St. John Chronicle,

AND COLONIAL CONSERVATIVE

Volume XVI. | Saint John, New-Brunswick, Friday, February 27, 1852. | Number 28.

THE SAINT JOHN CHRONICLE,

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

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

TERMS OF THE CHRONICLE:—

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

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

Inducements for Clubbing,

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

For $10 IN ADVANCE, 5 copies of the Chronicle, *to one address*, to any part of this or the Sister Provinces, for One Year;

For $20 in advance, 11 copies for One Year;

For $40 in advance, 24 copies for One Year;

Mind! IN ADVANCE, and to one address.

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

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

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

CHARLES W. STOCKTON,
Attorney & Barrister at Law,
PRINCE WILLIAM STREET,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

DOOLEY'S
Merchant's Exchange Hotel—Post Office Building,
State Street, BOSTON,
TERMS—ONE DOLLAR per day.

George Hutchinson,
SURGEON DENTIST—PETERS' STREET
[opposite the residence of Dr. Paterson]

MANAGER
AN
FIRE
INSURANCE.
TORONTO, C. W., AGENCY.
Apply to CHARLES L. STREET.
November 21. 6i

NOTICE.

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

THE Subscriber having purchased Mr. Sancton's interest in the SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTORY, would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he is now prepared to furnish all who may patronise him, with the manufactures above named, equal in quality, and on as good terms as any other Establishment in the City—having in his employ men, who, from long experience, thoroughly understand the business, he hopes, by strict attention, to merit a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore received by the Establishment.
Sept. 5. JOHN BROWN.

HAMMOND RIVER HOUSE.

THE Subscriber grateful for past patronage from the Travelling community, begs to inform his friends and the public at large, that he has lately removed his establishment to the above House, 12 miles from this City, 1 mile North of Hammond River Bridge, where he is prepared to entertain Travellers at all times and seasons.
DINNERS, &c. &c., go up at shortest notice.
Constantly on hand, a choice supply of WINES, &c. &c.
Comfortable and commodious Stabling attached to the Premises, careful hostlers always in attendance.
February 6, 1849. WASHINGTON ALDEN.

GLASS'S HOTEL,
Gagetown.
THE Proprietor has recently put this Establishment in the most thorough and comfortable repair, and he is prepared to accommodate Travellers and Residents in the most satisfactory style.
Excellent Stabling for Horses, and good attendance always on hand.
Gagetown, Dec. 1849. JAMES GLASS.

SOAP & CANDLE
MANUFACTORY.
GEORGE WOODS
West side Water Street, between the Ferry Landing and Fish Market,
ST. JOHN, N. B.
August 29, 1851.

New-Brunswick
STEAM, SASH, DOOR, AND BLIND
FACTORY,—*Harding Street, St. John.*
HAVING put up the best Machinery that can be procured for the manufacture of Doors, Sashes, Sash and outside Blinds, Window Frames, Mouldings, and other kinds of Wood Work, I am prepared to furnish to any extent the best and cheapest article ever offered to the people of this Province.
May 9. JOHN E. TURNBULL.

JOHN BARRY,
Silver Smith, Jeweller & Engraver.
North side of King Street, St. John, N. B., a few Doors above the Presbyterian Church.
KEEPS constantly on hand SILVER PLATE, WATCHES and JEWELLERY of the best description.
Having received the services of Mr. Daniel Weare, Silver Engraver, and Patent Lever Watch Maker, from London, he is now prepared to execute in the neatest manner, Engraving, Watch Repairing, &c. &c., on terms as reasonable as any other establishment in this City, and he hopes by strict attention to business, and moderate charges, to merit a share of the public patronage.
N. B. Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery, carefully packed and forwarded to any part of the Province.
June 6.

ROYAL MAIL STAGE,
ST. JOHN & ST. FREDERICTON.
THE Subscribers respectfully informs their friends and the public, that their STAGE will leave the Royal Hotel and Waterloo House EVERY MORNING (except Sunday), at six o'clock.
The Stage and Horses, are of the best description, Passengers may depend upon being conveyed to his destination with comfort, expedition, and safety. The subscribers hope by strict attention to merit a share of the public patronage, which they have been so long favored.
Small parcels left at Mr. Robert Armstrong's, Queen Hotel, will be carefully taken and delivered with promptness, on reasonable charges.
Fredericton, 14, 1851. WM. BRADLEY.

Insurance.

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.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON
Fire and 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 Gentlemen 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, to receiving of proposals for Insurance, and the inspection of premises proposed for Insurance, and all other the usual duties of an Agent; and to collect and receive the amount of premium on any policy issued by the undersigned in the name of the said Company, or for the renewal of the same.

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

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

Losses not exceeding £500 will be settled without referring to the head Office at Liverpool.
EDWARD ALLISON.
Dated at St. John, N. B., 4th August, 1851.

Provincial, Mutual and General Insurance Company.
Established under the Act of Parliament at Toronto, C. W.
CAPITAL £100,000.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Forms of Application and Enquiries answered at the Office, Prince William Street, St. John.
CHARLES L. STREET.
Sept. 19.—6m.

National Loan Fund
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY
of London.
EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.
Capital, £500,000 sterling.
Exclusive of a Reserved Fund (Surplus Premiums) of £51,000 sterling.

BOARD OF LOCAL DIRECTORS AT ST. JOHN, N. B.
(Office Nelson street.)
ROBERT F. HAZEN, Chairman.
Edward Allison, Esq. William Wright, Esq.
John H. Gray, Esq.
Medical Examiner.—Wm. Bayard, Esq., M. D.

Advantages offered by this Society.

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

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

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

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

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

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

A liberal allowance for the surrender of policies.

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

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

Bankers—Commercial Bank, St. John.
Solicitors—Thompson Deblois, Esq., St. John; Charles Ketchum, Esq., Fredericton.
Surveyor—Robert R. Carter, Esq., St. John.
Auditors—C. Fairweather, Esq., St. John; Thomas Fraser, Esq., Fredericton.
Physicians—Drs. Paddock, St. John; Coulthard, Fredericton.
Agents—Saint John, Edward Allison, Esq.; Fredericton, Charles Ketchum, Esq.; Woodstock, James Rankin, Esq.; Chatham, Thomas Williams, Esq.; Newcastle, Geo. Ramsay, Esq.; Richibucto, W. F. Hunt, Esq.; Shediac, Jonathan Tait, Esq.; Dorchester, Geo. D. Curren, Esq.; Westmorland, James Botsford, Esq.; Sussex Vale, Richard C. Scovil, Esq.; Kent, James Robertson, Esq.
WILLIAM J. STARR,
Manager, St. John, N. B.
February, 1852.

CHEAP BOOKS AND BIBLE STORES.
JUST received per "Cleio" and summer "Creole" its CASES containing 40—Women's strong laced Shoes; Men's strong Calves do. all prices that may be required; Misses Polka Boots, a good article; Ladies Jenny Lind Ties; a large assortment Boys and Youths Brogans and Shoes; Men's Oil Slip Boots, at all prices. In Store—A large supply of English, American, and Domestic Manufacture, which the Subscriber wishes those in the trade to view this to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. (Aug. 1.) NATHANIEL ADAMS.

MISCELLANY.

THE CHILD'S TEAR;
Or the Miser's Heart Unsealed.

BY HARRIETT N. HATHAWAY.

A golden haired boy was playing before a neat cottage on one of nature's own bright gala days.—Now he would chase the butterfly that sailed through the air on gilded wings, and anon he would pause to toss the tiny pebble into the brook that meandered with monotonous murmur down the gentle declivity, and onward and away until its windings were lost in the green meadows below.—Then with his dimpled hand he tore some wild roses from their parent stem, and as he gazed upon them a deep thoughtfulness settled in his large, gray eyes, and at last he gave vent to the workings of his little heart, as he exclaimed:

"I wonder who made these beautiful roses? It must have been some one kind and good. I will go and ask mother; perhaps she can tell me," and away he ran with bounding step to gain the coveted information, and hastily throwing open the cottage door, with a face all radiant with smiles, he shouted:

"Mother, dear mother, just look at these beautiful flowers! I have my apron full of them, and I want you to tell me who made them, so that I can love him."

"You naughty, careless boy! just look and see what you have done," exclaimed the mother, in a shrill tone: "you have scattered the dirty, good-for-nothing things all over my clean carpet;" and as she said this, she caught the roses and tossed them from the door saying, "there, see if I won't teach you better things! you'll go to bed, sir, to-night without your supper, and that you may depend on; and now take your seat in that chair in the corner, and don't you dare stir from it for three whole hours."

His grief was too big for tears, and as he complied a deep sadness settled upon his young face; gone was the joyous gush of gladness that had a moment before filled his whole being, and crushed in the very bud were his intuitive aspirations after knowledge. Poor, poor Willie! who will guide thine unpracticed feet in the paths of wisdom? Who will teach thee to look through the works of Nature, up to Nature's God? Must the vast treasures that lie hidden in the storehouse of the mind remain there unnoticed, and uncared for? If a mother's love for her first born and her only, will not lead her to cherish the first faint dawnings of the godlike gift of reason, can it be that a stranger, with nothing to recommend thee to his or her notice but the common promptings of humanity, will assume this high and holy trust!—alas, I fear not. God only knows, poor child, what will become of thee.

"Willie, Willie," said a little softly voice, as the outer door was pushed gently open, and a timid face peeped into the cottage, "will you not come out and play with me a little while, only a very little while? for O, it is so pleasant, and I have gathered whole lots of mosses, just as green and soft as velvet, and we will build a little house down by the brook where it is nice and shady, and we'll have the beautifullest times; for mother says I may have my dolly to play with, and Mrs. Morse has given me a nice parcel of bits of china with gold roses, and stripes on them."

"Gilt, you mean, Addie," said Willie, casting a half frightened glance towards the door of the next room where his mother was at work.

"Yes, gilt, Willie; that's what mother told me; but I like gold better, somehow. But say, won't you go and ask your mother?"

"O, I dare not, Addie, I dare not, for she will scold me, and—and—and—perhaps whip me: Wait a little and she will come out, and then you ask her."

"I will, Willie, but——"

"But what, Addie?"

"I'm afraid you'll not love me any more if I tell you; but I don't love your mother, Willie, for I saw her come and throw away your roses the other day, and then—but you must not tell, Willie.—I put my ear close to the key-hole, and heard her scold you, and I cried very much, but you didn't cry none, for I could peep through the crack in the door and see. Did you sit in that dismal corner all that dreadful long time, and then go to bed without your supper? I never ate a speck of supper that night, and I wished you had known it, for you would not have been so lonesome. O, I wish your mother was like mine, Willie, for she is so good and tells me about God, and heaven; and she will tell you if you will come into my house same day, Willie. But there come your mother."

"Please, ma'am," said Addie, as Mrs. Ingalls entered the room, "can Willie go out a little while only a very little while, and play with me down by the brook! it is so pleasant."

"Willie?" said Mrs. Ingalls, "haven't I told you miss, times enough, not to call my boy Willie? If your mother wants to make babies of her children, that's no business of mine; but you must know I must have any such works in my house," and she gazed coldly into the upturned face of the little pleader.

"Please may he go?" said Addie, in a more hesitating tone than at first, as she shrank nearer the door.

"Go! no indeed! he will not," said Mrs. Ingalls, casting her eye round her scrupulously neat apartment. "I haven't an hour to spend in clearing away the dust and dirt he brings into the house whenever he goes out, so you may as well march along with yourself, for I want to shut the door; come, budge quick, and don't let me see you again for a month."

Addie did not need the second bidding, but casting her blue eyes brimming over with tears toward Willie, with a commiserating glance she glided from the door, and stole noiselessly along, wondering in her heart at her own temerity in daring to make so unreasonable a request; all the time whispering to herself, poor, dear Willie! poor dear Willie!"

"Please give alms to a poor blind boy? a few coppers, or a crust of bread, for I have tasted nothing since yesterday morning," said a child, who was led by a little brown dog, as he paused before Mr. Ingalls's dwelling at a time when it so chanced that there was no one at home but Willie.

While the boy was making known his request, Willie stood gazing intently into the sightless orbs turned towards him, his fingers all the while nervously clasping a shining quarter which he had wrapped in a bit of cloth in his pocket since morning; a quarter which Addie Grant's mother had presented him for spending money the next day; for she, through that of persuasive entreaty, had prevailed upon Mrs. Ingalls to allow Willie to accompany herself and Addie to the nearest town on the coming day. There seemed to be a strong struggle going on in his mind, for he had never been the possessor of so large a sum of money, and how could he part with his little all? Poor Willie! other and wiser heads than yours have allowed avarice to triumph over duty. But Willie could not stifle the promptings of his own little heart; and after gazing for a moment on the tempting coin, he resolutely thrust it into the open palm of the trembling hand extended towards him.

"God bless you! God bless you!" said the blind boy, while tears followed each other in quick succession down his pale, sunken cheeks: "you have saved me from starving."

During the above conversation, Mr. and Mrs. Ingalls had entered the gate unobserved, and Mr. Ingalls now stepping forward, seized the boy by the shoulder, exclaiming in a rough voice:

"What does all this mean, you young vagabond? let me see what's that you have in your hand? Eh, a quarter? and where pray did you get it? come explain yourself at once, or I'll send for a sheriff to take you into custody; ye yes, do ye, you young scapegrace?"

The boy alarmed lest he should carry his threat into execution, explained the affair; and when he had concluded Mr. Ingalls wrenched the money from his hand, and thrusting him rudely out at the gate, closed it upon him, and entered the house in a towering passion, exclaiming, as his eye fell upon Willie, who stood cowering before him.

"So you young rascal, this is the way you squander my hard earnings, is it? there, take that," said he, as he gave him a violent blow, that sent him reeling backwards. "I'll see if I can teach you better things, you young spendthrift?"

"But—but—father, it was my own money, that Mrs. Grant gave me this morning. O, father, indeed I did not steal it! indeed, I did not! I never stole a cent in my life, father."

"Well, stop your whining and come to me; and mark my words, if ever you give a farthing to anybody, I don't care who it may be, I'll whip you within an inch of your life. I've lived forty years, and I never gave a cent to man, woman, or child, without receiving a suitable equivalent in return, and what's more I never will, nor will you as long as you are under my care. You need not look so wistfully at this quarter. I'll look out for this, and turn it to some good account. Now off to bed, and don't let me hear another word about going to B—with the Grants to-morrow, for not one step will you go."

Willie sought his bed, and ere he closed his eyes in sleep his pillow was moistened with tears, and ever and anon a sob would convulse his bosom, wrung from the depths of his young aching heart. Poor, forlorn Willie!

"So the Grant's are going this morning," said Mrs. Ingalls to her husband, as they were seated at the breakfast table, "and for my own part I'm glad of it."

"So am I," said Mr. Ingalls, "for I want our Bill to commence work, for I've supported him in idleness quite long enough; but I know he would do just nothing at all while them pesky Grant boys were round. Mark my word, young man," he continued, turning to William, "in one week from to-day you commence working, so you may make much of your time."

"But, father," said William, in a beseeching tone, "am I to leave school? I cannot, father, indeed I cannot."

"Don't talk in that way, boy," said Mr. Ingalls, sternly; "leave school you must, and don't let me hear any more complaining."

"Can I go into Mr. Grant's a moment?" said William, as he rose from his untasted breakfast.

"Nonsence, boy! perfect nonesense! I told Mr. Grant this morning that you couldn't come in conveniently, and he might bid the children good-by for you, as we didn't care about their coming in here, for I wouldn't help matters to whimper and cry an hour."

"I'm glad you did, very glad," said Mrs. Ingalls, "for who wants the mud trampled all over their clean carpets?"

Willie knew it would be useless to urge them to allow him to go, and with a heavy heart he stationed himself at the window to catch a parting glimpse at them as they passed; and it was not long before they made their appearance. The boys raised their caps as they spied Willie, and their faces looked sad, very sad for them, for they had lived in the sweet sunshine of domestic happiness; and Addie waved her handkerchief in token of adieu, and then buried her face in it and wept, for to use her own words, it seemed as though her heart would break to think she must leave her upon dear Willie," as she still persisted in calling him, without so much as bidding him good-by.

