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AND COLONIAL CONSERVATIVE.

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Mutual Insurance Company.

JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER, Esquire, *President.*
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Provincial Insurance Company,
TORONTO, CANADA WEST.
For Marine and Fire Risks.
ST. JOHN N. B. AGENCY
LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
CHARLES MCLAUCHLAN, } Esquires.
GEORGE THOMAS, }
THOMAS BERRY, R. N. }
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Office—Wiggins' Brick Building, Princess-street, over the Telegraph Office. Aug. 19.

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

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

DOOLEY'S
MERCHANT'S EXCHANGE HOTEL,
Post Office Building, State Street, Boston,
Terms—ONE DOLLAR per day.

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

THOMAS GOW,
Plumber and Gass Fitter.
NEXT ADJOINING MOUNT'S BRICK BUILDING,
WATER STREET.
HOUSE and SHIP WATER-CLOSETS; Hot Cold, and Shower BATHS; Forcing, Lifting, Common, and Engine PUMPS; SHIPS' SCUPPERS, &c. &c.—on the most approved principles
LEAD PIPE of all sizes, and SHEET LEAD constantly on hand.
☞ LEAD BENDS made to order.
July 2, 1853. THOMAS GOW.

Genevn. Ale, Barley, &c.
Landing from the ships "Barbara" and "Lisbon" from London:—
20 HHDS, fine Pale GENEVA;
50 Bbls. Stout PORTER, "I. W. Bridges & Song"
50 bbls. East India Pale ALE, "Herberts;"
2 cases best Bengal Indigo; 4 cases No. 1 Starch;
30 kegs F. and S. F. MUSTARD;
20 do. best Ground Ginger;
4 cases Servants, Friend; 1 cask Nutmegs;
2 cases Liquorice JUICE;
5 casks Pickles, } "Crosse & Blacks.
2 do. Sauces, }
Ex "Selecia from Glasgow:
2 Puns. Cambelton WHISKY;
10 hhds. } Fine Pale GENEVA;
10 qr. casks }
20 matts Wine Bottles; 10 bales bottle Corks;
25 barrels fine Pot BARLEY;
5 bales Wrapping PAPER;
75 boxes Tobbacco Pipes, } very superior;
25 do. Woodstock, do }
10 casks Washing Soda; 2 do. Blue Vittiol;
1 cask Copperas; 2 bbls. Cream Tartar.
For sale by
ROBERT ARMSTRONG,
July 7. No. 7, Dock-street.

SALT, FISH, MOLASSES, &c. &c.
SIX HUNDRED Bags Liverpool SALT;
200 Boxes Digby Smoked HERRINGS;
10 Barrels American Mess PORK;
10 Do. Prime Do.;
20 Tierces and 10 Hhds. MOLASSES;
20 Hhds. SUGAR; 10 Bbls. Do.;
10 Brls. Pilot Bread; 25 Boxes Saleratus;
75 Boxes Liverpool SOAP;
10 Ditto St. John Manufacture Soap;
15 Boxes CANDLES; 75 Brls. Rye Flour;
50 Boxes Lozenges; 500 Yards Homespun;
10 Boxes PIPES; 10 Kegs Tobacco;
With a great variety of other articles, which will be sold at low rates for good pay.
In Store—12M Beech TREENAILS, 18 to 24.
Sept. 15 Visiter. G. M. BURNS.

BRITISH HOUSE,
No. 11, King Street.
The Subscribers have received per steamship "NIAGARA;"
300 Pieces Black COBURGS assorted;
200 do. Black Alpaccas and Lustres, assorted;
50 do. Mourning Dress Goods, do;
50 do. Black CRAPE, do;
With an immense variety of all description of Fancy DRESS GOODS.
Sept. 1, 1854. JAMES DOHERTY & CO.

Mackerel, Socks, and Cheese.
50 BARRELS MACKEREL;
100 Doz. HOMESPUN SOCKS.
700 Lbs. CHEESE;
20 Quintals COD FISH, For Sale.
October 20. G. M. BURNS. South Wharf.

We have Published this Friday.

KENNEY & SCHIDMEN,
PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURERS
South side King Square, St. John, N. B.
HAVING taken the First and Second Prizes, and the Diploma for their instruments, at the Provincial Exhibition, beg leave to inform the public that they can supply Pianofortes at the following prices:

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

The whole of the above Instruments are 6 4-3 octave to A above.
N. B.—All Instruments manufactured by K. & S. will be warranted for three years.
Every description of English and American Pianofortes tuned and repaired. March 18th.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON
Fire and Life Insurance Company.
Instituted in 1836.
Incorporated by Special Acts of Parliament.
Capital, Two Millions Sterling.
Unlimited liability of the Stockholders of the Company.
Subscribed Capital, £1,500,000.
Instalments called in, £197,197 10 0
Accumulated funds, 346,972 4 9
£544,169 14 9

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 first 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 judgement the Directors must necessarily in a great measure rely. The reserved surplus fund now amounts to £113,712.

The officers for the current year at Liverpool are:

TRUSTEES.
Sir Thomas Bernard Birch, Bart.
Adam Hodgson, Esq.
Samuel Henry Thompson, Esq.
DIRECTORS IN LIVERPOOL.
Thomas Brocklebank, Esq., *Chairman.*

Thomas Booth, Esq.	Harrold Littledale, Esq.
Francis Cæsar Brunn, Esq.	William Lowe, Esq.
William Earle, Esq.	Alex. Macgregor, Esq.
George Grant, Esq.	John Marriot, Esq.
Francis A. Hamilton, "	Thomas Sellar, Esq.
Thomas Haigh, Esq.	Charles Saunders, Esq.
Robert Higgin, Esq.,	John Swainson, Esq.
James Aspinall Tobin, "	George Holt, Esq.
Geo. Hall Lawrence, "	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 1. A. JACK, *Agent.*

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

MANUFACTURER of all kinds Silver Plate viz: Tea, Table, and Dessert Spoons; Forks, Ladles, Fish and Butter Knives, &c. &c.; also, Silver Cups of different patterns, which he will furnish *Cheaper* than any other House in the City. The above work is warranted to be made of Sterling Silver, and for neatness of style and superiority of finish challenges competition.
JEWELLERY made to order and repaired.
All Kinds of ENGRAVING neatly executed.
Traders, Pedlers, and others furnished with plain Gold Finger RINGS *cheaper* than can be imported. In all cases punctuality may be relied on. Cash and the highest price given for Old Silver.

New Landing from Liverpool:
AND OFFERED FOR SALE:—
10 PANES best PLATE GLASS, from 21 inches wide to 50 long.
—ALSO—
500 Lbs. Geese FEATHERS;
50 Kegs GINGER and MUSTARD;
3 Bls. Bleached African Root GINGER;
200 Lbs. Button BLUE; 100 lbs. NUTMEGS;
100 Boxes Raisins; 750 lbs. Cooking Raisins;
150 Looking Glass PLATES;
12 Boxes Ground CINNAMON;
12 Bbls. Crushed SUGAR.
St. John, December 1. JOHN KINNEAR,

FASHIONABLE FURS,
Received at the Cheap Hat, Cap, and Fur Store, No. 17, King-street.
Ex steamers "America," "Europa," & "Imperial"
LADIES Fashionable FURS—newest styles,—and richest Furs, warranted genuine from first houses in the trade: Gents' Fur Caps—in north and south seal Beaver, Otter, and Nutria: Gents' Fur Caps—in North and south seal beaver, otter, and nutria Gent's Fur Gloves, in mink, seal, and british sable, long and short make: Gents' Fur Coats; Otter Mufflers, and Fancy Fur SLEIGH BONES; Youth's and Children's Fur CAPS, and satin Velvet HATS; Gent's French satin Velvet HATS—from Paris, New York and Boston; ladies Gloves and Mitts, in Cloth and Fur, large variety: UMBRELLAS—in silk, alpacka and gingham; Cloth and Storm Caps, Kossuth Hats, Reversable and India Rubber Coats; Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, Wool Mats and Furnishing GOODS,
Wholesale and Retail at the lowest prices.
☞ FURS, HATS, and CAPS manufactured to order.
November 24. *LOCKHART & CO.*

WROUGHT NAILS—Just arrived by the Ship John Barbour—64 Packages, consisting of 6dy., 8dy., 10dy., and 20dy. Board NAILS; Fourpenny, 8dy., and 6dy. Ox NAILS; Ninepenny and 10dy. Horse NAILS. For Sale by JOHN KINNEAR,
January 5. Prince Wm.-street.

KENNEDY'S Medical Discovery.
1 Gross just received, and for sale by
January 19. FELLOWS & CO.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL & PILLS.—Just received a fresh supply and for sale by Jan. 19. FELLOWS & CO.

NEW GOODS.
NORTH AMERICAN CLOTHING STORE.
SEARS' BRICK BUILDING, NORTH SIDE OF KING STRT.
R. HUNTER,
HAVING completed his FALL IMPORTATION from Great Britain and the United States, has now on hand, and offers For Sale at his usually low prices, a large and varied assortment of Goods, suitable for the Season—
IN PART CONSISTS OF
Beaver, Pilot, Witney and Mohair CLOTHS, with numerous other materials suitable for Over Coats; Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds, Satinets, &c., &c.
VESTINGS—In Silk Velvet, Plush, Satins, Quilting, &c., &c.
The Clothing Department—The largest and most varied assortment of CLOTHING in the Province—cut and made up on the premises. The assortment being continually kept up, having a great number of hands employed.
The Furnishing Department comprises a general assortment of Gent's White and Fancy Shirts Collars, Shirt Fronts, Neck and Pocket Hdkfs, Fancy Ties, Mufflers, Socks, Braces, Umbrellas Carpet Bags, Valises, Trunks, Snow Stockings, Hats, Caps, &c., &c.
Goodyears' Patent India Rubber Coves, Capes and Leggins.
The principle on which this Establishment was first commenced, and which has given such general satisfaction to the public for the last five years, is still continued—that is
Neg second price—all Goods marked in plain figures.
Nov. 21, 1854. R. HUNTER.

Fall Importations,
FRANCIS NEILL, Sign of the Royal Arms, Water Street, Wholesale and Retail Clothing Store.
RECEIVED per Ships "Joseph Tarrat" and "Imperial" from England, "Eastern City" and "Adelaide" from Boston, a large and Extensive Stock of Mohair Whitney BEAVER, PILOTS and BEARSKIN CLOTHES; Fancy DOESKIN and CASSIMERE, TWEEDS and VESTINGS, in French cut and Plain Velvets and Satins a beautiful article purchased from the Manufacturers; Red, Blue and White FLANNELS, heavy Kerseys; Lambs Wool Shirts and Drawers; Grey White and Painted COTTONS, Orleans "Coburghs" and Luster "Coburgas."

READY-MADE CLOTHING
DEPARTMENT.
500 Men's and Boy's OVER COATS—in Mohair, Bearskin, Witney, Beaver and Pilot CLOTHS, made and Trimmed in the best style;
French Figured and plain Silk Velvets; Figured and plain Satins and Cassimeres, VESTS; Kossuth and every descriptions of Winter Vests; 2000 pair of PANTALOONS from 5s. to 25s.; Boys CLOTHING in Great Variety of Texture and prices; 500 Reefing JACKETS in Beaver and Pilot Clothes; 4 Bales of Buffaloes Robes; 42 Bales of Buffaloe and Seal Skin Coats; Goodyears Rubber Clothing of every description; Mushrat FURS, Beaver and Seal Skin CAPS; Beaver and Kossuth HATS and every description of Outfitting GOODS at this Establishment.
If you want to purchase Cheap Clothing go to the Old Established "St. John Clothing Mart," of sixteen years standing well known to be the Largest and Cheapest Establishment in the City, where all can be fitted with the best of Clothing. All Goods marked in plain figures. No Reduction.
Gentlemen's Clothing made to Order at the Shortest Notice.
F. NEILL.
St. John, N. B., Nov. 19th, 1854.

NEW GOODS for Fall Trade
AT
COMMERCE HOUSE.
KING STREET;
OCTOBER 6TH, 1854.
HORSFALL & SHERATON
Have received per Steamers "CANADA," and "NIAGARA," and Packet Ships David G. Fleming," "John Barbour," "John Bannerman," and "Joseph Tarrat":
161 Packages of English and French Goods.
Being a part of their extensive purchases for the Fall Business; and comprising a good assortment of every description of
WOLLENS, LINENS, COTTONS,
SILKS, Furs, Hosiery, Gloves, Laces,
and SMALL WARES of every description, which are offered to Wholesale Buyers at the lowest rates, and most favourable terms.

HOUSE FURNISHING.
NEW STYLES.—Oct. 2nd, 1854.
HORSFALL & SHARETON respectfully request the attention of persons furnishing house, to the following description of GOODS, the assortment of which is superior to any heretofore in this market, and are offered at rates to suit the most economical.
Rich Gilt and Mahogany Poles and Cornices, of superior style and finish;
DAMASKS and MOREENS, in all of the Fashionable Colours, with suitable Trimmings;
Silk Brocatelles, very rich;
Silk and Woollen DAMASKS;
Cords and Tassells, for Ottoman
Rich Velvet Pile, and Tapes CARPETINGS;
Brussels 3-ply Kid determinated Scotch do.;
Hearth Rugs, Sheepskin and Rope Mats;
DRUGGETS, from 4 4 to 16 4;
English and American Floor OIL CLOTHS, new patterns, in all the useful widths;
BLANKETS, QUILTS and Counterpanes;
Table Linens and Sheetings;
Cloth, Worsted, and Linen Table COVERS, &c.
Oct. 4.

IN WANT.
MEN in want of either BOOTS, Bootees, or SHOES, will find it to their advantage to call into No. 5 Prince Wm.-Street, before purchasing else there. I have a large Stock on hand, and will sells hem cheap for cash.
ALEXANDER A. COUGHLAN.
Prince Wm.-Street, Sept. 15.

MEN & WOMEN'S
RUB, RUB, RUBBER SHOES, For Sale Cheap.
ALEXANDER A. COUGHLAN.
Dec. 8, 1854. No. 5, Prince William Street

GEORGE F. ROUSE.
Attorney, Barrister, Conveyancer, &c. &c. &c.
☞ Office in Prince Wm. street, over the Boot and Shoe Store of M. Francis. Sept. 29.

Children's Socks and Stockings.
45 DOZEN Pairs Children's White Cotton SOCKS and STOCKINGS, very superior quality, for sale cheap by
A. A. COUGHLAN.

Poetry.

TO MY CHILDREN.

Mid all that attracts you, of fiction or truth,
Dear children forget not the home of your youth;
Twas there where your parents to light did first wake,
On the banks of that river, the old Kennebec.

There we spent all our school days—the seed-time of life;
A season of pleasure, with incidents rife;
As we call back its scenes and a retrospect take,
What happy thoughts cluster round old Kennebec.

And should you, my children, e'er wander abroad
Since none may foretell the deep counsels of God,
Whate'er recollections of home shall awake,
Let remorse never hover round sweet Kennebec.

Ye may think on your follies and weep for awhile,
But the tear of repentance is crowned with a smile;
Hold fast by discretion, and time shall not wreck
Your hopes, bright as sunbeams that light Kennebec

Where ye took with content what the tempest boy stole,
Nor cared for the stain he had left on his soul;
What shouts of wild transport their echoes would wake,
As your tiny limbs bathed in the cold Kennebec.

There ye clambered for berries the steep rocky side
Where Hobomock frowns o'er the dark rolling tide,
While a mother's heart trembled for each little neck—
Oh, the joys! oh, the fears that surround Kennebec!

And think of the pleasure of that happy day,
When our well freighted bark sped so swiftly away;
And we sought the rude spot where old ocean's waves break,
As they mingle their waters with old Kennebec.

And when we returned to our own peaceful shore,
How could we but thank Him who brought us safe o'er;
What a hymn of thanksgiving to God should wake,
That we found not our graves in the dark Kennebec!

For thou art deceitful thou treacherous stream;
Where thy waters glide placid as infantine dream,
There deepest and darkest, and surest the wreck
Of him who would tempt thy wild depths, Kennebec.

Thou'st flowed o'er the aged—thou'st swept o'er the young;
And oh, could we give all thy victims a tongue!
If all thou hast robbed of their treasures could speak,
What a wail from thy borders would rise, Kennebec.

