The Weekly Observer.

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SAINT JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1853.

VOL. XXV.—NO. 30.

The Weekly Observer.

Published on TUESDAY, by DONALD A. CAMERON at his Office, corner of Prince William and Church Streets, over the Store of Messrs. Flewwelling & Reading.—TERMS: 15s. per annum, half in advance.

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

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

I. WOODWARD.

Nov. 11, 1846. *Secretary.*

UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY Of Boston.

Insurance on with Fire, Marine, or Health Insurance.

Insured in this Company on the *Mutual* only plan" says Chamber's Edinburgh *the Public at large* are concerned to support, turned to them *all the Profits*, instead *Stock* or mixed Companies. Profits secured by this Company are. *Annual* 300 int., paid during the life of the party. *Life* from the excess of a capital of pro-

1 year or 7 years, for life, or until 50 or 60, and *for any sum* from *any age* from 14 to 67.

7 years enjoy many advantages of a *mercantile* nature, at a *very small* expense.

Parties insuring for Life, can provide for those *dependent upon them*, notwithstanding *contingencies of trade*, as to which this Company's *Charter offers peculiar facilities*—See Section 9,—and those who insure until they arrive at the age of 40, 50, or 60, make a *sure provision for old age* and their families, in case of death—(the attention of the Public is *earnestly solicited to this*, and this Company's rates therefore.)

Parties may insure for Life *without profits* at a reduction 30 per cent., from *life rates*.

Parties insuring for Life or until the ages of 40, 50 or 60, when the premiums amount to $40, can have a *credit* for half at interest, *without any increase of premium*—such *credit* for the *whole term* and not merely for the first 5 years. After payment of three premiums on surrender of Life Policy, the holder will receive its *equitable value in cash*.

This Office insures from the *nearest* birth-day, instead of the *next*, as in other offices. The Charter makes it "*unlawful to loan any sum of money to any Director or Officer of said Company upon any security whatever.*" In no case is the person insured liable beyond the amount of premium.

The Board of Finance (who are among the most reliable financiers of the country,) viz: Franklin Haven, President Merchant's Bank, Boston; Thomas Thacher, Merchant, Boston; and Ruel Williams, President Kennebec Rail Road, *superintend all investments* of the Company; 12 Directors, Hon. David Henshaw, and others.

—LOCAL REFEREES—

Boston.—Hon. Abbot Lawrence, Hon. David Henshaw, Hon. Robert G. Shaw, Hon. William Sturgis, and Hon. Charles Sumner.

Saint John.—Benjamin Smith, Levi H. Waterhouse, Thomas G. Hatheway, Nathan S. DeMill, and Samuel L. Tilley, Esquires.

☞ See Pamphlets and statements of Company's affairs at the subscriber's office, who will receive applications and give further information.

W. H. HATHEWAY, *Barrister at Law*, St. John.
AGENT FOR NEW-BRUNSWICK.

9th December, 1851.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON Fire & Life Insurance Company,

(Established in 1836.)

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

THE Stockholders of this Company are responsible to the full extent of their property for the liabilities of the Company.

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

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

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

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

EDWARD ALLISON.

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

Coffee, Raisins, Hams, &c. &c.

Landing ex "Cuba," from Boston:—

50 BAGS Java and Laguira COFFEE;
1 cask Prime HAMS;
10 boxes SALERATUS; 6 barrels Pea Beans;
6 sacks Filberts and Walnuts.
5 boxes LEMONS; 1 tierce HONEY.
20 jars and bladders Scotch Snuff,
5 barrels Ground LOGWOOD.
1 ton Logwood; 1 half-ton Fustic.
3 barrels QUINCES; 10 brls. APPLES.

Per "*Gazelle*," from Halifax—
200 half and quarter boxes new RAISINS.

JAMES MACFARLANE,
October 26. *Market Square.*

Books, Stationery, Threads, &c.

Per ship 'Royalist,' Kerr, Master, from Liverpool, Landing for the Subscriber—

6 CASES of well-assorted STATIONERY, containing Superfine and Fine Quality Foolscap; Post and Pott PAPER; Letter and Note Paper; Envelopes; Single and Double Crown Paper; a few Calf-bound Elastic Ledgers, 4 and 7 quires; Long Folio and Day Books, Calf bound, 4 and 10 quires; Gilt and Plain Metallic Books; Sacred Music Books; Songs of Scotland, &c, &c. The above well adapted for Counting-house use.

Also—3 Cases of 3 and 6 cord White Sewing THREADS, numbered from 10 to 90. 100 to 300 Yard Reels, of very best quality and description.

Will be sold low by the Subscriber.

JOHN V. THURGAR,
March 30. North Market Wharf

India Rubber Boots and Shoes,

Of superior quality, on hand, as follows:—

2000 PAIRS Men's Over SHOES;
1600 pairs Women's Over Shoes;
600 pairs Women's BUSKINS;
100 do. Women's GAITERS;
200 do. Jenny Lind BOOTS;
750 do. Misses' Over SHOES;
400 do. Children's Over SHOES;
50 do. Men's India Rubber BOOTS.

For sale by JOHN KINNEAR,

New Molasses.

166 HHDS., 17 Tierces, } Early Crop Molasses.

Now landing from Matanzas ex brig Zero, will be sold low while landing.

FLEWWELLING & READING.

NEW GOODS.

JAMES BURRELL,

CORNER OF KING & GERMAIN STREETS.

HAS received per *Actæon*, from London, *Themis, Devon* and *Commodore* from Liverpool, *Henry Holland*, from Glasgow, *Admiral, Creole* and *Cuba*, from the United States, his Fall and Winter supply of

BRITISH & FOREIGN DRY GOODS, viz.,

Ladies' DRESS MATERIALS, in black and coloured Gro de Naps, Coburgs, CASHMERE, Orleans, Circassian CLOTH, DeLAINES;
Long and Square SHAWLS;
Grey, White, and *PRINTED COTTONS*;
CLOTHS, VESTINGS, and Sattinetts;
Red and White FLANNELS,
Shirting Stripes, Ticks, BLANKETS.
LINENS, LAWNS, Duck, Diaper, Towelling,
Silk and Cotton VELVETS;
Plaid Cloaking; Colored BONNETS;
Bonnet and Cap RIBBONS;
Artificial Flowers, in great variety;
HOSIERY & GLOVES, an excellent assortment;
WOOL POLKAS, Hoods, Boas, Cuffs and Caps;
Laces, Edgings and Insertions;
Sewed MUSLINS, Frock Bodies, Robes,
Habit Shirts and Collars;
Black and Coloured Veils;
Muslin Stays; *UMBRELLAS*;
Cotton Batting, Warps;
Paramattas, Crapes, Barege;
White and Coloured Table Cloths;
Mufflers, Comforters, Hair Nets and Platts;
Neck Ties, Lawn Hdkfs., Nun's Lace;
White and Shaded Lambswool Yarn,
Pound Cottons, Worsted FRINGES;
Gents.' SHIRTS, FRONTS, and Collars;
Gents.' Stocks, Neck and Pocket Handkerchiefs;
Braces, Combs, SMALLWARES, &c. &c. &c.

MILLINERY.

The above Stock having been carefully selected purchasers are respectfully solicited to call and examine, as it will be sold Wholesale and Retail at the lowest prices for Cash.

JAMES BURRELL,
Nov. 2. *Corner of King & Germain-streets.*

Corner of Dock-street and Market Square.

HARDWARE.

W. H. ADAMS

Has just received per ship *Commodore*, from England, and other arrivals, the following Goods, viz:

2 BDLS. Wire Riddles: 2 Grocers' Coffee Mills, on Metal stands;
2 cases Counter Scales; 1 cask Weights; 1 cask Butt Hinges; 1 cask Hand and Tenon Saws.
2 cases Cross cut Saws; 75 Plough Moulds;
10 bundles Long handle Frying Pans;
8 casks Tea Kettles and sauce Pans; 6 casks Sad Irons; 6 rolls Lead; 2 tierces Lead Pipe.
12 bales Iron Wire; 1 cask Traces;
25 bags 8d'y and 10d'y Rose Nails; 75 bags Spikes;
3 casks TIN WARE, comprising Dish Covers and Japanned Ware;
7 packages Sheffield Goods, consisting of Tools, Files, &c.; 1 case *Thomson's* Long Treenail Augers; 1 cask Curb Chain, for Wells;
1 case GUNS, including one MINNIE RIFLE;
3 casks Barn-door and Gate Hinges;
1 cask T, Chest, and Strap do.; 1 cask Venetian Shutter, &c.; 95 coils Manilla Rope;
75 boxes 10x12 Glass; Gas Pendants & Brackets

17 Packages contain ng

Brass and Iron Shelf Goods amongst which are Brass and Iron Chamber and Pillar CANDLESTICKS, Pocket COMPASSES, Copper Coal Scoops, Counter Weighing Machines with Tin and Copper Scoops, Curtain Pins and Bands, Powder Flasks, plated Cruet Frames and Candlesticks, Locks of all kinds, Counter Slides and Tester Hooks, Whip Thongs, Phones, Brass Rack Pullies and Roller Ends, Castors, Cornice Ends and Rings, Bell Levers, Brass Latches, screw Hooks and Rings, Brass and Iron Bolts, stair Rods and Eyes, Coffin Mounting, Percussion Caps, Glass Paper, Wire Web, Awls, Punches, Punchers, shoe Hammers, Peg Breakers, Tinned Tea and Table Spoons, Coolers, Ladles and Forks, Britannia and German silver and Albata do., Jack Chain, Knitting Pins, Brass Butt Hinges, Cart Hames, Gimblets, Japanned and Mahogany Knobs, Mineral, Glass, Porcelain and other Knobs for Locks, Italian Irons, Cork Squeezers, Shoe Bills, Screw Bolts, Door Springs, Brushes, Curry Combs, House-Bells and Copper Wire, Gridirons, short handled Fry Pans, Rat and Fox Traps, Farriers' Hammers and Knives, Hooks and Staples, Brass and Tin Cocks, Chest Handles, &c. &c. Nov. 23.

HOSIERY, &c.

S. K. FOSTER has just received per Steamer from Liverpool—

CHILDREN'S Cotton and Worsted Highland SOCKS;
Do. Tartan SOCKS and STOCKINGS;
Do. White and Grey Merino SOCKS;
Do. White and Grey Lambs' Wool SOCKS;
Do. Fancy, Plain and self colored GAITERS,
Infants' Fancy SOCKS, in great variety;
Misses' White and Grey Merino Stockings;
Do. White and Colored Cotton ditto;
Women's black, white and grey Merino Stockings,
Do. Black Cashmere ditto;
Do. Black Worsted ditto;
Do. White and Colored Cotton ditto;
Women's, Girls, and Children's Patent Elastic GARTERS, in great variety.

For sale Wholesale and Retail.

Nov. 2. S. K. FOSTER.

Sheffield House,

Market Square, April 17, 1852.

To Watchmakers, Jewellers, &c.

ROBINSON & THOMPSON have just opened an assortment of WATCH MATERIALS TOOLS, &c., which they offer to the Trade at very low prices, consisting of English and Geneva Gold, Steel, and Metal WATCH HANDS—Butterfly, moon, swell, spade and other patterns; Steel Seconds; Gold and Metal Centres; best Lever Fusee Chains; French do. do.; English and Geneva Hair Springs; Verge do.; Chain Hooks; Lever Staffs; Lever and Verge Screws; Case Springs and Buttons; Jewel Holes &c.; Ruby Pins; Brass Curbs; Brass Ratchets; Geneva Ratchet Work; Indexes; Silver and G. S. Bows and Pendants; Watch Dials, Watch Glasses, Joints; Catches and Ornaments for repairing Brooches; Brooch Pins in Gold, G. S., Steel and Brass; Ear-ring loops, Cramps, and Claws; Screw Ferrules; French Drills; Drill Stocks, self-acting do.; Pivot Brooches, Watch do.; endless screw Keys; Chamfering Tools; Calipers; Watch Pivers, cutting do.; Sliding Tongs; Hand Vices; Clams; Pinion Gauges; Dividers, Hammers; Main Spring Winders; Joint Pushers, Tweezers, Burnishers, English and French Screw Drivers; dredbow, and spring Gut &c. &c. &c.

☞ An inspection is respectfully solicited. ☜

Apr 17—6.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

Boots and Shoes.—*Ex "Olive."*

FAULKE & HENNIGAR

HAVE just received by the above ship—Ladies Misses, and Children's superior CLOTH BOOTS, Soles made thin, with Military Heels, so as to wear with Rubbers; Ladies and Girls Kid SLIPPERS, and a variety of Cashmere and Prunella BOOTS—☞ Please call and see. Will be sold cheap. *Rocky Hill, Germain Street.*

December 4th 1852.—6i.

Poetry.

Breathe again that Song of Sadness.

BY CHARLES MACKAY, LL.D.

AIR—"LOVELY NYMPH."

I.

Breathe again that song of sadness,
Tender memories round it cling;
Dreams of long-departed gladness
Rise before us as you sing.
Joy and sorrow, disunited,
Seem to mingle in the strain;
Sorrow tearful and delighted,
Pleasure deepening into pain.

II.

Sing again! in happy childhood
Round the village-green we play;
Now we wander through the wild-wood,
Light of heart, and fresh as May:
Dear companions roam beside us,
In whose smile our faces shine;
Love displays the light to guide us,
Earthly splendor, yet divine.

III.

Cease the song! our tears are gushing;
Joy so fervent could not last;
Floods of thought, o'er memory rushing,
Waft our spirits to the past.
Cease! oh cease! our hearts endeavour
Vainly to repress a tear;
Voices hushed, alas! for ever
Seem to echo as we hear.

St. John, N. B. Auilliary Bible Society.

Speeches Continued from our last.

The Rev. WILLIAM ELDER, in seconding the second Resolution, spoke as follows:—

SIR,—Before speaking to the Resolution which I have the honour to second, I cannot but express the satisfaction which I feel on casting my eyes around this influential and crowded assembly. This meeting must be held as pledged to the principles involved in the Constitution of the British and Foreign Bible Society; and these principles rebuke some of the leading errors of the age, and assert some of the dearest rights of men. It is a principle involved in the Constitution of this Society that the Bible contains in itself a perfect rule of faith: a rule to which nothing may be added, and from which nothing should be taken away; and this method protests against any such perilous addition, or ruinous subtraction. It is a principle involved in the constitution of this Society, that this rule of faith is inspired, and authoritative; and this meeting is a protest against rationalism, and infidelity, in whatever forms they may appear. It is, I trust, a pledge that the Evangelical Christianity of the City of St. John, will neither directly, nor indirectly, countenance, encourage, or support those, who, either through the press, or on the platform, in the lecture-room, or in the pulpit, speak slightingly of the volume which contains the revelations of God. It is a principle involved in the constitution of this Society, that it is the right of every human being to possess, and to read the word of God, without human note or comment; and that with this right, arising as it does out of the relation of the creature to the Creator, no law of man should dare to intermeddle. Were it necessary to say a single word in defence of a principle so self-evident, this defence might readily be found in the very nature of law. The sphere of human law, strictly speaking, is merely declarative, and the declarations which it deems it expedient to make,—or, if it pleases better so to call them—its enactments, and the means by which it seeks to give effect to them, ought ever to be in the strictest harmony with the relations of things. These relations are to be sought in the book of nature, and the teachings of inspiration. If any human law contravenes any of these inexorable relations, it is at best worthless; and at worst, injurious, or cruel, or impious, as the case may be, or all three united. Such a law may be harmless as the papal bull against the motion of the earth, of which Pascal said, "it is all in vain;" or it may be cruel as the "tender mercies" of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, or the dark dungeons of the King of Naples. It may be so impious as, by prohibiting men from reading the word of God, to interdict the King of kings from speaking to his own subjects; and to this impiety, it may insult the common sense of mankind by adding the enormous absurdity of alleging in its justification, a warrant from God himself! Now, Sir, the law, or usage, or custom, or by whatsoever name, or names it is called, which prohibits the reading of God's word, ignores and contravenes the relation between God and man—it implicitly, if not explicitly, interdicts their intercourse; and against this law, interdict, or prohibition, in the face of the Duke of Tuscany, in the face of the King of Naples, in the face of all the civil and ecclesiastical despotisms of the Continent of Europe, this meeting protests in the name of mankind, in the face of the world, and in the presence of God, we protest against it. Looking then, Sir, to the importance of these principles, I cannot but congratulate this meeting on their assertion; and I cannot more appropriately congratulate it, than in the words of the motto of your own City:—

O fortunati! quorum *jam* moenia surgunt.

