St. John Chronicle.

"COLONIAL CONSERVATIVE."

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THE ST. JOHN CHRONICLE,

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

☞ Archibald M'Allister, is an authorised Agent for the *Chronicle* at Gagetown, and vicinity.

Stephen Wiggins, is an authorized Agent for Grand Lake.

☞ The *Chronicle* is filed, and may be seen free of charge at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 244 Strand, London. Professor Holloway is duly empowered to receive all monies due our establishment in London, and whose receipts will be regarded by us as valid.

Mutual Insurance Company.

JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER, Esqr., *President.*

Directors—J. W. Lawrence, S. K. Foster, C. H. Estabrooks, John Anderson. *Solicitor*—J. M. Robinson, Esq. *Secretary*—Isaac Woodward, Esquire.

☞ Applications for Insurance against Fire to be made at the office of the Secretary, Wiggins' Brick Building, Princess-street. May 23.

WILLIAM H. LESTER,
GROCER and Provision DEALER,
CORNER PRINCESS AND CHARLOTTE STREETS.

Goods sent to all parts of the City free of charge.
September 19, 1856.

WILLIAM WEDDERBURN,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
No. 13, Princess Street, St. John, N. B.

Petitions for Patents, Insurance Claims, and Conveyancing in all its Branches executed with accuracy. May 29, 1857.

CHARLES W. WELDON,
Attorney at Law & Notary Public

OFFICE—Over Messrs. Ranney, Sturdee & Co Prince William-street, St. John, N. B.
May 28, 1852.

MR. W. P. DOLE,
Attorney and Barrister-at-Law,

HAS REMOVED to the Office lately occupied by Charles Watters, Esquire, in Messrs. Devebers building, Prince William Street.
August 22, 1856.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—The Subscriber having been lately appointed a Licensed AUCTIONEER for Queen's County, trusts from the Public a Share of Business which shall receive his prompt attention, on most reasonable terms. ARCHIBALD McALLISTER.
Gagetown, August 22, 1856.

GEORGE WHITMAN,
Auctioneer, Commission Merchant,
AND DEALER IN DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES AND HARDWARE,
CLEMENTSPORT, N. S.

DOOLEY'S
MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE HOTEL, State Street, Boston. Conducted on the European Plan.

Rooms per day,	50 cts.
Rooms per week,	$3,00
Lodging	37 1-2 cts.

N. B.—A Restaurant is attached, where Meals will be served at all hours of the day.
January 11, 1856. 1y.

SOAP & CANDLE MANUFACTORY.
GEORGE WOODS,
Princess Street next adjoining Dunn's Steam Saw Mill, a few doors from the corner of Germain Street.
ST. JOHN, N. B.
August 29.

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, &c.
Ex *Ann Rankin*, and *Courier*, from London:—

1000 KEGS Brandram's No. 1, White LEAD;
230 Kegs Yellow, Red, Black, Green, and Blue PAINTS;
50 Kegs Zinc Paint;
35 Hhds. Boiled and Raw Linseed OIL;
3 Bbls. Copal and Oak VARNISH;
7 Cans Carriage and White Copal do.;
1 Cask Brandram's Liquid Dryer;
5 " do. Patent do.;
50 ddz. Deep GOLD LEAF;
5 " Patent Glaziers' DIAMONDS.
For Sale at No. 1, North side Market Square.
Nov. 14. W. O. SMITH.

Oysters! Oysters!!
JUST received per steamer "Adelaide," from Boston:—12 bbls. Prime OYSTERS—fresh from the beds. Also—On hand, a few barrels of Fresh Shediac Oysters, which will be served up in any style required, at

JAMES KENNY'S
Eating House Water street.

N. B.—MEALS served up at the shortest notice—Day and Evening. J. K.
St. John, N. B., August 29.

COALS.—On hand ex Yard: 100 Chal. Orrel COAL; 50 do Newcastle do.; 250 Scotch do For sale low by
Feb. 9. JOHN WALKER.

FUR CAPS.—In every variety of Fur—made up on the premises, in the latest styles.
D. H. HALL,
October 21. 41, King-street.

TEA.—Just received, and imported expressly for Family use:—
10 chests Souchong TEA;
10 catty boxes do. do.;
10 chests Breakfast Colong do.;
10 catty boxes do. do.;
10 chests good retailing do.—For sale low.
August 29. JOHN McCOSKERY.

Beans and Shad.
40 BUSHELS N. S. WHITE BEANS; 20 half-barrels good SHAD. For Sale by
JOHN MARVEN,
Feb. 20. Ward-street.

RUBBER CLOTHING.
COATS, CAPES, PANTS, LEGGINGS, Caps, &c., &c., of the very best quality just received from the manufactory.

—ALSO—

A new and superior article of RUBBER COATS, price only 20s. THOS. R. JONES,
5, Dock-street, one door above
Oct. 3. the Old Stand.

Steamer "Maid of Erin"
NOTICE.

THE well known and favourite Steamer "MAID OF ERIN," Capt. John Belmore, having been thoroughly overhauled and put in a complete state of repair, is ready to resume her previous route, viz: Leaving St. John for Digby and Annapolis every Monday morning at 8 o'clock, returning same evening. Leaving St. John for Dorchester, Hillsborough and the Bend every Tuesday and Friday evening tide, and returning leaves the Bend next high water.

Shippers for Dorchester and Hillsborough will please take notice that freight for those places is payable in advance, and that the owners of the steamer do not hold themselves responsible for any Goods after landing them on the respective shores.

Passengers are requested to look after their own luggage, as the owners will not be responsible for anything unless given in charge to the proper officer and signed for. For particulars apply to JOHN WALKER,
May 29, 1857. Ward-street.

M. N. POWERS, Undertaker, &c.
Fourth Door North Trinity Church, Germain-st
ST. JOHN, N. B.,

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

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

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

FURNITURE.

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

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

N. B. On hand a beautiful lot of Coffins.

Brandrams No. 1. White Lead and Coloured Paints.
RECEIVED per "Ann Rankin," and For Sale by the Subscriber—
4 Tons Brandram's No. 1 White LEAD;
1 Ton assorted COLOURS;
4 Casks Dry Red and White LEAD;
Raw and Burnt Umber; Raw and Burnt Terra do.; Sienna, Drop Black, Ultramarine Blue, &c. &c.;
1 case Deep Gold Leaf; 6 cases Florence Oil.
In Store—9000 feet Window GLASS, assorted sizes.
Oct. 24. S. L. TILLEY.

French Paper Hangings.
Ex "Zurich" from Havre, thence by "Charles," from New York:—
20 CASES containing a very rich assortment of French PAPER HANGINGS—all new styles. B. O'BRIEN.
May 1.

Notice.
ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of Andrew Sherwood late of the Parish of Upham, in King's County, (deceased) are requested to present the same duly attested within eighteen months from this date and all persons indebted to the said Estate are required to make immediate payment to
RICHARD C. SHERWOOD, } *Executors*
JOHN F. SHERWOOD,
Upham, K. C., March 7th, 1857.

REMOVAL.
THE Subscriber has removed his Entire Stock in-Trade from his old stand, to 27 North side King street, next to Mr. Frost's Shoe Store, and directly opposite Canterbury street, where will be found a general assortment of *HATS* and *CAPS*, Foreign and Domestic.
A. MAGEE Hatter, &c.,
27 North side King street.
☞ The Latest Fashions always on hand.
Feb. 27.

S. K. FOSTER'S Shoe Store.
Just received per steamer from Liverpool:—

A Large assortment of Ladies, Misses, Boys, Children's, and Infants CLOTH BOOTS, of all qualities, suitable for the season.

A great variety of Men's, Women's, Misses, Children's and infants FELT BOOTS, Shoes and Slippers of every quality.

ON HAND—A large lot of Women's Prunella BOOTS, suitable for wearing under Rubber Shoes in Winter—for 3s. to 4s. 6d. a pair.
Oct. 17. S. K. FOSTER.

WANTED, by a young man belonging to the City, a situation in a Grocery Store, having some knowledge of the business would be willing to make himself generally useful, will give good refference. Apply at this Office. April 17.

Oysters. Oysters.
4 BBLS. Prime Shediac OYSTERS, which will be served up in any style required. Also—MEALS and LUNCHEONS served up at the *shortest notice*—Day an Evening—at
JAMES KENNY'S,
Sept. 26. Eating House, Water-street.

Confectionary.
THE Subscriber has just received per Pilgrim from Glasgow—150 lbs Choice CONFECTIONARY, consisting of Conversation, Peppermint & mixed LOZENGES, Metto Hearts, Ginger & Polka *Seals*, Rosebuds, Bracelets, Polka & Princess Balls, Horehound, Acid, Rose Acid, Pine Apple, Pear, Fish, Strawberry, and Alphabet Drops, Almonds, Barley Sugar.
July 11. S. L. TILLEY.

LIVERPOOL HOUSE COALS.—Landing ex "John Duncan"—60 chals Liverpool House COALS, which will be sold low if taken from alongside. JOHN WALKER.
May 29. Ward-street.

HOLLOWAY'S MEDICINES.—Now landing from "[illegible] Harbour," one case London Holloway's PILLS and OINTMENT, warranted genuine. For sale by
S. L. TILLEY,
April 17. 35, King street.

RECEIVED per "Athenais"—Two Cases London HATS, a superior article, made expressly for this Market; also, Children's HATS in great variety. Expected per steamer from Boston—A large Stock of Leghorn and Panama *HATS*, all of which will be sold Wholesale or Retail, at low prices for Cash or approved paper.
27 North side King street. A. MAGEE.
St. John, May 1.

St. Andrews Ale & Porter.
THE undersigned, agent for the St. Andrews Brewing Establishment, keeps constantly on hand a supply of the best qualities of ALE and PORTER manufactured by them, which will be supplied in any quantity required.

A superior article of Ale and Porter, in pints and quarts, has just been received.
June 26. JOHN McCOSKERY.

A MEDICAL REVOLUTION!
THE WORLD UNANIMOUS.
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.
THE GREAT COUNTER IRRITANT!

The virus of disease often makes its way to the internal organs through the pores of the skin. This penetrating Ointment, melting under the hand as it is rubbed in, is absorbed through the same channels, and, reaching the seat of inflammation, promptly and invariably subdues it, whether located in the kidneys, the liver, the lungs, or any other important organ. It penetrates the surface to the interior, through the countless tubes that communicate with the skin as summer rain passes into the fevered earth diffusing its cool and regenerating influence.

SKIN DISEASES & GLANDULAR SWELLINGS.

Every species of exterior irritation is quickly reduced by the anti-inflamatory action of this Ointment, Angry Eruptions, such as Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Tetter, Ringworm, Scald Head, Nettle Rash, Scabies (or Itch) &c., die out, to return no more under its application. Hospital experience in all parts of the world proves its infallibility in diseases of the skin, the muscles, the joints and the glands.

ULCERS, SORES, AND TUMORS.

The effect of this unrivaled external remedy upon Scrofula, and other virulent ulcers and sores, is almost miraculous. It first discharges the poison which produces suppuration and proud flesh, and thus the cures which its healing properties afterward complete are safe as well as permanent.

WOUNDS, BRUISES, BURNS, AND SCALDS.

In cases of the fracture of the bones, injuries caused by steam explosions, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Rheumatism, Stiffness of the Joints, and contraction of the sinews, it is employed and warmly recommended by the faculty. This marvellous remedy has been introduced by its inventor in person into all the leading Hospitals of Europe, and no private household should be without it.

UNDENIABLE TESTIMONY.

The Medical Staff of the French and English Armies in the Crimea have officially signed their approval of Holloway's Ointment, as the most reliable dressing for sabre cuts, stabs, and gun-shot wounds. It is also used by the surgeons of the Allied Navies.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:

Bunions,	Rheumatism,	Sore Throats,
Burns,	Ringworm,	Sores of all kinds
Capped hands,	Salt Rheum,	Sprains,
Chilblains,	Scalds,	Stiff Joints
Fistula,	Skin Diseases	Tetter,
Gout,	Swelled	Ulcers,
Lumbago,	Glands,	Venereal Sores,
Mercurial Eurptions,	Sore Legs,	Wounds of all kinds.
Piles,	Sore Breasts,	
	Sore Heads,	

*** Sold at the Manufactories of Professor Holloway, 80, Maiden Lane, New York, and 244 Strand, London, by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the United States and the civilized world, in pots, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and 1$ each.

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

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

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

☞ CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "Holloway, New York & London," are discernible as a WATER-MARK in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by holding the leaf to the light. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

THE SECRET INFIRMITIES OF YOUTH AND MATURITY.
Price 1s. sterling, with numerous Engravings and Cases.

NERVOUS DEBILITY: its Causes, Symptoms, and Cure.—An Essay on Spermatorrhoea, and the various forms of premature Decay, resulting from imprudence and vicious indulgence, with plain directions for perfect restoration to health; and practical Observations on a new mode of detecting Spermatorrhoea and other Urethral Discharges by Microscopic examination.—

BY SAMUEL LA'MERT, M.D.,
37, Bedford-square, London, Doctor of Medicine, Matriculated Member of the University of Edinburgh, Honorary Member of the London Hospital Medical Society, Licentiate of Apothecaries' Hall, &c.

Sold by MORTON AND COGSWELL, Halifax, Nova Scotia, and by H. CHUBB & Co. St. John's, New Brunswick
Price One Shilling sterling.

Now landing ex the 'Arthur White' from London.
7 TONS Brandram's No. 1 ground White Lead, in 1, 1-2, 1-4, and 1-3 cwt. kegs.
2 tons Brandrams No. 1 Coloured Paints;
6 cwt. Dry Paints, consisting of Red Lead; Rose Pink; Orange & Lemon Chrone Yellow; Prussian Blue; Ultramarine Blue, &c., &c.
1 Tin Brandram's Patent Liquid Dryer.
20 Brls. common Whitning; 12 casks PUTTY in Bladders;
6 Casks Raw Linseed Oil; 1 Can White Spirit Varnish.
6 Casks Double Boiled do.; 1 can Superfine Coach do.
2 Chests INDIGO; 1 Cask Red Chalk;
14 Boxes Lescher's Blue Starch; 1 Cask Cream of Tartar;
10 Kegs Coleman's S. F. Mustard; 1 Cask Blue Vitriol;
2 Casks Mixed Pickles; 1 case Spanish Liquorice;
1 Case Black and Red Currant Jelly; 1 do. Orange Marmalade.
5 Bags Black Pepper; 1 Case Nutmegs;
12 Half chests Florence Oil; 2 Casks Saltpetre;
1 Cask Hemp Seed; 1 Case Deep Goldleaf;
And 8 other Packages, containing a large assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Soaps, Perfumery, Brushes, Combs, &c., &c. For Sale, Wholesale and Retail, by S. L. TILLEY.
May 29, 1857. No. 35, King-street.

NEW BUTTER, HAMS, &c.
Received per Admiral from Boston:—
21 TUBS of New BUTTER;
1 Tierce Sugar Cured HAMS;
1 box New CHEESE;
3 bags cored Dried APPLES.
—IN STORE—
10 dozen (Preston & Merrill's) Yeast Powder;
1 barrel Round PEAS;
2 do. superior white BEANS;
15 chests and ½ chests superior TEAS;
6 boxes assorted Brands TOBACCO;
6 M. superior Havana CIGARS. With a full and general assortment of Groceries and Provisions—cheap as the cheapest.
W. H. LESTER.
May 22, 1857. *Bustin's Corner.*

SATIN HATS.—Gentlemen wishing a superior light SATIN HAT, can be supplied with a very superior article at 41, King-street.
May 29. D. H. HALL.

Poetry.

LITTLE STREAMS.

Little streams, in light and shadow,
Flowing through the pasture meadow;
Flowing by the green way-side;
Through the forest dim and wide;
Through the hamlet still and small;
By the cottage, by the hall
By the ruined abbey still;
Turning, here and there a mill;
Bearing tribute to the river;
Little streams, I love you ever!

Summer music is their flowing;
Flowering plants in them are growing;
Happy life is in them all,
Creatures innocent and small;
Little birds come down to drink,
Fearless, on their leafy brink!
Noble trees beside them grow,
Glooming them with branches low
And between the sunshine glancing,
In their little waves are dancing
* * * * *
Down in the valleys green and lowly,
Murmuring not, and gliding slowly;
Up in mountain hollows wild,
Fretting like a peevish child;
Through the hamlet where all day
In their waves the children play,
Running west, or running east,
Doing good to man and beast;
Always giving, weary never,
Little streams I love you ever!

Wordsworth.

Miscellaneous Selections.

THE CITY OF DELHI.

Delhi is a celebrated city in the Bengal presidency of India, and was anciently the metropolis of the Patan and Mogul empires. Its population is some 200,000. That Delhi, in its period of splendor, was a city of vast extent and magnificence, is sufficiently evinced by its ruins, which are supposed to cover nearly as large a surface as London, Westminster, and Southwark. The present inhabited city, east and north the ruins, built by the Shah Jehan, and called by him Shahjehanbad, about seven miles in circuit, is situated on a rocky range of hills, and is surrounded by an embattled wall, with many bastions and intervening martello towers, faced along its whole extent with substantial masonry, and recently strengthened with a moat and glacis by the British Government. It has many good houses, chiefly of brick. The streets are in general narrow, but the principal are wide, handsome, and for an Asiatic city, remarkably clean; the bazaars have a good appearance. There were formerly two very noble streets; but houses have been built down their centre and across, so as to spoil them; along one of these running from the palace south to the Ajmeer gate, is the aqueduct of Ali Merdan Khan, reopened by Captain Blane in 1820. The principal public buildings are, the palace, the Jumma Musjeed, or chief mosque, many other mosques, the tombs of the Emperor Humayoon and of Sefdar Jung, the Cuttub Minar, &c.; and within the new city the remains of many splendid palaces belonging formerly to the great dignitaries of the Mogul empire. Almost all these structures are of red granite, inlaid in some of the ornamental parts with marble. The general style of building is simple, yet elegant; those of Patan architecture are never overdone with ornaments so as to interfere with their general severe and solemn character.

