St. John Daily Chronicle.

AND COLONIAL CONSERVATIVE.

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THE SAINT JOHN CHRONICLE,

Is published every Friday afternoon, by WILLIAM DURANT, at his Office in the Brick Building of L. H. Dvober & Son, west side Prince Wm. street.

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

TERMS OF THE CHRONICLE:—

12s. 6d., in ADVANCE;—$3 if not paid until the termination of the year;

But as the Proprietor intends to discontinue, as far as practicable, the Credit system, and stop the practice of making good subscribers contribute for those who never pay, he offers the following

Inducements for Clubbing,

by which means parties will be able to procure a valuable Family and Business Newspaper at a CHEAPER RATE than any heretofore offered in this Province. He proposes to send

For $10 IN ADVANCE, 6 copies of the Chronicle, to one address, to any part of this or the Sister Provinces, for One Year;
For $20 in advance, 11 copies for One Year;
For $40 in advance, 24 copies for One Year;
Mind! IN ADVANCE, and to one address.

☞ BY THE YEAR.—The rate of advertizing by the year is six poundsper column, and half, quarter, or eighth part of a column in the same ratio.

☞ No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid up, except at the discretion of the publisher.

All letters, orders, communications, &c., must be post paid, and addressed to

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

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 P. 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.
Bathurst: Theophilus Deshinay, Esq.
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WILLIAM J. STARR,
February, 1850. *Manager, St. John, N. B.*

Marine Insurance Company.

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

German Window GLASS,
VIA LONDON.

700 BOXES consisting of 719 to 10x12, 11x14 to 12x16, 12x18 to 20x30 and 21x36 to 34x46 with all the intermediate sizes.

ALSO—6 cases containing 1200 feet double thick Glass, 22x36, 24x36, 28x36, 30x40 and 32x44; the above is for sale at the usual low prices either in Boxes, Cases, or by the Pane.

ALSO—25 Boxes Silvered Plate GLASS from 10x8 to 50x20 with the intermediate sizes.

JOHN KINNEAR.

Sperm Oil for the Manufactory,

[illegible] OVER COATS, Cloths, Beaver, Pilot, Petersham, Tweeds, Satinets, Kerseys, Flannels, Blankets, Hosiery, &c. &c. For Sale by CHARLES HALL, No. 1, Dock street, [illegible] Sperm Oil, [illegible] Sperm Oil. [illegible] THOS. R. JONES.

NEW BOOKS per Creole.

[illegible] Uncle Tom's Cabin; [illegible] Pickwick; [illegible] Dombey and Son; [illegible] Jane Eyre; [illegible] Church; [illegible] Pendennis; [illegible] Lady Lee's Widowhood; [illegible] Rollo's Travels; [illegible] Lorrequer; [illegible] Jack Hinton; [illegible] Charles O'Malley; [illegible] Knight; [illegible] Rose; [illegible] Sept 5. J. CROCKER.

SAUSAGES & BOLOGNIES.

THE subscriber has on hand a large supply of SAUSAGES and BOLOGNIES, and is prepared to supply the article either wholesale or retail, and he will be happy to receive orders for the same, which will be punctually attended to. The public may rest assured that the meat used in the manufacture of these articles is of the best description, and that no pains will be spared to render them equal to any in the market. The public are invited to call and examine for themselves, at the Sign of the Golden Pestle, Market Square.

The public are informed that the meat is cut from the carcass in the presence of the purchaser, and that no other than the best quality is used in the manufacture of these articles.

JACOB WEBER.

St. John, October 3, 1851.

Perfumed Spirits and Chocolate.

Now landing ex *Albert*, from London, viz:

8 CASES Farina's genuine Eau de Cologne, Lavender Water, Extract de Rose, D'Orange, Bergamot, &c. &c. in short flasks;
1 case fine FRENCH CHOCOLATE, in cakes and tablets. For sale by
August 1. RANNEY STURDEE & CO.

BELLEVUE HOTEL,
Apothecaries, Dealers Corner.

WOULD respectfully inform the public that they are prepared to sell of the best description and at as low prices as can be obtained of any Establishment in British North America; DRUGS, MEDICINES, PATENT MEDICINES, Horse and Cattle Medicines, BRUSHES, PERFUMERY, FANCY ARTICLES.

Our Medicines are selected with the greatest care in order that only the most choice ones shall be used in preparing prescriptions.

PATENT MEDICINES, &c.—Ayers Cherry Pectoral, Anderson's Pills, Acoustic Oil for Deafness, British Oil Bottons, Brandreth's Pills, Bateman's Drops; Balsam Wild Cherry, (Wistar's); Balsam Liverwort, (Gardner's); Bed Bug Bane; Baking Powder, (Babbit's); Buchan's Hungarian Balsam; Connell's Pain Extractor; Cramp and Pain Killer; Cadaulas Copaiva, ditto Copaiva and Cubebs, ditto Castor Oil, Cephalic Snuff, Congress Water, Curtis and Perkins Vermifuge, Corn Plaster, Black, ditto do. Flesh color; Chemical Fly Paper Daley's Carminative, Dutch Drops, Dyspepsia Bitters, Davis Pain Killer, Devenport's Pills, Dalley's Pain Extractor, Essences, all kinds, Essence Spruce; (black), Evans' Pain Killer, Fellows' Toothache Drops, do Dyspepsia Bitters, ditto Medicated Bonbeet Candy, Fellows Extracts Rose, do. do. Vanilla, do. do. Bitter Almond, do. do. Lemon, Fellows' Rheumatic Panacea; Friar's Balsam; Fox Poison, (Strychnine); Godfrey's Cordial; Gardner's Balsam Liverwort; Hay's Liniment; Headache Remedy; Harlem Oil; Hewes Liniment; Holloway's Pills; ditto Ointment; Henry's Magnesia; Husband's Magnesia; Hooper's Female Pills; Hardy's Sarsaparilla, do. Jaundice Bitters, do. German Pain Killer, do. Columbian Anodyne; Hunter's Pulmonary Balsam; Juno Cordial; Johnson's Anodyne Liniment; Indian Vegetable Pills, (Wright's); James Powder, (True) Indian Dyspepsia Pills; Itch Ointment; Judson's Extract Cherry and Lungwort; Jaynes' Expectorant; Kidder's Liniment, Kiddles James Powder; Longley's Great Western Panacea; Lee's Antibilious Pills; Lapottiques Solution Chloride Soda Medacamentum; Murray's Fluid Magnesia; Moffat's Life Pills; Moffat's Phœnix Bitters; Mrs. Gardner's Balsam; Norton's Chamomile Pills; Pulmonary Balsam R. & C. Pond's Pain Destroyer; Pepper Sauce; Payson's Indefible Ink; Rushton's Indelible Ink; Roses Propriety Medicines; Roberts Poor Man's Friend; do. Alterative; Spohns Elixir of Health, ditto Headache Remedy; Steers Opodeldoc; Seidlitz Powders; Swain's Panacea, Sands' Sarsaparilla, S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla; Sherman's Glossanian; Strengthening Plasters; Starch Polish; Sherman's Worm Lozenges, do. Cough Lozenges, do. Poor Man's Plaster; Stoughton's Bitters; Saratoga Water; Townsend's Sarsaparilla; Turlington's Balsam; Thompson's Eye Water; Tobias' Venetian Liniment; Vermifuge, Winslow's ditto Curtis & Perkins; Warning Plasters; Wells' Strengthening Plasters, Worm Syrup Roses; Worm Lozenges.

Horse and Cattle Medicines.

Carleton's Condition Powders; do. Founder Ointment; do. Ring Bone and Spavine Specific; Marden's Ox Liniment, Dalley's Animal Galvanic Salve; Tattersalls Heave Powders.

PERFUMERY.—Lubin's Extract Jockey Club, Do do. Patchouley, Do. do. Jenny Lind, Do. do. Millefleur, Do. do. Honey Suckle, Do. do Mignionette, Farina's Eau de Cologne, domestic Eau de Cologne, Do. Lavander Water English Lavender Water, Pommatum, and other preparations for the Hair, Jockey Club Pomaeum, ass'd; Pomade Divine, Millefleur Pomatum, Philacome, Ladies' Pomatum, assorted Bears Marrow do. Ox Marrow do, Mongolas Huile Antique, Circassian Cream, Chrystal Cream of Honey, Bogels Hyperion Fluid, Chalon's Hair Invigorator, Extract Honey and Rosemary, Cold Drawn Oil Rosemary, Extract Rose and Rosemary, Rowland's Macassar Oil, Balm of Thousand Flowers, Bandoline, Burton's Egg Preparations, Preparations for rendering the Skin soft, fair, and transparent; Vinegar of Rouge Patey's Cold Cream, Violet Powder, Chalk Balls, Moon Fun, Burton's Kephalia, Bogles Hebeanalia, Milk of Roses.

Preparations for the Teeth.

Charcoal Tooth Paste. Do. do. Powder. Vegetable Tooth Powder, Botanic ditto, Ambrosial ditto, Rose ditto, Orris do. Camphorated do.

SOAPS, &c.—Rossell's Shaving Cream, Guerlain's do. do, Palm Soap, (Berry's), Naples ditto; Burton's sand Wash Balls, do. do Tablet, Shaving Powder, Balm of Thousand Flowers, Real old Brown Windsor, White Windsor, Oxygenated Soap, Walnut Oil Soap, Naval and Military Soap, Fireman's Soap, Military Shaving Soap, Kesan ditto, Cocoanut Oil ditto, Ambrosial Shaving Cream, and a variety of cheap Fancy Soaps.

Sundry Fancy and Toilette Articles—Turkish Hair Dye, Bogle's Hair Dye, Naples Hair Dye, French Depilatory, English Depilatory, Smelling Bottles, Silver Top, an elegant assortment.

The largest assortment of BRUSHES in the City, comprising English, American, and home Manufacture, of excellent quality, and unprecedented low prices. September 5.

DOOLEY'S
Merchant's Exchange Hotel—Post Office Building
State street, BOSTON,

TERMS—ONE DOLLAR per day.

Furniture Ware-Rooms
PRINCE WM. STREET,
Adjoining the Bank of British North America.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand or will make to order FURNITURE of every description, of the best materials and workmanship, as cheap as can be obtained in the City.

Persons wishing to obtain good and substantial Furniture can be supplied on better terms than at any of the Furniture Auction Rooms in the City.

UNDERTAKING attended to. Hearses and Palls furnished. ROBERT NISBET.

St. John, N. B. Aug. 1, 1851.

A Rare Chance.

FOR parties in search of a bargain or a Watch. The subscriber is selling the whole of his stock of Watches at the unheard of reduction:—

Gold Lepines, 4 holes jewelled,
formerly selling at £4 10s
now selling at ..... £ 4 17
Silver Lepines, 12 jewels, formerly
selling at £7 10s
now selling at ..... £ 5 5
Gold Lepines, 12 jewels, formerly
selling at £8 10s
now selling at ..... £ 6 10
If you want to purchase these Remarkable Bargains make an early call. J. CROCKER.

Nov. 1. Fancy Arcade.

Skating for the Ball.

Received per this Steamer, from Liverpool, an assortment of

6 FRAMES FINE SKATING FELT, 25 pairs Skating ZINC, 12 large Zinc Skating NAILS.—For sale by WM. & GEO. CARVILL.

Nov. 7. Nelson street.

Security.

THE largest variety of SECURITY in Fancy American as well as Canadian, only to be found at the Fancy Arcade, corner of King and Cross Streets.

October 31. J. CROCKER.

Poetry.

WHO ARE THE RICH?

Who are the rich? The favoured few,
Whose hands their dazzling treasures hold,
With luxury deck their halls, and strew
Their paths with gold?

No! for their wealth, so proudly got,
Is borrowed all—the fatal bond
May grant it to the grave, but not
An hour beyond.

They are the rich whose treasures lie
In hearts, not hands—in heaven not here:
Whose ways are marked by pity's sigh,
And mercy's tear.

No borrowed wealth, no failing store,—
These treasures of the soul remain
Its own; and, when to live is o'er,
To die is again.

Who are the poor? The humble race
Who dwell where luxury never shone.
Perchance without one friendly face,
Save God's alone?

No! for the meek and lowly mind,
Still following whom its Saviour trod,
Though poor in all things else, may find
The place of God.

They are the poor, who rich in gold,
Confiding in that faithless store,
Or trembling for the wealth they hold,
Or thirst for more.

Whose hands are fettered by its touch,
Whose lips no generous duty plead:
Go, mourn their poverty, for such
Are poor indeed.

Miscellaneous.

DESPERATE COMBAT

BETWEEN AN OSAGE AND A PAWNEE CHIEF.

[The follwing is from a series of Sketches by John Mills, Esq., illustrative of life among the Indian tribes of the West. Mr. Mills accompanied a party of Osage Indians on a grand hunting expedition, in the course of which they accidentally encountered about an equal number of Pawnees. Between these two tribes a deadly hostility existed, and on this occasion the belligerent parties immediately placed themselves in fighting position, and all was ready for a general melee, when the following singular and thrilling occurrence took place:]

Much to my surprise, a solitary warrior singled himself from his party, and with something white flying at the head of a lance, approached us at foot pace. The Osages instantly checked their horses at the command of their chief, and unattended he rode forward to meet the messenger of peace.

The conference was brief between the Pawnee and Black Wolf, and the latter riding back to where we stood watching their movements, with an interest easier to be conceived than described, informed his brothers in arms that the Pawnee chief was willing to settle the fight in single combat, and that he himself would meet either of the Osage braves who might be chosen champion of his nation.

This plucky challenge created the wildest commotion among the aspiring warriors of our party; and so numerous were the volunteers, and urgent their claims to have the honor assigned to them, that unless Black Wolf had settled the contention by claiming it for himself, it is far from improbable that a new diversion might have arisen in mutiny against his orders. There was no disputing, however, the right of the chief to take precedence of all; but the opinions of many veered to the opposite point, concerning the policy of the measure, when they found that they were to take no share in the glory. The greater number urged the expediency of a general fight, alledging that we were stronger than the enemy, and should capture all their horses and skins, with which they were laden like ourselves, in addition to a pretty haul of invaluable scalps.

Black Wolf, however, either from prudential motives, or a desire to gratify his own vanity, decided to accept the challenge on the terms on which it was sent, and agreed that the horse and accoutrements of the vanquished should become the prize of the conqueror, which he was to take unmolested possession of in the presence of the respective parties.

These preliminaries being adjusted, the arms of Black Wolf were now carefully examined by his companions, who threw aside all jealousy the moment the question was settled. One took his lance and tried the soundness of the shaft by bending it so that the two ends nearly met. Another thummed his bowstring, while several changed their best arrows for those in his quiver which appeared defective. The touch-hole of his rifle was pricked and reprimed, and even his knife and tomahawk underwent careful scrutiny. The honor of the nation was at stake, and the breast of each individual present seemed to burn with patriotic pride and solicitude for the event which was to decide the fate of the Osage or Pawnee chief.

All being in readiness, Black Wolf dashed his spurs into his horse's sides, and bringing him upon his haunches by way of a start, galloped into a wide circle before us, for the combined purpose of exhibiting himself, and announcing to his enemy that he was ready for the strife.

Nothing nobler can be pictured to the imagination than the appearance of the chief, as, nude as at his birth, with the exception of his arms slung across his shoulders, he sat upon his plunging and excited steed with grace, ease, and confidence. A cuft of his war eagle's plume surmounted his head, proudly raised and thrown back, while his finely developed chest stood out like that of a gladiator's. With tightened rein he held his horse's head close to his chest, and using the spur freely, roused the animal's fiery blood, until large flakes of foam flew from his jaws, his nostrils dilated, and his eyes looked ready to spring from their sockets.

After making the circuit, he suddenly reined in his horse, and the two stood motionless, as if carved from granite, some hundred yards in advance of where we remained stationary to watch the result and see fair play. There was not, however, as I subsequently learned, the slightest apprehension of treachery, in these combats, which, although rare between members of rival tribes, are occasionally indulged in, the strictest faith is kept with the terms on which they are fought.

The piebald horse with the bearer of the lance, on which a small red flag fluttered, now darted from the body of horsemen drawn up closely in the distance, and making a corresponding circle with Black Wolf, drew up in the same way opposite to him; and they appeared for a few brief seconds, to be eyeing each other with intent far from charitable.

As if moved by a common impulse, both drove the butt ends of their lances into the ground, and then raising their rifles from their thighs, dashed forward, and fired at the moment of passing each other, so as fifteen to twenty paces apart. Whether the bullets flattened, or were rendered harmless against the tough shields of buffalo hides which were suspended round their necks, or whether they flew wide of their marks, I cannot tell; but, for aught I could see, no harm was done.

Dropping their reins to take aim, their horses carried them, unchecked, to within a few yards of where the respective parties of Osages and Pawnees were posted. Indeed, room had to be given to the Pawnee chief, who came with such a rush towards us as to threaten to upset a handful of the foremost of the spectators, among whom, as there was no danger to be apprehended, I had placed myself. There was little opportunity to examine him closely; but he was evidently of much less stature than Black Wolf, and possessed none of that fire and noble bearing which characterized the chief of the Osages. He seemed equipped in precisely the same way, and was equally devoid of the smallest article of attire. If, however, his personal attractions fell short of those of his antagonist, his horsemanship and manner of using his weapons appeared in every way equal to him.—Snatching up his reins, he checked the animal, and brought him round, as if turning upon a pivot; and then adjusting his rifle with a rapid movement he drew an arrow from his quiver, and, with bended bow, swept towards Black Wolf, like an eagle stooping upon his prey.

But the Osage, knowing the expertness of the enemy with whom he had to deal, was prepared in like manner; and as they met, about midway between the planted lances, their barbed weapons were drawn to their heads, and whiz they went at the same moment, with barely a dozen feet intervening between them. At close quarters such as these, and with marksmen of unrivalled skill, it was barely possible that they should miss each other; but their bucklers received the arrows, and both the warriors as yet remained unscathed.

The short bows being easier to manage than the rifles, round they turned their horses as soon as the arrows were discharged, and again they swept in the same course, with their bows prepared, as if by magic for the bout. In this, the second turn, the Pawnee chief was not so fortunate; for as he came towards us I perceived a stream of blood trickling down his bridle arm, the arrow having passed through the fleshy part of his shoulder, ripping it upwards, but not hanging in the wound.

