St. John Daily Chronicle.

AND COLONIAL CONSERVATIVE.

Volume XVIII. Saint John, New-Brunswick, Friday, May 12, 1854. Number 36.

THE ST. JOHN CHRONICLE,

Is published every FRIDAY afternoon, by WILLIAM DURANT, at his Office in the Brick Building of Messrs. L. H. Deveber & Son, West side Prince William Street.

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

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

☞ Terms—12s. 6d.

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

Mutual Insurance Company.

JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER, Esquire, *President.*
J. W. LAWRENCE, ZEBEDEE RITCHIE, S. L. TILLEY, S. K. FOSTER, } *Directors.*
J. M. ROBINSON, Esquire, *Solicitor.*
ISAAC WOODWARD, Esquire, *Secretary.*

Applications for Insurance against Fire to be made at the Office of the Secretary, North Market Wharf.

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

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

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

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

DOOLEY'S
MERCHANT'S EXCHANGE HOTEL,
Post Office Building, State Street, Boston,
Terms—ONE DOLLAR per day.
We have obtained the Victory.
KENNAY & SCHIRNER,
PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURERS
South side King Square, St. John, N. B.
HAVING taken the First and Second Prizes, and the Diploma for their instruments, at the Provincial Exhibition, beg leave to inform the public that they can supply Pianofortes at the following prices:

Square Front Mahogany Piccolo,	£36	0	0
Rosewood O. G. Piccolo,	35	0	0
Do. Elegant do.	40	0	0
Cottage,	42	0	0
Semi-Cabinet,	45	10	0
Full Cabinet,	50	0	0
Do. with French front, tuns legs and circular bottom,	65	0	0

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

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

Every description of English and American Pianofortes tuned and repaired. March 18th.

THOMAS GOW,
Plumber and Gass Fitter,
NEXT ADJOINING MERRIT'S BRICK BUILDING,
WATER STREET.
HOUSE and SHIP WATER-CLOSETS; Hot Cold, and Shower BATHS; Forcing, Lifting, Common, and Engine PUMPS; SHIPS' SCUPPERS, &c. &c.—on the most approved principles LEAD PIPE of all sizes, and SHEET LEAD constantly on hand.
☞ LEAD BENDS made to order.
July 2, 1852. THOMAS GOW.

GRANITE HALL.
NO. 1 DOCK STREET.
OWING to the mildness of the Season, and the consequent slow sales of WINTER CLOTHING, I have marked down my Stock at an
IMMENSE REDUCTION.
On former prices, to effect a clearance without any reserve, as the whole stock must be cleared in six weeks WITHOUT FAIL.
Persons in want of Garments of any description (that they can rely on as being good,) can have their wishes fully gratified by a selection from one of the largest stocks of first class Clothing in the City, having been got up expressly for retail trade and fully equal to cut, make and material to the best CUSTOM WORK
Dec. 30 T. R. JONES.

BRASS FINISHING.
THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally, that having employed a competent person he is now prepared to furnish with dispatch any description of finished CASTINGS which may be required, at the lowest possible rates.
Now on Hand.—An assortment of HINGES and HASPS, such as are usually required for Ships' Cabin Doors, &c., which will be sold low.
WM. HAYWARD.
Sydney-street Brass Foundry, opposite the Roman Catholic Chapel.
Feb. 3—3m.

Layer Raisins, Green Feathers.
NEW Boxes LAYER RAISINS;
A few Barrels Spitzenburg APPLES;
500 lbs. good quality Geese FEATHERS (from England);
5 bales COTTON WICKING. For sale at
JOHN KINNEAR'S,
Dec. 30, 1853. *Prince Williams Street.*

HORSE SHOEING.
Shop one Door north of the Country Market, King Square.

WILLIAM GABRIEL begs to tender his sincere thanks to his friends and the Public for the extensive patronage bestowed on him since he commenced business on his own account, and begs to inform them that he is prepared at all times to execute orders in his line of business, in the best possible manner, and in the style that is most suitable to this Country.
January, 20, 1854.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON
Fire and Life Insurance Company.
Instituted in 1836.
Incorporated by Special Acts of Parliament.
Capital, Two Millions Sterling.
Unlimited liability of the Stockholders of the Company.
Subscribed Capital, £1,500,000.

Instalments called in,	£197,197	10	0
Accumulated funds,	346,972	4	9
	£544,169	14	9

TRUSTEES:
SIR THOMAS BERNARD BURGE, Bart., M. P.
ADAM HODGSON, Esq., S. R. THOMSON, Esqr.
DIRECTORS IN LIVERPOOL:
JOSEPH HORNBY, Esquire, *Chairman.*
T. Brocklebank, Esq., J. C. Ewart, Esq., } *Deputy Chairmen.*

William Dixon, Esquire,	Harold Littledale, Esq		
William Earle, "	William Lowe, "		
T. Stewart Gladstone, "	Alex. McGregor, "		
George Grant, "	John Murriott, "		
Francis A. Hamilton, "	William Nichol, "		
Francis Haywood, "	Charles Saunders, "		
Robert Haggin, "	H. Stolterfoht, "		
George Holt, "	John Swainson, "		
Geo. H. Lawrence, "	Jas. Aspinal Tobin, "		

SWINTON BOULT, Esq., *Secretary.*
EDWARD ALLISON, ADAM JACK, } AGENTS, St. John, N. B.
The Agents are prepared on the part of the Company, to offer a very liberal scale of Premiums, and beg to solicit orders from all parts of the Province.
August 20, 1852.

New Brunswick Hotel.
Charlotte street, (nearly opposite the Country Market, Saint John, N. B.
THE Proprietor of the above Establishment thankful for past favors, would respectfully inform the travelling Public, that having erected a large addition in rear of the main Building, he is now prepared to furnish ample accommodation to 70 or 80 Boarders. The Proprietor is determined to leave no means untried to merit the patronage of the community.
Travellers arriving late at night will find the House always open and ready to receive them.
The Sleeping Rooms are large and well ventilated, and the improvements and conveniences which have been made render it emphatically the House of the stranger.
It has always been a Temperance House and the Proprietor is determined to adhere strictly to the Total Abstinence principle.
This House is centrally located, and is well supplied with well furnished apartments, clean beds, good fare, the best attention, and reasonable charges, which should render it worthy the support of Travellers.
A Large STABLE has been erected on the premises, capable of accommodating 70 Horses.
Good Hostlers are always in attendance.
July 8, 1853. E. W. FLAGLOR.

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

REMOVAL.
THE Subscriber has removed his STONE CUTTING Establishment from Dock Street, to the Premises formerly occupied by the Hon. R. L. Hazen, Union street, and immediately opposite the residence of Messrs. Lawton, about twenty rods from his former place of business, and desires of his friends and the public to take notice that he has on hand, in addition to his former Stock, a lot of
MONUMENTS,
varying in price from £3 to £60, suitable for the New Cemetery, or other places of burial in town or country; which he will certainly dispose of at a cheaper rate than any other establishment in the city to parties disposed to make the most of their ready money. M. FITZGERALD.
St. John, April 29, 1853.
N. B.—All kinds of STONE CUTTING for building and other purposes executed to order at the cheapest possible rates.

WINDOW GLASS
OF ALL SIZES,
From 6x8 to 12x18 and to 40x56, single and double thick, English and German, Sheet and Crown, with all the intermediate sizes.
JOHN KINNEAR, Prince William-street, will furnish in any quantity, from a single or dozen panes to a single or hundred boxes, the above described article; will cut, exchange, or accommodate in every possible way that may be required by customers.
He will also order for those who may require, Rough and Polished PLATE GLASS.—One box, now for sale, on hand, six panes Polished PLATE, 24x38; six panes ditto, 28x39; six panes ditto, 34x40; six panes ditto, 36x44—3-8 inch thick.
St. John, 3d Dec., 1853.

Ladies Cloth & Prunnella Boots.
THE Subscriber will receive per Steamer "Admiral":—A Consignment of FOURTEEN CASES of Ladies, Misses, and Children's Cloth Prunnella and Cashmere BOOTS—which he offers for Sale at Wholesale. S. K. FOSTER.