Poor Willie; as he watched the carriage disappear in the distance, it seemed as though the only ray of happiness that had ever gleamed upon his pathway had vanished forever, and he inwardly murmured "Now there is nothing that makes me wish to do there is nobody to care for me," and [illegible] true in a measure.

"What a bad boy William Ingalls is getting to be of late," the neighbours remarked. "He used to be one of the most loveable little fellows in the world; but he was always a sad, forlorn looking child. He's strangely altered!"

This was true; one would scarcely recognise, in the now hardened face of the youth, the least resemblance to that of the child. O, it was indeed soul-sickening to look upon him, possessed of naturally acute sensibilities, refined tastes, and more than a commonly inquiring mind, and think of what he might have become, under proper training.—But alas! the hardening process was commenced early, and slowly, but surely, every promising trait had been eradicated, or, rather, properly, overgrown with the rank weeds planted by the hand of cruelty and coldness. Sad thought! upon whom rested this responsibility? to whose instrumentality was this demoralizing change owing? I leave my reader to answer these questions.

Years sped on. The youth became a man, and there was something so strangely forbidding in his appearance, that even children would shrink from him as he passed them, with his dull, leaden eyes bent to the ground, and his lips compressed so tightly over his teeth, that it seemed as though the blood was ready to ooze from them. And "miser Bill," as he was called, knew all this; he knew that there was not one in all the wide world to love him, or care for him. He had stood beside the bed of his dying father and mother, and had watched the last flickerings of the "candle of life," ere it went out in darkness, he had heard their heavy, dying groan, and had, with his own hands closed their eyes in death, had followed them to their last long resting place, and had heard the damp clod heaped upon their coffins, while the sentence was being pronounced, "Dust thou art, and unto dust thou shalt return;" but through all this, not a tear had moistened his eye, not a pang had reached his heart, it had become so entirely callous.

He lived alone for money, and money he would have. The widow's cry, and the orphan's prayer, fell all unheed upon his ear, for he could unhesitatingly wring from them their last farthing, for conscience had ceased to utter her warning monitions; alas, for poor, fallen, human nature!

In a mean, miserable hovel, on the outskirts of a large city, we next find him; having left his native place, for fear that some one knowing this great wealth should rob him of his life, that they might obtain his money: Poor, miserable man! Who would envy the thy comfort?

During one of his excursions from home, having become weary, he approached a hook and was on the point of seating himself, when he discovered a little girl, of apparently six or seven years, lying upon the ground asleep. Her little hands were clasped above her head, and her dark curls fell in wild confusion around her thin, pale face. He was about to pass on, to seek a place where he might rest without fear of intrusion; but the longer he gazed into the upturned face of the little sleeper, the less he felt inclined to do so, and with cautious step he approached the child, and noiselessly seated himself by her side; and as he sat gazing upon her, a tear stole from beneath her long lashes and rested upon her warm cheek.

What magic was there, in that simple tear; behold that hardened miser, whose eye had not been moistened for twenty long years, by one drop from the "cup of sensibility;" see that leaden eye become humid, and see him, as now he bows his head upon his hands, and gives full vent to the burning tears that have so long been chilled at the fountain; and read with me the thoughts that are passing through his soul, thoughts that have long lain hidden in the silent cells of the chamber of memory.

In fancy, he is again a boy, sporting before his native cot, chasing the gilded butterfly, and tossing pebbles into the limpid stream; or gathering the sweet wild flowers that are scattered in such wild profusion, that his tiny feet scarce move without crushing some delicate little bud beneath their tread. Anon, he sees the mill, the old school house, the play ground; but sweeter than all, in fancy the loved voices of his playmates ring out upon the air, as they used to of yore, and by his side sweet little Addie Grant is trotting, looking lovingly into his face. O, 'tis a sweet dream, but too bright to last, for it cannot long usurp the place of stern reality.

William Ingalls went long and bitterly, and when he raised his head from its recumbent position, he was an altered man; and one would readily, methinks, have recognized the child sporting in the summer sunshine, and the man with dark locks, and time-worn visage, to be one and the same.—He was about to leave the spot when the little stranger opened wide her blue eyes, and looking lovingly into his face, said:

"It was very good in you to sit here and watch me while I was sleeping. I dreamed some one was here, and I loved them very much."

How strangely did the words of love and kindness fall upon the heart that had so long been unused to them; and what overpowering sensations shook the frame of the strong man, as the little girl crept to his side and putting her arms around his neck, said:

"Please, sir, will you not love poor little Addie Wells, and take her for your own little girl? for she has no mother to love her."

It was a beautiful sight, to see that young, frail child clinging so closely to the side of the dark visaged man, who had for years been a terror to all who knew him, and following him with the most implicit confidence into his dark and cheerless abode; and as day glided on it would have done one good to have looked into that hovel and seen the tiny form of Addie arranging the tea-table with her own hands, and assisting William in his light household duties. Then at night, to have seen her climb to her accustomed place, upon his knee, and while she rested her warm, soft cheek upon his bosom, repeat to him some sweet passage from the Scriptures which had been taught her by her own dear mother; and ere she retired, bowing on her knees by his side, and with clasped hands and upraised eyes, asking the protection of that "Parent who never slumbers nor sleeps." O, it was a scene over which angels might pause to rejoice, and I doubt not but they did. Blessed, thrice blessed instructions, imparted by a mother, never to be forgotten by her child; and who would dare say that they had not already "proved a savor of life unto life" unto the young supplicant, when remembering that "Of such is the kingdom of heaven."

Hour after hour would William Ingalls, sit gazing into the face of his little protege, with the expression of one who is vainly striving to recall the events of some forgotten dream; and as if instinctively, his mind would at once revert to the one bright object in his existence, the sweet reminiscences that came with the memory of Addie Grant. Could it be that the child resembled her; or was it simply owing to her bearing the name of his early playmate? We will not stay to answer these questions here, but hasten the *finale* of our chapter.

About one year from the time of William's taking Addie to his home, the inhabitants of L——, his former place of residence, which by the way had become a flourishing town during his long years of absence, were surprised to see the house which had belonged to his father, torn down, and a large and commodious one erected in its stead; but notwithstanding the strict inquiries that were made, nothing more could be discovered than that it was to be built for a rich gentleman with an adopted daughter.

It was late at night when William Ingalls, accompanied by his little Addie, entered his new abode. The house formerly occupied by the Grants was in sight of their dwelling, and early in the morning, as William stood gazing from the window, wrapped in thought, the door opened, and a thin, pale woman came out and commenced weeding a border of pinks that surrounded a little flower plot. After watching her for some moments, he took his hat and bent his steps in the direction of the house, and drawing near the woman, he said:

"Good morning, madam," and was about to proceed; but as she raised her pale face, it become paler still on beholding him, and she exclaimed:

"William Ingalls! and have met at last? God be praised for this!"

Without doubt my reader rightly premises the woman to be Addie Grant, his former friend and playmate.

"Now, Addie," said Mr. Ingalls, when they were seated in her poorly furnished room, "I shall insist upon hearing the history of your life since I last saw you."

Well will not stay to give it in her own words, but will simply recital the circumstances that are connected with our story.

She informed him that at the age of twenty she married a Mr. Wells, and that in two years after her marriage she was left a widow, with one little girl to support by her own exertions; and that when the child was about four years old, she went to the nearest village, and left her in the care of a neighbor, and that on her return the child was missing, and though search was made for her in all the adjoining country, no traces could be obtained, except that a stranger woman had been seen at the door of Mrs. Wells's dwelling during the absence of the one who had taken upon her the care of the child, but who had carelessly left her alone in the house while she went in search of berries.

Here was a mysterious providence; that William Ingalls should have been the means of uniting the long separated mother and child. We will not attempt to describe their melting, for pen would fail to perform its office should it attempt it. But now what was to be done? for neither could resign the claim to the child. The affair was at length decided, by Mrs. Wells consenting to resign her home for one in William Ingalls's family, and here we will leave them;—but stay—a word more in regard to him.

Sudden and unmistakeable had been the change in William Ingalls. It seemed as though his entire nature had been renovated; but yet it was not thus, for these elements, through all the long, dark years of his life had been smouldering within him, and the faint spark that remained, now sent forth a clear and steady blaze. To that *star* he averred, he owed all his bright hopes of happiness and heaven.

MINISTERIAL TACTICS.—It is well-known, that when the late Rev. Rowland Hill, of London, commenced his ministry, some eighty years ago, there was in many parts of England a settled aversion to evangelical religion, so that notwithstanding his position in life and his eminent talents, he was not unfrequently the object of persecution. On one occasion, he had intended to preach at a large seaport on the western coast; but a considerable number of sailors, under the influence of the ecclesiastical leaders of the district, assembled together, swearing that he should not preach.—In the very height of their threatening he arrived on the spot, and inquired with all the indifference of an entire stranger, what was the matter. He was informed, that no preaching could be permitted, and that any attempt to introduce it would only call into use the bludgeons with which some hundreds of them were armed. "Well, well, gentlemen," said he, with most perfect good temper, if you say there shall be no preaching, of course I shall submit to your wishes. I did not intend to say any thing to offend you, I only meant, if I had preached, to have something from [naming a text,] and then just to have remarked—" By this time his commanding person, gentlemanly address, and a voice combining music and power, had awed them into silence, and for three quarters of an hour or more, he went on to tell them what he would have said *if he had preached*, till his whole audience were in tears. We need only add, that their prejudices were subdued; he preached again and again, and thus laid the foundation of a very large and prosperous church. How much better was this than either scolding them, or appealing to the arm of the law for protection!

At another time, while he was visiting his father and family at Hawkstone Hall, he was earnestly entreated to visit a neighbouring town, where the small meeting house had been closed by the hand of violence, and where inhabitants were entirely without evangelical instruction. On his arrival, the house was crowded, chiefly with enemies to the gospel, and his friends entreated him not to preach, as among other plans, the opposing party had obtained the presence of a most notorious prize-fighter, on purpose to annoy the minister personally. But Rowland Hill was one of the last men in the world to flinch from an encounter like this. He declared that he would preach, even though he died in the attempt; having obtained an exact description and dress of the prize fighter, he made his way, unguarded and alone, to the pulpit, as he never failed to do, his eye caught the pugilist, whom he beckoned to him. The man, apparently full of fury, ascended the pulpit stairs, when he told him that his name was Rowland Hill, that he was the son of Sir Richard Hill of Hawkstone Park, and a clergyman, that he had come to the town to preach, and had been told that some bad men had intended to disturb him; that he had full confidence in his talents as a prize-fighter, and therefore put himself under his protection as a gentleman; that if any disturbance should arise, he should rely upon him to quell it; and at the close of the service, he should be glad, if he would accompany him in his carriage to dine at Hawkstone. The fury of the man was entirely subdued; he promised his best efforts to maintain quietness, which he did secure, and went away at the end of the service apparently ashamed that he had interrupted so complete a gentleman in his wishes to do good. Did not his conduct show that Mr. Hill understood human nature?—*Watchman and Reflector.*

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

THURSDAY, February 5.

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to establish the Islands of Grand Manan and West Isles as a Free Port.—Mr. Lewis in the chair.

The bill having been read.

Capt. Robinson moved that it be read section by section.

Mr. J. Earle said, that before the bill was read section by section, he would like to hear from the hon. mover what his objects were in bringing in the bill.

Capt. Robinson rose and said, that the bill now before the House was not a new measure in the British Colonies, as a similar provision had been adopted in the Islands of Singapore, in the East Indies, which had been found to work admirably well. The bill now before the House contemplated the erection of the Islands of Grand Manan and West Isles, all lying in the County of Charlotte, into a Free Port; and he would inform the House why, in his opinion, some such bill had become necessary. At the present time, there was only one Custom House Officer on the Island of Grand Manan; he had no boat, no assistant; and the consequence was, that some few of the inhabitants, whose houses were in the immediate vicinity of the Custom House Officer's residence, were compelled to enter the articles which they imported from the American side, but by far the largest amount of articles brought to the Island were smuggled. The distance across to Eastport was only something like a quarter of a mile, consequently the facilities for smuggling were so great, that it was found impossible for one man to do much towards its suppression. To such an extent did the practice prevail, that it had been found impracticable for any one to keep a store keeper would be looked after and compelled to make his entries, and pay the duties, while the smuggler who did neither, could supply himself and sell to his neighbours at a rate which entirely precluded the fair dealer from keeping up his establishment. It was to put an end to this state of things, that the present bill had been introduced, and he knew of no better way of accomplishing this object, than that adopted by Sir Thos. Raffles, with reference to Singapore, an Island in the Indian Archipelago. Sir Thomas Raffles, seeing that the Dutch were masters of the neighbouring country, determined on having a stronghold in the Archipelago, where British ships could lie and British commerce be prosecuted, without being subjected to the heavy import duties imposed by the Dutch on articles of British manufacture. In order to accomplish this object, the Island of Singapore, a small island not much over 20 miles in length, was selected for the experiment, and it succeeded beyond his most sanguine expectations. When this experiment was first determined upon, the Island contained very few inhabitants, and its trade was nothing. Immediately on the Island being declared a free port, a commerce sprung up, and in ten years the inhabitants had increased from a mere handful to the number of 30,070, and the imports to nearly £4,000,000 sterling per annum. [Here the hon. member quoted statistical and historical facts from Montgomery Martin's Book, to shew the vast progress made in ten years by erecting Singapore into a free port.] Hon. members would thus see that the situation of Singapore, with reference to the Dutch Possessions in the East Indies, was similar to that of Grand Manan and West Isles, with respect to the United States; and he could see no good reason why similar results, although perhaps in a much less degree, should not follow the erection of these Islands into a free port. Singapore had long ago become the centre of commerce in the Archipelago; its enormous trade gave it an importance, which until a free port was established there, no one dreamt it could acquire; and he thought it but right that a bill should pass, to endeavour to render the Islands to be affected by the present bill of some importance to the Province. He was not wedded to any section of the bill. Hon. members might propose amendments to any or all of them, and if he thought they were improvements he would cheerfully adopt them.

Mr. Hannington said, he believed there was no particular objection to the bill; he thought therefore it was better to go on and read it section by section, as there was no need of losing time in talking about a measure to which no objection was like to be offered.

The bill was then read section by section, and the blanks in the several sections filled up as follows:—

Salary of the Deputy Treasurer,	£200
Harbour Master,	100
Clerk,	75

Mr. Hannington said, that as the Committee had now got through with the bill, and as it was a bill which was of some importance, he thought it would be better not to report the bill as agreed to them, but let it lie over for some time, until hon. members had an opportunity of examining its provisions more closely. He would therefore move that the chairman report progress, and ask leave to sit again.

The hon. mover said, he had no objection to the proposition, and progress reported accordingly.

A bill to appropriate part of the Public Revenue for the payment of the Ordinary Services of the country was committed, and reported as agreed to.

The Hon. Provincial Secretary, by command of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, laid before the House a number of documents, relating to the proposed Halifax and Quebec Railway, which were read at the Clerk's table.

The Hon. Provincial Secretary obtained leave of absence from the House until Monday morning next, as the hon. member had to be attend to important public business in Saint John.

DR. GESNER AND THE MINING QUESTION.

FRIDAY, February 6.

Mr. Hannington presented a petition from Abraham Gesner, of Halifax, N. S., praying that no law might pass, giving any rights in granted lands beyonds those now possessed by the Crown and its licencees; and also, that an Act may pass, vesting all mines and minerals in greatness.

The hon. member read the petition, which was very lengthy, and was signed "Abraham Gesner, by his Attorney, C. Milnor;" and moved, that it be received, and referred to the Committee on Mining Petitions.