Black Wolf also met with a wound in the breast from the Pawnee's arrow being buried almost to the feather in his shield; and although thus greatly spent in the force with which it was driven, it carved a deep, jagged gash in his right side, from which the blood flowed copiously.

With increasing excitement the two now rode at each other, delivering their arrows as fast as they could turn their horses, and it appeared to be a point to endeavor to get a shot without receiving one in return. But so well matched were they, both in the skill of managing their horses and use of their weapons, that neither could obtain this advantage, in spite of the most strenuous exertions.

The bodies of the two chiefs became crimson with gore from the number of flesh wounds which each received; but as yet no mortal one had been given, and from the care observed in protecting the body by means of the shields, and laying along the back of their horses, so as to present to view as little of their person as possible, there was no great probability of these weapons terminating the fight.

At length Black Wolf's last arrow was shot, and as his enemy came towards him, he held up his bow to signify that his quiver was exhausted. In a moment the Pawnee turned his horse, and galloping back to where he had planted his lance, plucked it from the ground and couched it by his side. Nothing loth to imitate his example, Black Wolf grasped his lance, and without a moment's breathing time, the pugnacious foes spurred their hot and impatient horses again to the combat, and as they did so, thoughts of tilt and tournament flitted across my mind, albeit, my attention was absorbed beyond description in the pending struggle.

With a terrific shock the weapons crossed, and coming against the centre of the bucklers, the tough shafts bent like willow wands, and the horses were thrown almost upon their haunches. Either from the greater weight of the Osage, or the more effective direction of his lance, the Pawnee was laid flat upon his back, and as his horse bounded forward, it seemed impossible that he should regain his perpendicular in the saddle; but with an effort which could be made only by an Indian, he flung himself into his seat, and seizing the rein, turned with the agility of a cat.

It was one of the fixed rules in these bloody frays that there should be no time given between two acts, and that it was to be continued without let, check, or stay, until one of the two was slain.—As soon, therefore, as the horses could be brought round, their respective riders re-couched their lances, and dashed at each other again with the fury of contending tigers. It might have been but the effect of a heated imagination; but as they met I fancied I heard the scratch of a lance as it entered the flesh, and at the same moment the Pawnee chief was flung, as if a round shot had bowled him from his seat. In an instant, however, he was upon his feet, trying to clutch the lasso, which dangled at his horse's heels; but missing his hold the animal made the best use of his opportunity and sped away with all the fleetness he possessed.

Black Wolf now dismounted, and giving his horse and lance to Firefly, who rode forward to receive them, strode towards the Pawnee chief, armed only with a knife and tomahawk.

The appearance of both as they advanced towards each other, was most appalling. From head to heel, they presented one thick mass of blood from the numerous wounds which they had received; but as if insensible to pain or weariness, each appeared apt as game-cocks to renew the fend.

They now went to work hand to hand, hacking at each other with their tomahawks with deadly force, and inflicting now and then most terrible cuts. As the battle progressed their shields became chopped to pieces, and hung in strips from the surface, while the blows were showered upon them thick as hail.

With that advantage, however, which a big man possesses in a personal encounter with a smaller one, provided his courage be not inferior, the odds now became painfully evident in favor of Black Wolf. Up to the point of the Pawnee being buried from his horse, the chances of the encounter appeared to be pretty nearly balanced; but when its features became changed into a stand up fight between man and man, hand and hand, in sporting phraseology it was a horse to a hay seed. Towering above his enemy little less than a foot, the Osage drew his tomahawk down with terrific force and from his superior reach of arm, often kept his antagonist completely on the defensive, and returned two blows for one.

Nothing daunted, however, the Pawnee maintained the unequal contest with a spirit which was to be extinguished only with his life. Although his arm grew momentarily weaker, and he staggered and reeled before his enemy's fierce onslaught, yet he made as good a requital as laid in his waning powers, and faced his foe as the bravest of the brave could only do. But like an expiring lion, he was to be conquered but with his death; and when apparently on the point of falling before the repeated strokes of his enemy, he suddenly sprang forward, and clinging to Black Wolf's shield, endeavored to make a thrust with his drawn knife under it. The wary Osage, however, was too much upon his guard to be take by surprise, and shaking the Pawnee off, as he would a snake, he caught him by the throat in his iron grasp, and holding him out at arm's length, drove the long Spanish blade into the lower part of the abdomen, and ripped him to his chest!

A long wild shout of exultation burst from the lips of our party as they witnessed this decisive act on the part of Black Wolf, who stood over the dead body of his fallen foe with his head proudly erected and turned toward the body of the Pawnees, who were silent spectators of their defeat. For some few seconds the Osage maintained this attitude, without the perceptible motion of a muscle; and then stooping, he took the dead chief's scalp-lock between his fingers, and passing the point of his knife adroitly round the skull, plucked the scalp, hot and bleeding, from it, and held the prize up in triumph above his head.

Again his companions yelled with savage pleasure at the sight; but no one presumed to approach the spot where he as yet remained to complete the measure of his triumph.

A Pawnee brave now came forward, leading the piebald horse, which had been either caught by the lasso, or stopped upon reaching the main body of his own free will, and moving slowly towards Black Wolf, as if reluctance was in every step, he gave the rein without sign or word into his hands, and again returned to his party.

There was now little more to be done. Black Wolf collected the arms of the Pawnee chief, which were strewn upon the ground, and trying as most have been the feat, vaulted upon the back of the horse, and rode at a gallop towards us. Upon coming close, I saw that both his body and limbs were cut and hacked most fearfully; but, Indian-like, he paid no attention to his wounds, and as far as I could see, suffered but little from loss of blood.

We now returned to the encampment, and permitted the pawnees to bury their chief in peace where he had so bravely fallen. In the prairie wilderness they laid him; and when all had quitted the solitary grave, a stranger visited it with sorrow for his fate.

A BEAUTIFUL IDEA.—I cannot believe that the earth is man's abiding place. It cannot be that our life is cast up by the ocean of eternity to float for a moment on its waves and sink to nothingness. Else why is it that the glorious aspirations which leap like angels from the temple of our hearts, are forever wandering about unsatisfied? Why is it that the rainbow and the cloud come over us with a beauty that is not of earth, then pass off and leave us to muse upon their faded loveliness? Why is it that the stars who hold their festivals around the midnight throne are set above the grasp of limited faculties, forever mocking us with their unapproachable glory? And finally, why is it that the bright forms of human beauty are presented to our view and then taken from us, leaving the thousand streams of our affections to flow back in Alpine torrents on our heart? We are born for a higher world than that of the earth: there is a realm where rainbows never fade—where the stars will be but before us, like isles that slumber on the ocean; and where the beings that pass before us like shadows will stay in our presence forever?

SINGULAR GEOLOGICAL FACT.—At Modena, in Italy, within a circle of four miles round the city, whenever the earth is dug, and the workman arrive at the distance of 63 feet, they then come to a bed of chalk, which they bore with an auger five feet deep. They then withdraw from the pit before the auger is removed, upon its retraction the water bursts up with great violence, and quickly fills the well thus made, the supply of water being effected neither by rains nor droughts. At the depth of 11 feet are found the ruins of an ancient city, houses, paved streets, and mosaic work. Below this again, is a layer of earth, and at 26 feet walnut trees are found entire, and with leaves and walnuts still upon them. At 28 feet soft chalk is found, and below this, vegetables and trees as before.

LAMARTINE ON FOX.—When he speaks of Fox, as a seeker of popularity above all things—as "a feeble echo of Canning, misplaced in an English Parliament—as a powerless rival of Mr. Pitt"—as a man whose abilities were over-rated, and who had nothing of the statesman in him—he shows how difficult it is for a Frenchman to enter into the appreciation of those shades of character and ability which can only be known to a native. Never was there a greater debater in England than Mr. Fox: and when Lamartine said that his abilities were over-rated on the Continent, he says so probably, without ever having read one of that great man's masterly discourses.—(Fraser.)

ANECDOTE OF NAPOLEON.—A gentleman who has just returned from a visit to the Chateau d' Amboise, in which Abd-el-Kader is confined, has written a letter to the *Times*, in which he states the illustrious captive is only allowed to take a short drive once a week, and then closely guarded, and that he is evidently suffering much (as was to be expected from his previous active habits) from this close confinement.

If the streets of London were put together they would extend 3,000 miles in length. The main thoroughfares are traversed by 3,000 omnibuses and 3,500 cabs, employing 40,000 horses. In 1849, the metropolis alone consumed 1,800,000 quarters of wheat, 240,000 bullocks, 1,700,000 sheep, 28,000 calves, and 35,000 pigs. One market alone supplied 4,000,400 head of game. London, in the year 1850, ate 3,000,000 salmon, which were washed down by 43,200,000 gallons of porter and ale, 2,000,000 gallons of spirits, and 65,000 pipes of wine. 18,000 cows are yearly required for London milk, and reckoning two gallons a day from every cow, we have here 72,000 gallons of "London peculiar" consumed by the London inhabitants. 360,000 gaslights fring the streets. London's arterial or water system supplies the enormous quantity of 44,233,328 gallons per day; a thousand sail are employed in bringing annually to London 3,000,000 tons of coal we have no fewer than 23,517 tailors, 21,570 bootmakers, 40,000 milliners and dressmakers and 18,701 domestic servants.—*Times.*

ARRANGEMENT OF SMOKEY FLUES.—The arrangement of a stack of chimneys, as at present constructed, is that of series of perpendicular shafts running parallel with each other, from the fire-grate of every room to the house top. Instead of which my plan would be, the adoption of one central shaft, rising from the kitchen grate in the basement floor, into which the smoke from all the other fires in the house should be conveyed by oblique tubes in connection with it; these cylindrical tubes being made valvular or not as may be found necessary.—(Correspondent of The Builder.)

THE BIBLE-DISTRIBUTOR AMONG ROBBERS.

During the revolutionary troubles of the year 1848, a band of robbers had established themselves in the great manufacturing town of Lyons, in the south of France. They were rough fellows, with faces that looked only fit for the gallows, and hearts hard as the street-paving of the town. To judge from their appearance, they would think no more of taking away a man's life, than of blowing out a rushlight. But nothing prospers in this world without some sort of government, and these robbers knew it; so they chose one of their number for a Captain; and in this case it was the most accomplished in all kinds of robbery and murder. And then they raised their hands to heaven and swore that none of them would ever leave or betray the band; and that if any should, nevertheless, break the oath, the rest would pursue and kill him. And now they went forth to plunder and murder; and all the people of the neighborhood, who, besides their heads had temporal goods to lose, were full of terror and dismay.

At this time there was assembled in Lyons another band, which, like these robbers in the forest, sent out their messengers in every direction, and so hunted after all sorts of people. And where these messengers appeared, many a one has trembled. It is true they were not armed like the robbers, with pistols and such murderous weapons; but out of their wallets peeped large and small books; and when the messengers read out of them, it was to many a listener as if a two edged sword pierced through his soul. For in the books was much written about the holy God, who brings sinners before His tribunal; and about the Saviour Jesus Christ, who so mercifully takes upon Himself the sins of those who heartily repent and seek forgiveness from Him.

One of the Missionaries of this Society resolved one day to go into the forest to the robbers; not, indeed, that he might become one of them, but, with the help of God, to put an end to their unrighteous profession. It was truly a dangerous thing to do, and I really begin to tremble when I think how the lawless fellows in the forest yonder will handle the poor man. He might well think about it, too; but God had given him a brave heart, so that he did not trouble himself about it further than to say to himself that at most they could only destroy his body, but were not able to kill his soul. "If I fall" he thought, "I shall go straight to heaven; and there it is far better than in this world, and especially in France. And would not my life be amply repaid if, by the word of God, the soul of one of these robbers should be saved?" So he filled his wallet with Bibles, and stepped away bravely into the wood. Soon he was lost in the thicket, and after a few miles he came upon the outposts of the gang.

"Who goes there?" cried a rough voice, which seemed to pierce our Bible-Distributor through bone and marrow. Soon several horrible-looking forms came out of the thicket, surrounded the adventurous intruder, and scrutinized him with curious looks. He had meanwhile recovered courage to meet their wild spiritual faces.

"What brings you here, fellow?" cried the robbers.

"I come," replied he with a firm voice, "to bring the word of God, to warn you from the path of ruin, before the judgment of God breaks over you."

A wild fiendish laugh interrupted the address. "Ha! ha! ha!" cried the comrades, "this is a capital fellow, and a good roast for our Captain! There you can finish your sermon. It's just what he likes; and he'll reward you for it. Pack up your books: over yonder you'll do more business! March! On with you!"

With these words they thrust him forward, and brought him to their Captain. At the sight of such a body of ruffians playing with their muskets as if they were toy-guns, the stoutest heart might have quailed; but our man of God stood calm.

"What do you want, fellow?" asked the Captain haughtily.

"I come bearing you the word of God," replied the Missionary firmly.

"Do you know who we are? Do you know us?" he asked again.

"Certainly I know you," was the answer. "You are the wickedest of the wicked; the most daring of sinners. You are the terror of the neighbourhood; but the anger of God will burst over you, and destroy you, before you think it. He is a righteous God and will not leave the wicked unpunished."

As before, the fearless speaker was now interrupted by a burst of laughter. A flood of sneers and curses was poured on him; but he did not allow himself to be disturbed, and only raised his voice the louder.

"Repent!" he cried, "while for you there is mercy and forgiveness; even for you is the Saviour the Son of God, come if you repent and be converted. Now is the time. His love has sent me here: The mercy of his love urged me to you." The wild laughter was stilled, but instead of it a low murmur was heard. The wild eyes glanced with rage; involuntarily they pointed their muskets at the daring Missionary; but a glance from the Captain, and he would have paid for his boldness with his life. But the eye of God watched over him, and his courage was undisturbed.

"Do you know," shouted the Captain, "that your life is in our hands?"

"Without God's permission you cannot touch a hair of my head," replied the Missionary, raising his warning and exhorting voice still louder, and distributing his Bibles right and left. By degrees the murmur was hushed. The robbers began even to show respect to the courageous man. Many a hand might have trembled at that moment, but the devil had bound their chains too firmly. They had taken that fearful oath, never to leave the band; it could be broken only by death. Presently the Captain exclaimed, "Take the man away, but do him no harm!" He was obeyed; and with oaths and curses they led him out of the wood: and he praising God in his heart, made the best of his way back to Lyons.

Not many of my readers may think the Bible Distributor might have spared himself his trouble-

same journey; for the robbers will be robbers still. Have patience! The word of God never returns "void," but will accomplish that which He pleases. But to proceed.

The Captain had himself received a New Testament; and, as he was one day strolling through the woods, he took the book out of his pocket and read it, to pass away the time. He was astonished at what he saw there, and he read on and on. He had never heard such things before. His conscience

darker and darker to his mind. He became uneasy. Every day he separated from his comrades, and wandered about the wood. To them such conduct appeared somewhat suspicious, and they began to whisper among themselves. But he became every day more alive to the misery of his sins; the judgment of God was to him fearful, and the love of Christ burned in his bare heart; he could no longer belong to the band. But how could he leave it? Should he run away. Now we should not think it wrong; but our Captain would not break his oath, even with robbers. For a long time he struggled thus with himself; but at last he assembled the band. They hastened together, in the hope that he was going to lead them out again on some profitable expedition. But they were not a little astonished when the Captain addressed them as follows:—

"Comrades!" he cried, "hitherto I have been your leader; henceforth I am so no more. This book here shows me that we are on the way to ruin. A fearful oath bound me to you; but my resolution is taken. I am in your hands. If you wish to kill me, you can do it; but never again can I bring myself to lead the cursed lif of a robber!"

In mute astonishment the comrades listened to their leader. A murmur of rage ran through the company; but soon anger gave place to sympathy. After long consultation, they came to the determination of letting the Captain go quietly away.—Once more he raised his warning voice to his old companions, reminding them of the wrath of God, whose commandments they had broken, and of the great love of the redeemer if they repented, and urged them earnestly to quit with him their life of sin. The leaven worked. Soon afterwards the band broke up. Many of its members followed their Captain, and were converted: and the Society which first sent their Missionary into the wood has received several of them as companions of its labours. —*Berlin Paper.*

From Late English Papers.

From the Army and Navy Register and Woolwich Gazette.

NEW THEORY OF THE EARTH.

We expressed in a former number our opinion that the discovery of the open water in Victoria Channel would ultimately lead to a new theory of the earth, which we have long entertained, although it so contrary to all hitherto credited notions on that subject. Our impression is, that the universal creation is one system of harmony, from the minutest living creature, that requires the aid of the microscope to discern it, and the circulation of the life that exists in all its parts up to the great monster of the earth itself, ever in motion round the sun, and turning on its own axis, and having the waters of life ever circulating above and through every part terrestial globe.

Our opinion is, in a great measure confirmed, when we consider it is possible that the earth possesses the same functions as created beings, having life, which we will endeavour to illustrate by comparisons, although they may appear odious at first sight in the eyes of some. History tells us that the first astronomer who advanced the theory, that the earth revolved round the sun, had much to contend with before his theory was generally believed. We have also been told that HARVEY, when he advanced his theory of the circulation of blood in the human body, only met with contemptous sneers from those to whom he endeavoured to explain what is now generally admitted to be an indisputable fact. We have no doubt, that our new theory of the earth will meet with a similar reception to that of the theories above alluded to, but we will have the satisfaction of placing it on record, if it should be doubted, or even be found to be incorrect, according to the future discoveries that may be made through the aid of steam, which is yet in its infancy, and destined to overturn many of the hitherto admitted theories on many subjects.

We wish it to be understood, however, that in endeavouring to convey an idea of our theory of the earth to our readers, we can only do so in general terms, as we have not made the necessary minute calculations to give the details with any degree of certainty; but we may enter into them more fully on a future occasion. In the meantime we may state that we look upon the earth as being as full of animation as is possessed by any human frame. Let us also suppose that the water, on the same principle as HARVEY's circulation of the blood of a human being, passes through the heart of the earth at a certain period, to be again set in motion by some hidden cause or subterraneous fire, driving it with great force to the extremities or poles of the globe, again to return to the heart of the earth to be again circulated with never ending regularity.