The year of the Parent Society's operations referred to in the resolution, has been one of singular interest to the Christian philanthropist. The Industrial Exhibition of 1851, with which the Society's year commenced, must be regarded as one of the most important events, which mark the opening of the second half of the 19th century. Then, for the first time from the period of their separation on the Plains of Shinar, greatly more than three thousand years before, the nations of the earth met together in love and friendship. They met in a little island utterly unknown to the old aristocratic nations of the East; one of a group, which the Greeks and Romans called by no honourable name. They met on the happy soil of that land, which its children fondly call, "Old England." They met, welcomed by the smiles of the good Queen Victoria, and aided by the active co-operation of the Prince-Consort. They met, and beneath the ample roof of the Crystal Palace, they mingled their voices together in thanksgiving to Him who of "one blood" had made them all; and whose widely opened hand had liberally supplied all their wants. Thus, the genius of Industry having assembled the nations, Christianity cheerfully recognised, and blest their meeting. The occasion was eminently favourable to the objects contemplated by the British and Foreign Bible Society, and I can testify to the fact that it did not allow it to pass unimproved. It exhibited the scriptures of the Old and New Testaments, or portions of them, in 130 languages; and need I say, that if this Society sought no prize, it met no competitor? One reward it did indeed seek, and obtain. It experienced the luxury of doing good. Through these various languages, as through so many pipes or channels, it sought to convey the waters of life to the parched lips of the perishing millions. It offered to every man an opportunity of hearing in his own tongue, wherein he was born, the wonderful works of God. The intellect of man had often asked, but never rightly answered that tremendous question in which we are all more deeply interested than in any other: It had asked—"How shall a man be just before God?" and to this question—of the answer to which science said, it is not in me, and philosophy said, it is not in me—the Society, through the Book which it circulated, undertook to supply an infallible solution. The good effected by means of the copies of the sacred scriptures issued by the Society on that occasion—or the good to be yet effected by their instrumentality, and the accompanying influences of the Spirit of God, it is not easy to estimate, and it would perhaps be difficult to overrate. When it is remembered, that many of the copies of the Scriptures then either sold, or gratuitously distributed, were carried away to cities on the Continent of Europe, in which, while professed ministers of religion are very numerous, and lives of the Saints are every where to be had, and missals and prayer-books abound, not a single copy of that word, which alone can make wise unto salvation, can be purchased, or obtained; and when it is remembered that the version of the old testament made by Wycliffe—and by means of which those seeds of Divine truth were sown, which afterwards produced the British Reformation—*has never yet been printed*, it may not unwarrantably be hoped, that under the more favorable circumstances under which those distributions were made, and accompanied as they were by the prayers of many of God's people, we may again soon hear of a like honour being put upon the Divine Word. Thus Sir, the past year of the Society's operations opened well; but its end was better than its beginning. It may be remembered that not many years ago, the possibility of opening up China to the influence of the Gospel, or to any foreign influence whatever, was frequently discussed. It was referred to in the pulpit. It was brought forward at missionary-associations. It was handled by men of widely different opinions, political and religious. It engaged the lively pen of Sydney Smith. It exercised the mind of Isaac Taylor. By most persons it was conjectured that the aperient influence must come from within:—by a few that it might come from without. But even if it did not come, what, it was inquired could be done for a people who had no mind in which ideas might float; no medium of communication which could take up a single atom of knowledge or of sentiment of foreign growth. "Were it not as well," asks the last mentioned writer, "to attempt to inform and persuade the sculptures of Elephanta, or the glazed images of their own pottery?" And, in answer to his own question, he could do no more than fall back on scripture statement, without being at all clear as to the *manner* in which the promised consummation might be realized. The last few months of the Society's year brought with them a solution of this difficult problem. During that period, forgetting their celestial origin, and their absurd chronology, and the intolerable vulgarity of other ordinary mortals, no less than ten thousand Chinese actually crossed the Pacific, and positively landed on barbarian shores. The event was not due to the enlightened policy of a native prince," it arose neither from popular commotion nor revolutions of dynasty." It did not justify the prophetic wisdom of the Edinburgh Reviewer, nor afford additional evidence of the penetration of the author of the "Natural History of Enthusiasm." The event, destined as we believe in the counsel of Him—

—Who works in a mysterious way
His wonders to perform,

to rend the swaddling bands in which China had been wrapped for millennial ages; to develop into manhood the prolonged childhood of the churlish Empire of Japan; to bring about in due time the freedom of the unhappy republics of South America; to provide a home for those teeming populations, for which Malthus and his followers could suggest no suitable provision; to found a centre of Commerce, perhaps of empire, such as the world has never yet seen, was the apparently fortuitous discovery of gold in California. The maxim,

"Coelum non animum mutant, qui trans mare currunt;"

never rigidly true, was soon found to be sadly at fault in the case of the transpacific Chinamen. With a change of climate which was inconsiderable, their minds were revolutionized. Their "petrifactions of ancient usages," their fossilated ideas were speedily shattered into countless fragments; they fell to pieces with a crash—sudden, violent, and destructive as the fall of the Derby-D'Israeli Ministry. Witness the reply of the San Franciscan Chinese to the spirit of national exclusiveness discovered by the American governor—a reply which Vattel would have commended, and Grotius approved. It is now certain that by personal and epistolary intercourse with the parent country, aided by the new commerce to be thus produced, these newly acquired ideas in all their fresh vitality must be disseminated over the whole slumbering East; and its myriads of millions being thus made to think—must speedily seek for a reply to the questions which thinking men must ask—and which the Bible alone can answer. It is evident, in short, that a very large and hitherto inaccessible proportion of the human race, may speedily be annexed to the already extended dominions of the British and Foreign Bible Society. Happy if we shall find ourselves in a position to avail ourselves of these openings; then will Commerce, fulfilling the "chief end" of its existence, become Christianity's Prime Minister of Progress; then will Commerce be itself more blest; the favouring breezes bearing the good ships across the no longer treacherous deep, with unwonted safety, and unusual speed; more than fulfilling the words in which a Roman Poet complimented a Christian Emperor:—

"O nimium dilecte Deo! Cui fundit ab antris
Æolus arcanas hyemes, Cui mad tat æther,
Et conjuratæ veniunt ad classica venti."

Let me now Sir, leaving the foreign aspect of this Society's operations, say a word or two on the probable results of British Bible circulation. And, not to enter upon ground already occupied, I shall merely, in a very few sentences refer to the influence of the Bible, as affecting our national existence. The inquiry has frequently been made, shall Britain fall, as fell all the great Empires of former times, and as Turkey is now falling? and who is it that does not feel interested in the answer to this inquiry? Who is it that is not ready to ask, shall another Scipio weep over Britain's ruined capital: another Botta or a second Layard disinter the buried city; or another Gibbon, sitting on some of its broken columns or mouldering arches, meditate the story of our National Decline and Fall? Or, if patriotism would fondly answer in the negative, on what grounds, it may be asked, is exemption claimed from the common fate of Empires? Wherein do we differ from those already fallen? Sir, it appears to me that we differ very much; in this chiefly, "that unto us has been committed the oracles of God;" and in this difference, if we avail ourselves of it, I see grounds on which we may hope for perpetuated empire. If one were to set out with affirming the proposition that a nation ignorant of the religion which the Bible teaches, must experience premature destruction, then, an analysis of the causes which led to the overthrow of the ancient monarchies, would establish its truth; or if any one will analyze these causes, without any foregone conclusion, he must reach the same result. Tried by their recognition of those relations which God has impressed upon society, the constitutions of those Empires, were utterly unconstitutional; and hence, in obedience to a law as imperative as that which causes the bankruptcy of an insurance office, whose rates of premium have been framed in defiance of the warnings of the bills of mortality, such Empires must sooner or later have fallen. Much more must they have fallen, when besides being unacquainted with those principles of civil and religious liberty, of the knowledge of which the Bible is the original source, they wanted also the *conservative* influence of that religion which the Bible alone teaches; and the want of which must eventually overturn any Empire, however perfect its Constitution. Now, then, Sir, applying these principles to our own case, it is clear that we possess, or may possess both these advantages. Guided by the principles which the Bible inculcates, we may avoid all those evils which make a nation weak, and enhance the power of all those influences which make a nation strong. We possess a constitution elaborated by men whom Christianity had taught how to make a constitution, and which has perhaps almost arrived at perfection; and in the religion which the Bible teaches, a catholic religion—a religion addressed to all that is in man, and to every relation of life—which "is the highest style of man," and must consequently produce the highest style of nations, we have the means of removing all moral and internal causes of decay. It is the sin and imperfection of man which mainly conspire to make civil government at once necessary and difficult; and catholic Christianity by elevating and perfecting men's moral condition, and thus making the strain upon government less, must virtually give government more power without the necessity of using it; and the governed more freedom without the danger of abusing it. Possessing a Constitution recognising those great principles of civil and religious liberty, which as yet men have never been able to work out for themselves, and have only learned from the Bible, and possessing in the great mass of its subjects men regenerated by Bible Christianity, our Empire could not fall from within—and it could not readily fall from without. No Empire imbued with like principles would attempt its overthrow; and no Empire not so imbued could succeed in such an attempt. Forces vastly superior in numbers might be led against it in vain, for unlike debates, the great decisive battles of the world have seldom been won by majorities. The very name of such an Empire would be to it a tower of strength; its smile would be universally courted; its frown universally deprecated; and its duration would be indefinitely prolonged. And this, Sir, is the destiny which I fondly hope awaits the British Empire—this is the unprecedented destiny to which it may attain—if the masses in its large cities, and if the people generally, are but brought under the influences of Bible Christianity. I know indeed, Sir, that men to whose genius and learning we are much indebted, have frequently reasoned upon the progress, and retrogression of mankind, upon civilisation and barbarism, without either estimating the destructive force of vice, or the conservative influence of true religion—a religion made for man, and adequate to all his wants. Thus reasons Gibbon, and thus reasons Adam Smith; and while our brilliant historian, Mr. Macaulay, informed by the events of 1848, corrects these writers for omitting to take any notice of the former, he does not himself take any notice of the latter. Hence, it is to the British Constitution that he refers our safety on that critical occasion, and hence it was, that in 1848 he despaired of the prospects of mankind; and feared that the barbarism of the 5th might take the place of the civilization of the 19th century. If Sir, I could for a moment admit that it was to our Constitution we owed our safety, I could only do so by finding in it those qualities which Mr. Macaulay denies to it. In his sparkling paper on Jewish disabilities, he ridicules the idea of "the Constitution" being "essentially Christian," and affirms that to speak of an essentially christian government, is to use words "which mean just as much as essentially christian horsemanship." Our safety then is not to be referred, to the fact that we possessed a Constitution, and a government founded upon it—which christianity could alone teach men to make—a Constitution under which in the Coronation oath—which is of the essence of every Constitution—the Sovereign with all possible solemnities binds himself to uphold Protestant Christianity; our safety is not to be referred to the fact that the great bulk of the subjects of the British Empire had felt the regenerating and conservative influence of Bible Christianity, preventing or removing the "vice and ignorance, and misery," by which Constitutions are overthrown, and barbarism produced, or prevented only at the expense of liberty. If the principles already stated be well founded, such representations must be pronounced exceedingly defective. They are defective in not accrediting the constitution with those principles to which it is indebted, for being what it is. They are also inconsistent with the causes, which, as Mr. Macaulay himself admits, produce barbarism. Will "vice" cease to be vicious, and "ignorance" become metamorphosed into enlightenment, and "misery" wipe away its tears, in view of the excellence of a constitution? Will the barbarian hordes, generated by an ungodly civilisation, unbought by gold, and unchecked by a nation which by vice has become degenerate, halt in their destructive march—in reverent admiration of Magna Charta, or the Revolution Settlement, the Reform Bill, or the Coronation Oath? I leave the question to be answered by thinking men: I leave to them to decide whether the imagination that such unclean spirits may be thus cast out, may not hopefully compete for the palm of absurdity, with Mr. Walpole's Militia Bill; if that Bill involved, as Mr. Macaulay asserts it did, the absurdity "of measuring a man for the franchise." It was equally unphilosophical to despair of the prospects of mankind—and the panic arose from the fact, that conservative influence of Bible Christianity was one of those things which did not enter into Mr. Macaulay's philosophy. This great force directed by one who is Governor among the nations, and the Prince of the kings of the earth must continue to operate;—it must cause vice and ignorance and misery to flee before it, and it must produce a civilisation which shall *not* generate barbarians. Bible Christianity must go forward, though insurrection should be over tottering thrones, and ruined dynasties; though it should make the revolutions of empires its chariot wheels of progress; and in going forward it must ameliorate the condition of mankind.—I conclude then, the authority of some great names notwithstanding, that we may hopefully look to Bible circulation, as a means of national conservation; I conclude that if we seek first the kingdom of God and his righteousness, *all* these things *shall* be added unto us. And if so, how grand the object to which Patriotism and piety may, and should aspire! It is nobler than that which fired the heart of Alexander. At the tomb of Achilles, he envied the fortune of the hero whose deeds were immortalized in Mæonian song; but to us it is given, to make a perpetuated empire the monumental record of our works of faith, and labors of love; an empire whose destructive doom the recording angel shall never register; and the story of whose Decline and Fall, the muse of History shall never trace upon the scroll of Time; an empire which, in a good old age, its energies unspent, and its natural force unabated, shall hear the voice of the descending Saviour recognise its work, and pronounce its reward; and of which it shall be told in the court of Heaven, This is that empire that founded by the nation to which was committed the *second* keeping of the sacred oracles, in trust for mankind, saved itself by gratefully submitting to their teaching, and blessed the world by their propagation.

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The Rev. Mr. SMITH in seconding the third Resolution, spoke as follows:—

Mr. President,—The resolution commends itself to our acceptance as an expression of zeal for the prosperity of this institution. It claims for this meeting an interest sufficient to produce joyful complacency in the zealous support afforded by all Protestant Christians. It finds great cause of gratification in the conviction that this union is not merely nominal, but real, having a threefold principle of vitality.

That the Bible is fitted, under the Divine blessing, for the enlightenment and purification of all, is evident from the fact that it reveals the doctrine of man's pollution, and also makes known a sovereign remedy. Close the Bible, unlearn all that it has taught,—and what will be known? What was known by men favored with access to various sources of human learning? Let the high authority of inspiration be adduced—esteeming themselves wise they became fools. What knew they of man's origin and dignity and destination? Nothing satisfactorily. But the Bible speaks authoritatively—it teaches that man as the creature is the subject of God—that he is fallen but redeemed—that his present state is probationary and his future retributionary. What glorious things it utters on the compassion of God,—the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ,—the efficacy of atonement,—the ultimate triumphs of redeeming love! What had been the character of those to whom the Apostles exultingly said, "Ye are washed, ye are sanctified, ye are justified in the name of the Lord Jesus and by the spirit of our God." The glorified assembly whom John beheld in vision had washed their robes and made them white in the blood of the Lamb—all had been defiled—all had washed their robes—and some of them especially from sins of deepest die.

That the Bible is adapted to all states of Society will appear from the fact that it addresses man as a social creature and establishes a rule for the government of his conduct in every relation of life. It teaches that he who ruleth among men must be just, ruling in the fear of God, while it throws around the poor and defenceless the shield of divine protection as is beautifully shewn in the Psalm read at the commencement of this delightful meeting. Imagine a state of society proverbially low and debased, and the Bible can exalt as well as rescue it. It is said of the venerable Wesley, that on going to preach in the most degraded part of London and being asked whether he would not preach the awful terrors of the Lord, he replied he would rather exhibit before the people the ample provisions of grace, and that his text should be, not "Ye serpents, ye generation of vipers," &c., but—"Behold the Lamb of God which taketh away the sin of the world," thus shewing that their case though bad was, through the mercy of God, not desperate—that a sovereign remedy had been provided for them.

That the Bible, the whole Bible, was given to every man is taught by the sacred book itself, and we can admit of appeal to no minor authority—it speaks oracularly—its decision is infallible—and its decision is that all souls are His—His offering, and that as His sun shineth on all, His earth nourisheth all, and His air conserveth all, even so His grace which bringeth salvation to all men hath appeared. Accordingly as the Jews were instructed to read the Jewish Scriptures in their families and leave them as heir-looms to their children, even so to the Gentiles, the injunctions are equally irrespective and gracious. As to the *whole* Bible, there is such a delightful harmony throughout, that he who has but a part feels the want of the remainder—he has the prophecy, he wants the record of its fulfillment—the law given by Moses is in his hand, he wants the grace and truth which came by Jesus Christ. Such being the case, who shall stand in the way to intercept God's goodness? What Man—what Council—what Pope shall deprive me of any part of my Saviour's purchase—my Father's legacy? Who, under pretence of my incapacity shall withhold from me the Bible, which alone can teach me my duty and my accountability to the Supreme Tribunal?

Mr. President—we cannot bear the insult—our souls rise with indignation at the thought of such usurpation, and we do rejoice in such an union of Protestant interest, and display of Protestant Catholicity, and concentration of minds, in some respects dissimilarly influenced, on one great object—the diffusion of the Bible—the whole Bible, and, with all deference, the old sacredly familiar Bible, whose phraseology has become hallowed in our memory. Rejoicing thus in this real—not nominal, vital—not formal union in support of an institution so catholic in spirit, so lofty in design, so successful in enterprise, I most cordially second the resolution.

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In moving the fifth Resolution, the Rev. G. M. ARMSTRONG commenced by expressing the pleasure he felt that his first appearance on a public platform in St. John, was connected with such an important cause. It was one in which he had long felt interested; and but for the lateness of the hour he would willingly have dilated upon its advantages. He thought that any who really loved their Bible could do so, if not publicly, yet in a quiet way by their own fireside, and suggested that, perhaps, there were those present who would return home, stirred up by what they had heard and give expression to more fervent thoughts upon the subject, than any they had been privileged to listen to; for who did not feel that whatever he may have been enabled to say in favour of the Bible Society, another might well surpass his praise?

He could not but feel thankful to God for the meeting he beheld, and he said that the thought had just struck him, how could those devoted, self-denying, correct-minded men, who had been instrumental in establishing the Parent Society have rejoiced and delighted in beholding the result of their labours in such a meeting as the present, on this distant shore, and this brought to his mind that passage of Scripture which saith—"other men laboured, and ye are entered into their labours;" but he added, the same blessed word points us to a better world where, it saith, "both he that soweth and he that reapeth may rejoice together."

Mr. Armstrong then said that the Resolution he held in his hand called upon the meeting to acknowledge the valuable assistance afforded to the Society by the Ladies' Association of St. John; he felt that it was but right that this should be done, "the good works of some were manifest to all," and threw around them a band of glory which we did well to acknowledge—that the Apostles often made allusions to such, especially in the case of several pious women who had laboured much in the Lord and of some who had thus laboured more than others—and Mr. A. trusted that such, by the grace of God, were they who composed the Association to which he referred—and in the name of the meeting he thanked the ladies for their services and he thanked them for their example, and trusted that as long as they lived they might never want for means, ability and strength thus to serve

Lord, and that when they were called to another world they might be enabled to cast their crowns before the Lord and say—"Not unto us, not unto us, but unto thy name be the glory for thy mercy and thy truth's sake," and then to hear their gracious Lord reply, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren ye did it unto me." "Enter ye into the joy of your Lord."