And we had our sorrows, and weighty ones too,
When the arrow of death to our little home flew;
And she, the dear loved one, slept never to wake
Till thy ebbing and flowing shall cease, Kennebec.

But there is a river more deep and more broad,
Whose streams shall make glad all the city of God;
On its banks in Christ's likeness at last may we wake,
And bid joyful farewell e'en to thee, Kennebec.

(Eastern Times.) S. M. J.

Miscellany.

REGULAR TURKS.

It is commonly said of an Englishman, or English boy, not easy to deal with in respect of temper, that he is a regular Turk. I have made a few notes of the real, original, regular Turks, as they appear in their own country.

Regular Turks have four fasts yearly, and they keep them with rare good faith. They pray five times a day, and commence at daybreak. They are constantly washing themselves, in the belief that washing purifies their soul; but the founder of their faith well knew that in their hot climate, it is body which requires constant purifying.—They are bound in conscience, to make at least one pilgrimage to Mecca and Medina; but they frequently perform the troublesome journey by deputy, and this is undertood to answer quite as well, and even to be in rather better taste, than the incurring of unnecessary fatigue. They abstain from wine,—especially in publicor in the presence of talkative people; and they are very much given to charities—particularly with the money of other people.

The cadi marries people, and finds it a very good business. The ceremony is brief, consisting indeed only of a few words; but it is necessary they should be pronounced in presence of credible witnesses. These were often difficult to find, in a country where truth was seldom spoken, and every man's lies were of course notorious enough. Under these circumstances, it occurred to the green-turbaned descendants of Mahomet to set up in trade as witnesses, inasmuch as their respectability was shown to all men, like a judge's wisdom, by the nature of their head-dress. These gentry, however, in process of time, professed to witness so many things which had never occurred, that the profession fell into disrepute, and is now altogether, a mere refuge for deceived noblemen, like British diplomacy.

Your Regular Turk was allowed four wives; but he found the practice of maintaining them in the highest degree inconvenient. They not only contrived to keep him penniless, but they made use of their nails upon each other's faces with such liveliness and ability that no one of them was ever fit to be seen—and their determination and noisy hostility was invariably a scandal to every neighbourhood in which they lived. Such circumstances have usually induced gentlemen, even of the Regular Turk order—notorious for their love of peace—to confine themselves to one. The apartments of the other ladies, who have had, I am sorry to say, nothing to do with the cadi, depends on the size of the establishment; for long experience has taught the Turk that the only way to prevent the ladies of every condition from tearing each other's eyes out, is to lock them up in separate apartments. Vacancies, therefore, in a Turkish harem occur on the same principle as they happen in a private lunatic asylum, and depend altogether upon the empty rooms.

Your Turkish damsel is an odd sort of baby.—Grains, fat, painted, bedizened, tattooed, and childish; her occupation consists in eating sweetmeats, and tossing about her clothes; employments sometimes varied by dances and songs, not very delicate.

The children of each lady are brought up separately, having no communication whatever with the establishment over the way; except for the purpose of making themselves disagreeable to it. Whenever they meet the opposition, there is usually a stand-up fight, in the same way as there would be with their amiable mammas; but a prudent parent usually prevents the occurrences of any unpleasantry of this kind, by not making them acquainted with each other. A youth on leaving the harem, therefore, is often astonished at the number of his unknown relatives—more surprised, indeed, than gratified. Should he eventually become wealthy and powerful, a sure title to his favour used to be to dispose effectually of a few of them, no matter how, so that they were never heard of any more; but recently this practice seems to have fallen, off.

Fine fat slaves, sound in wind and limb, and good steppers, are on sale daily, at the bazaars, and there is always a large stock on view for ready money, or the bill of an approved party. Ladies once established in the family are unassailable by law; but all others may be had at a reasonable price, according to the season and demand. If a Jew or even a Christian want a good serviceable slave, there are always plenty of his own persuasion ready for inspection or purchase. The Mahommedans of our species are reserved solely for Musulmans. A slave merchant is a highly respectable person in Turkey; indeed, almost on a level with a British horse-dealer; a profession much adorned by our noblemen: in fact, all good judges of flesh hold both professions in the highest esteem. On the whole, however, perhaps the Turk has the best of it. He does not require stables, and the animals cost a larger price. He has never occasion to be solicitous about the price of oats, and need provide, for his stock, nothing beyond a strictly moderate dietary.

Mr. Urquhart gave a tolerably long list of the things in which we differ from the Turks, and in which the Turks differ from us; but there are some others. In Turkey the lady sole and not the right is the place of honour. The Turks are so lost to all sense of proper feeling, as to bury their dead without any monumental tablets or epitaphs, whereas, we think it precisely the proper thing to make a Sabbatarian, and to fence off the great family game, so that the daily trifling vanities of life may not desert a man until we have done with them. The dead are so buried as to be obscured speedily; ours are preserved, patiently that we may be aware in a lively sense of expectation for the return of their diseases; and that, as they cannot come back to us, we may join them as soon as possible.

The Turk loves his horses and servants, but he is more or less indifferent about his clothes. As for the fine arts, our excellent new acquaintances have not hitherto troubled themselves much about them. They think the acquisition of useful knowledge, and the motives which founded the Penny Magazine, altogether consists the dignity of a wise man of the East. Crossing your legs, and smoking in uncomfortable pipes is more rational and more easy. Such is their opinion. Thus it turns out that the art of writing is a rarer accomplishment in Turkey; it is even a trade, and practised by very few. It is understood to take twenty years diligent sapping to acquire so much knowledge as may enable an individual to look one a word in Mr. Redhouse's Turkish dictionary, and then the individual must be Mr. Redhouse himself; indeed, it would be hardly going too far to say that every man makes his own Turkish. It is certain that, during a tolerably close and extensive experience in the country, I never met two intimate friends, and of whom agreed that the other understood his mother tongue, as it ought to be understood.—Printing is entirely in the dark ground. At Constantinople there are but two newspapers; and one is constantly knocked up for want of subscribers. There is no daily journal, and there are six hundred thousand resident inhabitants, besides strangers. This little fact will show, as well as most others, how thoroughly our new acquaintances are likely to be informed on current events, and why they often suppose Great Britain to be an island in the Red Sea. Indeed, their wisdom and intelligence in such respects is hardly to be surpassed, and the facts I have related, and a few others, seem to hint to me that their language is likely enough to be extinct in a few years. The Greeks positively will not learn it, and the abolition of the Christian disabilities, together with the abolition of the Greek Kingdom—will throw almost all public business into Greek hands; for nearly all the notable activities in Turkey, whether political or otherwise, are foreigners; even artisans are strangers, down to the men who serve in the docks and arsenals; but it is not easy to see how this should be otherwise, for the Koran expressly forbids the carving of any kind of image; and, with a refreshing contempt for practical people, declares the finest efforts of handiwork in the world, simply abominable. The only really worthy employment for a Regular Turk's money appears to be building a mosque; but the triumphs of Turkish architecture, of late years, have been anything but remarkable. They have always lacked the airy and elaborate grace of Arab building, and I could point out no few edifices erected by them which are altogether satisfactory as could in England.

The political history of Turkey will not be found plea ant reading for a merciful man. It seems little else than a dull story of poisonings, assassinations, massacres, pleasingly enlivened by the moral reflections of Sultan somebody at every new enemity. But I am not, therefore, of opinion that the Turks are cruel as a nation. Too much power is good for nobody. The Sultans had too much power, and they misused it. For the rest they were generous, simple and sincere, when it was not their interest to be otherwise, and when their childish wiles were not called into action by having to deal with a Greek. Such they were; such they are. I see no valid reason to assert that our Eastern allies are much changed since Bertrez a chastised the Khan of the Gengen, or Bisabul hurried the unwarlike subjects of Byzantine Tiberius. Europe is changed, however. The Emperor of Austria is no longer the insignificant person he was when John Sobieski rescued Vienna from the Ottoman hordes; and Francis is another sort of country than it was when Charles Martel saved Christendom on the plains of Tours. Russia also would hardly be brought to understand a joke, as well as when Achmet the Third dictated peace to a vanquished Peter the Great upon the banks of the Pruth. Four hundred years of aggression have enraged the Greeks, have nerved their arms, and made them more skilful and more dangerous than ever. Thus, turn which way the Regular Turk will, he has no elbow room. He would be delighted to have a quiet little game of conquest and pillage, or even one which was not quiet, for the matter of that; but there is no longer a field for Turkish talents, and many a stiff hearted elderly Turkish gentleman believes firmly that the world is coming to an end in consequence.

Our new acquaintances, I continue to call them our new acquaintances, for really the present generation of Europeans seem almost to have been ignorant of their existence until lately, have a great dislike to renegades. They explain it in an interesting observation of the Daleph Cinas. An Arab chief squared off on him, and swored to renounce the faith of Islam because it did not allow him to marry two women at the same time. The Caliph immediately applied a red hot kick with great vivacity to the renegade's rear, and asked their wrangling mothers, as a reward for their grace, the Commander of the Faithful gave the wretch to understand that any more such nonsense would be followed by a second kick, and he should suffer death. Thus, whatever your wantonness may venture now and then to say in the hearing of a Regular Turk in the eyes of all Christendom, his honour must be his revenge, make no boasting, which he cannot be brought to understand. He supposes that our dads are fought by command of our Sultans, and consider mercy a means at the disposal of that august potentate for getting rid of disagreeable people. They have an extremely convenient custom for quarrelsome folks. At the feast of the Bairam, every Turk is bound to make it up with his enemy, be that "it" what it may. Whether they have each other more cordially afterwards or not, this argument knocks at not.

They do not appear to object to duelling, or to danger of any kind from fear of death. Their downright pluck on all occasions is beyond all question or dispute. They decline to go to lonely places on cold mornings for the purpose of murdering a friend who has trodden on their toes, because it is not in accordance with their principles. They avoid giving people a chance of treading on their toes by preserving in the excellent old system of tucking them out of the way by sitting down cross-legged upon them; while they carry on all verbal intercourse with each other in such a flowery and wonderful strain, that cause of offence can rarely occur. No doubt, if cause of offence do occur, they still prefer now and then poisoning to any more noisy means of quieting a person who has become obnoxious to them. They have not, however, attained the elegance in the art of silent destruction which has been attributed to the Italians and Russians; nor is (or ever was) the custom so common among them. A Turkish difference, especially with a Greek, is often settled by hired servants, whose chief employment is to shake and thump people who cannot be brought to reason by other means. The Greek gentlemen understand this; and avoid personal encounters, therefore, as much as possible.

Regular Turks are fatalists. They are not of the opinion of Pope and most modern philosophers. They think that nature is not only held fast by Fate, but that Fate holds the human will in its grasp firmly. They believe it everything, from the growth of Indian apples to the success of Greek rebels, was predetermined. Thus, they are not fond of taking useless steps to avert disaster, and insurance offices are unknown among them. They would consider such an idea as impious, now, and by no means pleasing among them. The doctor does not appear to them a potent personage he seems to be. They respect him indeed as a soother of pain; but they hold that no man can avert time which is written. For this reason the Regular Turk is not fond of interfering with the proceedings of others in the case of a house on fire, and the best exertions of a Bonaparte at the recent conflagrations would have been held by them as rash and blasphemous. The Turk would shake hands (if shaking hands were his way) with an individual who had a small pox, with the utmost gallantry and politeness. He is not averse either, to wearing the clothes of an acquaintance who may have lately died of the plague. Modern logicians reason upon these and not with many fine wisdom.—They assert that the plague is a spirit who walks abroad in the night, leaving some behind and taking others. With these he strikes men blind. Men edgeing with the white lance will not die, but nothing can come near a man with the black one. Other people, in contact with equal conditions, die of the plague is not represented to by one's spirit, but by many. This logic has often waxed warm; but, up to the present time, the wise men of the east have not come to a decision. Indeed they do not love to see us, or do love us people.

I do not know that I have anything more to say about the Regular Turk this evening. He is a strange, weary, broken-down, cranky, rickety, crotchety old person, whose beginning, and, and whole history may be summed up in two words—pipes and peace.—*Household Words.*

THE HON. AND REV. SIDNEY GODOLPHIN OSBORNE ON THE WAR.

It may be remembered that this talented gentleman offered his services to superintend the administration of the *Times'* fund for the "Relief of the sick and wounded at Scutari." Mr. Osborne has just returned to England from his charitable errand, and has communicated the result of his experience in an eloquent letter to the *Times*, from which we append a few extracts.—

If England be true to herself, she must at once answer to the cry from the Crimea for more troops. No braver men ever existed than those who having survived the issues of the late battles, wait, yet undaunted, fresh hazard in the field. Braver men never fell in battle-field than those who have found their graves in the Crimea. The past of this war, and much of the future will be a page to which the greatest military authorities must look with something akin to shame. They who have read it through the mourners' tents will not feel their mourning less bitter as they see cause to think it needed not to have been altogether thus.

I am now on my way home, after nearly six weeks' stay, not at the camp, but in its deepest shadow—the scene to which it sends its wounded and sick. It is hear the cures of war will bear no gilding—it is its own naked black truth. There is sublimity in the storm that rages through a forest. When one tree has passed—look upon its ravages unmoved. Transports are but so many floating hospitals—the hospitals but a moved battle field. It is but the change of scene. True enough in one case we have the excitement, the active daring bravery of the fight—in the other there is yet the fight for life, but it is in the passive courage of pain on the bed of the wounded, under the pain and suffering that the foe has caused against whom the hand can be no longer raised. I have looked for hours on the wounded, sick, weak, and wounded. This I and all saw in them—they knew not what it was to boast of that which has made them their country's praise; nor to murmur, as they saw through the fever's mist of their pain, how near to where they lay was the grave to which they must soon pass. Would you learn to hate war? Would you feel the prayer forced upon you, that they who speak lightly of it should know more of what it is? Go to that scene—those miles of ward and corridor—thickly covered with war's work, written in all possible defacement of man, once made in God's image.

With some experience of the world, in this matter I have found myself a child. I never till now knew what a soldier really was. I never could have dreamt that the serious business of the soldier's life and death could develope such true nobility of character as I have lately witnessed.—I have my eyes learnt the lesson, but only later—would that I possessed the power to impart it to others. It is one that teaches much to teaching. Nor can I doubt that the English soldier is in the field. To know him, to know you should see him. I, and what you, and I—have enlarged our hearts with his warm hands and sickness have lost its terrors in his. It is one thing to read this and the extracts, as all that pain drawn beauty which has become the author of a modern prose-poem. It is another to hear the small details of a little tale by sufferers who have just been driven wounded from the stage; to hear deeds that shudder by them, still seeming rewarded as more other cannot, in contrast to some work which, the present had shared in common. So many times one heard with the plain sober tone in which that and the world-told action is discussed by its actors, that close to its scene, I felt a conception of the bravery of each deed as shared in the mind's eye of the modesty of those who, having acted it, just put it from them as to hold it to have been no more than just some everyday act of duty. Again, with the officers as with the men, their great delight is to read about the battles in print; they speak with pride of their officers, their regiments, but, except in the way of a hearty reply to each other, you hear no word to tell that it occasion lack aught of the honour he has really won for himself.

People in England hear of "the camp" and the trials of the camp life. Chobham made camp the premise to the public, and in some sort taught the army its general features. The "Crimea" camp is of a very different nature. Were it known what the army has endured and still endures in the camp, one more bright light would shine to the soldiers praise. I will not enter into the details of what I could tell, only on the authority of those who spoke of this, in the sober, modest tone I have noted above. Men bred to every comfort—who never till lately knew one real privation, many of whom have been so brought up that what are esteemed luxuries became to them necessaries—have lived for months, not only liable to all the unceasing watchfulness war demands—not only liable at any moment again to be waked, and to strive for their country's honour at deadly odds to their own life—but enduring all the while an amount of real privation that defies description; for it would require me to tell of the reversal of all the ordinary rules of life, with the exaggeration of most, of that trial to life all do so strive to avoid.

I do not think one man in the ranks would say his officers have not generally suffered so much himself; there is not an officer, speaking of his

men, who does not say they have suffered but too much. Both have again and again fought when, more fit for their beds, neither, wanting rest, would have ever found a moment when they could really feel they were secure to obtain it. Shall England leave these men yet to contend with unequal odds?