We will also suppose, that the heart of the earth is under some part of the Mediterranean sea, and that the immense quantity of water constantly rushing into that tideless ocean through the gut of Gibraltar, passes into the bowels of the earth, and by subterranean communications under Mount Vesuvius and Mount Etna; and we have a far better mode of accounting for the disappearance of the waters of the Mediterranean than the generally admitted theory, that the waters again come out by an under current in the gut of Gibraltar. If it is admitted, for the sake of argument, that the waters of the Mediterranean rush into the bowels of the earth, it would be easy to imagine that when heated by subterranean fires the fluid would be forced through the centre of the earth to its utmost extremities and come out quite warm at the true North Pole, and that the great icy barriers of the Adamantic Pole is a wise provision of the Great Creator of the universe, to moderate the temperature before it passes over the surface of the earth in its progress to its original channel. That the water in the centre of the earth is extremely warm there is every reason to believe, as when the Artesian wells are made the water forced up through them, by an operation not unlike blood vessels in the human body, is found to be extremely warm, and it is even found to be increasingly warm the earth is boring down to the Polar regions of Iceland.

If we admit the fact of subterranean fires in the earth, we will find many other phenomena to prove our theory, such as the great quantity of nitrous gas, which is found in the atmosphere, and which is generated by the electricity, passes through this tube every four minutes.

If the earth is a monster endued with life, the tides would be its pulsations, and the period required for the whole of the water on the surface of the globe to pass through the earth would be two years. Not only do we imagine that we can trace a similarity between the pulsations of the sea, but we are also of opinion that the spring and neap

pulsation is caused by the respiration of a human being. As near as we can calculate the respiration of a human body is between fourteen and fifteen times in a minute, and about that number of spring tides take place in six months, or from equinox to equinox, which is comparatively equivalent to one minute of time in the pulsation and respiration of the human body.

Many of our readers will naturally conclude that our theory of the earth has no foundation, except in our own imagination, because they cannot perceive the utility of a warmer or more general climate in the extreme northern regions, where, according to the present generally admitted theory of the earth, six months darkness occurs every year. We would ask them, however, to consider how circumscribed human knowledge was in geography before the discovery of America, and, we would suppose, that there may be yet undiscovered continents even on this terrestial globe on which another sun may shine to give life and animation, where nothing is created in vain. If we look at the horizon in a north-west direction in a clear evening at the present period of the year, the reflection of another sun is clearly visible in the sky, although astronomers attribute the light to other causes. If the existence of another sun shining upon a portion of the earth were admitted, the cause of the Aurora Borealis would be early explained, without that admission no satisfactory theory has ever been advanced to account for the beautiful coruscations which so often appear in the heavens under that name, although they apparently emanate from some other sun, we, in this quarter of the world have never heard of.

[*From the London Times.*]

THE LAST PUBLIC DAY OF THE EXHIBITION.—Just before five o'clock struck, the feathery jet of water from Osler's crystal fountain suddenly ceased, and the silence of the vast assemblage became deeper and more intense. The moment at last came. Mr. Bradshaw appeared at the West corner of the transept gallery on the South side, bearing a large red flag in his hand. This he displayed as the clock struck, and instantly all the organs in the building were hurling into the air the well-known notes of the national anthem. At the same moment the assembled multitude uncovered; and those who saw this act of loyalty from an advantageous position will long remember the effect which it produced upon the minds. Where just before nothing was visible but a mass of black hats stretching away until lost in the distance, immediately there appeared a great sea of upturned animated faces, and to the solemn silence of expectancy succeeded a volume of sound in which the voices of the people were heartily joined.

As soon as the anthem had closed there arose such cheers as Englishmen alone know how to give. These were continued for several minutes, and when the last of them died away there passed over the entire building, and with an effect truly sublime, a tremendous rolling sound, like that of thunder, caused by thousands of feet stamping their loyalty upon the boarded floors. Under this demonstration every part of the edifice trembled, and as it swept from west to east, many an eye was raised with anxiety to the girders and pillars, which in long perspective were stretched out before them. And now the time had arrived for the death peal of the Exhibition to be rung out. Some one hung out from the gallery of the transept a piece of calico, on which was inscribed the well-known passage from Shakspeare's Tempest, &c.:—

"Our revels now are ended: these our actors,
As I foretold you, were all spirits, and
Are melted into air, into thin air;
And, like the baseless fabric of this vision,
The cloud capped towers, the gorgeous palaces"
The solemn temples, the great globe itself,—
Yea, all which it inherit, shall dissolve,
And, like this unsubstantial pageant faded,
Leave not a rack behind."

A minute or two was allowed to elapse before the fatal signal was given, and during this brief interval the assemblage remained silent and motionless. At last it came, and a perfect storm of bell peales broke over the building. The committee seemed to have collected all their strength for a last effort in this department of their duties, and we do hope that to the other statistics of the great undertaking now closed may at once be added the number of tympanums broken on the final day. Ireland has sent the most powerful bells to the exhibition, but these resources, added to the bells of all nations, were deemed insufficient, and China had to come to the rescue with her gongs, and India to strike up some fine savage notes from her tom-toms, before the signs of an intention to depart were unmistakably manifested. The concourse of people for a long time remained massed together, as if no power could separate or fuse them; but at last small currents and ripples of human beings might be seen setting towards the exit-doors and these gradually increased in volume & rapidity as the shades of evening fell. One by one the gas lamps were lighted, and the building, divided between the empire of day and night, assumed an aspect curiously in harmony with its defunct character.

The crowds flowed out faster every minute and first the Western, and then the Eastern portions of the nave, began to show vacant spaces. In the meantime, the singing of the bells was occasionally suspended, and in the intervals hearty cheers were given for Prince Albert, for the Prince of Wales, for Mr. Paxton, for Mr. Fox, for the exhibitors, and upon various other grounds. An attempt, too was made by some vocalists to get up a musical performance, but their efforts were instantly drowned by the revived energies of the ringers. Some one proposed to cheer for Kossuth, but it met no response, except some derisive laughter. The galleries and the Eastern and Western naves had now been completely cleared, but a dense body still clung round the crystal fountain, many filling bottles with water from it as a memento, and others struggling in vain to approach it for that purpose. The police and the sappers appeared on the scene first in small knots, and then, when they had moved the people on a little, in extended line. By gently pressing on them they at last induced them to go, but it was dusk, and half-past six o'clock before the building was completely cleared, and the bells finally ceased tolling.

RIFLES.—Mr. Robert Adams, of London, gun-maker, has taken out a patent for making rifles with protections in the interior of the barrel instead of grooves. These ridges are like those in rifles after the grooves are cut. The bullets are cast with grooves on them. This appears to be as different from the common rifles as one needle is different from another, but, nevertheless, it has been patented. The forming of the bullet with grooves appears to be a good idea.

Another improvement of this inventor consists in furnishing the breech of a gun with a conical chamber of such a size as will contain the charge of powder, and projecting it into the bore of the gun in the central line of it. The bullet to be used is formed with a cavity at the back part, corresponding to this conical chamber and fitting upon it; but a bad idea.

The sum of £2858 has been collected for the Roman Catholic college at Belfast.—The total amount required is £5000.

Almost all the horses of the royal horse artillery and the 4th dragoon guards, in military barracks at Dublin, have been attacked with an epidemic resembling influenza.

The Railway over the Isthmus of Suez is to be commenced immediately.

The Chronicle.

Saint John, December 12, 1851.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Some portions of the President's Message are of great interest to us, while the major part relates solely to the republic. Mr. Fillmore says:

of reciprocal trade between the United States and Canada and other British posessions near our frontier. Overtures for a convention upon this subject have been received from her Britannic Majesty's Minister, but it seems to be in many respects preferable that the matter should be regulated by reciprocal legislation. Documents are laid before you showing the terms which the British government is willing to offer, and the measures which it may adopt, if somearrangement upon this subject shall not be made."

When we read this we naturally prick up our ears and reflect on its import. The British Ambassador has evidently, in our behalf, demanded certain reciprocal privileges, but of their nature nothing is said; but it is clear that he has threatened to withdraw certain other advantages now given to these states by Britain, if his demand is not complied with. As we do not believe that the United States will open a trade with us, different from what they hold with other communities, we hope Sir Henry Bulwer has given them to understand that the Fisheries in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and Bay of Fundy, granted them without any equivalent, will be withheld in future. Their markets are principally supplied from these quarters, and if they were forbidden to fish, then our Fishermen would have some chance of getting adequate prices in their markets, notwithstanding their Tariff and Bounties. If they should feel necessitated to buy our fish, they would themselves have the duties to pay! at present our fishermen pay them out of what should be their profits.

That the United States will not reciprocate with us, besides the opposition of the Southern States, whether on a free trade or moderate parallel duties, appears evident to us for two principal reasons.—In the case of a free-trade reciprocity, we would have to raise our revenue on English manufactures; and it is highly improbable that England will suffer this, and in the case of moderate reciprocal duties, as well as on the free-trade system, if these States are inundated, in the face of their high Tariff, with British goods, how could they stand the importation, through these Provinces, of these manufactures either in one case or theother. It is very likely that Sir Henry Bulwer has had this very thing in view when he proposed reciprocation in either the one form or the other. The action of Congress on this point will open our eyes to what the proposition may have been.

We may take a lesson from the state of the commerce of the United States at this moment.—There is a ballance of trade against them of no less a sum this year than 24 millions of dollars; which ballance they have paid to other countries, principally to England, in coin and bullion. The President says:

"The total imports for the year ending 30th June, 1851, were $215,725,695
Of which there were in specie, 4,967,901
The exports for the same period were $217,517,130
Of which there were of
domestic products, $178,546,555
Foreign goods re-exported, 9,738,695
Specie, 29,231,880
$217,517,130

The exports of specie to liquidate our foreign debt during the past fiscal year have been $24,263,979 over the amount of specie imported. The exports of specie during the first quarter of the present fiscal year have been $14,651,827. Should specie continue to be exported at this rate for the remaining three quarters of this year, it will drain from our metallic currency during the year ending 30th June, 1852, the enormous amount of $58,607,308."

The free-traders, it is true, allege that coin and bullion are but commodities, and may be exported like others. We do not deny this common-place truth; but we need not, we dare say, point out nevertheless, that, independently of the pressure it must cause in the money market, the States would be 24 millions of dollars richer now had they managed so as to keep their coin and bullion at home. A few, a very few years of such exportation of the precious metals will leave them as poor as church mice. We should not be surprised if they were soon obliged to borrow this very money and to pay for it annually 4 per cent interest, forming another drain on their Treasury.

The President continues to insist upon the principle, which England has never yet conceded, that the flag covers the goods; that is to say that the goods as well as the seamen and soldiers of a foreign nation at war with another, are to be carried free from molestation by a neutral; and that, as growing out of this principle, England must not look for her subjects, when at war, while they are under the American flag. The law of nations is otherwise, and if America succeeds in changing the present law, we guess it will be, on some future day, at the expense of much blood and treasure.

The President, like a man of sense recommends a change, where practicable, in the Tariff, from advalorem to specific duties, on the very principles our protectionists urge in this Province. But let us give the honest President's own words!

"In my last annual message, to which I respectfully refer, I stated briefly the reasons which induced me to recommend a modification of the present tariff, by converting the ad valorem into a specific duty, wherever the article imported was of such a character as to permit it, and that such a discrimination should be made, in favor of the industrial pursuits of our own country, as to encourage home production without excluding foreign competition.

"The numerous frauds which continue to be practised upon the revenue, by false invoices and practised upon the revenue, by false invoices and undervaluations, constitute an unanswerable reason for adopting specific instead of ad valorem duties in all cases where the nature of the commodity does not forbid it. A striking illustration of these frauds will be exhibited in the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, showing the custom house valuation of articles imported under a former law, subject to specific duties, when there was no inducement to undervaluation, and the custom house valuations of the same articles, under the present system of ad-valorem duties, so greatly reduced as to leave no doubt of the existence of the most flagrant abuses under the existing laws. This practical evasion of the present law, combined with the languishing condition of some of the great interests of the country, caused by over importations and consequent depressed prices, and with the failure in obtaining a foreign market for our increasing surplus of breadstuffs and provisions has induced me again to recommend a modification of the existing tariff."

If these facts and arguments do not open the eyes of the people of the United States it will be wonderful, as for our eyes in these Provinces they are hermetically sealed to all such truths.

The *Freeman* is quite weighty with us for his chiming in with his scheme of Universal Suffrage. As the Editor records so minutely and graphically the feats of his countrymen, as displayed by the Police Office interference in their concerns, he naturally expects, should the universal suffrage system be adopted, he will command all their votes for his allies and co-adjutors. His boastful magnanimity consists solely, when divested of its colering of patriotism, in endeavoring to clear the path for Messrs. —— & ——, and perchance Dr. ——, should they incline to become Legislators. We, who do not consider his friends destined to change the tone of affairs, he rates as little-minded personages. But it will not do; jail birds and disturbers of the public peace are not the men on whom to rest even the secondary trust of choosing our lawmakers. We have no prejudice against our Catholic fellow-colonists if left to themselves; but as they are ever swayed either by the Priesthood on the one hand, or a disaffected Press on the other, we cannot pretend to be in love with their attempted ascendency.

It is curious to remark the airs of superior patriotism assumed by these (so-called) Liberal Journals. They hear of a Mazzini or a Kossuth risking his all for the liberation of his countrymen from a degrading despotism under the name of Liberals, and they forsooth, in a country, where oppression is unknown, and despotism a thing only read of, must set up also for Liberals and Reformers. What the Reform is to be none of them can tell, or why do they not do it. Vote by ballot and universal suffrage are only means to an end: we demand then what are the ends they aim at introducing; for mayhap even our own present legislators, inferior as these writers will have them to be, may be induced to adopt them; or if not we may feel called upon to change these legislators for those who will if once satisfied of the correctness of these views. Again we call upon them to come forward with their platform of principles promised, that the public may take them into consideration. Alas, they have no principles in common. They would pull each others ears, if the attempt should ever be made.

CENSUS RETURNS.

The returns of the population, &c., in this City and the several Parishes in the County, have been completed and filed in the Office of the Clerk of the Peace. By these the total population of the City is set down at 22,934—of this number, 11,062 are males and 11,872 females. 13 of the males and 20 of the females in King's Ward are colored. In Sydney Ward the colored population consists of 15 males and 20 females. King's Ward contains 9180 inhabitants, and Sydney Ward 1892. In 1840, the total population of the City was 20,716; the increase therefore, in eleven years is only 2218. The births in the City during the year preceding the time of taking the census was 767, and the deaths 242.

In taking the census in 1840, the City on the Eastern side of the Harbour was divided into two districts, without regard to the Wards, so that we are unable to compare the population of the several Wards then with what it is now, when the dividing lines of the Wards have been observed in apportioning the districts to the two census-takers.—In Carleton, however, which comprises the two Wards (Guy's and Brooks's) on the Western side of the Harbour, the account at both periods has been kept separate, and shows an increase in the population during the last eleven years of over one hundred per cent.—the numbers being 1435 in 1840, and 3052 in 1851. There were thirty-four births in Carleton during the last year, and eight deaths.

The Parish of Portland contains a population of 8429, and is almost evenly divided as to the sexes—there being only five more males than females. In 1840 the population of this Parish was 6207—increase, 2222.

The Parish of Simonds contains 3425 inhabitants—of whom 1784 are males. In 1840 the population was 2459—giving an increase of 966.

The population of Lancaster Parish is 1897—904 males and 993 females—an increase over the population in 1840 of 294, the number then being 1603.

St. Martin's Parish, which includes the old settlement of Musquash, contains 1361 inhabitants—688 males and 953 females. The return for 1840 states the population to be 1073—which would shew a decrease since that period of 42.

The total population of the City and County of St. John is now 38,616—shewing an increase of only 5657 since 1840, when the number of inhabitants was 32,957. The births during the year preceding the time of taking the census, amounted to 1377—(nearly one-fourth of the whole increase in eleven years) and the deaths to 481.

A mass of valuable statistical information on upwards of fifty subjects accompanies the returns of the population of this City and County. From these we find that the births in the City during the preceding year exceeded the deaths by 525—the number of the former being 767, and of the latter, 242. There are in the City 2055 inhabited houses, occupied by 3870 families, being less than an average of two families to each house; 926 stores, barns, &c.; 56 houses now building, and 97 houses uninhabited. Of the inhabited houses, 835 are in King's Ward and 200 in Sydney Ward.

In the Parish of Portland there were 395 births and 122 deaths during the preceding year. Portland contains 733 inhabited houses, occupied by 1616 families,—296 stores, barns, &c.; 22 uninhabited houses, and 38 houses now building.

In the Parish of Simonds, which contains 540 families, there were 91 births and 97 deaths during the preceding year. In the Parish of Lancaster, containing 305 families, 67 births and 9 deaths; and in St. Martins, containing 343 families, 57 births and 13 deaths.

The number of children returned as attending Schools in King's Ward, is 1231; in Sydney, 303; and in the Parish of Portland, 844.

In Portland there are eight Saw Mills, at which 264 hands are employed. In Carleton the number of Saw Mills is four, and the hands employed 206.

In Portland, under the head of "other factories," the number of Ship Yards and hands employed at the time of taking the census are given. The number of yards was eleven, at which 465 workmen were employed in the construction of eleven vessels, the aggregate tonnage of which was 10,220 tons.—In King's Ward there was one Ship Yard, at which ninety men were employed, and one in Sydney Ward, employing twenty men. Since that time, work has been resumed at another Yard in King's Ward.

Tanneries.—In King's Ward there are twelve Tanneries, which employ 38 hands—in Sydney, three Tanneries, employing 13 hands. In Queen's and Duke's, there is one Tannery, with four hands. Value of Leather manufactured in King's Ward, during the year preceding the time of taking the census, £12,150; in Queen's and Duke's, £300; in Sydney, £5,000.

Foundries.—In King's Ward, two, employing 70 hands, and manufacturing Iron Castings to the value of £7225; Duke's, two Foundries, employing 33 hands,—value of Castings, £2,000; in Sydney, one Foundry, 20 hands,—value of Castings, £2,000; in Portland, one Foundry, 70 hands,—value of Castings, £6,000.

Number of other Factories and hands employed.—In King's Ward, twenty-four, employing 200 hands; in Queen's and Duke's five, employing 17 hands; in Sydney Ward, five,—35 hands; in Portland, twenty—133 hands.