Great Improvement at the
OYSTER SALOON,
WATER STREET
Two doors South Peters' Wharf.
THE Subscriber begs respectfully to bring under the notice of the Public his Establishment, famed for best of Good Turtle of this city, and further that in consequence of his increasing customers, and for the comfort and accommodation of his friends he has enlarged and extended his premises to Peters' wharf, where an entrance may be obtained, and can confidently say that his present outfit exceeds anything of the kind in the city.—Come and see
MUTTON,
AND ALL KINDS OF PIES—CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
WINES, LIQUORS,
SYRUP, MINERAL WATER, GINGER and other Beers—in the primest order.
☞ Oysters—served up at a minutes notice.
OYSTERS—Just received, 20 barrels of New York and Shediac—which will be served up in the most approved style to suit customers.
St. John, Dec. 30, 1853. JAMES KENNY.

January, 1854.
INTENDED REMOVAL OF THE
NORTH AMERICAN CLOTHING STORE.
R. HUNTER, PROPRIETOR.
INTENDING early in the Spring to remove his place of Business to the Store at present occupied as the "COMMERCIAL CLOTHING HALL," Sears' Brick Building, North side of King street, nearly opposite his present Stand, has commenced
SELLING OFF
the balance of his large and well assorted Stock of CLOTHING, CLOTHS, FURNISHING GOODS &c. &c., at greatly
REDUCED PRICES,
being desirous, if possible, to have the whole disposed of previous to his Removal.
R. H. would also take this opportunity of returning his sincere thanks to his numerous friends for the very liberal patronage extended to him during his business career of the last four years. He would also intimate that, in consequence of the superior accommodation afforded him in the spacious building to which he will remove, he has made arrangements for opening in the ensuing Spring the largest and most general assortment of CLOTHING, CLOTHS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c. &c., ever previously exposed for sale in this market, and trusts that the support hitherto extended to him in the old will be continued to him in his New Establishment,
January 13. R. HUNTER.

NOTICE.
THE undersigned beg to inform their patrons, and the public generally, that their house will in future be represented by Mr. Roger Hunter, as Agent for the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. The former Agent, Wm. H. Bashford, being no longer in their employ. All subscribers to their publications will, from this time forth, be regularly supplied with their books by sending in their names, or calling at the office of the Agent, Barlow's Corner, 2nd floor.
Feb. 10. JOHN TALLIS & CO.

VALUABLE BOOKS.
BOUND AND IN PARTS.
TALLIS'S Illustrated Atlas;
Tallis's Illustrated LONDON;
Tallis's Illustrated CRYSTAL PALACE;
Tallis's Edition of Flowers of Loveliness, by the Countess of Blessington;
Tallis's Edition of the Beauties of Moore;
Tallis's Illustrated Shakespeare;
Tallis's Illustrated BIBLE.
ROGER HUNTER, Agent.
March 24. Barlow's Corner St. John

Halifax Tailoring Establishment.
Now opposite Mr. Sears' Residence, and First Shop from the corner of Princess and Germain Streets.
THE Subscriber begs leave to return thanks to his numerous friends, and the public generally, for the handsome support that has been extended to him, and assures them he will ever be ready to attend any order that may be given him for execution. He further wishes to direct attention of the public to his unrivalled Stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c., &c.
Having carried on business in the West of England, he has had extensive experience in Cutting both Military and Naval uniforms as well as every other kind of Fashionable Dress. Subsequently he has been employed as Cutter in the first Establishment in Halifax for seven years, where he took the premium for Cutting Coats; and it was admitted by one of the best Cutters in New York that he is the best Cutter of Spring Bottom Pants in North America.
Persons wishing to learn the most scientific mode of Measuring and Cutting Coats may obtain information at this Establishment.
☞ Garments Made and Trimmed on the most reasonable terms.
August 19, 1853. C. H. BARTLETT.

HIBERNIAN HOTEL,
REMODELLED.
BOARDERS, BOARDERS, BOARDERS.
THE Subscriber wishes to inform the Public that he is now prepared to receive a number of Permanent or Transient Boarders, on the following terms, viz:

Yearly or Monthly,	£40	0	0 per annum,
Weekly,	0	17	6
Daily,	0	3	6
Breakfast,	0	1	3
Dinner,	0	1	6
Tea,	0	1	3

Cold LUNCHEONS at any hour from 10 a. m. till 10 p. m. SOUPS on Mondays and Thursdays; and by good attendance, Clean Rooms and choice Cordials (including a wee drop of the Creature,) he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.
N. B.—Choice Shediac OYSTERS always on hand; also, Cold Roast Fowl supplied to private Families, at the shortest notice.
Sept. 30. JAMES NETHERY.

Furs, Shawls, Robes, Ribbons, &c.
JAMES SMELLIE,
Has received per Steamer "Canada":
FURS, RIBBONS;
BLACK SILK VELVETS;
Colored Do;
GROS GRAIN VELVETS;
GERMANS and SARSNETS;
Rich Black Watered SILKS;
Black Silk LACES;
Do. Do. FRINGES;
PRINTED CACHMERES.
Per Ship "Helen Thomson":
An excellent assortment of LONG & SQUARE WOOLEN SHAWLS;
Handkerchiefs and MUFFLERS;
Rich Filled SHAWLS;
Embroidered Crape, Coburgh, and French Merino ROBES;
Which will be Sold at very low prices for CASH.
Prince Wm. Street, Dec. 9, 1853.

The "Commercial Clothing Hall,"
NORTH SIDE OF KING STREET.
WILL be opened on Thursday the 12th inst.—With a large & well assorted Stock of Clothing, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS SATINETTS, VESTINGS, FLANNELS, BLANKETS, CARPETS, Hats, Caps & Trunks, with a variety of other useful Goods, all of which will be sold at unusually low prices.
The above Goods, being all New Stock, and the Clothing being Cut and made up in the best Style, the Public are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. Oct. 7th, 1853.

WANTED.—Two good Cabinet Makers, to whom constant employ and good wages will be given. None need apply but men of steady habits.
M. N. POWERS, Undertaker,
March 31. Germain-street

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT—Just received and for sale by
FELLOWS & Co.

SPARKLING CHAMPAGNE.—Now landing and in store. We believe very superior Sparkling CHAMPAGNE—Pints and Quarts.
Dec. 16. RANNEY STURDEE & CO.

Poetry.

A BRIEF UNVARNISH'D SKETCH,
In Memory of the Loyalists of '83

Who can tell their dangers toil and woes [cree!
Thro' seven years war—prolong'd by stern Des-
Or, who have stood the tests of Loyalty like those
Brave yet'ran Loyalists of '83!

Sublime Degrees of Loyalty were then
Entrust'd—transmit'd to all the Kindred Line—
Boys fan'd the vital spark that flam'd in men,
Who held it, conscientiously, Divine.

Embroil'd War, had soften'd down in Peace—
The British Fleets display'd the welcome sign
They ship'd forthwith and felt a sweet release,
And, still continued under sid Divine!

They lost their all—save that of war—worn life,
And came to Scotia's woods and wilds, first found—
To rest from war's terrific clam'rous strife—
To live in peace and die on British ground!

To rear the Banner of King George the 3d—
To worship God, the King of King's in truth—
Were taught to read and understand the Word,
By grace we're sav'd thro' faith' in early youth

They then thro' faith, in christian love combin'd
To found a Church—the first erected here!
And then a School to rear the tender mind
And teach the youth in ev'ry Good with care.

Then law and order for the gen'ral Race,
Civil and Military, were ordain'd—
That none should interrupt their tranquil bliss,
Or aught illicit—lawless, be sustain'd.

Some, like the Aborigines of yore—
Oft had to hunt the moose and shaggy bear
For animal food—they'd left an empty store—
Returning fraught—then quickly banish'd care.

'Midst sore privations, they for public weal,
Made rough ways smooth—the crooked straight and fair
Thro' all their rustic toil—they proudly feel—
They own the ground, and breathe in British air!

The brave old Loyalists have passed away—
Save here and there, a solitary one!
Long let their fame in soft remembrance lay—
A bright memento for the worthies gone!

J. R. L.

Lonsdale, May, 1854.

Miscellaneous.

[*From a New York Paper.*]

THE POWER OF LOVE.

A STORY OF REAL LIFE.

It is a dark, cold, dreary night in the city. The lamps burn dimly, or nearly out, as is often the case when their light is most needed. The church clocks have struck the hour of twelve, and the streets are quite deserted with the exception of here and there a straggler hurrying homeward. The leading colored clouds hang low, and moist, and murky, while a few driving inland from the [illegible] that [illegible] are scarcely discernible across the street.