The palace, as seen from a distance, is a very high and extensive cluster of Gothic towers and battlements, towering above the other buildings. It was built by Shah Jehan, is surrounded by a moat and embattled wall, which toward the street in which it stand is 60 feet high, and has several small round towers and two noble gateways. Heber states that as a kingly residence it far surpases the Kremlin at Moscow; but except in the durability of its materials, it is inferior to Windsor Castle.

When Heber visited the Emperor, he proceeded first through "a long vaulted aisle like that of a Gothic cathedral, with a small octagonal court in its centre, all of granite," and all finely carved with inscriptions from the Koran, and with flowers. This ended in a ruinous and exceedingly dirty stable-yard, beyond which a richly carved but ruinous gateway led into a very handsome and striking court, with low but richly ornamented buildings. "Opposite to us," continues the bishop, "was a beautiful open pavilion of white marble, richly carved, flanked by rose bushes and fountains, and some tapestry and striped curtains hanging in festoons about it, within which was a crowd of people, and the poor old descendants of Tamerlane, seated in the midst of them." The small apartments in which the bishop was divested of the robes the Emperor had given him, was entirely lined with white marble, inlaid with flowers and leaves of green serpentine, lapis lazuli and porphyry, and evidently the work of an Italian artist; in the hall of public audience, also, a splendid pavilion of marble, on a wall behind the throne a small group representing Orpheus playing to the beasts, surrounded by mosaic paintings of birds, animals and flowers, indicates itself as the work of European hands. The inner or chief hall of audience, which is open on one side to the court of the palace, and on the other to the gardens, is a fine quadrangular arcaded terrace of white marble; its pillars and arches richly carved and ornamented with gilt inlaid flowers, and inscriptions in the most elaborate Persian character; the marble floor, where not covered by carpets, is inlaid similarly to the other apartments. This part of the palace is in tolerable preservation. The Shalima Gardens (so highly extolled in "Lalla Rookh") were also formed by Shah Jehan, and are said to have cost a million sterling; but "laughing Ceres has reassumed her reign," the gardens having been reconverted to agricultural purposes. The Jumma Musjeed, the largest and handsomest place of Mussulman worship in India, was built in six years by Shah Jehan, at an expense of ten lacs of rupees. It stands on a small rocky eminence, scarped for the purpose. The ascent to it is by a flight of 35 stone steps, through a handsome gateway of red stone, the doors of which are covered with wrought brass. The terrace on which it is built is about 1400 yards square, and surrounded by an arched colonade with octagon pavilions at convenient distances. In the centre is a large marble reservoir, supplied by machinery from the canal. On the west side is the mosque itself, of an oblong form, 261 feet in length; its whole front coated with large slabs of white marble, and compartments in the cornice inlaid with Arabic inscriptions in black. It is approached by another flight of steps, and entered by three Gothic arches, each surmounted by a marble dome. At the flanks are two minarets, 150 feet high, of black marble and red stone alternately, each having three projecting galleries, and their summits crowned with light pavilions of white marble, the ascent to which is by a winding staircase of 180 steps of red stone. This truly noble structure is in good repair, being maintained by a grant from the British Government for that especial purpose. Not far from the palace is a mosque of red stone, surmounted with three gilt domes, in which Nadir Shah sat and witnessed the massacre of the unfortunate inhabitants. There are about forty mosques, one, erected by the daughter of Aurungzebe, contains the tomb in which she was interred in 1710; some bear the marks of great antiquity, especially the Kala Musjeed, or black mosque, built of dark colored granite by the first Patan conquerors. It is exactly on the plan of the original Arabian mosques. The prospect south the Shalima gardens, as far as the eye can reach, is covered with the remains of extensive gardens, pavilions, mosques, and sepulchres, connecting the village of Cuttub with the new city of Delhi, from which it is nearly 10 miles distant southwest, and exhibiting one of the most striking scenes of desolation to be anywhere met with. The celebrated Cuttub Minar is a very handsome round tower rising from a polygon of 27 sides, in five stages, gradually diminishing in circumference to the height of 242 feet; its summit, which is crowned by a majestic cupola rising from four arcades of red granite, is ascended by a spiral staircase of 384 steps, and between each stage a balcony runs round the pillar. The old Patan Palace, a mass of ruin larger than the others, has been a solid fortress in a plain and unornamented style of architecture. It contains a high black pillar of cast metal, of Hindoo construction, and originally covered with Hindoo characters, but which Feroze Shah afterwards enclosed within the court of his palace, covering it with Arabic and Persian inscriptions. The tomb of Humayon is of Gothic architecture, surrounded by a large garden, with terraces and fountains nearly all of which is now gone to decay. The garden is surrounded by an embattled wall and cloister, and in its centre, on a platform ascended by a flight of granite steps, is the tomb itself, a square building, with circular apartments within, about as large as the Radcliffe Library at Oxford, surmounted by a dome of white marble. From the top of this building the desolation is seen to extend to the west, in which direction Indraput stood, apparently to a range of hills seven or eight miles off.

The soil in the neighbourhood of Delhi is singularly destitute of vegetation; the Jumna annually overflowed its banks during the rains, but its waters in this part of its course are so much impregnated with natron that the ground is thereby rendered barren rather than fertile. In order to supply water to the royal gardens, the aqueduct of Ali Merdan Khan was constructed, by which the waters of the Jumna, while pure and wholesome, are conducted for 120 miles to Delhi, immediately after the river leaves the mountains. During the troubles that followed the decline of the Mogul power the channel was neglected; and when the English took possession of this city, it was found choked up in most parts with rubbish. It is the sole source of vegetation to the gardens of Delhi, and of drinkable water to its inhabitants, and when re-opened in 1820, the whole population went out in jubilee to meet the stream as it flowed slowly onwards, throwing flowers, ghee, sweetmeats, and other offerings into the water, and calling down all manner of blessings on the British government. The deficiency of water is the great drawback upon the city and its province, since Delhi is otherwise well fitted to become a great inland mart for the interchange of commodities between India and the countries to the north west. Cotton cloths and indigo are manufactured, and a shawl factory, with weavers from Cashmere, has of late been established here. Shawls, prints, and horses are brought from Cashmere and Cabul; precious stones and jewelry are good and plentiful; and there are perhaps few, if any of the ancient cities of Hindostan, which at the present time will be found to rival modern Delhi in the wealth of its bazaars or the activity of its population.

At the southwest extremity of the city stands the famous observatory, built like that of Benares, by Jye Singh, Rajah of Jyepoor, and formerly containing similar astronomical instruments, but which together with the building itself, have been since partially destroyed. Near the Ajmeer gate is the *Medressa*, or College of Ghazee-ud-Deen-Khan, an edifice of great beauty, for the repair of which and the revival of its functions, the government has very liberally contributed. The Delhi College is now divided into the Oriental and the English departments; astronomy and mathematics are taught on European principles, and in 1830 there were 287 students. According to Abul Fazel, no less than seven successive cities have stood on the ground occupied by Delhi and its ruins. Indraprast'ha or Indraput was the first, and the residence of the Hindoo rajahs before 1193, when the Affghans or Patans conquered it; it was the seat also of the first eight sovereigns of that dynasty. Sultan Baleen built another fortified palace—Moez-ad-deen; another on the banks of the Jumna; and others were built in different parts by succeeding sovereigns, one of which was near Cuttub; and lastly, Shah Jehan, towards the middle of the 17th century, chose the present spot for its site, which is certainly more advantageous than that of any of the preceeding cities. In 1011, Delhi was taken and plundered by Mahmoud of Ghiznee; in 1398, by Timour; in 1525, by Baber, who overturned the Petan dynasty, and commenced that of the Moguls. In 1736, the Mahrattas burned the suburbs; and in 1739, Delhi was enterred and pillaged by Nadir Shah, who did not retain possession of it. Since 1803, together with its territory, it has virtually belonged to the British, and is the seat of a Resident who has exclusive charge of the Emperor and Royal Family; conducts all the ordinary negotiations with States in the N. W. of India; in the judicial and revenue departments, possess all the powers of the sudder court, and also of the revenue board within the five divisions of the Delhi territory. The annual stipend of the Delhi Emperor and family amounts to £150,000.

A Poetical Mistake.—What miserable poetaster was it who first wrote about 'Dame Nature!' Nature of the feminine gendor! Nonsense! Does any rational being believe that if Nature belonged to the softer sex, there would have been no change of fashion? Why no generation of trees would have been like their predecessors. Sometimes huge masses of foliage would have crowned their tops, casting an acre of ground into shadow, and in another age, the leaves diminished to the dimensions of a crow's nest, would have hung like parasites at the extremities of the branches. In the course of a century the circumference of the trunks would vary from a span to a furlong. The grass would be sometimes blue, the sky pink, and the thunder sound all the notes of the gamut. Nature is never capricious, and, therefore, cannot be feminine. Adam saw no more beautiful sunrise than every morning wakes the world to beauty; birds sing the same notes, flowers bear the same hues; men and women are cast in the same mould; the leopard does not change his spots, nor the Ethiopian his skin. Woman will try to improve nature, and that proves a diversity of sex. Nature in every generation reproduces Eves, Helens, the models who sat for the statues of Phipias and the pictures of Zeuix. Women believe themselves to be a raw material, and proceed to manufacture short waists, long waists, large heads, little heads, lamp-posts and pyramids—perpetual change of form, size and colour, to one thing constant never. Drop the phrase 'Dame Nature,'. She always wears the same colours, moulds in the same models and don't change fashion for anybody. As the Yankees say, 'Nature isn't a female any how you fix it.'

Slander is a vice which no circumstance can justify, and yet it is one for which those who are addicted to it use every means to excuse themselves, and for which the world and even Christians make too much allowance. This is not because the character of the slanderer is not detestable in the sight of men, but because we apt to include in this class only those who manifest all the blackness and extent of their malignity—those who are possessed of sufficient wit to render their slander palatable.

THE ADULTERATION OF LIQUORS.

It is a saying somewhere that "if you wish to get genuine Port, you must go yourself to Oporto, make your own wine, and ride outside the barrel all the way home." And indeed so universal a thing has the adulteration of liquors become that it may well be doubted if the production of pure Port is not almost a "lost art" even at Oporto.

An evidence of the fearful extent to which adulteration is carried, as well as of the open and systematic manner by which adulteration is rapidly rising into an "art" is the use and publication of the book from which the following recipes were extracted. The book is worthy a notice, as a mere unveiling of its contents and of the details of the adulterating practices which induced its publication, ought to have a more beneficial effect, at least by putting purchasers on their guard, than heaps of argumentation against the use of spirits or than scores of "Prohibitory Laws."

The book as described by a newspaper correspondent has the following title: The manufacture of Liquors, Wines and Cordials, without the aid of distillation. Also the manufacture of Effervescing Beverages and Syrups, Vinegar and Bitters. Prepared and arranged expressly for the trade, by Pierre Lacour, of Bordeaux. Published by subscription. New York: R. Craighead, printer, 53 Vesey street. The book contains some 300 pages, was published expressly "for the trade" by subscription, and has generally been refused by the publishers to any other than dealers in liquors.—The following are among the recipes which its pages contain:

Receipt to make Aromatic Scheidam Schnapps: Neutral spirits, five gallons; honey four pints; orange-flower water, two pints; English oil of juniper, thirty drops. Dissolve the honey in the orange flower water, and the oil in two-ounces of hot alcohol; then add and shake up well; then add finely powdered, four drachms each of alum and dried potash for fimugs.

Sweet Malaga Wine: Damaged raisins, fifteen pounds; water, one hundred gallons; honey, four gallons; of bruised ginger, five ounces; cassia, three ounces; boil forty minutes, then strain into clean pipes for Market; add four grains tincture of paradise, two gallons of rum and five ounces of bruised bitter almonds.

Cheap Champagne: water, fifty gallons; bruised ginger, five ounces; ground mustard, five ounces; boil the mass for thirty minutes, and when cool, add a quart of yeast; ferment from ten to fourteen days. First add six ounces of bitter almonds, bruised; spirit and grains of paradise tincture to suit convenience. For coloring, use cochineal. A fine aroma is added to the champagne by adding five drops of spirit of orris root, or three drops of essence of evergreen, vanilla four drops; or dissolve five grains of ambergris in a half a glass of pure alcohol.

The use of Bitters in Ale and Porter:—To avoid the costly use of the hops, the small dealers and bottlers of ale and porter, as a substitute for the bitter of the hops, make use of quassia, nox vomica or strychnine, aloes, catechu, pellitory, long pepper, wormwood, gentian; and for a false strength, similar to alcohol, coculus indicus, copperas, and grains of paradise.

The following articles are used for giving strength and body to Beer and Ale:—Quassia, 2 pounds; gentian, bruised, 3 pounds; aloes, 1 do; water 10 gallons, and boil to 5 gallons; and then add copperas 1 pound, and boil to 4 gallons; add to suit taste.

Imitation of Red Wine:—Water one gallon; sulphuric acid, to the strength of weak vinegar; honey, one pint; powdered alum, one half ounce; one sliced red beet, one half pint strong tincture of logwood; one drop of oil of winter green, dissolved in a wine-glass full of alcohol, and one half grain of ambergris, rubbed up in sugar; one pint tincture of grains of paradise. This wine, when prepared on a large scale, can be made at a very low price, as the honey is the only article that is of value—the tincture of the grains of paradise being substituted for spirit, and any quantity of it can be prepared at the shortest notice; the coloring is kept prepared in barrels for use.

Anecdote of Dr. Byles.—A friend tells the following anecdote of the noted Dr. Byles. His grandfather, named Samuel, lived, when a boy, in the neighbourhood of the doctor, at the southern part of the city. As was the custom of the times, almost every dwelling had attached to it a garden abounding in fruit trees, and the father of Samuel besides being blessed in this manner had a tree which had acquired the habit of producing pears of a taste and flavor particularly agreeable to every one, and to none less so than the reverend neighbour of the family.

It was the practice of the owner of the tree to annually present a basket of fruit to the doctor, and on one occasion Samuel was the messenger.—The fruit was received, and the good pastor, after some commonplace remarks and inquiries about the health of the folks at home, inquired, in the sweetest tones, if Sammy had a pocket book.

The answer was:

"No, sir."

"I am sorry," was the reply, "that you hav'nt one, as I was about to give you a shilling to put into it."

The next year, as the renewal of the neighborly kindness was in contemplation, Samuel asked to have a pocket book to carry with him. The present was received by the doctor with his renewed

"Sammy have you a pocket book?"

The boy's eyes brightened at the prospect of the receipt of the long expected shilling, and he quickly answered:

"Yes, sir, I have."

"Well, I am glad to hear it," was the answer, "for if you hadn't, I was about to give you a shilling to buy one with."

Correction of Children.—Whenever a mother is obliged to exercise her authority, she should be careful to be very calm; her countenance ought to express "more of sorrow than of anger;" and, if she feel rightly, it will wear that aspect. How should one who cannot control herself expect to hope to control her child? How can she expect more from an infant than she herself practices? They are trying moments, for it is painful to see an innocent face over-clouded with anger, or expressive of any evil passion; but we must remember that these germs of evil we lament are a part of the inheritance we have ourselves bequeathed them; that they are inwoven in their very nature; that it is only by unwearied patience that we can hope to train them to virtue; and we shall feel sympathy and compassion, rather than anger, and seek earnestly to subdue in our own hearts every sinful emotion and desire, and thus "to overcome evil with good," for by such means we shall best promote our children's happiness, both here and hereafter.

Eliza Cook has very aptly said that commentators are folks that to often write on books as men with diamonds write on glass, obscuring light with scratches.

[From A. F. & D. Mackay's Circular.]

LIVERPOOL, JULY 31.—Since our Annual Circular, dated 1st February, 136 vessels, 98,808 tons register, wood-laden, have arrived from British North America, viz, 43 from Quebec, 50 from St. John, N. B., and 34 from other ports; at the same date last year, 81 vessels, 63,549 tons had arrived.

PINE TIMBER.—From St John, N. B., the arrivals are fully equal to the demand, and 18 inch average is saleable at from 19 1-2d to 20d. per foot. Of Lower Port the arrivals have been comparatively small, viz, 259 logs against 3,182. No sales of this latter are reported.

HARDWOOD—St John Birch of 14 inch average has been sold at 17d. and 16 inch at 20d. per foot. Other kinds in proportion as in quality and dimensions.

N. B. AND N. S. PINE AND SPRUCE DEALS.—The import of these since the 1st February has amounted to 1,452,431 pieces, against 943,709 in the same period of last year. For the best St. John shipments there is but little alteration in value since our last; they are still worth from £7 10s. to £7 12s. 6d. although sales of Richibucto and other Lower Port cargoes have been made at £6 15s. per standard.

CONVERSION TO ROMANISM.—The Derry *Sentinel* announces that the Rev. O'Connor, rector of Culdaff, has written a letter to the effect that he has become a convert to Romanism, and therefore resigns the living to the patron, the Marquis of Donegal. In taking this step the revd. pervert refers to "the purifying wave of the Catholic Church having passed over him." But the Derry paper remarks—

"The time chosen by Mr. O'Connor to desert the Protestant faith is rather inopportune. The Bishop had concluded his proofs in the suit instituted by his lordship to degrade him of his *status* as a clergyman of the Church of England and deprive him of his benefice, to which, by the judgement given in the Court of Queen's Bench, he had no legal claim. The case was almost ripe for hearing; but, instead of meeting the gravest accusations against his character, he has abandoned the Ecclesiastical Court, and taken refuge to the Church of Rome. This is the last phase in a career as chequered and eventful as many that have already secured their respective biographers."