The following is given as the value of various articles manufactured in the districts stated:—

Boots and Shoes.—In King's Ward, £12,240; Queen's & Dukes, £9920; Sydney, £7635; Parish of Portland, £3652.

Candles.—In King's Ward, £6885; in Queen's and Duke's £250; in Portland £3000.

Soap.—In King's Ward, £3900; in Queen's and Duke's, £1,000; in Portland, £3,000.

Hats.—The value of Hats manufactured in King's Ward, ward £3240.

There are three Breweries in King's Ward, which manufactured 38,900 gallons of malt liquor the preceding year; in Portland, one, at which 16,000 gallons were made.

In Portland there were 3,350 casks of Lime burnt during the year.—*Courier.*

The *Church Witness* of Wednesday says:—It is matter of common rumour that a little more than a month has been already sufficient to make good the minors for places of emolument, more than sufficient, that numbers have 27 in view, and 20 in reality, which amounts to something more than double the number of the latter, and yet the steady fire can grow in vigour. It will be observed, that in many instances, the minors of the Province have nominated themselves, and in numerous instances, the Ministry have acted on the nomination just tendered. The Ministry have in many instances, gone out of their way to meet the wishes of the minors. If the minors have a fair claim, the Committee have a fair claim, and we hope they will account in some manner for the fact that every office of any importance in this Colony is filled by a native.

COTTON OR FLAX.—We are informed by a correspondent at Richibucto, that a return of the recent Census in the County of Kent, shows that, in that county the Ellis's are numerous.

The population in the county amounts to 15,000 souls; in 1840, it only amounted to 12,000 souls, it has therefore had an increase of 3,000 souls in ten years, being a little over fifty per cent.

A comparison of the returns for 1840 and 1851 shows the following results:—

	1840.	1851.
Inhabited houses,	1149	1694
Number of families,	1158	1732
Houses building,	62	100
Do. uninhabited,	111	108
Quantity of cleared land, acres,	20,413	35,495
Number of horses,	881	1507
Do. of cattle,	4611	6030
Do. of swine,	4925	6036

The crop of 1851, is thus stated:—Hay, 8,086 tons; wheat, 25,266 bushels; barley, 4,418 bushels; oats, 101,120 bushels; buckwheat, 11,576 bushels; Indian corn, 3,224 bushels; peas and beans, 1,166 bushels; turnips, 22,602 bushels; potatoes, 365,619 bushels; other roots, 1,050 bushels. The quantity of butter made, 83,171 lbs.; the quantity of woollen cloth manufactured in families, 46,191 yards.

It appears that there are twenty-one places of public worship, and 38 school-houses; with 13 grist mills, 11 saw mills, and 9 tanneries. There were 345 births in the County in 1850, and only 97 deaths.

Altogether this return affords very satisfactory proof of the flourishing condition of the County of Kent, which appears to have advanced very steadily for the last ten years.

In 1848, Major Robinson estimated the population of this County at 9,679 souls, which must have been somewhat below the mark.—*N. Bruns.*

HORRIBLE TRAGEDY.

Four persons killed and several wounded by a Lunatic.

A frightful tragedy was enacted on last Sunday morning, at the Long Reach, King's County, where a lunatic named Kerrigan killed his wife and two children and his aunt, and wounded several others dangerously. The particulars as far as we could learn them are as follows:—Kerrigan who has long been a resident on the Reach, has, for many years, been subject to periodical fits of insanity. He it was who was committed to the Penitentiary towards the close of last summer, by Mr. Allen, of Portland, and conveyed thence after some trouble to the Lunatic Asylum, from which he was soon after discharged. On Sunday morning he invited his father-in-law and several others to his house, and soon after they were assembled proposed that they should have prayer. While the rest were so engaged Kerrigan suddenly laying hold of a shingle-maker's knife—a dreadful weapon—struck his wife on the head, killing her at a single blow, and then with a second blow killed one of his children. The others terrified rushed from the house and were pursued by the madman. A second of his children was killed as he was scrambling over the fence, the head being cut from the body. The old man was dreadfully wounded on the head and arm, and a school-master who had accompanied him to Kerrigan's house, was also wounded. The madman next rushed on his aunt (Mrs. M'Closkey, if we mistake not) and she too fell a victim to his frenzy, the dreadful weapon wielded by the maniac doing its fearful work rapidly and unrelentingly. A son of Mrs. M'Closkey's had armed himself with a gun from the house, and tried to save his mother by shooting down the murderer, but the gun misfired. He then, using the butt end, broke his arm and so put a stop to the slaughter. Kerrigan finding himself powerless fled to the woods where he was found shortly after. He is said to be much frost bitten.

He was observed, on the previous day, sharpening the knife and on being asked why he did so said he wanted to prepare an axe-handle.

Such are the particulars of this sad occurrence as we have been able to gather them. There are, probably, many inaccuracies and additions, as it is hard to seperate the truth from the many rumours and exaggerations afloat; but we believe that in the main this account may be relied on.

DEATH OF THE MURDERER.—It is reported that the lunatic, Kerrigan has died from the effects of exposure to cold and of the injuries he sustained at the time of his capture. After the perpetration of the frightful massacre finding himself disabled he took to flight and was exposed all night, and was severely frost bitten. On being discovered he offered an obstinate resistance and was overpowered with difficulty, and not until he had sustained the serious injuries from the effects of which, combined with the exposure to the cold, he is said to have died.—*Freeman.*

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—On Monday, evening, between 6 and 7 o'clock, Mrs. Boucher, Stewardess of the str. Fairy Queen, was unfortunately drowned, while going from the wharf to the steamer, the weather at the time being very dark and stormy.—She appears to have fallen over the gang-way leading from the wharf to the steamer, as it was found to be turned over shortly after, and search was made for the body, which was discovered at the corner of the wharf, floating on the water. She leaves a husband and seven small children to mourn their loss.

NEW ENGINE.—The new Engine for the Faugh-a-Ballagh Volunteer Fire Company, No. 6, arrived here on Tuesday last, in the barque Amelia, from New York. This Engine has been constructed in the most thorough manner by the best makers, and will no doubt prove a valuable acquisition to the already efficient Engines of which our City can boast.

The amount of duties collected in the Port of Fredericton, for the current year, by the Deputy Treasurer, is £2,770 besides enough in bond to make the whole duties on importations exceed £3,000.—*Reporter.*

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE.—We learn that at the meeting of the Executive Council on Wednesday last, it was ordered that the Legislature should assemble, for despatch of business, on Wednesday the 7th day of January next.

☞ Capt. Hamilton, of the 71st. Highlanders, has been appointed A. D. C. to the Governor General, vice Lord Mark Kerr, who has joined the 20th Regiment.

☞ A destructive fire occurred lately in St. Thomas, Canada West, destroying the Distillery of James Blackwood, Esq., containing 7,000 bushels wheat, 15,000 barrels of flour, besides all the whiskey in the distillery.

STEAMBOAT CONVENTION.—On the 11th of Nov. a meeting of Steamboat owners will take place in Kingston (Canada) to consider on the arrangements of next season. There are now about first class vessels sufficient to form a Daily Line from Montreal to Hamilton; another Daily Line from Belleville to Montreal; and a third daily Line from Ogdensburg to Hamilton. To form the first Line, there are the Cataract, Magnet, Maple Leaf, Passage, Arabian, Highlander, New Era, and Queen, one two and—all steamers, and [illegible] to unite with the previous number of Lake Steamers. To form the second Line, there are the Ontario, St. Lawrence, Eagle, and Cobourg; and to form the third Line, there are the Princess, Royal, City of Toronto, and, perhaps, the Chief Justice, with the Canada to spare.

MARYE INCORPORATION.—Benjamin Stillings, a wealthy citizen of South Boston, Virginia, has been held to bail in the sum of $10,000, charged with the crime of arson. John S. Pendleton, a resident of Richmond, obtained their bail. The indictment charges that one John Pace, to whom the defendant was owing money, by forgery, obtained from their place of business, a quantity of goods, and then set fire to the premises, in order to conceal the crime. The defendant is charged with having procured the forgery to be committed, and then with having set fire to the premises, in order to conceal the forgery. The property destroyed was valued at $[illegible]. The defendant is a man of wealth, and has been prominently connected with the business of the place for many years.—*Richmond Intelligencer.*

A MORMON PROPHET.—In Indianapolis, intelligence to the effect of Parley P. Pratt's having been killed by the Indians, is received. It appears that Pratt, with a company of Mormons, was passing through the Indian country, on his way to California, when he was killed by the Indians. Pratt was one of the first Mormon Elders, and was a man of great talent and influence among the Mormons. He was the author of several works in defence of Mormonism, and was a man of great energy of character. He was, we believe, the first Mormon who ventured into England, and he was very successful in his mission there. He was, we believe, the author of the Mormon doctrine of the plurality of wives, and was himself the father of a large family. He was, we believe, the first Mormon who ventured to publicly avow the doctrine, and who, by his talents and energy, made it a prominent feature in the Mormon faith. We can hardly suppose that the news of his death will be received by the Mormons with any regret, for he was, we believe, the chief of the Mormon hierarchy, and, according to Brewster's theory, passes through this tube every four minutes.

THE LYCEUM.

The fact of a DEBATING SOCIETY under the above title having recently been organized by the young men of this City, is now going the rounds of the Newspapers. From what we can glean from our co-temporaries, it is a society for the "free and open discussion of all subjects, Political, Historical, Philosophical, &c., which may submit themselves in a *constitutional* way:" while subjects calculated religious animosity, or petty jealousy, or call forth discussions on any controverted point in theology, are wholly unsanctioned and totally disallowed.

The beneficial results which already have, and are destined to accrue from such societies, are of permanent importance; and were such institutions more largely patronized by *the people* when in the flower of their lives, we would not daily hear and be unhappily the eye-witnesses of such uncouth and such an entire loss of self-confidence exhibited by those who may be called upon to take active parts in Public Assemblies, while the individual himself would not be placed in the humiliating position of being compelled to acknowledge his utter inability for either "*to fill the Chair*", or discuss the merits or demerits of a "*Platform Revolution*," merely because he is grossly ignorant of the first rules of Debate.

One other point. It has been painful to us to read the many articles which have appeared in the public journals prior to the organization of "the Lyceum", calling for such an institution as the one under consideration, and also the well justified demand of the young Clerks of our Mercantile establishments for time and opportunity to attend the meetings of such, as well as other intellectual entertainments; we do therefore indulge the hope that those who have felt the need of such societies, will prove their sincerity, and the young clerks the due appreciation of the kindness of their "Foster Masters" recently exhibited; and let them attend and become connected with the "St. John Young Men's Lyceum," or any other such society, being assured that *only listening to a Lecturer* will not prove the substitute in after life, for no confidence or no ability *in themselves.*

Youth has truly and well been characterised the *season for improvement.* Young men improve the time, and now in the prime of life do all that lies in your power to be "brought past the wearisome bitterness of learning" with all expedition, knowing full well that a life ill spent entails in its unhallowed path sad old age, and well knowing the real and startling truth of the brief tho' comprehensive Latin ejaculation TEMPUS FUGIT."—*Com.*

ARRIVAL OF THE "*NIAGARA*"

(*By Telegraph to the News Room.*)

The Mail Steamer *Niagara* arrived at Halifax at midnight on Wednesday, 10th inst., having sailed from Liverpool at noon, on 29th ult. She brought 31 passengers, 3 for Halifax. She experienced very heavy weather, and strong head winds, nearly all the passage. The steamer City of Pittsburgh sailed from Liverpool the same day. The steamer Franklin from New York, arrived off Cowes, 27th November, at 9 o'clock, p. m., on her way to Havre.

The Cotton Market was animated; prices of ordinary and middling qualities had advanced from 1-8d to 1-4d. per lb.—demand good. Sales of the week, 59,240 bales.

The Corn Market was brisk; for Flour a fair demand existed, and prices were fully maintained; the same remark applies to Wheat.

Indian Corn dull, declined.

Sugar Market more animated; prices well supported.

Coffee improving; sales more extensive.

Tea remained unchanged.

Money continues abundant, a reduction in the rate of Interest at the Bank of England is expected. Bullion in the Bank had increased four hundred twenty-five thousand eight hundred and fifty pounds. English funds firm—Consols closed on Friday at 98 3-8 to 98 3-4 and opened on Saturday morning with a steady feeling. Freights to the United States lower.

Timber Market.—Pine, Quebec Yellow, three cargos sold at 14 1-2d. per foot—Red at 16d. a 17d. —Birch, one parcel at 18d.—St. John Yellow Pine timber, a cargo 19 inch average at 19d. per foot.—Birch at 14d.—Spruce Planks at £8 5s. per Standard—Pine £9 to £9 5s.—Scantling £8.

SHIP NEWS.—Sailed from Liverpool, Nov. 27th Eudocia, for New Orleans. Arrived from St. John, Nov. 21st, Albion, at Aberdeen; 22nd. Zaratan, at Dublin; Gipsey Queen, at Dublin; Odessa at Dublin; Irene, at Liverpool; 23d, Alexander, at Deal; Olive, at Liverpool; Sterling, at Dunbar; Humber, off Dover; 24th, Mary Ann, at Bristol; Sophia, at Liverpool; Londonderry, at Clyde; 25th, Rover's Bride, at Gravesend; Faside, at Gravesend; Vesta, at Fleetwood; 26th, Connecticut, at Liverpool; Sachem, at Liverpool; Belmont, at Liverpool; Elizabeth Holderness, at Deal; Probus, at Gravesend; Acanthus, at Gravesend. Arrived from Quebec, Nov. 26th, Robert A. Lewis, at Gloucester.

Communications.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

MR. EDITOR,—As an inhabitant of West Isles, and one of the sufferers by the late impolitic law, prohibiting the taking of Herrings during the spawning season, I beg to request the favor of your inserting in your paper the following facts relative thereto, as I feel convinced that with the present number of Protectionists in the Assembly, it is only necessary to lay before them a true statement of the case, to have the grievance under which we labor removed.

The law as it now stands has the effect of destroying the business of nearly all the fishermen, except those of the Bay of Chaleur, in this Province, unless they (those engaged in it) go to Newfoundland or some distant parts, in larger vessels, thereby rendering their present outfits useless. The prohibited ground on the Southern head of the Manan, is the only good fishing ground in the Bay of Fundy, with the exception of the ground on the Eastern side of Campobello, which is so much exposed to the weather, that it is impossible for a fisherman to go there in a small vessel, and keep the fish he takes, fresh, for the market. Now, Sir, I ask, is it just, that our fishermen should be prohibited from fishing on the only good ground they have, for the benefit of those who live two hundred miles west of Fundy, and who have the whole Bay of Chaleur, and the Gulf of St. Lawrence, to fish in, and who can go there in vessels of any size they please, and remain there the whole summer. The parties who passed the law, I believe, intended it for a good thing for the fishermen, but they have, by their law, prevented them from taking other fish in the Bay of Fundy, which is, consequently, to a great extent, lost to them. I hope, Sir, that the Parliament, this year, will pass a law, to repeal the present law, and place the fishermen on the same footing they were before the passing of the present law; and I hope, Sir, that the Parliament will not be so much in the power of the Protectionists, as to refuse to do this, because it may, perhaps, be said, that it will be a great hardship on the manufacturers, to have their Herrings taken from them, for the benefit of the fishermen, who live so far to the Eastward. I, Sir, am one of the Protectionists in the Assembly, and I, Sir, am one of the sufferers by the present law, and I, Sir, am one of the fishermen who live so far to the Eastward, and I, Sir, am one of the fishermen who have to go to Newfoundland, or some distant parts, in larger vessels, to fish, and who have to lay their fish, when they get them, in salt, and have to keep them there, for want of a market, for the whole summer. The parties who passed the law, I believe, intended it for a good thing for the fishermen, but they have, by their law, prevented them from taking other fish in the Bay of Fundy, which is, consequently, to a great extent, lost to them. I hope, Sir, that the Parliament, this year, will pass a law, to repeal the present law, and place the fishermen on the same footing they were before the passing of the present law; and I hope, Sir, that the Parliament will not be so much in the power of the Protectionists, as to refuse to do this, because it may, perhaps, be said, that it will be a great hardship on the manufacturers, to have their Herrings taken from them, for the benefit of the fishermen, who live so far to the Eastward. I, Sir, am one of the Protectionists in the Assembly, and I, Sir, am one of the sufferers by the present law, and I, Sir, am one of the fishermen who live so far to the Eastward, and I, Sir, am one of the fishermen who have to go to Newfoundland, or some distant parts, in larger vessels

[illegible] not, by a [illegible] them. It has frequently been [illegible] our fishermen compete with [illegible] son, sir, is obvious—the Americans give their fishermen a bounty of 20s. per ton, on their vessels, while our vessels have no bounty whatever; and when it is considered that out of one Custom house alone, (Gloucester, Cape Ann,) last year, $80,000 was paid for fish bounty, it ceases to be a matter of surprise that our young men leave their own Province and become citizens of the neighbouring [illegible]

I remain, sir,
Yours, A FISHERMAN.

NEW VESSEL.—Launched from the Building Yard of Messrs. J. J. & W. Olive, in Carleton, on Saturday last, a beautiful little ship of about 250 tons, called the *Rydal*. This vessel is considered by judges to be one of the very best ever put afloat in our waters, as regards workmanship, model and materials. She was built under a special contract for Messrs. Wiggins & Son, on account of a house in Liverpool, and is intended for the Port Natal trade. This vessel being the builder's first contract does them great credit, and cannot fail to establish their reputation as superior workmen.

☞ To be Launched to-morrow afternoon, from the building yard of Wm. OLIVE, Esq., Carleton, a splendid ship called the *Falcon*, of the burthen of 1038 tons, O. M. A large portion of this vessel is constructed of hacmatac, pitch pine and white oak, whilst in her build and equipments, all the important and well tried modern improvements are amply adopted. The F. has been specially constructed, under a most careful supervision, for Messrs. Gibbs Bright & Co., of Liverpool, and will be classed as a seven years' ship. She will be employed as an Australian and Liverpool Packet, having spacious and appropriate accommodations for three classes of passengers. Captain Wm. H. Leighton, formerly of the *Themis*, will command the Falcon, and judging from the fine lines of the F. and the sailing qualities which her build so evidently present, there is just reason to believe that in point of speed, this latest specimen of Mr. Olive's mechanical and scientific skill, will fully compete with, if not surpass, her formidable and far famed rival the *Themis*.