[illegible] business is closed in the city, with the exception of drinking saloons, and dens where [illegible] poisons are dealt out to every one who [illegible] and has the money to pay; and these, even this late hour, are filled with men in all conditions of life, and in every phase of drunkenness. What a strange creature surely is man, for all the animals ever created, he is only one that voluntarily takes into his stomach that which he knows will injure him, and may prove his eternal damnation. He must have a sad conscience of his own, who would sell, and sell—and sell again, his poisonous alcohols to men already drunk, and whom he at the same time knows have wives to support, and children to educate.

A few minutes after midnight, a man was seen to issue from a public house in the vicinity of the Park, and turn his steps up town, through Broadway. It is so dark we can scarcely designate his person, but one thing is very palpable—that he is not exactly in that condition which becomes a gentleman. He swings, as he passes along, from the right to the left, and sometimes stumbles forward as though he would fall down, were it not that some good angel, who yet has hope and patience, condescends to watch over and protect him.

Hark! he mutters as he goes along—for drunken men will always talk to themselves, and of themselves, and not always complementary, either. Something has vexed him, for he seems to be in a furious passion, and swears terribly. What has happened? Perhaps he will tell himself let us listen:

"What a fool!—what a cursed fool! It is nothing but rum, rum, and drink, drink, from morning till night, and from night till morning! Fetch, fool, fetch! Not fit to live—what shall I do—oh, God, what shall I do! Die!—that's the best thing I can do! Suppose I do die! Who would miss me? I wonder if it is hard to drown? I suppose it takes long, and will soon be over; but I am afraid—I never think of that without seeing my mother as she last stood before me to see me good-bye. Why, why didn't I go home in my first of the evening, as soon as my work was done, like other folks? I then had money, and could buy Mary and the baby something. But it's all gone now, and I feel the meanest thing alive. But I will not be scolded—no, that I won't stand. I will not be talked cross to, and told fifty things that I already know myself. I know I'm a fool! I know I get drunk, but nobody else shall tell me so. Oh, my head! how it goes round. I don't know where I'm going. I wish I was home. Oh, my God! I wish I was cured of this thing. Oh! that there was not a drop of liquor to be had in the world! It is and it must be a crime to sell it. Curse the day I took it, for I never, never, shall be a man again!—never, never, never!"

And thus he went on for several blocks, talking all the time to himself, only interlarding his speech with here and there an oath. You would think him naturally a good-hearted fellow, and so he would be, were it not for the debasing influence of rum—that most powerful of all the demons, the blighter of many a family's happiness, the destroyer of many a human soul.

The wife, all this time, was sitting at home in the "mumps." Most one o'clock, and Jasper not yet returned? but he own heart told her the reason why. There she sat by the fire, in dumb agony, while the young child slept unconscious in its crib—unconscious of its father's erring steps. What a heavy load of misery was hers! How she doated upon that husband, and how she trembled for his safety! Each night when he was absent, she feared some accident might have befallen him, and she harbored no thought of rest till she heard his step upon the threshold of the door. But then her sadness vanished, and pride and anger usurped the place of love. Sometimes, however, in the lonely hours of her watch, the magic of memory carried her back to the days of her childhood and maidenhood. The image of her fond parents rose up before her—the happy days of her innocence cast their spell over her—her heart throbbed with wild emotions, and her eyes became suffused with tears. Such were her feelings on this night in question.

Jasper Stanley—him of whom we now write—was a young man of naturally excellent qualities, and he received such great care by his parents, and the best mother, principles were taught him. The principal fault of his early training was too much indulgence, and to this, possibly, may be traced the foundation of his present habits. At the age of fifteen, he had been put to a trade. His time was served out faithfully, at the expiration of which period, he packed all his wordly goods in a small trunk, and started for New York. Of a prepossessing appearance and engaging address, he was not long in finding employment. For five whole years, Jasper was a pattern for all young men—temperate, industrious, and economical. For five long years he worked faithfully, and then he married. He married as fair and sweet a girl as ever blossomed into womanhood. She proved to Jasper a faithful wife—a frugal housekeeper, neat, active and industrious. In manners she was agreeable, even unto fascination—in character she was candid even to bluntness; in temper she was as quick as the steel. This latter trait brought her bitterness of heart. You will wonder how a woman can be agreeable, fascinating, blunt and quick of temper—these qualities all combined; but such was the character of Mary Hanley, and but for sore trials, the less amiable portion of her disposition might never, or seldom have been called into requisition, as she naturally inclined to the sunny side of humanity.

For the first three years of Jasper's marriage, no husband and wife ever led a happier life. With the exception of the loss of their first-born, nothing had, up to that time, occurred to marr their happiness. This was a sad trial for them both, but Jasper seemed to bear the loss with less patience than Mary. Little Milly was his "pet-bird," as he delighted to call her, and after her death it seemed that nothing could bring him comfort—not even the presence of his wife, nor the possession of another child.

Soon after this, it became apparent that he was in the the frequent habit of indulging in stimulating drinks. The habit of grew fast upon him, and with this fault became the association of evil and worthless companions. Mary was loath to believe her senses when for the first time, she saw her husband come home intoxicated; but repetition coming upon repetition, submitted her eyes to the fearful truth. It was a dreadful reality to her, though for weeks and months she bore it patiently and proudly, neither deigning nor condescending to notice it, though in secret she wept bitter tears. But patience at length wore out, and left the field to pride. Instead of the gentle influence that a wife should use to redeem an erring husband, she commenced upbraid, and then—the harm was broken. Then fled from their hearthstone the quiet domestic bliss. On such occasions Jasper's own temper ran high. He could not bear the "jarring discord of a scolding woman's tongue," as he expressed himself; and often, when Mary would commence to pour out upon him her vials of wrath, would he leave her with a curse, and fly back to join his companions in deeper carousals.

Jasper pursued his homeward way, turning down Linnard street, at the lower of which he with difficulty mounted the steps of a house, to the door, and rang the bell. He was so weak that he could scarcely stand, and the short time that elapsed before his summons was answered, seemed almost an age; though Mary no sooner heard the well known signal, than she sprang with joyous haste to let the truant in, and had you been in the room as she left it, you could not have missed hearing the involuntary but joyous exclamation, "Thank God, at last!" as it escaped her pale and and deathly lips.

They met at the door—he sick at heart and angry with confusion—she stern, and cold, and silent. Jasper felt that he had done wrong, but would not condescend to apologize with Mary in her present temper; while she—pride, and a sense of injury kept her resolute in anger. Jasper entered, staggering, and as he passed his wife to go up stairs, she half shrank from him—it is even so, though all the time she felt as if she could have taken him in her arms. They passed on, up into their room, where he threw himself into an arm chair, and she resumed her own seat by the fire. For ten or fifteen minutes sat they in silence when Mary spoke:

"Don't you think, Jasper, you are getting in the habit of making good hours of late—out every night till one or two o'clock in the morning?"

Jasper heard each word distinctly spoken, but he deigned not a reply.

"Do you suppose I will submit to such treatment—sitting up all night, and going without my supper, while you are out among a set of worthless companions, who only care for you so long as you spend your money?"

Jasper felt the force of the remark, though some how or the other he could not help the rising of his anger.

"If you do thinkso," continued Mary, "you are much mistaken. You have no cause for staying out so late, and you know that I had not a cent of money in the house."

Jasper did know this very well, and he knew more than this; but still though his wife had such good reason to complain, his anger increased.

"I tell you, Jasper, I will submit to such treatment no longer—I will go home to my mother's first."

"Where I wish to god you had always remained!" exclaimed Jasper, unable longer to control his rage.

"No doubt of it," said Mary. "You spoke the truth then if you ever did. But you will not have me long in your way, and then you can do as you please."

"No such good luck!" exclaimed Jasper maliciously, though his own heart upbraided him for such harshness.

"Jasper, you will drive me mad with your cold, heartless sneers. Oh, why was I so big a fool as ever to get married? What woman is not better off single than with the best man in the world."

"What man, you might say," said Jasper, "is not ten thousand times better, off, without having a woman tied round his neck, than all the married fools in creation."

"It's a pity you got married, then."

"I wish to God I had not."

"You will break my heart; you brute."

"You forget that somebody has written that women's hearts are not so easily broken. Yours is tough enough to stand a long while yet."

"I will leave you, and go home to my mother."

"I wish to heaven you had spirit enough to go"

"Perhaps you would like to turn me out of the house."

"Perhaps I might.