An Armagh paper, noticing the secession, says that the suit will be continued until Mr. O'Connor is legally degraded.

NAPLES.—Neapolitan love of novelty has had another subject of curiosity this week in the details of a murder committed by a priest. This victim of celibacy had an inamorata, who had borne him two children; it was found convenient to get rid of her, and she was married to some man; but the attentions of the priest were continued after marriage, and the husband was jealous. *Aided, therefore, by the woman, the priest strangled him in bed.* A carriage had been ordered, and the priest, with his victim in a box, was about to start at two o'clock in the morning for Nola, where it was intended to conceal the body. The expedition, however, attracted the curiosity of some gendarmes who were passing at that hour, and the body was discovered. The new laws treat a priest, though a murderer, delicately, by reason of his being full of the holy spirit, and he will be tried with closed doors.—*Letter in London Daily News.*

Manifestoes hostile to the Neapolitan government continued to be circulated.

SARDINIA.—The legislative session opened on the 27th of January and closed yesterday. This session affords a brilliant proof of the progress made by our country in a short space of time in the practice of representative institutions. The laws for the fortification of Alessandria, the transfer of the naval arsenal to La Spezia, and the new law on military conscription, have provided for the organisation of the national forces and defence. The law which abolishes the usury law, is a new step in economical science. The laws on public instruction, on ground rents, on the reform of prisons, and many others, have consecrated important improvements in public administration. We will conclude with mentioning the law for the Ligurian Railroad, extending from the frontier line of the Var to that of Modena, and the law for the perforation of Mount Cenis—a colossal project worthy of ancient Rome or modern England.—*Piedmontese Gazette.*

FRANCE.—The press of France still continues to feel the iron power of the despotic ruler of that country. The *Foi Bretonne*, a journal published at St. Brieuc, Cotes du Nord, has been suspended for two months, for stating that the elections were a victory for Government which was gained on a battle-field where there was no adversary. A sufficiently absurd statement, it must be confessed, and which, it was scarcely worth while to have noticed.—The persecution of Protestants continues to rage as fierce as ever.

HOLLAND.—The second chamber of Holland has voted the principal clauses of the bill on primary instruction. In spite of the opposition of the exclusive Protestants, this bill ratifies the principle of tolerance, and the independence of the state establishments as regards the Church.

HOLLAND.—The *Echo* of Hague says: "We have now before us the three bills for the abolition of slavery in the West Indies, just presented by Minister of Colonies to second Chamber. From rapid examination, according to their projects, Government will disburse a sum exceeding twelve millions florins to purchase slaves, who are afterwards to be allowed to continue work for their masters as previously, or to labor under the direction of public functionaries, but they are not to regain their real liberty until they shall have reimbursed expenses of their pretended emancipation, and shall, besides, have obtained consent of authorities."

SWEDEN.—King Oscar set out for Sweden.—His health is sufficiently restored to enable him to preside at the Council of State. The Regency had delegated to it the highest power in the kingdom.

ITALY.—It seems, according to some of the Italian papers, that Mazzini was opposed to the recent abortive attempt at insurrection in the Italian States; but, that a few of the more reckless of the conspirators declared themselves in favour of an immediate appeal to arms.

PORTUGAL.—The Cortes were closed on the 11th inst. by his Majesty Pedro V. The new papal concordat has been voted by the Chamber of Peers, giving very large powers to the Church.

LOSS OF THE BARK MONASCO.

NARRATIVE OF THE SURVIVORS.

The American bark Monasco, Captain Dailey, started on the 13th day of June, from Gottenburg, with 61 Swedish passengers, and twelve officers and seamen for New York. There were seven families on board; the remainder were single persons, women predominating. Captain Dailey's wife was with him. Nothing of special moment occurred until the 21st day of July. About 11½ o'clock at night, the bark struck light on the port bow; she was then going only about four knots an hour. It was very dark and foggy at the time, and although a good look out was kept, nothing could be perceived before she struck. The disaster occurred in the mate's watch. The captain ran up immediately from below, without waiting to dress, and jumping into the quarter-boat, which hung on the davits placed his wife beside him, and shouted, "Haul the main braces, we have struck an iceberg." The sailors sprang to obey his orders, and the passengers ran out from the houses on deck, and lent their assistance. Some of the sailors ran forward and lifted up the fore hatch, to see if the water was gaining on the ship. They found that the water was already over the water casks. Some of the passengers and sailors worked at the pumps, while others assisted in launching the long-boat, which laid on the top of the forecastle. Capt. Dailey, during this time, remained in the quarter-boat with his wife, and called upon the steward to bring him water and provisions, which he did. Some of the sailors and passengers tried to get into the quarter-boat with the captain, but he said, "Don't come here, or I will shoot you." We cannot say whether he had any weapons, but think that the steward, at his request, brought him some.

The long-boat was got out and launched, after much severe labor in safety. We could not tell what object we had struck; we could only see something tall and murky looming up through the mist, and believed that it was an iceberg. The ship began to sink rapidly, and Capt. Dailey, with three or four persons in the quarter-boat, tried to lower her into the water; but found that they could not, on account of the nearness of the vessel to the object on which he had struck. The Captain then, finding he could not launch it, got out of the quarter-boat, ran to the port side of the vessel with his wife, and descending by the mizen chains with her, they were taken into to the long-boat by the mate and others. The steward, who had been fitting out the quarter-boat with water and provisions to save the captain and his wife, now held a lantern in the mizzen rigging to enable them to get safely into the boat. No sooner had he and his wife got into the boat, which was now pretty well loaded (sixteen persons having taken refuge in it,) than he cried, "Shove her off from the ship." The steward climbed up in the mizzen rigging with his lantern, and cried, "Oh, Captain, are you going to leave me here? Captain Dailey will you leave me here?" This he repeated several times in tones of painful entreaty. The Captain said nothing more than "Shove off the boat," which we did, as it was deeply laden, and would have been in danger of going down with the ship. We shoved off a little from the bark, leaving the passengers at work at the pumps for dear life. One of them jumped overboard from the bows and tried to reach the boat: but he perished in the attempt. Several of the sailors only reached us by swimming.

We afterwards learned from one of the survivors of the vessel that the passengers, when they found themselves deserted by the officers and sailors, calmly left the pumps, and went into their cabins, apparently resigned to their fate. We laid during the night about half a mile from the ship, but could not see it. We supposed that some of the people might be saved in the morning. The weather was very calm, or we never should have survived. At dawn, the fog having disappeared, we could see land, and found that the ship had struck on a rock (as we subsequently learned) off Corbin Head, about six miles from a fishery called "Burin," in Burin County, Newfoundland. We also found that our vessel had not entirely sunk, but had gone down head foremost. The rigging was all standing as we had left it, and the ship was submerged forward about half way up the foresail, and the stern was five or six feet out of the water, but wet by the spray. We found two passengers and the steward alive in the starboard mizzen rigging; all of the rest were drowned. It was about half an English mile from the vessel to where we could land with the boat.

We towed ashore and landed twelve of our people, including the captain and his wife, and the other four took the boat back to the bark and saved the steward and the two passengers. The rock against which the bark struck was at least three times higher than her mainmast and quite perpendicular. About three hours after landing we succeed in hailing a fishing Schr. which came to our assistance. Capt. Dailey said he did not know where he was, and supposing that the island was inhabited by wild peopled was very anxious to get away. He had previously sent three persons to reconnoiter, to see if there were any Indians about. They went armed with knives and sticks at his suggestion, but did not meet with any adventure. The captain of the schooner told him that it was Corbin Head, on which he lost his vessel, and that the place was inhabited by civilized people. We got our breakfast on board the schr. and then went ashore again. The people belonging to the schooner then set to work to save the sails and rigging of the bark, in which they were soon assisted by the crews of half a dozen other schooners which shortly after came along. We walked to Burin, a man accompanying us to show us the path. It was a little scattered village of fishermen's dwellings, and contained three churches. The people received us very kindly, and furnished us with food, lodging and other necessaries. We arrived there on Wednesday morning, and left on Saturday afternoon in the same fishing schooner we had first hailed for St. Peters, Miquelon, Newfoundland, a distance of fifty miles. The American Consul at St. Peters kindly gave us some clothes and food, and put us on board the French brig Louis Giles, for New York. We sailed from St. Peters on Monday, the 27th of July, and arrived here yesterday. The captain and his wife remained at St. Peters, saying that they would go to Halifax, and thence home to the United States.

The captain said, in reference to the disaster, that he had no idea he was near land. By his reckoning he should have been 120 miles off shore.

THE COLLISION BETWEEN STEAMERS MONTMORENCI AND QUEBEC.—The Montreal *Pilot* says that the steamer Quebec left Quebec on Tuesday, with 74 cabin passengers, principally American tourists, and about 100 emigrants. About quarter past 11 o'clock at night, when just leaving the Traverse and entering Lake St. Peter, the steamer Montmorenci was observed ahead. The Quebec continued on her course, and Captain Rudolf, noticing that the Montmorenci was heading directly towards his boat, rung the bell and shouted out to the pilot, "Hard a port! are you into us?" They took no heed to this, and in a few minutes the two boats came into collision, striking bow to bow; when they struck, all the crew of the Montmorenci jumped on board of the Quebec, with the exception of Capt. Ross, who remained. The Montmorenci sunk within five minutes after the collision. Capt. Ross was probably taken off by the dredge boat which was at work in the lake. The excitement on board the Quebec was for a few minutes as great as it was on board the ill-fated steamer Montreal; and had it not been for the self-possession of Capt. Rudolf, some lives might have been lost. The Quebec is not at all injured. Just a week before the Montmorenci came in collision with the Victoria while the latter was on her way to Quebec.

A PRIEST IN GAOL.—The *Courrier du Canada* states that a Frenchman calling himself the Rev. Father Charles Lafayette, dressed in the habit of a priest and passing himself as a missionary, has visited St. Anne des Monts and other parishes, obtaining money from the people under false pretences; and that paper recommended magistrates to arrest him as a vagabond. We learn from the *Ere Nouvelle* that Father Lafayette is now detained in the gaol of Three Rivers. He is described as a man over thirty years of age, of delicate complexion, who asserts that he is a priest, and dresses as such. On Sunday he went from Three Rivers to the St. Maurice Forges, where he remained over-night, and extremely gratified, by his prayers and preaching, the country people, who were in raptures at his visit. He was, however, afterwards arrested, under false pretences. He says he is a native of Alsace, in France, where he entered the priesthood, and has exercised for three years past his ministry in Cohoes, New York. He appears to be an educated man, well acquinted with the duties of an ecclesiastic, and provided with his breviary. Some, however, think that they recognize him as a French Canadian from St. Roch, Quebec, named L'Heureaux, and educated in the Seminary of Quebec, who found the gown of a priest the best cloak for his impostures.—*Montreal Witness.*

FROM MEXICO.—The Presidential election had taken place, and from the partial returns that had come in it was not doubted that Comonfort had been elected President, and Senor Banito Juarez, a *progressista* or ultra liberal, Chief Justice. There is no office of Vice President under the Mexican constitution, and in case of death or incapacity to serve of the President the Chief Justice succeeds to the executive power. This election has some significance in the fact that though the ultra liberals were strong enough to carry the election of the second officer of the republic, they could not bring a candidate into the field against George Comonfort, though they had opposed his policy as not being sufficiently progressive. The new administration, therefore, will be a blending of the *moderado* elements represented by General Comonfort, and through him defining and controlling the policy of the country, and the *progressista* or liberal party, who will support the administration while urging it on in the path of reform.

The several parties in Mexico are now gathering round Comonfort and Santa Anna as representative men, and there is no small probability of an early struggle for power between them. Indeed, the latest advices from that republic state that a *pronunciamento* had taken place at Tlalphan in favor of Santa Anna, which was causing the government some uneasiness. The motto of this party is, "Religion and Vested Rights," while the others raise that of "Order and Progress."

THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.—The Liverpool Reform Association has just issued a powerful pamphlet against the Hudson's Bay Company's pretensions—calling upon all England to send in petitions against the Company. They speak of Labouchere as having a leaning towards the Company and say that, unless the public in England take the matter up the license will be renewed. They go for the entire abolition of the Charter.

POISONED PORK is another serious evil which should be well guarded against. Our readers are aware that the Hog Cholera has been very prevalent in the West during the past winter. A distiller in Kentucky has published a letter in the Ohio *Farmer*, in which he says he has discovered an effectual remedy for the hog cholera, which has been prevailing so extensively at the West. His remedy is, as soon as he finds the hogs beginning to get sick or to die, to mix a quantity of arsenic with their food, and that invariably makes them healthy again, the powerful mineral poison in the arsenic overcoming the vegetable poison in the still slops. If his statement is correct, what must be the character of the pork of the arsenic and strychnine fed hogs?

IN A HURRY.—There was quite a disturbance in Brooklyn last week Monday evening. A man named Savage buried his wife on Saturday, and wanted to marry another woman on Monday, but the priest objected. The neighbors ascertained the fact and pelted his house with stones, breaking the windows and smashing the doors.

SUGAR is coming down, and as to flour, the Louisville Courier says one thousand barrels have been contracted for, deliverable in that city next March at $4,50 per barrel.

EXTRAORDINARY ESCAPE.—The freight train of cars arriving from Montreal on Monday evening last was propelled violently against some stationary cars, at one end of which stood a nurse of Mr. Walmsley, Mail Conductor, who had charge of an infant child belonging to that gentleman. The child was in a small hand-carriage, and the nurse was leaning against a large post set in the ground which the cars struck and dislodged. The girl was flung to some distance, and the child caught by its clothing and carried for several yards by the wheels of the car; but both, extraordinary to say, escaped with scarcely any injury but the extreme fright and shock.

The Chronicle.

St. John, N. B., August 21, 1857.

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, July 31.

Another mail from India brings indefinite and unsatisfactory news. In spite of the rather contradictory telegraphic despatches, it seems certain Delhi is not yet taken. The city has, therefore been in the hands of the mutineers for six weeks, and the Sepoys in other parts of the Bengal Presidency, encouraged by this apparent successful defiance of British power, are of course, revolting. General Barnard, who commands the force which is investing Delhi, has repulsed several sorties made by the enemy, with great loss to them. He was waiting for reinforcements and artillery; and it is currently reported that the want of ammunition had prevented an earlier assault. Meanwhile the ex-King of Oude has been arrested, and with his minister, imprisoned in Fort William. The Government has obtained proof of his complicity in the conspiracy, and of course if this be the case there is an end to his Majesty's allowance, or pension, as well as to the efforts made by the Princess of Oude now in this country. The most promising feature in the intelligence just received, is that the native armies in Bombay and Madras still remain staunch. If this continues, the mutiny will doubtless soon be suppressed, though the retention of Delhi by the Sepoys so long is an ugly circumstance, to the bad effects of which we cannot shut our eyes.

The substance of this news had evidently reached private speculators on the Stock Exchange on the morning of the 28th, and the funds in consequence fell one-half per cent. The newspaper advices were received in the evening, too late for third or fourth editions, or for the evening papers. It is hardly credible, however, that at half-past two o'clock on the morning of the 29th, just before the House of Commons adjourned, Lord Palmerston announced, in reply to Mr. Spooner, that the Government were in possession of no official despatches, telegraphic or otherwise. All they knew on the subject was from private sources.—The news so anxiously awaited did not of course arrive in time for the debate which took place on the subject on the evening of the 27th. Mr. Disraeli on that occasion made a famously long speech which occupied three hours in delivery, and was well received. It displayed consummate knowledge and skill, but comparatively indifferent observers will be pardoned for thinking that greater brevity would have added to its merits. It was proved beyond question in the course of the debate which followed, that the Indian Government had received the most ample warnings of the disaffected and disorganized state of the Bengal native army, but had been restrained by a penny-wise-and-pound-foolish policy from attempting improvements. Sir Charles Napier's letters on the subject are quite prophetic. In one of them, he called attention to the necessity of guarding Delhi by an adequate force of Europeans (12,000) considering that it was the treasury, the arsenal, and the capital of Upper India. How the authorities could have left such a place unguarded even by a single European regiment is inexplicable. They have themselves to blame, however, that in consequence the mutineers were by the last accounts much better provided with artillery and with ammunition than the Queen's forces. Reverting to Mr. Disraeli, the result of Monday's discussion must have been rather mortifying to him. He moved for certain papers, not that he wanted them particularly, all he wanted being an opportunity to speak; but Lord John Russell seized the occasion to rush in, and carried almost unanimously an amendment pledging the House to support Her Majesty's Ministers in suppressing the disturbances, and in restoring permanent tranquillity to India. This was "a move" which the leader of the Opposition could hardly have anticipated.

If the Indian news did not over-ride all other foreign intelligence, that from China would be thought of importance. Our gun-boats, it seems, have arrived, and have soon given an account of the enemy. They have destroyed the whole Chinese fleet in two severe engagements, but this has not been achieved without loss. The Chinese fought with unusual obstinacy, and 83 of our men, including Major Kearney, who was killed, were either killed or wounded.

The proceedings in Parliament during the week have not been over interesting, after the debate on India. On that occasion the House was full, and subsequently the attendance has been pretty good. The gossip of the House has been very lively, and there has been much speculation as to the future, some arguing that the Premier will prorogue Parliament as quick as he can with decency; others on the other hand, contending that there will be no real recess, but that, with short intervals, Parliament will be kept sitting. Palmerston is not the man for the latter course, and therefore we may look for an early breaking up.