We should not omit to state, that the wood work of the cabins of the Falcon, has been elegantly fitted up by Mr. Wm. Beatteay, of Carleton. The panels, cornices, &c. of the principal cabin are of walnut and mahogany, and present a superb appearance.

We understand that the beautiful ship of Messrs. Stackhouse & M'Lauchlan, likewise in Carleton, will be launched to-morrow.

OUTRAGEOUS ASSAULT.

We are informed that a desperate assault was made upon Messrs. George and James Stockford, at Lepreau Basin near Hanson's mills in the adjoining Parish of Lancaster, whilst these officers were in discharge of their duty. In the execution of warrants against sundry persons at the place above named, the Stockfords were murderously attacked by Owen Sullivan and William Whalen, aided by Richard Knowles. Mr. James Stockford was struck with an axe by Sullivan on the head, by which he was knocked down and immediately disabled, whilst down he was stabbed in the hip, with a bayonet by Whalen. He now lies dangerously ill, at his own residence. Mr. George Stockford was slightly wounded only.

Certain parties against whom the Stockfords held warrants have been arrested, and are now in jail. The miscreants Sullivan and Whalen have not yet been taken. In due time, however, we trust that these wretches will receive the punishment they so justly merit.

☞ We have again to return thanks to our agents for a number of new subscribers during the week; and in order to meet our friends in a corresponding spirit, we have entirely new dressed the *Chronicle*, with a font of new letter.

☞ "Islander" from West Isles, will be attended to in our next.

TOP COATS.—J. Garrett & Co solicit an early inspection of their Fall and Winter Clothing—particularly a lot of Over Coats, finished in better style than any we have heretofore. A few Vests on hand, same as those so much admired at the Exhibition.

☞ RICH GOODS.—The latest fashionable London and Paris Vestings, for Fall and Winter wear, are now exhibited in the magnificent windows of J. Garrett & Co., Merchant Tailors—they even surpass in design the Exhibition Vests, so much admired.
Wiggins' Brick Building, opposite H. Chubb & Co.

☞ IMPORTANT TO SHIP MASTERS:—GEORGE HUTCHINSON, Jr., of this City, having procured a superior Astronomical Clock, and suitable Apparatus for correcting, is now prepared to ascertain accurately the error and rate of Chronometers at the old stand of William Hutchinson, Coffee House corner, where all kinds of TIME pieces and Nautical Instruments are carefully repaired.

Married.

On Wednesday evening by the Rev. Wm. Donald, A. M. Mr. Thomas F. Raymond to Jessie second daughter of the late Mr. John Thomson, both of this City.

On the 2d inst., by the Rev. Robert Irvine, Mr. Robert Logan, to Miss Margaret Ann Wark, both of the Parish of Portland.

At the residence of the Bride's Father, at Maccan, on the 11th inst., by the Rev. George Townsend, Rector of Amherst, Mr. Michael K. Pugsley, of River Herbert, to Ann, daughter of Mr. William Sharp.

At Digby, on the 22d of Nov., by the Rev. R. W. Cunningham, Mr. Dakin, to Jane H. daughter of Dr. Bent, all of Digby, N. S.

Died.

On Sunday morning, after a severe illness, [illegible] eldest son of Alexander Yeats, in the [illegible] year of his age.

On Tuesday morning, Capt. Lawrence Halcrow, aged 42 years.

On Tuesday morning, after a severe and lingering illness, Augusta Kearney, in the 20th year of her age, daughter of the late Thomas Kearney, of this City.—Funeral on Sunday next at half past 2 o'clock, from the residence of her mother, in Dock street. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

On Thursday evening, William Pearson, youngest son of E. D. Cambell, Esq., aged 13 months.

On the 1st inst., of scarlet fever Ellen Jane, second daughter of Mr. Daniel Sullivan, Mill Street, aged 3 years 8 months and 29 days.

At Fredericton, on Tuesday last, Eliza, wife of Mr. John Stewart, aged 33 years.

At Norton, on the 2nd inst., after a lingering sickness of Consumption, which she bore with christian fortitude, Elizabeth Jane, wife of Mr. Elisha Fowler, and second daughter of the late Deacon Ezra Frost, aged 35 years, leaving a husband and four children, with a large circle of friends, to mourn the loss of a kind mother and friend; but they do this sorrow as those who have no hope.—She was a member of the Baptist Church for 15 years of years, and was enabled to the last to testify of a love to Christ, meekly commending her spirit to God.

At Dumfries, York County, on the 27th ult., Mary Weatherdon Allen, widow of the late Julius Allen, Esquire, Lieutenant of the Queen's Auxiliaries, in the 86th year of her age, leaving a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn their bereavement.

On the 30th ult., at his residence in Sheffield, after a short but severe illness, Mr. Isaac Simmons in the 76th year of his age.

At Fredericton, on the 3d inst., at the residence of her son, Robert Wetmy, Ann, the wife of Mr. John Willey, in the 76th year of her age.

At Lincoln, on the 26th ult., Mary, wife of Mr. Nelson Sewell, aged 42 years.

Shipping List.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—ARRIVED.

Tuesday—Wing, Hallock, New York, 30—R. Rankin & Co., ballast.

[illegible] Cain, Miramichi, 1—G. [illegible] Brig, Ellen Goodall, Sprouls, New London, 2—G. Leton, do.
Schr. Elen Jane, McLean, Boston, 2—master, general cargo.

CLEARED.

Dec. 10th—Barque Frederick, Smith, Greenock, deals; Diana, Toogood, Hull, timber and deals.

Steamship Humboldt, at New York, saw on 5th [illegible] wrecks a short distance from the Island, apparently on the N B Bar. One appeared to be a large vessel, with two masts standing; the other, a small vessel, with one mast standing.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE LOSS OF THE SHIP TYENDENAGA—AND MELANCHOLY LOSS OF LIFE.

The new ship Tyendenaga, Lewis E. Rudolf, Master, sailed from Quebec, on the 12th Nov. with a cargo for London. At the Brandy Pots, some of the men refused to do duty, others were sent from Quebec, and on the seventeenth, the vessel left with a favorable wind—light winds to the westward—continued down the river to the Gulf—all well. On the 21st, at 8 p. m. saw Point de Monts bearing N. E. ten miles. At 5 a. m. saw Cape Chat, bearing S.S.E. distance ten miles. The 22d commenced with fresh breezes. At 8 o'clock p. m. the wind increased to a violent gale, with a high sea running—the weather excessively cold and snow, the men who had been sent aloft to endeavour to furl the foretopsail were two hours employed without being enabled to do so. The gale having increased to a perfect storm with hail, sleet and snow, during which the ship was thrown completely on her broad side, when the sea made a fair breach over the vessel, causing the men to suffer much with cold. At two o'clock, a. m. no abatement of the gale, the ship still lying on her broadside; and the seas continually to break over her, an attempt was made to wear the vessel, but the blocks broke off the tiller and also rendered the rudder unmanageable; and while the men were getting tackles to secure the rudder, a heavy sea struck the ship and hove her on her beam ends. The carpenter was then directed to cut away the topmasts, but the tools had been washed overboard. The master and five of the crew who had taken refuge in the main rigging, were carried away by a heavy sea; the master was thrown on the lee side of the poop, and gained the weather side of the mizen rigging—he saw no more of the men. The vessel immediately afterwards struck heavily, and the sea from this time continually breaking over the mast heads Some of the men took to the fore and main rigging and some lashed themselves to the mizen mast. In about a quarter of an hour after the vessel had first struck, the mainmast was carried away close to the deck, forcing with it the mizen topmast, fore topmast and jibboom, when all the men who had secured themselves in the rigging perished. Another of the crew died near the captain in the main rigging. The sea, during the night, had completely swept the decks—stanchions, spars, bulwarks, bolts, &c. At daylight the master could see none of the crew, but the sea moderating a little, he succeeded, almost exhausted, in reaching the poop and saw one man lashed to the mizen mast, and the two mates near him. The survivors then lashed themselves on the lee side of the mizen mast, where they continued until the sea had abated, and, at low tide, they got to the top gallant forecastle, where they discovered two men and a boy sheltered; they remained there for about two hours, when at the flow of the tide, the sea again began to beat over the ship, it became unsafe to remain there any longer. They therefore got outside of the rail, on the top of the top gallant forecastle, and secured themselves. While they were in this position the ship begun to break up; first, her bottom was knocked out, then her larboard side broke in and was completely carried away, with part of the top gallant forecastle. Part of the cargo was at the same time washed on shore. The master and other survivors remained in this situation until about half past six o'clock, when some people whom they had seen on shore during the day, made two large fires and signs for them to leave the wreck. They then determined to endeavour to save their lives by jumping overboard, the people on shore (Indians) being apparently ready to give assistence. They all then, although very weak, jumped into the sea and were carried with the surf to the shore, where the Indians, being prepared, went into the surf and rescued the mate and one man, who were at the time nearly exhausted. The Indians received them with great hospitality, and led them to their huts; made good fires; gave them dry clothes; kindly prepared and gave them hot tea, such refreshments as they had, and made them comfortable for the night. They then ascertained that the ship was wrecked at Carribou Island, near Point de Monts. On Sunday the 23rd, the Indians informed the master that some of the dead bodies of the crew had been washed ashore at the distance of about a league from the ship. On Monday morning they all, with the exception of a boy, one of the survivors of the crew, went to the place with the Indians, and found twelve dead bodies at the distance of about four miles from the wreck. They then dug a large grave and carried them all to it, where the master read from a prayer book (which had been with a Bible saved from the wreck,) the service for the burial of the dead over their remains, and they were all buried. The other five dead bodies were not found—seventeen, in all of the crew having perished.

[Captain Rudolf will be recollected by many of our readers as Master of the Steamer Rowland Hill, when plying on the river St. John.]

"NO CURE NO PAY."

Long Life, Health and Happiness.

Rest and Comfort for the Suffering Found at Last.

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR
COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, SHORTNESS OF BREATH, DISEASES OF THE LUNGS, &c. IS
SHARP'S
Balsam of Hoarhound and Aniseed.

IS the safest and most effectual remedy ever offered to the Public for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Disease of the Lungs, Shortness of Breath, &c.

Persons who are troubled with that unpleasant tickling in the throat, which deprives them of rest night after night, by the incessant cough which it provokes, will by taking one dose, find immediate relief, and one bottle will in most cases effect a cure.

The Proprietor would submit the following Certificate to those who judge a medicine by its own merits.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., Dec. 2, 1851.

This is to certify, That I have been troubled with a very severe cough, attended with pain in the breast, and difficulty of breathing. I have tried several remedies, but never found any of them to do me good, at last I was persuaded to try "Sharp's Balsam of Hoarhound;" after using one bottle of which, I found myself considerably relieved, and after taking the second, I was entirely cured. I remain, yours, &c.
(Signed) JOHN FROST.

To JOHN G. SHARP, Chemist & Druggist,
Saint John, N. B.

Prepared by JOHN G. SHARP,
Pharmaceutical Chemist.

For sale by John G. Sharp, Dock Street, and R. D. McArthur, Market Square. Dec. 5.

GOODS,
Just Landing from Boston:—

41 CASES among LEATHER BOOTS;
2 cases Men's Kip Balmoral BOOTS;
2 cases Men's do. do. do. Over SHOES;
12 cases Women's do. do. do.
4 cases do. do. do. do. BURKINS;
2 cases do. do. do. OVERSHOES;
100 dozen Wooden CHAIRS;
25 barrels OXNARD;
2 boxes Wire Gauze SIEVES—in Boxes;
20 boxes Cream CRACKERS;
20 cases Sardines, PRESERVES;
With a variety of Wooden Ware, Basket, Cordage, Brushes, Brooms, &c. &c.

JOHN KINNEAR.
Nov. 28. Prince Wm Street.

PEW in Trinity Church, Number 72 for Sale, possession given on the 1st January next—Terms apply to JOHN KINNEAR.
November 28. Prince Wm. Street.

FOR SALE.—A small Fast of BREWER, three years in use. Apply at the Chronicle office. December 12.

MASONIC BALL.

THE Brethren of CARLETON UNION LODGE, No. 767 on the Registry of the Grand Lodge of England, intend having a BALL under their Banners on TUESDAY the 23rd instant, at the MASONIC HALL, Carleton. Dancing to commence at 8 o'cl'k.

Members of the Sister Lodges in the City and vicinity, and transient Brethren are cordially invited to join.

Brethren can obtain Tickets for their Guests, who *are not Freemasons*, on application to Bros. W. L. Avery, Joel Reading, and Thos. E. Streek, St. John; or to Bro. Henry Nase, Carleton.

The ceremony of the Presentation of New Banners to the Lodge, by a young lady, will take place during the early part of the evening.

N. B.—As the number of Guests' Tickets must necessarily be limited, the committee request that application may be made on or before Saturday the 20th inst. CHARLES KETCHUM,
December 12th, 1851. (Conr.) *Secretary.*

Toys! Toys!! Toys!!!

For Christmas Presents and New Years Gifts.

THE Subscriber is just opening a very large assortment of English, French, and German TOYS; French Alabaster Fancy articles; German BASKETS for Cake Fruit; Ladi'e's Reticule and Work BASKETS; one case Bohemian Glass Toys, &c., &c., suitable for Christmas Presents and New Years Gifts.
Dec. 12, 1851. (Conr.) WM. MAJOR.

NEW BOOKS—Per Creole—Harper's Magazine for December; International Magazine for December; Edinburgh Review for Oct.; Celestine or Lights and Shadows of London Life, by E. L. Blanchard. Also—A further supply of Annuals for 1852, among which are—The Wild Flower; The Iris; Book of Beauty; Flowers of Loveliness; Gems for You; Leaflets; Chaplet of Roses; Lily of the Valley; Dew Drop; Rose of Sharon; Irving Offering, &c. ☞ Late American papers.
December 12. B. O'BRIEN.

GOODS.

Per "Diadom," from New Castle, now landing, for Sale:—

10 CASKS LINSEED OIL; 20 Casks WHITING; 6 Casks Blue VITRIOL; 10 Casks Carbonate of Soda; 3 Casks BRIMSTONE; 2 Casks SULPHUR; 2 Casks Epsome SALTS; 1 Cask Green COPPERAS; 6 Casks Coal Dust; 1 ton ALUM; 10 Bags Fine GLUE.

JOHN KINNEAR.
Dec. 12. Prince Wm. Street.

Wants a Situation.

A Professional Butler, a native of England, who thoroughly understands his business, is desirous of a situation, can be well recommended, served in the first families in the Province; should a permanent situation not be obtained, would be willing to wait on private parties and public Balls, &c.—Please apply at the Chronicle Printing Office.
December 12, 1851.

SELLING OFF
THE PRESENT STOCK AT UNPRECEDENTED LOW PRICES AT THE
Birmingham and Sheffield
WAREHOUSE,
Sign of the Golden-handled Knife and Fork,
STANTON'S BRICK BUILDING,
Dock Street, St. John, N. B.
W. B. NICHOLSON

HAS received by the late arrivals, a large and well selected Stock of the following Goods:—Table, Desert and Carving KNIVES & FORKS,—in Horn, White Bone, Stag and Black-tipped handles; Full Sets of Fifty Pieces Balance-Handle Ivory KNIVES and FORKS, with Game Carvers and Steels; Ivory-Handle Table and Dessert KNIVES, without Forks; Fifty Pieces Oval-Rimmed, Self-Tipped, Black-Tipped, and London Octagon White Bone Table Knives and Forks; Butcher, Shoe, Bread and Farriers' KNIVES; Butcher and Table STEELS; 1, 2, 3, and 4 Bladed KNIVES; Jack and Lock Knives.

Elliott's, Cork, and Wade and Butcher's celebrated RAZORS and Razor Strops.

Shop, Nail, File, Draper, Button-Hole and Fine SCISSORS;

Silver Plated Cruet STANDS; Candlestick Snuffers; Trays; Toast Racks; Corks and Liquor LABELS; Albata Table and Desert FORKS; Table, Tea and Dessert Spoons; Gravy and Toddy LADLES, Britannia TEA POTS, Cream JUGS, Sugar Bowls, Salt Cellars, Table and Tea Spoons, Gravy Spoons, CANDLESTICKS; 3, 4, and 6 Bottle Cruett STANDS; Ink Stands and Shaving Boxes, Griffith's Patent Block Tin Tea POTS and Chamber Candlesticks; Japanned Iron Tea TRAYS in Plain, Gothic, and Patent Register; Bread Baskets and Waiters; Paper Machie Tea TRAYS, in Gothic and Victoria Patters; Brass and Polished Steel Fire IRONS; Tall, Upwright, and Chamber Brass Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays, Polished Steel SNUFFERS and Trays; SPECTACLES, in Silver, German Silver, and Steel Frames; Green and Blue Glass Spectacles, with single and double eyes; Gold, Silver and Steel Convex and Concave Eye Glasses, Silver Watch Guards, THIMBLES and Fruit Knives.

WEDDING RINGS, in Jeweller's, Fine Gold, British Standard, and Sterling Gold.

Plated Locket BROACHES and RINGS, Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, Ladies' Companions, Mathematical Instruments; Lash, Pocket, Fine Tooth, Side and Back COMBS; Cloth, Hair, Tooth, Nail, Hearth, Floor, and Shaving BRUSHES; Badger-Hair Shaving Brushes; GUNS, PISTOLS, and Gun Caps; Mens' and Boys' SKATES and Skate Screws; Purses, Purse Slides and Tassels, FRINGE, Steel Beads, MOORING GLASSES Table Matts, Glass Ink Stands, Dog Collars, Boot Hooks, Stiletoes, Gimblets, Patent and Common Cork Screws, Hair OIL, Shaving Soap and Boxes, Fancy Work Boxes, Tablets, Pocket Books, Watch Keys, Split Rings, Flesh Forks, Childrens' Toy Watches, Steel Pens, Pencils, Stains, a few Patent Double Barrel Twist GUNS, a prime article; with various other articles.
December 5, 1851.