"You are not fit to be the husband of a Hottentot. You may no doubt think this all very right and proper, but I will not submit to it. You may go to-morrow among your friends where you spend your money, and see if they will give you a dinner. There is nothing in the house to eat—nothing for your child, even, whom I should think you would care about. You will feel very comfortable in the morning, when you come to your senses, and hear the boy cry for food. He had better die—I wish he would. He had better die than live to know the shame of his father."

"Mary, why do you say such maddening things to me?"

"Because I choose to let you know how much I despise your filthy habits—because I wish to make you ashamed of yourself, if there is any shame left in you! Because I wish to let you know, it rum has not utterly destroyed your powers of conception, how positively contemptible is your character as a man!"

"Silence! How can you talk in that style to me? Who is master of this house?"

"Not you, Jasper, I am sure. You are not even the master of your own senses. You need not put on your dignity to me, for I tell you once and again that I will not live with a drunkard. If you are so lost to all shame and decency, as not to know when to come home, and spend all your time and money in low rum-holes, and among a set of drunken vagabonds and worthless fellows, I will at least give you to understand that I will not submit to it. Either you must reform, or we must part. That may as well be understood at once, as put off to an indefinite period."

"Will you cease your infernal clack" exclaimed Jasper, his cheeks burning with shame and anger.

"Never! While I have a voice to raise, I will not cease to reproach you for your intemperate habits."

"Then you must talk to bare walls, and not to me."

As Jasper said this, he arose from his chair, and staggered towards the door. He paused a moment, as he held the nob in his hand—perhaps with the thought that his wife might speak a kind word to him, or show some alarm at the idea of his leaving her. Busy, terrible thoughts were running through his head. The room seemed to turn round and round. He opened the door and passed into the hall; but no voice came from Mary. She sat silent as stone, but with a heart bursting with grief. She dearly loved her husband, and longed to speak the kind word that would turn him back, but pride and stubbornness forbade. The sound of his unsteady steps, as he passed along the hall to the front door, fell foreboding upon her ear, and when that door was closed behind him, and Jasper stood irresolute without the house, the fountains of her grief were opened, and she wept and sobbed most piteously.

[*To be concluded next week.*]

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Queen's County Bye Roads.

£6 to improve the road from James Thomson's hill to David Corbett's on the County line road through Victoria settlement; 6 for the road on the line, between John Davis' and John Brown's, from the Gagetown Road to the Lower Oetnabog; 6 for the road leading from the Gagetown road, between the farms of James and Luke Appleby, to the Carney road; 6 for the Gamble road; 5 6s 6d to pay Gilbert Williams, being amount due James M'Cracken and James Wallace for repairing bridges on the road leading from Gagetown to Nerepis; 6 for the road leading from the Hampstead and Gagetown road past Dennis Corrigan's; 6 to open the road from Dennis Mahoney's bridge, along the rear of the lower Spry grant, to where the Appley road joins; 6 to repair the road from Dennis Mahoney's to the Victoria road; 10 5s 6d to remunerate Charles Mc. Allister in full for repairing the Oetnabog bridge. 10 15 to remunerate James Corbett balance due him for erecting a bridge over the Nerepis stream, on the line of road between James Rose's and Wm. Hawkshaw's; 10 to repair the Cormier bridge over Queen's brook on the road from Nerepis to Gagetown; 12 for the road leading from the Nerepis Church, through Jerusalem settlement, to Jones' Creek; 6 from Inches' corner to the County line; from the Nerepis Church to Darby Gillan's; 10 for the Clones road; 5 for the road leading from Gagetown road to John Reed's, for the road on the second tier of lots north of the Clones road; 5 for the road running between Wm. Polley's and Wm. Dooley's farm, crossing the Nerepis stream; 5 to improve the road leading from the Clones road to James Corbett's lot, along the rear of the second tier; 5 for the road on the eastern side of the Nerepis river, leading through the Robb Settlement, to the bridge on the Gagetown road; 5 for the road commencing at Samuel Corbett's, running in a north west direction to the Quinn road, leading to the lime kiln; 8 to remunerate Samuel Corbett and others for work done on the Nerepis bridge on the Clones road; 5 to repair the bridges on the flat land near William Quinn's on the line of road between the Church and Darby Gillan's; 8 to repair the road from John Armstrong's house to William Jones' north line on the road leading from Merritt's farm to the Quinn road; to repair the bridge on the line of road between W. Graham's, Senior, and W. Bell's, leading to the Nerepis road; 5 to widen and improve the road on the western side of the Nerepis stream leading from the line of road between James Graham's, Senior, and Wm. Bell's, to the residence of Thomas Graham; 5 to improve the road leading from the George Lyon road by way of Edward Hasley's to the Harry Lyon road; 5 for road leading from the Dunn road up Nerepis stream; 5 to improve the road from Turner's through the Ogden Settlement to Moses Akerley's; 5 to improve the road from John Ogden's to Crevy Settlement to Crawford's saw mill; 5 to repair the road leading from the Nerepis road towards Long Reach by way of Lyon's saw mill; 5 for the road leading from the Gagetown road to Henry H. Lyon's road on the line between Francis Woods, Senior, and Wm. Martin's; 5 to cut down the hill and improve the road leading to Pender's Carding Machine; 2 from Simpson's corner to Pender's grist mill; 6 from King's County line through Trott Settlement to Wm. Speight's western line; 5 from Albert Speight's to the Geo. Lyon road; 7 from Douglas Valley road to McLeod's improvements; 13 10s to remunerate Chas. Patterson for repairing the bridge over the stream from Lake Douglas, at the place where it crosses the road leading through the Douglas Valley, to the Fredericton and Saint John road; 10 10s to remunerate J. O. Dunham for repairing several bridges on the Douglas Valley road; 5 to remunerate Francis Woods for repairing a bridge over the Douglas Valley stream; 6 to remunerate Bryan McQuade for the Butler road running through his land; 10 to remunerate John McGovern and others for repairing a bridge on the road between the Nerepis road and the Shannon settlement; 5 for the road from Bryan McQuade's to the Thomson settlement, between the first and second tier of lots; 5 from the Shannon settlement to the Thomson settlement; 6 to repair the Muldoon road leading from Bernard Muldoon's to Edward Perley's; 6 for the Enniskillen road; 5 to alter and improve the road on the line between James and Hugh Shannon's; 4 for the Butler road; 5 for the Shannon road leading from Bradley's to the Thomson settlement; 5 for the road from the Sweeny road to Patrick McQuade's between the first and second tier of lots; 5 for the road leading from Charles Currey's to Currey's mill at the head of the lake; 2 to remunerate William Baylor the balance due him for labor on the road in opening the road leading to Gagetown; 5 [illegible] Gagetown road to the Carney settlement; [illegible] the road leading from the Duck Creek road to the head of Hartt's Lake, near Archibald McAllister's; 6 for the road leading from the Gagetown road between Carr's and Hawkshaw's to the Clones settlement; for the Mill road from Hawkshaw's corner to Jerusalem; 10 from the Gagetown road, between Burchill's and Olive's to the Sunbury County Line; 5 for the road leading from Gagetown road, through the Oetnabog meadows, to Victoria settlement; 3 from the end of the Apple by road to Wiggins' application; 3 to repair the bridges on the road from Joshua Calkin's residence, to the road leading to Dinger's mill; 8 from North West Hollow to Stockford's corner, on the Sussex Hill road; 7 from Stockford's corner to the line between Gagetown and Hampstead; 7 from Henry Appleby's to Burges' corner; from Jerusalem road to Lowery's; 20 from William Dang's to Stewart's, on the Jerusalem road; 10 from Fanning's Brook to the County line; 10 from Oetnabog bridge to the Dunham road; 13 17s 6d from Samuel L. Peters' north line to Oetnabog bridge; 8 from Jacob Vanwart's apple tree on the road side, to his north line, and cut down the rock; 5 from John Cameron's to the Ireland settlement; 8 for the road leading from Richard Hewlett's, passing Brown's, thence through the Ireland settlement to Merritt's manor; 8 from the Gagetown road to intersect the road to Pender's mill; 8 from the School House, near Samuel Campbell's to the county line, on the road from Jerusalem to Fowling's wharf; 6 to erect a bridge over the brook on the road leading from Sanford's old mill site to the Woolen factory owned by Isaac Davis; 6 from [illegible] to Ironbound Cove; 6 to improve the road from Dunn's to John Wilson's, on the Salmon river; 10 from Dunn's mill to Michael Doyle's on the west side of Gaspereau river; 10 to improve the