The French and Italian refugees now in London are supremely indignant at the aspersions cast on them by the *Moniteur*. They deny all complicity in the late attempt, or rather projected attempt, to assassinate the Emperor Napoleon. Ledru Rollin is in a fury of excitement; denouncing the charge as a villainous lie, got up for political purposes, with a view to induce the English Government to adopt stringent measures with regard to political offenders seeking an asylum in this country. Report says that the Government is listening favorably to the representations of France and Austria on these matters. We hope not, for the British people will never part with this glorious prerogative.

Baron Rothschild was re-elected for the city of London on the 28th, without opposition. The proceedings were of no absorbing interest, not even excepting the magnificent speech of Mr. Alderman Wier, the Baron's seconder. Lord John Russell's bill stands pretty much where it did;—there is hardly any chance of even passing it thro' the Commons, and unless it reaches the Lords before the 7th of August, they will not consent even to entertain it. Baron Rothschild evidently supposes that Lord John Russell has some more in reserve, supposing his bill to be lost; but the only alternative seems to be to seat the Jews by resolution of the Commons, disregarding altogether the Upper House. From what has transpired however, it is evident that such a course, with all the inconveniences it would entail, would be opposed not only by the Conservatives, but by the government and all the more moderate whigs. The 20th of August is now spoken of for the prorogation, but so much public business remains to be done that as yet the end of the session cannot safely be predicted.

There seems to have been no grounds for the statement that Mrs. Facon had confessed the poisoning of her mother-in-law at Stamford. On the 25th the male prisoner was tried, found guilty, and sentenced to death, though it is supposed he will escape with penal servitude for the remainder of his days. The circumstances of the case are altogether peculiar, and, as we have on a former occasion remarked, but for the surfeit of remarkable crimes which the public have had of late, it would at once take its place among our *causes celebres*. The crime was committed two years ago. The body being exhumed, undoubted evidences were discovered that arsenic had been administered. Then again the symptoms exhibited by the deceased before death, were those of arsenical poisoning, though death could not be so certainly connected with the administration of the deadly drug as to warrant the charge of murder. The prisoner was therefore indicted for administering "with intent" As for motive, that was shown to consist in the wish to succeed to some house property which the deceased possessed; and the prisoner was proved to have purchased arsenic on false pretences just previous to the death. Altogether the evidence as published does not seem so satisfactory as could be wished, though the jury only took five minutes to consider their verdict, and the Judge expressed his concurrence in their decision. Bacon's escapes previously have been narrow. He was tried for arson and acquitted; he was charged with the murder of his children at Walworth, and escaped through the confession of his wife.

The Surrey Gardens are just now the scene of an interesting festival, as it is called. Poor old Mrs. Seacole, the Crimean sutler, whose unrecompensed services to the sick, the wounded, and the dead, there earned the title of "Mother of the Soldiers," is being set up in life again by a series of four musical performances, the full proceeds of which will be applied in her favor. It will be remembered that the kindly old creature lost her all in the Crimea upon the conclusion of peace, which saved others but ruined her, and that she subsequently passed through the Bankruptcy Court.—Her friends, the soldiers, as they were in duty bound to do, then took up her cause, and the result is seen in the congregation of eleven military bands, a chorus, and an ensemble of 1000 performers, who produced an enormous crash in the National Anthem, each bar of which is marked by a display of cannon. If this be not doing Mrs. Seacole honor, what is? Loud acclamations from the immense audiences assembled greet the old lady every evening, and she rises amidst the lords and gentlemen by whom she is surrounded, and bows and smiles, happy as a Queen in the midst of grateful and loyal subjects. When Mrs. Seacole has got, to use a common phrase, "a new rig out" she intends embarking for India. The neighborhood of Delhi will be the next scene of her operations, and as she is by birth a Creole, she will probably be enabled to stand the climate.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Steamer *Columbia*, from Liverpool, arrived at New York on the 17th instant, bringing dates up to the time of her sailing.

MARKETS.—Breadstuffs were very dull, showing a slight decline. All sorts of lard had advanced six-pence.

Coffee dull and slightly lower. Tea firm.

Consols closed on Tuesday at 90 1-8 to 90 1-4.

In Parliament Lord Panmure introduced a Bill authorizing the embodiment of the Militia without calling Parliament together. He also announced his intention of increasing the rank and file of the army.

Lord Brougham made a speech in favour of extending the franchise.

Eugene Sue is dead.

The French Ambassador at Constantinople has suspended diplomatic relations with Turkey on account of the Moldavian question.

GOODWOOD RACES.—Thursday the 30th of July decided the most interesting Goodwood Cup the lovers of the turf have seen for many years, the field having been fairly designated an "Exhibition of the Horses of all Nations,"—the issue tried being whether the English racer could maintain his supremacy against all comers. The illustrious strangers included Florin, Potocki, and Monarque, French bred; and Pryor and Prioress from America. Among the natives were Fazzoletto, Fisherman, Pretty Boy, Melissa, Acton, and Gemma di Vergy. The French horse Monarque was the winner; Risicher and Fisherman, English horses, second and third, and the American horses were placed fifth and sixth. On the day before the race the betting was 4 to 1 against Gemma di Vergi; 6 to 1 each against Arsenal and Florin; 13 to 1 against Risicher. Fisherman's chance was considered to depend on his running for the Stakes, and in this race the betting was 8 to 1 against him, and taken. The winner of the Goodwood cup was predicted by the correspondent in Bell's Life to be Gemma di Vergy or Potocki. The latter horse is 3 years old, bred in France, and won the French Derby this year, against Fazzoletto, the first favorite. Monarque is 5 years old; he had a forward position last year. We have no doubt the American horses were in "good fix" at the post, as they were backed for large amounts on this side of the Atlantic, as well as the other.

Joseph Napoleon Ney, Prince of Moskowa, died recently of apopleXy, at his residence in Germain en Laye. He was born in 1804. He was the godson of Napoleon I and Josephine, and will be succeeded in his titles by his brother, General Edgar Ney, the Emperor's intimate personal friend and "veneur."

The British schooner "Madeira Pet," sailed from Chicago for Liverpool on the 5th instant. As she was the first British schooner that sailed from Chicago for a British port, the event was attended with great demonstrations of rejoicing. Upwards of one hundred of the principle merchants of Chicago accompanied her down the river to the Lake, bands of music playing, and all the other shipping in the harbor saluting her as she passed. Her cargo was about 4000 cured hides, with which she will draw as much water as the canals between Chicago and Montreal will permit. Among her freight is also half a barrel of White Fish for the Queen, designed as a present from one of her loyal subjects at Makinac.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

SAD ACCIDENT.—FOUR YOUNG LADIES DROWNED.—The Bangor *Courier* has the particulars of a sad accident in Waterville, on Thursday last, by which four young ladies were drowned. It seems that on Thursday, seven young ladies, residing in Waterville, went into Crummett's stream, so-called, for the purpose of bathing. The bank is quite steep, and it is supposed that one or two of them got beyond their depth, and the others were drowned in attempting to render them assistance. Instant alarm was given, and three of the bodies were found floating on the water, a short distance from the spot, and the fourth was found in the stream. They were in the water not over thirty minutes, but although efforts were made to resuscitate them were continued for several hours, they were past all help.

Two of the young ladies were daughters of Mr. B. F. Soule, and the other two daughters of Mr. Grant, a pianoforte manufacturer, at present in Boston. Mrs. Grant rushed into the water to rescue her daughters, and was saved with much difficulty, nearly exhausted. The ages of the young ladies varied from eleven to fourteen. The place where the accident happened is a secluded one, and the young ladies had been in the habit of bathing there, for several years.—*Maine paper.*

ENLISTING FOR THE BRITISH ARMY IN INDIA.—Rumour has gained currency with in a few days that British agents are quietly engaged in the business of enlisting soldiers in this country for the purpose of replenishing the ranks of their army in India, the late defection among the native troops having rendered it necessary to increase their forces in that country with a more loyal class of soldiers. We are not at liberty to state the source of our information, but should the attempt be persevered in, there is every reason to suppose that the parties concerned in the violation of law will be arrested, and there may be a revival of another Crampton affair.—*New York Times.*

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

We understand that the *Arabia* arrived at New York yesterday at 3 p. m.

The *Khersonese* is engaged to take out troops to India. The Emperor and Empress of France are on a visit to Queen Victoria. *Sarah Sands* and *Lebanon* are also chartered for India.

Rumours of suspension of negociations in Spanish Mexican question. Military preparation continued in Spain.

The ships with the Telegraph Cable sailed on the 5th. Every thing connected with the expedition was proved to be in perfect order, and the completion of their work was expected to be accomplished in 20 days.

The conspirators against the life of Louis Napoleon have been tried and found guilty. Troubles continue between Turkey and France.

Bishop Bloomfield, of London, is dead.

Wheat declined 2d per bushel—Cotton dull—Corn declined 1s—Breadstuffs are generally dull—Provisions firm and Tea unchanged—Consols 90-7-8 to 91.

THE LATE BOAT RACE.—After the most shameful and uncalled-for abuse having been heaped upon our St. John oarsmen by the united press of Halifax, they are now compelled to sing another tune, and very reluctantly admit that they were beaten in a fair contest by the St. John Boat. This, however, is very whiningly conceded, as it is evident that an honest and manly confession would ill accord with their late abuse and braggadocia, and sundry *ifs* are conspicuous in their acknowledgements: One paper says that *if* the boats had had a little further to go, the contest would have terminated differently; another, that *if* the thwarts of their boat had been a little further aft, there is no doubt but victory would have been declared for Halifax; and another, that *if* their boat had not been badly steered, they *certainly* would have won the race! The sum and substance of which, it is to be presumed means, that *if* the Saint John boat had not come in ahead, Halifax would have claimed the contest! But amongst their *ifs* they might have added, that *if* their men had been *considerably smarter* they might possibly claim to be champion oarsmen in America!! but "Old Chebucto" is just as far from this proud position as they were in their first contest with the oarsmen of New Brunswick.

We have had no conversation with the *Neptune* men, but will presume that they are quite willing for another race whenever the Halifax men have "moved their thwarts a little further aft," and learned to "steer" their boat more correctly; and as to the third cause assigned for their misfortune, there is no doubt our oarsmen will indulge them with a course of any distance, to suit themselves; but we hope they will not consent again to run in Halifax harbor. There is just as good water and plenty of room in Digby Basin, and where both parties would be taken from their own immediate localities.

THE EMPEROR.—Our domestic made Steamer seems to have raised quite a little fuss on the Western line, and after such a satisfactory exhibition of her powers and speed, and the intention of her owners was announced to run her to Portland, a great reduction in the fares was forthwith posted. This, of course the travelling public will benefit by, and we should well like to see enough of business for all the steamers, and at remunerating prices. It is well said that "opposition is the life of trade," and while we bear witness to the regularity of running in the American boats, and their immense success, it is to be hoped that there is enough of the right feeling in this community, and such as will extend to the owners of the *Emperor*, such a fair share of public support as will make their enterprize remunerative. The *Emperor* is wholly of domestic manufacture, and is not surpassed in any respect by her noble competitors. The *Emperor* and *Adelaide* both started for Portland at the same time yesterday morning, the former reached Eastport twelve minutes before the latter. *Emperor* arrived at Portland 1 40 this morning; Adelaide 2 40. Time of leaving Eastport not given. This will make the Emperor's time 17 hours 40 minutes—the quickest passage on record.

Something for New Brunswick to pattern by.—The Bath *Sentinel* wishes that the business men of that City could see the advantages which would result not only to themselves personally, but the community at large, were they to invest a portion of their capital in the establishment of manufactories of different kinds. The Sentinel adds that "while we see other places encouraging and engaging in various industrial pursuits, thus adding to their own pecuniary advantage, and at the same time aiding in the prosperity of the State, our people appear to be perfectly indifferent to any business that is not directly connected with ship-building. In this particular they certainly are not wise, and this they may learn when too late."

☞ By Proclamation published in Nova Scotia, a reward of Five Hundred Pounds is offered to the person who will make known the criminal supposed to have set fire to the Magazine in Halifax. It appears that not the slightest suspicion attaches any where for the diabolical act; and no reasonable conjecture can point to its origin otherwise.—Full particulars of the disaster will be found in our columns.

CRICKET MATCH.—A match was played at Fredericton on Saturday last, between the Fredericton Cricket Club and the Non-commissioned Officers and Men of H. M. 76th Regiment of foot, in the Officers' square, which resulted in the former being handsomely beaten. The *Head Quarters* says, after giving the score—"thus it will be seen that the Military scored eight more than double the amount scored by the Fredericton Club, and beat the latter in one Innings with forty-one to spare! This is a tremendous beating, but it is but justice to say the Fredericton club had no practice whatever for the season until within the last week before playing the match. It cannot be denied that the Military showed some excellent play, but in the first Innings fortune was on their side while the Civilians were unfortunate, no less than four having been run out, and one stumped out in the second Innings. We understand the return match will come off very shortly.'

CARLETON.—Travellers and pleasure seekers will find a Livery Stable in Carleton, plentifully supplied with elegant vehicles and fast horses, quite up to these fast times. It is owned by Mr. James E. Hamm, and situated at the north end of the Bridge. The establishment is well worthy of encouragement, and persons travelling on the Saint Andrews road, or any of the beautiful drives on the west side of the harbor, will save both time and money by calling on Mr. Hamm.

A splendid new Omnibus, from the factory in the Parish of Portland, has been started by Mr. Clarke, to run from the Ferry Landing to the Temperance Hall, on the arrival and departure of the steamers. On Sundays, at 11 o'clock, this vehicle will be run from the Hall to Manawagonish Church, affording an excellent opportunity to those wishing to attend Divine Service there.—Carleton is looking a-head fast, and we hope that before another year passes over, we shall be able to chronicle the event that a Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors have been elected for that side of the harbour.

At the commencement exercises of the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, on the 5th instant, the degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on the Rev. Humphrey Pickard, Principal of the Sackville Academy, New Brunswick.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council has been pleased to revoke the Commission appointing the Railway Board and the Appraisers of Land Damages, and to make the following appointments:—

Robert Jardine, Robert Reed, and Richard C. Scovil, Esquires, to be Railway Commissioners under the Act 19 Victoria, Chapter 15.

Robert Jardine, Esquire, to be Chairman of the Board.

James Smith, George L. Hatheway, Henry E. Seelye, Robert Bowes, W. K. Chapman, and Isaac Burpe, Esquires, to be Appraisers of Land Damages under the Act 19 Victoria, Chapter 17.

George Calhoun, Esquire, to be Justice of the Common Pleas for the County of Albert.

James Avard, Esquire, to be Justice of the Common Pleas for the County of Westmorland.

Samuel M'Farlane, Thomas Barry, John E. Moore, Thomas Cotterel, and Robert V. Hanson, Esquires, to be Justices of the Peace for the County of Charlotte.

Robert Salter to be Inspector of Schools for City and County of Saint John.

Thos. Miller to be Commissioner of Towing Path between Woodstock and Grand Falls.

Lewis H. Heustis, Jeremiah Christy, J. S. Barker, Thomas Stewart, Alex. Shives, W. McKay, Saml. A. Akerley, and Geo. W. Knox, Esqrs., to be Justices of the Peace for County York.

David Eurpee to be Inspector of Schools for County Sunbury.

Wm. H. Murray, A. B., to be Inspector of Schools for County York.

Jos. Smith, Geo. L. Hatheway, H. E. Seelye, R. Bowes, W. K. Chapman and Isaac Burpee, Esqrs., to be Appraisers Land Damages.

John G. Lorimer to be Inspector of Schools for Charlotte County.

Edward Seelye, to be a Coroner in the County Charlotte.

By His Excellency's Command,
S. L. TILLEY.
Secretary's Office, 14th August, 1857.

☞ The Railway between Moncton and Shediac was formally opened on Wednesday last. A large concourse of people assembled on the occasion, of which St. John contributed a boat load, who were conveyed there by the steamer *Maid of Erin.* The cars made several trips during the day, of which the multitude freely availed themselves.

In New York on Monday, a couple of "patent safe" sharpers got hold of a supposed green horn near one of the hotels, whom they found to be so extraordinary verdant that caution on their part was entirely laid aside. Greeny was ready enough to go if blind on their "safe," but he said his wife had got all his money, and he wanted a good pretext to get it out of her. So he borrowed a gold watch of the sharpers, in order to show to his wife as a desired purchase,—entered the hotel, stepped out of another door, and the sharpers have not seen him since.

Fire.—About half-past twelve o'clock on Sunday, while the people were at Church, a fire broke out in Oak Point House, owned by Thos. Parks, Esq., of this city, and occupied by Mr. Buxton.—When the people came out of Church, the whole front was in a blaze. Some of the furniture, and some doors, windows, &c., were only saved. It was by great exertions that the fire was prevented from spreading to a house lately built by Mr. P. It is thought that the fire owed its origin to some defect in the chimney. The house was not insured, and was worth probably over £500.—*Free'n.*

New York, Aug. 16.

The Collins steam ship Baltic sailed at 2 p. m. to-day for Liverpool, with 63 passengers, including Hon. Henry C. Murphy, Minister to the Hague, and Hon. John P. Kennedy. She also took out $840,000 in specie.

Distinguished Convicts.—The Liverpool Times of July 24th says:—Notice has been given at Lloyd's that her Majesty's government required a ship immediately to convey 400 male convicts from England to Freemantle, Western Australia. Perhaps a more remarkable set of convicts never left the country at one time than will go out in this ship. Amongst the 400 will be found Sir John D. Paul, Strahan, and Bates, the fraudulent bankers, Robson, the Crystal Palace forger, Redpath, who committed the forgeries on the Great Northern Railway Company, and Agar, who committed the great gold robbery on the South Eastern Railway. The notorious bank forger Barrister Saward, alias Jem the Penman, the putter up of all the great robberies in the metropolis for the last twenty years, also goes out in this ship, which will leave England on the 25th proximo, embarking the convicts at Deptford, the little Nore, Portsmouth, Portland and Plymouth.