GROUND COFFEE; BLACK PEPPER; CINNAMON; Cloves; Nutmegs; Allspice; Ginger and Mustard, all ground here, warranted unmixed, can be had in any quantities at

JOHN KINNEAR'S,
Dec. 5. *Prince Wm. Street.*

UNION FLOUR STORE,
Portland,

ON HAND—50 bbls American superfine FLOUR; 200 bbls Canada superfine do.
—CONSTANTLY ON HAND—
MILL FLOUR in bags from the best manufactory; fine FLOUR, and middling; HORSE FEED and BRAN.

Any FLOUR bought at this Store, will be sent free of Cartage to any part of the City.

Portland, Dec 5, 1851.—3m. RICHARD SCOLES.

HAMBURGH SAUSAGES.

OF THOMAS MOLOY, who after handling at Saint John in July last, hired with a Farmer who took him to the Country. His mother Mary Moloy, and his sister Ann Moloy who was in the company of Mr. Evanson of Sussex Vale, have been heard from him since. Any information will be gratefully received by his brother.

Sussex Vale, Nov. 11. MARY MOLOY.

Manufacturing Establishment, Hampton.

NOTICE TO SHIP BUILDERS.

WANTED,

ABOUT TWENTY good WORKMEN, well qualified to manufacture such articles as will suit the ordinary trade of the country.

None but steady, sober and industrious men need apply, and short work. Families will have a preference. (Nov. 21.) S. E. FOSTER.

Fall and Winter
IMPORTATIONS,
AT THE
ST. JOHN CLOTHING MART,
Sign of the Royal Arms, Water St.

Received per ships *Speed*, *Henry Holland*, *Glasgow*, *Fayside*, *Boadicea*, and *Themis*, from Europe; *Eliza* [illegible]

125 CASES and Packages, comprising the most extensive and varied assortment ever offered in any Establishment in the Province, viz:—West of England Beaver, Pilot, Witney and Heavy KERSEYS; Superfine BROAD CLOTHS, in the most fashionable shades; Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds, &c.; a splendid assortment of French Figured Satin VESTS & VESTINGS—newest styles;

5000 Beaver, Pilot, and Witney Top and Over COATS, made and trimmed in the best style—from 20s. to 60s.

150 Dress, Body, and Frock COATS; made and cut after the latest London Fashions—from 25s. to 60s.

1000 Shooting COATS, Brown, Green and Black Cloths, Tweeds and Satinetts—from 15s. to 35s.

1500 VESTS, in Silk Velvets, plain and figured Satins, Fancy Ottomans, Barathea, Marseilles, Tweeds, Satinetts, &c.—from 3s. to 17s. 6d.—fully 10 per cent cheaper than before.

250 Beaver, Pilot, & Kersey REEFING JACKETS, heavy lined—from 8s. to 25s.

BOYS' CLOTHING, in endless variety—a good TOP COAT for 10s.

SEAMEN'S CLOTHING and general Outfits for all parts of the world.

INDIA RUBBER COATS, Jackets, PANTS, Leggins, and Boots; FUR CAPS, Sealet, Sealskin, Plush Glengarry, &c.

SILK and BEAVER HATS; every description of Glazed and Cloth CAPS.

Gent's White SHIRTS, with Linen Breasts; Fancy Regatta and Heavy Striped Shirts; Lambs' Wool Shirts and Drawers.

Silk and Satin NECK TIES; Handkerchiefs, and Stocks; Silk and Cotton Umbrellas; Traveling Bags and Trunks.

BLANKETS, Counterpanes, and Rugs; India Rubber Braces, Gloves, Tailors' Trimmings, &c.

HOSIERY, in great abundance and variety; BUFFALO ROBES and Coats, and other leading articles connected with the Trade.

These Goods will be sold Wholesale for approved paper—and Retail, Cheap for Cash. All Goods marked in Plain Figures, and no abatement.

Gentlemen selecting their Cloth, can have their Garments made in the latest fashion—cut by an experienced Cutter, and executed with quick despach.

P. NEILL, WATER-STREET.
St. John, November 28, 1851.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

STRANGERS VISITING THE CITY AND ALL OTHERS IN WANT OF
Fall and Winter Clothing,
WILL FIND A SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT OF SUPERFINE, MEDIUM, AND LOW PRICES AT
GRANITE HALL
No. 1, Dock street.
Selling at GREAT BARGAINS.

Ready-Made Department.

Pilot and Witney Over COATS from 20s.;
Fine Black, Blue and Drab Beaver Over Coats, all wool lining in scarlet and blue from 35s.;
Canada and Satinett from 20s.;
Pilot Reefers from 12s. 6d.; Beaver do. from 25s.;
Fine Drab and Frock Coats from 35s.;
Fine Sacks and Paletots from 20s;
Satinett Shooting Coats from 20s;
Plaid do. do. from 20s;
Tweed Office Coats from 7s. 6d.;
Fancy Tweed Vests from 7s. 6d.;
Fancy Homespun Vests from 5s.;
Fancy Pilot Vests from 7s. 6d.;
Fancy Plaid Vests from 5s.;
Fancy Marseillus Vests from 8s. 6d.
Black and Fancy Satins from 8s.;
Black Cloth Vests from 7s. 6d.;
Common Quilting Vests from 2s. 6d.
Black Pants from 12s 6d; Fancy do. from 11s.;
Pilot do. from 8s.; Grey Satinett do. from 10s.;
Common Stuff do. from 6s.
Boys COATS, Vests and PANTS;
Leather Trunks, Valieses and Carpet Bags;
Silk HATS, Furs, Cloth and Glazed CAPS, in the newest English and American Styles;
Goodyears Patent Mettallic Waterproof Coats, Capes, Caps, Travelling Bags & South Westers.
Boston made Shirts and Collars;
Self-adjusting Stocks, &c.;
Outfits for Sea voyages of every description;
Furnishing goods of every description.

☞ Having engaged the services of one of the best practical cutters of the present day, and the best workmen the City affords, I can furnish from my splendid stock of Milled Beavers, Pilots, Broad Cloths, Vestings and Trouserings, a garment equal to any Merchant Tailoring Establisment in the City, and will charge one quarter less for the same article.

Observe.

The measure department exclusive carried on in an apartment by itself, where gentlemen can leave their measures or fit on any garment without being anoyed by the gaze of the multitude.

Made to Measure.

Fine Black Dress and Frock Coats, cloth or diamond satin linings from £2 10 0.
Fine dress Sack or Paletots from 25s.
Fine Satin Vest from 12s. 6d.
Fine Black Cloth Pants from 17s. 6d.
Fancy do. from 13s. 5d.;
Beaver Over Coats, any colour, heavy lined and wadden throughout from 40s.;
Pilot and Witney do. from 30s.

☞ A perfect fit guaranteed to the most fatidious.
THOMAS R. JONES.
St. John, N. B., October 31, 1851.

OCTOBER, 1851.

ATTRACTION!!
North American Clothing Store,
SOUTH SIDE KING STREET.
R. HUNTER

HAS received at the above Establishment his Fall importations, per Ships *Highland Mary*, and *Fayside*, from London, *Olive*, *Queen Pomare*, and *Themis*, from Liverpool, and *Henry Holland*, from Glasgow, which comprises an extensive and varied assortment of Goods suitable for the season, and which will be sold without reserve by Wholesale and Retail, at extremely low prices.

R. H. would therefore respectfully solicit the attention of the public in general to his present Stock of Goods, which in part consist of—

BROAD CLOTHS,
BEAVER & PILOT CLOTHES,
PETERSHAMS,
WITNEY CLOTHS in various shades,
DOUBLE MILLED KERSEYS,
DOESKINS, TWEEDS,
MOLESKINS,
CANADA CLOTHS,
SATINETTES, &c., &c.

VESTINGS.—A good assortment in a variety of materials.

COATS.—Of all descriptions likely to be required, either as Under or Over Coats, made up in differing styles, so as to please the fancy of every purchaser.

WEEPING JACKETS.—In Pilot and Beaver Cloth.

PANTS & VESTS.—In any quantity, and in such a variety of materials as renders it too tedious to enumerate.

In the FURNISHING DEPARTMENT of the Establishment will be found—

Gents' White Shirts, with Linen Breasts and Bands; Fancy Regatta ditto; Lambswool and Flannel Shirts and Drawers; Linen Shirt Fronts and Collars; Fancy Regatta ditto; Cashmere and Thibet Wrappers; Cravats, Silk, Neck and Pocket Handkerchiefs; Stocks, Scarfs, Cravat Ties; Snow Stockings; Scarlet and Shaded Wool Comforters, Gloves, Gauntlets, Carpet Bags, Hair and Cloth Brushes, &c., &c.; Glengarry Caps, Blue Bonnets, Sealette and Plush Caps.

R. HUNTER.

☞ No Second Price.—All goods marked in plain figures. R. H.

AUCTION SALES.

Farm! Farm!!
VALUABLE FREEHOLD PROPERTY FOR SALE.

To be Sold by W. D. W. HUBBARD, Auctioneer, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of January, 1852, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the Premises:—

[illegible] in the Parish of Simonds, County of Saint John, known as Brown Hill, containing 700 Acres, about 40 of which are intervale, and about 100 Acres cleared. There are on the Premises a small Farm House, two large Barns, and a Saw Mill, with 900 logs in the Pond. The above Farm is only 2½ miles from the ten mile Creek, where there is a good harbor at all seasons of the year. The above is one of the most valuable Properties ever offered for sale in this County, having received the premium as the best cultivated Farm in the County, five years ago. Terms made known on the day of sale. dec 8

For Sale at Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY the Eleventh day of February next, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Coffee House Corner, in the City of Saint John:—

ALL those two certain tracts of LAND, granted to JOHN WILSON and described in the grant as follows—Two certain Tracts of Land, situate in "the Parish of Waterbury, in Queen's County, in "our Province of New-Brunswick, and described "on the plan thereunto annexed, as the first Tract "and the second Tract, the said first tract containing two hundred Acres more or less, with an allowance of ten per cent. for Roads, and waste and bounded as follows to wit,—Beginning at a marked maple tree, standing on the South Western side of a reserved Road, which said maple tree is distant by a course of the Magnetic needle South, sixty degrees East, one chain of four poles from the most Western angle of lot number two of a Survey lately made by Deputy Foulis for the said John Wilson and others in that district, thence running South thirty degrees West, one hundred and ten chains along the line of another reserved road, thence South sixty degrees East twenty chains, thence North thirty degrees East one hundred and ten chains to a marked Fir Tree, standing on the said side of the first mentioned reserved Road, and thence along the line of same to the place of beginning. And the said second Tract "containing fifty three acres more or less, with an allowance of ten per cent. for roads and waste and bounded as follows to wit:—Beginning at a marked Birch Tree standing on the Southern Bank or Shore of Salmon River at the North Eastern angle of the lot number three, granted to Ass Upton, in the grant to the said Ass Upton and his associates, thence running South forty one chains along the Eastern boundry line of same or until it meets the North Western boundry line of the grant to James Tapley, thence North thirty degrees East fifty-three chains along the said boundry line of the said last mentioned grant to a stake standing on the said bank or shore of said River and thence following the course of the same Westerly to the place of beginning," together with all and singular the buildings, improvements, privileges and appertenances to the said premises belonging or in any wise appertaining.

The above sale will be made under and by virtue of a power contained in an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 16th day of October, A.D. 1838, made between the said John Wilson and the subscriber, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Queen's County, on the 4th day of January, 1839.

For particulars apply to C. W. STOCKTON, Barrister at Law, St. John.

Dated 1st day of November, A D., 1851.
WILLIAM HUGHSON.

Cordage, Canvas, Brandy, &c.

Landing ex *Argo*, from Port Glasgow:—

180 BALES *CORDAGE*, asst'd, 6 thread to 7 inches; 40 Coils Spun YARN;
60 Bbls. Humberline, Marline and Housline;
25 HAWSERS, 4 to 5½ inches;
21 Coils Bolt ROPE, 21 thread to 4½ inches;
400 Bolts Greenock and Leith CANVAS;
3 Puncheons } *Hennessey's* BRANDY;
8 Quarter Casks }
20 Hhds. GENEVA—*Lily Brand*;
For sale by R. RANKIN & Co.
November 14. (3w.)

NEW PROSPECTUS
TO MECHANICS,
Inventors and Manufacturers.

Seventh Volume of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.

MESSRS. MUNN & CO., American and Foreign Patent Agents, and Publishers of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, respectfully announce to the public that the first number of VOLUME SEVEN of this widely circulated and valuable journal was issued on the 20th of September in AN ENTIRE NEW DRESS, printed upon paper of a heavier texture than that used in the preceding volumes.

It is published weekly in Form for Binding, and affords, at the end of the year, a SPLENDID VOLUME of over FOUR HUNDRED PAGES, with a copious Index, and from FIVE to SIX THOUSAND *ORIGINAL ENGRAVINGS*, together with a vast amount of practical information concerning the progress of INVENTION & DISCOVERY throughout the world. There is no subject of importance to the Mechanic, Inventor, Manufacturer, and general reader, which is not treated in the most able manner—the Editors, Contributors, and Correspondents being men of the highest attainments. It is, in fact, the leading SCIENTIFIC JOURNAL in the country.

The Inventor will find in it a weekly *DIGEST* of *AMERICAN PATENTS*, reported from the Patent Office,—an orginal feature, not found in any other weekly publication.

TERMS—$2 a-year; $1 for 6 months.

All Letters must be Post Paid and directed to
MUNN & CO.,
Publishers of the Scientific American,
128 Fulton street, New York.

INDUCEMENTS FOR CLUBBING.

Any person who will send us four subscribers for six months, at our regular rates, shall be entitled to one copy for the same length of time; or we will furnish—

Ten Copies for Six Months for	$8
Ten Copies for Twelve Months,	15
Fifteen Copies for Twelve Months,	22
Twenty Copies for Twelve Months,	28

Southern and Western Money taken at par for subscriptions, or Post Office Stamps taken at their full value. October 10, 1851.

Cottons, Cotton Warps, &c.

Now landing ex "Montrose" from Liverpool:—

10 BALES Grey Carrot WARPS;
5 Do. Grey COTTONS;
1 Do. 5-4 PRINTS;
4 Do. CANVASS and *Osnaburghs*;
1 Case *Silk Handkerchiefs*, &c., &c.
100 Dozen 3 cord Fishing THREAD;
1 Ton CANDLEWICK.—For Sale low by
L. H. DEVEBER & SON.
St. John, N. B., Sept. 19, 1851.

MARINE
AND
FIRE
INSURANCE.
TORONTO, C. W., AGENCY.
Apply to CHARLES L. STREET.
November 21. 6:

SUPERIOR LIQUORS.

OLD Pale and Dark BRANDIES,
Port, Sherry, and Madeira WINES,
London Bitter ALE and BROWN STOUT,
Cherry BRANDY and Cherry CORDIAL,
Hollands GIN and Scotch WHISKY,
200 gross superior Velvet Wine CORKS.
TEAS, Patent CANDLES, &c.—For sale cheap.
Nov. 14.—3i. THOMAS A. PADDOCK.

WHISKEY.—Ex *Argo* from the Clyde, on consignment—10 puncs. of Malt WHISKEY, of superior flavour, which will be sold low, while landing. SWELLIE & ABERCROMBY.
November 14.

FREE
and first rate Stand for Sale a bargain—if early applied for.

THE well known Property situated at Musquash, owned and occupied by the Subscriber, and only 16 miles from Town, and will be crossed by the contemplated Rail Road. On the property is two [illegible] lars and all other necessary out houses. As a stand for public business it being situated in the village of Musquash, it is second to none on the St. Andrews Road. The FARM consists of 400 Acres, 50 of which is valuable Marsh. It is offered now either as a whole or will be divided into two Farms, as may best suit the purchaser.

For terms which will be liberal, apply to the subscriber on the premises.
November 14. WM. M. TILTON.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of GILBERT DYKEMAN, late of the Parish of Waterborough, (Q. C.,) deceased, are requested to present the same duly attested within two months from the date hereof, and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make payment within six months from date.

BARNET M. DYKEMAN, } EXECUTORS
JOSHUA CALKIN. }
Queen's County, Oct. 31st, 1851.—2i.

SHARP'S Family Medicines.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
OF INTEREST TO ALL.
Sharp's Celebrated Family Medicines and Preparations.

SHARP'S COMPOUND ALKALINE INFUSION OF SARSAPARILLA.—Sarsaparilla has of late years been much used, and with great success, in cases of Chronic Rheumatism, as an alternative in Scrofulous affections, Scurvy, Obstinate, Cutaneous Eruptions, Indolent Ulcers, Diseases of the Periosteum and Bone, attended with obscure pains, wasting the flesh, tenderness of the part, tumors and nodes unconnected with Syphilis, and in that state of the habit known among medical men under the term of Cachexia, but which is not easy to define. In such cases Sarsaparilla proves a most valuable remedy, and often effects a cure when all other remedies have long been administered in vain, and when the diseased state of the system has been of many years duration.

This article, prepared by John G. Sharp, has performed numerous and most astonishing cures of persons who have for years been festered with sores from head to feet, and others who have been sent up with Mercurial Rheumatism, which they had been laid up with for 2 or 3 years. Prepared and sold by John G. Sharp, Member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. N. B.—Dose, a Wine Glass full, three times daily.

SHARP'S BALSAM of HOARHOUND AND ANISEED, for Coughs, Colds, Shortness of Breath, Asthma, &c.

This excellent medicine has the extraordinary property of immediately relieving Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Difficulty of Breathing, and Huskiness of the Throat. It operates by dissolving the congealed phlegm, and causing free expectoration.

Persons who are troubled with that unpleasant tickling in the Throat which deprives them of rest night after night, by the incessant cough which it provokes, will by taking one dose find immediate relief; and one bottle in most cases will effect a cure. Sold in bottles at 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. each.—Prepared by John G. Sharp, member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, Dock street, St. John, N. B.

Sharp's Tincture of Myrrh and Borax; prepared with

GLASGOW HOUSE.

The subscribers have received per ships "Highland Mary" from London, "Henry Holland" from Glasgow, "Speed" and "Olive" from Liverpool, their usual large and varied assortment of

Fashionable Fall Goods.

BALLENTINE & BOWMAN would solicit an early call from their numerous customers, as they feel satisfied that the Stock of Goods now opening, will continue to shew that the public have not been wrong in setting their House down as one of the cheapest Establishments in the trade.