Hon. Attorney General said, this was a most extraordinary petition; for, it was a very grave question, whether a petition, which in its statements affected the honor, the integrity and the good faith of members of that House, should be received at all.—He thought, it should not. The petition affected by another petition, which had been

aid before the House the other day, from Mr. Edward Allison. But what was the [illegible] petition? It was not to bring before the House any thing relating to matters of private litigation between the petitioner and Dr. Gesner; but to effect specific objects of public interest; its object was threefold; 1st—To ask the House to take into consideration generally, the respective rights of grantees of land and lessees of mines; 2dly—To request the Legislature to consolidate and reconcile those interests by a Legislative enactment of a general nature; and 3dly—For a grant of land to an association of enterprising gentlemen, to enable them to carry on mining operations. There was not a single word in that petition, relative to any dispute or litigation between Mr. Allison and Dr. Gesner; and if it had called upon the House to legislate on the litigation between those parties, not a member of that House would have entertained it for a moment. But Mr. Allison would never have written, or attempted any such petition; and his petition merely prayed the House, to legislate prospectively, and on general principles on the mining question. There were two objections to the reception of this petition from Dr. Gesner. First, it reflected, not only strongly and improperly, but even distinctly by name, on two hon. members of that House; and secondly, it referred to a private litigation and suit at law between Mr. Allison and Dr. Gesner, which ought never to have been alluded to in any petition to that House; it referred to a common action of trespass now at issue between the parties in a court of law, and prayed the House not to pass any law to affect that litigation.—Such an intention would never have been thought of, by any member of the Committee, to whom Mr. Allison's petition was referred; if any such suggestion had been made to them, they would at once have said, that they could not interfere with any matter of that kind. None of the objects contemplated by Mr. Allison's petition, could in any way affect the course of the private litigation between the parties; it was an object never contemplated by Mr. Allison himself; yet it was evident that Mr. Milner had an impression on his mind, that something of the kind was intended, or he would scarcely have ventured to draw up such a petition as that now under consideration.—He (Mr. S.) was against its being received.

Mr. Botsford felt somewhat interested in this subject; because every man with common sense, who read that petition, must see that it reflected on his conduct; and he was astonished that any member of that House would tell the House, that this was a parliamentary and proper petition, and that it ought to be received. The petition directly accused certain hon. members of that House of misconduct; and if, by the Rules of the House, it was unparliamentary in any member even to allude to any other member by name, how much more unparliamentary and unjustifiable was this petition, which plainly accused certain hon. members by name, of partial and interested conduct? And by whom was this petition presented to the House? He (Mr. B.) had as much respect as any man, for Mr. Milner, the signer of the petition; but who was he? Why, he was one of the real plaintiffs in the cause; he was not the mere attorney for Dr. Gesner: an action of ejectment had been brought against Mr. Allison and his associates; the mere title of an action of ejectment did not disclose the names of all the parties, it might be "John Doe on the demise of A. B., and others, against B. C.;" and in the action to which he had alluded, Mr. Milner was actually one of the lessors of the plaintiff, and therefore one of the real plaintiffs himself. But he did not state that fact in this petition; that did not appear at all. Now what was the case last year, with regard to this question? The dispute between Dr. Gesner and Mr. Allison had been fully investigated and patiently examined in a Court of Equity, and finally decided in favour of Mr. Allison.—The hon. member then, at some length, went into the history of the two bills introduced into the House last year, and of the dispute between the parties, as to whether the mineral raised by them respectively, was asphaltum or coal; and contended, that the bill sought for by Mr. Allison and associates, was merely a bill to give them the rights which they ought to have had, and the secure possession of the property which the Crown had given them; that the forcible and violent conduct of Dr. Gesner and his party, had been legally investigated and adjudicated upon in Albert County, and found in favour of Mr. Allison and his associates; and that all the infringement of right had been on the side of Dr. Gesner. As to this petition; the hon. mover said, that it was no reflection on any member of that House; but he (Mr. B.) would ask, where would be the independence of that House, if such language were allowed to be addressed to it? The petition presumed to impeach the integrity of members of that House; and was a gross reflection upon the House itself. He (Mr. B.) had been asked, in the Select Committee, whether the bill he had brought in would favourably affect the rights of Mr. Allison in particular; and he had replied certainly not, and he would have nothing to do with any bill, to affect the rights contested between two parties. The question at issue between those two parties was purely whether the mineral was asphaltum or coal; and the House could not pass a law to affect that question. He called Mr. Milner a plaintiff, and not merely the attorney for the petitioner; because he was really as much interested in the question as Mr. Allison or Dr. Gesner; he, was really a plaintiff himself. And what had been the cause of delay, in bringing to trial the action now pending between those parties? Mr. Allison and his associates were as anxious as possible to have the cause tried; they had invested thousands of pounds in them; and all this delay and uncertainty caused great loss and expense to them. But every opposition had been made, and every possible manœuvre put in force, to prevent their getting a fair trial, and to compel them to go to trial without full investigation and evidence.—The Judges saw this, and therefore they very properly postponed the trial, till proper testimony could be obtained under commissions, sent for that purpose to America and to England. It was to get the case fairly tried, upon proper scientific testimony, that the trial was put off; that was the cause of the delay, and nothing else. As to the Mining Committee; if he thought for a moment, that he was interested in giving his opinion on the main principle, he would not remain on the Committee. But what was the main question? It was simply, whether grants of the mines should be made to the owners of the soil, or mining privileges granted to the lessees of the Crown; and this could not in any way affect the question now in litigation between Mr. Allison and Dr. Gesner and their associates. All the facts of the original dispute between those parties, had already come up properly before the legitimate tribunal; the question was argued for three days before the Master of the Rolls, on the application of Dr. Gesner for an injunction against Mr. Allison; and it was fully, impartially and finally decided in favour of Mr. Allison. As to this petition; was it parliamentary or correct for an individual, (when it was considered unparliamentary in members of the House to do so in debate,) to advance insinuations, and to name by name members of that House, and to reflect on the acts and proceedings as such members? There must be some principle established, to regulate such matters; and the House must decide, whether it would permit the privileges and the integrity of the House to be impeached, in the manner that they plainly were impeached by that petition.

After many Speeches for and against the Petition being received—

Mr. Huntington replied generally, defending the petition, and contending that, although its expressions were probably very indiscreet, it contained nothing intentionally disrespectful or offensive, either towards Mr. Allison, any hon. member of that House, or the House itself. It was drawn up by a lawyer, rather educated for drawing up petitions; and was therefore merely a lawyer's view of the case. His (Mr. H's.) course and opinion had always been, that whenever any party wished to petition this House, they had a perfect right to do so; provided that their petitions were respectfully worded, and contained nothing intentionally disrespectful. But after hearing the opinions of hon. members, who appeared to think that the petition [illegible] construed into something like a reflection on [illegible] perhaps the whole petition had better be withdrawn.

By leave of the House, the petition was then withdrawn.

COMMUNICATION.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

BRITISH AND AMERICAN DIPLOMACY.

Concluded.

Mr. Editor,—Great misapprehension seems to have prevailed with regard to that clause of the new act which provides for the naturalisation of foreign ships, and much of the opposition to the bill was directed against that part of it—this however was needless, and as the Yankees say, "barking up the wrong tree." There is perhaps no part of the world where ships can be built cheaper than in the North American Provinces, and they always have been, and still are accessible to British shipbuilders. But it is worthy of remark that the American government show no disposition to copy after this display of British liberality, doubtless because their subjects would then resort to these Provinces to build, where it can be done cheaper than in the United States; but in lieu of that large quantities of the raw material are being procured to be worked up at home. The new prospect that is opened up having given an extraordinary impulse to ship building in the United States, while in the adjoining Provinces the public mind is proportionably depressed: in fact the inhabitants of this Province see little before them, but the uncomfortable prospect of being hewers of wood to the Americans.

The idea of opening the coasting trade of the United Kingdom to foreigners, which was at first entertained, created much anxiety, and it was not until fully understood that the Americans meant to retain theirs, that the public mind was relieved.—Here again was a false alarm: the American never would have interfered to any extent with that of Britain, had it been opened to them—the Navigation in such a cold and boisterous coast would not have suited them—they never would have been found carrying coals to and from Newcastle; but the American coasting trade is a far different thing, extending as it does from their North Eastern Boundary at the St. Croix to Mexico, on the Atlantic side, and along California and Oregon to the 49th deg. of North latitude, on the Pacific—embracing many thousand miles of sea coast, including within its limits a vast variety of soil and climate, and capable of raising almost every production of the habitable globe: the latter portion partaking something of the nature of a foreign or colonial possession on account of the long voyage round Cape Horn, by which only it is accessible. Compared with this the coasting trade of the United Kingdom sinks into insignificance, and although it will not bear a comparison with that of the Colonial Empire of England, yet it is second to no other. In point of fact as regards all purposes of Commerce or Navigation, what the colonist is or rather was to England, the coasting trade is to America; and that the one should be thrown open and the other retained is one of the most singular instances of miscalled reciprocity that ever was negociated on the face of the earth.

And now after the lengthy exposition of what few will deny to be the true state of the case, should any true lover of his country, jealous of her honor and regardful of her interests (if happily any such there are) enquire with wonder and amazement how such great sacrifices came to be made—and blame the ministry of England for it—it should be understood that it is not their work alone. Obtuse as the Whig intellect is, it cannot be supposed they were so impenetrably dull as not to know something of the nature and extent of the mischief they were committing, they were acting under the influence of that party which now rules the House of Commons, whose behests they must obey if they wish to keep their places. What the object and design of the Free traders is, late events have made manifest, being nothing less than to prostrate the whole nation, and her Colonies, at the feet of the manufacturing and monied interests. To accomplish this a set of measures are concocted, some of which are passed, and their effects are now felt. The repeal of the Navigation Laws is one of them, and its consequences as yet have had no time for development: but what they will be, no one who has a practical knowledge of the working of cause and effect can entertain a doubt. Other measures of a similar nature are yet in embryo, and so long as one of those remains unfried, so long will that party contend that their schemes of political economy are not complete without it.

Whoever has read Gil Blas must remember a certain Doctor Sangrado, whose universal recipe in all disorders was bleeding and warm water. These he administered freely, and if the patient died under the operation, although every drop of blood had been taken out of his body, and it was completely saturated with the fluid, he would boldly assert that it was because he had not had bleeding and warm water enough. So will it be with the Free Traders. Should the British nation by means of their prescriptions be brought to the last stage of Atrophy; yet so long as one single draught in their whole panacea remains unswallowed, so long would they insist upon it, that was the one thing wanting to restore her; and even a description of the body politic synonimous with death in the human body, would be attributed by them to the want of free trade enough. But how long shall the British nation submit to be thus operated upon—there appears no hope under the present Parliament, which has some years to run—a dissolution is what the Whig ministry will not consent to, and there is small chance of the Free Trade members dying off in sufficient numbers to produce any effect, even should they all be replaced by men who were good and true. In the mean time any efforts to produce a change in the minds of those who now carry the sway must be unavailing. The most forcible reasoning or eloquence in debate—the call of patriotism, or the voice of suffering humanity—the keenest wrong or most pointed satire—the most powerful appeals to honor or conscience, are utterly lost and thrown away on men so imperturbably wrought up in their own conceit, and who appear to be actuated by no principle, but the most intense and heartless selfishness.

There appears, therefore, nothing for it but to wait with patience until the present House of Commons dies a natural death, and then (if by that time the nation is not irretrievably ruined) a union of all those different interests, which on former occasions so unaccountably suffered themselves to be cut up in detail, may serve to set things right; and then it is to be hoped the colonial interests, so closely connected with those of Britain, may not be lost sight of. In the mean time it is to be fervently hoped that nothing will occur which may serve to furnish an appendix to the History of concessions made by Britain to America.

A minister has lately gone out to Washington to patch up some agreement respecting the ship canal across the Isthmus, † which is assuming an aspect of importance, and those who are aware how invariably the Government of the United States gets the better of our own in almost every transaction, cannot divest themselves of anxiety on the subject: the more so from observing an article in the *Times* (the Ministerial organ) deprecating any thing like collision with America, and expressing an opinion that it would be better for England to abandon her rights in that quarter than to risk such an event. The *Times* is not far from right, and it is ominous of what things are coming to: the policy that England has pursued for years back, which is still followed, and likely to be continued, having the inevitable tendency to make her dependent on America. As a proof of this, let any British statesman ask himself, in case of such an event taking place, where the supply of cotton is to come from, and how can the question be answered.

It is to be hoped the aforesaid minister is not charged with any project to establish by treaty the present relations subsisting between the two countries: that would do away with the last chance England has of retrieving her former position by reenacting the old Navigation Laws, which could not be done on the face of such a treaty.

Rumor also says that he will endeavour to bring [illegible] between the United States and the British North American Provinces. It is not likely that Government will consent to any arrangment that is not for the particular advantage of her own citizens, and the probability is that should any thing of the kind be concluded upon, it will have the effect of making matters worse than they now are, which is needless.*

There is but one thing more, and with which this "strange eventful history" will be concluded, and that is the efforts that are being made underhanded by the Americans to procure the landing of the mails at one of their own ports instead of Halifax, and their transmission through their own territory to Canada; unquestionably it must be for some proposed advantage to themselves they wish to obtain it. Their views in this instance have been aided by some gross misrepresentation on the part of British officials, and in the rage that now prevails for cultivating their good graces, compared with which colonial interests are as dust in the balance, little doubt they will obtain it.

Having thus got through a tedious and mortifying task, should it be thought too much asperity of language has been used, I should rather say in that respect it has fallen short: the difficulty being to find terms sufficiently expressive of indignation at the arrogant assumptions, combined with low cunning of the American government, or contempt for the base truckling of the Whigs.

A COLONIST.

It is now nearly two years since the foregoing was written. The new Navigation Laws have been so long in operation, and their effect during that time would serve to show in some measure whether the writer's views and opinions were correct or not. According to Blackwood (who is the highest authority of the day) British shipping has already fallen off to an alarming extent; and there is a corresponding increase of foreign tonnage in British ports; and this state of things may be expected to go on progressively until the latter in a great measure displaces the former—a thing they were not prepared for at first for want of a sufficiency of vessels; but since a new field has been opened to them the Americans are building at a rapid rate. Whether shipbuilding has declined in this Province may be judged by taking a look at what is called the Straight Shore in the harbour of St. John, which used to be lined with ships on the stocks, and observing whether it presents the same appearance now.

But the greatest consideration of all remains untouched, and is almost too alarming a subject to venture upon, that is how England's supremacy at sea is to be maintained, without which her Colonial Empire is no use whatever. The British Ministry, when the bill was brought in, seemed to have some little anxiety about it, for did they not procure evidence to be given before a Committee of the House of Commons (a packed one of course) as to the practicability of recruiting for the Navy, without any dependence on a mercantile marine.—But what would signify the reports of forty committees: can they do away with the long established fact, that the former must be in a great measure dependent on, and indeed can hardly exist without the latter. Indeed if the British Government had determined to hand over the dominion of the seas to the Americans (which they are confident of assuming at some future time) it could not have been done more effectually than by the repeal of the old Navigation Laws. The writer lays claim to insight into futurity, more than any one else who can view things with an impartial eye, and is capable of reasoning from causes to consequences. But most assuredly if a new Parliament does not interfere, and that soon, to set things right, some Statesman who feels competent to the task, may as well set about at once writing the Decline and Fall of the British Empire, as Gibbon did that of Rome, with a strong probability that he may print it in his own lifetime, and he may commence at the year of Repeal.

* This negotiation has now hung on for two years without any result, and with little credit either to the British Government or that of Canada, who have evidently placed themselves in a humiliating position. The Americans, it appears, are now to be offered a bribe in the navigation of the St. Lawrence, and what yet remains of the rights of Fishery. If these are conceded, there is but one thing left—to give them up the Provinces altogether.

* Almost the very words made use of at a time subsequent to that on which this was written, by Sir Henry Bulwer, in a sort of remonstrance, or rather begging petition addressed to the United States government, requesting a participation for British ships in the trade to those possessions, which as might be supposed was treated with contempt. The Americans had got all they wanted, and it was useless to appeal to their generosity for any return.

† It appears after all there must have been something wrong about the Nicaragua Treaty, else how could the Prometheus affair have grown out of it, which has put the British government in a position to apologise. No wonder, when Sir H. Bulwer made after dinner speechifying his main business, in vulgar parlance, blowing wind into the Yankees instead of attending to the proper purposes of his mission.