towing path up the Salmon river; 8 from John Darrah's, to Salmon Creek, via H. Porter's; 6 from Daniel Briggs to Jacob Langley's; 6 from O'Leary's to Vince's north side of Salmon River; 6 from opposite Daniel Briggs to the Main road, eastern side of Salmon river; 8 from Ironbound Cove to the County line, via William Kelley; 8 from Coal Creek to McDonald's; 6 from Jackson's to McAllisters; 8 from Lackey's to Hughson's mill; 8 from Burns's to Brown's; 8 from Red Bank to the Barley road between James Ward's and Cunningham Darrah's; 20 to pay G. Henderson for erecting a bridge near Mechanic's; 8 from McClure's to the Latte town road, under the bridge at Redbank; 5 from Ironbound Cove to J. Lambley; 5 from Joseph Rowbottoms to the County line, north fork Salmon creek; 6 to erect a bridge over McCullum's gully, on the road from Dunn's mill to the Latte farm; 5 for the road on the line between John and Foshua Stanley's; from Waterloo to William Hughes; 5 from the Big Brook to J. and William Akerley's; from Reuben Vanwestie's to John Watson's; 6 from C. Murray's mill to the county line, via John Johnston's; 8 to erect a bridge over the Lawson brook, (to called) near James C. Cromwell's; 8 from the Long Creek through the English settlement; 6 to repair the bridge over the brook at the foot of Mr. Lane's hill; 8 from the English settlement to the McFarlane settlement; 8 from Dyer's corner to Dunlap's; 20 to pay John Cole a balance due him for erecting a bridge over Long Creek, near Murrays saw mill; 6 to improve the road north west side of the Washademoak above Worden's point; 6 from the main road to Webster's mill; 8 from Solomon's Cove to Foster's bridge, and to build a bridge; 5 from the Cross road to Kelley's; 5 from Grant's mill to Henderson's cross road; 8 from Salmon creek to English settlement; 6 from Grant's to Norepine; 5 from the Bridge at Washademoak to the main road; 5 from Donald's to Stewart's; 8 from Stuart's to Somerville's; 6 from Wm. Vanwestie's to James Green's; 5 from Griffin's to Stuart's; 5 from Johnston's to William Hughes; 10 from Cochran's round Flat to Grover's for the road between James and Richard Parsons; 5 from Solomon's to Moses Wright's; 20 to erect a bridge over Raymother's mill stream; 5 from the main road on the line between James and John Starkey's; 5 from Thomas Murray's to McCullum's; 8 from Foshua's gate to Washademoak; 5 from A. Worden's to the Grove of Washademoak; 6 from Reuben Vantastie's to Jacob Mott's; 6 from James W. Cody's to the English settlement; to repair the bridge between William Wiggins and John Roberts; to finish the bridge on the road between E. Wiggins and John Stillwells; 6 from John Stillwell's to the back settlement; 8 from Young's Cove to James Spouse's; 6 from A. Brandscomb's mill through George Burks; 15 for Allen McDonald's to Gabriel Fowler's on the Thorn brook; 8 from Richard Thorne's to the County line north side of the New Canaan river; 6 from Enoch Clarke's to Allen McDonald's; 20 from the main road, south side of the Canaan river, to the bridge at J. Clark's, and thence to the main road on the north side of from Bragg's to J. Price's, north side of the Canaan river; 5 from the forks to the Baptist meeting house in the Canaan settlement; 5 to improve the road leading from Giles Carpenter's lime kiln to Shannon, Settlement; 8 to repair the bridge at Dickie's mill; 6 from Dickie's mill to the County line; 6 on the road leading from Vanwart's mill, thence south between the first and second tier of lots to the main road; 7 to improve the road from bridge to the Highland near John Hugg's; 5 from the cross road to Shaw's mill on the Henderson settlement; 10 to remunerate Robert Snell for plan and estimate of the road leading from Jensey to Hampstead, south east side of the Grand Lake; 6 to repair the bridge near George Burks's; 6 to repair the bridge near Cornelius McNamara's; 5 to repair the bridge near Cox's Point; 8 to repair bridge between A. Brandscomb's and Jacob Colwells; 7 for the road from Smith's to Harrison settlement; 6 for the bridge near Robert Colwells, 5 from R. Gilbert's to the Fundy settlement; 8 from mouth of Washademoak lake to Rush Hill settlement between Timothy Carpenter's and S. Burpee's; 8 for the road leading from Lewis cove to Belleisle Bay, from Thomas Robinson's corner to James Lawson's, eastern line, 6 from Lewis cove to Fosters mill, via Joseph Huggards; 5 From the cross road to the old post road via John Huggards. On the road leading from Washademoak Lake to Lewis cove, between James Wilson and William Akerley's, 10 to build a bridge near John Huggard's; 5 from Carpenter Settlement to Bald Hill on second tier lots; from Barney's corner, past Bald hill, to William Awe's corner; 5 from David McDonald's to Abraham Bolyea's corner; from Benjamin Tethills to Bald hill; 5 from John McCready's to the front road between Thomas E. McDonald's and S. W. Carpenter's; 5 from John R. Clark's leading between John Clark's and James McCay's to meet the road leading to Clark's mill; from west side of Lewis' cove, Oak Point, leading to Washademoak lake on the old Lewis road (so called) 5; 5 from the big bridge to the County line; 5 from William McCready's, Shannon Settlement, to Thomas Lendon's; 12 to cut down the hill and improve the road at Robinson's brook, near Dr. Little's; to repair the bridge on the road passing the residence of William Murray's and Straight's; 5 to repair the bridge near Amos S. Coreys; 6 from Cox's mill to great road, via Samuel Knights; 5 to repair the bridge over the Brittain dam (so called) 10 for tarnpiking the road between Alexander and Wm. McIntosh's; 5 for the road between Hugh Cameron's and John McLean's; 5 from the Foster settlement to Washademoak lake, via S. Whites; 5 for the road between Cornelius McLachlan's and George Farris; 5 for the road leading from the great road, via Richard Stephens; To repair the bridge over Cranney's brook, and improve the road near Whites Point 6; from S. Wiggins carding machine to the front road; from the red gate on the Dea road to Samuel V. Whites; 15 to repair the bridge and road leading from the Jensey to Washademoak, on the old road; 10 from Dykeman's bridge to Cox's mill; 2 to pay a balance due C. W. Cox for labour done on the bridge near the bridge near the Grist mill; 24 to remunerate Birdsill Carpenter for repairing the winter bridge at Indian Point; 8 from the main road to Maquapit lake, via Samuel Denton's; 6 from Cox's mill to Alexander Clark's; 5 from Sypher's pond brook to James Butler's; 6 from Michael Billonts to James Kirkpatrick's; 8 from Flower's cove to County line, via New Zion; 6 from the front road to main road, via Wm. Sypher's; 6 to pay Peter Reese a balance due him for labour on the road leading from great road to Bailey's point; 11 from the great road to Bailey's point; 7 from Joseph Bailey's to Wile Pot; 5 from Joseph Bailey's to Salmon bay; 5 from Robert Yeamans' to Michael Dillon's; 5 from Yeamans' mill to Taylor's mill; 8 to pay a balance due John Watt for erecting a bridge near Yeamans' mill; 3 7s 3d due Gideon D. Bailey over expenditure as per receipts; 25 from the north side of Maquapit lake to Newcastle; 10s to Berhage Bishop, balance due him for bridge; 2 9s 8d to Richard Cochran, balance due him for bridge.

Mr. Kerr, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the Address of this House of the 15th instant, presenting His Excellency relative to a compensation offer Bills given for the Loan made to the Saint John Bridge Company, reported—that they had attended to that duty, and that His Excellency was pleased to say, that he concurred generally in the expediency of settling the matter of the Bonds referred to in the Address, and that he would deliberate with His Council on the best course to be adopted for that purpose.