BALLENTINE & BOWMAN.
October 10. *Glasgow House, King-street.*

Manufacturer of Monuments,
Tablets, & Architectural Ornaments,
IN
MARBLE, FREESTONE, AND GRANITE.

Duke Street, St. John, N. B.

NEW BRUNSWICK

STEAM, SASH, DOOR, AND BLIND FACTORY,—*Harding Street, St. John.*

HAVING put up the best Machinery that can be procured for the manufacture of Doors, Sashes, inside and outside Blinds, Window Frames, Mouldings, and other kinds of Wood Work. I am prepared to furnish to any extent the best and cheapest article ever offered to the people of this Province.

May 9. JOHN E. TURNBULL.

HALL'S

Clothing Store, Prince Wm. Street.

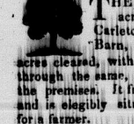
READY MADE CLOTHING.

TOP COATS—Beaver, Pilot, Whitney, Buffalo, Tweed, Canada Grey, Satinette and fine Cloth, in every shade, quality and price.
REEFING JACKETS—Beaver, Pilot & Satinette. Cloth, Frock, Dress, Sack and Paletott Coats, in all qualities, colors and prices, from 20s.
PANTS—Cloth, Cassimere, Doeskin, Tweed and Satinett, all prices from 10s.
VESTS—Every variety of Vests, Silk, Satin, Velvit, Cloth, and fancy styles, cheap.
CLOTHS—Every description at present worn, a large stock to select from, and a competent cutter, and the best workmen in the City. Gentlemen ordering clothes at this establishment may rest assured of a perfect fit.
FURNISHING GOODS—Of every description for Gentlemens wear.
TRUNKS, VALISES and CARPET BAGS, all prices and qualities.
BOOTS and SHOES—An assortment of Girls fine and stout Boots, Shoes, Slippers, &c.

☞Remember Hall's Clothing Store, Prince Wm. Street, opposite Messrs. Jardine & Co.

JAMES T. HALL,
November 7. PROPRIETOR

FARM FOR SALE.



THE Subscriber offers for sale, 200 acres of Land only 6½ miles from Carleton, on the farm is a good House, Barn, and other Buildings, about 25 acres cleared, with a fine water privilege running through the same, and a lot of valuable timber on the premises. It fronts on the St. Andrews Road, and is elegibly situated for a summer retreat, or for a farmer.

The Property will be sold or exchanged for property in the City. Apply at the Office of this Paper, or to WILLIAM SCOTT.
September 5, 1851. *Smith Street, Yorkpoint.*

JUST Received at Granite Hall—Boston Made COLLARS, SHIRTS, &c., in white and fancy colours, latest French styles; Black and Fancy Satin Self-Adjusting STOCKS, Bows and Fronts.
September 26. THOS. R. JONES.

GOODS Per "*Themis.*"

90 KEGS NAILS—among which are—
Kegs rose & clasp head wrought NAILS;
Kegs of 9d. and 10d. Horse NAILS.
Also—Barrels, Kegs and Boxes of Split PEAS; Pearl SAGO; Ground GINGER and MUSTARD Queen's BLUE; STARCH;
Tartaric ACID; Carraway *SEED*;
MACE; Bath BRICK; Salt PETRE;
Castor OIL; Tobacco *PIPES*;
Bottle and Vial CORKS; Wrapping *TWINE*;
Yellow and Black PAINT; Dried *CURRANTS*;
Red CHALK; CLOVES, &c.

JOHN KINNEAR.
October 24. *Prince Wm. Street.*

HAMMOND RIVER HOUSE.

THE Subscriber grateful for past patronage from the Travelling community, begs to inform his friends and the public at large, that he has lately removed his establishment to the above House, 16 miles from this City, 1 mile North of Hammond River Bridge, where he is prepared to entertain Travellers at all times and seasons.

DINNERS, &c. &c., go up at shortest notice.

Constantly on hand, a choice supply of WINES, &c. &c.

Comfortable and commodious Stabling attached to the Premises, careful hostlers always in attendance. WASHINGTON ALDEN.
February 2, 1849.

GLASS'S HOTEL,

Gagetown.

THE Proprietor has recently put this Establishment in the most thorough and comfortable repair, and he is prepared to accommodate Travellers and Residents in the most satisfactory style.

Excellent stabling for Horses, and good attendance always on hand.
Gagetown, Dec. 1849. *JAMES GLASS.*

JOHN DARBY

Silver Smith, Jeweller & Engraver.

North side of King Street, St. John, N. B., a few doors below the *Waverley House.*

KEEPS constantly on hand SILVER PLATE, WATCHES and JEWELLERY of the best description.

Having secured the services of Mr. DAVID WEST, from the Establishment of Mr. ROBERT ROWELL, Chronometer and Patent Lever Finisher, Liverpool, flatters himself, from the experience he has had in the above Establishment, that all orders entrusted to his care will be executed in a style equal to any house in *England.* June 6.

COUNTRY DEALERS will find the greatest variety of Staple Fancy Goods, suitable to assort their Stores at the Fancy Arcade, corner of King and cross street.
August 15. J. CROUCH.

NEW GOODS,

Ex Themis, &c.—

2 BALES Canadian Cloths; 4 do. Red and White Flannels; 3 do. Blanket and Home Rugs; 1 cask Vitriol; 2 cases Threads; 2 do. Black and White Prints; 3 do. Orleans, Coburgs, and Lustres; 2 bales 40 inch Bagging; 6a. Chambrays; 2 do. Shirting Stripe; 10 do. Grey Cottons; 20 do. Cotton Wicks; 1 do. Clankings; 200 dozen Fishing Thread.—For Sale low by

Nov. 7. L. H. DEVEBER & SON.

JAMES LUPTON,

TAILOR AND DRAPER.

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

BEST SAXONY BROAD CLOTHS,
DOESKINS, CASSIMERES, ALBERT CLOTHS,
SUMMER COATING LINEN, PRUSSIANETTS,
SATINS, SILKS, WOVE QUILTINGS,
WHITE MOSELLA, AND FANCY VESTINGS,

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

TO THE PUBLIC AT LARGE:

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

TO THE OFFICERS OF H. M. ARMY.

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

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

VULCAN FOUNDRY

MAIN STREET, LOWER COVE, ST. JOHN, N. B.

THE above establishment has been greatly enlarged; it is in full and active operation, and the facilities for Work in every department of the Iron Foundry and Blacksmith Business have been greatly increased.

The attention of the public is particularly requested to the new and improved Patterns and Quality of the Castings, and other manufactured articles, consisting in part of

COOKING STOVES AND FRANKLINS, Register Grates, Ships' Cambooses, Cooking Ranges Mill and Ships' Castings, &c. &c.

ALSO—An assortment of the most approved *PLOUGHS*, which will be furnished at the lowest Market rates.

Orders can be lodged at the Foundry, or at the Warehouse of John V. Thurgar, Esq., North Market Wharf, where specimens can be seen.

☞All Stoves are warranted to perform, equal to their recommendation—If they do not, they may be returned. GEORGE CRAIG.
October 25.

Great Reduction in Prices.

SMELLIE & ABERCROMBY,

PRINCE WILLIAM STREET.

IN order to make room for their Fall Importations, (now daily expected) have reduced the prices of their present Stock, and would call the particular attention of Purchasers to the prices of their

GENTS CLOTHS—In Tweed, Cassimeres, Cachmerettes, Gambroons, Russell Cords, &c.

Ladies Dress Materials.

In Silk and Wool Bareges, Sylphine Silks, silk Checks, spun Silks, (plain and plaided); Crape de Sol, Coburgs, Orleans, Chameleon, Cloths, &c., &c.

LONG & SQUARE SHAWLS,

In French Broche, Paisley Filled, Black Satin, Plain, Watered and Ottoman, Black and Drab Indiana, Printed Cachmere, Barege, &c., &c.

Together with a large assortment of Printed COTTONS, Mourning ditto, ditto, and other Staple and Fancy articles.

TO ARRIVE.

A large and splendid assortment of WOOLEN *SCARFS & SHAWLS*, FLANNELS, SERGES, BLANKETS, COURANT, and other *Fall* and *Winter Goods*, which will be sold at unusually low prices. *september* 26.

Cheap Hat and Cap Store.

King Street—a few doors below the St. John Hotel.

A. MAGEE would respectfully announce to his friends and the public in general, that he has on hand and constantly making up HATS of a superior quality and of the most approved Styles, which he offers to the public at the very lowest prices, and which for cheapness, durability, quality and style, they cannot be surpassed by any in this City. HATS and CAPS made to order at the shortest notice.

HATS purchased at this Establishment, will be repaired free of charge.
St. John, N. B., 19th September, 1851.

M. N. POWERS, UNDERTAKER, &C.,

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

KEEPS constantly on hand, COFFINS of all description which he will furnish at Prices that will defy competition.

A HEARSE always on hand—Palls, &c. furnished.

P. S.—CABINET FURNITURE, Mattrasses, Curtains, Carpets, &c., made to order, on as good terms as any other Establishment in this city.
October 3, 1851. [M. Freeman.]

TO TURNERS AND BLOCKMAKERS.—One of each Wanted, to whom liberal Wages and constant employment will be given. Apply at the Store of
J. N. C. BLACK.
August 29. North Wharf

CORAL BEADS, Silver Corals, Alabata Bracelets, together with a large assortment of Jewelry, just opened this day. Fancy Arcade corner of King and Cross street.
August 1. J. CROUCH.

JEWELERY.

IF you want to select a choice article of JEWELLERY, Fancy Goods, or any other rare and nice curiosity, suitable for presents &c., make it your business to visit the *Fancy Arcade*, corner of King and Cross Street. J. CROUCH.

George Hutchinson,

SURGEON DENTIST——PETERS' STREET
[*opposite the residence of Dr. Paterson*]

SUMMER OVER COATS, Black Venetian Cloth, a New and beautiful article for Summer Over Coats or loose Sacks, will be made to order for, at HALL'S CLOTHING STORE, Prince William street, next door North the *Golden Fleece.*
JAMES T. HALL.
May 9. *Proprietor.*

SELLING OFF.

OUR large Stock of London, Paris, American and Domestic HATS and CAPS, at greatly reduced prices, to make room for fall Stock to arrive by "*John S. DeWolfe*," "*Speed*," "*Boadicea*," "*Fayade*," "*Highland Mary*," "*Henry Holland*," and "*Margaret*." Wholesale and Retail.
September 19. LOCKHART & CO.

Bolting Cloths

AT greatly reduced Prices to make room for an extensive supply for the Fall Trade, the whole Stock of Summer CLOTHING now on hand, comprising a first rate assortment.
September 26. T. R. JONES.

JOHN LEITCH'S
BOOT AND SHOE STORE,
PRINCE WM. STREET.!

Just received per "Themis," from Liverpool:

A LARGE supply of Ladies' Misses' and Children's Boots and Shoes, suitable for the Fall and Winter wears.

Also per late arrivals—Ladies' Misses' and Children's Patent Metallic RUBBERS. On Hand—Men's and Boy's Strong Boots, Brogans, and Shoes, a large assortment.
Nov. 14. (3w.) JOHN LEITCH.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON
Fire and Life Insurance Company.

[*Established in* 1836.]

Capital £2,000,000—in shares of Twenty Pounds.

Policy Holders of this Company are responsible to the full extent of their property for the liabilities of the Company.

The undersigned hereby notifies the Public of New-Brunswick that the above-named Company have empowered him, by a full and ample Power of Attorney, to open an Office in the City of Saint John, for the Insurance of PROPERTY against loss or damage by FIRE, in any part of the Province, and to sign and issue Policies in the name of the Company; and that in virtue of the power vested in him by the said Power of Attorney, he has appointed Mr. ADAM JACK to act as Agent for the said Company, in the receiving of proposals for Insurance, and the inspection of premises proposed for Insurance, and all other the usual duties of an Agent; and to collect and receive the amount of premium on any policy issued by the undersigned in the name of the said Company, or for the renewal of the same.

The Deed of settlement, and the supplemental Deed of settlement, lies with Mr. JACK, at the Office of the *New Brunswick Marine Assurance Company*, also the pamphlets issued by the office at Liverpool, affording ample details of the mode of transacting business by the Company.

The rates of premium will be as low as any other respectable Company, and the undersigned trusts a fair portion of public patronage will be accorded to the Company.

Losses not exceeding £500 will be settled without referring to the head Office at Liverpool.

EDWARD ALLISON.
Dated at St. John, N. B., 4th August, 1851.

Provincial, Mutual and General Insurance Company.

Established under the Act of Parliament at Toronto, C. W.

CAPITAL £100,000.

THE STOCK of this Company is divided into the Mutual and Proprietary, each branch being kept entirely distinct, and liable only for its own losses.

In the Proprietary Branch, Policies are issued in the usual way on Ocean and Inland Marine Risks, and on Fire Risks in Cities and Villages. In the Mutual branch, Policies are issued on Country or Farmers' Risks only, covering losses from Fire or Lightning the insured giving a Premium Note and a small sum in cash; these Policies run from one to five years.

Local Directors for New-Brunswick,
W. H. STREET, ISAAC WOODWARD, and CHARLES MCLAUGHLAN.

The Security which this Company affords is undoubted and the Premiums will in all cases be as moderate as may be consistant with safety.

All Notes and Cash Funds accumulating at this Agency will be retained and deposited at the Bank of British North America.

All losses will be adjusted and promptly paid in St. John, without referring to Toronto; and, in case of dispute, the Company consent to actions being brought in this Province.

Forms of Application and Enquiries answered at the Office, Prince William Street, St. John.

CHARLES L. STREET.
Sept. 19.—6m.

JOHN KINNEAR,

(In Messrs. WIGGINS' new Brick Building,)
PRINCE WILLIAM STREET,

HAS on hand, for Sale in quantities, and by retail—Rose and Clasp Head wrought NAILS, of all the usual sizes;
Horse, Boat, and Pressed Nails;
Cut Nails of every size;
English and German Window GLASS, of every size from 6x8 to 34x46;
Paper Hangings from 6d to 5s each piece;
English and American Floor Cloths;
Flint Glass-ware, assorted kinds;
Scotch Wool Carpeting;
American Warranted CHAIRS, assorted kinds;
Raw and Boiled Linseed OIL;
Sea Elephant and Florence OILS;
Castor, Lard, and Pine Oil;
Spices both whole and ground, of all kinds;
Feathers, (cleaned,) assorted qualities;
Mott's Broma, Chocolate, Cocoa, and Ginger;
American and Bengal RICE;
Wooden Ware of various kinds;
Paints, Whiting and Yellow Ochre, and a number of other articles. *August* 22.

☞*NOTICE.*☜

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of SANCTON and BROWN, is dissolved.—All debts due to and from the concern, will be paid or received by JOHN BROWN. Dated 1st September, 1851.

HENRY P. SANCTON,
JOHN BROWN.

THE Subscriber having purchased Mr. Sancton's interest in the SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTORY, would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he is now prepared to furnish all who may patronise him, with the manufactures above named, equal in quality, and on as good terms as any other Establishment in the City.—Having in his employ men, who, from long experience, thoroughly understand the business, he hopes, by strict attention, to merit a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore received by the Establishment.
Sept. 6. JOHN BROWN.

STRONG RUM.

Now landing ex *Hemisphere* from Boston:

5 PUNCHEONS fine flavoured extra Strong RUM;

In Store—Fine Old WINES, BRANDY, GENEVA, Jamaica RUM, OLD TOM, &c., in Wood and bottle. Also, best London BROWN STOUT, E. I. ALE. Sparkling CHAMPAGNE, &c., &c. For sale by
RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.
St. John, 1st August, 1851.

LOGS WANTED.

PARTIES having Pine Logs on River St. John can get them Sawn to best advantage by *first-rate Mill Men*, CHEAP—safe Booms, and plenty of Wharf room to pile on, *free of charge*. For further particulars, please apply at the Store of
J. N. C. BLACK.
August 29. North Market Wharf

CITY BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

Head of King Street.

JUST received per "Cuba" and steamer "Creole"; 15 CASES consisting of—Women's strap and lace Shoes; Men's strap Shoes at all prices that may be required; Misses Polka Boots, a good article; Ladies Jenny Lind Ties; a large assortment Boys and Youths Boots and Bootees; Men's Calf Kip Boots, at all prices. In Store—A large supply of English, American, and Domestic Manufacture, which the Subscriber wishes those to the want of the like to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. (Aug. 1.) NATHANIEL ADAMS.

SOAP & CANDLE
MANUFACTORY.
GEORGE WOODS

West side Water Street, between the Ferry Landing and Fish Market,
ST. JOHN, N. B.
August 29, 1851.

Notice.

MR. BOYD'S residence is on the North side of Queen's Square, his office over the establishment of Mr. Charles Patton in Prince Wm. Street.
St. John, Oct. 31, 1851.—City papers.

Earthenware and China.

Per Themis.

THE Subscriber has received per above—25 assorted crates EARTHENWARE;

ALSO,—Breakfast, Tea, Dinner, and Toilet Sets, of the newest pattern, with other Goods in his line. For sale by W. E. P. HANFORD,
November 7. 24, Dock street.

Marsh and Interval.

FOR SALE, an excellent FARM, containing 210 acres, 20 of which superior marsh, (improved,) about 15 intervale, within 1½ hours drive of this City. Land and water conveyance at all seasons, good Fishery, abundance of materials for manure, in a pretty and exceedingly healthy situation and in every respect calculated to make a superior farm and handsome country seat; at the exceeding low sum (if applied for immediately) of £800, 3 down and time for balance, being only about 27s. 9d. per acre, while the marsh alone is valued at £25 per acre.—For further particulars please apply at the Store of WM. GARNETT, *Prince Wm. St.* or JOSEPH MYSHRALL, *Fredericton.*
St. John, 19th September. [Courier.]

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.

THIS School is now fully organized and contains 150 pupils, varying from 7s. 6d. to 50s. per quarter, Namely.

FIRST OR INFANT DEPARTMENT FOR BOTH SEXES.

Course of instruction Spelling, Reading and Oral instruction in Natural History and Mental Arithmetic.—Charge of instruction per quarter 7s. 6d.