The Chronicle.

Saint John, February 27, 1852.

OUR RAILWAY PROSPECTS.

We are happy to inform our readers that an address to the Representatives of the City and County of Saint John, signed by upwards of four hundred persons, and bearing the names of some of the most influential and respectable citizens and inhabitants of the City and County, and holding the various political opinions of the day, was forwarded to Fredericton on Tuesday evening last, and that this document requested the co-operation of those to whom it will be presented, in advancing the important, and as we believe, the only practicable scheme, so lately propounded in the Legislative Council, by the Hon. Mr. Chandler. We are assured, that had time permitted, the address would have borne a much larger number of names, sufficient to have represented a vast majority of the property owned in the City and County. So far then as we are concerned in this, the most important section of the Province, we have given proof that the great bugbear of *direct taxation*, so frequently raised by the few composing the government opposition, does not deter us in the performance of a duty, when the best and most intelligent men of the country are anxiously expecting the performance of it.

We must confess that after the terrible outcry,—"The country is to be ruined, and every mother's "son of us is to be sold into slavery, and like Wamba in Ivanhoe, we are to wear brass collars, with "the owner's name inscribed thereon," and all this misery and servility is to be the direct result of the adoption of "the Chandler line," that we were not quite prepared for the proposition of Mr. Harding, the adoption of which would embrace the construction of "a commercial line from St. John to the American frontier," besides "any quantity" of railway on the eastern side of the Province, and thus add *more than a million of pounds to the burthens of the country!*

We can make every allowance for the patriotic zeal and energy of so young a man as Mr. Harding, and are quite willing to give him credit for a laudable desire to represent the general interests of the country, but we are really at a loss to understand him on the present occasion. The avowed object of his party has been economy in public disbursements, whilst if the policy so recently set forth by his resolution were recognised and adopted by the legislature, a more gross and useless expenditure, at the present time, of the revenue of the country, could not be well imagined. On a careful perusal of the address from this City and County to himself and colleagues, which he would be afforded on Wednesday morning, we trust that he would at once, if he had not determined wisely before then, abjure his scheme of visionary wildness, and respecting which we can venture to assert, that there is not one sensible man among his constituents, who concurs with him in what, it is to hoped, that we may now call his *late* opinions.

That a railway in the north will follow hard upon the heels of the one now projected, we have no doubt, as "railways beget railways," but without a common progenitor, there can be no posterity.

The St. Andrews *Standard* of Wednesday last, whilst treating of the Government scheme, thus remarks:—"No legislator will be fool hardy enough to oppose this measure, as he that does, will be considered an enemy to his country."

Since writing the above, we perceive that a public meeting was held in the County of Victoria, at the Grand Falls, on the 13th instant, at which a resolution was passed approving of the Government scheme so far as the route of the line is concerned, although the meeting was adverse to the Government undertaking the work. The resolution of approval was [illegible]

Moved by B. Beveridge, Esquire, and seconded by L. R. Coombes, Esquire,

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Meeting, a Railroad from Halifax to Quebec, passing through the Valley of the St. John River, presents the only prospect for a remunerative route; is necessary for the improvement of this Province; and that no other route should be entertained by the Legislature.

The information conveyed by the following resolution is of importance, coming as it does from men who are thoughly acquainted with the *locus in quo*.

Moved by W. M. Maclauchlan, Esquire, and seconded by C. A. Hammond, Esquire,

Resolved, That from the local knowledge possessed by this Meeting, no engineering difficulties exist between the Restook River and Grand Falls, nor within the limits of this County, of such a nature as to present any obstacle to the construction of a good and comparatively cheap line of Railroad.

Panorama of California.—The announcement of this interesting exhibition will be found in another column. We have before us a host of testimonials highly lauding the Panorama, but at present have only room for the following, which we extract from the *Bangor Mercury*:—

"This beautiful work of art and truthful representation of a trip to California and the gold rigions, continues to attract crowds of people, who without exception, are highly pleased with the exhibition. Those who have been over the route speak of the representation as very truthful and life-like, and many of those who have not been over it see much in it to admire.

The subject of this Panorama is now one of absorbing interest, particularly in Maine, from whence so many fathers and husbands, sons and friends have gone. Every hut upon the route, the mountain defiles, the gate of Panama; the mountain ranges; the Cocoa nut tree and the Cactus plant; the mules and the canoes, all possess additional interest, from the fact that they are associated with dearest friendships and loves. They are pictured, too, in admirable style, by the skilful hand of art, with a fidelity beautiful and impressive.

MODEL LETTER WRITERS.

It is a truly painful thing to witness the shameful waste of ink and stationery by several of our local scribblers, who are continually addressing their funny epistles to individual members of the Executive Government. It has been asserted that what these "jolly boys" are after, is an autograph reply, from some one or other of the parties whom they are continually worrying with their impertinent interrogations, and then the answer would be neatly framed, placed over the mantel-piece, kept in the family, and carefully handed down as an heir-loom to succeeding generations; they would be honored for life, like the simpleton who received a letter from the Iron Duke, plainly telling him not to be impertinent. No such luck is in store for them, however: their thoughts may breathe, but their words are frequently burnt, or disposed of, *without being read*, in a more ignominious way.—These ridiculous blades have proved themselves the most patient and *enduring* of correspondents, as they wait on, and on, and never receive a reply.—Poor fishing this—never to be encouraged by a nibble. Use is everything, however, and some folks, it now appears, get used to even silent contempt, and resembling Mawworm, "they like to be despised."

The Shipping of St. John for 1851.—The number of new Vessels sent home from this port last year for owners in the United Kingdom, but not registered here, was fourteen, measuring 10,332 tons. In addition to this there were sixty new Vessels registered during the year, the measurement of which amounted to 28,628 tons. Of this number, twenty one Vessels, 11,398 tons, were transferred to other ports during the year. This would make 31,726 tons of shipping connected from St. John and its district during 1851, the value of which might be estimated at about £150,000, which does not appear in the export returns.

The total amount of Shipping owned at this port on the 31st December last, was 518 vessels, 94,310 tons. The total amount of shipping owned here on the 31st December, 1850, was 535 vessels, 99,460 tons, which shews a decrease on last year as compared with the former year. This may be accounted for by the increased number of vessels going home last year under certificate, but not included in the registry accounts of this port. We may mention that there were several large vessels built in in 1851, but not registered till 1852, in order to have the benefit of another year in classing. The district of the Port of St. John, as regards registry, includes Quaco, Hillsborough, Dorchester, the Bend, and Sackville.—[Courier.

Nova-Scotia Shipping.—An official return of the shipping owned in the Province, made up to the 31st December, 1850, was laid before the House of Assembly on the 7th inst. From this document it appears that the number of vessels then registered, was 2761, the aggregate tonnage of which amounted to 168,932 tons. According to the return, also, the registry of these vessels is thus subdivided:—Liverpool 73; Lunenburg 20; Guysboro' 14; Windsor 50; Pictou 106; Parrsboro 6; Yarmouth 309; Digby 47; Sydney 317; Arichat 182; Halifax 1607.

Reed's Point.—It will be highly gratifying to our Citizens to learn that the long-contemplated improvements at Reed's Point are now in a fair way of being accomplished, thanks to the energy and good management of Alderman John Johnston, who has taken up this matter and carried it out in the most business-like and effective manner.

The act authorising the City to raise £7,500 on debentures, for the purpose of building a public Steamboat Landing at Reed's Point, has already received His Excellency's assent, and is therefore law of the land. And now, the House has granted the sum of £2,000 towards this highly desirable object, £1,000 to be paid when £3,000 is expended by the City, and the remaining £1,000 when another £3,000 is expended. The sums thus provided are, as we understand, ample to complete the proposed erection in the best manner. Our harbour will then possess good Steamboat Landings, the want of which has long been felt—and Alderman Johnston, for his active part in carrying out this good work, will no doubt receive the continued support of his constituents in Duke's Ward, and of his friends in the City generally.—*New Brun.*

No 4 Hall.—The various Companies belonging to our Fire Brigade have presented no small amount of gratification to the pleasure-seeking portion of the community, by the well-managed Balls which have taken place under their auspices during the present winter; but, we are informed, that none have given greater satisfaction than that which came off on Monday evening last, at Lawrance's Long Room, under the management of No. 4 Company. The room, which was tastefully decorated for the occasion, was well filled with both sexes, who met for the purpose of enjoying themselves, and right merrily they passed the night in the social dance. McCue's Quadrille Band was in attendance, as also a piper of the 72d Highlanders, who discoursed excellent music. The supper table presented an inviting appearance, and the order and regularity with which this department was managed gave much satisfaction. Altogether, the affair went off in a highly creditable manner, and reflects honour on all concerned.—*Ib.*

Theatrical.—On Tuesday evening, the Amateurs of the 72d Highlanders gave the first of their dramatic performances at St. Stephen's Hall, before a fashionable and crowded audience. On this occasion, the popular play, of "Rob Roy" was performed, and we must say, that the whole of the characters were not only well, but admirably sustained, particularly Rob Roy, and Baillie Nicol Jarvie. The performance concluded with the laughable burlesque of "Bombastes Furioso," which was also well played. The music was very appropriate, and the scenery was well painted.

The performance will be repeated this evening, Friday.

THE CITY CHANCERY SUIT.

Perhaps most of our readers are aware, that a suit in Chancery have been pending for nearly seven years, between the inhabitants residing on [illegible] Corporation and Trustees of the City debt. Considerable progress has been made in this cause, as appeared by a Report of a Committee of the Carleton people, who have been appointed to conduct it, on behalf of all the inhabitants residing in the western wards—and who are the complainants in the suit.

The Master of the Rolls has affirmed the position assumed by Carleton—that is, that the monies arising from the rents of the common lands, situated on the western side of the harbour should be expended—in the language of the Charter—"for the sole improvement, benefit and advantage of that part of the said city, lying on the west side of the harbour, and of the inhabitants thereof forever." Whilst under the decree of His Honor, John M. Robinson, Esquire, Master in Chancery, has been appointed to take an account of the monies received by the Corporation from the common lands of Carleton, and those expended by that body in the same quarter. The Report of the Carleton committee furnishes a voluminous history of the difficulties between the parties from their earliest existence, and enters with some particularity into the progress and aspect of the respective claims, as they have manifested themselves before Mr. Robinson, down to the present time.

Overtures, of rather an informal character, it is true, having been made of a compromise, it was considered by many persons in Carleton, who take a deep interest in its welfare, that it was desirable and expedient that a public meeting should be called—and in compliance therewith, a large assemblage of the Carleton people met at the Temperance Hall in that village, on Monday evening last. The official account of what occurred there will be found below.

That this interminable and expensive Chancery suit should be amicably settled, no man having the honor and interest of the city at heart, can for a moment deny. But how? we are not prepared to decide. The Carleton committee are reasonable men and men of integrity, and are therefore neither disposed to prefer unreasonable claims on the one hand, nor inclined to sacrifice or impair in the slightest degree, the important interests which have been confided to their care. By the terms of the resolution, it now remains for the Defendants in the suit to make a definite and tangible offer, and we greatly mistake the character of our Carleton friends—if the proposition is reasonable in its terms, and fairly based upon the amount, which is at all likely to be decided in the end, that Carleton is indebted to the opposing parties—if they do not exhibit a disposition to arrange on the basis proposed, and even to make a liberal sacrifice, having the two fold object in view, of securing peace and good will, and the full enjoyment—some time or other—of what was graciously given to their forefathers, by "the good old King George."

We are happy to learn, that at the meeting, the members of the committee were highly, and as we are assured, deservedly complimented for the integrity and industry manifested by them, on behalf their constituents, in the manner in which they have discharged the important duties connected with the conduct of the Chancery suit, and attended to other matters, affecting the Carleton rights and privileges.

To the Revd. E. Coster, Rector of Carleton, who was present on Monday evening, the meeting was deeply indebted, for the Clergyman-like and gentlemanly spirit of peace and compromise, which his valuable suggestions secured on the occasion. A resolution which was ably seconded by the Revd. Gentleman, was afterwards withdrawn at his request, and a subsequent one moved in amendment, was unanimously adopted, which virtually embraced the same principle, and as it was considered by Mr. Coster, highly desirable that perfect unanimity should characterise the proceedings.

The meeting was remarkably orderly, and well conducted—and judging from the manner in which the spirited and well timed remarks of the several speakers was received—and during the delivery of which, it could be distinctly inferred, that whilst there existed upon the one hand a strong determination to resist every attempt at imposition, yet upon the other, there was manifested an earnest desire for an honorable compromise—we arrived at the conclusion, that these worthy descendants of the good men of '83, were animated by that indomitable spirit and honesty of purpose, which so admirably distinguished the conduct of their forefathers.

PUBLIC MEETING OF THE INHABITANTS OF CARLETON.

A Public Meeting of the inhabitants of Carleton was held in the Temperance Hall, on Monday evening the 23d instant, in pursuance of a notice from the Aldermen of Guy's and Brook's Wards, at the request of the Committee for prosecuting the claims of Carleton, against the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of St. John and others, in Chancery, and also, in accordance with a requisition of sundry inhabitants of Carleton.

William Olive, Esquire, was called to the Chair and Mr. Joseph B. Whipple requested to act as Secretary.

The Report of the prosecuting Committee was read, and on motion to that effect was received and approved of by the meeting, as also, the Treasurer's account.

Joseph O. Dunham, Esquire, then read a proposition signed by W. H. Needham and J. O. Dunham, Esqrs., and Mr. Joseph Coram, members of a Committee of Common Council and Wm. Wright, Esquire, Chairman of Trustees of Corporation property, (as a Corporation Creditor,) proposing that the West side shall assume £20,000 of the City debt, paying to the East side £1000 per annum, being 5 per cent. interest on the above principal and an additional sum of £300 per annum, if required by the Corporation, the said £300, to form a sinking fund towards liquidating the said principal sum of £20,000.—The accounts to be kept as at present by the Chamberlain and the Rents collected by him.

A letter signed by Wm. Wright, Esq., dated February 6th, 1852, as published in the "New-Brunswicker" newspaper of February 7th, 1852, was read, by Frederick Coster, Esq. The following Resolution was then moved by Alderman Dunham, and seconded by Rev. Frederick Coster—

Whereas, the Chancery suit between the inhabitants of Carleton and the Common Council and Trustees of Corporation property of the City of St. John, has been pending nearly seven years, and whereas, it would be highly desirable to effect such a compromise of this suit, as would secure to the Carleton people their chartered rights, and enable them to obtain a conservative treaty, minus the multiple improvements, and at the same time benefit the whole City—and whereas, the proposition of Alderman of the ward, has been laid before the Committee of Common Council and Trustees dated 3rd February, 1852, therefore,

Resolved, that this meeting recommend to the aldermen of the City and Common Council and Trustees, to take the same into consideration, and if they, in their judgment, see no objection to the terms of the proposition, that they, in their capacity, as members of the Corporation, do take the same into consideration, and if in their judgment, they should deem it advisable, to call a public meeting of the inhabitants for their approval of the same.

After a discussion by the movers and seconders of the original motion, and of the amendment, and the Chairman and Mr. Coster, the original motion was withdrawn, and the amendment passed unanimously.

On Motion, *Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in one or more of the City Newspapers.

The Chairman having left the Chair, and Joseph O. Dunham, Esquire, having been called thereto, it was, on motion,

Resolved, That the thanks of this Meeting be given to Wm. Olive, Esq., for his able and impartial conduct in the Chair.

The meeting then adjourned.

JOSEPH B. WHIPPLE, *Secretary.*

Carleton, February 25th, 1852.

GREAT MEETING OF PROTESTANTS.