Mr. A. said that the resolution further called upon the meeting to acknowledge the services of the various district associations to which allusion had been made in the Report, that he had seen some of the reports which had been made by these associations which showed that there were those connected with them who were earnest in the cause, and he regretted that there should be any associations in the Province in a languid or inoperative state, and called upon the merchants and men of business of St. John, who surrounded him, and had connection with all parts of the Province, to use their influence in those neighborhoods, in which they were known, to stir them up to take hold of the Bible cause with zeal and steadfastness; adding, that it was the bounden duty of all Christians to labour much for eternity, for God, and for souls—and to assist the cause of Christ their master in heaven, by their prayers, their counsel, their property and their personal services.

THE NEW PREMIER.

Though the name of Earl Aberdeen is one of great public familiarity, it is no detraction from the noble Premier's general character, and his probable future usefulness to say, that except on questions relating to foreign policy, and on one Irish subject, his personal opinions are imperfectly known. The heartiness with which the noble earl, since 1845, accepted Free-trade views and legislation, has, indeed, thrown an atmosphere of considerable liberality about his recent conduct and supposed views; the infrequency with which he has obtruded his opinions on other matters upon the attention of Parliament has exempted him from any serious present difficulties and embarrassments, such as the activity of other public men have involved them in. The suavity and courtesy of his manners have lately rendered him generally accessible to intelligent and informed men of all parties; and the favour and confidence manifested towards him on more than one occasion by the court, where character and capacity are very carefully estimated and properly appreciated, bespeak for Lord Aberdeen a respectful and attentive consideration in his new and more elevated position. Still it is important at this crisis not entirely to overlook the past; for at Lord Aberdeen's age, not even a Prime Minister can start afresh, as if all behind him were a *tabula rasa*.

The first peculiarity that occurs in his lordship's somewhat extended career, is not one of very encouraging character. Not only has Lord Aberdeen never been a member of the popular branch of the Legislature, and never learnt from its experience what nothing else can teach a Minister; but from his social situation, and the particular department of public affairs in which his lordship has hitherto been exclusively employed.—Lord Aberdeen is not a statesman of popular sympathies. He has never been wanting of late years in good sense, moderation, and candour; but, on the other hand, he has never been much distinguished by generosity, fervour, or zeal. Lord Aberdeen is cold, phlegmatic, austere, and logically severe. He is honest and just, but is aristocratic and reserved;—right-minded, and on emergencies not deficient in courage, but slow, and inflexible; occasionally, too, his firmness has assumed the air of obstinacy, and has become even passionate. To the Commons House of Parliament Lord Aberdeen is consequently but little known; its confidence is a plant of slow growth; and there Lord Aberdeen can personally neither expect nor hope for any enthusiasm in the support he will need and solicit.

Liberals must have their fears and apprehensions,—for of their party the Earl of Aberdeen has certainly not been in times past. The transition state in which, however, his lordship has of late been, is not on the other hand unsuggestive of hope and expectation. And in this state of suspense and doubt the best policy Liberals can adopt is "to stand by their guns," and be satisfied with nothing short of substantial progress, thankful, however, for that, whencesoever it may come.—*Daily News.*

Mr. Gladstone has forwarded the following letter to the *Morning Chronicle*, accussing Lord Derby of "unwarrantable conduct." The letter is evidently written under feelings of excitement.

"6, Carlton-gardens, Dec. 22, 1852.

"My Dear Phillimore,—It causes me no surprise to learn that the unwarrantable statement of Lord Derby in the House of Lords on Monday night, to the effect that his defeat on Thursday last was the result of a concert or combination between the friends of Sir R. Peel and other political parties, should have caused much soreness among those who supported me at the late contested election for Oxford—for they will no doubt remember that I avowed, before and during that election, a wish to find the policy and measures of the Government such as would justify me in giving them my support.

"That wish I sincerely entertained, and I am ready to show it by reference to all my subsequent acts. But the main question, one really of personal honor, as well as of political consistency, is this—Whether the concert or combination alleged to have taken place for the purpose of ejecting Lord Derby's Government from office, is a fact or a fiction?

"I have not the slightest hesitation in stating to you that it is a fiction. I give you this assurance absolutely as regards myself, and with all the confidence, as regards my immediate friends, that one man can have in the veracity of another. I shall denounce it a fiction upon every legitimate occassion that may offer itself to me, and shall complain of the propagation, from such a source, of a statement so injurous, and so entirely unsupported by legitimate evidence.

"It *was* entirely unsupported by such evidence, for the only presumption in its favour was this—that we voted against the budget of Mr. D'Israeli in strict conformity with every principle of finance we had professed through our political lives, and with the policy of former finance Ministers from the time of Mr. Pitt, against the 'new principles' and 'new policies' which Mr. D'Israeli declared at Aylesbury his intention to submit to the House of Commons—a pledge which I admit that he completely redeemed.

"You are quite at liberty to make known the purport of this letter, and especially, in its full breadth, the denial it contains.

"I remain, most sincerely yours,
"W. E. GLADSTONE.

"Rob. Phillimore, Esq."

The Eruption of Etna.

The following graphic sketch of the eruption and its effect is by the correspondent of the *Athenæum*:—"Its long duration is the first point which strikes us; for beginning on the night of the 20th and 21st August, it has continued with greater or less violence down to the present moment. The indications of its approaching activity were, as usual, the drying up of wells in the neighbourhood, the duration of most dense clouds of white smoke, which rose like a vast pine tree, hollow rumbling sounds, and three violent shocks, as of an earthquake. Shortly after, towards the east, two new mouths were opened in the side which is known under the name of the Valle del Leone. At first only clouds of a very fine ash were thrown up; which completely covered all the land near the mountain, and quantities of it being taken up still higher by an impetuous wind, were carried far off into the sea. These, however, were but a small instalment of what was to follow. Immediately afterwards an immense body of lava was vomited forth; which, precipitating itself down the mountain with the violence of a torrent, divided into three streams. One of these flowed in the direction of Zaffarana, another in the direction of the Commerce of Giaria, more particularly on an estate called Milo, near Giarra. To give an idea of the immense quantity of liquid fire that was thrown out, official statements describe this river of lava as being two miles in breadth at the greatest, and ten palms deep, while the rapidity with which it moved was such as to cover in one hour a space of not less than 160 palms in extent. It seems that, in a very short time, in consequence of the increasing strength of the eruption, the new mouths were broken up so as to form one only; from which masses of rock and cinder were thrown into the air to a great height, and falling on the wide extent of country round, carried with them the most fearful ruin. The utmost intensity of the eruption, perhaps, took place on the 25th, 29th, and 30th of August, and on the 4th of Sept. The rumbling subterraneous thunders were then incessant, as was also the shaking of the ground. To this add the clouds of smoke and flame which rested like an imperial diadem on the summit, and your readers may form some faint idea of the magnificent and awful spectacle which Etna on those days presented. On the 22d of August the running lava is stated to have been eighteen palms deep, while on the 30th it had increased to two hundred and forty palms in some places. On the 31st August the eruption still continued very violent. The lava advancing on the village of Balfo, completely swallowed up several houses on that day, as also the road which divides it from Zaffarana. During the next two days it diminished in power, and hopes were entertained that one or two neighbouring villages might be saved.

On the 4th of September, however, it again burst forth with unusual fury—thundering—shaking—and vomiting forth new matter in the direction of Milo. Thus the mountain continued its activity with greater or less violence throughout the whole month. If the lava flowed in smaller quantity, denser clouds of smoke arose, and a greater quantity of ashes and sand were thrown out. During the month of October much activity was manifested, though greater hopes were entertained that the eruptions might soon cease—and, indeed, now we may say that nothing more is to be apprehended. In the neighbourhood of Zaffarana, which has suffered the most, the inhabitants at the very commencement of the eruption fled from their homes,—and despairing of ever entering them again, tore away the wood from the roofs and the door ways, in order to erect some temporary cabins on a secure site. In the cellars, the wine, which is the great article of produce of the soil, and the only resource of the inhabitants, was madly thrown about and nearly entirely lost,—from the wells, such water as remained was drawn off to prevent new disasters;—so that a country once smiling with beauty and teeming with abundance was in a few hours reduced to a mass of ruins, and, like decrepid old age, seemed to be awaiting the approach of the last fell Destroyer. The calculations of the poor people were but too sure—for shortly the whole district, glowing with the purple grape and every species of fruit, was swallowed up by the sea of fire—and the labour of years disappeared in a moment." Another writer, after describing the awful grandeur of the scene, thus concludes:—"But my head is dizzy, confounded with what I have seen and heard."

THE PRINCESS CAROLA WASA.—It appears to be certain that the breaking off of the marriage between Napoleon III. and the Princess Carola Wasa is attributable in a great measure to Austrian influence. The visit of the Emperor Francis Joseph to Dresden, on his way to Berlin, is said to have been made with the object of concluding arrangements for his marriage with the Princess Sydonia, the sister of Prince Albert of Saxony, now the betrothed of the Princess Carola Wasa. Louis Napoleon must be completely exonerated from a charge which has been brought against him in certain quarters, of having broken his promise on account of his own improved fortunes. It is the lady who, acting of course under advice, has exercised her sex's privilege, and changed her mind. Whether, according to the practice of less exalted personages in such cases, she will send back the numerous presents which were sent her, we are not in a position to state.

INTERESTING FROM MADAGASCAR.—Letters are published in the *Cape Town Advertiser* of Nov. 6, from which it appears that the ports of Madagascar are again to be opened to the commerce of the world and for the welcome of the [illegible] The letters are written by Rev. Mr Le Brun, from Port Louis, the substance of which is, that the death of the Prime minister Raingharo had taken place, and the young prince was reigning jointly with his mother, who was anxious to make a treaty with the British. The Queen had given permission for all her subjects who had left the country to return. The missionaries were in much fear lest the French should salute the new flag first, and great desire is expressed that the British should take advantage of the wishes of the new government.

NEW ZEALAND.—Advices from Auckland, New Zealand, by way of London, to Septr. 14th. The attractions of the Victoria gold-fields were beginning to be felt in an extended degree, many fo the small storekeepers and tradesmen being about to sail for Australia. There was, however, no movement of importance among the farming population. The new bill for a constitution for New Zealand was the chief subject in the papers; and the clause securing the payment of the New Zealand Company's debt out of the land fund of the northern province had met with unanimous condemation. A journal called the Taraneki Herald had been started at New Plymouth.

SUGAR IN THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—We find in a late Sandwich Island paper some statistics of the cultivation of sugar, which are of considerable interest. The numbers of acres cultivated on the various islands in 1852 was 1050. In 1853 the number of acres cultivated will be 2750. Taking the average yield at one ton, or 2000 lbs. per acre, we have for this year's crop 3,300,000—the crop of 1852 will be worth $165,000, and that of 1853, $274,000.

The Observer.

Saint John, Tuesday, January 25, 1853.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE!

The *Europa* arrived at Halifax on Friday morning at 7 o'clock, with 36 through passengers and 4 for Halifax.

In the Cotton market there is very little change to notice. The Grain market had been flat during the week, with limited transactions, and a decline of 2d. per bushel in Wheat; 6d. per barrel on flour, and 6d. per quarter on Corn. Western Canal Flour, 27s. to 27s. 6d.; Baltimore and Philadelphia, 27s. 9d. to 28s. 3d. Provisions firm.

A fearful storm raged over the coast of England and Ireland on Christmas eve, and Christmas morning. Immense damage was done on sea and land, too numerous to recapitulate. Many lives were lost.

The re-elections to Parliament, consequent on accepting office, are mostly over, and the former members re-elected. Mr. Cardwell finds a seat for Oxford City. Sir William Jardine, the naturalist, opposes Lord Drumlanrig, for Dumfries; and Mr. Percival Mr. Gladstone for Oxford University.

The *Advertiser* says, that before Easter, Lord Clarendon will supersede Lord John Russell in the Foreign Office.

Anxiety is felt for the arrival of the Mail Steamer *Australian*, from Sydney, with £1,000,000 sterling on board, and now past due.

The Committee appointed to enquire into the merits of the Western Harbours of Ireland for trans-Atlantic steamers, have presented their report to Parliament. The contents are not yet known.

On Monday evening the 3rd, a superb banquet was given at Liverpool, to Mr. Ingersoll, by the American Chamber of Commerce. Sixty gentlemen were present, among them the Earls of Derby and Sefton. The chair was occupied by Mr. Eyre Evans. Mr. Ingersoll's speech was much applauded. Earl Derby made a long speech, conciliatory to the United States.—On the 7th, a similar banquet was given in Manchester, presided over by Robert Barnes, Esq., Mayor of that city, supported by the Bishop of the Diocese, and a large number of influential gentlemen.

Dreadful Catastrophe at Sea.

A terrible catastrophe is reported by the ship *Orlando*, Capt. White, at Havre, from Mobile. On Nov. 24th, the *St. George* sailed from Liverpool for New York, with 127 passengers, mostly Irish, a crew of 25, and a valuable cargo. On the morning of Dec. 24, lat. 46 12 N., long. 25 30 W., the ship was discovered to be on fire. Notwithstanding stremuous efforts, in which 7 or 8 persons were suffocated by the smoke, the flames burst out from the deck, and being unabled to do more, Capt. Brainson mustered the women and children on the poop to save them as long as possible from the horrible death that stared them in the face. Fortunately at this moment the *Orlando* hove in sight and bore down to their assistance. The sea ran so high that the ship's boats were speedily swamped, and none floated but the life boat, which carried only five at a time; but by means of which after 64 hours incessant labour, 76 of the passengers and the crew were placed on board the *Orlando*. The storm had by this time increased to a tempest, and the *Orlando* had but just got clear from the burning ship, when the latter sunk. About 15 men were drowned in trying to reach the *Orlando*, 8 were suffocated by smoke, and 28 were burned or sunk with the ship. Some hours afterwards the *Orlando* had most of her sails blown away; it was however determined to bear up for port, and after 11 days of anxiety, being short of water and provisions, they succeeded in reaching Havre.

A subscription was immediately commenced for the relief of the sufferers. The conduct of Captain White is above all praise. The ship *Lady of the West*, from Bristol, Dec. 13th, to New Orleans, is also reported lost. She was abandoned. The master and 14 of the crew were picked up in long boats, and carried to Falmouth. Four others, in the *Piranau*, carried to Bres.

An unusual number of minor casualties are reported. Mostly damages incurred in heavy gales along the coast.

The Ladies of Leeds have taken up the slavery question warmly, and voted an address on the subject. A meeting of American Ladies, lately held at Milan, Italy, Mrs. Catherine Howard in the chair, Jane Gray, Secretary, have sent a spirited reply to the Duchess of Sutherland's Committee, suggesting that English Ladies have reforms to accomplish at home before extending their philanthropy to America.

Mr. Heald, Lola Montes' husband, is not drowned at Lisbon, as was reported.

Right Rev. William O'Higgins, Catholic Bishop of Ardfert, died lately.

Earl St. Germains was inaugurated as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

The marriage of Colonel the Hon. Alexander Gordon, son of the Earl of Aberdeen, with Miss Herschel, daughter of Sir John Herschel, the astronomer royal, took place on the 9th ult.

The *Observer*, a weekly organ of Liberal principles, informs the public that the Aberdeen Government will have the support of a large majority of the House of Peers, including that of *the whole bench of bishops, without exception.*

The Revenue.—The Quarterly Revenue Return confirms every previous representation of the flourishing state of the country. There is an increase on the Quarter, under Stamps, Taxes, Property-tax, Post Office, and other items, amounting to £557,759; with a trifling decrease, under Customs and Excise, arising from the reduction of duties, of £31,452. On the Year, there is a net increase in the ordinary revenue, of £759,919, notwithstanding a decrease under Customs and Taxes.

Mr. Cardwell and Mr. Gladstone.—The proposition to give a public dinner in this town to two of the most accomplished and eminent statesmen it has ever produced, Messrs. Cardwell and Gladstone, has been received in very influential quarters most favourably.—*Liverpool Chronicle.*

THE LATE HURRICANE.—The late storm proves to have been extremely destructive both in London and the country, both by land and by sea, but especially by sea. It would seem that the effect of the hurricane was first felt on Christmas-eve, and after sweeping round the coast of Ireland, burst over [illegible] with redoubled velocity and fury of the wind far exceeded anything which has been experienced on our shores of late years; it travelled at the rate of between sixty and seventy miles an hour, while the wind gauge exhibited the extraordinary pressure of from 38 to 40 lbs. to the square foot.

At Lloyd's the "books" communicated a frightful list of casualties. The upper portion of the English Channel was the scene of most terrific weather and numerous deplorable events.—*London Patriot.*

During the late flood at Cockermouth, an immense salmon was seen scudding about the *main streets!*

The Quickest Passage to Australia.—The Marco Polo, J. N. Forbes, commander (one of the Messrs. James Baines and Co.'s black ball line of Australian packets), arrived in the Mersey about noon on Sunday from Melbourne, after one of the most remarkable voyages ever recorded. The Marco Polo sailed from Liverpool on the 4th of July, and made her outward run in sixty-eight days. She sailed from Melbourne on her return, on the 11th of October, and arrived off Holyhead at three p. m. and in the river as above stated, having, as will be seen, made the voyage in the unprecedented space of five months and twenty-one days. Captain Forbes is about to be presented with a handsome testimonial, by some gentlemen connected with the Australian trade. [This fine ship, the Marco Polo, was built by Mr. James Smith, of St. John..]

Australian Gold-fields.

All the accounts are exceedingly favourable. As regards the Mount Alexander deposits, it appears that they were fully maintaining their character, the totals brought down by escort during the week preceding the departure of the "Marco Polo," having been 99,000 ounces (£400,000), while it was at the same time reported that the quantity still to be forwarded was rapidly accumulating. The commencement of spring having produced a great improvement in the roads, the crowds at the mines were likely to be much larger than at any former period, and a corresponding augmentation of the supplies of gold was immediately looked for. Every day's experience was such as to lead even the most cautious persons to the conviction that the deposits are, on the average, richer and more extensively distributed than had previously been believed.