SECOND OR COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT,

Comprising Spelling, Reading, Writing—plain and ornamental, Arithmetic—mental and common, Book Keeping, with and without lectures, English Grammar and English Composition, Geography with the use of the Globes, and Modern History.

THIRD OR MATHEMATICAL DEPARTMENT.

Comprising Mensuration, Trigonometry, Land, Surveying, Gauging, Algebra, Navigation, Euclid, Astronomy, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Ancient History,—The Spelling, Reading, Writing, and Speaking of the French Language and the Classics at charges varying from 25s. to 50s. per quarter, according to the classification.

This School employs four teachers, and occupies two rooms, Corner of Sydney and Princess Street.

SAMUEL D. MILLER, A. M.,
St. John, N. B., Oct. 10, 1851. MANAGER.

P. S.—Expelled for incorrigibility, Henry McKelvey, Edward Jones and Wm. Bell.

PIANOFORTE ESTABLISHMENT;

SOUTH SIDE KING'S SQUARE.
SAINT JOHN, N. B.

MESSRS. KENNAY AND SCRIBNER, being now firmly established in the above business, offer for Sale, PICCOLO, COTTAGE, and CABINET PIANOFORTES, warranted to stand the climate, superior to any instrument every imported. Prices as follows:—

Square Front Mahogany Piccolo	£30;
Rosewood, O. G. Piccolo	£35;
Do. Elegant do.	£40;
Cottage 42 10s. Semi-Cabinet	£45;
Full Cabinet £50; Elegant	£55;

With French front, truss legs and circular bottom £60, The whole of the above instruments are 6½ Octave to the G above.

Every description of Horizontal Pianofortes made to order at equally low prices.

All Instruments made by K. & S. will be warranted for three years; and as they have materially reduced their prices of Pianofortes they hope by a strict attention to business, they will be enabled to secure public patronage.

E. Kennay can confidently recommend his Pianofortes to the Public, having been for many years engaged in one of the first establishments in London.

☞Every description of English and American Pianofortes tuned and repaired.
May 16, 1850.

NEW BOOKS.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for October;
Forest Life and Forest Trees, "Descriptions of lumbering in Maine and New Brunswick, by J. S. Springer;
Confessions of a House Keeper, by Mrs J. Smith;
Henry Barnum, the young continental, by H. A. Buckingham;
Life and Adventures of Don Quixote (new ed);
Ollendorf's French Grammar and Key;
French, Latin, Italian, German and Spanish without a master;
Williams' Traveller's Guide through the United States and Canada;
Frank Forrester's Fish and Fishing, Revised edition, with supplement;
Webster's Dictionary (unabridged);
Vol. 69 Blackwood's Magazine (bound);
Late American Papers, &c., &c.
October 3. B. O'BRIEN.

Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, &c.

DAVID PATTERSON has just received ex *Faside*, from London, part of his fall supply of Ladies', Misses, and Children's Winter BOOTS; do., do., do. Felt Over Boots—an article admirably adapted to keep the feet warm in the coldest and most inclement weather. Gent's Felt and Carpet Slippers. Ladies Shoes of various descriptions.

ALSO—Per late arrivals from the United States, Gent's, Ladie's, Misses' and Children's Patent Metalic RUBBERS, warranted.

ON HAND—Gent's Boots and Shoes in variety of his own manufacture, which in point of style and workmanship will bear comparison with anything of the kind every offered for Sale in the City.

Sign of the Golden Boot,
October 10. Foster's Corner, King Street.

IRON, Patent Metal, Chains, &c.

Now landing ex ships "Mary Carolina" and "Montrose"—

100 TONS common Bolt IRON, assorted;
50 do. Best Refined do. do;
5 tons Muntz's Patent Metal,
10 do close link CHAINS, ass'd, ½ to 1 inch;
5 close link CHAIN CABLES, ½ to 1 inch;
5 tons PLANCH PLATE ass'd, widths;
5 tons Deck SPIKES; for Sale by
THOS. F. RAYMOND.

"MONTROSE."

THE Subscribers have received an assortment of Grey, White and Printed Cottons, Cloths, Vestings and other Goods by the above conveyance, at the lowest market prices Wholesale.
Sept. 19. LOCKHART & CO.

JAMES G. MELICK'S Daguerreotype Rooms, over the Store of Mr. James Myers, and next adjoining the store of Messrs. Horsfall & Sheratan. Ladies and Gentlemen patronising this establishment are requested to take notice that they are not bound to take their Likenesses except satisfied therewith.

☞Likenesses taken in Lockets, Brooches, Rings, &c. Paintings and Likenesses recopied.
August 29.

"CREOLE."

BY the "*Creole*," just received one package India Rubber Coats, Capes and Leggins, lined Indian Rubber Gloves for Drivers, Cheap Wholesale and retail. Sept. 19. LOCKHART & CO.

NEW BOOKS.

THE International Magazine for October;
Mechanics' do. do.;
The Scourge of the Ocean, a Story of the Atlantic;
The Mysteries of the Heath, by Eugene Sue;
The Lorgnon of the Mamma, by Emerson Bennett;
Banditti of the Prairies, a Tale of the Mississippi Valley;
Misfortune of Teddy O'Bryan, by D. R. Arnell;
The Collegians, a Novel.
October 10. B. O'BRIEN.

TO LET.

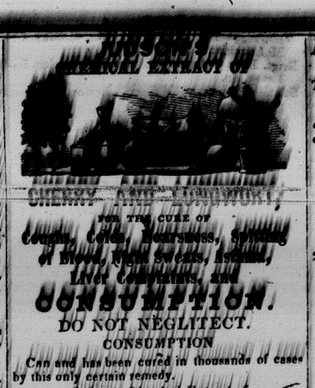
And Possession given immediately:—

THE Work Shop in Prince Wm. Street, lately occupied by Mr. Andrew Rossard, as a Cabinet Makers Shop, and adjoining the subscribers Chair-making Establishment. The above SHOP is in the best situation in the City for a Cabinet maker or Painter. SAMUEL C. SMILER.
September 19. *Prince Wm. Street.*

Butter, Butter, Butter, &c.

29 TUBS BUTTER;
11 cwt kegs APPLES, part red streaks;
1000 lbs. CHEESE; 6 bushels *Crab Apples*;
5 Bushels PLUMS; a few Boxes PEARS,
300 Yards Country HOMESPUN;
A few good HAMS, &c., for Sale.
G. M. BURNS,
October 2—3. South Market Wharf.

BOYS SOCKS.—600 Pairs Boys and Children's Woollen Socks, Wholesale and retail.
September 26. R. ADAMS.



JUDSON'S CHEMICAL EXTRACT OF CHERRY AND LUNGWORT,

FOR THE CURE OF
Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Spitting of Blood, Night Sweats, Asthma, Liver Complaints, and
CONSUMPTION.

DO NOT NEGLITECT.

CONSUMPTION

Can and has been cured in thousands of cases by this only certain remedy.

Judson's Chemical Extract of
CHERRY AND LUNGWORT,

and no remedy has ever before been discovered that will certainly CURE CONSUMPTION.

The most strongly marked and developed cases of Pulmonary Consumption, where the lungs have become diseased and ulcerated, and the case to utterly hopeless as to have been pronounced by physicians and friendsto be past all possibility of recovery, and at times thought to be dying, has been cured by this wonderful remedy, and are now as well and hearty as ever. It is a compound of medicinies which are peculiar adopted to and essentially necessary for the cure of

COUGHS AND CONSUMPTION.

Its operation is mild, yet efficacious; it loosens the phlegm which creates so much difficulty, relieves the cough, and assists nature to expel from the system all decessed matter by expectoration, producing a delightful change in the breathing and chest, and this after the prescriptions of the very best medical men, and the invention of kind and sorrowing friends and nurses have failed to give the smallest relief to the *Consumptive sufferer.*

THOUSANDS OF CONSUMPTIVE

persons have been deceived repeatedly in buying medicines which were said to be *infallible cures*, but which have proved only palliatives, but this medicine is not only a palliative but a *cure for ulcerated lungs.* It contains no deleterious Drugs, and one trial will prove its astonishing efficacy better than any assertions of certificates in curing consumption and all diseases of the Lungs, such as *Spitting of blood, Coughs, pain in the side, night-sweats, &c.*

About 1000 certificates of almost miraculous cures, performed by this medicine, from some of the first Doctors, Clergymen, and Merchants, have been sent us for this medicine, but the publication of them looks too much like quackery, I will show them to any person, calling at our office. This medicine will speak for itself, and enough in its own favour, wherever it is tried.

Caution—This medicine is put up in a large bottle, and you must find the name of Judson & Co., Proprietors, New-York, on the splendid wrapper around the bottle. All orders must be addressed to Comstock & Brother, No. 9, John St., New York.

To Owners of and Dealers in Horses.

CARLTON'S FOUNDER OINTMENT

For the cure of Founder, Split Hoof, Hoof-bound Horses, contracted and Feverish Feet, Wounds, Bruises in the Flesh, Galled Backs, Cracked Heels, Scratches, Cuts, Kicks, &c., on Horses.

CARLTON'S RING-BONE CURE,

For the cure of Ring-Bone, Blood Spavin, Windgalls, and Splint:—a certain remedy.

CARLTON'S CONDITION POWDERS FOR HORSES AND CATTLE.

The changes of weather and season, with the change of use and feed, have a very great effect on the sinuous fluids of horses. It is at these changes they require an assistant to nature to throw off any disorder of the fluids of the body that may have been imbibed, and which, if not attended to, will result in the Yellow Water, Heaves, Worms, Botts, &c., all of which will be prevented by cure, when any symptoms of disease appears, if used in time. They purify the blood, remove all inflammation and fever, loosen the skin, cleanse the water, and invigorate the whole body, enabling them to do more work with the same feed. The action of these powders is direct upon all the secretive glands, and therefore have the same effect upon the Horse, the Ox, the Ass, and all Herbivorous animals—all diseases arising from or producing a bad state of the blood, are speedily cured by them. Remember and ask for CARLETON'S CONDITION POWDERS, and take no *others.*

CARLTON'S NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT FOR HORSES,

and for the cure of all diseases of man or beast that require *external* application, and for *contracted cords* and *muscles*, strengthens *weak limbs*, and is also used for *sprains, bruises, galdite galls, swelled legs*, and sores of all kinds on horses.

CARLETON'S articles for Horses and Cattle are prepared from the recipe of a very celebrated English Farrier, and will cure in ninety cases out of one hundred any of the above complaints—They have been used by Farmers, livery-men, stage proprietors and others, with the most marked and decided success.

Caution—None can be genuine unless you find the name of J. Carleton Comstock on the Wrapper of each article.

COMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE.

This is the most extraordinary remedy for Worms ever used; it effectually eradicates Worms from both Adults and Children. It cannot harm the most delicate infant or strongest Adult, and never fails to completely root out and destroy all kinds of Worms. The cost, 25 cts. per bottle, puts it within reach of all, and all parents who are without it are wantonly exposing the lives of their children to those fell destroyers of youth, "Worms." Look for the name of Comstock & Brother, proprietors, on the Wrapper of each Bottle.

HAYS' LINIMENT FOR THE PILES.

The worst attack of the Piles are effectually and permanently cured in a short time by the use of the genuine Hays' Liniment. Hundreds of our first citizens throughout the country have used this liniment with complete success.

☞*Caution.*—Never buy it unless you find the name of Comstock & Co., upon the wrapper, proprietors of the genuine article.

DEAFNESS.

Use Dr. LAMZETTE'S ACOUSTIC OIL, for the cure of Deafness. Also, all those disagreeable noises like the buzzing of insects, falling of water, whizzing of steam, which are symptoms of approaching deafness. Many persons who have been deaf for ten, fifteen, or twenty years, and were subject of ear-trumpets, have, after using one or two bottles, thrown aside these trumpets, hearing made perfectly well. It has cured cases of ten, fifteen, and even thirty years standing of deafness.

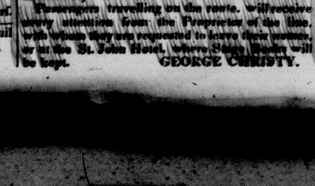
For sale by S. L. TILLEY, King-street, St. John, N. B.

RHEUMATISM.

Comstock's Nerve and Bone Liniment, is warranted to cure any case of Rheumatism, Gout, Contracted Cords, and Muscles, or stiff joints, strengthens Weak Limbs, and enables those who are crippled to walk again. Comstock & Brother Proprietors, New York, and none genuine without their name on the wrapper.

REMEMBER all of the above named articles are sold wholesale and retail in St. John, N. B., by S. L. Tilley, Kerrison & Co., R. D. McArthur, J. Chitnor, Smith and all the principle Druggists in St. John; in Carleton, by Frank Cook; in Fredericton, by Coy & Street; in Woodstock, at the Drug Store; in Dorchester, by Osborn; in Yarmouth, by Odell; in Annapolis, by Rogers; also by our Agent in every town in N. B., N. S., and Canada. All orders must be directed to Comstock & Brother.

ROYAL MAIL STAGE
St. John and St. Andrews,
DAILY.



THE subscriber having become contractor for conveying Her Majesty's Mails between St. John and St. Andrews, hereby gives notice that his carriages will leave this place and Saint Andrews alternately, at half-past 3 o'clock every evening, (Sundays excepted,) instead of in the morning as formerly.

Passengers travelling on the route, will receive every attention from the Proprietor of the line, with whom they are requested to leave their names, or at the St. John Hotel, where Stages for St. Andrews will be kept. GEORGE CHRISTY.

IRON, Patent Metal, Chains, Spikes, &c. &c.

The Subscribers are receiving ex ships *Parsecevance, Speed, Indiana, Fremond, Queen Pomare, Barbara*, and brig *Chilmark*:—

300 TONS Scotch Common and Refined IRON, well assorted;
20 tons small Round Iron, do., 3-16 to 1-2 in.;
40 tons best Staffordshire Boiler Plates;
250 bundles Sheet IRON, No. 16 to 24;
6 " Hoop IRON, 5-8 to 3 inch;
300 " No. 1 Gartsherrie Pig IRON;
500 bags Spikes, ass'd, 4 to 10 inch;
2000 fathoms best proved short link CHAIN, ass'd, 1-4 to 1 1-4 inch;
376 plough share Moulds;
200 boxes Charcoal Tin Plates, ICW IC IX IXX DC and DX;
10 tons Muntz Patent Metal Bolts, ass'd, 5-8 to 1 1-4 inch;
10 cases Sanderson's best Cast Steel for Axes;
2 tons German and Spring STEEL;
2 " Blister STEEL, CC ND and hoop 1;
200 bolts Gurock Canvass, ass'd, 1 to 7 inch;
10 tons best Cordage, well assorted;
10 " Liverpool OAKUM.

—IN STORE—

600 tons common and refined English and Scotch Iron;
40 " small round do., ass'd 3-16 to 1-2 in;
20 " plough Plate and Hoop Iron, ass'd sizes;
10 " Sheet IRON, ass'd, No. 12 to 26;
90 boxes Tin Plates, ass'd, IC IX DC & DX
150 bags Spikes—4 to 10 inch;
200 bolts, Muntz's Patent Metal 5-8 to 1 3-8 in;
1000 fathoms best proved short Link Chain, ass'd 1-4 to 1-8 inch;
25 best proved Stud Chain Cables ass'd 5-8 to 1 3-4 inch;
88 Iron and Wood Stock Anchors, ass'd 2 to 34 cwt.
25 tons Liverpool OAKUM;
100 bolts Navy Canvass ass'd No. 1 to 7;
10 tons assorted CORDAGE;
Smiths' ANVILS, VICES, and BELLOWS.

Daily expected per ships Catharine and Gypsey
20 tons CORDAGE;
5 best proved Stud Chain Cables, 1 1-2 to 1 3-4 inch;
5 wood stock Anchors, 20 to 34 cwt.
250 tons common Bolt IRON.

WM. & GEO. CARVILL,
July 4. Nelson street.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Copy of a Letter from HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF PORTLAND *to* MRS. ANN MELLISH, (*one of his Tenants,*) *whom His Grace was pleased to send as a Patient to the Proprietor of this Extraordinary Medicine.*

MADAM,

If Mr. HOLLOWAY will undertake to cure you perfectly, when the Cure is complete I will undertake to pay him £2 10s. You may show him this Letter.

(Signed) SCOTT PORTLAND.
Welbeck Abbey, May 31, 1842.

Copy of a Letter from the Most honorable the MARQUIS OF WESTMINSTER, K. G.

LORD WESTMINSTER has just received Mr. HOLLOWAY'S Medicine, for which he returns him his best thanks.

Eaton Hall, Cheshire, Feb. 12, 1842.

This inestimable Medicine being composed entirely of medicinal Herbs, does not contain any mercurial, mineral, or deleterious substances. Benign to the tender infant, or to the weakest constitution, prompt and sure in eradicating disease from the most robust frame, it is perfectly harmless in its operations and effects, while it *searches out and removes Complaints of every character*, and at every stage, however long standing or deeply rooted.

Of the Thousands *cured by its agency*, many who were on the verge of the grave for a considerable period (by persevering in its use) have been RESTORED TO HEALTH AND STRENGTH, *after every other means failed.*

All Diseases (and whatever may be their symptoms, however they may declare themselves, yet one cause is common to them all, viz., a want of purity in the blood and fluids) are cured by this wonderful Medicine, which cleanses the stomach and bowels, while its Balsamic qualities clear the blood, give tone and energy to the nerves and muscles, invigorate the system, and strength to hope and sinews.

The Afflicted need not give himself up to despair, as one without hope, but let him make a proper trial of the MIGHTY POWERS of this astonishing Medicine; and he will soon be *restored to the blessings of Health.*

Those should not be lost in taking this Remedy for any of the following Diseases:—

Ague,	Indigestion,
Asthma,	Inflammation,
Bilious Complaints,	Jaundice,
Blotches on the Skin,	Liver Complaints,
Bowel Complaints,	Lumbago,
Colics,	Piles,
Constipation of Bowels,	Rheumatism,
Consumption,	Retention of the Urine,
Debility,	Sore Throats,
Dropsy,	Scrofula, or King's Evil,
Dysentery	Stone an Gravel,
Erysipelas,	Tic Doulourous,
Female Irregularities,	Tumours
Fevers of all kinds,	Ulcers,
Fits,	Worms of all kinds,
Gout,	Weak