The French are pouring in regiment on regiments to add to their forces. Not only do they thus fill up and extend their lines; but, with men they systematically provide everything that can keep up health in the climate to which they send them. I grudge them no atom of any glory they can fairly win; but God forbid we should see the day when the great end, in aiming at which our deeds of bravery have already won the honest, highest praise of our allies, shall be gained by their leading where we have no longer the power to lead their grasping by more strength of hand and heart that which our men have yet all the heart to attempt, but not the strength to attain.

No living soul can now hate war more than I do. Few, at least of those in England will read this, have seen more of the awful effects which shadow the last scenes of its victims. I have learnt something, of what they who have to mourn in England suffer, from what I saw of the apprehension of that suffering in those who seem to fear death chiefly because death would cause it. She must be told it; tell her how I felt the telling it to her, said one brave fellow, for whom I wrote to one he loved, that he could not live. Still thus hating war—thus knowing what it entails—I feel it but charity to pray that no expense be spared—no means left unused—at once so to strengthen our army that some quick issue may come of that strife, to prolong which, as things now are, is only wantonly to risk the brave, and feed those hopes of our enemy the destruction of which is our sole hope of peace.

London, Jan. 1. S. G. Osborne.

A WOUNDED SOLDIER'S RESPONSE TO HER MAJESTY'S LETTER.

WRITTEN AT SCUTARI.

God bless our Queen! read out her words—
Blest words, to us again;
They fall like balm-drops on our hearts,
And lull each throb of pain;
See with what pride our Queen recounts
Her army's gallant deeds,
And sighs with woman's tenderness
When o'er a private bleeds.

Still lives, by memory treasured up,
The hour we came away,
The Queen stood in her balcony,
The morn was cold and gray;
She looked and kindly smiled on us,
We raised a deafening cheer,
And those who stood more near than I
Saw on her cheek a tear.

That smile, like leading star, was seen
While scaling Alma's height;
'Twas felt, no less, 'mid flash of steel
In Balaklava's fight;
But beamed most bright, while firm we stood,
On Inkerman's death field;
When England's sons had but one thought—
To fell—but not to yield.

And when, what was most hard to bear,
We kept the watch at night,
And patient in the trenches stood,
And looked for morning light;
Still did that smile by night and day,
In hunger, cold, and rain,
Tell us, our Queen aye thinks of us,
And why should we complain?

And now, upon our feverish beds,
While slow the hours pass by,
Where some are laid, with wounds to live,
And more, perchance, to die;
'Tis sweet to think that not in vain,
Our blood like water ran,
And that our Queen has said she owes
A debt to every man!

Siege of Sebastopol.—Worn-out Guns.—Now that in the course of two or three days all our siege guns will be replaced by new ones, I may mention that, for the last fortnight, not 10 per cent. of them have been in a condition to return the enemy's fire. Many have been dismounted—many struck upon the muzzle and broken, and the rest are quite worn out. The latter term may appear astonishing to your non-military readers, but nevertheless it is strictly true; ordinary guns bear from 700 to 800 rounds quick firing before they become worthless. The very best siege artillery will not stand more than 1000 rounds. One-sixteenth of an inch "windage," or room for the shot to pass down the gun, is allowed in our service and the French. With much firing this "windage" increases from one-sixteenth to one-quarter, or even one-third of an inch, so that a long 68-pounder, which throws its shot 3400 yards when new, after 800 or 900 rounds quick firing, will barely throw 2000 yards. The touch-hole also gets enlarged, and a great part of the explosion escapes by that vent. The inner part of the gun also gradually becomes of a different temper from the outer, and after long firing, guns in such condition are certain to burst. For all these reasons and because very many of the guns have had their stands shattered, the trunnions and muzzles knocked off by the enemy's shot, our batteries have slowly ceased firing, and the ordnance still serviceable is reserved to meet and repel sorties. For the last week the trenches of the allies have not fired 20 rounds against Sebastopol.—*Morning Herald.*

The Defences of Sebastopol.—The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says:—It is not, I believe, generally known that the officer who directs the engineering works of the defence of Sebastopol is a Frenchman—General Destrem.—At the period of the treaty of Tilsit, the Emperor Alexander begged as a favor, that Napoleon would permit a few young men of the Polytechnic School to enter the service of Russia. Napoleon at once consented, and selected four of the most distinguished pupils of that celebrated establishment, the last of whom is General Destrem, who had so great a share in the construction of the fortifications of Cronstadt. He is spoken of as an engineer officer of the greatest merit, and, what is rather rare, he has a remarkable talent for poetry, united to profound mathematical knowledge. He is the author of several beautiful compositions; but his best work is said to be a translation into French verse of the fables of the Russian Lafontaine, Kriloff.

Pirates.—Attack on the American Steamer Queen.—The British expedition against the pirates in the Chinese waters is at length effecting good service. Twenty-nine sail were destroyed on the 4th and 5th of November, by the Barracouta and Encounter, which two vessels had, in conjunction with the Styx, Spartan, and others, sailed for the west coast, to root the miscreants out of their strongholds. Another account states that about the same date—early in November—while the American steamer Queen was cruising, she fell in with and was attacked by 13 pirates. The writer says—The heavy armament of the junks compelled her to haul off, and in three hours she renewed the contest; but the 32-pounders of the junks would soon have made mincemeat of her, for, while the pirates' shot went through her, her own fell short, so she was again, after the most persevering efforts of Lieut. Preble, obliged to abandon the action and steam off to Macao, where she fell in with her Majesty's ship Encounter, which vessel immediately weighed and stood away in company with the Queen. The pirate fleet remained at anchor, and threw some splendid shot at the Encounter, but her 120-pounders proved too much for them, for, having received six shells from the large gun, and a few 68-pound shot, they abandoned their vessels and took to the hills. The junks were burnt.

Tattling Ladies.—A ludicrous, but somewhat painful affair took place, a few evenings since, we understand, in a select Female Academy up town, compromising somewhat the Mistress of the establishment. Several of the pupils' mothers had dropped in, and remained to take a dish of tea, and being short of milk, an Irish girl was sent to a neighboring grocery to get some. The tea was handed round, and some surprise was felt that the milk did not color it, but nothing was said. The peculiar flavour too, was remarked, but no one dared to speak; at length one lady ventured a hint, and the exclamations became general. The Mistress of the Academy colored very deeply, but of course could not account for it, and summoned the girl.

"Bridget," said the lady, "what was that you obtained at the grocery?

"Sure, it was milk, ma'am," the girl replied.

"Milk!" exclaimed the lady, "why smell it," handing her the jug at the same time.

"It's just it is, or my nose deceives me," said the girl, "but sure it's milk I axed for, and don't I go there every day for the same kind of milk for yourself?"

It is needless to say that the indignant parents quitted the house, after a very formal leave-taking, and that several young ladies were hastily summoned Home.—*N. Y. Express.*

Extravagance.—A Philadelphia letter writer says of a party which was given by Mrs. Rush, a millionaire of that city a few days ago:—"About 2,000 invitations were issued, and the entire cost of the entertainment, I am informed, was in the vicinity of $20,000, the bare item of bouquets alone costing $1,000, which were distributed in elegant profusion around her splendid mansion. It was nothing but one incessant revelling in luxury from beginning to end. At half-past four o'clock in the morning green tea, and sweet bread and terrapins, as the closing feast preparatory to the departure of the remaining guests, were served up."

The Chronicle.

Saint John, N. B., Feb. 16, 1855.

[*By Telegraph to the Reading Room.*]

ARRIVAL OF THE "ASIA."

Seven Days Later from Europe.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS!

Overthrow of the Ministry!

PROGRESS OF THE SIEGE.—CONDITION OF THE ARMY, &c., &c.

Halifax, Feb. 14.—The Asia, from Liverpool, Saturday morning, Feb. 3rd, arrived here at 25 minutes past one this morning.

BRITAIN.

The past has been a week of anxiety in England. The Atlantic brought out the London papers, of Saturday, 27th, containing Lord John Russell's explanation of his resignation; also containing the commencement of the debate on Mr. Roebuck's motion of want of confidence in the Ministry. On Monday evening, the 30th, debate on Roebuck's motion was resumed in the House of Commons. It was, that a select committee be appointed to enquire into the condition of the British army before Sebastopol and into the conduct of those departments of the government, whose duty it has been to minister to the wants of that army.

Stafford and D'Israeli spoke. The House divided, 305 for the motion, 148 against it—majority against government, 157. Thereupon the ministry resigned.

The resignation was accepted and the Aberdeen Cabinet only hold office until a new ministry can be formed.

Tuesday Evening, 30th.—The Queen sent for Earl Derby, leader of the conservative party.

Wednesday.—Earl Derby waited on the Queen and had an interview of two hours. The interview having finished, he drove in haste to the residence of Lord Palmerston. A lengthened conference took place. The public did not learn what occurred, but the general rumour was that Palmerston would not assent to the terms proposed by Derby, consequently the latter was unable to form a sufficiently strong cabinet. Various rumours ensued, pointing to Palmerston, Lord John Russell and latterly to Lord Lansdowne as probable head of the new ministry. Both Houses adjourned from Tuesday to Thursday.

On re-assembling Lord Aberdeen briefly announced the resignation of the ministry. The Duke of Newcastle entered into explanation in self defence and Earl Derby informed the House that he had been invited by the Queen to form a cabinet, but could not do so.

The friends of the Aberdeen ministry are rabid against Russell, for breaking up the Coalition, by his retirement. The Queen is reported to have written him an autograph letter, censuring his conduct; but this is doubtful.

No ministry has yet been formed. The public are very anxious.

Latest.—In Parliament a Bill to give effect to the Reciprocity Treaty was read a second time.

The English Baltic fleet is ordered to re-assemble in the Downs, ready for sea the first week of March. Rumour says Admirals Martin and Seymour will command.

Walton, Viney & Co., a London House in the Australian trade, failed—liabilities moderate.

THE WAR.

No fighting, but very important diplomatic news. Prussia checkmated Austria in the Session of the General Committee of the Germanic Diet. Austria's proposition for a general mobilization of the whole federal army has been rejected and Prussia's proposal to place contingents only on a war footing was carried, against Austria.

Anxiety is felt as to what course Austria will pursue under this check, which prevents the Emperor of Austria having, as he expected, the command of the federal army. Probably no step will be taken till after the formation of the new English Ministry. Intelligence of Austrian defeat caused dullness in funds.

Prussia Preparing for Action.—Important despatches from Berlin, 31st says—Prussian Government has decreed immediate mobilization of her own army. Fourth and sixth army corps are ordered to occupy Provinces of Saxony and Silesia.

Prussian despatch dated Jan. 31st, addressed to cabinet of London, states that the result of the last conference at Vienna harmonizes with the views of Prussia; but Prussia is not informed of the tenor of preceding deliberations.

Prussia regards the admission of a Prussian representative to Vienna conferences as indispensable to her accession to the Treaty.

The demand of France that a portion of the French army be allowed to pass through Prussian territory is categorically *refused.*

Denmark appoints military commission to place all Danish forts in state of defence.

Sardinian Alliance.—The treaties between England, France, and Sardinia are published.—Sardinia engages to send, in English ships, 15,000 men to the Crimea, under command of a Sardinian General. England agrees to send Sardinia a million sterling, or two if required, at 3 per cent—France and England guarantees to protect Sardinia during the present war. French army detained to aid Austria, they will march thro' Lumbardy to prove to the Italians the reality of Austro French alliance.

The Turkish Ambassador at Vienna has received plenipotentiary powers to attend conference.

Sebastopol, Jan. 10.—It is understood in the Camp that considerable deviations will be made from the original plan of attack, with a view to take the important points of defence in flank and in reverse. Two divisions of the French will immediately leave their camps on the British left, and take up a new position on the right of the British, over the Tchernaya. The object is partly to stop the supplies from reaching Sebastopol by the new road which the Russians have made from Inkermann.

Missing despatch from General Canrobert of the 10th says, English have ceded to us a portion of their lines, namely the works commanding and destined to batter in, breach the Malakoff Tower, on which a serious attack will likely be soon made.

Jan. 11.—Frost. Quantities of warm clothing received in camp, but more wanted. The French are assisting the English to build huts and stables. Grumbling among British respecting alleged injustice and partiality of recent Brevet.

Jan. 12.—Several desertions to the Russians reported. Nothing doing by the British except getting up shot, shell, and provisions. The French and Russians exchange a few shots now and then, and keep up constant fire by the riflemen. Last night coldest yet experienced; during the night a body of 250 Russians attacked a point on French lines; a sharp conflict ensued with bayonets.

Jan. 13.—The Russians celebrated their New Year's Day within the city with apparent gaiety. At midnight all the chapel bells were ringing. At 1 A. M. the Russians within their lines commenced cheering. French, taking it as an insult opened fire on the town. Russians instantly replied along their whole front of defence by the fiercest cannonade yet experienced, earthworks flashed forth uninterrupted flames, rapid and unbroken as file firing and shewed defences swarming with men. Under cover of the firing a strong party of Russians made a sortie on front and flank of British left; in the attack Russians captured British Vidette and also drove in covering parties, but on being engaged by the regiments retired towards the town.—Simultaneously with the attack on the British, a strong sortie was made on the French, the Russians penetrated within parapet and spiked three mortars; French rallied and drove back enemy inside the lines of his advanced batteries. Day break all was quiet.

Jan. 14.—Sanitary condition of British improving. Turks still suffer fearfully, apparently from plague. Establishment of a central depot for provisions has much relieved sufferings of the army.

Jan. 15.—Continued snow; now three-and-half feet deep. Preparations for renewed British bombardment progresses rapidly. Fifty new siege guns, 13 of the largest mortars, 18,000 shot and shell are brought to the camp. A Polish deserter has given important information respecting range of their batteries. Guns nearly silent all day.—Movement observed among Russians towards Baidar. It is reported Liprandi has received strong reinforcements.

Jan. 16.—The Russians appeared in considerable force near Balaklava, which it was thought they had abandoned. Heavy fall of snow to-day, 2 feet deep on level—39th British Regt. disembarked. French very active bringing up British powder. No firing to-day. French batteries quite silent! Russians scarcely fired a shot, but active rifle practice continued on both sides. The steamer Simla arrived with 400 horses.

Jan. 19.—Despatch in Paris. The *Patrie* announces that fire was almost suspended on both sides, all seeking shelter from snow. Moral and physical condition of besiegers g[illegible]; but the horses are suffering from cold.

Jan. 20.—Despatch from Menschikoff stated that during last night a successful sortie was made against the French left flank and centre. Several prisoners taken, and many killed.

Jan. 22.—Weather very fine and temperate. British still sickly; abundant supplies of all kinds arriving—shot, shell and clothing, but no houses—there is no progress to report in siege. British 14th Regiment is disembarking.—French have undertaken to hold British right works. Supplies entered Sebastopol on 17th. Russians said to want ammunition, but continue to fire briskly. For the past two days continued fire has been directed against the British works and last night the Russians made an unsuccessful sortie. All reports respecting plan of operations indicate that no event of magnitud need be expected before Spring. Military Gazette of Vienna states, Czar has demanded six weeks armistice. Not confirmed.

Danube—Omar Pasha has sent in his resignation; because Ismael Pasha, appointed to command of the army of Romelia, is not placed under his orders. Large bodies of Russians again concentrating at Reni. Sadrik Pasha has proceeded with all available troops to that point. Russians made reconnoissance from Tulcsha; on 10th and 11th, between Sulina mouth of the Danube, some skirmishing occurred.

Journal of St. Petersburg gives official account of recent crossing of the Danube; and describes it as reconnoissance in force. Letters, however, say it was really an advance of the whole army, but was stopped by order from Russian Ambassador at Vienna, to prevent embarrassment to negotiations. Russians now occompy previous position on their own side of the river.

Galvanic apparatus for exploding 20 tons of powder against the sunken ships at Sebastopol, arrived at Balaklava; also corps of divers. It is expected that the explosion will damage the foundations of Forts Constantine and Alexander.

New Russian defences of Odessa are completed, consisting of 27 batteries mounting 110 guns. Fortifications Kaffa, Anaya, Kerish and Sujakale are being strengthened.

Turkey.—Constantinople accounts 22nd say change of Turkish ministry was expected. Affairs are arranged with Greece and the Turkish Commissioner is recalled.

Schamyl's existence and continued command is proved to date of recent forty near Tiflis, so report of his death is probably false.

Gen. Guyon is displaced on half pay.

Czar's two sons passed through Moscow, on the 16th, on their way to the Crimea.