A nugget of 340 ounces, purchased by the Government of the colony of Victoria as a present for the Queen, is stated to have been brought by the "Marco Polo." The "Marco Polo" took out emigrants to Port Philip. They were immediately engaged at very high wages. Highland shepherds, with their wives and children, were readily engaged at £250 a-year and upwards; and single men at £60 and £70 a-year. The young women were mostly *fixed for life* on landing, and the diggers charmed with spinsters, even on the shady side of forty. On the arrival of the "Marco Polo," at Melbourne, she was surrounded by boats, the occupants of which threw small nuggets of gold among the passengers. The crew of the vessel having disobeyed orders, the captain had them imprisoned until his departure, when they were again shipped, and navigated the vessel home. It appears that at Melbourne, seamen could not be obtained to man the vessels at any price. The ship "Bourneuf" had advertised for thirty men, at the rate of £35 per month, but no applications were received.

FRANCE.—The Ministers of Austria, Russia, and Prussia have at length presented their credentials to the Emperor. The Emperor of Russia remained firm in his refusal to use the term *Brother*, and compromised by writing *Mon cher ami.*

The representatives of the United States, Wurtemburg, Bavaria, Tuscany, Hanover, Baden, and Saxony have received their credentials, and the Germanic Diet have formally decided to recognise Napoleon. The Pope, Portugal, Sweden, and Greece have already done so.

The Emperor said to the Pope's Nuncio, "I trust, under Divine Providence, to be able to develope the prosperity of France, and to secure the peace of Europe."

The Church of St. Genevieve, late the Panthicon, is opened to Divine Worship.

BELGIUM.—The ratification of the Commercial Treaty between France and Belgium, were exchanged at Brussels on 31st Dec. The force of the Belgium army is fixed for the year at 70,000 men. The police of Brussels ordered the funeral of Madame Kossuth to take place during the night, to prevent a public demonstration.

Railroad Bills Confirmed by the Queen.

Information was received at the News Room yesterday, by telegraph from Fredericton, that the Royal assent has been finally given to the Railway Bills, passed at the special Session of the Provincial Legislature last October. The intelligence was received by the last English mail, and it is presumed the Acts will be published in the *Royal Gazette* to-morrow. These Acts have therefore now become law of the land, and when Spring opens upon us, we may anticipate great activity in railroad matters, as well as in every other department of colonial industry. The introduction of a lage amount of British capital, and of great numbers of industrious operatives and settlers into the Province, the consequent stimulus to be given to every branch of industry, and the increased demand for agricultural produce, which must be the first inevitable results of the commencement of the Railroad operations, will be but a beginning to the continuous and rapidly augmenting prosperity, which we verily believe will result from the construction of these magnificent internal improvements. It is to be hoped, that the extent and duration of these great works, the certainty of good and prompt pay, the healthy climate and manifold advantages of our fine Province, will stimulate emigrants from Great Britain, and induce great numbers to direct their course to a country, where profitable employment at first, and an advantageous permanent settlement can so certainly be secured.

THE RAILWAY.—The *Freeman* remarks—"We understand that letters have also been received in the city, containing the gratifying intelligence, that the contractors are actively preparing to take the field as soon as possible and with all the force and energy which the greatness of the undertaking requires.

It is said that some difficulty is likely to be experienced in getting emigrants to come to the Province. The tide of emigration has so long been diverted into other channels, that it cannot be easy to force it back now when we want emigrants and emigration so much. But good wages will attract men anywhere, and to this healthy climate and fine country, men will flock willingly and in numbers when they learn all the inducements it now offers for settlement."

The weather contines most extraordinarily mild. To-day the atmosphere is remarkably pleasant, with bright sun, altogether more like a day in May than mid-winter. We have not yet had a day to call cold in all January. Our streets are bare of snow and in a muddy state, and wheel carriages are in use, instead of sleighs. Such an unusually mild winter our oldest inhabitants do not remember.

HALIFAX PAPERS.—We have received several numbers of the *Colonial Advocate*, a new paper recently established in Halifax,—Mr. Richey editor and proprietor. It appears to be well conducted, and classes as a Conservative paper.

We also received last week a copy of the Halifax *Weekly Colonist*, elegantly printed in quarto-form. It contains the matter of the tri-weekly *Colonist*, and has also a pretty song, "Long parted have we been," music by Henry Russell, composed for his new entertainment, "The Emigrant's Progress," words by Charles Mackay, LL.D.

The Earl of Aberdeen, the new Premier, is in his 69th year. The Duke of Argyll, Lord Privy Seal, is the youngest member of the Ministry, being only in his 30th year.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—On Friday evening last, the Rev. Mr. Churchill, of Fredericton, delivered an excellent lecture on the "Patriarch Job your by the audience, which was received with much fa-

Last evening, Mr. Cuming lectured on the "Structure of the Horse, in relation to his usefulness to Man," in the course of which many interesting facts were explained.—*New-Bruns.*

ST. JOHN AND LIVERPOOL PACKETS.—A line of packets between this port and Liverpool has just been established by Messrs. J. & R. Reed and Messrs. W. & R. Wright, the first ship of which, the MIDDLETON, will leave Liverpool on the first of February, and one on the first of every succeeding month. Such a line of Packets was long a desideratum. Boston and New York had their several lines long in existence, and passengers to those ports who preferred sailing vessels to steamers, always could calculate on getting a passage in a first class ship. The passengers coming to St. John, on the other had no such certainty.

The ships of this line are all known to be of a superior class and good sailers, and as they are to sail at stated periods and with punctuality, they must command the trade of the port.—*Freeman.*

Coal and Black Lead.—Mr. Harper, connected with the Black Lead Mines, near the Falls, struck upon a new vein of plumbago, on Monday last, which is of a most superior description—equal, it is said, to the best English article. We understand from Mr. Allan (of the firm of Harris & Allan) that the Company intend to sink a shaft immediately, with the view of raising coal from the Mines. The article abounds there in quantities sufficient to supply the whole Province—that is according to the expressed opinion of Sir Charles Lyell.—*News.*

We have much pleasure in giving publicity to the following extract from the Minutes of the Common Council, containing, as it does, a well merited encomium on the talents and faithfulness of Mr. William M. Smith, who for the last fourteen years has been in charge of the Steam Ferry Boats, both as Master and Engineer. The good wishes of the members of the Civic Board for Mr. Smith's future prosperity, are heartily joined in, we feel satisfied, by the community generally.—*Courier.*

At a Common Council of the City of Saint John, holden at the Council Chamber on the fifth day of January, A. D. 1853.

Mr. William Morgan Smith having tendered the resignation of his situation as Master and Engineer of the Steam Ferry Boats.

Resolved unanimously, that the Common Council, in accepting it, desire to express their high sense of the skill, carefulness and fidelity with which Mr. Smith has discharged the arduous duties of those responsible offices during a period of fourteen years, and this Board have much pleasure in offering their favorable testimony to his character and qualifications, and their best wishes for his future prosperity.

Extract from the Minutes.
GEO. WHEELER, *Common Clerk.*

OUR COUNTY.—The County of Carleton holds out greater inducements for settlers at this moment, than any other county in the Province. Her ungranted lands are fertile, cheap, easy of access and plenty. Her markets are good, all kinds of produce bring cash and a fair price. The inhabitants are intelligent and enterprising, and have in many things dropped the apron strings of Government, and are busily engaged learning how to govern themselves. This is the only County in the Province that has yet accepted a charter of incorporation.—*Carleton Sentinel.*

We learn that a movement has been made in Victoria County, in favor of an application for a Charter of Incorporation. A Public Meeting has been held for the purpose of taking the necessary steps to ascertain the views of the people in the matter, and a petition is in course of signature, requesting the High Sheriff to call a Public Meeting, for the purpose of testing the question.—*Ib.*

FREDERICTON, Jan 19.—The Court of General Sessions, last week, on motion of Col. Maclauchlan, recognized by an overwhelming majority—indeed by common consent—the necessity for the erection of a new Court House in this County, and by subsequent resolution selected the site of the present Market House for the new building. We confidently trust that all differences will now be buried, and a united effort made to procure such an erection as will suit the convenience of the Courts, and be ornamental to the City.—*Head Qrs.*

OPENING OF THE MILWAUKIE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.—Truly the Americans are a "go-a-head" people. No difficulties or obstacles will damp their ardour or check their energy. In a comparatively new territory, but partially populated, and that within ten years, they have built towns, reared up factories and mills; splendid steamers are plying on its rivers, and to cap the climax, they have now a *railroad* in operation. The opening of the Milwaukie and Mississippi Railroad to Janesville was celebrated on the 6th instant, at the latter place a train of fifteen cars arrived, loaded with passengers from Milwaukie, who were received with suitable demonastrtions of joy.—*St. Andrews Standard.*

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.—*Appointment and Ordination of Missionaries.*—Whilst the different denominations in this Colony are laudably and zealously engaged in promoting the interests of their respective Churches, in opening new Missions,—in building Churches,—in appointing Ministers,—in forming and supporting district and Missionary associations, and other good works,—it is pleasing to find that the Church of Scotland is not unmindful of her numerous members and adherents in this part of the world. A very large increase has taken place in the number of her clergymen in Nova Scotia within the last six months. Early in the month of August the Rev. Dr. Ritchie and the Rev. Wm. Sutherland arrived, as a deputation from the parent Church to the Ministers and congregations in this and the neighbouring Colonies. About the middle of Sept. the Rev. Alex. McKay arrived as missionary to his countrymen in Pictou. In the beginning of October other two missionaries reached our shores,—the Rev. Mr. Murray, appointed to Bathurst, N. B., and the Rev. Wm. Snodgrass, as successor to the Rev. Robert McNair, in Charlottetown, P. E. Island. On the morning of last Lord's Day, we had the pleasure of welcoming other three young ministers, who have volunteered their services as missionaries from the Church of Scotland, to Nova Scotia; the Rev. George W. Sprott, eldest son of Rev. John Sprott, of Musquodoboit; the Rev. Alex. McLean, of the East River, Pictou; and the Rev. Allan Pollok, of Glasgow. These three Ministers have been fellow-students in the University, are all intimately acquainted with each other, and have come to this colony (the native country of two of them) with a sincere and anxious desire to promote the spiritual welfare of its inhabitants. Coming with these views, and sanctioned with full authority as Ministers of the Gospel, we have no doubt they will meet with that encouragement and support to which they are so well entitled, in all places where they may be called to labour; and we trust that through the Divine assistance and blessing, they will be instrumental in refreshing and watering many of our destitute Churches, and be honored to win many souls unto Christ.—*Halifax Colonist.*

NOVA SCOTIA LEGISLATURE.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

His Excellency Sir J. Gaspard Le Marchant opened the Legislature of Nova Scotia on Thursday last, with the following Speech, which was received on Friday, at the News Room, by telegraph:—

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Legislative Council—

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly—

In meeting you for the first time, I cannot but congratulate myself in having before me those who represent an intelligent people, whose constitution is well defined, and who are accustomed, while enjoying the largest practicable measure of [illegible] Queen's prerogative and feelings of loyal attachment to the parent State.

I shall direct to be laid before you certain papers connected with the important subject of an efficient protection of the Fisheries, including correspondence between the Executive and His Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief on this station, with respect to the best mode in which this service should be carried out. To the zeal and experience of this distinguished officer, and to the active and cordial co-operation of the officers of the Squadron employed under his command, we are much indebted for the vigilance with which our national rights are being guarded, without, at the same time, any diminution of the friendly relations which ought to subsist between those whose common origin and mutual interests offer so many pledges for the preservation of peace.

You will be pleased to learn that the Government of the United States have at length consented to negotiate on the subject of their commercial relations with the British Empire. I shall rejoice if these negotiations result in the opening of more extended markets for the productions of British America, and the adjustment of questions in which the Legislatures of all the Provinces have hitherto evinced a lively interest.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Assembly,

The public accounts and the estimates of the expenses of the current year shall be laid before you without delay.

Mr. President and Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislative Council;

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;

The question of Railway communication has received from the members of my Government that grave attention which its vital importance to the future interests of the Province demands. The negotiations for an inter-Colonial line having been broken off prior to my assumption of this Government, Nova Scotia was freed from previous obligations, and left at liberty to frame such measures as should be suited to her own peculiar position and requirements. The promulgation of a minute in Council, pledging the Government, with the approbation of the Legislature, to construct certain lines upon great thoroughfares, has induced parties to make propositions all deserving of our careful consideration.

That you might the more readily be enabled to deal with the whole subject, and decide wisely on the policy to be adopted, I have been careful that the means to carry out that policy should be provided; and when the papers referring to this subject are laid before you, I trust that you will be satisfied that every effort has been made to prepare the way for wise and successful legislation. While I estimate at their true value the great advantages to be derived by the public generally from the construction of Railroads, and while I also look confidently forward to their completion, I trust I need not remind you of the serious responsibility that rests upon you to confine the liabilities of the Province within those limits which its revenues and resources will justify in order that the honour and good faith of Nova Scotia may continue unquestionable and unimpaired.

The system by which grants of money are expended on the Great Roads of this Province is confessedly so defective, that I have instructed the members of my Government to prepare a measure for your consideration, that I hope may be approved. So large a proportion of the population of this country being engaged in the cultivation of the soil, there is no object which demands more careful investigation than the means by which their condition can be elevated and their productive power increased.

From the best information I can gather, it would appear that notwithstanding the liberality of the Legislature and the exertions of the Central Board of local Societies, there is a wide field for improvement in this department.

Your attention will be called to a revision of the existing Laws, and to the means by which finer breeds of cattle and sheep may be introduced into the Province, and sound knowledge bearing upon the pursuits of husbandry more widely diffused.

Circumstance having prevented the Legislature from revising the Common School Act during the last Session, that duty devolves upon us now, and I confidently anticipate that in maturing the measures which I shall direct to be laid before you, I shall have your enlightened co-operation.

My attention has been called to the injuries occasioned to the River Fisheries of this Province, from obstructions to the free passage of fish, by the erection of dams and setting of nets, in violation of the law. This subject is of great importance. The salmon fisheries have been gradually decreasing within the last few years, and I shall rejoice if your wisdom and local experience can avert the destruction of a valuable resource, either by an amendment of the law, should it be found defective, or by providing for its more vigorous execution.

The blessing of Divine Providence it behoves the representatives a Christian Sovereign duly to acknowledge. They are spread around us on every hand. An abundant harvest crowned the labours of the husbandman; commerce, freed from restrictions, has sought new channels; though the fishery, I regret to learn has not been so productive as usual in some localities.

In the success of every measure calculated to develope the resources and elevate the character of Nova Scotia, I shall ever take a deep interest, and you may rely upon my desire to conduct public affairs in such a manner as will [illegible] your labours, soothe the asperities incident to public life, and promote the prosperity of all classes throughout this fine country.

The Cunard Company advertise that the more Screw Steam-ships will call at Portland, Boston, for the accomodation of the Canadians as soon as the season commences, in the month of February, in event of a sufficient number offering to either ports.

The weather is extraordinary mild. It was heavily yesterday morning for a short time, looks like rain to-day. The aurora was bright on Saturday night.

The Canals of Canada have done a business during the past year. The tolls received during the month of [illegible] 613. Of this amount the Welland Canal produced $37,204.—*Quebec Mercury.*

It is now definitively settled by a vote of the Colonial Legislature, and the sanction of the Home Government, that a mint upon a full scale, for the coinage of sovereigns, is to be established at Sydney, N. S. Wales, as soon as the necessary staff and machinery can be sent out. Its cost will probably be about £30,000, or about half the sum allowed by the United States Congress for a mint at San Francisco.

MAMMOTH CHEESE.—Our neighbour, Craig, of the "California House," has received from Mr. Hiram Raney, of Dereham, his Christmas Cheese, weighing upwards of EIGHT HUNDRED POUNDS. This is the largest cheese that has ever been made in this part of the country, and the largest that we have ever heard of. Wouldn't Barnum like to get it for his museum?—*Brant Herald.*

Among the interesting curiosities to be exhibited in the New York Crystal Palace, will be an Esquimaux Indian, the contribution of Newfoundland.

EARTHQUAKE AT MANILLA.—A circular of the House of Messrs. Russell & Sturgis, dated at Manilla, October 15, contains the following information:—

From the 16th to the 23d of Sept. we were visited by very violent earthquakes, which have done much damage to the churches, and public and private buildings. There is no record of any equally disastrous since the year 1645, when the place was nearly destroyed. We are still occasionally alarmed by slight shocks, but confidence is in a degree restored.

Beauties of Slavery!—The "Charleston Courier" publishes the following account of a sale of Slaves in that locality:—

We attended the sale of negroes belonging to the estate of the late S. Beckham, on the 22d of last month, and were somewhat astonished at the high prices paid for negroes.

Negro men brought from eight hundred to one thousand dollars, the greater number at or near the latter price. One, (a blacksmith,) brought $1,435. At a hiring which took place here, on the 1st inst., field hands averaged from $100 to $130, and a blacksmith $229 for one year.

A negro woman we had occasion to purchase the other day, cost us $1,000.

We learn from the Winnsboro' Register that on Monday the 3d inst., a large sale of negroes was made by the Commissioners in Equity for Fairfield district, principally the property of Jacob Gibson, deceased. The negroes were only tolerably likely, and averaged about $620 each. The sales were made on a credit of 12 months. In one instance a likely field hand sold for the round sum of sixteen hundred and thirty dollars. The purchases, however, were principally made by the distributees of the Estate.

Professor Wilson, (Editor of Blackwood's Magazine, and the well-known "Christopher North,") died at Edinburgh on the 30th ult. Professor Wilson wrote the "Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life;" the "Trials of Margaret Lindsay;" and the "Forresters."—He also wrote two poetical works—"The City of the Plague," and "The Isle of Palms."—He wrote Noctes Ambrosiane, which have been collected and published in separate volumes, both in England and America. His life of Robert Burns is a glowing tribute to the genius and independence of the Ayrshire ploughman. His latest contributions to Blackwood have been a series of papers entitled Dies Boreales, or Christopher among the mountains.