A BENEFICENT DISCOVERY.

The Noblest Achievement of Science.—The iron horse, with its tireless strength, its pulses of vapor and its heart of flame, is a glorious exponent of the creative capacity of the human mind; and the metallic nerves through which intelligence courses over a continent, prove by every flash of thought which traverses them, that man possesses one attribute essentially godlike, the power to annihilate space and time. But vast and important as have been the result of making stream of lightning the common carrier and messenger of the world, the discovery by which weak or impure blood can be vitalized or restored to new vigor and purity, by means of internal and external remedies is of infinitely greater value. The resources of vegetable chemistry, as developed applied by Thomas Holloway, have proved equal to this mighty task. His famous remedies impart to the stream of life a disinfecting principle which frees the system from all impure and poisonous elements. The powers of chemistry are almost beyond calculation, and as he has brought them to bear upon all the varieties of disease, in those invaluable vegetable compounds known as Holloway's Pills and Ointment, they have compassed their highest and holiest object.

Steam, as the great motor, is after all but a subsidiary agent. Its usefulness consists, mainly, in conveying substantial benefit, with speed and certainty to the field in which they are to operate. It is simply the bearer of blessings, not their originator. Of all the freight which it carries over the land and sea, there is perhaps none so precious as Holloway's Remedies. It is scarcely a figure of speech to say, that whithersoever it conveys them, it flies "with healing on its wings."

Under the influence of the Ointment, the skin, however disfigured by eruptions or excrescences, becomes a *tabula rasa*, pure, spotless, and transparent; and this erasure of blemishes is not accomplished by driving back disease into the vital recesses of the system, but by neutralizing the morbid material which feeds it.

The Pills acts upon the internal fluids and organs which secrete them on the same sanitary principle. They destroy the acrid particles subjected to their chemical action as infallible as an alkali neutralizes an acid; and at the same time impart a mild and constant electric action to the secretive and excretive machinery.

It would be repeating a familiar story to tell of the wide diffusion, the universal celebrity of these twin curatives. They have penetrated wherever civilization has penetrated. They are the medicines of every class, creed, and color, on the face of the earth. The sanction of governments, the patronage of princes, the approval of all Christain nations, the gratitude of pagan millions, attest their worth. In fact, there is no region with which this country has any commercial intercourse, where Holloway would not find himself at home. Some estimate may be formed of the extent and variety of his foreign correspondence, from the fact sixty corresponding clerks, of which number sixteen are accomplished linguists, are employed in conducting it. He is the centre of a sanitary circle that belts the world.—London "*Morning Herald.*"

☞ A locomotive upset on Saturday morning on the Albany and Northern Railroad, at Troy, in consequence of the breaking of an axle. The engineer and firemen were killed.

UNION OF THE BRITISH PROVINCES.

On this very interesting topic, the *Miramichi Gleaner* remarks: The union of the British North American Colonies, with representation in the Imperial Parliament, is a subject upon which a great deal has been said and written, but as yet nothing definite and tangible has been arrived at.—There seems to be in the minds of the people a sort of dreamy apathy or indifference about the matter; they do not appear to realise its importance, or to think it a matter requiring their immediate attention, and yet the subject is by no means a new one: so far back as 1838 the Legislature of Upper Canada presented a Report which recommended that all the British North American Provinces should be incorporated into a Legislative Union, but leaving the local concerns as heretofore, to the Provincial Parliaments. It also recommended that a nobleman of high rank, bearing the title of Viceroy, should be appointed as Governor, and that Representatives from the colonies of British North America should have seats in the House of Commons, two for each of the Canadas, two for Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick respectively, and one each for Newfoundland and Cape Breton. There was, we believe no action taken upon the Report, and the matter has rested in abeyance ever since, with the exception of a debate in the House of Assembly in Nova Scotia in 1854, when the Hon. Joseph Howe made a most able and eloquent speech, replete with useful and valuable information. We believe the time is slowly but surely coming, when this question will assume a definate form. We, however, cannot have a united Parliament without Railroads, and the great trunk line by which this Province would be connected with Nova Scotia and Canada would be the corner stone of the whole fabric. It is rumoured that the visit of the Governor-General to England is in reference to this matter, while others gravely assert that the idea is entertained in some quarter of a Union of the Colonies with a Legislature for the whole of North America, and a King to be supplied in the course of time, from the present bountiful Royal stock. Although we yield to none in respect for our Sovereign, and firmly believe that the Monarchial form of government is best adapted for an old country like Britain, we are not so enamoured of the pomp and glitter of a Court as to desire to see one established on this side of the water; it would be somewhat remarkable indeed to see a people who talk about electing their own Governors make choice of an Heriditary King, besides, such a Government would be expensive, and there would be no Peerage to sustain the Sovereign, in short, the idea is to absurd to be entertained. Successful Monarchies have always been founded by the sword, and as we do not wish for such a violent remedy, we prefer enduring the ills we have, to flying to those we know not of.

We feel convinced that a Federal Union would be productive of the most beneficial results, we might then naturally expect to have a uniform tariff throughout the whole of the Colonies, a uniform system of Currency, and a uniform Code of Laws. In place of the different Gubernatorial establishments which are now maintained, we could have one Governor-General or Viceroy.—Power Political and administrative would be concentrated, and thereby rendered efficient, we would assume a place in the scale of Nations, a confederacy of nearly three millions of people, with a territory larger than the whole United States would be no mean rival to our ambitious neighbours.—The unexampled strides that Canada has made for the last twenty years both in population and prosperity, clearly indicates the future of British North America.

Speaking of the Representation of the Colonies in the House of Commons Judge Haliburton, in an address lately delivered at Glasgow, said:—

"We ask, if Canada had a representative in the House of Commons, or delegates in the Colonial Office, whether Newfoundland would have been permitted to grant, as it has done a monoply to an American company for a European line of telegraph, to her exclusion, so that she must now derive her English news from New York; or if Great Britain thinks proper to give a permission of registration to Americans for their vessels, without an equivalent, whether it is equally right to grant a similar privilege to them in the Colonies, without their consent; or, in like manner, to grant them a coasting trade without reciprocity in our ports, whereby our commerce is crippled in a way only intelligible to merchants. For instance, an American steamer can leave Boston with freight and passengers for St. John, New-Brunswick, touching at all the intermediate ports of the States; but a colonial vessel must proceed direct to her port of destination; nor can she take freight from any port or place on the Atlantic to California or any port in the Pacific, because that they interpret to be a coasting voyage. I stop not to inquire if this is right or wrong, but it seems to be no more than decent, when the rights of others are legislated away in this manner, their concurrence should at least be asked."

Halifax, August 15.

EXPLOSION OF THE POWDER MAGAZINE

The inhabitants of the city were startled from their sleep at midnight of Thursday, by a sudden explosion which shook their houses, drove in window sashes, broke the glass, and created general alarm. Some few who saw the explosion, describe it as preceded by a sudden burst of light, continuing for the space of twenty seconds, and and then a report louder than the loudest thunder, and a violent eruption of debris discharged into the air. When the shock had subsided, there might be seen high up against a leaden coloured sky, a large black cloud of portentous shape, slowly sailing away and gradually dimininishing towards the east. Whether it was an earthquake or an extraordinary meteor, or that an explosion had taken place on board of one of the ships of war, or at the powder magazine, or that a comet had come into collision with the earth, none could tell in the confusion of the moment. The alarm quickly spread, and then as if by instinct, attention was generally directed to the magazines at the North end of the city, and it was soon ascertained that the one containing the Merchants' powder had blown up. On reaching the scene of disaster a melancholy sight presented itself. A range of dwelling houses on the Campbell road, nearly in front of the magazine, and not more than 150 yards from it, were completely shattered, and the inmates buried under the ruins. The first care was to rescue them, and all were got out, some unhurt, and others injured, several of them severely. Those who needed help were at once conveyed with the utmost care to the hospital.—The alarm bells soon called a crowd of citizens to the spot, but beyond the explosion there was no fire, and that providentially was confined to one building. Had it taken effect upon the other three, the mischief might have been incalculable, as they were full of powder, and the smallest of them was packed with loaded shells. They escaped with many marks of the force of the explosion on the roofs and in the bursting of windows.—All the houses in the vicinity were very much shaken, and some of them, besides those enumerated, entirely destroyed.

We visited the scene of disaster again in the morning, when the effect of the explosion could be more correctly estimated. Its chief force appears to have been spent in an east and west direction. Eastward the wharf and the building on it, and a large quantity of shingles and lumber, seem entirely destroyed. On this side is the harbor, where the force of the shock was dissipated.—Westwardly the houses on the Campbell road were but as feathers to resist the explosion. The large stone of which the magazine was built, were forced into the ground, which was ploughed all around into pits and gullies. The new barracks, nearly in the line of its direction west, and about four hundred yards distant, show its force in a surprising manner. They offered a long range of resistance, and where that was not composed of brick or stone, it has given way entirely. There is scarcely a whole sash or pane of glass left.—When the explosion burst through the east windows, it as instantaneously broke through the west, so that on both sides of the building, from basement to roof, the wreck in this way is complete. On the west also, which is the opposite face of the building, a portion of the lead was turned up from the roof as though some one had been engaged in ripping it off. At this distance a large stone at least 3 cwt. struck the roof east, at some fifty feet high, went through and fell on the ground on the other side. Another stone of considerable size must have struck the granite pediment, off which it has chipped a piece that despoils it of its fair shape. Large stones of a cwt. may be seen over portions of the field, and some were hurled as far as the road leading past the Admiral's house.

Besides the houses on the Campbell road, we are sorry to learn that Mr. McAgy has suffered a considerable loss in buildings and lumber material. The new dwelling house occupied by Mr. Kaye, and which was an ornament to that part of the city, has been considerably injured. Other houses in the vicinity must have sustained partial damage, but we have no particulars.

A miserable horse that was grazing close to the magazine, presented a disgusting spectacle; part of his head gone, disemboweled, and otherwise disfigured. A remarkable circumstance connected with a shed, in which were six cows, may be noticed. The shed could not be found at all after the explosion, but the cows were discovered quietly grazing within a few yards of where it stood. None of the magazine guard were hurt, and felt nothing except the violent shock. They were not a hundred yards distant, but were fortunately protected by the other magazines and by their southerly position, from its direct influence.

Conjecture is busy as to the origin of this disaster. It will perhaps never be discovered. There is no doubt however of the great danger of having powder magazines in such close proximity to the city, and at only a few yards distance from a public thoroughfare, and dwelling houses. Nor does it appear that the strictest care and caution is at all times exercised by those who have to approach them. We trust that the serious consideration of the government will be directed to removing them to a more isolated spot, and that the precautions adopted will prevent alike incendiary designs and the possibility of accident in future.

We regret to have to record that an old man, severely injured by the falling of timbers of one of the houses, is since dead. He was a stranger who had come to the city to sell a horse, and had taken lodgings in one of the houses so suddenly destroyed. The rest we believe are likely to recover. The building blown up contained about 10,000 lbs. of powder.—*Church Times.*

Horrible Murder and Suicide.—*Rochester, August 5.*—A horrible affair occurred at Clarkston yesterday. A Mrs. Marshall who has been for some time deranged, being left alone for a time yesterday noon with her children, attempted to murder three of them by pouring hot water into their ears. One is a boy of seven years, who, after the attempt was made upon his life, made almost superhuman efforts to escape, and was fortunately successful. He broke away from his mother, forced open the door of the room where he was confined, and made good his escape. The youngest child was an infant of about three months old and could make no defence. When taken up by its father it appeared to be dead, but it was discovered to exhibit some signs of life. Its recovery is entirely hopeless. We have not heard the age or sex of the other child. After this shocking attempt to murder three of her own offspring, Mrs M. went out and hung herself, and when discovered was entirely dead.

The performances at the Dramatic Lyceum are announced to be closed for the season at the end of next week. A round of "benefits" will be played which will produce some superior acting.—Mr. W. Marshall's benefit and last appearance takes place this evening, in the Shakespearian tragedy of "Julius Cæsar," when a full house may be anticipated.

Notice.—Those of our long winded subscribers who have not heeded us when we have repeatedly called to them to pay up will hear from our Attorney immediately, and this notice will apply to all of two years and upwards standing. There is a large amount of outstanding debts due this office and we have been obliged to adopt this course to collect them in order to carry out the motto—pay and be paid.

Married.

On Thursday morning, by the Rev. W. Donald, Frederic B. Miles, Merchant, of Milwaukie, (Wis.,) to Ella Victoria, eldest daughter of W. O. Smith, Esquire.

At Trinity Church, on Thursday, the 6th inst., by the Lord Bishop of Fredericton, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Hensley, Vice-President of King's College, Windsor, N. S., the Rev. M. K. S. Frith, M. A., of Bermuda, to Miss Margaret Ann, only daughter of the late Rev. Joseph Wright, of Horton, N. S.

At Portland, on the 2d ult., by the Rev. E. McLeod, Mr. Moses Akerley, of Penfield, Charlotte County, to Miss Dorcas Blagdon, of Westfield, King's County.

Died.

At Little River, Yesterday morning, Ann, wife of Mr. John Maxwell, in the 54th year of her age. Funeral to-morrow, (Saturday,) at 4 o'clock, when friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.

After a short illness, on Monday 17th instant, George Gladenish, aged 47 years, leaving a wife and six children to lament their sad bereavement.

On Tuesday morning last, after an illness of twelve hours, Mrs. Bridget Delaney, in the 55th year of her age.

Suddenly on Tuesday morning last, Albert, infant son of the Hon. S. L. Tilley, aged 1 month.

On Saturday, the 8th inst., of whooping cough, Francis, youngest child of Mr. Daniel Smith, aged 5 months and 2 weeks.

At Hampstead, Queen's County, on the 3d inst., Mrs. Sarah Fox, wife of Mr. James Fox, in the 77th year of her age.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF ST. JOHN—Arrived.

Sunday—Ship Anna Decatur, Parsons, New York, 5—Hall & Fairweather, ballast.
Brig Charles Edward, Hassell, Bath, 1—Stewart & McLean, ballast.
Schr. Alma, Corry, New York, 7—Geo. A. Lockhart & Son, flour.
Monday—Ship Rufus Choate, Rich, Boston, 2—Cudlip & Snider, ballast.
Brigt. Hannah Jane, Sweet, Providence, 6—R. Rankin & Co., ballast.
Schr. Harry Smith, Anderson, Salem,—G. Eaton, ballast.
Eagle, Anthony, Lynn,—G. Eaton, ballast.
Julia and Martha, Auld, Savannah, 3—Cudlip & Snider, pitch-pine timber.
Tuesday—Schr. Ransom, King, New York, 6—G. A. Lockhart & Son, flour.
Lizzie Sturges, Stinchfield, Boston—G. Eaton ballast.

CLEARED.

August 15th—Ship Speedwell, Radcliff, Sharpness, deals, &c.; Bark Onward, Trefry, Glasgow, deals, &c.; Brig Samuel Otis, Limeburner, New Bedford, boards and shingles.
17th—Ship H. Stranger, Wood, London, timber and deals; Bark King John, Brookbank, Lynn, (Mass.) deals; Schr. Democrat, York, Providence, boards and laths.
18th—Ship North Atlantic, Moore, Liverpool; Bark Sumter, Humphreys, Cork; Attilic, Danneman, London; Schr. Amo, Giles, Salem; Schr. A. Sawyer, Huston, Salem.
19th—Ship Tornado, Munford, London, deals; Bark Irvine, Hopkirk, Port Glasgow, timber and deals; Schr. Stewart, Flewelling, Boston, laths and pickets.
20th—Brig Competitor, Pinkney, Galway, deals; Schr. Harmony, Becket, Boston, boards, &c.

TO LET.—The lower Flat of the Subscriber's HOUSE in Leinster Street, and possession given immediately. Apply on the premises.
August 7. 3i. NATHAN GODSOE.

FOR Sale at No. 168, Prince William Street,—BEST CUMBERLAND BUTTER.
August 7. WILLIAM PARKS.

FOR Sale at No. 168, Prince William Street,—200 CHEESE from Clarke's Dairy.
August 7. WILLIAM PARKS.

FOR Sale at No. 168, Prince William Street,—BEST ISLAY MALT.
WILLIAM PARKS.
St. John, August 7, 1857.

MILK PANS AND BUTTER CROCKS,—*white inside.*—A shipment of these Goods are daily expected.
FRAS. CLEMENTSON,
August 7. Dock-street.

ROOM PAPER at reduced prices at the New Paper Store—8,000 Roles at the low price of 4d. 5d. 6d. and 7 1-2d.
Glass cut to order.
GEORGE NIXON,
August 7. 104, Prince Wm-st.

An entirely New Domestic Manufacture.

THE Enamelled REGISTER GRATES & FIRE FRAMES, with Summer Pieces to match, now manufactured by HARRIS & ALLAN, fully equal in the unique style of ornament and beauty of finish to those imported from the United States. A large assortment of the various patterns constantly on hand at No. 17 Water Street.
Aug. 21. 3i. HARRIS & ALLAN.

SCOWS FOR SALE.

2 SCOWS—One of which is 35 in length; the other is second-hand, measures 30 feet in length. Apply to
A. O. LEMEREAUX,
August 21, 1857. Fort Neck, Carleton.

CHILD LOST.—Strayed from her Parents on Monday last, the 17th instant, a GIRL aged 10 years, and not since been heard from, named Elizabeth Corrigan. Any information of her whereabouts will be thankfully received by her afflicted parents, No. 59 Sydney street, or at the office of this paper.
August 21. B. CORRIGAN.