Latest.—Bucharest, 31st—Omar Pasha's difficulties with minister is settled.

FRANCE.

French Admiral Febvier Despointes, who commanded at Petropolovsky, is recalled and replaced by Guiana. France is forming a second foreign legion.

SPAIN.

Some few arrests made on suspicion of Carlists' conspiracy. Report says that Carlists have raised extensive funds in Holland.

Madrid letters of the 25th say Mr. Soule is seriously sick. Police have searched Slice's Banking House in search of conspirators.

ITALY.

Numerous arrests made at Florence, on pretext of a revolutionary conspiracy. Arrests also at Leghorn, because of sale of Mazzinian bonds.

HOLLAND.

Dutch Envoy sent to Japan has returned with assurance that Holland will continue on footing of most favorable nations.

MARKETS.

Liverpool.—Cotton—Brown, Shipley & Co.'s Circular report Cotton dull.

Breadstuffs.—Wheat and flour rather easier Western Canal, 42s to 42s 6; Ohio, 44s 6d to 45s Indian Corn, limited demand, at 1s decline; white, 44s to 45; yellow, 43s to 43s 6d.

Provisions.—Pork steady, but decline anticipated.

London.—Sugar firmer. Money active. Consols remarkable steady, at 91 1-2 to 91 5-8 Bullion increased in the Bank of England £194,000.

Freights from Liverpool, little change.

SHIP NEWS.

Arrived at Clyde, 24th, Actress; at Needles, 28th, Heath; at Berwick, 30th, Leibnitz, at Portsmouth, 1st inst., Hartley.

The following notice of Sir John Franklin's expedition, appears to contain a few melancholy particulars, that have not hitherto had general publicity:—

The Rev. Thos. Hurlburt, of Rossville Mission, Hudson's Bay Territory, in his journal, dated Sept. 17th, writes, "Dr. Ray has just returned and has found traces of Sir John Franklin. One of our members here was on this expedition, and has made his family happy by his safe return. His name is Thomas Mastitukwin, I had a long talk with him on the subject, he gave me an interesting account of their journey, and their wintering in a snow house, where they had constant night. In March last, they started on the ice to the north, and were 37 days on their northern journey. They were 100 miles beyond the region inhabited by the Esquimaux; but where they still found the traces of the musk-ox. Sir John and his party are dead; but perhaps one or two of the men may be still alive and amongst the Esquimaux. Sir John's watch all in pieces, with his silver spoons, knives and forks, were found. The ship was a great god-send to these people, and they now all have good sleds, spears, canoes, &c., of oak wood. Dr. Ray and party did not see any of the remains of Sir John and his party; but the Esquimaux informed him that Sir John was found dead, with his blanket over him and his gun by his side.—The probability is that it is not more than two or three years since the party perished of hunger.—*Toronto Guardian, Jan. 3.*

Submarine Telegraph from Balaklava to Varna.—On the 15th of Dec. Messrs. Newell and Co., of Gateshead, the submarine telegraph contractors, received a telegraphic message from the government to make a submarine cable to form a telegraphic communication between Balaklava to Varna; within an hour after receiving the message, Mr. Newall had bargained with Messrs. Palmer & Co., of Jarrow-on-the Tyne, for a new iron screw-steamer, which was then not half finished; Messrs. Palmer employed their men day and night to complete the vessel, which is named the Black Sea, and Monday afternoon witnessed the last of 400 miles of the telegraph cable paid into her. The distance from Varna to Balaklava is about 400 miles, the measure of the length of the telegraph. On the following afternoon ship proceeded to sea, and it is confidently anticipated that by the middle of February, Messrs. Newall & Co.'s workpeople will be engaged submerging the cable between Varna and Balaklava, and by the end of that month, a direct telegraphic communication will be opened between the head-quarters of the allies in the Crimea, and the two great western capitals, London and Paris; for the French and English governments have made such arrangements that the gentlemen who are proceeding out with the Black Sea, confidently expect, by the time their vessel reaches the Euxine, the overland telegraph from Varna to Bucharest will be finished, thus completing the electric communication of the Crimea with England. The expedition which is proceeding in the Black Sea, consists of 60 persons, who take with them their own carts and horses to be used when employed on shore; for the wires will be taken up to the head-quarters of the generals, and portable telegraphic apparatus, nearly fitted into boxes of the size of an ordinary medicine chest, and about the weight of a knapsack, with wires coiled ready for use, which can be joined to the main line, will be taken out, so that in whatever direction the army moves in the Crimea, the head-quarters of the allies can keep up a communication with Europe.

American Mediation.—An offer of intermediation such as is proposed—however well meant it might be—would be simply an impertinence. The only negotiators that the allies can admit into their councils, are negotiators prepared, if needs be, to support their opinions by the whole weight of their army and the whole amount of their resources.—If the United States, like Austria or Sardinia were—in the name of right and justice, and for the interest of civilization and humanity, imperilled by Russian violence and aggression—to offer to accede to the Treaty of the 2nd December, 1854, and to accomplish all its duties and stipulations, we should hail such an act as the grandest moral triumph of our time. The Americans would be welcomed to the World's Congress at Vienna, with the acclamations of every friend of human liberty and progress. But on no other terms can America be admitted into the Councils of the Allied Powers. They want and will accept no such intermediation. For the United States they will continue to feel the utmost deference and respect, but they will manage their own business and defend their own honour. The one might be injured, and the other would be most certainly imperilled, by any new negotiator, however well disposed, who did not enter into dispute with arms in his hands. We do not anticipate such an offer from the United States of America. Short of that, the allies have nothing to ask but the good wishes and favorable opinion of their best and most enlightened citizens. These, we believe, are already on the side of Great Britain and France, whatever may be said to the contrary by the filibusteers, or by Irish emigrants, who consider Smith O'Brien a wise man, and John Mitchel a real friend to Ireland.—*Illustrated London News, Jan. 20.*

Supreme Court.—It will be remembered that some time last August we gave an account of the robbery of the Marine Hospital in this city, by which a foreigner, Floson by name, was robbed of $50,000. He brought a suit against Geo. Wilson, keeper of the Hospital, for the recovery of the money, and on Tuesday the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff for the sum claimed, in consequence of the negligence of Wilson in the care of the money. The case was quite important, inasmuch as it shows a landlord to be liable for the safety of money placed in his hands *for safe keeping.*—*State of Maine.*

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The Newry Telegraph states:—"The head of a family, himself recently a landed proprietor and member of a learned profession, belonging to this neighbourhood, was with his family (including a son seventeen years of age) obliged to seek support in the Newry Union Workhouse, on Tuesday last."

The Cholera.—The Kilkenny Journal writes:—"Rarely has there been a more extensive breadth of wheat sown in this county than at the present season. The reasonable prospect of a lengthened continuation of the war has induced the farmers to employ every effort to produce an extensive cereal crop next year."

The cavalry regiments in Ireland have received orders to raise each 120 men, instead of 60 already authorised, for each of the cavalry corps in the East, and have been directed to use every means in their power to have men drilled within the prescribed period allowed for cavalry instruction, viz., four months, in order that strong reinforcements of draughts and remounts may be ready for active service in the spring. The commanding officers have been instructed to pay every attention to the riding drill, in order that the men may have a good seat on horseback.

The Militia—South Mayo Rifles.—The head quarters of this regiment, now forming, has been removed from Westport to occupy the beautiful barracks in Castlebar. By virtue of his office as Lieutenant of Mayo, General the Earl of Lucan, is Colonel of the South Mayo Militia, vice the Most Noble the Marquis of Sligo, formerly Governor of Jamaica, deceased. Castlebar being the property of the Earl of Lucan—and where he spends, with his Noble Countess (sister to Lord Cardigan) and family, for many years past, six out of the twelve months—he very naturally changed the station of the South Mayo Rifles to his own town.

James Browne, Esq., of Claremont, formerly M. P. for the County of Mayo eldest son of the late Right Hon. Denis Browne, and cousin of the late Marquis of Sligo, died at Boulogne on the 23d December last, in the 66th year of his age. Of him it was said, in 1820, "he was the handsomest man in the British House of Commons."

A Pleasing Incident.—On Tuesday morning the Hon. Mr. Street alluded in appropriate terms to the presence in the House of the Hon. Mr. Weldon, formerly Speaker of the Assembly, accompanying his observations with a motion to the effect that there should be a seat prepared on the floor of the House in honor of their visitor. Mr. S.'s views were immediately responded to by the whole of the members; and on taking the place prepared for him beside the Speaker's chair, Mr. Weldon received the warmest welcome of his old friends and associates. A welcome which we are sure was as well deserved as it was heartily given.—*Fredericton Reporter.*

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

(*Telegraph to the News Room.*)

Saturday, February 3.

A number of petitions were received this morning and referred to the appropriate committee.

Albert Scrutiny.

Mr. Harding rose and said that he held in his hand the petition of J. Lewis, Esq., against the return of Abner A. McClelan, Esq., as a member of that House for the County of Albert. Hon. members were already aware of the nature of the application made by Mr. Lewis, but as there were grave charges preferred against the Sheriff for an undue return of the sitting member, he would, before moving for a day for the House to take the matter therein set forth into consideration, read the document itself.

The hon. member read the petition, when Hon. Mr. Rircuin said that in this case he was of opinion that the order of the day should be set down for as late a period as the rules of the House and the law which governed the case would permit. He was not going to offer an opinion on the subject either the one way or the other, but one thing was quite clear that they ought not to allow charges of this kind against a high public officer to go on the files of the House, without affording that officer an opportunity of defending himself. He thought the Sheriff of Albert should be furnished with a copy of the allegations preferred against him with the least possible delay.

Mr. Parkinson said that he did not rise to offer an opinion on the merits of the petition, although he had an opinion on the subject, and if hon. members would consult Rice on elections or Rogers on election, it might assist them in coming to a correct understanding of the law on the subject. They had a case of a somewhat similar nature tried in the House some here about 1830 or 1831, when the present Judge Street demanded a scrutiny of the votes given for Colonel Allen.—He was Colonel Allen's nominee on that occasion, and had to look pretty closely into the subject. In this case, however, there were very grave charges preferred against the returning officer, and he was clearly of an opinion that a full opportunity ought to be allowed that officer to clear himself. In order to effect this he thought the order of the day should be extended to the latest period practicable. Perhaps his hon. colleague intended to abandon the charges against the Sheriff, if so, the length of notice to be given to the parties would not be of such vital importance, as he presumed both parties were otherwise prepared to go on with the scrutiny. He would ask his hon. colleague what day he proposed to name.

Mr. Harding said that he proposed to move Thursday, the 15th of February.

Mr. McClelan said that he was anxious that as much time should be afforded before taking the matter up as was consistent with the law and the rules of the House. He was anxious for this on his own account in order to afford time for preparation, but he was still more anxious on account of the Sheriff, who, he had no doubt whatever, would be able to rebute completely the charges preferred against him.

Mr. Harding said that although the application for an order was made to-day, yet they could not lose sight of the fact that this matter was within the knowledge of the House, and of all the parties concerned in October last when the petition was first presented. He would, therefore, move that the consideration of the matter contained in the petition stand as the order of the day for Thursday, the 15th of February, instant.

His Honor the Speaker directed the order to be entered for the 15th of February.

Hon. A. J. Smith applied for permission to act as counsel on behalf of Mr. Lewis, which application was complied with.

On motion of Mr. Steadman, a committee was appointed to whom should be referred all matters relating to Temperance.

Mr. Steadman, Hon. Mr. Tilley, Mr. Kerr, Mr. Hatheway, Mr. M'Adam, Mr. Hayward, and Mr. Gilbert compose the committee.

Fredericton, Feb. 10th.

This morning was occupied with the presentation of numerous Petitions and some Bills. Then followed a discussion brought up by Mr. Street, on the disappearance of the Revised Statute Books from the Clerk's Room. Mr. Ritchie stated that was the second batch which had disappeared, but as nobody had done it, nobody was responsible.—Hon. Secretary stated that he yet had a few copies in safe keeping for the future; but several feared, if pilfering was not restrained, the edition would run out. He suggested that half a dozen be placed on the table for general use. Ordered that every member have a copy. Mr. M'Phelim declared he would not take one, as it might be stolen from him. Both Houses proceeded to Government House and presented the Patriotic Fund Address to His Excellency. Adjourned at three o'clock.

Monday Evening, February 12th.

To-day Mr. Street moved for leave to act as Counsel for Mr. Styles, in Albert, and Mr. Tibbitts, in Victoria, in the pending scrutinies. Hon. Mr. Smith moved the discharge of the Committee in the case of Mr. Godard and the Hon. Mr. Ritchie. Granted.

On Mr. Taylor's motion, the 23rd March was fixed for the Carleton scrutiny, between Messrs. Harding and English. Mr. Read's application on Mr. End's return was discharged. On motion of Mr. Boyd, Tuesday, the 20th, was fixed for Mr. Styles' application on Albert election, Mr. Ritchie stating that Lewis has withdrawn.

Committee appointed on Bill for incorporating the Eastern and Western Baptist Association.

The House then went in Supply for ordinary services. A spirited discussion took place on the Government introducing Money Bills, the Attorney General declaring their readiness to do so as soon as the House gave up the initiation. The popular feeling is in favour of initiation.

After some routine business the House adjourned at three o'clock.

Fredericton, Feb. 13.

No Debate to day. Both houses occupied in the reception of Bills and Petitions, to morrow being the last day for local applications.

Mr. End presented petition of himself and Mr. M'Naughton, complaining of the conduct of John Doran at the late Gloucester Election.

Fredericton, Feb. 14.

Heats of Petitions to-day; among them one from over three hundred Frenchmen, of the Madawaska, praying that Tibbitts may retain his seat.

Motion made through Partelow for a scrutiny of Rice's votes, on the behalf of Tibbitts.

In the Legislative Council there were some strong remarks by Hazen, Hatch, Gordon, and others, respecting pamphlet reports of short Sessions. Steves denied its paternity on the part of the Government; supposed that the Queen's Printer had orders from somebody. Truthfulness of report generally disclaimed by members.

Swarms of Bills and petitions. House in mourning for Mr. Gilbert.

Fredericton, Feb. 15.

A very lively debate on motion of Mr. End to erase all School Petitions (referred to supply) from the Journals, and to give them over to the School Committee; the whole denominational system of grants receiving a hard handling. Motion lost on division.

Letter from Sheriff of Albert read by the Clerk, and reflects in strong language on the character of his opponents—quite a tartar.

Adjourned after the reception of several Bills and Petitions with a long journal.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Debate in the House of Assembly on Mr. Fisher's Amendment to the fifth Paragraph of the Address in answer to His Excellency's Speech at the opening of the Legislature.

Review of the Chief Superintendent's Annual Report for 1853, on the Parish Schools of New-Brunswick. By J. Gregory, late Secretary of the Provincial Board of Education, under the repealed Act 10 Victoria Chapter 56.

Education.—Petition of J. Gregory of Fredericton, in the County of York, for an Act to remove doubts respecting the Jurisdiction of the Visitor of King's College.

Life of Wellington.—The present number of this popular publication (received through Mr. R. Hunter, Market Square), contains two beautiful illustrations—one, His Royal Highness Prince Albert—the other, The New Houses of Parliament.

Godey's Lady's Book.—We have received the February Number from the Publisher. It certainly exceeds all the former efforts of this unrivalled publication. The Drawing-room is not complete without Godey's Book.

The Nautical Magazine.—The February Number of this useful publication, printed in New York by Griffiths and Bates, has come to hand. Ship-builders would do well to possess themselves of this Magazine.

Patriotic Fund.—The Grand Patriotic Temperance Tea Soiree in St. John, came off on Tuesday evening last. The tables were crowded, and the best of it was that £230 were realised towards assisting the Widows and Orphans of the devoted souls who are daily perishing in defence of the Flag "that for a thousand years has braved the battle and the breeze."

Lancaster Division Sons of Temperance has subscribed £10.

Kingston Division Sons of Temperance, located at Richibucto, has contributed £30 to the fund.

Masonic.—St. John Lodge of Freemasons has subscribed £70 sterling towards the fund. This is truly noble. The *working* members of that Body have contributed this large sum without drawing on the Lodge Funds. Brother John Hawes heads the list with £20.

We learn the Legislature of this Province has granted the sum of £5,000 to the Patriotic Fund.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION,

And the best medicine known to man for Asthma of every stage, Liver Complaints, Bronchitis, Influenza, Coughs, Colds, Bleeding of the Lungs, Shortness of Breath, pains and weakness in the side, breast, &c., and all other diseases of the

PULMONARY ORGANS.