The Committee have had also before them a petition from Mr. Robert Foulis, of Saint John, Civil Engineer, to contract for a specified sum, all the necessary apparatus for manufacturing Gas, with the necessary buildings and furnaces, and furnishing all the materials required for the same, with pipes to convey the Gas from the house to the Lantherns in the Light Houses in the Bay of Fundy, or any two of them, and to furnish the bell-mouth for an Alarm whistle, capable of being heard over a distance of five miles, for the sum of 425 each: The Committee have given the proposition due consideration, and highly approve of the feasibility of lighting by the Albertine Gas, thereby making a great saving, and doing away with the use of costly and much expensive machinery; the proposition is accompanied by the certificates of the Masters of the several Steamers frequenting the Harbour of Saint John, shewing the great advantage of gas over oil: The Committee therefore recommend the substitution of Albertine Gas, if approved of by the Commissioners, and that the Government be fired at one other Light House, the station to be selected by the Commissioners.

The Committee have also had before them the Monthly Returns of the Superintendent of Partridge Island Light House for the months of November, December and January last, wherein a clear saving has been made on an average of 20l per month, by the use of the Albertine Gas instead of oil, which goes far with them in supporting their recommendation.

The Committee have also had before them the Report of the Commissioners of Lights, showing a surplus of income over expenditure for the last year (over and above expenses incurred in fitting up the apparatus for making gas, which was 607l 2s 0d); that the balance of cost of the Light House Fund at the end of the year was 4,585l 15s 9d, being an increase for the year of 1111l 15s 3d, the report recommends an appropriation of the same amount as was provided for the like services last year, with the addition of 512l 4s 8d for the erection of the Gas Works at Partridge Island; and for contingencies the sum of 1,500l, for salaries 1,192, and towards the support of Lights in Nova Scotia 650l.

THE WAR.

(From the Carlisle Patriot.)

This spring weather having set in, we may soon expect to hear of active war operations in the Baltic and the Black Sea, as well as on the banks of the Danube.

The last advices from Sir Charles Napier's Fleet left it at anchor at Kioge Bay, near Copenhagen, and a short rest for the island of Gothland, in the centre of the Baltic. A squadron of five steam frigates has been sent forward as a look-out force. The ice still obstructed the Gulf of Finland. There was some uncertainty as to the whereabouts of the Russian line of battle ships. It is said that there are none at Revel, that there are a few at Helingfors, and the remainder at Cronstadt. The allies have abandoned the Aland Islands, at the entrance to the Gulf of Bothnia. This group consists of eighty inhabited and two hundred uninhabited isles, of which Aland is the principal, and gives name to the cluster. They formerly belonged to Sweden, but are now included in the government of Finland, having been ceded to Russia in 1809. The population is 14,000, nine thousand residing in Aland, which is 25 miles long and 22 broad. The coasts are much indented, and there are very numerous narrow channels, but it is stated that good shelter may be found acre for 60 sail of the line, and provisions are somewhat plentiful, though of a coarse kind. Gothland belongs to Sweden, and is the largest island in the Baltic, being 78 miles long and 31 broad in the widest part. It abounds in timber and firewood of various kinds, but agriculture is at a low ebb. The harbor of Slite is one of the best in the Baltic. Population, 37,000. Revel is a naval port, and tolerably well fortified, yet may be assailed by steam ships armed with heavy cannon. The harbor is capacious. It is highly probable that if any portion of the Russian Fleet should be cooped up there by the ice, it will be destroyed at its moorings. Helsingfors is the capital of Finland, and 190 miles W. N. W. of St. Petersburg; it is defended by the castle of Sweaborg and several forts, and besides there the port is difficult of access, being situate between a number of isolated rocks. The town has three churches and an university; population 16,000. The city and arsenal of Cronstadt are on the island of Lynlin, at the mouth of the Neva, at the extremity of the Gulf of Finland, 26 miles from Saint Petersburg. In winter the population of the town is not above 6000; but the garrison and marine swell it to at least 50,000. The harbour lies to the south of the town, and consists of three sections—the military, or outer harbour, which is the great naval station of Russia, and capable of containing 25 ships of the line; the middle harbor, mainly intended for the fitting out and repairing of vessels; and the innermost harbor running parallel with the last, and used only by merchant vessels, of which a thousand might ride in it. Two-thirds of the external commerce of Russia pass through Cronstadt, although the depth of water at the bar is scarcely nine feet, and ice blocks up the harbour nearly five months in the year, the shipping season continuing only from May to November. The channel leading from the Gulf to the capital, Petersburg, is on the south side so very narrow that only one vessel can pass at a time, and scores of cannon could be brought to bear upon an enemy by means of a fortress erected on a detached islet; or, if striking on the north side, by the batteries of Kronslott and the citadel of Sveaborg. The town, however, may be bombarded and burnt, as all the houses, except about 200 belonging to the government, and a palace built by Prince Menschikoff are of wood.

The Russian Fleet at Cronstadt consists of some twenty-five sail of the line, and about twenty frigates and steamers. Many of the large ships, however, are in a rotten state, and could not be made serviceable at sea; nor, indeed, are they half manned. They will scarcely venture to meet Sir Charles Napier, although his force is numerically inferior. But Sir Charles seems to have made up his mind to go to them if they will not come out to him. Previous to moving from Kioge Bay he issued the following characteristic address to his gallant seamen:—

"Lads, war is declared. We are to meet a bold and numerous enemy. Should they offer us battle, you know how to dispose of them. Should they remain in port, we must try to get at them. Success depends upon the quickness and precision of your fire. Lads, sharpen your cutlasses, and the day is your own."

This is no idle threat in the quarter from whence it comes; and it is evident that the sailors thitherward bound, for as soon as the pithy appeal was read to the crew of the Duke of Wellington they sprang into the rigging and responded to it with enthusiastic cheering. It were much to be wished that our ships had a full proportion of "able seamen" on board of them. Plenty of men, so far as regards number, have presented themselves under the voluntary system, but there are not enough of the "right sort," a large body of our best hands being engaged in the Australian trade, and not, a few, we are sorry to add, are serving in the American navy.

In the Black Sea the Russians have eighteen sail of the line and a considerable number of frigates, steamers, and small sailing vessels; few of them in first rate condition. The combined English and French fleets have at length left Beicos Bay, and are now in a state of activity. Their long inaction has been explained in the House of Peers by Lord Clarendon. Admiral Dundas, it appears, declined keeping the sea during winter, in a dangerous navigation, and at a time, too, when the Russians could carry on no important operations, were they ever so much inclined. To have kept the sea, as a blockading fleet, independently of the risk as regards the navigation, the wear and tear of his ships would have been great, and the condition of their crews much deteriorated. He preferred (so Lord Clarendon said) to keep all tight, his men fresh for the work that more auspicious weather will bring with it, and in all probability he is right. But John Bull does not at all relish Admiral Dundas' long winter nap, especially after Sir James Graham's congratulatory announcement that he is a staunch Reformer. There is a suspicion that the old practice of Nelson had something more English in it than the Reform Admiral's affection for sunshine and smooth water. After all, despite of Sir James's damaging compliment, Admiral Dundas may be an officer of merit, and may, when the skies are propitious, give a good account of the Russian fleet, and so prevent it from performing a second Tragedy of Sinope.—*Carlisle Patriot.*

The recent Telegraphic accounts relative to the progress of the war on the banks of the Danube are contradictory, and therefore not worthy of reliance. Many of them, indeed, are obviously fabrications and exaggerations for stock jobbing purposes in Paris and London. One statement is the telegram made by the Russians in the Moniteur, that a movement in force, and not a raid, and that all the towns and forts, nearly up to Ivatcha's Well, have been taken possession of, after various fights in which the Russians were invariably successful, inflicting great loss on the Turks, both as regards men and war *material*. Another is that the Russians have entrenched themselves and shown little disposition to advance; a third that there has been a battle, and that the Turks have driven their opponents back over the Danube, on the 6th inst. Constantinople seems to have been illuminated for a "glorious victory," time and place not stated. There has been more fighting near Kalafat, and on the island of Tortusa, opposite Giurgiva, the Russians having been repulsed with loss. All that we can do is to collate these statements. The only thing we can be sure of is that the combined Fleets had appeared off Varna and strengthened the garrison with a reinforcement of Turkish troops, and that the marines of the Fleets will be landed to assist in defending that important post should there be need of it. Whether the Russians advance or remain in the Dobrutscha they will find extreme difficulty in supplying their army with provisions and ammunition. It is to be presumed that they will not be permitted to pass Ibrail's Wall without a struggle. Omar Pasha's true policy is to await the arrival of the English and French forces. A considerable number of these will soon be on the scene of action. All of our troops at Malta have left for Gallipoli in the Dardanelles; and considerable portion of the French force has arrived at the same place. Judging by the map this town affords great advantages. Magines may be established here; the forts on the European side of the Dardanelles are secured, and the capital is covered at the same time and safe from coup de main, should any disaster attend Omar Pasha's army; of which however, there does not appear to be much danger, for should he not be able to beat the Russians in the vicinity of Silistria, he has Shumla and the passes of the Balkan to fall back upon. Long before the Russians could force these, sixty or seventy thousand of English and French troops will be on the field of action; they are unquestionably the finest in the world, and are actuated by a spirit to which the Russian serf-soldier must be necessarily a stranger; in addition to which there will be no emulation between the men of two nations who for ages past have met in the field only as enemies.