Maynooth Grant.—On Tuesday, 27th inst., the demonstration of the Protestants of Ireland against the endowment of the Roman Catholic College of Maynooth, was held in the Round Room of the Rotundo. It was accomplished in two meetings, one in the morning and the other in the evening, and was a great and a successful manifestation of the enlightened resolves of that which in the truest sense is the "Irish nation." There could not have been less that 5,000 persons, who, by their presence on this memorable day, testified to their abhorrence of compromise of principle, and a policy of coward expediency. The evening meeting was more densely crowded than that in the morning; and little less than 2,000 were present at the latter. The enthusiasm was glowing, yet the expressions of the speaker, nor the documents adopted by the meeting, never passed the bounds of a well considered moderation. The room was paraded throughout by servitors of order, carrying bannerets with the following inscriptions—"No Puseyism;" "No Surrender;" "An open Bible;" "Remember 1688;" "God save the Queen;" "No peace with Rome." And around the noble ampitheatre were suspended banners of orange, white and blue, emblazoned with "No State Endowment of Popery;" this was immediately over the chair. "Dublin Protestant Association." "Derry, 1688!" "The Boyne, 1690!" "Lord Enniskillen, and Loyal Orangemen all over the world!" "The Ten Bishops Restored!" "The Reformation!" "Aughrim 1691!" "Protestant Ascendency in Church and State!" "The Irish Protestant Nation!" and "The Glorious, Pious, and Immortal memory."

THE LEGISLATURE.

Fredericton, Tuesday Evening, 24th Feb., 1852.

This morning, after the Journals were read, Mr. Beardsley said he did not rise to make a motion, but in reference to the grant of £50 which passed yesterday to the Roman Catholic Clergy for the spiritual instruction of the Indians, he begged to remark that he had been informed that a compact was entered into some years ago that the grant was only to be continued during the life-time of the late Bishop Dollard. He hoped, therefore, the hon. Provincial Secretary would pledge himself that this should be the last time the grant should be placed on the Supply Book.

The hon. Provincial Secretary replied that this was a grant that had been sustained unquestioned for thirty-five years, and he, having heard of no compact, would if he lived move the grant next year, and carry it if he were able.

The House went in Supply, and took up the grants recommended by the committee of trade.—The first was a grant of £2,000 in aid of building a Steamboat Wharf at Reed's Point, Saint John. A long discussion ensued, the motion being supported by the hon. Provincial Secretary, the hon. Surveyor General, the hon. Mr. Gray, and Messrs. Needham, Harding, Hatheway, Scoullar, Beardsley, and others. It was opposed chiefly by Messrs. Johnson (of Miramichi,) and Hannington and the hon. Mr. Montgomery. The grant was sustained by a division of (I believe) 18 to 12 or 13.

The next was a grant of £100 to aid in the erection of a Steamboat Wharf opposite Dorchester, in Albert County. This was sustained by a large majority.

The next was a grant in aid of running a Steamboat from Pictou to Quebec, touching at Shediac and Miramichi. The terms of the propositions were that £250 should be paid annually, for three years, when it was certified that a weekly communication by steam during the summer months had been kept up between those ports, and £500 annually for three years if a semi-weekly communication be kept up. After a long debate the grant was sustained 16 against 11. Mr. Cutler then protested against the amount, and suggested lower sums.—The question was taken on the first blank (that of 500) and lost by a small majority against. It was then moved to fill up the first blank (for the semi-weekly trips) with £250. This was also lost. Mr. Hannington then said the grant would be useless unless the large sum was carried, he therefore moved the reconsideration of the £500. The motion to reconsider was put and lost by a division of 16 to 17. The matter was then allowed to remain in *statu quo*, and the Committee rose at sharp four to allow the members to go to Burton, Sunbury; to enjoy themselves at a Temperance tea-drink.

Hon. Mr. Gray, from the Westmorland Scrutiny Committee, moved that Mr. Purdy, who is in ill health, be excused from attending. After some conversation the motion was withdrawn, both parties consenting that Mr. Purdy may attend the sittings of the Committee or not, just as his health permits.

Mr. Scoullar, Chairman of the Road Committee, reported. The report recommends the sum of £15,129 for Bye Roads, £13,766 for Great Roads, and £5000 for special grants; total, £33,895.

Approaps of the Liquor Bill, rumour says that, as the Bill is to come into operation three days after it passes, it is to be kept back late in the Session in order that it may not, during the present winter, interfere with the tippling of several of its supporters.—[N. Bruns.

(*By Telegraph to the News Room.*)

RAILWAY DEBATE.

Fredericton, Feb. 26.

The Attorney General opened the Debate on the Railway Resolutions—he went over the history of all the negotiations—said he had always endeavoured to get the northern line, but ceased his endeavours when he found it impossible—he felt that the Government of the three Provinces were right in adopting the other route, under the circumstances, and that it was the duty of the House to assist in carrying it out, as it must benefit the whole Province. He went into the general question and argued the advantage of Railways.

Mr. Gray followed in a very long speech—said the minds of the people had changed, they now understood that the money could be got where and the advantage of having lands on the line in the Provinces; thought that Government should not be asked to guarantee the interest, the money should be raised by the country alone; some thought the amounts for the guarantee of interest was too high; Canada was a rich country, and yet the Grand Trunk was unable to carry out its contract without Government aid; the roads in the great valleys of the Ivey Champlain &c. would not cost more than the St. Andrews line; believed it would pay the interest and create a fund to liquidate the debt—declared Mr. Archibald's proposals extravagant, and said the Government would stake their existence upon the present scheme.

Mr. Harding proposed amendments—said he did not think the roads would pay as well as was supposed; showed the difference between the countries spoken of and this; that there were other outlets nearer Canada than St. John; that the road would not go through a cultivated country; and that as all our resources were to be pledged, we should get all the Railroad we want; the House should therefore adopt the amendment.—House adjourned.

The public meeting last evening was rather thinly attended. Many Members of both Houses were present. Mr. Rotsford explained the course the Company had taken to aid Mr. Archibald's

propositions, which are not now considered as before the public, or competing with the government project. Said the Company had determined to remain neutral, and allow the responsibility to rest on the Government.

The Resolutions passed at the meeting, approve [illegible] Messrs. Bill, Barker, Beckwith, Pinsent, [illegible] the other speakers. Mr. Smith spoke of the danger of entrusting so much power to the Government, but this opinion did not appear to meet with much approval.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE!

The Royal Mail steamship *Cambria* arrived at Halifax on Saturday afternoon, bringing Liverpool dates to the 7th instant. She brought 52 passengers.—The news is unimportant. The Cotton and Flour markets present no change.

The amount of bullion in the Bank of England reached the extraordinary figure of £18,215,172.

ENGLAND.—The British Parliament had been formally opened by the Queen in person on the 3rd inst., when she delivered the following Royal Speech:—

My Lords and Gentlemen:—The period has arrived when according to usage, I can avail myself of your advice and assistance in the preparation and adoption of measures which the welfare of the country may require.

I continue to maintain the most friendly relations with Foreign powers. The complicated affairs of the Duchies of Holstein and Schleswig have continued to engage my attention.

I have every reason to expect that the treaty between Germany and Denmark, which was cancelled at Berlin in the year before last, will in a short time be fully and completely executed.

I regret that the war which broke out on the Eastern frontier of the Cape of Good Hope more than a year ago, still continues.—I observe with sincere satisfaction that tranquility has prevailed throughout the greater portion of Ireland; but much regret that I have to inform you that certain parties of the Counties of Donegal, Monaghan, and Louth, have been marked by the commission of outrages of the most serious description; the powers of the existing Laws have been promptly exerted for the detection of the offenders, and for the repression of a system of crime and violence fatal to the best interests of the country. My attention will be directed to this important object.

Turning to the Gentlemen of the House of Commons, Her Majesty said—I have ordered the estimates of the expenses of the current year to be laid before you. I rely with confidence on your loyalty an zeal to make adequate provision for the public service.

Again addressing the Lords—Her Majesty referred to improvements contemplated to be made in the administration of justice in various departments, Bills in relation thereto having been directed to be prepared. The act of 1848, for suspending the operation of a previous act conferring representative institutions on New Zealand will expire early in the next year. Her Majesty expresses herself as happy to believe that there is no necessity for its renewal, and that no obstacle any longer exists to the enjoyment of representative institutions by New Zealand.

It gives me great satisfaction to be able to state to you that the large reduction of taxes which have taken place of late years, have not been attended with a proportionate diminution of the National income. The Revenue of the last year has been fully adequate to the demands of the public service, while the reduction of the taxation has tended greatly to relieve and comfort my subjects.

Her Majesty concludes—I acknowledge with thankfulness to Almighty God that good order and willing obedience to the Laws continue to prevail generally throughout the Country. It appears to me that this a fitting time for calmly considering whether it may be advisable to make such amendments in the Act of the late reign, relating to the representation of the Commons in Parliament, as may be deemed calculated to carry into more complete effect the principles upon which the law is founded. I have the fullest confidence that in such consideration you will firmly adhere to the acknowledged principles of the Constitution by which the prerogatives of the Crown, the authorities of both Houses of Parliament, and the rights and liberties of the people are equally secured.

TERRIBLE CATASTROPHE.—*Five Hundred Persons destroyed by a Waterspout!*—On Saturday intelligence was received at Lloyd's, under date, Malta, 8th instant, of a most awful occurrence at the island of Sicily, which had been swept by two enormous water-spouts, accompanied by a terrific hurricane. Those who witnessed the phenomana describe the water-spouts as two immense spherical bodies of water reaching from the clouds, their cones nearly touching the earth, and, as far as could be judged, at a quarter of a mile apart, travelling with immense velocity. They passed over the island near Marsala. In their progress houses were unroofed, trees uprooted, men and women, horses, cattle, and sheep were raised up, drawn into their vortex, and borne on to destruction; during their passage rain descended in cataracts, accompanied with hailstones of an enormous size and masses of ice.—Going over Castellamare, near Stabia, it destroyed half the town, and washed 200 of the inhabitants into the sea, who all perished. Upwards of 500 persons have been destroyed by this terrible visitation, and an immense amount of property, the country being laid waste for miles. The shipping in the harbour suffered severely, many vessels being destroyed, and their crews drowned. After the occurrence numbers of dead human bodies were picked up, all frightfully mutilated and swollen.

☞ The Directors of the West India Royal Mail Steam Packet Company have just completed the purchase from the Cunard Company, of the magnificent steamer *Arabia*, to make up so far the void created by the calamitous losses of the *Demerara* and the *Amazon*. The Arabia was launched at Greenock on the 24th ult., and is in the course of rapid completion in the dockyard of Mr. Napier, at Glasgow. She is considered the finest of all the North American Steam Liners. The engines are side levers of the largest size, we believe, ever put on board a vessel, the cylinders being 103 inches in diameter, with a 9 feet stroke. The collective power of the two engines will be upwards of 1000 horse power, working at a low pressure. The wheels are 37 feet diameter. The principal dimensions of the Arabia are—

Length of keel and fore rake,	285 feet
Length on deck	310 "
Breadth of beam	40.8"
Depth of hold	27.7"
Tonnage	2,402 tons

Her capabilities for armament will be fourteen 32-pounders of 50 cwt. each, on the main deck. Six 32-pounders, 25 cwt. each, and two 10 inch guns, on pivots, 85 cwt. each, on the spar deck.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"Mentor" is inadmissable. "Jacques" will be inserted if the author will favor us with his name.

☞ Why is the Royal Gazette not mailed at the usual time the last week or two. It is not received at this office until Saturday.

POSTSCRIPT.—Friday, 3 o'clock.

[*By Telegraph for Chronicle.*]

The House has been occupied all day with the Railway Debate. Up to 2 o'clock, only two speeches had been made, one by Mr. Harding, and the other by Mr. Cutler. The import of them was to throw cold water on the scheme, but there is no doubt that the Government will carry the measure by a considerable majority.

From the (Boston) Chronotype.

The great popularity of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry has induced some mercenary individuals in various parts of the country to compound quack nostrums for the purpose of deceiving the public and raising money on the well-earned reputation of this truly valuable medicine. The interests of the proprietor cannot suffer, if he can but keep the public informed against the false preparations attempted to be palmed off in the name of the Wild Cherry; for certain it is that no medicine ever proved so efficacious in a long catalogue of the most common diseases which "human flesh is heir to," or preserved the health and life of so many thousands of our race as has Dr. Wistar's Balsam. MR. SETH W. FOWLE, druggist, No. 138 Washington street, is the sole proprietor of the original receipt for the manufacture of the genuine medicine, and supplies both at wholesale and retail, and of whom, also, agencies can be obtained.

None genuine unless the signature of I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

For sale by S. L. TILLEY, Saint John, N. B.

Married.

On Thursday the 12th inst., at the Church of the Ascension, Norton, by the Rev. E. A. Warneford, Rector, assisted by the Rev. W. W. Walker, Rector of Hampton, Mr. S. Edwin Hoyt, to Miss Harriet M., only daughter of Hanford Bostwick, Esq.

[illegible] G. Hennigar, Mr. Nathan Lawrence, to Miss Sarah Freeman, widow of the late Mr. Geo. Freeman, of Westmoreland.

In Harvey, by Rev. E. T. Foshay, on the 22d ult., Mr. Austin Bray, to Miss Mary Almira Oliver, all of Harvey.

By the same, Feb. 5th, Mr. Edwin Reed, to Miss Caroline, eldest daughter of Deacon Joshua Bishop, all of Harvey.

At St. Martins, by Rev. W. Jackson, on the 5th inst., Mr. Jame Rattray, to Miss Jane McCouch, all of St. Martins.

On the 4th inst., by the Rev. Peter Spragg, Mr. Gabriel Vanwart, of Greenwich, to Miss Deborah Tool, fourth daughter of Mr. James Tool, of the same Parish.

At the McFarlane settlement, by, the Rev. J. F. Bent, on Thursday the 19th inst., Mr. Charles Burgess, of Studholm, to Miss Mary Jane Holman, of Johnston.

On the same day, by the same, at Studville, Mr. Samuel Freeze Ryan, to Miss Ellen, third daughter of Mr. John Murray, both of Studholm.

At 1 Randolph Crescent, Edinburgh, on the 22d ult., by the Rev. R. H. Stevenson, of St. George's, Henry Clarence Gordon, Esq., son of the late Mr. Gordon, of Deebanks, Aberdeenshire, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Professor Ferrie, D. D., Fifeshire.

Died.

On Friday morning, after a lingering illness, Mr. John Fawcett, a native of the County of Sligo, Ireland, in the 69th year of his age.—Funeral on Sunday next, from his late residence, Queen Street, at half-past 4 o'clock, when friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

On Wednesday evening, George, youngest son of Mr. George W. Currie, aged three months.

Suddenly, on Thursday morning, 19th inst., Mrs. Blanche Graham, wife of Mr. John Graham, Carver, aged 62 years.

At Carleton, on Tuesday 24th inst., Mrs. Chloe Vail, relict of the late Mr. John Vail, in the 80th year of her age, leaving a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn their loss.—The deceased came to this city in 1783, with her Parents, along with those who came to seek an asylum under the British Flag.

At Sussex Vale, on the 25th ulti., aged 30 years, Anna Matilda, wife of Nelson Arnold, Esqr, and eldst daughter of J. C. Vail, Esq., of that place.

On Sunday evening, Emeline, daughter of Mr. James Shanks, aged five months.

In Norton, King's County, on Tuesday the 17th inst. of Typhus Fever, George Amasa Baxter, fifth son of Mr. Simon Baxter, in the twentieth year of of his age, deeply regretted by a large circle of friends.

At Fredericton, on the 14th inst., Mary, daughter of Mr. W. Cadwellader, aged 18 years.

In Douglas, York County, on the 11th inst., Mr. Alexander Scott, aged 79 years, a native of Onslow, N. S.

At Sheffield, on the 27th ult., Mr. Benjamin B. Jewett, in the 25th year of his age.

On Friday the 6th inst., on the Nashwaak, Mr. David Munroe, aged 28 years.

On the 3d inst., at Scotch Lake, York County, Mrs. Jane Sinett, in the 52d year of her age.

Marine List.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—ARRIVED.

Friday—Schr. Peerless, Daniels, Boston, 3—Geo. Thomas, assorted cargo.

Wednesday—Barque Rosette, Chambers, Halifax, —G. & J. Salter, general cargo.

Brigt. B. F. Prescott, Kyllin, Quaco,—J. W. Cudlip, ballast.