THE NEW PREMIER.—Shortly after the Act was passed, known by the name of Lord Aberdeen's Bill, one of the parishes of which His Lordship is patron became vacant. Lord Aberdeen made every exertion to procure a suitable person to fill the vacancy. But, on arriving from London, he found that the parishioners were much dissatisfied, and were threatening, by means of the new Bill, to keep out the presentee. His Lordship immediately called a meeting of the parishioners. A large attendance was the result. The patron, in due time, arrived at the parish church. His Lordship, in his own very quiet and solemn manner, said, that, as they had met for a very important purpose, the meeting should be opened with prayer. Lord Aberdeen himself opened the meeting with a most appropriate and impressive prayer. Thereafter His Lordship told the audience that he had been most anxious to secure a suitable and efficient minister for them; he regretted to hear they were not satisfied; and he added, that if they would state to him (Lord Aberdeen) why the person whom he had selected should not be settled in the parish, he would recall the presentation. The people were completely disarmed. The prayer much impressed them, and thus the very reasonable proposal made by His Lordship they could not resist. A most harmonious settlement was the consequence.—*Glasgow Constitutional.*

PROSPECTIVE CHRONOLOGY *(from Punch.)*—1853. City Improvement Act passed. 1857. Temple Bar pulled down and Lord Mayor's Show abolished. 1880. Peace established with the Caffres—for a month or two. 1890. Library Catalogue of the British Museum completed—to the letter D. 1899. Sale of Uncle Tom's Cabin ceases. 1900. Colonel Sibthorp becomes Premier, by virtue of his seniority. 1901. Attempted revival of Protection fails. 1953. New National Gallery opened. 1960. Beer Monopoly ends. 1975. Westminster Bridge rebuilt, and the New Houses of Parliament finished. 1999. Railway accidents cease. 2000. Income-tax removed. Date not fixed. Prosperity of Ireland begins. Date too remote to be calculated. Publication of *Punch* ceases.

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(*From the Royal Gazette.*)

Government Notice.—The following Bye Law, passed by the Corporation of the City of Saint John, having been transmitted for approval, viz:—"A Law to establish a Country Market in Carleton;" the same was, on the 10th day of January instant, duly approved by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. J. R. PARTELOW.

Secretary's Office, Jan. 12, 1853.

Passengers from this City per steamer *America*, from Halifax to Liverpool, on Friday last:—Messrs. Geo. Thomas, J. A. Morrison, J. L. Inches, Vassie, Robinson, and J. Hastings, Jun.

MARRIED.

On the 17th instant, by the Rev. Wm. Ferrie, A. M., Mr. Robert Quail, to Miss Nancy Ewing, both of Portland.

On the 18th inst., by the same, Mr. Robert Cameron to Miss Sarah Rossborough, both of Portland.

On Wednesday evening, by the Rev. S. Robinson, Mr. Robert I. McLernon, of Calais, to Miss Lucretia, eldest daughter of Mr. Archibald McDonald, of Studholm.

On Tuesday evening, at the residence of the bride, by the Rev. William Smith, Mr. Samuel Scoles, to Miss B. R. Weeks, both of Portland.

On the 20th instant, by the Rev. Wm. Ferrie, A. M., Mr. Robert White, of Saint John, to Miss Matilda Reed, of Lancaster, County of Saint John.

At Greenwich, on the 18th inst., by the Rev. J. Bartholomew, Mr. William Mills, to Lydia Caro-line, third daughter of the late Mr William Go-n, of Greenwich.

At Petersville, on the 19th inst., by the same, Mr. Arthur Graham, to Ann, daughter of Mr. William Bell, all of Petersville.

On the 12th inst., by the Rev. Chas. Churchill, Mr. W. S. Everitt, of Kingsclear, to Eliza Jane, daughter of Isaac Kilburn, Esq., of the same Parish.

On the 7th day of December, by Elder James ...omb, Mr. Edward C. McLatchey, of Hills-...h, to Miss Charlotte Delesdernier, of the ...of Dorchester.

...the same, on the 16th January, Mr. Lawson ...to Miss Mary Ann Porter, both of the Pa-...toucton.

DIED.

On T...sday morning, Mary, wife of Mr. Hugh O'Toole, aged 26 years.

At Car...s, on the 16th inst., Charlotte Eliza, youngest daughter of Mr. Solomon Belyea, aged three years and three months.

At Hampton Ferry, on the 23d inst., Frederick Augustus, second son of Dr. S. Z. Earle, Jr., in the 4th year of his age.

At St. Martins, on the 27th of December, Deacon William Bradshaw, aged 90 years and three months. Mr. Bradshaw was born in Chester, N. S., and moved to this Province in 1794, where he was ordained a Deacon of the Church. He has left nine children, 60 grand children, and 69 great grand children to mourn his loss. He lived in the enjoyment of religion, and died in the triumph of faith. It might be said of him, "mark the perfect man and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace."

At Hopewell Hill, County of Albert, after twenty-four hours' illness, of croup, Luther Hatheway, only son of Mr. Chas. H. Tucker, aged seven months and twenty-six days.

At St. Andrews, on the 13th inst., aged 85 years and 7 months, Mr. Joseph Stinson, for many years the oldest settler living in St. Andrews.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.

ARRIVED.

Thursday—Schr. Cuba, Brannen, Portland, 8—Master, ballast.

Brigt. Laleah, Frazer, New York, 12—T. McHenry, flour.

Friday—Schr. Mary Jane, Elkin, Boston, 8—Master, general cargo.

Saturday—Ship Samuel, Morris, Savannah, 29—S. Wiggins & Son, pitch pine timber.

Brig Adeline Cann, Cann, Dundalk—Charles McLauchlan, ballast.

Brigt. G. D. T., Atkinson, Bath,—Edward Allison, ballas.

Monday—Brig Vixen, Moore, Surinam, —Edward Allison, sugar, &c.

Tuesday—Brig Indus, Richan, Yarmouth, 3—C. McLauchlan, ballast.

CLEARED.

Jan. 18th—Barque Peruvian, Joslin, Troon, deals; brigt. Three Brothers, Knowlton, Glasgow, deals, &c.

19th—Brig Clarence, Morris, Glasgow, deals, &c.; brigt. Charles DeWolf, Card, Glasgow, deals and spars.

20th—Schr. William Wallace, Ritchie, Alexandria, scantling and pickets.

21st—Brig Messenger, Cain, Cork, timber, deals, &c.; schr. Louisa, Farish, Porto Rico, fish and lumber.

22d—Brigt. Grenada, Partelow, Jamaica, boards, shingles, herrings, &c.

24th—Schr. Josephine, Fritz, Alexandria, deals and plaster; C. Allison, Horton, Halifax, sheathing iron, &c.

The Ship Arab, of this port, Jonah Dyer, master, arrived at Acapulco, from Panama, about 20th November. She made the passage out to Panama, from Cardiff, in 112 days.

The new brig Asia, Calhoun, arrived at Penarth Roads on the 28th Dec., in 16 days from this port.

(*By Telegraph.*)—Arrived at New York, 24th, Kendall, Catherine, hence.

Arrived at Callao, about the last of Nov., ship Lady Blaney, Wiseman, Panama.—At San Juan, about Nov. 1st, ship Kelvin, Carrick, Cardiff.—At New Orleans, Jan. 14th, ship Pilgrim, Richardson, Clyde.—At New Haven, Jan. 15th, schr. Echo, Holder, hence.—At Halifax, 11th, brigt. Auguste, Bernier, hence.

Cleared at New Orleans, Jan. 6th, barque Snowdon, Walker, Liverpool.

Sailed from Montego Bay, 31st ult., brigt. Rio Grande, Smith, Cuba.

At St. Helena, 17th Nov., ship John Fielden, Strang, from Calcutta, for London.

Arrivals in Britain from St. John.—Dec. 31st, Lord Byron, at Clyde; 1st Jan. British Queen, at Queenstown; Asia, at Bristol; 2d, Siam, at Liverpool; 3d, Vulcan, in the Clyde; 5th. Alpha, at Queenstown; 6th, Favorite, at Liverpool.

In the Clyde, 29th Dec., barque Argyle, from Savannah.

Sailed for Boston, Jan. 2d, Bell Rock, Liverpool, and put back; for New Orleans, 1st, Broom, from Gravesend; 2d, Sumoroo, from Liverpool; for Mobile, 1st, Sir Harry Smith, from Liverpool.

The Perseverance, Stephenson, from Liverpool, for this port, put back to Cork on the 5th, with cargo shifted.

The Alpha, Hoar, from Leith, for this port, put back leaky, on the same day.

CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE,

City of Saint John, January 15th, 1853.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at this Office until Wednesday the 16th day of February next, at noon, from persons disposed to lend Money on Debentures to be issued by the Corporation of this City, under the provisions of the Act of Assembly, 15th Victoria, Cap. XI., entitled "An Act to provide for the Erecting and Making certain Wharves and Improvements in the Harbour of Saint John." The amounts required will be as follows:—

£1000 on 1st March next;
1000 " 1st April "

The Tenders to express the amount (in Debentures of £100 each,) the applicant will take, and the rate of Interest, not exceeding Six per Cent., for which the Money will be loaned.

By order of the Common Council.
THOMAS MERRITT,
Chamberlain.

Tea and Oatmeal.

Landing ex *Harriet Newell*, from Halifax—

50 CHESTS "Chebucto" CONGOU;
50 barrels fresh OATMEAL.

For sale by [Dec. 28.] JARDINE & CO.

Mutual Assurance Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Dividend of Sixty per Cent., or Twelve Shilings in the Pound, is payable to the Members of the above Company on the amounts paid by them respectively in the year 1851, on application at the Office of the Company. By order of the President and Directors.

I. WOODWARD, *Secretary.*

St. John, Jan. 22, 1853.—2w.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS SIDNEY KINDER, of Sheffield, County of Sunbury, having assigned to us, as Trustees, for the benefit of his Creditors, all his Stock in Trade, Book Debts, and Effects, we hereby notify all the Creditors of said Sidney Kinder to hand in their respective claims to us, within Ten Days from this date, otherwise they will be excluded from any participation or benefit in said assignment.

Notice is also hereby given to all those indebted to the said Sidney Kinder, to make payment to T. B. Coburn Burpee, of Sheffield, who is duly authorised by us to settle the same.

Notice is also hereby given, that a general meeting of the Creditors of the said Sidney Kinder, will be held at the office of Mr. Wm. H. Adams, at 7 o'clock, P. M., on Saturday the 5th February next, for the purpose of making a final settlement.

WM. H. ADAMS, }
A. JARDINE, } *Trustees.*

St. John, January 25th, 1853.

[Courier and Head Quarters.]

New-Brunswick

Marine Assurance Company.

A DIVIDEND of Twelve Shillings and Sixpence per Share, was this day declared payable to the Stockholders on or after the first of February ensuing.

F. A. WIGGINS, *President.*

January 11th, 1853.

Globe Assurance Company.

A DIVIDEND of Ten per Cent. on the paid up Capital, will be paid to Stockholders on or after the 1st February proximo.

I. L. BEDELL, *Secretary.*

5th January, 1853.

FOR SALE.—25 Share of the St. John Gas Light Stock.—Enquire at this Office.

St. John, Jan. 25, 1853.

Facts—Not Fiction!

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE

GOLDEN FLEECE

BEG to inform their friends and the public generally, that they intend to commence on Monday next selling off the remainder of their FALL and WINTER STOCK—**not at 50 or 100 per cent. less than Cost Price!** (as is *sometimes* stated, yet *never* done,) but at a

Considerable Reduction from the usual Selling Prices!

GOLDEN FLEECE,
Prince William-street.

Jan. 25.

White Sugar, Feathers, &c.

JUST RECEIVED FOR SALE—

20 BARRELS Crushed SUGAR;
500 pounds Live Geese Feathers;
15 bales COTTON WICK;
4 tins East India CASTOR OIL.

JOHN KINNEAR,
Prince William-street.

Jan. 25, 1853.

25th January, 1852.

100,000 Feet of Window Glass,

now on hand, which is offered for sale at

FURTHER REDUCED PRICES,

consisting of the following sizes:—

306 BOXES containing 50 and 100 feet, each 7x9; 600 do. do., 50 and 100 do., 8x10; 200 do. do. each 50 do., 10x12; 100 do. do. do. 50 do., 9x12 to 10x14; 30 do. do. do. 50 do. 10x16 and 10x15; 90 do. do. do. 50 do., 11x14 to 11x16; 120 do. do. do. 50 do., 12x14 and 12x16 and 12x18; 60 do. do. do. 50 do., 14x16 to 14x20; 30 do. do. do. 50 do., 14x24 to 14x28; 30 do. do. do. 50 do., 15x20 to 15x28; 50 do. do. do. 50 do., 16x20 to 16x30; 70 do. do. do. 50 do., 18x24 to 18x30; 50 do. do. do. 50 do., 20x29 to 20x30; 3,000 feet from 22x30, 24x36, up to 34x46.

Persons wishing Glass of any particular size differing from the above, can have it cut without any additional charge. Sales are made by the Pane as well as by the Box.

A quantity of beautiful French Crystal Sheet GLASS, both double and single—thick—is ordered to be here in April, which will be quite as good for Shop and Store Windows as plate, and will not cost quarter the price. Samples of which can now be seen.

Also—350 Warranted Wood and Cane Seat CHAIRS, of various sizes and patterns. A great variety and form of FLINT GLASS, such as Show Glasses, Tumblers, &c., with Alum, Cream of Tartar, Bread and Washing SODA. Brimstone, Refined and Crude E. I. CASTOR OIL, Blue VITRIOL, &c.

Also—SPICES, of various kinds; Wrought and Cut NAILS; Machinery and Lamp OILS; Writing and Wrapping PAPERS; White and Brown SUGARS; Paints, Paint OIL and TURPENTINE; Live Geese and Common FEATHERS; Ground DYE WOODS; assorted Woodware. Please apply at JOHN KINNEAR'S,
Prince William-street.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having this day entered into Partnership with Mr. George E. Snider, requests all having unsettled Accounts with him, to adjust them forthwith.

For the confidence and support afforded him, he would take this opportunity of thanking his friends and soliciting for CUDLIP & SNIDER a continuation, which their increased facilities for attending to Business afford.

JOHN W. CUDLIP.

St. John, Dec 31, 1852.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having this day entered into Partnership, will transact an *Auction, Commission and Ship Broking Business*, under the firm of CUDLIP & SNIDER.

JOHN W. CUDLIP,
GEO. E. SNIDER.

St. John, Dec. 31, 1852.—3i.

NEW GOODS,

Per Latest Arrivals.

MORRISON & CO.

Prince William Street,

Have received per Steamers *Niagara* and *Canada*, a splendid assortment of

FURS,

FITCH AND STONE MARTIN

MANTLES,

Newest Styles;

FLANNELS,

White, Red and Black, &c. &c. &c.

The above having arrived *much* later in the Season than was anticipated, when ordered, will be disposed of at prices that will defy competition.

Jan. 4. MORRISON & CO.

South Bay Boom Company,

18th December, 1852.

A DIVIDEND of Five per cent. on the Capital Stock of the South Bay Boom Company, for the half year ending the first day of December, has been declared payable at their Office at Indian Town, on or after the twenty-third instant.

THOMAS McMACKIN, *Treasurer.*

Sales by Auction.

VALUABLE

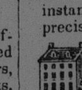
Farm, Dwelling House, and Barn,

WITH, ALSO, A QUANTITY OF

Valuable Household Furniture,

BY AUCTION.

On THURSDAY next, the 27th day of January instant, on the premises, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, will be sold—



THAT Valuable FARM and Tract of Land, owned and at present in the occupation of Capt. Chas. Hubert, situate and fronting on the main road, leading from St. John to the French Village, distant about 13 miles from the city, and containing about 63 acres more or less. There are a good substantial Dwelling House and Barn on the premises, and a clearance of from 25 to 30 acres.

On the same day, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M.—A quantity of Valuable Household FURNITURE, STOCK, Farming Utensils, &c. &c.

For further particulars apply to Capt. Hubert, on the premises, or at the Counting Room of

Jan. 25. JOHN V. THURGAR.

TO LET.—*From 1st May next.*—That four story fire-proof Brick STORE, situate on the South Market Wharf, now occupied by Messrs. Estabrooks & Ring, and Mr. Charles Whitteker

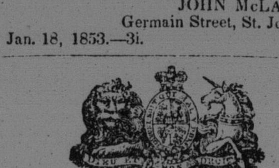
Apply to (Jan. 25.) WILLIAM JARVIS.

FAMILY BAKERY!!

THE Subscriber having adapted his business for the supply of Private Families only, will give a superior article of BREAD to anything of the kind hitherto offered in this City!—And he would especially solicit public attention to his BROWN BREAD, at 5½d. per 4 lb. Loaf.

JOHN McLARDY,
Germain Street, St. John, N. B.

Jan. 18, 1853.—3i.



NEW-BRUNSWICK.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

THE following were adopted as Standing Rules in the Session of 1851:—

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

38th—That this House will sustain no application for allowances to Teachers of Common or Parish Schools, unless it shall be certified by at least two Trustees of Schools for the Parish where such School has been taught, shewing the time actually taught—the Teacher to be licenced—the cause why such Teacher was not certified to the Sessions in the ordinary way—and that such Teacher was not compelled to discontinue his or her School on account of any improper conduct.

CHAS. P. WETMORE, *Clerk.*

SHEFFIELD HOUSE,

Market Square, December, 1852.

WE are just opening, ex *Olive*, *Cathcart* and other vessels, a splendid assortment of FANCY and STAPLE GOODS, suitable for Christmas and New-Year's Presents.

We invite the attention of purchasers to the following list of articles, which are offered at such prices and quality as will ensure a continuance of that patronage we have so liberally enjoyed.

Gold and Silver WATCHES, with all the modern improvements; rich gold JEWELRY, in Brooches, Rings, Cuff Pins, Lockets, Earrings, Gold Chains, Vest do., Necklets, Seals, Keys, Slides, Studs, split Rings, Hooks, Gold and Hair Bracelets, gold and silver Thimbles, gold and silver Pencil Cases, Penholders, Toothpicks.