From the Boston Post.

Dr. S. W. Fowle, 138 Washington street, had an article entitled as above, which we believe is the best preparation hitherto discovered for the cure of colds and other consumptive complaints. Having tested this medicine, we can speak with confidence as to its salutary effects in removing colds and other complaints incident to this season of the year.

For sale wholesale and retail by the General Agent, SETH W. FOWLE, 138 Washington street, Boston, Mass., and by his sub-agents throughout the country.

None genuine, unless signed I. BUTTS, on the wrapper. S. L. TILLEY,

GREAT PROTECTION DEMONSTRATION.

Last night an Adjourned Meeting of those interested in the prosperity of the trade and commerce of the City of St. John, and the Agriculturists of the Province, was held here, preparatory to the Great Public Demonstration about to come off in this City. Indefatigable exertions are being used by the friends of the NOW suffering artizans, mechanics, and farmers, to leave no means untried to bring back, at least, a portion of that business of which they have been despoiled; and with it the thousands of men who were obliged to follow in its wake, in quest of employment in the United States.

Our Legislators must be told that the People, and particularly the mechanics and artisans, are the real props of this young, and until lately, thriving community—and that they will not tamely submit to the great suicidal wrong inflicted upon them, to gratify the ambitious propensities of our Smoking neighbours. Thousands of signatures to Petitions to the House of Assembly, have already been obtained; and if the prayers of our suffering fellowmen be not favourably received, and their wrongs rectified, our Legislators may rely on it a Day of Reckoning will Come! at which they will cut a sorry figure, and from the hustings beat an ignoble retreat, amidst the hoots and scoffs of an injured, insulted, and misgoverned population.

The St. Paul Daily Times exultingly tells its readers, that its first bridge across the Mississippi will be the wire Suspension Bridge at St. Anthony. Eight cables, containing about 1,000 strands of wire, have been thrown over the stream, and in a short time crossing will be possible. This structure will be put up at a cost of $60,000, and may well be regarded as a great achievement for a territory not ten years old.

The Liverpool *Journal* thinks the war in the East might have been avoided, if the English statesmen and diplomatists instead of sending polite messages when the aggression was first mooted by the Czar, had put fur keylom on one side, and, after Cromwell's fashion, had said, "Do so and so, and I'll make war on you."

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 suffered with palpitation of the heart to so great an extent, that I was frequently obliged to abstain from any kind of exercise, mental of bodily, for weeks together. A short time since I was seized with violent sickness and spitting of blood; I, of course, went to my old friend, but finding him out I went into a Store in this City, and seeing several boxes of your Pills, I purchased one, took a few doses, and the result was very favourable by persevering with them, I am entirely cured, and have to thank you for now enjoying good health.

J. Baker, Launceston, V. D. L.

LATEST NEWS!

ONE HUNDRED VOLUNTEERS WANTED!!!

To join the Expedition to open up Byram Settlement, on Grand River, County of Victoria.—Any persons who intends to follow the tilling of the soil for a living let them join us, where they will find, without exceptions, the greatest privilege in the Province, and a market at the door for all the produce of the soil, in cash, and the highest prices. The Hon. R. D. Wilmott was kind enough to order a Settlement laid out, which was done by the skilful hand of Mr. Gardes, Deputy C. L. S., which reflects credit on both. All the Lots laid out fronts on the River of 66 Rods wide each for 100 Acres, and those Lots all border with low interval land on the front, and run into beautiful mixed land back, free from stone. This splendid River, taking its head from the Restigouch Waters, and navigable for low boats thirty miles up, running through (which is well known) one of the finest tracts of Farming Country in the Province. This Settlement is beyond Slattery. So poverty is no excuse to make a comfortable and independent home in Byram Settlement. If industrious, come and join us; in it you will find a friend to help you, if required.

Grand River, Byram Settlement,
County of Victoria, Jan. 1855.

Country Market.—Beef, on foot, per cwt. 32s. @ 35s.; Beef, by the quarter, per lb. 4d. @ 5d.; Mutton, per lb. 5d @ 6d.; Lamb 5d. @ 6d.; Pork, per lb. 4d. @ 4½d.; Cheese 8s. @ 3s. 6d.; Turkeys, per lb. 8d. @ 9d.; Chickens, per pair 2s. 6d. @ 3s. 6d.; Butter, per firkin 1s. 1½d. @ 1s. 2d.; Butter, per lb. Roll 1s. 4d.; Eggs, per dozen 16d.; Buckwheat Meal, grey per cwt. 20s.; Buckwheat Meal, yellow per cwt. 17s. 6d.; Potatoes, per bushel, 5s. @ 6s.; Turnips, 2s. 6d.; Hay, per ton £4 @ £4 10s.

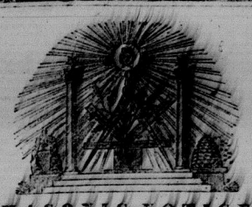
Died.

At Carleton, of Friday, the 9th instant, Sarah, wife of A. C. Lamereaux, aged 66 years. She was an affectionate wife, and tender mother; and leaves a large circle of friends to mourn their loss.

On the 10th instant, in the Parish of Upham, James Dalzell, aged 86 years. A native of the County Down, Ireland. His end was peace.

On Monday 12th inst., Louisa Adeline, infant, daughter of Colin E. and Elizabeth K. Cross, aged 3 months; and on Tuesday, 13th, inst., Colin E. Cross, aged 37 years.

On Wednesday morning, 14th in



MASONIC NOTICE.

THE BRETHREN of Albion Lodge of Freemasons, No. 570 on the Registry of the Grand Lodge of England, are requested to meet at their Lodge Room at 1 o'clock P.M. on SUNDAY next, for the purpose of attending the Funeral of their late Brother, Michael Fisher.

By Order of the W. M.

(Courier.)

MASONIC NOTICE.—The different Lodges of Free and accepted Masons are respectfully requested to meet at Brother Marshall's Building, on Sunday next, at half past 3 o'clock, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late Brother Michael Fisher. Per land Union Lodge, No. 730.

February 16. WM. SMALL, Secretary

A BILL,

Relating to the Debt and Property of the Corporation of the City of St. John:

THAT the power of the Trustees of the Corporation Property created and made by Deed of Trust of September, 1832, having ceased all power, and control with which they were invested over the Corporation property by said Trust Deed, shall be extinguished and not be again renewed.

That the Corporation shall have power from time to time, as may by them be deemed advantageous for the general interest, to sell and dispose of in fee, any Lands belong to the said Corporation, and any property leased in perpetuity or for a limited period, the Leases not to be disposed of for a less amount than the interest of which at four per cent. would be equal to the rents, that is not less than £100 for every £4 rental.

That all monies received by the Corporation for the sale of property shall be appropriated by them to the payment of the debt of the said Corporation, now secured by deed of Trust on the property and income of such Corporation, by a *pro rata* payment to each bond holder, claimant or creditor, under said Trust, or by advertising for a competition of the said bond holders, claimants or creditors, and paying the money so collected either *pro rata* or to the highest bidder, and for no other purpose.

That the Corporation Revenues shall remain pledged and the power to assess for any deficiency of five per cent. interest on the debt, shall be, and remain in force so long as any part of the debt secured on the said Revenues and assessment shall remain unpaid.

That nothing in the foregoing shall be construed to extend to or affect any property on the western side of the Harbour, secured to the Inhabitants of the said western side on consideration of their having assumed £20,000 of the City debt.

Chamberlain's Office,

CITY OF SAINT JOHN, February 3, 1855.

SEALED Tenders will be received at this Office until the 1st day of March next, at noon, from parties disposed to loan Money on Debentures to be issued by the Corporation of this City, under the authority of the Act 18th Vic., cap. 4, entitled —"An Act to authorise that part of the City of Saint John called Carleton, to obtain Water from Spruce Lake and other Lakes, and the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the said City to issue Scrip to defray the expenses of so doing." The sum now required is £5000. The tenders to express the amount which the party tendering may be disposed to loan—the number and value of the Debentures they would like to have; none to be of less value than £25—the rate of interest they require, not exceeding the legal rate, payable semi-annually—and which of the following days they would prefer having the Debentures made payable, viz., 1st May or November, 1863, '67, '70, '73, '75, '77, '79, '81, '82, '84, '85, '86, '87, '88, or 1893.

The means provided by the above recited Act, for the payment of both Interest and Principal, are, 1st—the receipts accruing from the use of the Waters and Sewers, estimated at over £1500, viz., 800 families at an average rate of £1 a year; steam machinery to the extent of 350 horse power; shipping to a large amount, &c., &c.; 2d—£500 a year from the Carleton Common Lands Revenue, and 3d—should a deficiency at any time occur, an assessment upon the owners of property, real and personal, either or both, as well resident as non-resident.

By order of the Common Council,

THOS. MERRITT, Chamberlain.

CANVASS, &c.

ON HAND and for Sale at low rates:—100 Bolts Leith CANASS, No. 1 to 6;
5 Tons London and Domestic OAKUM;
4 Tons Hemp and New Zealand CORDAGE, from 6 thd. to 5 in. Apply to

JOHN WALKER,
Feb. 16. Peters' Wharf.

ROBERT NISBET,

Cabinet Maker, Upholsterer, and Undertaker,

Prince William Street.

HAS always on hand FURNITURE of every description, and of the best quality,

Rosewood, Mahogany, Walnut, and Covered COFFINS, of every size and price, furnished at short notice. Also—*Palls and Hearse.*

☞ UPHOLSTERING carried on in all its branches. St. John, Feb. 16, 1855.

Store to Let.

THE STORE at head of Ferry Landing Water Street, now occupied by Mr. J. R. Cutler. Possession given 1st May next. Apply to

JOHN WALKER,
Feb. 16. Water-street.

Ground Pepper, Coffee & Spices

Now landing, for Sale—

20 BOXES Ground COFFEE;
20 do do PEPPER;
12 do do do., 1-4 lb. papers.
15 do do ALLSPICE;
20 do Ground CINNAMMON;
1 Barrel do ditto.

JOHN KINNEAR,
January 5. Prince William Street.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

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

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

CHAS. P. WETMORE, *Clerk.*

WINDOW GLASS.

BRITISH AND GERMAN.

1500 BOXES, consisting of every size that may be required, from 6 by 8 to 18 by 24, and up to 10 x 30, German.

ALSO—

250 Boxes 14 x 20 White GLASS, superior article, assorted sizes, German;
25 Boxes British Plate GLASS, ¼ to ⅜ inch thick, large sizes;
10 Boxes rough thick GLASS; and coloured Glass any Size;
50 Panes double thick, Green. For sale by

JOHN KINNEAR,
January 23, 1855. Prince Wm. street.

TO LET.

AND POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIATELY, THE SHOP and Premises situated in the Alley between Water and Ward Streets, recently occupied by the late WILLIAM BARROW, as a Cooperage. For particulars apply to the subscriber,

A. G. LORDLY,
Feb 2. Water-street.

Greater Bargains than Ever.

TREMENDOUS REDUCTION!

CLEARING OUT ENTIRE STOCK, TO MAKE ROOM FOR

Early Spring Importations!!

AT THE

VICTORIA HOUSE,

PRINCE WILLIAM STREET, AND

BRITISH HOUSE,

KING STREET.

The Subscribers have THIS DAY, *still further marked down* ALL THEIR STOCK determined to CLEAR OFF *every article, before arrival of* SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

☞ TERMS—CASH ONLY.

N. B.—All Goods marked in Plain Figures.

Feb. 24. J. DOHERTY & CO.

Great Clearance Sale for 30 Days only, at

GRANITE HALL,

No. 1, Dock Street.

CLOTHING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT COST PRICES.

THE WHOLE STOCK MUST BE SOLD AT ONCE WITHOUT RESERVE.

GREAT BARGAINS must and will be given, Take advantage of the opportunity and purchase immediately.

☞ Great saving made to the purchaser.

January 13. THOMAS R. JONES.

Handsome Paper Hangings.

TEN THOUSAND PIECES, containing 300 different Patterns, from five pence up to four shillings a Piece; also 250 Pieces handsome Gilt PAPER; *also*, Green WINDOW BLINDS and Paper BLINDS; also, 100 Reams Writing PAPER.

WITH—

750 Yards Floor OIL CLOTH, from half yard to two yards wide—now for sale by

JOHN KINNEAR,
January 26th, 1855. Prince Wm. street.

Mutual Insurance Company.

NOTICE.—A Dividend of Thirty-Five per cent., or Seven Shillings in the Pound, is payable to the members of the above Company, on the amount paid by them respectively in the year 1853, on application at the Office of the Company. By order of the President and Directors.

I. WOODWARD,
Jan. 23.—2w. *Secretary.*

MONEY WANTED.

ONE HUNDRED POUNDS is required to hire for two or more years, for which ample security will be given on one or two freehold Lots, with Buildings on each, value four times the amount. Apply to

January 25. G. M. BURNS.

SOUTH BAY BOOM COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of Five per cent. on the paid up Capital Stock of this Company, for the Half Year ending first December, has been declared payable to the Stock-holders, at their Office, at Indian Town, on or after the sixth day of February next.

THOS. ALEX. McMACKIN,
Secretary.

NOTICE is hereby given that a further assessment of Twenty Shillings per Share on the Capital Stock of the SOUTH BAY BOOM COMPANY is required to be paid in at the Office of the Company, at Indian Town, within Thirty Days.

By Order.

THOS. ALEX. McMACKIN,
January 20th, 1855. *Secretary.*

Notice to the Public generally.

GAS PIPES AND FITTINGS,

AT GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES,

AT THE STORE OF

JAMES DYALL, Water-Street.

LIST OF PRICES OF PIPES:—1 inch Block Tube, 24c. per foot; ¾ in. 1s. 9d. do ⅝ in. 1s. 4½d.; ⅝ in. 1s. 1½d.; ½ in. 10½d.; ⅜ in. 7½d.; ¼ in. 5d.

1 inch Stop Cocks, 18s.; ¾ in., 9s.; ½ in., 7s. 6d.; ⅜ in. 5s.; ¼ in., 3s. 6d.

1 inch Couplings, 3s. 6d.; ¾ in., 2s. 6d.; ½ in., 1s. 9d.; ⅜ in., 1s. 6d.; ¼ in., 1s. 3d.; ⅛ in., 1s.

¾ inch Drop Screws, 9d. each.

☞ Work, 1s. per hour.

P. S.—Parties wanting new Houses fitted up, would do well to call at the Subscriber's Shop, next to the Coal Shed, Water Street.

Feb. 9. JAMES DYALL.

NEW BOOKS.

GILFILLAN'S Third Gallery of Literary Portraits;
Avillion by the Author of the Ogilvies;
Tom Crosbie and his friends by Saml. Lover;
Father Clarke or the Pioneer Preacher;
Mysteries of the Court of Queen Anne, by Wm. H. Ainsworth;
Miriam Alroy, by B. D'Israeli;
Pioneer's daughter by Emerson Bennett;
Father Clements, by Grace Kennedy;
Con Cregan, by Charles Lever—new edition;
The Two Dramas by Alex. Dumas do;
The Pictorial Newgate Calendar;
Lives of the Desperadoes of the New World, by Chas. Summerfield of Texas;
No. 2, Harpers' Story Books (Willie);
Miss Leslie's Domestic Receipt Book;
Ollendorff's French Grammar, price 4s. 6d.
French, Latin, German, Italian, and Spanish, without a master;
Wilson's Tales of the Borders, 5 vols. complete;
Waverly Novels—best Edition—12 vols. Calf Antique;
Fraser and Bentley's Magazines for January;
Also—Godey's Peterson's Arthur's Ballous National, and N. York Journal, for February;
great variety of VALENTINES and late Papers

February 9. B. O'BRIEN.

MOLASSES, APPLES, &c.

10 PUNS. Muscovado MOLASSES;
150 Bbls. APPLES;
75 boxes RAISINS, (New Fruit);
25 chests TEA; 10 kegs TOBACCO;
1000 lbs. superior CHEESE; 10 tubs extra Cumberland BUTTER; 300 boxes Smoked Herrings;
5 Ton Cotton Bondage; 2000 yards Homespun Flannel and CLOTH; 60 doz. SOCKS and MITTS.