On Tuesday, Lord Raglan, Commander-in-chief of the British Army of the East, and his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, arrived at Paris on their way for embarkation in the South of France, and met with a very enthusiastic reception from the Parisians, who assembled in large numbers, and cheered them warmly on the way to the Tuileries, where they were presented to the Emperor and Empress. On Wednesday the Imperial Majesty held a grand review of the troops forming the garrison of the capital, in honour of their visit, and all Paris was on the qui vive.

We shall soon have stirring news from the North and the East.

(From the London Record.

PERSIA AND THE JESUITS.

SIR,—We all know that England is regarded by the Roman Catholic powers as the great bulwark of the Protestant cause throughout the world, and that they are eagerly watching for her humiliation. We all know again that the Jesuits are, as it were, leaders and officers of the Romish host, by whom its movements are directed. It is also well known to all that the Jesuits make no secret of it, for they have published it before the eyes of mankind in their own organ, *l'Univers*. Now, I now lay fair and fairly before the public, and I ask, Is it not a fact that Persia is at this moment the tool of the Jesuits? Is not the Shah of Persia, the Emperor of Russia, and the Pope, three of the most bigoted Romanists in the world? Is not the Russian Emperor, the Pope, and the Shah, all three, actuated by a spirit to which the Russian serf-soldier must be necessarily a stranger? In addition to which there will be no emulation between the men of two nations who for ages past have met in the field only as enemies.

On Tuesday, Lord Raglan, Commander-in-chief of the British Army of the East, and his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, arrived at Paris on their way for embarkation in the South of France, and met with a very enthusiastic reception from the Parisians, who assembled in large numbers, and cheered them warmly on the way to the Tuileries, where they were presented to the Emperor and Empress. On Wednesday the Imperial Majesty held a grand review of the troops forming the garrison of the capital, in honour of their visit, and all Paris was on the qui vive.

We shall soon have stirring news from the North and the East.

(From the London Record.

PERSIA AND THE JESUITS.

SIR,—We all know that England is regarded by the Roman Catholic powers as the great bulwark of the Protestant cause throughout the world, and that they are eagerly watching for her humiliation. We all know again that the Jesuits are, as it were, leaders and officers of the Romish host, by whom its movements are directed. It is also well known to all that the Jesuits make no secret of it, for they have published it before the eyes of mankind in their own organ, *l'Univers*. Now, I now lay fair and fairly before the public, and I ask, Is it not a fact that Persia is at this moment the tool of the Jesuits? Is not the Shah of Persia, the Emperor of Russia, and the Pope, three of the most bigoted Romanists in the world? Is not the Russian Emperor, the Pope, and the Shah, all three, actuated by a spirit to which the Russian serf-soldier must be necessarily a stranger? In addition to which there will be no emulation between the men of two nations who for ages past have met in the field only as enemies.

Whether the Russians advance or remain in the Dobrutscha they will find extreme difficulty in supplying their army with provisions and ammunition. It is to be presumed that they will not be permitted to pass Ibrail's Wall without a struggle. Omar Pasha's true policy is to await the arrival of the English and French forces. A considerable number of these will soon be on the scene of action. All of our troops at Malta have left for Gallipoli in the Dardanelles; and considerable portion of the French force has arrived at the same place. Judging by the map this town affords great advantages. Magines may be established here; the forts on the European side of the Dardanelles are secured, and the capital is covered at the same time and safe from coup de main, should any disaster attend Omar Pasha's army; of which however, there does not appear to be much danger, for should he not be able to beat the Russians in the vicinity of Silistria, he has Shumla and the passes of the Balkan to fall back upon. Long before the Russians could force these, sixty or seventy thousand of English and French troops will be on the field of action; they are unquestionably the finest in the world, and are actuated by a spirit to which the Russian serf-soldier must be necessarily a stranger; in addition to which there will be no emulation between the men of two nations who for ages past have met in the field only as enemies.

On Tuesday, Lord Raglan, Commander-in-chief of the British Army of the East, and his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, arrived at Paris on their way for embarkation in the South of France, and met with a very enthusiastic reception from the Parisians, who assembled in large numbers, and cheered them warmly on the way to the Tuileries, where they were presented to the Emperor and Empress. On Wednesday the Imperial Majesty held a grand review of the troops forming the garrison of the capital, in honour of their visit, and all Paris was on the qui vive.

We shall soon have stirring news from the North and the East.

(From the London Record.

PERSIA AND THE JESUITS.

SIR,—We all know that England is regarded by the Roman Catholic powers as the great bulwark of the Protestant cause throughout the world, and that they are eagerly watching for her humiliation. We all know again that the Jesuits are, as it were, leaders and officers of the Romish host, by whom its movements are directed. It is also well known to all that the Jesuits make no secret of it, for they have published it before the eyes of mankind in their own organ, *l'Univers*. Now, I now lay fair and fairly before the public, and I ask, Is it not a fact that Persia is at this moment the tool of the Jesuits? Is not the Shah of Persia, the Emperor of Russia, and the Pope, three of the most bigoted Romanists in the world? Is not the Russian Emperor, the Pope, and the Shah, all three, actuated by a spirit to which the Russian serf-soldier must be necessarily a stranger? In addition to which there will be no emulation between the men of two nations who for ages past have met in the field only as enemies.

On Tuesday, Lord Raglan, Commander-in-chief of the British Army of the East, and his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, arrived at Paris on their way for embarkation in the South of France, and met with a very enthusiastic reception from the Parisians, who assembled in large numbers, and cheered them warmly on the way to the Tuileries, where they were presented to the Emperor and Empress. On Wednesday the Imperial Majesty held a grand review of the troops forming the garrison of the capital, in honour of their visit, and all Paris was on the qui vive.

We shall soon have stirring news from the North and the East.

THE ENGLISH IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

Private letter from Constantinople, which have reached us, they supply some local gossip, out of which we pick a few extracts:—"The English are very popular here now and no contempt is expressed at the sight of the Frank dress. Our sailors are allowed to come on shore, so many each day, and to return next morning on board. It is very amusing to see jack strolling about his devil-may-care air; and considering the nature of society here and Jack's own nature, it is remarkable that nothing serious has happened in the way rows; but he is very popular. Only yesterday, on of them, half-seas over in the midst of the market, seized a Turkish woman—veiled of course—and planted a hearty kiss on the little bit of face he saw, many Turks standing about at the time. Only one old fellow drew a weapon the others interfered, saying—'Is he not one of our preservers, come to cut down the Muscovite Giaour? In the name of Allah let him pass.' Last night, on my way home, a sentinel stopped me, and quietly took me to the guard-house. I was alone and thought it was because I showed no light (my lantern was out) but the matter was soon explained. On the floor of the guard-house were stretched some of our men fast asleep, overcome by the raksee or other potent drink. The day before, three magnificent fellows Albanian dress came in a boat to where I was, to ask me if I would take them to Schumla to fight the Giaour; they had heard that I was going there, and thought it was to fight I told them, I'd like to have five hundred such as they if I were to fight but not yet. I cannot get any news here of what's going on; they say they wait for that till French and English papers bring it. People are elated at the victories, but cannot tell much about the fights. Some prisoners have been sent here; and rather a laughable incident concerning them is, that when they arrived, the Turks sent them at once to be well washed. I pity the Russians too dirty for Turkish cleanliness!"