Collegiate and Commercial Schools.
SAINT GEORGE'S STREET,
SAINT JOHN, N. B.

THE above named Institutions under the personal supervision of the Subscriber, now in a prosperous condition can accomodate a few more Pupils.
The following branches of a liberal Education are efficiently taught therein, viz:
The Greek, Latin, French, and English Languages; English and French Composition, Philology, Natural Philosophy, Physiology of the Human Frame, History, Geography, &c.; Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration, Book-keeping, the Outlines of Chemistry; Trigonometry, Land Surveying, Navigation, Penmanship, Reading and Spelling, with such other elementary preparation for Collegiate studies as may from time to time be required by the Pupils.
Terms varying from 7s. 6d. to 30s. per quarter.
SAMUEL D. MILLER,
Principal.
P. S.—Evening School, constantly taught, for particulars apply at the School rooms. Class for young Ladies now open.
August 14th, 1857.

SAINT JOHN HOTEL.
ENTRANCE FROM CHARLOTTE STREET.

THE Subscriber begs to return thanks to the Public for the very handsome support he has received since opening the ST. JOHN HOTEL, and would respectfully inform his numerous patrons, that having refitted and renovated this well-known building, and being determined to keep it in a style not inferior to what it attained in former days, he is now prepared to receive BOARDERS, both permanent and transient, who will receive all the care and attention that can be desired. He would therefore invite travellers to favour him with a call.
☞ BOARD FIVE SHILLINGS PER DAY.
☞ Gentlemen travelling with their own Horses will find good Stabling and attentive hostlers.
W. H. SECORD,
St. John, August 7. Proprietor.

AMERICAN HOUSE,
BOSTON.
CONDUCTED ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

LEWIS RICE, Proprietor, respectfully announces that in compliance with the very general preference expressed for the European system of hotel management, that the American House will hereafter be conducted solely on that plan. Well furnished parlor and sleeping apartments will be let by the day, or for longer periods. Meals served in the gentlemen's hall at all hours of the day and evening. The ladies' dining hall will be opened in like manner for ladies, and gentlemen accompanied by ladies. The accomodations and conveniences of the house are unsurpassed, and the recent improvements and alterations leave nothing to be desired. Suburban residents will find the arrangements specially convenient. Large or small parties provided with dinners, suppers, &c., at short notice.
Boston, August 7, 1857. 3 mos.

DOMESTIC versus FOREIGN.

WE have on hand over 500 of the most approved Railroad BARROW WHEELS, of Domestic Manufacture, and warranted to be of the best material, which (with the different descriptions of Barrow Wheels suitable for any purpose, manufactured by us) will be sold for less than similar articles can be imported for.
HARRIS & ALLAN,
August 7. 17, Water-street.

WHITE WINE VINEGAR.—Just received per "Victor," from Charante:—10 Casks pure White Wine VINEGAR. For sale low by
August 7. JOHN M'COSKERY.

Now Landing!
TO ARRIVE per "Boadicea,"—10,000 best quality fire Bricks. For Sale by
FRAS. CLEMENTSON,
August 7. Dock-street.

4 CASKS Olive OIL, 300 gallons; 8 bbls. TALLOW, 2,000 lbs.;
LONDON OAKUM.—10 tons London Oakum, for sale low.
One Wood Stock ANCHOR.—For sale by
August 7. JOHN WALKER.

Reversible Caps.
IN compliance with the wishes of a number of Customers, we are again manufacturing a quantity of Pala Alto Reversible Caps. This is a style which was in great demand in the United States at the time of the late Mexican War, and is a very convenient Cap for travellers. Call and see.
C. D. EVERETT & SON,
August 7. 15, King-street.

HAY RAKES.—100 Dozen HAY RAKES, of superior quality, for sale at 10s. and 12s. 6d. per dozen.
August 7. THOMAS C. EVERITT.

500 Men's Linen Coats,
NEATLY Cut and well made, CLEARING OUT at *ONLY ONE DOLLAR EACH,* usual price from 6s. 9d. to 7s. 6d.
200 Boys ditto at 4s. each.
THOMAS R. JONES,
August 7. 5, Dock-street.

MACINTOSH
Reversible Rubber Coats!
GOT up expressly for London Retail trade, in Silk and Alpaca. The same article that gave so much satisfaction to my customers in 1854—Patronised by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, Judges of the Supreme Court, &c. &c.
August 7. THOS. R. JONES.

Family Bibles—*Great Reduction of Prices.*
FAMILY BIBLES having become a drug in the market, the Subscriber will Sell the Balance of his Stock at 25 per cent. less than the other Book Stores. (August 7.) B. O'BRIEN.

ON HAND, and for Sale:
300 BOLTS Bleached Gourock CANVAS, assorted;
100 Bolts Extra all long Flax, ditto;
100 do. Gourock Boiled ditto;
75 Coils BOLT ROPE;
82 do. POINT LINE;
1700 three-thread SAIL TWINE.
JOHN ROOP,
Wishart's Buildings, Johnston's Wharf.
July 10. 3ins.

GLASS—29, Dock Street.
F. CLEMENTSON respectfully solicits the attention of purchasers to his Spring Stock of GLASS.
On the arrival of the *John Duncan,* the assortment of CUT GLASS will be completed, which will be superior in design to any previous importation. (July 10.) FRAS. CLEMENTSON.

WAVERLY NOVELS.—Sippincott's Philadelphia Edition of the "Waverly Novels," 12 vols.—slightly damaged—published at £3 15s., and now offered at £1 17s. 6d. Apply immediately. (July 3.) B. O'BRIEN.

FRESH GROCERIES!!

THE Subscriber having received a large assortment of FRESH GROCERIES, per late arrivals, is prepared to sell them at the lowest market rates.
The articles consist in part of—
10 Chests TEA; 800 lbs. Java COFFEE;
3 boxes Yeast POWDER; 5 barrels Crushed SUGAR;
5 brls. Porto Rico SUGAR; 10 boxes good CHEESE;
15 Tubs Prime New BUTTER;
1 Ton OATMEAL;
10 brls. Corn MEAL; 5 do. Rye FLOUR;
25 brls. Superfine State FLOUR; 10 barrels PORK, best quality;
2 barrels SALERATUS;
5 kegs TOBACCO; 1 bbl. Bladder SNUFF;
15 boxes Adamantine CANDLES, short sixes,
25 quintals Prime CODFISH;
1 cask superior HAMS, Sugar cured, suitable for family use,
20 M. assorted CIGARS;
Also—Rice; Pepper; Starch; Tomato Ketchup; Pepper Sauce; Cream Tartar; Salt; Beans; Mustard; Mixed Pickles; Spanish Liquorice; ground Pimento; Matches; Sperm Candles; Dried Apples; Oranges; Lemons; Nuts; Broma; Chocolate; Citron Peel; Ginger; Fresh Figs; Digby Herrings, &c.
4 hhds. Hollands GIN;
5 hhds. BRANDY; 3 puns. ALCOHOL;
1 pun. Islay Malt WHISKEY; 1 do. Old Jamaica RUM; 5 qr.-casks Port & Sherry WINE; 5 cases Sparkling Champagne;
10 bbls. London PORTER and ALE.
WILLIAM PARKS.
July 10, 1857. No. 168, Prince Wm. street.

Fresh Arrivals.

The Subscriber has received per late arrivals, a choice assortment of Goods in his line of business, among which are:—
30 CHESTS Superior Congou TEA;
15 Catty boxes Oolong do.;
40 barrels Crushed SUGAR;
25 boxes Cavendish TOBACCO;
20 cases Olive OIL;
20 brls. *TUMBLERS,* assorted;
20 cases Wine Bottles;
100 cases CHAMPAGNE;
100 do. Hollands GENEVA;
50 brls. London BROWN STOUT;
20 do. Pale ALE;
10 cases *CORDIALS;*
10 brls. Prime Mess PORK; 10 Prime do.;
20 do. Mess BEEF;
10 Pipes PORT WINE;
15 hhds. do. do.;
15 qr.-casks do. do.;
10 octaves fine Old MADEIRA
5 pipes ditto;
15 qr. casks Golden SHERRY;
10 do. Brown do.;
10 hhds. BRANDY, Martell's;
5 puns. Old JAMAICA;
8 do. " Demerara.
Daily expected per Victor, from Charante:—
6 pipes, 10 hhds. & 10 qr.-casks Martell's Pale and Dark BRANDY;
50 cases do. ditto;
6 pipes & 50 cases Mounie & Co.'s finest do.;
10 hhds. Hennessey's ditto;
50 qr.-casks Pale, Golden, & Brown Sherry.
Remaining on hand, in Bond—2 Hhds. Old 1803 Brandy.
The above, together with his Stock of Liquors, &c. &c., will be disposed of at the lowest Market rates for Cash.
July 10. JOHN McCOSKERY.

T. & F. M'MACKIN,
No. 16, Dock Street.

Just received ex Southerner, from Boston:—
10 CHESTS Fine Souchong TEA;
10 half do. do do.;
1 case fine Chewing TOBACCO;
2 boxes extra do. do.;
12 do. 10's do.;
5 bags Rio COFFEE;
10 do. Java do.; 5 bags Ceylon Coffee;
4 bbls. BEANS; 50 bags extra fine SALT;
4 bags Dried Apples; 15 drums Eleme FIGS;
6 sacks Filberts and Walnuts; 3 bags Pimento.
Also—Bales Cotton Twine, Wicking, Yeast Powders, Yeast Cakes, (a new article,) Washing Powders, Stove Polish, Cloves, Cream Tartar and Baking Soda—all of which the Subscribers will dispose of at lowest market rates. June 5.

A CARD.

WE would direct the attention of the public to the large variety of HATS and CAPS now on Sale at
HALL'S HAT STORE, 41, King-street.
The largest and doubtless, the best assorted stock in this City; we can only notice a few of the leading articles, viz:
GENTS' DRESS HATS,
In Black Velvet, Satin, Moleskin, and Silk, Drab Beaver, Felt, Silk, and Angola,—English, French, and American make,—every style and quality.
SOFT FELT HATS.
Kossuth, Hungarian, Julian, Magyar, Webster, Senator, Rockland, and Panama styles; Men's and Boys, plain and fancy trimed.
STRAW GOODS.
Panama, Leghorn, Tuscan, Canton, Pedall, Black and White Italian and Senatt, Braids; for Men Boys and Girls,—various trimed.
CLOTH CAPS,
In every style, colour, and quality,
CHILDRENS' HATS & CAPS,
In every Variety of Material and Trimming.
LADIES' RIDING HATS,
In Beaver, Felt, Straw, &c.
GLAZED HATS,
India Rubber, Lawn covered, Painted, Alma, and Patent.
We recommend all who want good fair value for their money to call at
D. H. HALL'S, Hat Store,
July 10. 41, King-street.

Selling Off at Great Reduction,
AT THE ST. JOHN CLOTHING MART,
Sign of the Royal Arms, No. 3 Water Street.

THE large and splendid Stock of SUMMER CLOTHING which will be sold at such Tremendous Low Prices as cannot fail to secure a host of *Ready Customers!*
OBSERVE THE FOLLOWING LIST OF PRICES:
Black Dress Coats, a beautiful article, from 45s. upwards;
Black Dress Frock do., do do. 40s. "
do. Paletots do., do do. 23s. 9d "
do. Hunting do., do do. 20s. "
do. Sacks do., do do. 22s. 9d "
Satinett Hunting do., various colours, 18s. 9d "
Spring Bottom Pants, a beautiful article from 12s. 6d. to 52s.
Summer Vests, of all desariptions;
Silk Velvelt Vests, various colours;
BOY'S CLOTHING—of every description;
Seamen's Outfits, in great variety;
HATS, CAPS, CARPET BAGS, &c.;
RUBBER CLOTHING—of every description.
Wholesale and Retail customers will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
VESTINGS—in great variety;
☞ GARMENTS made to order in the most fashionable style, at the shortest notice.
May 29. FRANCIS NEILL.
St. John, N. B. 16th May, 1857.

LIVERPOOL OAKUM.—Landing ex "John Duncan"—5 Tons Liverpool OAKUM. For Sale by
JOHN WALKER,
May 22. Ward-street

Milk Pans! Butter Crocks!
29, DOCK STREET.
THESE Goods are now in Store, and are offered at the lowest market rates.
July 10. FRAS. CLEMENTSON.

E. & N. A. Railway.
THE 2 o'clock P. M. Passenger Train will be discontinued after Wednesday, 29th inst.,
W. H. SCOVIL,
Chairman of Railway Board.
Railway Commissioners' Office, July 31 1857. } li 30.

Auction Sale.
SUPREME COURT,
In Equity.

To be Sold at Public Auction, on MONDAY the Seventeenth day of August next, at 12 o'clock, noon, under the direction and with the approbation of the Undersigned, in the Market square in the City of Saint John—

PURSUANT to a Decretal Order of the Supreme Court, in Equity, made the 27th day of January last, in a certain case, wherein John Haws, is Plaintiff, and James Johnston is Defendant, the LAND and PREMISES now in the possession and occupation of the said James Johnston situated in the Parish of Portland, in the County of Saint John, embraced in a certain Mortgage, dated 5th December, 1854, and made between the said John Haws and the said James Johnston, and described as certain premises leased by the Honorable Charles Simonds to the said James Johnston on 1st May, 1848, for 21 years, at a yearly rent of Ten Pounds Six and Three pence per annum, together with all the Lands, Out Houses, Buildings and Improvements, Privileges and Appurtenances.
Terms made known at the time of Sale, or on application to the Plaintiff's Solicitor.
Dated at Saint John, the 13th day of May, A.D. 1857.
DAVID S. KERR,
Barrister.
Charles W. Stockton, *Plaintiff's Solicitor.*

Notice.

To be Sold at Public Auction, on Monday the fifth day of October next, at 12 o'clock, noon, in the Market Square, in the City of St. John—

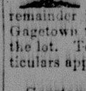
ALL that certain Tract or Piece of LAND lying and being in the Parish of Wicklow, in the County of Carleton, Province of New-Brunswick, and bound as follows—to wit:
"Commencing at a marked Cedar tree standing "on the western side of a Reserved Road, and on "the north eastern angle of lot number fifteen, "granted to Robert Kerr, in the third tier of Andrew Blair's survey, of Green Hill Settlement, "thence by the magnet running north sixty chains "of four poles each to a marked cedar tree, thence west sixty seven chains, thence south sixty chains and thence east sixty seven chains, to the place of beginning, containing in the whole four hundred acres, more or less, and known as lots numbers sixteen [16]; seventeen [17]; eighteen [18] and nineteen [19]; originally granted to James Trenaman—together with all buildings, erections, and improvements thereon, with the appurtenances.
The above sale will be made under and by virtue of a power contained in a Mortgage made by Thomas Haines and Margaret, his wife, to me, bearing date the 13th day of January, A. D., 1853.
St. John, N. B., June 27, 1857.
ROBERT THOMPSON.
C. W. Stockton, Att'y. for R. Thompson.

Livery Stable,
KING STREET, CARLETON.

THE Subscriber in calling the attention of the inhabitants of Saint John and vicinity to his new LIVERY STABLES, begs leave to state that he has fitted up at considerable expense, and is now prepared to furnish parties with Horses and VEHICLES, which for speed and comfort will prove satisfactory.
As the road is good and the country very inviting at this season of the year, parties would not regret taking a drive. Charges very moderate.
JAMES E. HAM[illegible]
August 1, 1857. 3m.

Mill Privilege for Sale, or to Let.
A Good Privilege for a CARDING and Fulling MILL, or other Machinery, and LAND attached to the same.
The Stream is a good one and the Dam is already built.
For further particulars apply to the subscriber on Salmon River, Queen's County.
9th July, 1857. SAMUEL WHITE.

To Farmers, Travelers, & Citizens.
THE Subscriber has refitted and renovated his Hotel to meet the Spring business, and where Travellers will find every comfort desired. He returns thanks for the very liberal share of patronage which has been awarded to him, and assures his numerous customers that every effort will be made as heretofore, to benefit.
His House is No. 15, Charlotte street, and reference is respectfully asked of former visitors.
Experienced Grooms always in attendance to see that Horses are properly attended to.
May 22. WM. YOUNG.

Land for Sale.

120 ACRES more or less for SALE, six miles from from Gagetown, in Queen's County, 10 acres of which are cleared, the remainder is well wooded, the great road from Gagetown to the Nerepis, runs along the front of the lot. Terms of payment easy, for further particulars apply to
ARCHIBALD McALLISTER.
Gagetown, 24th July, 1857.

FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS.—Received per Steamer:—1 case superior French PAPER HANGINGS, all new styles.
☞ For Sale at cost and charges.
July 3. B. O'BRIEN.

NO. 16, DOCK STREET.—Just received a prime lot of Cumberland CHEESE.
For Sale by
August 7. T. & F. McMACKIN.

Gents. Dress Shirts.
A Few Dozen London made Gents. Volkomer Dress SHIRTS, superior to anything made in the City, as regards style or durability.
August 7. THOMAS R. JONES.

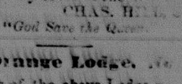
BRANDY.—20 cases of old vine growers' Case BRANDY. Just received and for sale by
T. & F. McMACKIN,
16, Dock-street.
ALSO,—1 cask Fine Old Jamaica RUM.
August 7. T. & F. McM[illegible]

NOTICE.
SEASONED PINE, LUMBER of every description, large and small, SCANTLING, REFUSE BOARDS, and DEALS, LATHS and PICKETS. For Sale at No. 1 Lumber Yard, Jeffery's Hill. FROST & CO.
St. John, May 12th.