G. M. BURNS,
Jan. 23. South Market Wharf.

A GREAT BARGAIN!

TO BE SOLD, OR LET FOR A TERM OF YEARS.

IN consequence of the TYRANNICAL NUISANCE LAW, which punishes the Landlord for the crimes of the Tenant, the Subscriber has been compelled to offer his Property for SALE.—The HOUSE is situated in Church-Street, next door to the "*Exchange*," a first rate stand for either a HOTEL or BOARDING HOUSE. It consists of four stories, and contains upwards of 20 Rooms. Water on the premises, and Gas in the House.

Sewers and Drains, on a most extensive scale, have recently been laid down on the premises, which, in the hands of cleanly people, can be kept as dececnt as any part of the City.

The Ground Rent is the lowest of any in the street, being only £12 per annum, with the usual covenant for Renewal, while the same size Lots, in the same street, are Rented for £40 per annum.

If Rented to a respectable person, it will be cleaned and put in order; or if Sold, and One Quarter of the Purchase Money be paid down, almost any time will be given for the remaining payments.

Apply next door, West of the Market House, Portland, to the Proprietor.

January 19. JOHN HOOPER.

PROVINCIAL MANUFACTURE.

RECEIVED ex *America*—French Sables, Fitch, R. Astracan, and other Dressed Fur Skins—which will be made up to order in Boas, Caps, &c., in the latest modes. LOCKHART & CO.

Jan. 12.

TO BE LET.

TO be Let at Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 26th Feb., inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, for One Year, (if not previously rented by private contract) The SHOP and Premises at Reed's Point, at present occupied by J. E. Parsons.

February 16. EDWIN HOOPER.

TO LET,

TWO OFFICES in the Subscriber's Brick Building, Prince William-street,—Possession given 1st May.

Feb. 6.—3i. L. H. DEVEBER & SON.

TO LET.

THE Building on the corner of Nelson and Smith streets, opposite Dixon's Lumber Yard, occupied by W. WESTLOTORN, Enquire on the Premises. February 9.

DR. EDWIN BAYARD.

HAS removed to Saint John from Saint Andrews, and will practise in connection with Drs. R. & W. Bayard.

Residence at the house of Dr. R. Bayard, Germain-street. Feb. 6, 1855.

CUNARD, MUNN & CO.

3, YORK BUILDINGS, DALE-STREET, LIVERPOOL (ENGLAND),

BROKERS for the Sale of Ships by Public and Private Sale, Ship Valuers, &c.

Feb. 6. [Chron. News——2i.]

WOODSTOCK PIPES.

The Subscriber has received ex the "Middleton," from Liverpool:

100 BOXES Real WOODSTOCK PIPES, superior to any ever imported into this market. For Sale by

ROBERT ARMSTRONG,
January 5. 7, Dock Street.

India Rubber Boots & Shoes.

Received on Consignment from the Manufacturers:

110 CASES Ladies', Gents' and Children's Rubber Over SHOES.

The above are warranted to be of the best quality, and will be sold lower than any ever offered to the public.

Ladies Metallic RUBBERS, price 4s.;
Gents do. ditto, " 4s 6d.

A credit of three Months will be given on all purchasers over £15. B. O'BRIEN.

"Waverley House," King Street.

P. S.—Also a large assortment of leather Goods. January 5.

JOHN KINNEAR,

Prince Wm. street,

Offers for sale the following Goods on hand, in quantities or by retail:

BOXES ARROW ROOT; boxes ground and whole ALLSPICE; Arum, in lumps; Tartaric Acid; American AXES and Handles; barrels Brimstone; Beeswax; Borax; Button Blue; Paste Blacking; Baskets; Wash Boards; BELLOWS, and Brushes;

BLANK BOOKS;

Glass Bottles; Wood and Paper BLINDS;
700 Wood and Cane seat assorted CHAIRS;
750 gross Vial, Common, and Taper CORKS;
Boxes of ground COFFEE; barrels of Copperas;
500 lbs. English Cream of Tartar;

CHOCOLATE;

Bed Cords; Bird Cages; Cassia and CLOVES; ground and whole;
Chalk in bulk; Camphor; Glass Decanters;
15 Cwt. Hen and Geese FEATHERS, (of extracted)—assorted prices; Envelopes;
Fire Proof PAINT; tags English GLUE;
Barrels and Kegs Root and Ground GINGER;
Window Glass, of various kinds and qualities—almost every size required. Also,
Figured and Coloured GLASS;
Champagne, Show and Jelly Glasses;
Assorted sizes bottles of INK; Bils. Lamp Black;
About 100 Dozen LOOKING GLASSES and Looking Glass Plates;
Black Lead for cleaning Stoves; Fluid and Calcined Magnesia, in glass bottles;
Kegs and Tins of Ground MUSTARD;
GLASS MILK PANS; Door Mats;
Horse, Ox, Boat Sheathing; Wrought and Cut NAILS; 1 barrel Nutmegs;
Barrels Linseed, Lard, Castor, Sea Elephant and Machinery OILS; Sweet Oil, in tin and bottles;
Red and Yellow OCHRE;
1000 Yards FLOOR OIL CLOTH, 1-2 yard in two yards wide; boxes ground Pepper and Pimento;
Barrels SPLIT PEAS;
WHITE, RED, AND GREEN PAINT, in tins and kegs; PUTTY, in bladders;
WRITING PAPERS;
250 different patterns PAPER HANGINGS;
Cross Raisins; Cooking do; Bags SENNA;
Washing, Carbonate, and Baking SODA;
Patent and Blue Starch; Sulphur and Saltpetre;
Casks Epsom SALTS; kegs Saleratus;
Sago and Snuff; Brown SUGAR; Caraway Seed
SOAP; Bags Shot; bales TWINE;

Chests TEA!

Barrels Turpentine, (spirits); Copal and Bright Varnish; 4 cwt. Blue Vitriol;
15 tons WHITING, in barrels and casks;
Wine Glasses in Crates, and barrels ground Red Wood. Feb. 9.

GRANITE HALL NO. 1 Dock Street.

JUST RECEIVED:

WEST OF ENGLAND BROAD CLOTHS;
Do. do. CASSIMERES;
Double and Single Mill'd Fancy DOESKINS;
Twists and Scotch TWEEDS;
Black and Fancy Silk and Satin VESTINGS;
Superior coloured VELVETS;
Do. Black Silk do.;
Do. Silk Plush VESTING, variety of shades;
Black, Drab, Blue, Brown BEAVERS;
Double Mill'd Black CLOTH, for Over Coats, a superior article;
Mohairs, Whitneys Pilots, &c., in great variety.

OBSERVE!

Gentlemen wishing a Garment made in a neat and substantial manner, at a low price, will get just the article they want by calling at this establishment.

November 3. THOMAS R. JONES.

PATRIOTIC FUND.

PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENT.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been appointed under Her Majesty's Commission, a Commissioner in aid of the Royal Commission of the Patriotic Fund.

His Excellency has made the necessary arrangements for forwarding to the Commissioners in England any sum which may be transmitted to him for that purpose; and desires that all communications on this subject may be addressed to the Provincial Secretary, who has received directions to keep a Register of the amounts of the several contributions and of the names of the donors, which will be published in the Royal Gazette.

By His Excellency's Command,

S. L. TILLEY.

Secretary's Office, Jan. 12, 1855.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE REVISED STATUTES of the Province are to be offered for Sale.

Booksellers and others can learn the terms, and will be supplied with Copies, on application to Mr. HENRY S. BEEK, Bookseller and Stationer, Fredericton.

By Command,

S. L. TILLEY.

Secretary's Office, 2nd January, 1855.—4i.

OYSTERS.

JUST Received a prime lot of BLUE POINT OYSTERS, fresh from the Beds, which will be sold by the measure, or served up otherwise.—Also—12 Cases of PICKLED OYSTERS, put up expressly for family use.

☞ MEALS served up at all hours, day and evening. JAMES KENNY.

January 19. Water-street.

Children's Socks and Stockings.

45 DOZEN Pairs Children's White Cotton SOCKS and STOCKINGS, very superior quality, for sale cheap by

A. A. COUGHLAN,

Small Profits & quick Returns!

THE GREAT SALE STILL GOING ON AT THE

VICTORIA HOUSE,

AND THE

BRITISH HOUSE,

St. John, N. B.

☞ As all Goods must be cleared out in a very short time, we solicit an early call to see the Bargains.

JAMES DOUGHERTY & CO.

N. B.—All Goods marked in plain figures.

December 15.

Trial Bottles, 25 Cents Only!

VERY LARGE "BOTTLES" 75 CENTS.

—We assert with Confidence that—

J. RUSSELL SPALDING'S

ROSE MARY

AND CASTOR OIL

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

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

The Sale of the Article has been Immense!

And its Success Astonishing—Use it if you wish.

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

J. RUSSELL SPALDING,
Chemist and Apothecary.

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

All Genuine will have his Signature.

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

Caution.

Be sure you get the Genuine with the Signature of—J. RUSSELL SPALDING.

Sold in St. John by appointment by S. L. TILLEY, and THOS. WALKER & SON, who will supply Dealers on favourable Terms.

Nov. 25, 1854. 1y.

Under Patronage of Royalty and the Authority of the Faculty.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

UPWARDS of Forty Years' experience has fully confirmed the superior reputation of these Lozenges, in the cure of ASTHMA, WINTER COUGH, HOARSENESS, SHORTNESS of BREATH, and other PULMONARY MALADIES.

They have deservedly obtained the high patronage of their Majesties the KING of PRUSSIA, and the KING of HANOVER; very many also of the NOBILITY and CLERGY, and of the Public generally use them, *under the recommendation of some the most eminent of the Faculty.*

They have immediate influence over the following cases:—*Asthematic and Consumptive Complaints, Coughs, Shortness of Breath, Hoarseness, &c. &c.*

Prepared and Sold in Boxes and Tins of various sizes, by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c., No. 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Sold retail by all Druggists, &c., in the whole world.

N. B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "Keating's Cough Lozenges" are engraven on the Government Stamp of each Box, without which none are genuine.

VALUABLE TESTIMONIAL.

Cure of Asthma of several years standing

Cainscross, near Stroud, Gloucestershire, March 20, 1850.

SIR,—Having been troubled with Asthma for several years, I could find no relief from any medicine whatever, until I was induced about two years ago to try a box of your valuable Lozenges, and found such relief from them that I am determined for the future never to be without a box of them in the house, and will do all in my power to recommend them to my friends.

If you consider the above Testimonial of any advantage, you are quite at liberty to make what use of it you please. I am, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant.

THOS. KEATING, Esq. W. J. TRIGG.

☞ Agents for St. John, Messrs. CHUBB & Co.; Fredericton, Mr. James GALE, Druggist.

St. John, December, 1854. 6in. 1sf.

Buy where you can buy the Cheapest—at

GRANITE HALL,

NO. 1 DOCK STREET.

THE LARGEST STOCK, AND BEST VALUE IN NEW-BRUNSWICK.

GOOD CLOTHS,
GOOD TRIMMINGS,
WELL CUT,
AND WELL MADE.

BARGAINS IN OVER COATS.

BARGAINS IN DRESS COATS.

BARGAINS IN BUSINESS COATS.

BARGAINS IN WATERPROOF COATS.

BARGAINS IN ALL KINDS OF VESTS.

BARGAINS IN EVERY STYLE OF PANTALOONS.

BARGAINS IN FURNISHING GOODS.

HATS, CAPS, TRUNKS, VALISES, Carpet Bags, &c. &c. &c.

Dec. 1. THOS. R. JONES.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against entering and carrying away Lumber, or otherwise trespassing on the Subscriber's Lot, next adjoining Mr. H. Nichols, Lower Loch Lomond Road, as in the event thereof they will be prosecuted as the law directs.

THOMAS YORKE,
Water-street.

St. John, January 12, 1855.

GEORGE F. ROUSE.

Attorney, Barrister, Conveyancer, &c. &c. &c.

☞ Office in Prince Wm. street, over the Boot and Shoe Store of M. Francis. Sept. 29.

36,000 Cures without Medicine Inconvenience, or Expense by

DU BARRY'S delicious REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD, saves 50 times its cost in other means of cure and is the natural remedy which has obtained 50,000 testimonials of cures from the Right Hon. the Lord Stuart de Decies, Archdeacon Stuart of Ross, and other parties, of indigestion (dyspepsia), constipation, and diarrhœa, nervousness, biliousness, liver complaint, flatulency, distension, 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 bladder, gravel stone, strictures, erysipelas, eruptions, of the skin, impurities and poverty of the blood, scrofula, consumption, dropsy, rheumatism, gout, heartburn, nausea and sickness during pregnancy, after eating, or at sea, low spirits, spasms, cramps, epileptic fits, spleen, general debility, asthma, coughs, wakefulness, sleeplessness, involuntary blushing, paralysis, tremors, dislike to society, unfitness for study loss of memory, delusions, vertigo, blood to the head, exhaustion, melancholy, groundless fear, 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, and Co., 77, Regent-street, London.

A few out of 50,000 cures are here given:—

UKASE BY THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

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

The Consul General has been ordered 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 derived 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. 49,832—"Fifty years' indescribable agony from dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulency, spasms, sickness at the stomach, and vomiting have been removed by Du Barry's excellent food—

Maria Jolly,
Madgeburg, 16th Sept. 1853.

My wife, having suffered for years from a pulmonary complaint, became so ill at the beginning of this year, that I looked daily for her dissolution.—The remedies which hitherto had relieved her returned now without effect, and the ulcerations of the lungs and night sweats debilitated her fearfully. It was in this, evidently the last and hopeless stage of pulmonary consumption, when every medicine assumed powerless in even affording temporary relief—that I was induced by a medical brother from Hanover, who makes pulmonary consumption his special study, and treats it with Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica, to try this strengthening and restorative food, and I am happy to be able to express my astonishment at its effects. My poor wife is now in as perfect a state of health as ever she was, attending to her household affairs and quite happy. It is with pleasure and the most sincere gratitude to God for the restoration of my wife, that I fulfil my duty of making the extraordinary efficacy of Du Barry's Revalenta, in so fearful a complaint, known; and to recommend it to all other sufferers.

GRIES, M.D.

CERTIFICATE FROM DR. GATTIKER.

Zurich, 3d September, 1853.

I have tried Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica for a complaint which had hitherto resisted all other remedies—viz.: CANCER OF THE STOMACH; and I am happy to say, with the most successful result. This soothing remedy has the effect, not only of arresting the vomiting, which is so fearfully distressing in cancer of the stomach, but also of restoring perfect digestion and assimilation. The same satisfactory influence of this excellent remedy I have found in all complaints 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.

Plymouth, May 9th, 1851

For the last few years I have been suffering from dyspepsia, headaches, 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 now enjoying better health than I have for many years past.

J. S. NEWTON.

Devon Cottage, Bromley, Middlesex, March 31 1849.

GENTLEMEN,—The lady for whom I ordered our 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 constantly obliged to have recourse to physic or the enema, and sometimes to both. I am happy to inform you that your food produced immediate relief. She has never been sick since, had but little heartburn, and the functions are more regular, &c.

You at liberty to publish this letter, if you think it will tend to the benefit of other sufferer.

THOMAS WOODHOUSE.

Westham Lodge, near Diss, Norfolk.

Cure No. 47,121—"Miss Elizabeth Jacobs, of Nazing Vicarage, Waltham cross, Herts: a cure of extreme nervousness, indigestion, gatherings, low spirits, and nervous fancies."

Cure No. 43,244—"Miss Elizabeth Yeoman, Gateacre, near Liverpool: a cure of ten year's 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.

Atholstreet, Perth. James Porter.

Practical Experience of Dr. Gries in Consumption.

DR. WURZER'S TESTIMONIAL.

Bonn, 19th July, 1853.

This light and present 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 kidneys and bladder, strictures and haemorrhoids. This really invaluable remedy is employed 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. REP. WURZER.

AGENTS.

Montreal—William Lyman & Co. and Savage & Co.
Quebec—Messrs. Musson & Co.
Toronto—Lyman Brothers & Co.
Kingston, Canada West—L. W. Palmer.
St. John's, Newfoundland—T. M'Conan.
Halifax, Nova-Scotia—John Naylor, Esq.
St. John, New-Brunswick—T. WALKER & SON

Prices of Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food.

1 lb 4s.; 2 lb 7s.; 5 lb 16s.; 12 lb 33s.