Schr. Laleah, Elder, New Bedford, 14—J. W. Cudlip, do.

CLEARED.

Feb. 25th—Barque Amelia, Smith, Liverpool, deals and boards.

Furniture for Sale.—A choice lot of good FURNITURE will be sold very cheap.—Apply to the Office of this Paper. Feb. 6.

TO LET,

For one, or more years, from 1st of May next,

THE Upper Flat of that commodious and pleasantly situated HOUSE, in Prince William street, containing Parlor, Sitting Room, seven Bed rooms, 2 Kitchens, Pantries, Wood and Coal House, Barn, &c., also a fine yard, and a well of water, the House is new, and in every respect a desirable residence for a genteel family. Rent low to a good tenant, for particulars apply to JOHN BRUNDAGE, or R. S. STAPLES, at Gilchrist & Inches, Feb. 26, 1852. *King Street.*

Office to Let.

TO be Let with immediate possession—One of those desirable OFFICES in the Brick Building in Prince William Street, occupied by the subscribers. For particulars apply to RANNEY, STURDEE & CO. Feb. 6.

STORE to Let.

TO LET, the STORE known as the *Paris House*, in the Subscribers Brick Building, King Street. Enquire at the Furniture Ware Rooms—second story. Feb. 6, 1852. J. & G. LAWRENCE.

69 cases India Rubber Over Shoes.

Just Landing from Boston, per Schr. *Orion*, THE BEST YET.

29 CASES Men's Over SHOES; 10 do. Women's Over SHOES; 10 do. Women's BOOTS; 7 do. Woman's Boots; 4 do. Woman's SLIPPERS; 7 do. Children's OVER SHOES.—Only 25 pair in each case. For Sale by JOHN KINNEAR. February 26. *Prince Wm. Street.*

NOTICE.

NOTICE it hereby given to the Public, that the temporary Partnership arrangement, between Joseph Davis and Cornelius Nonis, was terminated on the ninth day of January last, and that the BOOT and SHOE making business in all its branches, will be in future conducted in the same stand, North side of King Street, by the Subscriber who tenders his thanks for the patronage hitherto received, and hopes by superior workmanship and attention, to merit a continuation thereof, Dated this 3rd day of January, A. D., 1852.

(4 in.) JOSEPH IRVIN.

TRY AGAIN.

AS a number of my friends have requested me to re-open my BOARDING HOUSE, I have therefore concluded to do so; and will be most happy to accommodate any of my old friends, or any of my new ones, and do pledge myself to give them as good Food, &c., and at as reasonable a rate, as can be obtained at any other Hotel in the province. JOHN B. TRAVIS.

Indian Town, February 6th, 1852. [Carleton Sentinel.]

NOTICE.

ALL persons having demands against the Estate of the late JOHN BRUNDAGE, of Lancaster, in the County of Saint John, farmer, deceased, are requested to hand the same duly attested, to the Subscriber within three months from the date hereof, and all persons indebted to said Estate are required to make immediate payment to SUSAN BRUNDAGE,

Lancaster, Jan. 30, 1852. *Administratrix.*

FURNITURE Ware Rooms, Brick Building, 2d Story, King St.

THE Subscribers have on hand an Extensive and well assorted Stock, handsome and substantial CABINET FURNITURE, comprising all the varieties required in a well furnished house. *Also*—A good stock of *Hair, Mattrasses, Feather, Flock, and Grass BEDS*, of different sizes.

Feb. 6, 1852. J. & G. LAWRENCE.

☞ NOTICE.

ALL persons having any legal demands against the Estate of GEORGE BOND, late of the City of Saint John, deceased, are requested to present their accounts within eighteen months, to the subscribers; and all persons indebted to the said Estate are required to make immediate payment to MARY BOND, *Executrix.* JOSEPH BEATTEAY, GEORGE B. BEATTEAY, } *Executors.*

St. John, N. B., 24th January, 1852.—3i.

THE CHURCHMAN'S Monthly Penny Magazine for October, November, December, January, and February, is just received and ready for delivery at JOHN KINNEAR'S,

St. John, Feb. 27, 1852. *Prince Wm Street.*

New York Scientific American.

A valuable Scientific and Mechanical Journal, the subscriber is prepared to transmit the names of subscribers to the publishers, Messrs. MUNN & Co., New York. PETER STUBS.

St. John, February 27, 1852.

For Sale or Lease,

And immediate Possession given:—

A SAW MILL, with 300 acres of Land attached, in upper Sussex, formerly owned by John C. Vail, Esq., and now in possession of H. C. Snider—Terms moderate. Enquire of

Feb. 27.—3i L. H. DEVEBER & SON. (Church Witness.)

TO LET, and possession given on or before the first day of May next.—One Flat of the Subscribers new HOUSE, situate in St. David Street, containing two large rooms and two or four bedrooms if required, with the privilege of a good yard, woodhouse, and pump with good water, also, Frost Proof Cellar.

MOSES McCONNELL,

St. John, February 27, 1852. *Coachman.*

GLASGOW HOUSE, King Street, St. John, N. B.

THE Subscribers return their sincere thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of this City, and vicinity, for the support they have received, and beg to acquaint them, that they have taken the above Premises for another year, and hope for a continuance of their patronage.

All kinds of SILKS, Woollen, and Cotton Goods Dyed,—Also, Cashmere, and Plaid SHAWLS Cleaned and Pressed, (*coloring renewed*). Ladies' Dresses, Coburgh, and Orleans Dyed without taking them apart; likewise Gentlemen's GARMENTS. W. & P. would particularly call attention to MOREEN and DAMASK CURTAINS, which they are prepared to Dye and Finish equal to new.

WESTERMAN & PERRY.

St. John, February 27, 1852.—3i.

FURNITURE WAREROOMS, Brick Building (second story) opposite St. John Hotel.

The Subscribers offers for Sale, The largest and richest assortment OF

CABINET FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY

To be found in the City,

CONSISTING OF RICH, MEDIUM AND LOW-PRICED Drawing, Dining, and Bed-Room FURNITURE, IN MAHOGANY, BLACK WALNUT AND BUTTERNUT.

ALSO:

FEATHER BEDS, HAIR, MOSS, and GRASS MATTRESSES, &c., &c.

J. & G. LAWRENCE.

February 26, 1852.—6i

TO LET.—From the first of May next, TWO good Offices on the 2nd flat of the Subscribers Brick Building, in Prince William Street; Rent moderate. Feb. 13. L. H. DEVEBER & SON.

TO LET, from 1st May next.

THE HOUSE in Duke Street, now in the occupation of W. G. Brown. Also, Apartments in the premises occupied by the subscriber corner of Duke and Charlotte Streets.—Apply on the premises to

Feb. 13, 1852. E. DURANT.

TO IMPORTERS OF GOODS FROM LONDON.

THE A. 1. Copper and Copper fastened Clipper built Ship "ALLAN," Walker Master, just arrived from Calcutta, is now on the Berth for Goods from London to St. John, N.B. As this will be the first SPRING VESSEL, parties will do well to have their orders home early.

J. JAFFRAY & CO., London.

Feb. 13.—3w. R. RANKIN & CO.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Mr. JAS. DUNN has purchased all the STOCK-IN-TRADE, Book Accounts and Debts of every nature and description, due and owing to the Estate of JAMES T. HALL, of this City, Clothier, at the time of his enacting the Trust Deed to us on the 30th day of December last: And that the said JAMES DUNN hath full authority to collect the said Book Accounts and Debts and give receipts therefor, and is alone authorized to receive the same.

JULIUS L. INCHES, JOHN W. BEARD, } *Trustees.*

St. John, 21st January, A.D., 1852.

FARM FOR SALE.

A Valuable lot of LAND, containing 150 acres, 50 of which are under good cultivation, situated in Middleland, Springfield, (K. Co.) property of the late JAMES GUIOT. Upon the premises is a comfortable dwelling HOUSE and excellent BARN. For further particulars, and terms of Sale, apply at this Office, or at the residence of the Subscribers.

SARAH JEMIMA GUIOT, *Executrix.* ISAAC GUIOT, *Executor.*

Upham Vale, (K. C.) January 20, 1852.

Great Reduction in Prices. SELLING OFF

AT THE North American Clothing Store, SOUTH SIDE OF KING STREET.

R. HUNTER

OFFERS for Sale at the above Establishment at a great Reduction from even his former low prices, the balance of the Winter Stock of CLOTHING, Comprising a good assortment of COATS, VESTS and PANTS of various materials, having been made up expressly for the Establishment.—The Workmanship and Trimmings may be relied on as superior, it being absolutely necessary that the above goods should be cleared out previous to the Spring, in order to make room for the IMPORTATIONS of that Season, which will be more extensive than on any former occasion. Great Bargains may be expected.

January 16. R. HUNTER.

CLEARANCE SALE AT THE GLASGOW HOUSE, KING STREET.

Previous to Removal.

BALLENTINE & BOWMAN, of the *GLASGOW HOUSE*, intend Removing their place of Business in March, to *Tilley's New Building*, King-street.—Have commenced to sell off their PRESENT EXTENSIVE STOCK, at a great Reduction, from their former low prices, and will continue to do so during the Winter months, in order to make room for their SPRING GOODS.

As it is their intention to take as little of their present stock into their NEW STORE as possible, Bargains may be expected.

☞ Terms Cash, during the Sale.

January 16, 1852.

I. T. CREETHAM, Accountant and Copyist,

Office, Sands Arcade.

MERCHANTS and Mechanics Books of Accounts posted, Accounts made out and Collected, and any description of *Writing* done with despatch, and in confidence. January 23.

To Printers.

FOR SALE.—A small Font of BREVIER, three years in use. Apply at the Chronicle office. *December 12.*

AUCTION SALE.

HOUSE, in Peters' street, by Auction.

TO BE SOLD by Public Auction, on Wednesday, the 10th day of [illegible] ises, in Peters' street—The two story Dwelling House owned by Mr James Coleman. This House is finished in a very superior manner, and Rents for £50 per annum. It is suitable for two genteel families. There is a good Well of Water on the premises, and a Tank in the Cellar, and which are frost-proof. For particulars please apply to the Auctioneer.

Terms—15 per cent. on day of sale; the balance in 3, 6, and 9 months, with interest—approved endorsed notes.

W. D. W. HUBBARD.

Mechanics' Institute.

Will open on FRIDAY and SATURDAY Evening, Feb. 27th and 28th, and on SATURDAY Afternoon, at 3 o'clock, for Families and SCHOOLS,

MARVIN'S GIGANTIC PANORAMA Of California,

The Gold Mines! Crossing the Isthmus, &c., &c.,

Embracing splendid views of CHAGRES, GORGONA, PANAMA, SANFRANCISCO, SACRAMENTO CITY, the various Mining Districts &c. &c.

SECTION FIRST.

Commencing with a bold view of the CASTLE OF SAN LOLENZO; Chagres with its Harbor dotted with Canoes; a full length view of Chagres River, with its wild romantic scenery, beautiful as a dream of Arcadia; Gorgona with its mud huts; a life-like view of the manner of crossing the Isthmus, with its picturesque scenery, and deep mountain passes; and a grand view of PANAMA as you enter Gorgona gate.

SECTION SECOND.

A view of the suburbs of PANAMA from the French Hotel; Panama as seen from the Bay; the Island of Tobago; a sublime view of the VOLCANO of COLINA; the City of ACAPULCO.

SECTION THIRD.

Entrance of the Bay of SAN FRANCISCO, (called the Golden Gate); City of San Francisco with its beautiful Harbor and shipping; Happy Valley; City of Benicia; Sacramento River; Sacramento City.

SECTION FOURTH.

Sutter's Fort; Mormon Island, Mississippi City, Hangtown, Coloma, or Sutter's Mills, Spanish Bar, Big Bar, Volcano Bar, Rector's Bar, &c, &c.

The Proprietor in presenting to the Public the first correct PANORAMA OF THE GOLD MINES, Would say that he has spared neither labor nor expense to give a faithful and correct description of the various *Mining Districts*, and the route across the Isthmus. The sketches were taken on the spot they were designed to represent, by J. T. MARVIN, who has spent a year and a half in California, and who will explain the different Views.

☞ Cards of Admission 1s. 3d. Tickets to be had at the door. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Panorama moves at 8. feb 27.

WOOLLEN HALL, Wiggins' New Brick Building, PRINCE WILLIAM STREET.

Opposite H. Chubb & Co's.

TOP COATS! TOP COATS!! TOP COATS!!!

WOLF AND BEAR SKIN TOP COATS, HEAVY LINED so much a dained last winter:

Tweed Pilot	TOP COATS;
Labrador, *new fabric*,	do. do.
Harringtons, *mottled and plain*,	do. do.
Witney, *brown, drab & gray*,	do. do.
Duffle Cloths, *blue & black*,	do. do.
Newfoundland, *blue pea*,	do. do.
Canada Greys,	do. do.
Petersiams, *napped & plain*,	do. do.
Devon Kerseys,	do. do.
Beaver Cloths, *smooth finish*,	do. do.
Black Cloths,	do. do.
Brown Cloths,	do. do.
Steel Mixtures,	do. do.
Invisible Green,	do. do.
Clouded Pressed, *dark shades*,	do. do.

The subscribers claim being the first Tailors in the City to establish the low priced *cash system*, and they strictly carry it out, so that the man who pays *cash* has not to pay for those who never pay.

December 5, 1851. J. GARRETT & CO.

For Sale or Exchange For Property in Town.

THE Subscriber's FARM at Musquash, Parish of Lancaster, 14 miles from the City. It contains 600 acres, 200 of which is cleared, and about 80 acres diked Marsh. There is a good half acre garden adjoining the House. There are on it a good two story house, containing 7 rooms and a Kitchen; Cellaring for 2,000 bushels of Roots, and all necessary outhouses. There are two Barns adjoining the House, and one on the Marsh. There is a good School, an Episcopal Church, and two large Saw Mills in its immediate vicinity. The Railroad if it pass that way will run through the Farm.—Payments will be made accommodating.

JOHN GILLIES.

St. John, December 19, 1851. *Peter's Street.*

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

A CHANGE having been made at Robbinstown in the arrival and departure of the United States Mails, in consequence of which the Mails from this Office do not reach St. Andrews in time for direct transmission to the United States:—the following change, commencing this day, (*Friday*, the 23d instant, will be made in the Mail arrangements between this City and St. Andrews, viz:—Mails for St. Andrews, &c. will close at this Office at 10 a. m. daily, *Sundays* excepted; and the Mails from St. Andrews, &c. will leave that Office daily, Sundays excepted, at about noon, or as soon as possible after the arrival of the Mails from the United States.

J. HOWE, *Postmaster General.*

General Post Office, St. John, January 23, 1852.

EDUCATION.

THE Subscriber having been solicited by many friends, purposes opening a SEMINARY in his newly erected School Room, in Cliff street, for the instruction of Pupils, of both Sexes, in the various branches of a complete English Education. No pains will be spared to promote the improvement of his Pupils, and his uniform success during many years as an instructor of youth, warrants him to hope that those who may place their children under his care will have cause to be satisfied with their progress.

Reference, as to character and capability, kindly permitted to the Rev. D. Scovil, A. M. School to commence on MONDAY the 5th January next.

Terms made known on application.

Dec. 19. THOS. M. McLACHLAN.

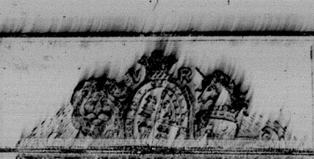
GOODS Per "Themis."

90 KEGS NAILS—among which are—Kegs rose & chisp head wrought Nails; Kegs of 9d. and 10d. Horse NAILS.

Also—Barrels, Kegs and Boxes of Split PEAS; Pearl SAGO; Ground GINGER and MUSTARD Queen's BLUE; STARCH; Tartaric ACID; Caraway SEED; MACE; Bath BRICK; Salt PETRE; Castor OIL; Tobacco PIPES; Bottle and Vial CORKS; Wrapping TWINE; Yellow and Black PAINT; Dried CURRANTS; Red CHALK; CLOVES, &c.