CHINA!
Per *Middleton* and *Alamode*—
THE Subscriber has received by the above Ships, a choice selection of DINNER SETS, Etruscan CHINA TEA SETS, VASES, Stone PITCHERS, and China Toilette SETS.
FRAS. CLEMENTSON.
St. John, June 30, 1857.

FOR SALE at 104 Prince William Street, PAPER HANGINGS and BORDERS [illegible] kinds; Window GLASS, all sizes; [illegible] dow SHADES, 33, 36 and 40 inches; [illegible] and PUTTY. GEORGE NIXON.
St. John, May 29, 1857.

GERMAN WINDOW GLASS.
JUST RECEIVED from New York, per "Ransom," 350 boxes of various sizes, in good order. ☞ Glass always cut to order.
GEORGE NIXON,
June 12. 104 Prince William [illegible]



Eldon Orange Lodge, No. [illegible]
THE Regular Monthly Meeting of [illegible] Orange Lodge, No. 2," will be [illegible] Orange Hall, Brussel-st., on the [illegible] in every month. By order of the [illegible]
CHAS. H[illegible]
May 22. "God Save the Queen."

Loyal Orange Lodge, [illegible]
THE Members of the above Lodge [illegible] their Lodge Room, Marshall's [illegible] Princess street, on the evening of [illegible] FRIDAY in every Month. The [illegible] respectfully invited to attend.
March 20. JOHN S. MAGEE [illegible]

AGRICULTURE, &c.

PRINCIPLES OF PLOUGHING.

No man who has observed the difference between good and bad ploughing, but will admit that there is an art in guiding and managing the plough at which few farmers arrive. To constitute a good ploughman, a man must have something of a mechanical turn, and must well understand the different objects in view in ploughing the different kinds of soil for the succeeding crop. If there is any defect in the structure, form, or arrangement of the plough, he should be capable of discovering it, and correct or direct its correction, so that the work may be performed in the best possible manner.

The plough should always run level, so as to cut a furrow slice of equal thickness and such a width, that the share should cut it clear all but a small turning pivot strip, to enable the mould-board to effectually invert the slice. The nice adjustment of the plough should be made by proper arrangement of the points of resistance and those of force to neutralize each other profitably, in adjusting the draft for the purpose of making the plough run steady. These are points which require experience and close observation to learn, and in the absence of an exact criterion to explain are seldom fully understood by plough-men.

The ploughman should observe the condition of the soil, and the effect of ploughing improperly, and be able to judge correctly when it is in proper condition for that operation. If ploughed when too wet its fertility may be injured for the whole season, or longer. Rich soils may be rendered incapable of producing half a crop by breaking up when too wet. No plough should be put into a soil when it is so wet as to receive a polish from the mould-board, especially in the spring. All these points, and many others, must be matters of study and attention to him who intends to become a thorough ploughman.

THE INSECTS.

Farmers and gardeners are much annoyed and often damaged by the depredations of insects upon their crops. And yet but very few farmers and gardeners understand the natural History of even the most common insect which they often combat, and which frequently baffles all their skill in warding off its attacks.

Last winter a lecture was given by Dr. Sanborn, of Andover, Mass., on the subject of entomology before the friends of agriculture in the Representatives' Hall in Boston. He urged the necessity attention being paid by cultivators to the study of insects in order that they might better understand how to defend themselves against them, and save their crops from their agressions.

The following methods of effecting this were recommended by him.

"For the diffusion of useful knowledge of insects he said that he had two plans to propose, the first was to have their *pictures taken* and shown up, so that all farmers and children should "know them like a book." He would have the most prominent ones taken in their different stages from the egg, with that included, when practicable, with common and scientific names, and characteristics, &c., and published in a kind of text or hand-book, rendered so cheap by legislative patronage as to be afforded in every farm house, so that every occupant on finding a new insect might find it there also, and know at once how to treat it.

The Doctors next method was to have farmers preserve one specimen of all kinds of insects found on their farms during the season, and exhibit them at agricultural fairs, where competent committees should examine, label and illustrate to the assembled host of listeners each specimen, and award premiums according to merit."

We like the plan suggested by Dr. Sanborn. It would afford both amusement and practical instruction to a farmer, if he would spend a little time in collecting specimens of insects and studying their manners and customs, and such collections would make a useful exhibition at cattle shows.—*Maine Farmer.*

TO DESTROY LIFE IN STUMPS.—It often happens that trees are in our way that we desire to remove "root and branch" in the shortest possible time. Many trees are liable to throw up sprouts for yards around, and for years after being cut down, to the great plague and trouble of the owner of the soil, keeping him digging and grubbing to remove the sprouts to the detriment of his crops and his own patience—such for instance as locust, poplar, gum and others. To prevent this, all that is necessary, after cutting down the tree, is to bore a hole, say ten to twelve inches down into the stump, and fill with common salt. This will kill the living principle to the utmost extent of the roots. The best time probably would be sometime in August, although I have killed locust in spring, and gum in August, while others that I did not salt kept me grubbing for years. Elder bushes are sometimes very tenacious of life, and altho' I have not tried the salt on them, yet I believe that by grubbing up, or cutting off close to the surface, and applying salt liberally, would most probably be the easiest and quickest plan of destroying them. Canada thistles, if cut off close to the ground with a scythe, when in full flow of sap and salted freely, dislike the operation amazingly. The sprouts come up sparingly, and evidently in a decline, and by a few operations of the 'same sort,' will ultimately 'vamoose.'—*Cor. Dollar Newspaper.*

TO ASCERTAIN THE WEIGHT OF LIVE STOCK.—First see that the animal stands square, then, with a string, take his circumference just behind the shoulderblade, and measure the feet and inches: this is the *girth*. Then measure from the bone of the tail which plumbs the line from the hinder parts of the bullock, and direct the string along the back to the forepart of the shoulderblade, and this will be the *length*. Then work the figures thus: supposed girth of the animal, 6 feet 4 inches, length 5 feet 3 inches, which multiplied together give 33 square superficial feet; and this multiplied by 23 (the number of pounds allowed for each superficial foot of cattle measuring less than seven and more than five feet in girth,) 759 lbs. When the animal measures less than five and more than three, multiply the girth by the length, and the product by 19 for its weight. We have seen these rules tested, and believe them sufficiently accurate in computing the weight of live stock.—*Ex.*

HOW TO STRAIGHTEN TREES.—I lately visited a pleasure plantation, and observing that all the trees were remarkably straight-stemmed, was told that all trees will straighten themselves by simply running down a slit in the bark, with a knife, on the side towards which the tree is desired to come. —*Horticulturist*

"Saint John Hotel Building,"
82, KING STREET.

JUST RECEIVED by the subscriber, in good order, per the schooner "Mary Jean," "Wren," "Trident," "Caroline," and "Catherine Brown," the following Goods, which he will sell wholesale and retail at moderate rates:—

20 chests superior Breakfast Souchong TEA;
4 boxes Tomato Ketchup; 3 barrels Beans;
200 lbs Ground Pepper; 5 boxes ground Pimento;
1230 do. green Java Coffee; 1 bag whole do.
10 bladders Scotch Snuff; 3 boxes Yeast Powder.
1 case Olive Oil; 3 boxes Cream of Tartar;
2 boxes Lemon Syrup; 1 do. Sperm Candles
2 casks Trulls Saleratus; 4 reams Letter Paper
3 cases American Matches;
30 reams Straw Wrapping Paper;
10 do Crown do do;
4 reams Foolscap Paper; 18 doz Lead Pencils;
5 doz Carpenter's Pencils;
3000 buff, straw, and White Envelopes;
10 gross Leather headed Tacks;
300 papers Carpet do; 3 bbls Dried Apples;
50 lbs. Cut do; 1014 Cocoa Nuts;
5 barrels Porter's Burning Fluid;
5 doz Whip Handles; 2 gross Fluid Wicking;
3 doz Raw Hide Whips; 3 bales Candle do;
5 boxes Ground Ginger; 2 bales Cotton Batting;
10 " Harper's Diamond 10s. Tobacco, a superior article;
3 " Wine Sap do.; ½ Lumps do., extra quality for chewing;
6 dozen Washboards; 12 doz. Corn Brooms;
2 doz Corn Brushes; 1 do. Patent do;
10 boxes Clothes Pins, No. 1;
1 doz Mincing Trays; 3 doz setts Measures;
10 Children's Willow Basket Carriages, new varieties;
4 gross patent-spring'd Clothes Pins;
2 doz Wooden Spoons; 2 doz Butter Ladles
2 doz Wooden Fawcetts; 3 doz Alicant Watts;
5 boxes Sullivan's Blacking.

—IN STORE—

60 drums Fresh Figs; 3 Puncheons Alcohol
2 casks pale and brown Sherry Wine;
1 " Port do;
4 hhds Hollands Gin; 1 pun. Scotch Whiskey;
5 pipes Hennessy's Brandy;
6 cases sparkling Champagne;
3 cases Old Jamaica Rum;
3 bbls Nova Scotia Cider;
10 quintals No. 1 Codfish;
1½ Tons Oatmeal;
250 lbs. No. 1 Starch;
ORANGES and LEMONS;

Bed Cords, Clothes Lines, Shoe and Scrubbing Brushes, Nuts, Castor Oil, London Pickles, Chocolate, Broma, Corn Starch, Tripoli, Digby Herrings, Bird Cages, Citron Peel, together with a general assortment of Groceries too numerous for enumeration.

Hourly expected—5 tierces RICE.

may 15 ROBERT STEWART.

EAGLE FOUNDRY,
Steam Engine and Machine Shop,
SAINT DAVID AND ALBION STREETS,
Near Messrs. W. & R. Wright's Ship Yard Courtenay Bay.

ALWAYS on hand at the the above Establishment, Patent and Common WINDLASSES for Vessels of all sizes; Capstan Heads; Sheeve and Rollers; Bushes; Pump Chambers; Camboose; Ploughs; Truck and Barrow Wheels; Waggon Boxes; Oven and Furnace Mouths; Treenail Machines.

The Subscriber in returning thanks to his friends and the Public for the very liberal patronage bestowed on him since his commencement in business, solicits a continuance of the same, and would further add, that having served a regular apprenticeship to the Engineering and Millwright business in Great Britain, and having practised the same the last thirty years, continues to manufacture at the above Establisment all kinds of

STEAM ENGINES.

High and low Pressure, For Boats, Saw, or Grist Mills, and for Propelling any kind of machinery.—Steam Engine Boilers for Marine or Land purposes made and repaired; all kinds of Machinery repaired; IRON and BRASS CASTING made to order; BRASS AND IRON TURNING; Blacksmith Work of all kinds executed promptly and on favorable terms. ☞ As cheap or cheaper than any other Establishment in the Province.☜

JOHN SMITH,
St. John, December 1, 1855. ENGINEER.

AMERICAN OYSTER SALOON and EATING HOUSE,
No. 27, Water Street.

THE Subscriber grateful for the kind patronage bestowed on him by his friends and the public generally heretofore, and soliciting from them a continuance of their favours, begs leave to announce that he has just received from Shediac a few barrels of Prime OYSTERS, which will be served up in any style required to suit customers.

MEALS at all hours of the Day and Evening.

Choice LIQUORS and CIGARS, Mineral, Soda Water, Syrups and Beers of the first quality, always on hand, and ready to order at a moments call. (May 29. JAMES KENNY.

HORSE SHOEING
AND GENERAL
BLACKSMITH ESTABLISHMENT

THE Subscriber having received a liberal share of public patronage during the time he has been in business, begs respectfully to return thanks for the same, and begs further to state that he is prepared to manufacture, to order, all kinds of *AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,* among which will be found the Improved Wrought Iron Scotch PLOUGH, and a newly invented and highly approved of Wrought Iron HARROW.

☞HORSE SHOEING, ON THE MOST SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES.

For reference to his efficiency in this department he refers to the owners of Horses who have favored him with their support.

JAMES SCRYMGEOUR.
St John, June 1, 1856.

NOTICE TO BOARDERS.—A limited number of Gentlemen can be accomodated with BOARD at MRS. LEWIS', No. 81, Princess Street. May 15th, 1857.

GERMAIN STREET BAKERY, FRONTING TRINITY CHURCH.

C. MACLARDY begs to inform her friends and the public generally that she continues to make the best HOUSEHOLD BREAD, and every description of PLAIN and FANCY CAKES; also, always on hand BRIDE CAKE, (not to be equalled in the Province.)

Call and judge for yourselves. Only Flour of best quality used at this essablishment.

May 29, 1857. (1m.)

Ship Chandlery.

LANDING EX "JOHN DUNCAN:"—

63 BALES CORDAGE, (assorted;) Spunyarn; Marline; Houseline; Ambroline; Log Lines; Tar Brushes; Wool Mop Heads; Ship Scrapers; Patent Deck Lights; Cork Fenders; Liverpool Oakum.

The above are the Manufacture of that well known firm Hutcheson & Jarvie, of Liverpool, and are warranted to be of a superior quality.

10 brls. Black Varnish; 1 Bag Carpet Thrumbs;
4 kegs Countersunk Nails, (assorted;)
1 case Flags and Bunting; Cod Lines;
Connecting LINKS, (assorted.)

The above, together with the Subscribers Stock of General SHIP CHANDLERY, are for Sale at lowest Market rates. JOHN WALKER,
May 22. Ward Street.

BUTTER CROCKS, CREAM CROCKS, and MILK PANS, of the white Earthenware, now landing and for sale wholesale and retail, by

FRAS. CLEMENTSON,
August 29. 29 Dock Street, St. John.

French Calf Boots.

JUST RECEIVED—4 cases Gent's. French Calf Skin BOOTS, (Sewed,) warranted to be of the best quality.

The above lot of Boots are all that are now remaining in the Province, or ever will be at 20s. *per pair.* B. O'BRIEN,
October 3. 69, Waverly House

TEA! TEA, &c.

IN STORE—30 Half Chests finest Souchong and Congo TEAS. "Recorder," "Henry Harbeck," and "White Swallow;" 10 do Oolong do., "Samuel Russell" and "Monsoon;"

2 do Old Hyson; 1 do. Gunpowder;
5 Bbls Crushed SUGAR; Brown Porto Rico ditto, and Molasses; Maple do, and Honey; FRESH GROUND COFFEE;
300 Lbs. Dried APPLES, (sliced and cored);
2 Tierces CRANBERRIES;
40 Packages RAISINS, in prime order Zante and Smyrna *Currants* and *Prunes*;
3 Tierces Rice; Family FLOUR, Oatmeal, Gray Buckwheat, and Corn MEAL, Clark's Corn Starch, Hecker's FARINA; "MOTT'S" Ginger, BROMA, Cocoa Paste, Prepared Cocoa and CHOCOLATE; Scotch Marmalade, Window GLASS and putty; Porter's Burning FLUID, Chamberlan's SALERATUS in boxes, Cucumber PICKLES in vinegar and pickle; Castile and other SOAPS; 20 bushels NEW BRUNSWICK GRASS SEED, BEANS and PEASE, Sage and Hops, Buckwheat, and OATS; 10 boxes TOBACCO; 10 M. CIGARS choice brands; 10 do Woodstock Pipes; fat SHAD, Mackerel and Labrador Herrings —together with a general assortment of Groceries, inferior to none in the City at lowest Market rates, at No. 70 Charlott street, St. John.

JAMES G. LESTER.
TO LET.—The Hole in the Rock.
April 17. J. G. L.

No. 10, Germain-Street.

JAMES LUPTON,
Tailor and Draper,

WOULD invite the attention of his friends and customers to his present Stock of Goods, which has been completed by recent arrivals per ships *John Duncan, Middleton,* and *Courier,* consisting of West of England CLOTHS, FUR BEAVERS, VELVET CLOTHS, PATENT BEAVERS, BALTIC and EXTRA PILOT CLOTHS; WAISTCOATINGS, in Berlin, Silk and Velvets, TROUSERINGS in endless variety,—these goods he can recommend as being superior to any yet seen in this Market, and in making them up no care shall be spared to sustain the preference he has hitherto received.

To the Officers of H. M. Army.

J. L. would beg to state that having been for years employed in the CUTTING DEPARTMENT of *HARTT'S Military Tailors,* 26 Pall Mall, he is prepared to execute in a superior style all orders with which he may be entrusted.

St. John, Oct. 31, 1856.

New Books.

THE GENIUS OF CHRISTIANITY, by Viscount deChateaubriand;
ST. JOHN'S MANUAL; a Guide to the Public Worship and Services of the Catholic Church;
A Vindication of Italy and the Papal States, from the Dublin Review;
John Mitchell's Great Lecture on Thomas Devin Reilly, delivered in the Tabernacle, N. York;
Hendrick Conscience's Tales, complete;
Nos. 1 to 4 of the Complete Works of Gerald Griffin—to be completed in 30 numbers;
Luck is Everything, by W. H. Maxwell;
Charles Lever's Works, 4 vols., octavo, cloth;
Love after Marriage by Caroline Lee Hentz;
The Border Rover by Emerson Bennett;
The Rats of the Seine, by Paul Preston;
The Doomed Ship, by Harry Hazel;
Dow's Patent Sermons, new edition;
Reynolds' Complete Works;
Historical Magazine, and Notes and Queries for May, 1s.;
Harper, Putnam, the Youths, Household Words New York National, Waverley, and Blackwood for May;
The Testimony of the Rocks, by Hugh Miller.
☞ Latest "New York Ledger," &c.
May 8. B. O'BRIEN.

MAGEE, HATTER.

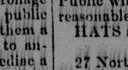
THE Subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public in general, that he has removed a part of his Establishment to 27, North Side of King Street, directly opposite Cross Street, and one door below Mr. J. Frost's Shoe Store, where he will be found ready to serve the Public with HATS and CAPS of his *own Manufacture,* made under his inspection, which he feels warranted in saying are equal to any made or sold in this City, as has been proved at the Exhibitons held in this City and Fredericton, and also at Halifax, N. S., from which he received a Certificate of merit under the Seal of that Province.