Super refined Quality—1 lb 6s.; 2 lb 10s.; 5 lb 33s.; 10 lb 60s.

St. John, July 1, 1854.

OIL PAINTINGS.—The Subscriber has on exhibition, a few valuable OIL PAINTINGS. Gentlemen wishing to make an addition to their collections would do well to make an early call. J. SHARP, Jr.

Circulating Library and Book Store.

January 5. Charlotte-street.

NOTICE.

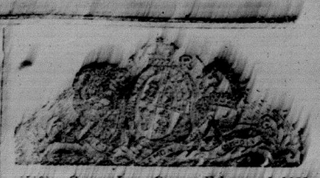
THE Subscriber having taken out a License as an AUCTIONEER for KING'S COUNTY, takes this method to inform the Public that anything intrusted to his care will receive the best attention, with moderate Terms. J. D. MABEE.

Hampton Village, K. C., Sept 29, 1854.

MOLASSES! MOLASSES!—Just Received per "Rio Grande from Cienfuegos

10 Hhds
20 Tierces } Muscovado Molasses very superior
10 Bbls

March 4, 1854. ROBT. ARMSTRONG



(5140) CROWN LAND OFFICE, February 6, 1855.

THE undermentioned Lots of Crown Lands will be offered for sale by Public Auction, on Tuesday the sixth day of March next, at noon, by the respective Deputies, at their Offices, agreeably to the Regulations of 7th May 1842, and no sale on credit will be made to any person who is indebted to the Crown for previous purchases.

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

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

WESTMORLAND.

By Deputy Palmer, at Dorchester.

100 acres, lot 90, block I, Shediac, Jean Boudreau.
100 acres, lot 86, block I, Shediac, R. T. Walker.
100 acres, lot 50, block I, Moncton, Labere Leblong.
100 acres, lot 51, block I, Moncton, Lefaro Leblong.

By Deputy Wilmot, at Salisbury.

72 acres, lot 79, block D, Moncton, P. McSweeney.
98 acres, lot 43, block 9, Moncton, William Horsman.
100 acres, lot 29, block 16, Moncton, John N. Lutes.
200 acres, lot 95, block 10, Moncton, Andrew Somers.
200 acres, north of 134, block 10, Moncton, Matthias Horsman.
96 acres, lot 29, block 12, east of Irishtown Road, John Humphry.
97 acres, lot 3 south, South Township, P. Karvan.
100 acres, lot 37, east, South Township, John Devine.
60 acres, lot 40 west, South Township, William Lowry; 5s. survey.
95 acres, lot 43 north, South Township, John M'Connel.
93 acres, lot 43 south, South Township, Wm. M'Connel.
48 acres, lot E, block 11, Salisbury, John Davidson improved.
100 acres, lot 76, block 17, Salisbury, George Johnson.

ALBERT.

By Deputy Stiles, at Hopewell.

100 acres, lot 8, block 20, Elgin, Enoch Stiles improved.

SAINT JOHN.

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

50 acres, lot A, block 20, Clear Lake, R. Hunter.
100 acres, lot C, block 20, Clear Lake, M. Whelan.

QUEEN'S

By Deputy Colling, at Gagetown.

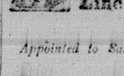
200 acres, lots — Clones, Gagetown, Anthony Woods.
100 acres, lot — Clones, Gagetown, Wm. Woods.
145 acres, west branch of Muquash, John Porter.
150 acres, west branch Muquash, Tim. Porter.
25 acres, Indian Lake, Tim. Porter.
197 acres, Chrystal Brook, Joseph M'Askie.
50 acres, lot 7, Queen's Lake south, Geo. Armstrong; 10s. survey.
50 acres, lot 57, Clones, R. Corbett.
100 acres, lot 6, block A, south of George H. Lyon's Road, Wm. Speight.
50 acres, lot 8 north, block C, south of George H. Lyon's Road, A. F. Speight.

VICTORIA.

By F. E. Beckwith, Grand Falls.

100 acres, lot 82, Ouellettes, Madawaska, M. Leney improved; 10s. survey.
Town lot 68, Edmunston, T. Gagon; upset price £10.
Town lot 78, Edmunston, P. Gagnon; upset price £10.

(4w) JAMES BROWN, *Sur. Gen.*



Saint John & Liverpool Line of Packet Ships.

1855.

Appointed to Sail from Liverpool as under.

Ships.	Capt's.	Tonnage.	To Sail.
Liberia.	Cruikshank,	875	5th Feb'y.
Middleton,	Delaney,	936	5th March.
John Owens,	Doane,	1236	20th do.
John Barbour,	Marshall,	900	5th April.
Eudocia,	Stone,	1015	20th do.
John Bunnerman,	Robertson,	1121	5th May.
David G. Fleming,	Nichols,	1425	20th do.
Joseph Parrett,	Gray,	942	5th June.
Imperial,	Moran,	1279	20th do.

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

They are commanded by men of the greatest perseverance and nautical skill, and no expense or exertion will be spared to make this line efficient in every respect for the safe and speedy conveyance of goods and passengers.

Orders for Shipment of goods by this Line are respectfully solicited.

For Freight or Passage apply in Liverpool to Messrs. FRANIS BARNUND, & Co., Orange Court, Castle street, or in St. John, to

J. & R. REED.

CHOICE FURS.

THIS DAY OPENED, ex Steamer *America*, via Boston from London:—

Ladies' French Sable FURS;
Do. Stone Martin do;
Do. Fitch do.

In Queen's BOAS, MUFFS & CUFFS—the choicest lot of Furs received this season.

LOCKHART & CO.

Jan. 12.—[cou. 4i.]

BRANDY & GIN.

The Subscriber has received ex the Middleton, from Liverpool:—

25 HHDS. fine old BRANDY;
25 bhds. pale GENNVA, superior brands. For Sale by

ROBERT ARMSTRONG,
January 5. 7, Dock Street.

London Printing and Publishing Company.

JUST received the following Works, Complete and Bound:—

Fleetwood's Life of Christ;
Hen

Poetry.

HERE AND THERE.

"Eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither have entered into the heart of man, the things which God hath prepared for them that love Him."—(I Cor. ii. 9.)

When no human eye hath seen,
When no mortal ear hath heard,
When no thought hath ever been
In his noblest flights conferred—
This hath God prepared in store
For his people evermore.

When the shaded pilgrim-land
Fades before my closing eye,
Then revealed on either hand
Heaven's own scenery shall lie;
Then the veil of flesh shall fall,
Now concealing, darkening all

Heavenly landscape calmly bright,
Life's pure river murmuring low,
Forms of loveliness and light
Lost to earth long time ago;—
Yes, my own, lamented long,
Shine amid the angel throng!

Many a joyful sight was given,
Many a lovely vision here,
Hill and vale, and starry even,
Friendship's smile, affliction's tear.—
These were shadows, sent in love,
Of realities above.

When upon my wearied ear
Earth's last echoes faintly die,
Then shall angels harps draw near,
All the chorus of the sky,—
Long hushed voices blend again
Sweetly in that welcome strain.

Here were sweet and varied tones—
Bird, and breeze, and fountain's fall;
Yet creation's travail groans
Ever sadly sighed through all;
There no discord jars the air—
Harmony is perfect there!

When this aching heart shall rest,
All its busy pulses o'er,
From her mortal robes undrest,
Shall my spirit upwards soar—
Then shall pure unmingled joy
All my thoughts and powers employ.

Here devotion's healing balm
Often came to soothe my breast,—
Hours of deep and holy calm,
Earnests of eternal rest;
But the bliss was here unknown
Which shall there be all my own.

Jesus reigns, the Life, the Sun,
Of that wonderous land above,—
All the clouds and storms are gone,
All is light and all is love,
All the shadows melt away
In the blaze of perfect day

—*From the German of Lange.*

TERRIBLE SCENE AT A BALL.—At Madrid, a few nights back, a lady gave a ball, and among the guests were a M. R—— and Mdlle. B. It was observed that the young man constantly kept close to the young lady, and followed her when she went from one part of the room to the other. It was also noticed that she seemed greatly annoyed by his attentions. The mother of the young lady wished to interfere, but the mistress of the house anxious to avoid an unpleasant scene, prevented her. At a late hour a lady of high rank and her daughter were announced and the whole party rose to receive them. M. R——, taking advantage of the slight confusion which was created seized Mdlle. B—— by the hand, and whispered something in her ear. She turned pale, then blushed, and replied in a low voice. Thereupon the young man, without saying a word, pulled a poignard from his pocket and stabbed the young lady in the breast, and then stabbed himself near the heart. Both fell bathed in blood. A surgeon was immediately sent for, and on his arrival he found that the wound of the young lady was not mortal, as the poignard struck the sternum, but the young man was quiet dead, it is said that M. R—— had long sought Mdlle. B—— in marriage, but that she had refused to accept him, and that meeting her at the ball he again pressed her to accept his addresses, but that she again peremptorily refused.—*Liverpool Times.*

GALLANT EXPLOIT OF ADMIRAL BRUAT.—The Journal du Loiret contains a letter from the Crimea, which says:—"Admiral Bruat's daring is proverbial in the fleet. In spite of the fits of gout with which this officer is so frequently attacked, or perhaps on account of that affliction he sometimes has the idea of such audacious attempts as are more to be expected from a young lieutenant who has his promotion to gain than from an admiral. Lately, after a severe attack of gout, the admiral called some of his officers into his cabin, and said, 'Gentlemen, a good idea has just occurred to me—it is to go quietly in, and ourselves visit the channel of Sebastopol. We shall so be able to judge for ourselves what its situation really is.' The proposition was joyfully accepted, and in the middle of the night several of the boats of the Charlemagne put off and entered the channel. The boats went through every part of it, and the admiral touched with his own hand the chain that closes the entrance of the military port. Everything was managed so cleverly on the part of the admiral's party that not a single Russian sentinel was aware of their approach. But day began to break while the boats was still far down in the harbor and the alarm was immediately given. A terrible fire was then opened all along the fortifications of the channel, and it was under a fearful shower of projectiles of every description that the boats made their way out. Fortunately, not a man was wounded, though the longboat of the Charlemagne was somewhat damaged by the enemy's shot. This bold attempt, so successfully executed, has since been the principal subject of conversation and praise in the fleet."

Lady.—Going to leave?

Female Help.—Yes, mum; I find I am werry discontented.

Lady.—If there is anything I can do to make you more comfortable, let me know.

Help.—No! Missus, it's impossible. You can't alter your figgor to my figgor no more'n I can. Your dresses won't fit me, and I can't appear on Sunday as I use I to could at my last place, where missus' clothes fitted 'xactly.—Then there's Tummus is werry much disapointed, can's go to the wake to night, all on account of masters goin and wearin the werry suit I had picked out for my Tummus. You see, after so many inconveniences, it would be utterly impossible for us to reside in the same house.

Exit female help. Missus feel decidedly flattered to think there is a slight difference in their figgers, not only for personal appearance sake, but for protection of wardrobe.

TIT FOR TAT.—About two years ago a lady and gentleman residing near Newburyport, were engaged to be married, but when the time for the union arrived, the fair one proved false and refused to fulfil her part of the obligations. Afterwards they met in Newburyport, and again engaged themselves. Last Sunday they attended church to have the marriage ceremony performed, and when all was ready the man quietly remarking to the lady—"once before, I wanted to get married and you asked me, and now you want to get married and I do the same"—left the house, to the no small amazement of all parties, and the great disappointment of the spectators present, to say nothing of the lady.—*Portland Transcript.*

ARGUMENTS AGAINST PAIDE.—Remember what thou wert before thy birth. Nothing. What thou wert for many years after.—Weakness. What in all thy life.—A great sinner. What in all thy excellencies.—A mere debtor to God, to thy parents, to the earth, to all the creature. Upon these or the like meditations, if we dwell, and frequently retire to them, we shall see nothing more reasonable than to be humble, nothing more foolish than to be proud.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

COMPLIMENT TO OUR GENERALS.—The Turks will have it, that the soldiers' wives in our camps belong to the harems of our generals, and affirm we are going to retain possession of the country, as our house-holds have come along with us. Our washerwomen, who may be found in every shady nook and alley around the camp, with extempore boilers fixed into the green banks, are always the focus of arabs drivers, who seem to think them hatches engaged in some unholy mystery.

The far-famed Medicine.
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

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

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

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

I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

Jan'y. 1st, 1853. (Signed) H. MIDDLETON.

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

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

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

Nov. 23, 1852. (Signed,) J. GAMIS.

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

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

To Professor Holloway.

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

I am, Sir, your obliged servant,

Oct. 8th, 1852. (Signed) W. MOON.

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

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

To Professor Holloway.

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

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

(Signed) G. BRIGGS.

Your Celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints:

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

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

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

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

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

REMOVAL.

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

MONUMENTS,

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

M. FITZGERALD.

St. John, April 20, 1853.

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

SPARS for Sale.

THE Subscriber has on hand and for Sale, rough Spars of all sizes.

SPARS made to order at the shortest notice, at his establishment, Lower Cove.

BENJAMIN PEEL.

N. B. Wanted—An active person to take care of Spars, to whom liberal wages will be given. Apply as above. Sept. 15.

HOLLOWAYS PILLS AND OINTMENT—Just received and for sale by

October 28, 1853. FELLOWS & CO.

Cars! Cars!! Cars!!!

THE subscriber has for Sale One Hundred and Fifty Pair (150) of rough Spruce from 12 to 18 feet long

ALSO—

Twenty Pair of Dressed ditto, from 12 to 18 feet long. Apply to THOMAS SMITH, Spar Maker, Stanmont Street, Sydney Ward.

Dec. 11, 1854.

New-Brunswick Branch OF THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000 STERLING.

Trustees.

John Shaw Leigh, and R. B. B. H. Blundell, Esqrs

Directors, &c., in Liverpool.

Charles Turner, Esq., Chairman.—John Campbell, Esq., and J. Bramley Moore, Esq., Deputy Chairmen.

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

Manager and Actuary—Percy M. Dove, Esq.

Directors, &c., in London.

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

John Westmorland, Esq.

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

FIRE BRANCH.

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

LIFE BRANCH.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Moderate Premiums.

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

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

Prompt Settlement of Claims.

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

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

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

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

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

I.—RESIDENCE.—Persons assured for the whole term of life will have permission, without the payment of extra Premium, to reside in any part of Europe, or in any place in North America to the north of 33 degrees of North Latitude, but not to the westward of the Mississippi River.

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

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

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

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

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

JAMES J. KAYE, *Agent.*

January 2nd, 1852.

M. N. POWERS, Undertaker, &c.

Fourth Door North Trinity Church, Germain-st ST. JOHN, N. B.,

WOULD inform the public that he has purchased that beautiful and much admired Gothic Hearse from the Messrs. Lawrence, which he will furnish to parties requiring the same, with a careful driver.

He likewise attends to Funerals and furnishes every article in the above line in a superior style, and at prices more moderate than any other establishment in this City.

Orders from the Country attended to with care at the shortest notice.

FURNITURE.

M. N. P. will make to order all descriptions of MAHOGANY, WALNUT, BUTTERNUT, and PINE FURNITURE, at short notice, of superior material and workmanship. Prices moderate.

☞ Every description of Upholstery, Curtains, Carpets, &c., attended to at short notice. Old Furniture cleaned and repaired.

N. B. On hand a beautiful lot of Coffin Plated plates for engraving on. March 10.

ON HAND—A Full Supply of

BALM 1000 Flowers; Morrison's PILLS; Holloway's PILLS and OINTMENT; Locock's PULMONIC WAFERS; Redding's RUSSIA SALVE; Cockle's Anti-Bilious PILLS; Lyon's KATHARION; Harry's TRYCOPHEROUS; Buchan's Hungarian BALSAM; Stephen's Elixir of Health;

And all the new proprietary MEDICINES, with a superb assortment of fine French, English and German CHEMICALS, Glass Ware, Drugs, Essential OILS, &c. &c. Warranted pure and genuine.

July 21. FELLOWS & CO.

HATS AND CAPS.

THE Subscriber has received per Packet Ship "Imperial;"—A large assortment of HATS and CAPS, suitable for the coming season; which he will dispose of Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest prices.

Also—ON HAND,—HATS and CAPS of his own Manufacture, warranted equal to any in the Province, and sold at as reasonable prices.