JOHN KINNEAR. *Prince Wm. Street*

October 24.



BY AUTHORITY.

CROWN LAND OFFICE, Feb. 3, 1852. (No. 421.)

THE undermentioned Lots of Crown Lands will be offered for sale by Public Auction, on Tuesday the second day of March next, at noon, by the respective Deputies, at their Offices, agreeably to the Regulations of 11th May, 1842, and no sale on credit will be made to any person who is indebted to the Crown for previous purchases.

Purchasers will not be allowed to interfere with the right to cut Timber or other Lumber on these Lots, under application already made.

No person is allowed to hold more than one hundred acres payable by instalments.

WESTMORLAND.

By Deputy Wilmot, at Salisbury.

143 acres, lot 39, Cornhill, W. Kinnear improved.

SAINT JOHN.

At the Government Emigration Office.

45 acres, lot 19, block 21, Harbor-by-chance, P. M'Laughlin.

50 acres, lot 30, block 21, Clear Lake, M. M'Cafferty.

50 acres, lot 124 north, Mount Theobald, W. Tracey, 3d. acre survey.

25 acres, lot 125 south, Mount Theobald, W. Tracey, 3d. acre survey.

64 acres, lot 122 north, Mount Theobald, N. Hosford, 3d. acre survey.

140 acres, lot 3, range 3, block O, Saint James, James M'Gowan, improved.

KING'S.

By Deputy Arnold, at Sussex Vale.

45 acres, lot 114 north, Mount Theobald, J. Sullivan, 3d. acre survey.

50 acres, east part of lot 1, block M, Studholm, E. A. Vail.

100 acres, lot H, Porcupine, W. Potters improved.

QUEEN'S.

By Deputy Collins, at Gagetown.

100 acres, lot 50, block K, Petersville, Angus M'Ginnis; purchaser, to pay the expence of survey.

100 acres, lot 6, tier 1, West Waterloo, R. Vantassel, 3d. acre survey.

100 acres, lot 6, tier 4, West Waterloo, J. Vantassel, 3d. acre survey.

R. D. WILMOT, *Sur. Gen.*

SELLING OFF

THE PRESENT STOCK AT UNDIMINISHED LOW PRICES AT THE Birmingham and Sheffield WAREHOUSE, Sign of the Golden-Handled Knife and Fork.

STANTON'S BRICK BUILDING, Dock Street, St. John, N. B.

W. B. NICHOLSON

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

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

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

Silver Plated Cruet STANDS; Candlestick Snuffers; Trays; Toast Racks; Cork and Liquor LABELS; Albata Table and Desert FORKS; Table, Tea and Dessert Spoons; Gravy and Toddy LADLES; Britannia TEA POTS, Cream JUGS, Sugar Bowls, Salt Cellars, Table and Tea Spoons, Gravy Spoons, CANDLESTICKS; 3, 4, and 5 Bottle Cruet STANDS; Ink Stands and Shaving Boxes, Griffith's Patent Black Tin Tea POTS and Chamber Candlesticks; Japanned Iron Tea TRAYS in Plain, Gothic and Patent Register; Bread Baskets and Waiters; Paper Machie Tea TRAYS, in Gothic and Victoria Patters; Brass and Polished Steel Fire IRONS; Tall, Upwright, and Chamber Brass Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays, Polished Steel SNUFFERS and Trays; SPECTACLES, in Silver, German Silver, and Steel Frames; Green and Blue Glass Spectacles, with single and double eyes; Gold, Silver and Steel Convex and Concave Eye Glasses, Silver Watch Guards, THIMBLES and Fruit Knives.

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

Plated Lockets, Chains and Rings, Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, Ladies' Companions, Mathematical Instruments; Lasts, Pocket, Fine Tooth, Side and Back COMBS; Cloth, Hair, Tooth, Nail, Hearth, Floor, and Shaving Brushes, Badger-Hair Shaving Brushes; GUNS, PISTOLS, and Gun Caps; Men's and Boys' SKATES and Skate Screws; Purses, Purse Slides and Tassels, FRINGE, Steel Beads, Decorate Glasses, Table Mats, Glass Ink Stands, Bog Cellars, Boot Hooks, Stiletoes, Gimlets, Patent and Common Cork Screws, Hair Oil, Shaving Soap and Boxes, Fancy Work Boxes, Tablets, Pocket Books, Watch Keys, Silk Rings, Pocket Forks, Childrens' Toy Watches, Steel Pens, Pencils, Scales, a few Patent Double Barrel Twist GUNS, a prime article; with various other articles.

December 5, 1851.

125 Cases Goodyears best India Rubber and Gossamer SHOES.

24 CASES Mens' OVER SHOES; 51 Cases Womens' OVERSHOES; 21 Cases Womens' BOOTS; 16 Cases Misses' BASKINS; 4 Cases Misses' OVER SHOES, 1 Case Jenny Lind BOOTS (superior); 1 Case Jenny Lind Misses' BOOTS (superior); 1 Case (Fur bound) Womens' India Rubber SHOES, for sale by JOHN KINNEAR, Prince Wm. street

Dec. 26.

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

December 12. R. O'BRIEN.

GOODS.

Per Diadem, from Newcastle, now landing for Sale.

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

JOHN KINNEAR. Dec. 12. Prince Wm. street.

Rubbers! Rubbers!

D. PATERSON has just received per *Ellen* from Boston—A further supply of Ladies, Gents, Misses and Children's RUBBER OVER SHOES, fashionable shapes, narrow toes, warranted the very best quality, which he offers for sale at a small profit. *Sign of the GOLDEN BOOT.*

January, 1852.

A. PAGE,

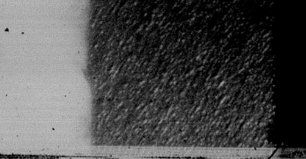
Barber, Fashionable Hair Cutter, Perfumer, & Dealer in Toys, &c.

HAS received by late arrivals, a very extensive and varied assortment of English, German, and American TOYS, PERFUMERY, &c. &c., selected expressly for the Christmas Season; all of which are now ready for inspection, and on Sale at the lowest possible prices, for Cash.

January, 1852.

CARLETON UNION LODGE meets at their Lodge Room on Thursday evening next, at 7 o'clock.—R. N.

27th Feb. By order of the W. M.



JUST PUBLISHED

ON THE SECRET INFIRMITIES OF YOUTH AND MATURITY,

Fortieth Edition, Fifty Fifty Coloured Engravings.

Just Published, and may be had in French & English, [illegible]

SELF-PRESERVATION:

A MEDICAL TREATISE ON THE PHYSIOLOGY OF MARRIAGE, and *Disorders of Youth and Maturity* usually acquired at an early period of life, which enervate the physical and mental powers, diminish and enfeeble the natural feelings, and exhaust the energies of Manhood.—With practical observations on the Treatment of Nervous Debility and Indigestion, whether arising from those causes, close study, or the influence of Tropical climates; Local and Constitutional Weakness, Syphilis, Stricture, and all diseases and derangements resulting from Indiscretion. With Fifty *Coloured Engravings*, illustrating the *Anatomy, Physiology, and Diseases of the Reproductive Organs*, explaining their structures, uses and functions, and the various injuries that are produced in them, "by solitary habits, excesses and infection."

BY SAMUEL LAMERT, M. D.

No. 37, BEDFORD-SQUARE, LONDON

Doctor of Medicine, Matriculated Member of the University of Edinburgh, Licentiate of Apothecaries' Hall, London, Honorary Member of the London Hospital Medical Society, &c.

CONTENTS OF THE TREATISE.

CHAPTER I.—On the Philosophy of Marriage, with its Hindrances and Obligations; and on Infelicitous and Unproductive Unions.

CHAPTER II.—On the Anatomy and Physiology of the Generative Organs, their functions, structures and secretions, proving that great Mental and Physical power are dependent on their healthy action.

CHAPTER III.—On Solitary Habits; their various effects on the Annual Economy; the concealed cause of Debility of the functions of the Stomach, Lungs, and Brain, and general weakness of the Mental Faculties.

CHAPTER IV.—On the Secret Disorders of Youth and Maturity and the Treatment of Nervous and Local Weakness, Mental Debility, and Premature Decay.

CHAPTER V. and VI.—On the Disorders arising from the discriminate Excess, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, and other Diseases of the Urethra.

REVIEW OF THE WORK.

Marriage requires the fulfilment of several conditions, in order that it may be really the cause of mutual happiness. Could the veil, which covers the origin of domestic wretchedness, be raised, and its true source of every instance be disclosed, in how many could it be traced to physical disqualifications and their attendant disappointments.—Excesses are always injurious; the gift, which when used in moderation is fraught with advantage, becomes, when abused, the prolific source of misery, and of greater or less injury to the constitution and vital powers. The particular excesses, on the nature and consequences of which this Treatise professes to dilate, are productive of greater misery to the human frame than any other to which it is subject.

This work contains an accurate and complete account of the Anatomy and Physiology of the Reproductive Organs, and of their relative conditions in health and disease. Nor are these the sole contents of the work, the means of escape, as well as the nature of the danger, are pointed out in clear and intelligible language. It deservedly requires the closest attention and study, for what subject can be of more importance than the preservation of health, and of the physical capabilities of which every man should be possessed. It unfortunately happens, that the unhappy victim of excessive indulgence and vicious habits, whether acquired in early life, or during the follies of a advanced age, while suffering from their inevitable consequences, unwisely procrastinates a course of applying to a qualified physician for relief. Shame, and the dread so frequently but erroneously entertained and these complaints are beyond the reach of art, alike restrict him, and prevent him seeking for assistance where alone it can be procured. In acting thus, he forgets that accurate discrimination in ascertaining the causes of disease, sympathy with the sufferer, and above all, secrecy, invariable characterize the intelligent and practised physician, and to the medical man, who can show by his possession of the requisite legal qualification that he is entitled to esteem and respect in his professional pursuits, every utmost confidence should be extended. DR. LAMBERT has obtained the highest medical honors, as his diplomas testify, and the great extent of his practice for many years, is a guarantee for his professional experience, which has reference almost solely to the tre

Fall and Winter IMPORTATIONS.

At the **St. John Clothing Mart.** Sign of the Royal Arms, Water St.

Fusiliers, Boscotes, and Freneys from Europe; Lady Jane, from New York, and *Creole*, from Boston—

125 CASES and Packages, comprising the most extensive and varied assortment ever offered in any Establishment in the Province, viz:—West of England Beaver, Pilot, Witney and Heavy KERSEYS; Superfine BROAD CLOTHS, in the most fashionable shades; Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds, &c.; a splendid assortment of French Figured Satin VESTS & Vestings—newest styles; 5000 Beaver, Pilot, and Witney Toy and Over COATS, made and trimmed in the best style—from 20s. to 50s.

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

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

1500 VESTS, in Silk Velvets, plain and figured Satins, Fancy Ottomans, Buratseas, Marseilles, Tweeds, Satinetts, &c.—from 5s. to 17s. 6d. fully 10 per cent cheaper than before.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

F. NEILL, Water-Street.

St. John, November 29, 1851.

"NO CURE NO PAY."

Long Life, Health and Happiness.

Rest and Comfort for the Suffering Found at Last.

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, SHORTNESS OF BREATH, DISEASES OF THE LUNGS, &c. IS

SHARP'S Balsam of Hoarhound and Aniseed.

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

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

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

Saint John, N. B., Dec. 2, 1851.

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

(Signed) John Frost.

To John G. Sharp, Chemist & Druggist, Saint John, N. B.

Prepared by JOHN G. SHARP, Pharmaceutical Chemist.

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

SPECIAL NOTICE.

STRANGERS VISITING THE CITY AND ALL OTHERS IN WANT OF

Fall and Winter Clothing,

WILL FIND A SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT OF SUPERFINE, MEDIUM, AND LOW PRICES AT

GRANITE HALL

No. 1, Dock street.

Selling at GREAT BARGAINS.

Ready-Made Department.

Pilot and Witney Over COATS from 20s.;
Fine Black, Blue and Drab Beaver Over Coats, all wool lining in scarlet and blue from 35s.;
Canada and Satinett from 20s.;
Pilot Reefers from 12s. 6d.; Beaver do. from 25s.;
Fine Drab and Frock Coats from 35s.;
Fine Sacks and Paletots from 20s.;
Satinett Shooting Coats from 20s.;
Plaid do. do. from 20s.;
Tweed Office Coats from 7s. 6d.;
Fancy Tweed Vests from 7s. 6d.;
Fancy Homespun Vests from 5s.;
Fancy Pilot Vests from 7s. 6d.;
Fancy Plaid Vests from 5s.;
Fancy Marseillus Vests from 8s. 6d.
Black and Fancy Satins from 8s.;
Black Cloth Vests from 7s. 6d.;
Common Quilting Vests from 2s. 6d.
Black Pants from 12s 6d; Fancy do. from 15s.;
Pilot do. from 8s.; Grey Satinett do. from 10s.;
Common Stuff do. from 6s.
Boys COATS, Vests and Pants;
Leather Trunks, Valieses and Carpet Bags;
Silk HATS, Furs, Cloth and Glazed CAPS, in the newest English and American Styles;
Goodyears Patent Metallic Waterproof Coats, Capes, Caps, Travelling Bags & South Westers.
Boston made Shirts and Collars;
Self-adjusting Stocks, &c.;
Outfits for Sea voyages of every description;
Furnishing goods of every description.

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

Observe.

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

Made to Measure.

Fine Black, Blue and Frock Coats, cloth or diamond with linings from £2 10 0.
Fine Drab Sack or Paletots from 25s.
Fine Satin Vests from 12s. 6d.
Fine Black Cloth Pants from 17s. 6d.
Fancy do. from 12s. 6d.;
Beaver Over Coats, any colour, heavy lined and wadded throughout from 40s.;
Pilot and Witney do. from 30s.

☞A perfect fit guaranteed to the most fastidious.

THOMAS R. JONES.

St. John, N. B., October 31, 1851.

The Greatest Good to the Greatest Number.

CHEAP OVER COATS,

At GRANITE HALL, No. 1, Dock street.

THE balance of those Heavy Over Coats, which have been pronounced by judges to be the best Cloth, best Cut and best Make of any in the City of the kind the past season, will now be sold at Cost, as the season is nearly over and the sale comparatively limited—persons in want of a first rate article at a *low price*, may not only expect but will get the bargain in the shape of an Over Coat ever offered for sale in St. John. Every description of Clothing are uncommon low prices.

January 18, 1852. T. R. JONES.

SHARP'S Family

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

OF INTEREST TO ALL.

Sharp's Celebrated Family Medicines and Preparations.

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

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

Sharp's Balsam of Hoarhound and Aniseed, for Coughs, Colds, Shortness of Breath, Asthma, &c.

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

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

Sharp's Tincture of Myrrh and Borax; prepared with Eau de Cologne.

This article is excellent for washing and refreshing the mouth, and alleviating Rheumatic Pains, which are often mistaken for the Tooth-ache. It is composed of choice Turkey Myrrh, Camphor and Eau de Cologne. Prepared by John G. Sharp, Chemist, St. John, N. B. Sold in bottles at 2s. 6d each.

COCOA NUT OIL FOR THE HAIR.

This is one of the best articles ever offered to the public, for cleansing, strengthening, and promoting the growth of the Hair. Sold in pots at 1s. 3d. to 2s. 6d. each. Prepared only by J. G. SHARP, Chemist, &c., St. John, New Brunswick.

Sharp's Camphorated Tooth Powder is superior to, and more agreeable than any other Dentifrice, for beautifying the Teeth and Gums. It removes Tartar with injuring the enamel of the Teeth, giving them a beautiful Pearly appearance. Prepared by JOHN G. SHARP, at 1s 3d and 2s 6d per Box.

Sharp's Oriental Hair Wash, for restoring, beautifying, cleansing, and preserving the Hair.

This article is of unfailing efficacy for preserving Baldness, for aiding the Growth of the Hair to an extent surpassing Belief. Prepared by JOHN G. SHAP, Chemist and Druggist. (Sold in bottles at 2s. 6d. each.)