Silver and Plated JEWELLERY, in great variety—Black Brooches, shawl Pins; gold, silver and steel Spectacles and Eye Glasses; silver Butter Knives and Pickle Forks, Albata and Electro do., silver, electro and albata Spoons, Forks, &c. silver Combs and Boquet Holders, silver Mugs, and Knife, Fork and spoons in cases, silver Bell Corals, Paper Knives in cases, Cake Knives and Fish Carvers in cases, silver Fruit Knives, Vinegarets, silver Scissors, Bodkins, Emerys, Waxes, Yard Measures, Card Cases in silver, pearl, papie machie, tortoise shell and leather, Portemonnaies do. do., silver top Smelling Bottles, &c. &c.

☞ *One Large and Powerful Achromatic MICROSCOPE.*

Electro Plate TEA SETS, Cake Baskets, Salvers, Castors, Butter Coolers; Table, Piano and chamber Candlesticks; Snuffers and Trays to match; Communion Sets; Coasters, Toast Racks, plated Desserts in case, &c.

Britannia Metal Tea and Coffee Pots, do. Urns, Kettles do. on stands, Castors, Candlesticks, snuffer Trays, Wine strainers, Flasks, &c. block tin saucepans, Kettles, Tea and Coffee Pots, Egg Codlers, Graters, patty pans, soup tureens, dish covers, bedroom candlesticks, foot warmers, fish trowels and slicers, gravy strainers, pepper and flour boxes, dust pans, japann'd Cash Boxes, &c.—Six sets new patterns fancy Toilet Ware; japann'd and copper Coal Pans, small Brass Kettles, Tea Trays and Waiters, Fenders and Fire Irons, Crimping Machines, Hearth Brooms, Gilt Cornices and Cornice Poles, Rings for do.

Papie Machie Tea Trays, Work Boxes, Desks, Portfolios, Card receivers, Hand screens, Tea Caddies, Inkstands; a large lot of Rosewood Work Boxes, all prices; Ladies' and Gents. Rosewood and Leather Dressing Cases, Writing Desks, Papateries, Draft and Backgammon Boards; Ladies' Companions, in great variety; a beautiful assortment of Toilet and Mantle Ornaments, in lava terra cotta, china and glass ware; Fancy Handkerchief Boxes, Scents paper Weights Snow Storms, Accordeons, Ivory and Bone Fancy Articles, Fancy Fans, Games, Alphabets, Puzzles, Magic Toys and Lanterns, Transparent Slates, porcelain Slates, boxes Tools, Colour Boxes, &c.

Guns, Pistols, Percussion Caps, shot Belts, Powder Flasks; Glassware—Pitchers, Creams, Sugars, Decanters, Toiletes, Plates, Dishes, Salts, Tumblers, Wines Jars, Butter Coolers, spoon Glasses, Bowls on feet, Glass Lamps (Fluid and Oil), Lamp shades, &c.

An invoice of Dolls—in Wax, Composition and Wood; Cutlery of every description, Combs and Brushes, Bronzed Ornaments, &c. &c. with a great variety of other Goods not enumerated.—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Expected daily per Steamer—A good supply of Ivory Handle Table Knives, self tip and other Patterns; Carvers to match—in sets 51 pieces and dozens.

☞ The above, with the large stock of fancy articles on hand, not enumerated, are worthy of inspection. We can with confidence say, that there is not such a selection of novel and seasonable Goods to be found elsewhere in this city. Thanking our friends for all past favours, we solicit a continuance for the future.

ROBINSON & THOMPSON,
Proprietors.

Dec. 7, 1852.

BUTTER! BUTTER!

40 SMALL Tubs Extra Family BUTTER, for sale by GEORGE THOMAS,
South Market Wharf.

Dec. 18.

Sheet Lead and Shot.

Ex "Pilgrim," from Liverpool:—

6 ROLLS SHEET LEAD, from 3 to 5 lbs.;
2 tons Patent SHOT; for sale by

Sept. 14. W. TISDALE & SON.

Fishing Lines, Twines, and Cod Hooks.

The Subscriber has received per Ships "Olive" and "Cathcart," from Liverpool, his usual supply of Twines, Lines, &c.—

10 BALES Salmon, Shad, Seine and Herring TWINES;
12, 15 and 18 lb. St. Peter's LINES;
9 and 12 thd. Pollock Lines;
1 Package best Steel Cod HOOKS.

The above, of usual prime quality and description, will be sold low by

JOHN V. THURGAR,

St. John Public Grammar School.

THE following is the course of Study proposed to be followed during the Term which is to commence on Wednesday, January 5th, 1853.

Under the Principal.

(The Senior division of the School attending in the forenoon, and the Junior in the afternoon.)

On Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, *Latin, Greek* and *French*. The lessons will include *Construing*, with attention to idiom, *Parsing*, with attention to the formation, derivation, and composition of words, and the application of the rules of Syntax, and *Scanning*, with the application of the rules of Prosody; and likewise the Antiquities, Mythology, Biography, History, or Geography, which may be necessary in the explanation or elucidation of the lessons. Grammar Recitations, and Written Exercises, either in verse or prose, will also be exacted on these days Every alernate Friday will be devoted to Repetitions!

On Wednesday and Saturday, *Geometry*, plane and solid; *Trigonometry*, plane and spherical; *History of Greece*, with contemporaneous events and condition of other countries; *Planetary and Stellar Astronomy*, illustrated by Maps and the Celestial Globe, and occasional evening entertainments with the Magic Lantern and the Telescope; *English Composition*, to consist of letters, prose versions of poetical pieces, original efforts on given subjects, and written translations from Latin or French into English; and Naturnl Philosophy, to include Mechanics, Hydrostatics, and Pneumatics.

Under Mr. Blanchard, *Master of the English Department.*

(The Junior division in the forenoon, and Senior in the afternoon.)

Every school-day, excepting Saturday, *Reading*, with attention to emphasis and just pronunciation; *Spelling*, with meanings and derivations, taught orally and by dictation: *Arithmetic*, both Mental and Written; *Book-Keeping*, according to the most approved plan; *Pehmanship*; *Algebra*; and *Mensuration*.

On Monday, Wednesday and Friday, in addition to the above daily lessons, *English Grammar*, with initiatory lessons in *Composition*, and the *Histories of England and America*.

On Tuesday and Thursday, *Geography*, both *Territorial* and *Physical*.

On Saturday, *The Use of the Globes*, and *Elocutionary Exercises*.

The present is a very favorable time for young pupils to commence their Classical curriculum.

The Master of the English Department can receive a few pupils, designed for an English and Commercial Education only, to be altogether under his own instruction.

JAMES PATERSON, LL.D.,
Principal.

January 4th, 1853.

Cheap Room Paper.

THE subscriber informs his country friends and others who wish to make their rooms comfortable for the winter, at a very cheap rate, that he has just received another lot of handsome Room Papers, which he is now selling at Five pence, Six pence and Seven pence a Piece. Call and see.

Dec. 7. S. K. FOSTER.

Men's Heavy Overall Wool Stockings.

THE subscriber has just received per ships *Olive* and *Cathcart*, three cases of the very best quality of Men's Dark Grey Woollen Overall Stockings that have ever been imported. For sale by dozen or retail, S. K. FOSTER.

Dec. 7.

Children's Chairs.

ONE Hundred, consisting of Dining Table cane and wood seat; Rocking, Cane and Wood Seat, low back, with and without hole.

—ALSO—

ROSIN OIL, in barrels, a good article for Machinery, especially when mixed with Sperm Oil, it is found to strengthen the latter very much.

St. John, Dec. 18. JOHN KINNEAR.

Raisins, Currants and Oats.

Landing ex *Juverna*, from Boston,

10 CASKS RAISINS;
20 drums Eleme FIGS;
5 drums Sultana Raisins; 5 casks Currants.

Ex Myrtle, from P. E. Island,

4000 bushels Heavy OATS.

Dec 28. For sale by JARDINE & CO.

Stoves! Stoves!

THE Subscriber is in receipt of upwards of 30 different New Patterns of STOVES, comprising the most approved sorts, which with his former heavy stock is now being sold at lower rates than ever. Persons wishing to purchase will please call and examine them.

Stove Pipe, Tinware, Plough Irons, Furnace and Oven DOORS, *Sand Boilers*, and his usual extensive variety always ready.

☞ Repairs executed at short notice.

THOMAS C. EVERITT.

St. John, Nov. 2, 1852.—2m.

Raisins, Saleratus, Florence Oil, &c.

By the *Charles*—Just received and for sale—

50 BOXES Christina RAISINS;
50 half-boxes Muscatel do.
8 cwt. Chamberlain's Saleratus,
1 barrel Florence OIL,
200 doz. Mason's Blacking,
1 brl. Brunswick Green PAINT,
10 small casks Linseed Oil.

JOHN KINNEAR,
Prince Wm.-street.

Nov. 16.

Superior Burning Fluid, Fluid Lamps, and Safety Cans,

FITTED with "Horsford's" safety patent, by which accidents *can be prevented* and the explosion of the lamp is impossible. The *safety Can* is so constructed that all danger of explosion is removed, and all loss by evaporation prevented.—Just received and for sale by

THOMAS M. REED,

Jan. 18. *Corner of North Wharf & Dock-street.*

FLOUR! FLOUR!

To arrive ex Mary Jane:

100 BRLS. Superfine Canadian FLOUR.

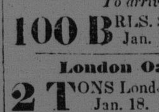
Jan. 18. GEO. THOMAS.

London Oakum—In Store.

2 TONS London OAKUM.

Jan. 18. GEO. THOMAS.

Cabin Passage to London.



The Ship "CONSTITUTION," Captain Mainland, 992 tons, A 1 at Lloyds and coppered. The Cabin and Saloons being large and furnished in a superior manner, offer an excellent opportunity for passage to London. Will sail about 1st February. Apply to the master on board, at Paddock's Wharf, or

GEORGE THOMAS,
South Market Wharf.

Jan. 18.

WANTED to Hire.—A Man who is capable of doing Work on a Farm, making Fence, Ditching, Ploughing, taking care of horses, &c.—Enquire of BENJAMIN SMITH.

January 11, 1853.

270 Canada Stoves.

For sale at low rates, Wholesale or Retail:—

270 CANADA STOVES, assorted sizes; Also—150 Cooking Stoves of St. John and American manufacture, which can be recommended with confidence to those in want of a good and durable article.

Oct 12. E. STEPHEN.

LONDON HOUSE,

MARKET SQUARE.

NEW GOODS,

Just received per *Niagara*, and other late arrivals,

RICH Printed CASHMERES, in a variety of styles;
ORLEANS and COBURGHS;
Printed COTTONS; BROAD CLOTHS;
BLANKETS and FLANNELS,
HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c.

And from Nova Scotia:—

1000 yards HOMESPUN;
500 pairs SOCKS.

Dec. 28. T. W. DANIEL.

NEW FALL GOODS.

Received per *Themis*, from Liverpool, *Glasgow*, and *Village Belle*, from the Clyde, *Acteon*, from London, and *Admiral*, and *Creole*, from Boston

197 Packages, comprising

LONG and Square SHAWLS;
Mantles, CLOAKINGS, FURS;
DRESS MATERIALS, Silks, Satins,
VELVETS, Ribbons, Gloves,
HOSIERY, NETS, Laces,
FLANNELS, CLOTHS, VESTINGS,
PRINTS, GINGHAMS, Ticks,
Grey, White, and Striped SHIRTINGS;
Muslins, Polkas Hoods,
Rugs and CARPETING;

which, together with One Thousand Pairs of

BLANKETS

are offered Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest market prices.

—ALSO—

Per Ship Devon, from Liverpool;

Furnitures, Regattas and Printed Cottons, Orleans, Coburgs and Fancy DRESS Materials, Orleans Aprons, Damasks and Moreens, Linens, Lawns, Hollands and Diapers, Twill and Plain Linings, Grey and White Cottons, Red and white FLANNELS, &c. &c.

W. G. LAWTON.

St. John, N. B., 25th October, 1852.

NEW GOODS.

Received ex steamers *America* and *Niagara*,

AN excellent variety of Embroidered Dresses, in Cobourg, Australian Cloth and French Merino;

Paisley Long and square Shawls;
Woollen ditto ditto:
Embroidered Muslin Dresses;
Habit Shirts, Chemizettes;
Collars, Maindain Sleeves;
Insertions, Trimmings and Flowerings.

Also—per *Themis*, from Liverpool—Plain and Printed Cobourgs, Cachmeres, Flannels; Grey, White and Printed Cottons, &c.

SMELLIE & ABERCROMBIE.

Nov. 16.

CHEAP GOODS.

No. 18,

KING-STREET HOUSE!

JAMES HARDY

HAS received by English steamers further supplies which, will complete his Stock for CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S TRADE,

WHICH CONSISTS OF

Printed, White, Striped and Grey COTTONS; Printed REGATTA, Osnaburgh and Towellings, Warps, Linens, Ginghams, GLOVES, Hosiery, Laces, Edgings, Netts, Handkerchiefs, SHAWLS, CLOAKS, FURS, CASHMERES, DE-LAINES, Orleans, Coburgs and EMBROIDERED DRESSES SILKS, SATINS, Persians, RIBBONS, BROAD CLOTHS, Doeskins, Tweeds, Satinetts, VESTINGS, BLANKETS, DRUGGETS, CARPETINGS, &c., which he will clear off at a *very low figure.* Dec 21.

Bran, Horsefeed, &c.

THE subscribers are now receiving from the Carleton Mills all kinds of FEED, a supply of which they will always have on hand throughout the winter.

Dec. 1s. JARDINE & CO.

FIRST PRIZE.

TO be found at the Establishment which gained the FIRST PRIZE for TAILORING at the last *New-Brunswick Provincial Exhibition*, No. 4, Bragg's Building, South side King-street, opposite Estey's Hotel.

The largest, *cheapest* and by far the *best* assortment of CLOTHS, BEAVERS, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Vestings, &c. &c., in the New Brunswick market, consisting of—Woaded West of England, Exrra Damped and Imperial Black, Brown, and Green Wool Dyed BROAD CLOTHS. Double Milled Black, Brown, Invisible Green and Olive Brown Corded Satara BEAVERS.

Fine, Superfine and Extra West of England Wool Dyed Black CASSIMERES, West Saxony Double Milled Black Doeskins.

Fancy Doeskins and Heather Tweeds, in endless variety; a good quality of Sattinett, Russell Cord, and Shepherd Plaid always on hand.

VESTS.

The richest and newest English and French Style of Vestings

Superior Reversable OVERCOATS, only £4.

A good supply of FURNISHING GOODS constantly on hand.

The subscriber will dispose of the whole of the above large STOCK—Wholesale and Retail—at a lower figure than can be procured in any other Establishment in this city, in order to make room for a large Spring importation.

Dec. 28, 1852. A. GILMOUR.

Dick's Celebrated Threads,

THIS unrivalled and superior Sewing Thread can be supplied by the Subscriber, "the sole Agent of the Manufacturers in New-Brunswick," in any assortment and quantity to suit purchasers. The Threads can with all confidence be recommended to importers and parties in the trade.

Just received per Ship *Cathcart*—Four cases of Dick's three and six-cord Threads, in 100 and 300 yard reels, of white, black and various colours, which are ready for inspection, and will be sold low by JOHN V. THURGAR,
North Market Wharf.

Dec. 14.

HARDWARE.

W. H. ADAMS

Has received by the Ships "Olive," "J. G. Hall," "Zetland," and "Cathcart," the following:—

CHAIN TRACES, Ox Chains, Horse and Ox NAILS, Sleigh Shoe and German Steel, Japanned COAL SCOOPS, Square Point Barn and Snow SHOVELS, Socket ditto, Black and White Coffin Furniture, Chest, Till and Pad Locks; British Plate, Albata, Britannia and Lined Spoons; Brass Cocks, Cork Screws, Jews Harps.

Common and Patent Percussion GUNS, Percusion Caps, SHOT, Powder Flasks, and Shot Belts, Gun Nipples, Ramrod Screws, Bullet Moulds; Brass Curtain Bands and Cornice Pole Ends and Rings.

—ALSO—

Canada STOVES, 20, 24, 27, and 30 inch.

December 14, 1852.

MARKET SQUARE.

OCTOBER 1, 1852.

New Fall and Winter Goods.

J. & H. FOTHERBY have received per *Themis* from Liverpool, *Actæon* from London, *Henry Holland* from Glasgow, and Steamer *Admiral* from Boston, a varied and general assortment of Goods adapted for the present and approaching Season, consisting of all the novelties out, in Long and Square SHAWLS, Ladies' CAPES and MANTLES; DRESS GOODS in great variety; Gala Plaids, Tweeds, Mantle Cloths and Mohairs.

Pilot, Beaver, Bath and Witney CLOTHS, Tweeds, Kerseys, Doeskins and Satinetts.

BLANKETS & FLANNELS;
RIBBONS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, and LACES;
Grey, White and Printed COTTONS;
Two and Three Cord FISHING THREAD;
COTTON WARPS, and a general assortment of Small Wares and Tailors' Trimmings.

The whole of which are offered at the lowest prices, wholesale and retail.

SELECT SCHOOL

For Young Ladies,

CONDUCTED by MISS THOMSON, assisted by her Father, Elder Thomson, M. A., in the large Brick House, lately occupied by the Mayor, facing the Sea, and within three minutes walk of Queen's Square, St. John, N. B. The House is in St. James' street, and is well adapted for a School, containing some of the largest rooms in the City, and being replete with convenience of every character.

The advantages enjoyed by their Pupils are of a superior order, affording them a liberal and solid education; the strictest attention being paid to the formation of their character, and to their moral and religious training. The course of instruction pursued in this Establishment is based upon the principles of natural and careful cultivation, rather than of constrained exertion—of developing the characteristic capabilities of the children under their care, rendering their studies a pleasure rather than a task.

Arrangements will be made to accommodate those Pupils who may wish to dine with the family.

References to Clergymen and Parents of great respectability, who have now Children as Boarders with Miss Thomson.

☞ R. T. intends to devote particular attention to his daughter's Pupils; but as his time will only be required in her Class-room at *certain periods*, he has, by the wish of several parents, consented to form Two Classes for Young Gentlemen, in a separate part of the House.

Terms &c., may be known on application.

January 11, 1853.—6m.