A. MAGEE.

Hat and Cap Store, King Street, a few doors below the St. John Hotel.

November 24, 1854.

HOLLOWAYS PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Roberts's Poor Man's Friend; do. and Scoville's Pills; Morrison's Pills; Locock's Pulmonic Wafers; Cockle's Antibilious Pills; and many other English Remedies. Sold by

Feb. 18. FELLOWS & CO.

VICTORIA HOUSE,

PRINCE WILLIAM STREET.

Saint John, Oct. 6th, 1854.

EXTENSIVE IMPORTATIONS OF

Fall and Winter Goods,

Per Packet Ship "JOSEPH TARRATT," and per Steamer "AMERICA."

On Thursday First, (5th instant,) Will be ready for inspection, a MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF

MANTLES, CLOAKS, FURS,

SHAWLS, PLAID DRESSES,

RIBBONS, VELVETS, MILLINERY

Hosiery, Gloves,

Pilot, Beaver, and Broad Cloths,

TROWSERINGS, VESTINGS, &c.

PRINTS, TICKENS, SHEETINGS,

Twil'd Shirting Stripes, Ginghams, &c.

Hollands, Linens, Sheandavers, &c., Grey Cottons, Sheetings, Warps, &c.

☞ With an endless Variety of Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS.

JAMES DOHERTY & CO.

P. S.—Further Supplies per Packet Ships "IMPERIAL," and "LIBERIA." J. D. & CO

National Loan Fund LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY of London.

EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

Capital, £500,000 sterling.

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

BOARD OF LOCAL DIRECTORS AT ST. JOHN, N. B. (Office Nelson street.)

ROBERT F. HAZEN, *Chairman.*

Edward Allison, Esq. William Wright, Esq.

John H. Gray, Esq.

Medical Examiner.—Wm. Bayard, Esq., M. D.

Advantages offered by this Society.

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

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

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

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

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

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

A liberal allowance for the surrender of policies.

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

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

SUB-AGENTS FOR NEW BRUNSWICK.

Woodstock: James Robertson, Esq.
Bathurst: Theophilus Desbrisay, Esq.
Chatham: William Carman, junior, Esq.
Dorchester: Albert J. Smith, Esquire.
Dalhousie: William S. Smith, Esq.
Fredericton: J. Henry Phair, Esq.
Hampton: Samuel Hallett, Esq.
Hopewell: Thomas B. Moore, Esq.
Moncton (the Bend) Silas Botsford, Esq.
Newcastle: Edward Williston, Esq.
Richibucto: William Bowser, Esq.
St. Andrews: George D. Street, Esq.
St. Stephens: W. T. Rose, Esq.
Shediac and Cocagne: Richard C. Scovil, Esq.

WILLIAM J. STARR,
Manager, St. John, N. B.

February, 1850

Window, Plain, Diamond, Fluted, and Plate GLASS.

IN BOXES OF 50 TO 200 FEET EACH

SIZES:

FROM 6 by 8 to 10 by 15, with those between
Do. 10 by 16 to 16 by 24, do.;
Do. 16 by 26 to 20 by 30, do;
Do. 24 by 30 to 25 by 46, do;
Do. 30 by 40 to 36 by 50, do.;

Also—COLOURED GLASS, cut to any sizes—Any size or quantity of the above can be purchased at a short notice, packed or loose, as may be required.

Also—PUTTY in any quantity, ready for use.

Apply at JOHN KINNEAR'S,

September 5. Prince William Street

Glass, and Glassware.

Now Landing, from the Brig "Leadbeater":—

70 BOXES Diamond and Fluted Window GLASS;
5 Boxes Ruby, Green, Blue, Yellow and Lemon colored Glass;
150 Boxes 8x10 to 12x18 Window Glass;
100 Cases large sizes, 18x24 to 30x40;
60 Glass Milk Pans, 16 to 24 inches diameter;
6 Cumber Glasses, 20 inches;
6 Glass Rolling Pins, 18 inches;
84 Glass Preserve Jars, 3 to 6 inch.
48 Glass Preserve Jars, with lids;
20 Bee and other Glasses, for Gardens;
15 Dozen assorted size Glass Spice Jars;
100 Dozen Cut Wine Glasses;
100 Dozen Castor Oil Bottles.

For Sale by

JOHN KINNEAR.

July 7, 1854. Prince Wm. Street.

Just received per Packet Ships "Middleton," and "David G. Flemming."

TWELVE CASES of Men's, Women's, & Children's CLOTH, PRUNELLA, FELT, CASIMERE, and other BOOTS and SHOES.—For Sale Wholesale and Retail.

Further supplies expected by succeeding Packets.

S. K. FOSTER.

August 18, 1854.—(City papers 2w.)

CHINA, GLASS, & EARTHENWARE.

EX "MIDDLETON."

F. CLEMENTSON has received his first Spring importation, consisting of those Goods which are particularly required by the wholesale purchaser for the Country trade, and including his stock in Store, makes the best and largest assortment ever imported into this City:—100 ASSORTED CRATES in Store, guaranteed free from breakage. The whole is offered on the most reasonable terms.

(Late S. Cooper's Store,)

Dock-str., St. John, April, 11, 1854.

WASHING POWDERS.—Received per Packet Liberia, and sold at one sixth the usual price, by

April 14. FELLOWS & CO.

NEW HOTEL.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave, most respectfully, to acquaint the public that he has leased, that commodious and pleasantly situated HOTEL, North side of King's Square, formerly occupied by Wm. J. Johnston. The house has been newly furnished and he would assure those who may favour him with a call that nothing shall be wanting on his part to make them comfortable. By strict attention to order, providing a well-furnished table, clean and comfortable bedding, and moderate charges, he hopes to insure a fair share of public patronage.

☞ Good stabling and a trusty Hostler.

Sept. 29, 1854. G. RIX PRICE.

Almonds, Raisins, and Onions.

Just received ex Schr. Trout from Boston:

3 BAGS Soft Shell ALMONDS;
50 Boxes, 2 Finest Muscatel
24 Half Boxes, 8 RAISINS;

ROBERT ARMSTRONG.

MERCHANDIZE.

50 BRS. MESS BEEF;
7 bbls Prime PORK;
2 hhds Cuba Sugar; 7 chests TEA;
18 boxes No. 1 Cavendish TOBACCO;
5 do. do. M-Rave do.
4 tierces Carolina Rice; 2 brls Barley;
50 ½ boxes Malaga Raisins;
40 boxes "Katie Stewart" Tobacco;
10 M. Havana Cigars;
1000 pairs Men's BOOTS, BOOTEES, Congress Gaiters and Suppers;
30 dozen Ladies' Stockings;
8 boxes 10x12 Window GLASS;
10 kegs 20d'y Cut NAILS.—For sale by

ALEXANDER A. COUGHLAN.

No. 5, Prince William Street, South of Germain-street, near Reed's Point.

Now Landing From England.

ONE HUNDRED BOXES LEAD SHOT;
250 Pounds Nutmegs;
500 pounds Cream of Tartar;
600 pounds Stove Black Lead;
112 pounds refined Borax;
500 pounds Ground Ginger;
12 barrels Crushed SUGAR;
10 barrels split PEAS;
4 casks boiled OIL;
2 casks best Bladder PUTTY;
5 cask Olive Oil.

For Sale at the lowest wholesale prices for cash.

JOHN KENNEAR.

November 21. Prince Wm. street.

Fish! Fish!

2000 QUINTALS good COD FISH.
200 Boxes No. 1 Digby Herrings
5 Barrels BARLEY.
10 Barrels MESS PORK.
5 Barrels PEASE.
250 GRIND STONES. Good Grit.
8 Chests CONGOU TEA.
50 Suits OIL CLOTHES.

Also, a good assortment of GROCERIES.

JOHN MARVEN.

October 20. Ward-street.

HIBERNIAN HOTEL NOTICE.

A FREE LUNCH will be served every week day between 11 and 12 o'Clock at the HIBERNIAN HOTEL.

KEPT BY

JAMES NETHERY.

COME ONE, COME, ALL.

December 1.

Toys! Toys!! Toys!!!

For Christmas Presents and New Years' Gifts.

THE Subscriber has opened out a large assortment of TOYS suitable for Christmas presents and New Years' Gifts; Two of three Cases German TOYS at WHOLESALE.

Ladies' FRIZZETTES; BRAIDS; RINGLETTS and Bunches of HAIR, always on hand.

December 15. [courier] WM. MAJOR.

THE RIGHT STUFF.

For the time of year—Just Received;

TON Cumberland BUTTER; 1 do. Superior CHEESE; 100 bbls. Winter APPLES;
150 boxes RAISINS; 6 bbls. QUINCES.
6 do. Hickery NUTS; 1 cask smoked BEEF;
500 yards country white FLANNEL;
15 bbls PORK; 40 chests TEA;

Part the above have just been received per Ann Wood, from New York, and will be sold low by

November 24. G. M. BURNS.

EARTHENWARE, CHINA, AND GLASS.

Per Middleton, D. G. Fleming, and John Barbour.

FRANCIS CLEMENTSON,

Importer,—DOCK STREET, ST. JOHN,

Wholesale and Retail.

NOW OPENING—a beautiful selection of the above Goods, in CHINA, IRONSTONE, and EARTHENWARE, Breakfast, Dinner, Desert, and Tea Sets; TOILET SETS, in Mosaic, China, and Stoneware; China and Parian Marble Ornaments, Figures, Statuette, &c.

The Glass Stock consists of Cut and Plain DECANTERS, Claret JUGS, Water Pitchers, Hocks, Champaigns, Sherry & Port Wine Glasses, Tumblers, Butter Coolers, Toilet Water CRAFFS, Dinner Water CRAFFS, Finger GLASSES, Trifle Dishes, Preserve Dishes and Plates, Sugar and Cream Pitchers, Custards, Jellies, Ice Cream, Plates, Salts, &c.

The Wholesale Department comprises the most varied stock ever imparted, and any quality of Goods can be selected or had in the *Original Packages.*

MILK PANS, Preserve and Butter CROCKS.

St. John, October 6, 1854.

NEW BOOKS.—Blackwood's Magazine for November;
Wilson's Tales of the Borders, complete;
Out Doors at Idlewild, by N. P. Willis;
Life in the Clearing, by Mrs. Moodie;
The Heiress of Bellerue, a Romance;
Bill Horton, the Mysterious Highwayman;
Pictorial Pleasure Book for Children;
Beautiful Bertha by Mrs. Tuthill;
The Rat Catcher, a Book for Children;
Steel Portrait of Henry Clay;
GODEY'S LADIES BOOK for October;
Arthur's MAGAZINE do;
The Lovers of Paris by Eugenie Sue;
Popery Unmasked, by H. M. Hatch;
Yale College Scrapes—a novel;
A further supply of Bayard Taylor's Central Africa—price 68.; and Eventide, by Effie Afton, price 4s.

☞ A further supply of—High Life in N. York, by Jonathan Slick. Late Papers.

December 1. B. O'BRIEN.

S. K. FOSTER'S

Ladies Fashionable Shoe Store.

Foster's Corner, Germain Street.

"NEW BOOTS AND SHOES."

LADIES' Flannel and Shamea Lined Cloth BOOTS;
Gentlemen's Button BOOTS, Cloth & Kid Tops;
Ladies' Black and Col'd Felt BOOTS;
Girls and Children's Cloth and Felt Boots;
Ladies' & Gentlemen's Felt and Carpet *Slippers*;
Gentlemen's, Youths' and Boys *Rubber Boots and SHOES*;
Ladies', Girls' and Children's Rubber Boots and Shoes;
Ladies' White and Black Satin Boots and Slippers; Boys' Youth's & Children's Strong Boots and Shoes—and an almost endless variety of Ladies, Gent's, Girls, Boys, Youth's and Children's BOOTS & SHOES, suitable for Fall and Winter wear—*Wholesale and Retail.*

Nov. 24. S. K. FOSTER.

HORSE SHOEING.

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

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

January, 20, 1854.

BRITISH Rough, Plain, and Silvered PLATE GLASS, to arrive from London of every size that may be required and which may be expected in three weeks. Enquire of

JOHN KINNEAR.

November 14th, 1853. Prince Wm. street

CHEAP TOP COATS!

IF YOU ARE IN WANT OF A

CHEAP TOP COAT,

Go to J. GARRETT & CO., Corner of King and Cross Streets.

☞ There you can suit yourself from 20s. to £6 cash.

December 9

REMOVAL.

JAMES LURTON,

Tailor and Draper,

BEGS to inform his friends and customers that he has removed his business to the premises in Germain Street, recently occupied by Dr. Millar, where he has opened an assortment of the best West of England CLOTHS, *Doeskins and Single Mill'd Cassimeres*, Oxford Mixed CLOTHS *Scotch TWEEDS*, WAISTCOATINGS, and other materials in his line of business, all of the finest quality, and newest style, which he will be happy to make up in a substantial English manner, after the newest fashion, and on reasonable terms.

In returning thanks to his numerous friends and customers for the liberal encouragement received since his commencement in business, he begs to assure them that no exertions on his part shall be spared to merit a continuance of their favors.

To the Officers of H. M. Army.

J. L. would beg to state that having been for years employed in the CUTTING DEPARTMENT of *HARTT'S Military Tailors*, 76 Pall Mall, he is prepared to execute in a superior style all orders with which he may be entrusted.

St. John, 12th May, 1854.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber's FARM at Canning, Queen's County, containing 400 acres of good Land, 40 of which are cleared, and cuts annually 30 tons of hay, with a good Dwelling House and three Barns. The improved land is under good cedar fence, and an excellent pasture. There is on the Farm a large quantity of white and grey Oak Timber, and also a good chance for cordwood; there is also an excellent privilege for fishing, and in what is called the Key-Hole, there is a good situation for a steam Saw-Mill or Ship-Yard. There is a Church, Meeting House, School House, and Steam Flour Mill, all within half a mile, and a good road passing through the Farm. The Property is so situated that it would make two farms. It will be disposed of on liberal terms. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises.

JOHN EARLE.

Sept. 30, 1853. *Canning, Queen's County*

W. H. BASHFORD.

Princes' Street, Corner of Charlotte Street.

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public that he has received, a choice collection of Standard Works, published by Blackie & Son, of Glasgow. He would also acquaint those who formerly subscribed to the Works published by Blackie & Son, that he is authorized by said Firm to complete all Books remaining unfinished.

The following are a few of the many works for sale, viz:—

The Imperial FAMILY BIBLE, Cooke's;
Brown's Self Interpreting Bible; the comprehensive Family Bible; Fleetwood's Life of Christ; the works of Flavius Josephus; Stackhouse's History of the Bible; the Christian's Daily Companion; Railway Machinery, by Dionnie Kinnear Clark; the Engineer and Machinist's Assistant; the Bridget Maker's Assistant; Nicholson's Architecture; A Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Statesmen, by Robert Chambers; Buchanan's History of Scotland; the Works of Robert Burns; Wilson's Tales of the Borders and of Scotland; the Poetical Works of Lord Byron; the Poetical Works of Thomas Moore; Life of Napoleon Bonaparte by M. De Bourrienne. Every Subscriber to the Bible will receive gratis a beautiful Steel Engraving 12 inches by 14 1-2, of Jerusalem in its present state, or a copy of the Chronological Scripture Atlas.

☞ WANTED—Two Respectable Men of good address to solicit subscribers to the above Works. Good wages, or Commissions will be paid to those who suit. City references required. Feb 27

HOUSE SALE—A great Variety of MERCHANDIZE, by

ALEXANDER A. COUGHLAN.

Sept. 29. No. 5, Prince William street.

GOTHIC BUILDING.

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

S. P. OSGOOD & CO.

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

S. P. & Co. have constantly on hand the greatest variety and most extensive Stock in their line to be found in the City, by 40 per cent—all of which will be sold at greatly reduced prices.

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

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

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

S. P. OSGOOD & CO.

November 11.

NOTICE TO BOARDERS.

A Few Steady BOARDERS can be accommodated at the HIBERNIAN HOTEL, on Moderate Terms, where there is always on hand Fresh OYSTERS, LOBSTERS, and other delicacies of the Season, together with Choice Liquors, fit for the most Temperate, and a Cure prescribed by the Doctor "Mountain Dew." Call and See.

JAMES NETHERY.

May 26th, 1854. Hibernian Hotel.

Notice to the Public.

Copper, Tin, and SHEET IRON, Establishment.

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