Also, Sharp's Nutritive Cream, for the Hair.—This Cream possesses the properties of promoting and strengthening the growth of the Hair, giving it a glossy appearance, rendering the most inflexible Hair perfectly pliable, and keeping it in strong Curl during damp weather or violent exercise, and preventing an accumulation of Scurf upon the Head. Prepared only by JOHN G. SHARP. Sold it bottles at 1s 3d. each.

To the Ladies.

Sharp's Celebrated Kalydor, for the Complexion

By applying the Kalydor copiously, several times a day, and by letting it remain on, it will radically cure all Eruptions, Tetters, Ring Worms, Inflamed Eyes, Burns, Scalds, &c., &c.

Ladies suckling will find it an excellent remedy for allaying inflammation—cooling and refreshing the Infant's mouth. It being perfectly innocent, the most delicate lady or child may use it with safety.

Gentlemen after shaving by applying the Kalydor and letting it remain on the face, will find it allay the irritation and smarting pain, and render the skin soft and pleasant. Prepared and sold by JOHN G. SHAP, Chemist, Saint John, N. B.

Sold in Bottles at 2s. 6d. each.

Bug Poison.

"The Dead Shot" Bug Poison—To those who are afflicted with these crawling, biting, and bothering tormentors of our nightly rest, the subscriber would humbly recommend this article one thorough application of which will exterminate them forever from your premises. Prepared by John G. Sharp, Chemist. Sold in Bottles at 1s. 3d. to 2s. 6d. each.

Sharp's celebrated vermin and insect Exterminator! for the destruction of Rats and Mice, Cockroaches, Beetles, Crickets, Bugs, &c., &c.

The "EXTERMINATOR" is designed to supersede the use of Common Poisons, by furnishing a preparation convenient and safe to sell, at the same time attractive to the Vermin.

Directions for using the "Exterminator."—Roll it up in pieces the size of a small marble, and throw it into their holes: or spread it on fresh baked bread, with a thin piece of wood, and cut it into small pieces and distribute it about the places they frequent.

Put up and Sold by the Proprietor, in boxes at 1s. 3d to 2 6d. each.

☞None genuine unless signed

JOHN G. SHARP,
Pharmaceutical Chemist.

October 2. St. John, N. B.

M. N. POWERS, UNDERTAKER, &c.,

Fourth Door North Trinity Church, Germain St.,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

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

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

☞N.B.—CABINET FURNITURE, Mattresses, Curtains, Carpets, &c., made to order, on as good terms as any other Establishment in this city.

October 3, 1851. [M. Freeman.]

Perfumed Spirits and Chocolate.

Now landing ex Albert, from London, viz:

8 CASES Farina's genuine Eau de Cologne, Lavender Water, Extract de Rose, D'Orange, Bergamot, &c., &c., in short Bottle;

1 case fine FRENCH CHOCOLATE, in cakes and tablets. For sale by

August 1. RANNEY STURDEE & CO.

Removal.

THE undersigned has taken the Office formerly occupied by George Hatch, Esquire, over the store of Messrs. L. H. DeVeber & Son.

PETER STUBS,
Attorney, Barrister at Law, and Notary Public

November 7, 1851.

German Window GLASS,

700 BOXES consisting of 7x9 to 10x12, 10x12 to 12x16, 12x18 to 20x30 and 24x36 to 30x48 with all the intermediate sizes.

Also—6 cases containing 1200 feet double thick Glass, 28x30, 28x36, 28x38, 30x40 and 32x44; the above is for sale at the usual low prices either in Boxes, Cases, or by the Foot.

Also—25 dozen Silvered Plate GLASS from 16x24 to 30x40 with the intermediate sizes.

December 27. JOHN KINNEAR.

JAMES LOYTON,

TAILOR AND DRAPER.

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

DOESKINS, CASSIMERES, ALBERT CLOTHS, SUMMER CLOTHS, FANCY TROUSERINGS, SATIN, SILK, WOVE QUILTINGS, WHITE MOSELLAS, AND FANCY VESTINGS.

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

TO THE PUBLIC AT LARGE:

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

TO THE OFFICERS OF H. M. ARMY.

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

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

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CHEAP Hat, Cap, & Fur Store,

BRICK BUILDING,

No. 1, Prince William Street.

THE subscribers have completed their FALL IMPORTATIONS of 112 Packages by the *Fusiliers* and *Highland Mary*, from London; *Montrose, John S. De Wolfe, Speed*, and *Boadicea*, from Liverpool; *Henry Hollind*, from Glasgow; *Richard Cobden*, from New York; *Portland* and *Creole*, from Boston. They now offer their splendid Stock of FASHIONABLE GOODS, personally selected by one of the Firm from the various Markets, at reduced prices, viz:—

40 doz. Gents. beautiful SATIN HATS;
Prize Exhibition, Cork body Hats, from 17s. 6d.;
Also—Patent Sweet Hat, which resists the perspiration. The above are worth a call.
30 dozen Gents. Satin Hats, a fine article, 10s. to 12s. 6d. *Astonishing cheap.*
60 dozen Gents. Satin Hats, from 6s. 3d. to 8s. 9d.
60 dozen Gents. Men's and Youths' Drab, Brown, Green, California and Scarlet Spowing Hats, from 7½d. upwards;
40 dozen Men's and Youths' Pearl, Tampico and Farmer's Hats, from 1s. 3d. upwards;
40 dozen Men's and Youths' CLOTH CAPS every style, from 1s. 3d. upwards;
50 dozen Men's and Youths' Glazed Caps, every style, from 7½d upwards;
60 dozen Glengarry Caps, Thistled;
10 dozen Balmoral Caps, new style, at 2s. 6d.
100 dozen Gents. and Youths' FUR CAPS, in rich Furs, and new style, from 2s. 6d. upwards.
Ladies' Muffs, Boas, Victorines, and Gauntlets in rich FURS, latest fashions; a large and varied assortment, cheap.
Gents. and Ladies' Fur Gloves and Mitts;
Gents CLOTH GLOVES, lined with Chamois, Lambskin and Scarlet Wool, very fine.
Gents. French Kid Gloves, best, at 3s. 9d.;
2 Cases very large Gingham Umbrellas, expressly made for this climate.
Gents. Seal, Lama, Wolf and Buffalo COATS, indispensible to Travellers.
Gents, Furnishing Goods in Fine Shirts, Collars, Stocks, Silk Hdks, Braces, &c. &c.
Gold and Silver Laces, Trunks, Valieses, Carpet Bags, Peaks, Straps, Children's Belts, Table Oil Cloth, Brushes, Mourning Hat Bands, Goodyear's Patent India Rubber Coats, and 100 Buffalo Skins, from 12s 6d.

☞A large discount for Wholesale Trade.

Oct. 25. LOCKHART & CO.

VULCAN FOUNDRY

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

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

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

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

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

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

☞All Stoves are warranted to perform, equal to their recommendation—If they do not, they may be returned

October 25, GEORGE CRAIG.

Cheap Hat and Cap Store.

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

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

HATS purchased at this Establishment, will be repaired free of charge.

St. John, N. B. 19th September, 1851.

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.

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

First or Infant Department for both Sexes

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

Second or Commercial Department.

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

Third or Mathematical Department.

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

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

SAMUEL D. MILLER, A. M.,

St. John, N. B., Oct. 10, 1851. Master.

AT THE FANCY ARCADE.

Corner of King and Cross Streets, St. John, N. B.

WILL be found upwards of 2,000 different articles which are indescribable, suitable for Christmas and New Years Presents. The subscriber feeling confident that such an assortment is not to be found in any other Establishment in the two Provinces, particularly solicits public attention before purchasing elsewhere.

Dec. 18. J. CROUCH.

WHISKEY.—Ex *Argo* from the Clyde, on consignment—10 hogs. of Malt WHISKEY, of superior flavor, which will be sold low while landing. SMELLIE & ABERCROMBY.

New-Brunswick Branch OF THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000 STERLING.

Trustees.

Directors, &c., in Liverpool.

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

George Armstrong, Esq.	Edward Johnston Esq.
Ralph Brocklebank, Esq.	Roger Lyon Jones, Esq.
Michael Bousfield, Esq.	James Lawrence, Esq.
David Cannon, Esq.	Francis Maxwell, Esq.
William Claxton, Esq.	George Maxwell, Esq.
Thomas Dover, Esq.	Robert M'Andrew, Esq.
Richd. Harbord, Esq.	E. L. Molyneux, Esq.
Robert E. Harvey, Esq.	Henry Moore, Esq.
R. Bradhurst Hall, Esq.	William Smith, Esq.
Thos. D. Horsley, Esq.	John Tarr, Esq.
John Chas. Jack, Esq.	

Manager and Actuary—Percy M. Dove, Esq.

Directors, &c., in London.

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

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

FIRE BRANCH.

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

LIFE BRANCH.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Moderate Premiums.

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

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

Prompt Settlement of Claims.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

☞*Office, corner of Prince William street and the Market-square in St. John.*

JAMES J. KAYE, *Agent.*

January 2nd, 1852.—8m.

PIANOFORTE ESTABLISHMENT;

SOUTH SIDE KING'S SQUARE.

SAINT JOHN, N. B.

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

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

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

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

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

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

☞Every description of English and American Pianofortes tuned and repaired.

May 16, 1850.

Furniture Ware-Rooms

PRINCE WM. STREET,

Adjoining the Bank of British North America.

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

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

Mattresses of all kinds made at short notice.

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

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

Cottons, Cotton Warps, &c.

Now landing ex "Montrose" from Liverpool—

10 BALES Grey Carrow Warps;
5 Do. Grey COTTONS;
1 Do. 5-4 PRINTS;
4 Do. CANVASS and Osnaburghs;
1 Case *Silk Handkerchiefs*, &c., &c.
100 Dozen Twoed Fishing THREAD;
1 Ton CANDLEWICK. For Sale low by

L. H. DEVEBER & SON.

St. John, N. B., Sept. 19, 1851.

NEW PROSPECTUS TO MECHANICS, Inventors and Manufacturers.

Seventh Volume of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.

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

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

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

Terms—$2 a year; $1 for 6 months.

All Letters must be Post Paid and directed to

MUNN & CO.,
Publishers of the Scientific American,
128 Fulton street, New York.

INDUCEMENTS FOR CLUBBING.

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

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

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

S. K. FOSTER'S

Ladies' Fashionable SHOE Stores,

Germain Street, St. John; Queen St., Fredericton.

JUST RECEIVED.

THE Subscriber has just received from London per Steamer via Boston:—

TEN CASES Ladies CLOTH and Prunella BOOTS.

Also, an Elegant assortment of the Newest styles

Ladies' Bridal Slippers,

and Ladies' and Misses Evening *Dress Slippers*.

☞Orders addressed to either Store will receive immediate attention.

Dec. 19.—6i. S. K. FOSTER.

SPARKLING CHAMPAIGNE.—Now receiving, direct from Mareuil Sur Ay, France: A further supply of choice Sparkling CHAMPAGNE, in Pints and Quarts; which, with a well assorted Stock of fine Old WINES, Pale and Brown Cognac BRANDY, Jamaica RUM, Campbeltown and Islay WHISKY, Cherry CORDIAL, London PORTER, and BROWN STOUT, East India ALE, etc. etc., are for Sale by

RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.,
St. John, January 1. Wine Merchants.

Direct from the Manufactory.

Nassau Street, New York:—

INDIA RUBBER OVER COATS, Capes, Bags, Leggings, &c., in great variety, for Sale at GRANITE HALL, No. 1, Dock street, less than elsewhere. *Also*—More of those superior Oil Clothes I have sold so many of this season, by the Dozen or single suit. THOS. R. JONES.

SAUSAGES & BELLOUNIES.

THE Subscriber at his old stand in Pond Street, has commenced his season for SAUSAGES and BELLOUNIES, and is prepared to supply the trade, Wholesale or Retail, and in any quantity, having to meet the increased demand, he has established a horse power chopping machine.—The public may depend on his Goods being made of prime meats, and can be had genuine only from his Shop, his stand in the Market, Mr. J. Lester, Mr. Gaynor and Mr. Crothers, Charlotte Street.

The public are hereby cautioned against imposition, as persons are in the habit of making an inferior article, and selling them as the production of JACOB REBER.

St. John, October 3, 1851.

Marsh and Intervale.

FOR SALE, an excellent FARM, containing 216 acres, 20 of which superior marsh, (improved,) about 15 intervale, within 1½ hours drive of this City, land and water conveyance at all seasons, good Fishery, abundance of materials for manure, in a pretty and exceedingly healthy situation and in every respect calculated to make a superior farm and handsome country seat, at the exceeding low sum (if applied for immediately) of £300, ½ down and time for balance, being only about 27s. 9d. per acre, while the marsh alone is valued at £25 per acre.—For further particulars please apply at the Store of WM. GARSETT, *Prince Wm. St.*, or JOSEPH MYSHRALL, *Fredericton.*

St. John, 19th September, [Courier.]

GOODS—*Per "Themis":*

41 CASES Strong LEATHER BOOTS
10 Do. Fine Do. Do.;
4 ditto Men's best India Rubber BOOTS;
8 ditto Men's do. do. do. Over SHOES;
10 ditto Women's do. do. do.
4 ditto do. do. do. BUSKINS;
8 ditto do. common OVERSHOES;
20 bundles Warranted CHAIRS;
25 barrels ONIONS;
5 boxes Warranted AXES—*in Bond*;
30 dozen CORN BROOMS;
25 bales cleaned comb. FEATHERS.
With a variety of Wood-ware, Bed-cords, Clothes lines, Baskets, Brushes, &c. &c.

JOHN KINNEAR.

Nov. 28. Prince Wm. Street

Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, &c.

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

Also—For late arrivals from the United States, Gent's, Ladies', Misses' and Children's Patent Metallic RUBBERS, warranted.

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

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

STRONG RUM.

Now landing ex Hemisphere from Boston:

5 PUNCHEONS fine flavoured extra Strong RUM;

In Store—Fine Old Wines, Brandy, Genevra, Jamaica Rum, Pale Ales, &c., in Wood and bottle, best London BROWN STOUT, E. I. ALE, Sparkling CHAMPAGNE, &c., &c. For sale by

RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.

St. John, 1st August, 1851.

NEW BOOKS.

THE International Magazine for October;
Mechanics' do. do.;
The Scourge of the Ocean, a Story of the Atlantic
The Mysteries of the Heath, by Eugene Sue;
The League of the Miami, by Emerson Bennet;
Bandits of the Prairies, a Tale of the Mississippi Valley;
Misfortune of Teddy O'Bryan, by D. R. Arnell;
The Collegians, a Novel.

October 10. E. O'BRIEN.

FREEMASONS' ATTENTION.—I have just opened a large and varied assortment of Freemason Regalia, viz—satin and lambskin Aprons, plain and figured; also, satin Sashes, blue and crimson. Fancy Arcade, Corner of King and Cross st.

Dec. 19. J. CROUCH.

HOSKIN'S CHEMICAL EXTRACT OF

CHERRY AND LUNGWORT,

FOR THE CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Night Sweats, Pleurisy, Liver Complaints, and

CONSUMPTION.

DO NOT NEGLECT.

CONSUMPTION

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

Hoskin's Chemical Extract of

CHERRY AND LUNGWORT,

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

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

COUGHS AND CONSUMPTION.

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

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

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

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

To Owners of and Dealers in Horses.

CARLTON'S FOUNDER OINTMENT

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

CARLTON'S RING-BONE CURE,

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

CARLTON'S CONDITION POWDERS FOR HORSES AND CATTLE.

The changes of weather and season, with the change of use and feed, have a very great effect on the animal fluids of horses. It is at these changes they require an assistant to nature to throw off any disorder of the fluids of the body that may have been imbibed, any which, if not attended to, will result in the Yellow Water, Heaves, Worms, Botts, &c., all of which will be prevented by cure, when any symptoms of disease appears, if used in time. They purify the blood, remove all inflammation and fever, loosen the skin, cleanse the water, and invigorate the whole body, enabling them to do more work with the same feed. The action of these