The business will be conducted as formerly at his old Stand, under the management of his Nephew, D. MAGEE, a practical Hatter; where the Public will always find a good article, and at a reasonable price.

HATS and CAPS made to order.

A. MAGEE,
27 North Side, King street.
St. John June 6.

Phœnix Livery STABLE.



THE Subscriber has removed his Livery Stable to the Premises occupied by himself in Charlotte street, (two or three doors north of the country market) and begs to acquaint the public that he has on hand TO LET a number of the best trained HORSES ever offered to the public for kindness, speed and durability, together with CARRIOLES, BUGGIES, WAGGONS and SADDLES, or in any style to suit customers.

The public may rely on being well accommodated and no imposition.

☞HORSES bought, sold, or Exchanged.

WM. GABRIEL.
St. John, January, 1857.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of the late DANIEL SHECK, deceased, will hand in their Account, duly attested, within three months from this date, and all Persons indebted to the said Estate, will make immediate payment.

WILLIAM McLEOD, }
JAMES MACKY, } *Executors.*
DANIEL SHECK. }
May 15th, 1857.

A Further Supply of STRAW HATS of the following descriptions: Panama, Leghorn, Canton, Caracos, Sennett and Cuba.

And of FELT HATS of the following descriptions:—Kossuth, Hungarian, Empire, Panama, French, Cassimere & Cashmarett—various colours and qualities, have just been received and will be sold Wholesale and Retail, by

C. D. EVERETT & SON,
May 29. 15 King-street.

ONE PENNY REWARD.—Runaway from the service of the Subscriber two indented apprentices named John Williams, and John French, aged about 20 years. All persons are hereby cautioned against harbouring or trusting them on my account, as in the event thereof they will be prosecuted as the law directs.

RICHARD CALVERT.
May 8, 1857. (3in. pd.)

BUFFALO ROBES.—A fresh supply received per Steamer *Admiral,* and for sale by
D. H. HALL,
dec. 19. 41, King Street.

1000 SUMMER COATS,

LONDON Made, cut in every make worn, in Linen, Cord, Alpaca, &c., new and beautiful styles, at prices from 5s. to 25s., GRANITE HALL No. 5 Dock-street.

☞Boy's Linen COATS in great variety.
May 29. THOMAS R. JONES.

G. M. BURNS
AUCTIONEER & COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 20 South Market Wharf, St. John, N. B.
March 20, 1857.

Cordage, Oakum, and Paint.
By late arrivals:—

10 TONS London OAKUM; 5 do. Liverpool; 2 do. Domestic do.; 15 tons CORDAGE, 5 tons Brandram's No. 1 White Lead; with a large stock of naval stores and Ship Chandelery. For sale low By
Feb. 9. JOHN WALKER.

ST. ANDREWS ALE.—Just received, a small lot of St. Andrews Steam Brewed ALE, very superior. For sale by
Nov. 14. JOHN McCOSKERY.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON
Fire and Life Insurance Company.
Established in 1836—Empowered by Special Acts of Parliament.

CHIEF OFFICE—37, Castle Street, Liverpool, 20 & 21 Poultry, London.

THOMAS BROCKLEBANK, Esq., *Chairman;* J. C. EWART, Esq., M. P., and F. HAYWOOD Esq., *Deputy Chirmen;* SWINTON BOULT, Esq *Secretary.*

BRANCH OFFICES AND AGENCIES.

Europe—Manchester, Hamburgh, Lisbon, Stockholm. *United States*—New York, New Orleans, Boston, Philadelphia, Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, San Francisco. *British America*—Montreal, Halifax, N. S., Saint John, N. B., Saint Johns, N. F. *South America*—Rio de Janeiro, Valparaiso, Demerara. *Australia*—Sydney, Victoria, Adelaide, Swan River. *New Zealand*—Lyttleton, Wellington, Auckland. *Tasmania*—Hobart Town, Lancaster. *East Indies*—Bombay, Calcutta, Ceylon, Madras, Manilla. *China*—Canton, Hong Kong, Shanghai.

Capital, Two Millions Sterling.

Paid up Resources, £749,251 15 8, Sterling.
CONSTITUTION——UNLIMITED LIABILITY.
Fire Premiums Received in 1855, £186,271 16 11, Sterling.

Business—Insurance against Loss or damage by FIRE, on every description of Property.

Losses paid promptly on proof of claim.

NEW BRUNSWICK BRANCH: OFFICE—98, Prince William Street, St. John.
(No Charge for Policy.)
April 25. EDWARD ALLISON, *Agent.*

VULCAN FOUNDRY
REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber would take this opportunity of returning thanks to his friends and the Public for the liberal share of patronage he has received during the past ten years, while doing business in the Establisment known as VULCAN FOUNDRY, on the South side of Main Street: and having Removed directly opposite to his former place of Business No. 11 and 13, *Main Street,* where he intends to carry on the Foundry Business in the various branches of *ENGINE, MILL, and SHIP WORK,* Ship Builders' CRAMPS, WINCHES, Hoisting WHEELS, JACK SCREWS, &c. &c.—Together with a variety of the most approved STOVE PATTERNS and FRANKLINS,—all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

On Hand.—Two STEAM ENGINES, one of 18 inch diameter by 36 inch Stroke, one of 10 inch diameter by 24 inch Stroke.

P. S. Also for Sale as they now lie at Digby Gut, or delivered in St. John,—Two large Steam BOILERS, 7 feet 8 in. diameter by 19 feet long, formerly belonging to the steamer "*Pilot,*" and were in use about 18 months, and are now in good order; also, two Wrought Iron SHAFTS 9 inches in diameter, 18 feet 6 inches long, with two Wrought Iron CRANKS, 30 in. long from centre to centre; together with two second hand Cast Iron *SHAFTS,* of 6 and 10 in. diameter, 15 and 20 feet long.

All of the above articles will be sold on the most liberal terms.

Plan of Boilers can be seen at any time at the Foundry.

December 11. G. CRAIG.

FOUNTAIN HOUSE.

THE Subscriber wishes respectfully to inform his friends and the public that in order to provide the travelling community with a large and commodious house of entertainment in this City, he has purchased and fitted up at great expense that large and convenient Hotel, situated on the North side of Kings Square, and known as the FOUNTAIN HOUSE, where he intends to serve the public, and will be able to accomodate a large number of persons with well furnished single bed rooms, good Sitting Rooms, and all other conveniences for the comfort of travellers or permanent boarders. Also—a splendid Barn—none to exceed it in the City, with stalls for forty horses, and a large yard attached, all under cover, where sleighs, carriages, and loads of country produce can be driven in free from storms.

The subscriber is thankful to his friends and the public for the liberal manner in which he has been patronised and assures them that strict attention will still be paid to those who favour him with their patronage.

August 10. G. RIX PRICE.

Joshua Tallent,

IN returning thanks to his numerous friends and the public, for the liberal patronage he has received for the last six years he has been in the BOOT and SHOE BUSINESS, desires to inform them that he has enlarged his Establishment, and is now prepared to furnish all articles in his line particularly Waterproof BOOTS, at as low prices as can be found in the City, at his stand, Parish of Portland, near St. Luke's Church.

May, 1856.

Spring Style of Paper Hangings, for 1857.

JUST RECEIVED at the New Paper Store—12,000 Rolls of Gold, Velvet, and Common PAPER, of all kinds and shades. For Sale low for cash by GEORGE NIXON,
March 20. 104 Prince William Street.

Spring, 1857.

THE Subscribers have just received from the United States, a large assortment of Hungarian Kossuth, and Wide Awake HATS, various styles, colours, qualities, and prices.

They have also made up a Stock of SATIN HATS, of the *Spring Style* for 1857.

Expected by first arrivals from Liverpool—Children's Fancy CAPS, Felt Hats, Leghorn Hats, &c.

All the above will be sold at a small advance on cost *Wholesale and Retail.*

C. D. EVERETT & SON.
April 15. 15 King street.

Intelligence Office.

MR. CROWLEY begs to inform the citizens of Saint John that he has removed to his old stand Princess-street, at the rear of J. & G. THOMPSON's Paint Shop, where he intends to open his office for Male and Female SERVANTS, &c. on MONDAY next, the 11th inst. His humble, yet ready efforts to serve the public when formerly engaged in the business will, he trusts, incline families requiring Servants to give him a call.

Mr. C. will open at the same place an EVENING CLASS for young Ladies, from 4 'till 6 o'clock, and for Young Gentlemen, from 7 to 9 o'clock.

☞ Terms, 20s. per quarter. No school on Saturdays. 3i. May 5.

North American House,
No. 7 North side of King's Square,
ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK.

IS now kept by the Subscriber, who having recently refitted and furnished the same in a thorough and most comfortable manner, and now is prepared to entertain Residents in this City, Farmers, and Travellers generally, by the day or for any period, in an agreeable style and on satisfactory terms. *Good Stabling* is attached. Experienced Attendants are employed in every department.

The Daily and other Newspapers are regularly taken and fyled. Every information with regard to the Markets, and other business of the City, is promptly afforded. Purchases can be made for Strangers.

EXTRA MEALS, when called for, are provided without delay. In short nothing is wanting at any hour that can be reasonably required.

May 22.—1m. HUGH CHISHOLM.

GIN.—Now Landing ex Ship "Arthur White:" 20 Hhds. GIN, 50 Gallons each, and 50 Cases And daily expected per Brig "Victor" from Charante:

6 Hhds. BRANDY, and 100 Cases.
—IN BOND—
20 Pipes, Hhds., and Qr. Casks Pale and Dark BRANDY;
10 Puncheons WHISKY, Cameron Bridge;
20 Pipes and Hhds. GIN;
50 Hhds. and Qr. Casks Port and SHERRY WINE;
10 Puns. ALCOHOL. For Sale low by
May 29 JOHN KIRK.

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

TRUSTEES.

John Shaw Leigh, and R. B. B. H. Blundell, Esqrs *Directors, &c., in Liverpool.*

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

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

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

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

John Westmorland, Esq.

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

FIRE BRANCH.

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

LIFE BRANCH.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Moderate Premiums.

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

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

Prompt Settlement of Claims.

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

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

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

Thirty Days are allowed for the Payment of Premiums after the day on which they respectively *Additional Advatages offered to Lives Assured with this Company at St. John, N. B.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

We have obtained the Victory.

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

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

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

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

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

Every description of English and American Pianofoters tuned and repaired.

CONFECTIONARY, HOLLOWAY'S MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, &c.

Now landing ex "John Duncan" from Livepool and for sale by the Subscriber:—

1 CASK assd' Scotch CONFECTIONARY; 1 case Holloway's Pills and Ointment; 1 case perfumery, SOAPS, Patent Medicines, &c. —consisting of—

Hannay's Rondolitia and Verbena;
Rigge's Oegetable Essence and Military Soap;
Cleaver's Honey Soap; Botten's British Oil;
Leeming's Essence; Dalby's Carminative, &c.

S. L. TILLEY.
Jan. 30. 35, King-st.

Land for Sale.

A LOT OF LAND on Salmon Creek, Parish of Johnston, Queen's County, containing 200 acres, part of which is cleared Land, with a good Mill privilege. For particulars apply to

SAMUEL H. GILBERT,
Feb. 13, 1857. Gagetown.

London Oakum, Oil and Paint.

20 TONS Best London OAKUM;
17 hhds. Boiled and Raw OIL, Brandram's best;
80 kegs WHITE LEAD, Brandram's best;
Landing ex "Arthur White," and for Sale by
JOHN WALKER,
May 29. Ward-street.

SHIRT COLLARS.—A good assortment of London-made Shirt COLLARS, *two and three ply,* just opened and for sale low, by
May 29. D. H. HALL, 41, King-street.

HEALTH OR SICKNESS!
CHOOSE BETWEEN THEM.
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

The blood furnishes the material of every bone, muscle, gland and fibre in the human frame. When pure, it secures health to every organ; it necessarily produces disease. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS operate directly upon the elements of the stream of life, neutralizing the principle of disease, and thus radically curing the malady, whether located in the nerves, the stomach, the liver, the bowels, the muscles, the skin, the brain, or any other part of the system.

USED THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are equally efficacious in complaints common to the whole human race and in disorders peculiar to certain climates and localities.

ALARMING DISORDERS.

Dyspepsia, and derangement of the liver, the source of infirmity and suffering, and the cause of innumerable deaths, yield to these curatives, in all cases, however aggravated, acting as a mild purgative, alternative and tonic; they relieve the bowels, purify the fluids, and invigorate the system and the constitution at the same time.

GENERAL WEAKNESS—NERVOUS COMPLAINTS.

When all stimulants fail, the renovating and bracing properties of these Pills give firmness to the shaking nerves and enfeebled muscles of the victim of general debility.

DELICATE FEMALES.

All irregularities and ailments incident to the delicate and sensitive organs of the sex are removed or prevented by a few doses of these mild, but infallible alteratives. No mother who regards her own or her children's health should fail to have them within her reach.

SCIENTIFIC ENDORSEMENTS.

The London "Lancet," the London "Medical Review," and the most eminent of the faculty in Great Britain, France and Germany, have eulogized the Pills and their inventor.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:

Asthma	Female Complaints	Piles
Bowel Complaints	Heaches	Stone and Gravel
Coughs	Indigestion	Secondary Symptoms
Colds	Influenza	Venereal Affections
Chest Diseases	Inflamation	Worms, of all kinds.
Costiveness	Indward Weakness	
Dyspepsia	Liver Complaints	
Diarrhœa	Lowness of spirits	
Dropsy		
Debility		
Fever and Ague		

Sold at the Manufactories of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80, Maiden Lane, New York, and 244 Strand, (near Temple Barr, London,) by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the United States and the civilized World, in boxes at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and 1$ each.

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

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

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

For Sale.

A SITE FOR A GENTLEMAN'S VILLA.

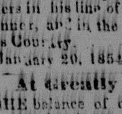
FROM 10 to 15 Acres of GOOD LAND, situated on the St. Andrew's Road, between 3 and 4 miles from Carleton, on the upper side of the Road, and having a splendid view of the Bay of Fundy. The Land is of an excellent quality, and possession will be given at any time. Terms accommodating. For particulars, apply at the *Chronicle* Office, or on the premises to

dec. 19. SAMUEL HILLIS.

GENTS, SHAWLS.—The Subscriber has received an assortment of Gentlemen's SHAWLS, of superior quality to those usually imported. Also, Gents' MUFFLERS, for sale at reasonable prices, by D. H. HALL,
Nov. 11. 41, King-street.

OAKUM & CORDAGE.—Landing ex *Eleanor* —200 bundles Brown OAKUM;
150 coils CORDAGE, 6 thread to 5 inch;
20 coils Bolt ROPE, 2 1-4 to 4 1-2 inch.
For Sale by JOHN WALKER,
Sept. 26. Ward-street

HORSE SHOEING.
[Shop one door north of the Country Market]



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

January 20, 1854.

At Greatly Reduced Prices.

THE balance of our stock of Winter CAPS—Our hands are all employed in making up a first rate stock of HATS and CAPS for Spring & Summer wear, consisting of Satin, and Cassimere, and Glazed Caps, &c., Wholesale buyers would do well to leave their orders early.

On hand—A large stock of KOSSUTH and WIDE AWAKE HATS, in Black, Drab, and Brown. Wholesale and Retail.

C. D. EVERETT & SON,
Feb. 13. 15, King-street.

OAKUM AND OLIVE OIL.—40 bundles American OAKUM; 5 casks Olive OIL, landing ex Franklin, by
JOHN WALKER.
September 19. Ward-street.

HOLLANDS.

LANDING ex "Ann Rankine" from London: —150 packages GENEVA, Anchor Brand, which will be sold at 4s. per gallon in Bond from Wharf. THOS. PARKS,
October 24. 25, Dock-street.

LARD OIL and PORPOISE OILS.—On hand —120 galls. Extra Lard OIL; 200 galls. Porpoise OIL. For Sale low by.
S. L. TILLEY.
September 19. 35, King-street.

FOR SALE.

Valuable Freehold Property in Indiantown.

THE Subscriber offers for sale three valuable BUILDING LOTS, 40 ft. by 100 ft. each, on the front street. On one of the lots there is a neat cottage now in the occupation of Wm. H. Travis, Esq. Terms made liberal. Apply to
JOSEPH G. JOHNSTONE,
St. John, Dec. 26. Indiantown.

JUST PUBLISHED.—A new Editon of Lennie's English GRAMMAR, strongly bound in linen. Price 5s. 6d. per dozen.
June 5. B. O'BRIEN.

CONFECTIONARY.—Now Landing from John Duncan, 5 tierces, and 1 case of Scotch CONFECTIONARY, assorted. For sale low by
May 22. S. L. TILLEY, 35 King-street.

FLUID & VINEGAR.—10 casks "Porter's Burning FLUID; 5 bbls. Matthew's Cider VINEGAR. For Sale by
JOHN MARVEN.
July 3. Ward-street.

GRASS HATS at 6d each; Best quality Men's Calf BROGANS, at 7s. 6d. per pair.
B. O'BRIEN,
July 24. No. 69 Waverly House.

OLIVE OIL.—Just received and for Sale by the Subscriber—200 gallons OLIVE OIL.
May 22. S. L. TILLEY, 35 King-street.

New Books.

CHAMBERS' JOURNAL, for April and May, price 7 1-2d. each;
Youths' Illuminated Magazine for June;
Harper's, Peterson's and Ballou's do., do.;
Spurgeon's last Great Sermon, 4d.;
Last New York LEDGER, price reduced to 2d. per copy. May 29. B. O'BRIEN