THOMAS M. REED,

DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,

Corner North Wharf and Dock-street,

KEEPS constantly on hand a general assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Brushes, Paints, OILS, Dyestuffs, BURNING FLUID, Fluid Lamps, which will be sold on reasonable terms.

He has just received by recent arrivals from England and the United States—

Holloway's Pills and Ointment,
Morrison's celebrated Life Pills,
Roberts' Poor Man's Friend,

All of which are warranted genuine.

Nov. 30, 1852.

Wholesale & Retail Warehouse,

Prince William-street.

J. & J. HEGAN

HAVE received per British Steamer via Boston, and ship "Themis," from Liverpool, part of their

FALL IMPORTATIONS.

consisting of

Pilot, Beaver, & Broad Cloths,

in Blues, Black, and other colours;

Partridge and Marble Mixed BEAVERS;

Witney, Venetian and Satarra Cloths.

in the newest shades;

Extra Heavy Dufill and Siberian Cloths;

Cassimeres, Doeskins and Fancy Trowserings

Grey, White & Printed Cottons,

TICKINGS, REGATTAS, &c. &c.,

STUFFS and DRESS GOODS

of every description:

Black and Coloured GLACE SILKS and GROSDENAPS; BARATHEAS;

Rich Watered and Damask Silks and Satins.

Satinetts and French Satins;

RIBBONS, BONETINGS, &c. &c.

☞ Remainder of Stock daily expected per "Actæon," from London; "Commodore" and "Devon," from Liverpool; and "Henry Holland," from Glasgow.

P. S.—In order to make room for the very extensive Stock of Carpetings daily expected, the subscribers will sell at an immense Reduction the present stock of Brussels and Scotch Carpeting, for Cash.

J. & J. HEGAN.

St. John, N. B., 28th Sept., 1852.

Great Clearance Sale.

Tremendous Bargains!!

AT THE

VICTORIA HOUSE,

PRINC WILLIAM STREET,

AND

BRITISH HOUSE,

King Street.

THE subscribers intending to make Extensive Alterations in the VICTORIA HOUSE, and to make room for very large Spring Importations!—will commence on

Monday, 13th December,

to CLEAR OFF, at and under FIRST COST, the entire Stock of

The Victoria House, and British House.

Comprising the Largest, Cheapest, and most varied STOCK ever offered for Sale in Saint John!!—And, as the Goods are Quite Fresh, *having been received by last Fall ships, as well as by* every *British steamer once a fortnight, from their Buyer, resident in England*—the Public can with confidence rely on getting NEW GOODS, at EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES!! at the

VICTORIA HOUSE,
Prince Willian Street,
and BRITISH HOUSE, King-street.

J. DOHERTY & CO.

St. John, Dec. 14, 1852.

London House,

Market Square, Sept., 1852.

Fall and Winter Goods!

Per "*Themis*," "*Village Belle*," and "*Glasgow*."

A considerable portion of the Winter Stock of this Establishment has arrived by the above vessels, which, (with those previously received per Steamers,) comprises a General Assortment of Seasonable Goods; some of which are Ladies' MANTLES, and SHAWLETTES, Long and Square SHAWLS, *DRESS GOODS*, in various styles; Silks, Satins, Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, Cloakings.

Pilot, Beaver, and Broad CLOTHS, Kerseys, Doeskins, Vestings, Blankets, Flannels, Quilts, Sheetings, Linens; White, Grey, and Printed COTTONS—and such other general Goods as are generally found in a Stock of this kind.

Wholesale and Retail.

Sept. 28. T. W. DANIEL.

MOCK TURTLE SOUP

MAY be had at the HIBERNIAN HOTEL, on Monday, 20th, and every day through the week; which, together with choice LIQUORS, a good selection of Pastry, and plenty of Poultry on hand at a call, is well worthy of the attention of the Public. JAMES NETHERY.

Dec. 21.

SUNDRIES.

CRANBERRIES, New CIDER, TREAC...
PEARS, APPLES, NUTS, &c.

—ALSO—

A lot of superior Dun COD FISH; for

Poetry.

JANUARY.

Wrap close the mufflers now,
And bind the gliding skates;
Bring forth the tiny sleds,
And join your happy mates.
Pile high the crackling wood
Upon the social hearth,
And listen as the sleigh-bells
Glide o'er the snowy earth.

Within, all's warm and cheerful;
Outside the cottage door
Stands, faint and thinly clad,
The anxious, pale-faced poor.
O, let not winter's chains,
That fasten stream and river,
Enfrost the human heart—
Be thou a *cheerful* giver.

From the New England Farmer.

"THAT IS MY HOME."

BY A. G. COMINGS.

Many a farmer manages in such a way that neither his sons nor his baughters can take any pleasure in directing the eye of a stranger to the family dwelling, and saying, ', That is my home."

It is not in the erection of costly and temple-like houses, or ornamenting other buildings with much profitless expense, that "home" is made most beautiful. These costly decorations may appear very splendid at first, but they are of that character which looses beauty instead of increasing it. The mind of youth is reaching forward, and is most pleased with that kind of ornament which every day grows more beautiful.

Most men, in building houses, expend much money in making the house showy. One, two, or five hundred dollars spent in this way is a common item in building, But this is all just "paying too much for the whistle." Such beauty only pleases while it is new. The second look at it has no interest. The eye ceases to behold with pleasure whatever, from its fixed character, becomes familiar and established. Simplicity, order and neatness, constitute the sum of all beauty, in everything which is of a fixed character.

Let the farmer adopt a different course, and plant around his neat and simple dwelling, one,two or five hundred dollars' worth of trees, shrubs, vines and flowers, and what a world of beauty and attraction it would present. These are "things of life," and their beauty will be progressive.—When the eye of the stranger shall rest upon it, he will exclaim "how beautiful!" and that lovely daughter, whose presence always gives joy and gladness to the home circle, will be happy always, when she thinks "that is my home." And that noble-spirited young man who would have left the home-stead years ago, but for these attractions, will feel a conscious elevation of character, a growing greatness, inspired by the objects with which he is surrounded. It is certainly true that the character of men is shaded by objects which constantly engage their attention and care.

There is not another class of men in the world to whom is granted such a privelege of uniting beauty with worth, pleasure with interest, as the farmers. And the most attractive beauty, too, is that which will grow more beautiful and more profitable at the same time.

The attractions of home are also full of moral power, and social refinement. The eye of love never sparkles with more briliancy than when it is surrounded by the blandest beauties of natural scenery. Earth affords no happier spot than where the throbbing, anxious, hopeful spirit of youth is quieted and satisfied.

The farmers of New England may refuse to gratify their sons and daughters, by attention to the rural scenery about their dwellings, and see their sons and daughters become "anxious for a trade," and their daughters determined on "going to the factory"', or they may see them wedded to home as to an earthly paradise. And taking up this idea of paradise, it is proper to remark that in the scriptural description of Eden's paradise, as in every vision of poetic thought, the abode of peace and happiness is in the midst of rural scenery.

It is one of the greatest matters of importance, in relation to society, religion, or even patriotism, that our young men should be more attached to agriculture and its kindred arts: to home and its associations. This will never be brought about by accusing the young men of being reckless and unsteady. The mind of a noble youth is to be captivated not chained.

To look upon a blighted and leafless tree, and upon a family where the young men have fled from home to trade or speculate, and the young women to the factory, leaving matron and sire to die alone produces a similar sensation.

To carry our agricultural matter to the proper and desirable elevatihn, we must have a deep interest existing in the minds of the intelligent and enterprising sons of farmers.

To have our young men attached to home, their beautiful and lovely sisters must be there, and happy in the circumstances which surround them. A home where the girls are not contented, has a cold and vacant air, like an bachelor's hovel. They fill a large place in the world of life. And the very tone with which a young woman says "That is my home," describes the scenery without and the spirit within that dwelling.

There is a growing complaint that young people are becoming indifferent to home and parental love. It is of little use to grumble and complain. The remedy is an easy one. Let the young be supplied with well chosen, interesting and instructive reading matter, every week, and let attention be given to the surrounding scenery,according to the common idea of all ages, and God will bless the bowers and smile on those who dwell happily among them, and age will renew its youthful joys, and the rose and the myrtle will beautify each other, and love and hope and joy shall be there; while birds shall sing in the spring time, a cooling and refreshing shade be felt in summer's sultry day, a golden harvest be gathered in autumn, and a happy group and a bountiful board within and the merry bells without will cheer up the wintry day, and the good old song of "Home, sweet home," shall warble with melting melody.

Mason, N. H.

Farm Work for January.

January is always a long month, and it is often cold. But let us cheer each other on, for we have passed the Rubicon, the shortest days of winter, and when this month closes we find the sun running sensibly higher, and us more of light if not of heat.

It is the time for farmers in the interior who have wood-lots, to haul enough home for the year.

We think well of the modern practice of thinning a young lot to some extent. Trees may stand too thick in wood-lots as well as in orchards, and a portion of them often die for want of light and air while standing. Yet we should be careful to leave enough standing to keep the leaves from blowing away—for scattering trees in a pasture tend not to enrich the land, and they grow no faster than trees in forests covered with leaves.

Cattle require attenion in winter weather. Those in particular which are tied in stalls must be helped, for they have not much liberty to help themselves. It is good to let them run for many hours in the yard, if you have a warm one. They rejoice in the light of the sun and pure air, which they seldom have when tied together in stalls.

Young cattle winter well under open sheds. Keep the north-west winds off, and the rain and snow, and they will not complain of the weather in case you have a proper yard, sheltered on the north and west by barn and sheds.

But all should have attention. The water trough should not have any manure left in it—and if you have a running stream through the trough, the cattle will like it better than that which has stood long without agitation.

Pigs and poultry and sheep, must have attention in winter, if no other season. Pork is an article worth the money now, and breeding hog must be increased in New England—for we cannot have a supply of the right kind of shoats from the West. The term of gestation is sixteen weeks, or one-hundred and twelve days, and young farmers can make their calculations accordingly.

Don't Take the Papers!

In making an excursion, the other day, a little out of the State, we indulged ourselves as usual, in taking a hasty survey of the farms, buildings, orchards, &c., as we passed along. The glance that may be obtained, as rapidly as one rushes along in a car, is oftentimes a pretty good index to the whole establishment. And we have sometimes thought we could write a tolerably correct description of the habits of the inmates of an establishment by merely passing the premises.

One homestead we saw,worthy the age when cast-off hats and pantaloons ornamented the windows. The house had been erected with fair proportions and painted white; the elements had wasted the paint,leaving only patches here and there to indicate its original color, while the fences were scattered in every direction, like a platoon of routed troopers. The barn stood away, rickety, and uninviting, with all the avenues from the barn-yard prostrate. Nothing loth, the cattle has forsaken its gloomy precinet, and were basking in the sunshine on the south side of the dwelling-house—one cow quietly chewing her cud with her nose over the threshold of the front door! All other things about the premises were in excellent keeping with this one point. While we wish the occupants much joy in their primitive possessions, we cannot help believing that they *do not take the papers.—New England Farmer.*

Sowing Oats with Wheat.

An Illinois correspondent of the Genesee Farmer says he has repeatedly tried the experiment of sowing oats with wheat as a protection from the severity of winter. He first sows one bushel of oats per acre, and then puts in the usual quantity of wheat, and harrows them in together. He has, this season, three different pieces of wheat on the same ground, all prepared alike. On the first piece, he sowed with the wheat one bushel of oats per acre; on the second, half a bushel; on the third, no oats at all. The same kind and quantity of wheat was sown on each. The first piece is good, without any chess. The second piece is a middling crop, with little chess. The third piece is nearly all chess, and not worth harvesting.

The editor adds to the remark, "that the fact stated is of much value, and the practice of sowing a few oats with winter wheat on soils on which it is apt to winter kill, should be more generally adopted. The oats kill out in the winter and afford protection and manure to the wheat plant." Can any of our Western correspondents give us further experiments or information in regard to this practice? It is new to most farmers in this section.—*Rural New-Yorker.*

Materials for Manure.

Let us again urge you to collect and compost everything on your farm that is susceptible of being converted into manure; and there is nothing that ever formed part of a living body that is not—add to these materials, as you throw them into heaps, a few bushels of ashes per load, and a bushel of plaster for every twenty loads. Or if you have not the ashes, add one load of barn-yard or stable manure to every two loads of the rough material—and it matters not whether the latter be *peat, marsh mud, creek mud, river mud, woods-mould and leaves, pine-shutters, and mould*—by the time next spring that you are prepared to haul it out to your corn ground, it will all be good manure—all sufficiently fertilizing to feed and vastly increase your own crop.

In the spring, previous to hauling it out, shovel it over, so as to mix the mass thoroughly and equalize its fertilizing properties. If when you are subjecting your manure pile to this process, you were to add two bushels of salt to every twenty loads, you wsuld add greatly to its value.—*American Farmer.*

Carrots for Horses.

The stable keepers are beginning to find that these vegetables form a nutritious food to mix with grain for their horses. It is better to give a working horse a peck of carrots and four qnarts of oats or corn meal a day, than to give him six quarts of meal.

Aoung Animals must receive careful attention. If stinted in food and exposed to the elements, they will scarcely ever assume those full,plump and handsome proportions so desirable, do what you will for them afterwards.

PLEASURE is a shadow; wealth is vanity; and power a pageant; but knowledge is ecstatic in enjoyment—perennial in frame—unlimited in space, and infinite in duration—spares no expense, looks in the volcano, dives into the ocean—perforates the earth—wings its flight into the skies—enriches the globe—explores sea and land—contemplates the distance—examines the minute—comprehends the great—ascends to the sublime—no place too remote for its grasp—no heaven too exalted for its reach.—*De Witt Clinton.*

Nothing more easy than to do mischief; nothing more difficult than to suffer without complaining.

Important to Mill Owners.

HOW A CIRCULAR SAW IS RUN WITHOUT AN ARBOR.—Some time since it was announced that Amami U. George, of Nashau, has invented and patented a machine by which a circular saw was run without an arbor, and in such a manner as to cut a board nearly the width of the saw.

The saw which we saw operate is a foot in diameter, and cut a board ten inches wide, and we will try to tell how the thing is done.—The saw is placed horizontally, and upon two opposite edges lies tightly held between two iron wheels or pulleys, covered with leather; then an iron plate passes across the centre upon the upper side of the saw, in which a pivot attached to the upper side of the saw runs. This keeps the saw steadily in its place, while the under side of the saw presents a clear surface from the pulleys upon one edge to those upon the other. Motion is applied to these pulleys, and those on opposite sides of the saw moving in opposite directions, the saw is moved round rapidly, held in places, as before stated, by the pivot revolving in the plate across the centre. This plate is brought to an edge on either side, so that in sawing a board, it springs so as to pass over it. The log—for the machine is designed for sawing logs—is placed upon the carriage,which feeds itself, and as it progresses the board passes over the plate. When it has cut through, the borad is removed, the log raised by a convenient operation, so as to cut another board, the motion reversed, and the carriage goes back again, cutting a board as it goes, and so on until the log is sawed up.

The great advantage of the plan is the ability to saw large logs—a saw four feet in diameter sawing a board nearly its own width. The power being applied to the outer edge of the saw, it is obvious that the larger the saw, the greater the power, being increased in the same ratio that it decreased in the old method. It may seem as if the pulleys which impart motion to the saw might be made to slip upon it, when any is placed against it. But we saw it demonstrated again and again, that while the pulleys run the saw runs, and when an obstacle of sufficient force was applied to stop the saw, it stopped the pulleys, and let a three inch belt slip upon the shaft, the saw holding the pulleys fast. The machine is an ingenious one, and yet simple in its principles.

The proprieters of the patent are Mr. George, the inventor,of Nashau, and Mr. John Mullay, of Bangor, Me., by whom it will be introduced to the pine forests of that State, and will work a revolution in the lumbering busines of that region.—*Nashau Telegraph.*

The Relative Proportions of Nineveh, Babylon and London.

The area of Babylon was 225 square miles, that of Nineveh 216 square miles, while that of London and its environs is but 114 square miles; so that, within an area of little more than half that of Nineveh, the population of the latter is nearly four times greater. This may at first sight appear a disappointing calculation, considering the unanimous testimony of antiquity to the greatness of "Imperial Nineveh, the earthly queen:" but we are not to frame our ideas of the eastern and ancient from the western and modern, or look to our crowded town and high streets, as types of these arrangements which 3000 years ago prevailed in Asia.—*Bonomi's Nineveh and its Palaces.*

Steam Fire Engine.

The city government of Cincinnati have just constructed for use in extinguishing fires, a steam fire engine, and at a public trial of it, it has proved entirely successful. It throws six streams of water by steam power, works constantly, and steam can be generated in five minutes, and kept up without difficulty for any length of time. It is drawn by horses, assisted by the power of the machinery.

Moore and his Mother.

The mother's care of Moore's early years, and unabated love through her advanced years, was truly beautiful. They were requited, too, with the fullest measure of grateful affection and undying respect by the son. When Mr. Moore (the father) died, having held for years a government appointment of barrack-master, friends sought to secure for his widow a pension; but Moore claimed the privilege of her support, and declined the kind agency which would have debarred him of a son's greatest pleasure. His habit was to write twice a week, at least, to his mother, and the postman's knock at the expected period was an anxiously-watched moment in the old woman's fleeting hours. Any visiter could tell, on entering her drawing-room, as she sat in winter by the fire, or in summer at her window, whether the by-weekly want was supplied. A shade upon her aged brow told either that the letter had not come, or the news was not good—whilst a radiant smile proclaimed that she got "Tom's letter." These letters, short though they might be, often but a line, were the cherished treasures of her old age.

MORRISON & CO.

PRINCE WILLIAM STREET,

Are receiving per "Devon," another

EXTENSIVE ADDITION

TO THEIR

SPLENDID STOCK

OF

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,

To which they respectfully solicit the attention of both Wholesale and Retail buyers.

MORRISON & CO.

St. John, 26th Oct., 1852.

New Fruit, Tea, &c.

