therefore persevered in taking them according to the directions, and is now restored to health. He will feel great pleasure in confirming this statement, or even make an affidavit to the same effect, should it be required.

(Signed) WILLIAM JONES, Proprietor of the Goulburn Herald, New South Wales

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

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

Sold by the Proprietor, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar), London; and by S. L. TILLEY *Provincial Agent*, No. 15, King Street, St. John, N. B.; A. Coy & Son, Fredericton; W. T. Baird, Woodstock; Alexander Lockhart, Quaco; James Beck, Bend of Petitcodiac; O. K. Sayre, Dorchester; John Bell, Shediac; John Lewis, Hillsborough; John Curry, Canning; and James G. White, Belleisle.—In Pots and Boxes, at 1s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 7s. each. There is a very considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patient are affixed to each Box.

DEVINE'S

Compound Pitch Lozenge.

An appeal to matter of fact, and common sense.

IT is that which has so long been sought for, and is in full faith offered to the public as a CERTAIN CURE for

Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Croup, Costiveness, Asthma, and Consumption,

and will, in any case where lungs sufficient are left to sustain life, check the ulceration, and raise the patient to health. This is not an idle boast nor is this remedy sent into the market without a thorough trial; but has proved beyond a doubt that what has been asserted CAN BE DONE.

We do not ask you, reader, to take our word, but those who, but a few weeks ago had given up in despair and are now in the enjoyment of health, and without asking have given us their certificates in favor of this great remedy.

Let all, then, who are afflicted, TRY IT, and if the assertions on each box are not proved after an impartial trial, the price will be returned: when the article is not *perfectly satisfactory!*

If the Lozenge on being exposed to the air in hot weather should become soft, it is no objection, but rather goes to prove that they are in good condition.

S. D. Fuller & Co., Boston, Proprietors for Devine's Pitch Dozenge, Dr. Corvell's Pain Expeller and Macaronick, a sure cure for the Piles; also, the Yankee Extract, an article warranted to take out all Grease, Oil, Paint, &c., without injury to the finest texture or showing any dust on the part cleansed. All other popular Medicines sold wholesale at the lowest Cash prices.

☞ THOMAS M. REED, corner of North Market Wharf and Dock-street, wholesale and retail Agent, for St. John, N. B. Sept. 13.—1yp.

Sheffield House,---St. John, N. B.

ROBINSON & THOMPSON,

IMPORTERS OF

Watches, Jewellery, Cutlery, Hardware, and General Fancy Goods,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

NOW Opening, per "David G. Fleming," a beautiful selection of Electro and Plated Cake and Card BASKETS; Revolving CASTORS; Pickle and Toy Frames; Tea Sets; TRAYS, Salvers; Butter Coolers; Sugar Baskets; Toast Racks; Pillar, Piano, and Bed-room Candlesticks; Snuffers and Trays; Salts and Mustards; Children's Mugs; Nutcrackers; Grape Scissors; Knife Rests, &c. &c.

ALSO—Electro and Nickel Silver SPOONS; FORKS; Sauce and Soup Ladles; Butter and Fish Knives; Children's Knife, Fork, and Spoon Chests; Dessert Knives, Cases, &c.—with a large variety of New JEWELLERY, FANCY GOODS and Cutlery comprising the best assortment, at the lowest price.

August 29.

HARDWARE.

Corner of South Wharf and Water-street.

Landing ex *Liberia*, from Liverpool—

3 TONS LEAD PIPE—all sizes;
7 rolls Sheet LEAD; 3 casks ZINC;
140 coils Manilla, White Hemp, and Tarred Rope
7 bales LINES, Salmon, Shad, and Herring TWINES; 1 ton White CHALK;
2 casks Red and Yellow OCHRE;
4 tons Brandram's London White Lead and Coloured Paints;
3 tons PUTTY; 1 ton WHITING;
12 pipes Boiled and Raw OIL;
60 boxes I C and D C TIN PLATES;
45 bundles Rod Iron; 1 ton Blister Steel;
1 ton Sanderson's Cast Steel;
50 bundles Plough Plating; 100 Plough Moulds
60 bundles Iron WIRE, all sizes—also Brass and Copper Wire;
3 casks Stub's, Vicker's, and Hoole and Co.'s FILES;
2 cases Hoole & Co.'s Gang, Pit, and Cross-cut SAWS; 1000 fathoms Close-link CHAIN, from ¼ to ½ inch; 20 kegs Wrought Nails;
24 bags Horse Nails;
170 bags Spikes—5 to 10 inch;
10 rolls Sheet Brass—assorted;
1 case Laycocks; Nail-Cloth, all widths
3 casks Tea Kettles Saucepans and Glue Pots;
2 casks Sad Irons; 1 cask Sparrowbills;
1 case Borax 1 cask coloured Inks;
2 cases GUNS; 1 cask Bed Screws;
1 cask Butt Hinges; 1 cask wrought Brads and Tacks;
1 cask Table Castors, Fire Irons, Bolts, Awls, &c.—all of which will be sold on low terms, by
April 11. W. TISDALE & SON

Market Square,

MAY 2nd, 854.

J. & H. FOTHERBY

HAVE received per Liberia, Middleton, John Barbour, and steamers via Boston, a large and varied assortment of GOODS, suitable for the season, consisting of an immense variety of DRESS MATERIALS, in all the new styles out.

Rich Silk and French Satin Long and Square SHAWLS, in Paisley, Cashmere, Australian, &c.;
A great variety of Ladies' and Children's BONNETS, Ribbons and Parasols;
The newest styles in MANTLES and VISITES,
Broad Cloths, Doeskins, Tweeds, Venetian Cloths, &c., with a choice assortment of VESTINGS, in Velvet, Figured Silk, Satin, Barathea, &c.;
Buttons and Tailors' Trimmings;
Grey, White and Printed COTTONS;
Moreens, Damask and Fringes;
CARPETS, Hearth Rugs.

In the Wholesale Department (in which extend sive alterations have just been made) will be found a very excellent assortment of Sheffield and Birmingham WARES, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Bonnets, Ready Made Clothing, &c., &c.; having been personally selected with great care, in the best markets, will be found well worthy the attention of purchasers, and are offered Wholesale and Retail at the lowest possible prices. May 2.

Ship Chandlery, &c.

Landing ex John Barbour and Blanche, and to arrive by Dundonald and Barbara:—

600 BUNDLES London and Liverpool OAKUM;
250 coils Cordage, from