Now landing ex Brigt. Arrow, from Halifax—

20 CHESTS fine Congo TEA,
2 bags PIMENTO,
408 Boxes, Halves and Quarters fresh Muscatel and Layer RAISINS:
20 kegs Grapes; 50 drums fresh FIGS;
10 frails and boxes Jordan Almonds,
5 sacks fresh Filberts;
2 kegs best Bermuda ARROWROOT;
5 barrels fresh Hickory Nuts;
150 bags superfine Buckwheat Flour,
5 brls. Burning FLUID; 5 bags Castana Nuts,
5 dozen Lemon Syrup; 7 casks New Rice.

To Arrive—2500 bushels BLACK OATS.—For sale by JARDINE & CO.

St. John, Nov. 23, 1852.

No. 18,
King Street House.

JAMES HARDY has received, per *Niagara*, a further supply of those elegant DRESS MATERIALS. Per *Commodore*, CARPETING and RUGS to match; BLANKETS, &c. &c.

Nov. 9

RUBUBCK'S
PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT

THIS PAINT is entirely free from any injurious properties whatever; it is healthful in manufacture—healthful in use—healthful to occupants of rooms newly painted with it. It is unparalleled in whiteness, clearness, and brilliancy of color—and permanent. Two hundred weight of this Paint, with *nine gallons of Oil*, will cover as much surface as three hundred weight of White Paint made from Lead, and *twelve gallons of Oil.*

Further particulars will be given at another time.

☞ A quantity of this Paint, in kegs of all sizes, is expected from London about the end of this month. JOHN KINNEAR,

April 6. *Prince Wm. Street.*

Pipes, Pipes, Pipes.

In course of landing, ex the Barque *Oromocto*, from Glasgow:

200 BOXES Tobacco PIPES, 5 to 10 gross each, of first quality and description, put up expressly to suit the *St. John market*—for sale low while landing, by

JOHN V. THURGAR,

May 4, 1852. *North Market Wharf.*

HARDWARE.

Corner Dock Street and Market Square.

W. H. ADAMS

HAS received by late arrivals from England and the United States, extensive additions to his former Stock of HARDWARE, comprising all Goods usually kept by the trade. May 25.

Tea, Clover Seed, &c.

Landing, ex "*Loyal*," from Halifax—

15 CHESTS Fine Congou TEA.

Ex Admiral, from Boston—

15 barrels Northern CLOVER SEED;
23,000 CHOICE HAVANA CIGARS.—For sale by JARDINE & CO.

April 20.

Flour, Tobacco, and Tea.

On Consignment ex "N. Noyes," *from Boston*:

200 BARRELS Superfine Canada FLOUR—*Fancy Brands*;
10 chests and 10 half-chests best Congo TEA, Shanghai importation;
30 boxes TOBACCO, of the following Brands—Palo Alto, Randolph, Lamartine, John Cary, E. A. Price, and Thompson's.—For sale at low rates. GEORGE THOMAS,

April 27. *South Wharf.*

Fancy Tweeds and Doeskins.

NOW OPEN FOR INSPECTION—

A SPLENDID assortment of *TWEEDS* and *DOESKINS*, in the newest styles and patterns. Purchasers in want of such articles, have now an opportunity of selecting from an entirely new stock, which can be MADE UP TO ORDER ON the Premises, if required.

June 1. GILCHRIST & INCHES.

Fresh SEEDS!

Just received by the 'Faside,' from London:—

A FRESH and well selected Stock of GARDEN, FIELD, and FLOWER SEEDS; for sale by

THOMAS M. REED,

May 4. *Corner North Wharf & Dock-street.*

FLOUR, PORK, &c.

Landing ex "Bream":—

400 BARRELS superfine FLOUR, fancy Brands.

—IN STORE—

25 barrels Heavy Mess PORK
10 hhds bright SUGAR;
20 zeroons Soft Shell Almonds; for sale by

GEORGE THOMAS,

Nov. 16. *South Market Wharf.*

GLENFIELD PATENT DOUBLE REFINED

POWDER STARCH.

THE subscribers have been appointed Wholesale Agents in New-Brunswick, for the above celebrated STARCH, to which the *Prize Medal* was awarded at the late Great Exhibition in London, and noticed for its "*general superiority*," by the Royal Commissioners and Jury, from amongst thirty or forty Samples Exhibited.

The manufacturers have also received testimonials from Her Majesty's Laundress, the Countess of Eglinton, and many others of the Nobility of the United Kingdom; and, from its superior and peculiar qualities, it has met with an almost universal acknowledgment.

In the manufacture of "Glenfield Patent Double Refined Powder Starch," it goes through a process so simple and efficient, that it acquires no properties hurtful to either texture or appearance of the goods, but on the contrary, produces a fine, clear, flexible finish; it requires no boiling, is perfectly free from all impurities, and is warranted not to adhere to the Iron.

A consignment has just been received of the above celebrated STARCH, to which the attention of the public is solicited.

☞ *Retailers supplied on favorable terms.*

Sept. 7. JARDINE & CO.

Corner Dock-Street and Market Square 25th SEPTEMBER, 1852.

W. H. ADAMS

Has received per "Themis," and "Village Belle

15 TONS Hollow Ware, consisting of Pots, Boilers, Frying Pans, Bake Ovens, and extra Covers;
6 casks Teakettles and Frying Pans;
3 each casks and cases (Thompson's) Augers, assorted;
45 bags Rose and Clasp Headed Nails;
4 kegs Copper and Composition Sheathing and Boat.ditto;
1 cask Wrought Pump Tacks;
3 casks and cases Hair Cloth and Curled Hair;
2 casks Cutlery;
3 cases Sanderson's best Bar Cast Steel;
4 casks sheet Zinc;
4 do. Borax and Glue;
An assortment of Vices and Anvils;
3 casks shoe Thread;
2 cases Lines and Twines.

☞ Balance of Fall stock daily expected.

Window Glass and Champagne,

Landing this day by schr. 'Charles' from Halifax:

100 BOXES WINDOW GLASS, assorted sizes, 10x8 to 15x11;
20 Baskets Sparkling CHAMPAGNE.

Daily expected from Glasgow:—

200 Boxes TOBACCO PIPES;
3 cases COTTON REELS.

JOHN V. THURGAR,

Sept 7, 1852. North Market Wharf.

FALL SUPPLIES.

Landing ex 'Village Belle,' from Glasgow, and 'Themis,' from Liverpool—

5 BARRELS Split PEAS,
15 do. Pot and Pearl BARLEY,
20 do. Fresh Ayrshire OATMEAL,
5 boxes patent Sago, and Glenfield Powder STARCH
4 cases patent Chinese STARCH,
1 case Spanish Chocolate; 1 bale Shop TWINE,
1 bale Hemp Bed Cords; 1 cask Scrubbing BRUSHES,
1 barrel Flour of SULPHUR.—For Sale by

Sept. 28 JARDINE & CO.

Cheese, Cheese.

THE Subscribers have received from the Dairies of Gray, Aiton, Clarke and Smith, seven tons of CHEESE, quite equal to the best English, and which will be sold at half the price.

Gray's and Aiton's Cheese took the First and Second Preminms at the Provincial Exhibition. The former is the genuine Dunlop, and the latter an imitation of Cheshire.—For sale wholesale and retail by [Nov. 9.] JARDINE & CO.

Foster's Corner, Germain-street.

Just received per Steamer.

LADIES' white and Black Satin SLIPPERS,
Do. White, Black and Bronzed Kid ditto;
Do. French Cachmere BOOTS, *very light*;
Do. *Exhibition Slippers*, Silk Lin'd for Dancing;
Do. Black and Coloured French Merino—"*Cossacks*" for Walking;
Misses and Children's very Fine, Medium and Low priced BOOTS and SHOES, in almost endless variety.

And always on hand—Every description of BOOTS & SHOES that may be required for City or Country wear.

Further Supplies of the Newest and most Fashionable work, shortly expected per Ship *Mary Caroline* and Steamer.

Ladies and Families visiting our City are most respectfully invited to call.

Domestic Manufactures.

Men's Black and Drab Cloth Congress BOOTS;
Do. Patent, Enamelled, French Calf and Morocco Side Spring BOOTS—Dress and Walking;
Do. Light Soled Peg'd Patent, Morocco, Enamelled, Calf and Grain BOOTTEES;
Boys, Youths,and,Children's Calf, Grain, Morocco, Patent, and Enamelled BOOTTEES;
Youths and Children's Strong BOOTS and Boottees.
Children's Patent and Enamelled fancy *Boots* and *Shoes*, in several styles;
Women's strong Shoes for service.

☞ Orders from the Country attended to.

Aug. 17, 1852. S. K. FOSTER.

HARDWARE, &c.

Received ex 'Alciope,' 'Cambria,' 'Samuel,' and Devon,' from Liverpool, 'Sir Harry Smith' from London, and 'Oromocto,' from the Clyde:—

12 SMITHS' BELLOWS, 12 ANVILS
24 VICES, 1 cask Smiths' HAMMERS and SLEDGES; 2 casks TRACES;
1 cask Ox CHAINS; 1 do. Halter Chains and Back Bands.
Casks Close Link CHAIN ¼5-16 an ½ inch.
2 tons Horse and Ox NAILS, 60 bags Wrought Nails, from 5dy to 40 dy.
50 bags *Patent Pressed Nails*, from ¼ inch to 6inch.
10 bags Clout Nails; 10 bags Block Rivetts, 1 cask Tinman's and Coopers Rivetts;
½ ton Clinch RINGS, from ⅜ to 1¼ inch;
2 tons SPIKES, from 4 to 9 inch;
8 do. Pots, Bakepans, Spare Covcs Fry Pans and Griddles;
1 ton Shoe Bills, ⅜ and ½ inch; 2 do. Brass Sparrowbills, 3 do. Zinc do.;
1½ ton Sad Irons, 1 ton Cart Boxes assorted;
12 pigs Block Tin, 1 cask Strip TIN;
1 cask Zinc; 1 ton SHOT; 5 sheets *LEAD*;
1 ton Lead Pipe; 100 Plough MOULDS;
1 ton Plough Plating; 1 ton Blister *STEELS*
½ ton spring STEEL; 1 ton square, Octgon; Round and Flat CAST STEEL;
6 casks Tea Kettles, Sauce pans, Digesters, and Enamel'd Preserve Kettles;
95 Rings WIRE, Brass, Copper and Iron, all sizes.
75 dozen Griffin SCYTHES; 50 dozen Reaping Hooks and Sickles.
60 dozen Handled SPADES and SHOVELS.
150 dozen Steel'd Miners or round point Shovels, Garden Rakes, Hoes, and Trowels.
1 ton Block Bushes; 16 dozen long handled Fry Pans; 10 do. short handled Fry Pans.
500 Patent Block Bushings.
100 Hoole, Staniforth & Co's Gang Saws, 5½ feet.
50 Rowland's Vicker's, and Hoole & Co's MILL SAWS, 6 6½ and 7 feet.
Circular SAWS, from 12 to 30 inches.
Cross Cut, Hand, Tenon, and other Saws in variety.
3 cases Thompson's Scotch Screw AUGERS, from ⅝ inch to 2 inch, long and short screw.
3 cases GUNS and PISTOLS, Shot BELTS, Pouches, and Percussion Caps.
3 casks Vickers's Mill, X Cut, Hand, Tennon and other FILES and RASPS.
1 cask Hair Seating and Curled HAIR;
1 cask Wire Cloth and Grating.
1 cask Cart Hames; 2 do. Barn Hinges.
2 casks Butt H H T Strap and Chest Hinges.
1 case Patent White Metal, Brass, and Brass Joint HINGES; 18 casks, containing every variety of LOCKS, Brass Foundry and general Shelf HARDWARE and CUTLERY; 164 kegs POWDER, all qualities; 3 tons Brandram's No. 1 WHITE LEAD; Red, Yellow and Black PAINTS; 1 do. London PUTTY; 1 case of BRUSHES; with the Stock on hand, comprising one of the best assorted stocks in the City, which will be sold very low for approved payments, by W. TISDALE & SON.

June 1, 1852.

SHEFFIELD HOUSE,

Market Square, St. John, N. B.

Per "*Commodore*" and "*Sarah Louisa*"—

WILL be opened in a few days—10 casks and cases of BLOCK TIN and JAPANNED GOODS, consisting of Tea Trays, Waiters, and Bread Baskets; Toilet Sets, Dish Covers, Teapots, Coffee Pots, Filterers; Hecla's Toddy Kettles, on stands; Egg Coolers, Sugar Boxes, Spice Boxes, Paste Cutters, Jelly Moulds, Baking Dishes, Nutmeg graters, Soup Tureens, Nursery Lamps, Slop Pails, Coal Vases, Candlesticks, Pattie Pans, Lamp Heads, Fish Trowels and Slices, Foot Warmers, Knife Dippers, Wash Basins, Mashn Kettles, Snuffer Trays, Tartlets, Tart Pans, &c. &c., with a large variety of other furnishing articles, too numerous to particularise in the limits of an advertisement—AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.

ROBINSON & THOMPSON,

June 22—6i. Proprietors

Four Hundred Boxes
7x9, 8x10, and 10x12 German Sheet Window Glass,

Of an approved quality, and for sale at a low price.

—ALSO—

5 Boxes Coloured GLASS—Ruby, Green, Purple Yellow and Blue, sizes to suit buyers.

June 1. JOHN KINNEAR.

New and Handsome PAPER HANGINGS.

Just received per steamer *Eastern City*—

A NEW supply of PAPER HANGINGS, comprising the *cheapest* and most beautiful variety we have had this season. Those who want a good and handsome Paper at a very cheap price, will please call and examine the assortment.

June 27. S. K. FOSTER.

Cheap! Cheap! Cheap!

Received from Paris—

1 CASE ROOM PAPER—latest designs—which will be sold exceedingly low wholesale or retail, if applied for immediately.

June 12. W. H. ADAMS.

HOURLY EXPECTED.—100 MATS of CASSIA—for sale cheap in lots, on arrival. *On hand, for Sale,*

60 cases Men's, Women's, and Children's best quality INDIA RUBBER SHOES.

JOHN KINNEAR,

Dec. 21. *Prince Wm.-street.*

TEA, OATMEAL,

Per "Agnes Ross," from Halifax:—

100 PACKAGES Chebucto's TEAS, in chests, half-chests, and boxes.

Per "Dart," from Halifax:—

20 hhds. Fresh OATMEAL.

Per Admiral—Mess PORK, Lard, Lard Oil, Onions, &c.

Oct. 5. JAMES MACFARLANE.

400 Canada STOVES.

JUST landed and for sale low, either wholesale or retail, 400 CANADA STOVES.

The subscriber would also wish to draw the attention of the public to his present stock of Cooking, Hall, and other STOVES, which he believes to be better and cheaper than is to be found in this city. E. STEPHEN.

Sept. 7th, 1852.—3m.

FIRE PROOF SAFES.

3 IRON SALAMANDERS, with RICH'S Improvement on Wilder's Fire Proof Patent, just received per brig *Zero*, from New York. Those requiring a Safe are requested to examine them and the certificates of their qualities

Nov. 16. W. H. ADAMS, *Agent*

The Road to Health.

Holloway's PILLS.

CURE OF A DISORDERED LIVER AND BAD DIGESTION.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. R. W. Kirkus, Chemist, 7 Prescot Street, Liverpool, dated 6th June, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

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

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

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

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

CURE OF A PAIN AND TIGHTNESS OHEST AND STOMACH OF A PERSON YEARS OF AGE.

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

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—I desire to bear testimony to the good effects of Holloway's Pills. For some years I suffered severely from a pain and tightness in the stomach which was also accompanied by a shortness of breath, that prevented me from walking about. I am 84 years of age, and notwithstanding my advanced state of life, these Pills have so relieved me, that I am desirous that others should be made acquainted with their virtues. I am now rendered, by their means, comparatively active, and can take exercise without inconvenience or pain, which I could not do before.

(Signed) HENRY COE.

North Street, Lynn, Norfolk.

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

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

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

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

WONDERFUL EFFICACY OF HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, IN CASES OF DROPSY.

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

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

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

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

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

Havana Cigars and Tobacco.

FIVE THOUSAND *HAVANA CIGARS*, and Five boxes superior Chewing Tobacco—"*Diadem of Old Virginia*,"—just received and for sale by THOMAS M. REED,

Aug. 24. Head of North Wharf

BURNING FLUID, &c.

3 CASKS Porter's BURNING FLUID; 10 brls. Crushed SUGAR; 14 bales Lute and Alicante MATS.

June 1. FLEWWELLING & READING.

Tobacco Pipes.

Landing for the subscriber ex ship *Henry Holland*, from Glasgow:—

160 BOXES TOBACCO PIPDS, (5 and 10 gross boxes,) put up expressly for this market—will be sold low, by

JOHN V. THURGAR,

Oct. 5. North Market Wharf

PURE COD LIVER OIL.—Just received from Newfoundland—A fresh supply of the above, warranted a *pure article.*

THOMAS M. REED,

Sept. 28. Head of North Wharf

Bright Porto Rico Sugar.

LANDING ex *Agnes Ross*, from Halifax:—25 hhds. Bright Porto Rico SUGAR

For sale by JARDINE & CO.

Oct. 5.

Wood's Cod Liver Oil Candy,

FOR the immediate RELIEF of COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, &c.—Just received and for sale at 9d. per package, by

THOMAS M. REED,

Nov. 2. Head of North Wharf.

Oakum, Paints, Oils & Putty.

Landing ex *Faside*, from London—

3 TONS London Best Parish Picked *OAKUM*;
3 casks boiled } Brandram's best Paint Oil;
3 casks raw }
2 casks No 1 } Brandram's best White Lead,
2 casks No 2 } in 56 and 28 lb. kegs;
1 cask Putty, in 14 lb. & 7lb. bladders;
20 half-chests best Congo *TEA.*

GEORGE THOMAS,

May 4. *South Market Wharf.*

THE CHURCHMAN'S PENNY MAGAZINE and Guide to Christian truth.—Back numbers for September, October, November, and December, 1851; also, for January, March, April, May, June, August, September, and October 1852, can be had at three half-pence each, on application to

JOHN KINNEAR,

Nov. 13 Prince William Street