THE REPENTANT WIFE.—The wife of a small eating house keeper appeared before the Paris Tribunal of Correctional Police, on Saturday week, to complain of her husband for assaulting her. The moment he was placed at the bar the accused cried—"That woman, Mr. President, takes all she can get out of me to cram her son; a son of whom I am not the father. She would bring me to a crust and a straw bed before she has done with me." "Let me hear the complaint," said the President. A buxom woman stepped forward, and said, "That fellow, sir, whom I have had to call my husband, has treated me in a most abominable way. He has given me kicks in a part of the person which no woman who respects herself likes to receive. Finally, the other day he gave me such a blow on the arm that it was in a state of apoplexy all the day." "In a state of what?" "Of apoplexy. It was as stiff as an iron bar." "You mean to say catalepsy?" "I have always heard say apoplexy to die of apoplexy, an attack of apoplexy. However, sir, on the day of the great scene, he came to me with a big kitchen knife and said, 'I must slay you.' You, sir, the monster actually wanted to slay me like a rabbit!" "Well, accused, you hear the charge. What have you not to say?" said the President. "Sir," answered the culprit, with great emotion, "My wife, my wife—I love her. I will even say I idolize her. But she has a son, and I don't want to have to support the son. Let his father support him. It is only cause of husbands who support their wives' sons; and I am not a goose. No, I cannot swallow the son. But, with that exception, I love her." "Oh, yes, I love her dearly, devotedly." Here the sentimental culprit burst into tears. "And don't I love you, too, my dear, cried the wife, suddenly sympathising, and weeping too. "No you do not love me, Oh, heavens, hear him. And, after that, let any woman waste herself away in loving a dog of a man. If you loved me, you——" "Come, let us have no conversation," said the President. "Go listen to me, and you will see whether I love my wife or not." "That is not the question; did you cruise her?" "You shall see if I love her. Well—we had a female servant, and my wife accused me of being too intimate with her. It wasn't true, sir, but I kicked the servant out of doors to prove to my wife how much I loved her. But would you believe it, sir?—She actually brought the girl back again. That put me, I admit, into a passion; and I administered to her a kick, a simple kick, and then a blow; only one blow." Here the tender-hearted man burst into a new flood of tears. "Yes, cried the wife, weeping more abundantly. "It was only a single blow. He didn't mean to hurt me, I'm sure. He adores me." "In truth," said the President, "there is no making out what you would have. If we were to believe the deposition you gave on making your complaint, your husband wanted to murder you; and now you defend him. But the first complaint was confirmed by witness, and by that we shall abide. We confirm your husband to two months' imprisonment." "Oh, merciful heaven," shrieked the wife; "two months without seeing him." "Two months," cried the culprit in despair; "Oh, God! two months from her." "Take away the prisoner, and remove the woman," said the President. "Paradise; dearest Paradise. You will come and see me in prison, will you not cried the husband in despair. "Yes; oh, yes, my beloved," exclaimed the weeping wife, "and I will bring you some of the maccaroni which you like so well."

The Chronicle.

Saint John, N. B., May 12, 1854.

LATE FROM ENGLAND!

(By Telegraph to News Rooms.)

The Steamer Canada arrived at Halifax on Wednesday, 7 p.m. The Great Britain sailed for Australia on 29th ult. No accounts of the City of Glasgow.

Russians have met with severe repulse at Isacherkaska. Little Wallachia is evacuated.

Chas Napier was at Stockholm, 8ed about 50 miles off. Several more prizes taken. Allied fleets came to Anchor off Odessa, 20th. Marquis Anglesea dead.

THE WAR.

20,000 French and 9,000 English now landed at Gallipoli—one portion is sent to Scutari, another on march to Adrianople.

Reported bombardment and capture of Odessa by allied fleets totally untrue. Ships of allied fleets were, however, within sight of Odessa, 21st. Capture of Silistria by Russians unfounded.

A sharp combat of three hours duration, took place on the 19th, before Kalafat. The Russians retreated with 500 loss, to Maglavit.

Omer Pasha was at Shumla concentrating his forces, apparently for defensive measures only.

It was rumored in Vienna that Paskiewitch had ordered evacuation of lesser Wallachia. This, if true, was regarded as concession to retain the favor of Austria.

Troops were retiring towards Bucharest, indicating change in plan of Russian operations. Sultan has offered a command to Abdel Kadir.

Expulsion of Greeks continues. Their stores and dwellings have been seized and closed. Some arms found.

From Hamburgh, 23rd, reported that Admiral Napier, had formed fleet into 3 divisions, disposed within reach of each other.

On 26th, the fleet was off Gostergam, Gothland. Capt. Foot, deserving naval officer, accidentally drowned in the Baltic.

French ships were anchored at Baltschik. Several steamers were in sight of Odessa, 21st, thence a probality of an attack on the Forts.

Following *brilliant exploit* announced. The British steamer Fury, 6 guns, on the 11th, under Austrian colours, steamed within 3 miles entrance to Sebastopol, saw two merchantmen, two brigs, two frigates, and a steamer leaving the harbour. Fury dashed in, seized one of the merchant ships and towed her off, chased by the Russians, was finally obliged to cut prize adrift, as one of the frigates and a steamer came within range and exchanged fire, after four hours Fury escaped, carrying off Russian merchant crew prisoners, prisoners gave important information respecting strength of Sebastopol.

Feat also performed by the Russians, viz:—a steamship now supposed to be a Russian despatch boat under British colors boldly steamed from the Archipelago past the Dardanelles batteries and succeeded in escaping into the Black Sea.

Asia.—4000 Turkish irregulars refused to march from Erzeroum to Kars on account of arrears of pay.

Accounts from Circassia to the 1st, state that an insurrection against Russia is becoming general among the warlike tribes of the Caucasus.

Schmayl's agents are indefatigable.

Presence of the fleets in the Black Sea with consequent abandonment of the Russian Posts on the Circassian Coasts, and supplies cut off from Russians, via Redout Kale, had made deep impression on mountaineers, and it was believed would soon be in force, to attack Russian head quarters at Fildes.

Diplomacy.—The St. Petersburg Journal contains a notice from the Russian Minister of Finance, allow English and French vessels 6 weeks from the 10th April to escape from Russian Ports in the Black Sea, and 6 weeks from May 7th to leave the Baltic Ports.

The enemies property in neutrall bottoms will be regarded as inviolable, and may be imported into Russia. Subjects of neutral powers on board enemie's ships will not molested.

The French Imperial Decree allows Russian ships which left ports in the Baltic and Black Sea before the 15th, to unload and return unmolested to Russia or neutral port prizes.

Twelve Russian Merchant Ships already captured by British Cruisers of which six arrived in England. The crews liberated on parole not to serve against England or France.

Turkey.—Wednesday, the 26th, being a day of humiliation, all business was suspended.

The London Times publishes four pages of sermons.

Parliament reassembled on Thursday the 27th. In the House of Lords a long debate ensued reporting recent burning of Circassians.

Earl Hardwicke taxed Government with having denied the circumstance, when in fact, it was true.

Earl Clarendon made long explanation, and laid before despatch from British Admiral, contradicting Russian published accounts.

Earl Ellenborough took occasion to mention that Russians have 22 Circassian forts, but have destroyed only six.

In Commons, a long debate on University reform.

American Consul, London, has determined to send from London, 8 seamen from clipper, "Sovereign of the Seas" to New York for trial, on charge of mutiny. Relatives of prisoners have petitioned Lord Palmerston to prevent removal of the case to America.

Scotch Lord Cockburn is dead.

France, 6th.—Squadron is added to all Cavalry Regiments.

Prince Napoleon was well received at Malta, and left on 20th for Turkey.

Marshall Arnaud embarked 27th, at Marseilles for the East.

Spain.—Madrid correspondent of London Times writes, 20th, a letter commenting unfavorably on Mr. Soule. He says, to present time, notes exchanged between Soule and Spanish Government are five in number.

No. 1, Soule, states complaints and reparation he is instructed to demand, requiring a positive reply within 48 hours. No. 2, Spanish Government declare its inability to reply until information be received from Cuba. No. 3, Times calls it a most irate and discourteous document from Mr. Soule, taxing Spanish Government with seeking excuses to postpone a reply, and warming rather insinuating that Spain had received despatches from America, but suppresses them. No. 4, From Spanish Government was so strong that the senders thought it not unlikely that Soule would demand his passports. No. 5, from Soule, was in milder terms—contents not transpired.

Letter above referred to goes on to be severe on Mr. Soule, professes due to say that Spaniards look on American claims as overbearing and unconstitutional. 18th, Soule was present at dinner given by Lord Howden, British Minister.

Italy.—Steamer Hercolano lost off Villa France—16 English passengers drowned, 3 saved among them Sir Robert Peel saved.

Austria.—Emperor's marriage was celebrated. Amnesty granted to 400 prisoners, state of siege removed from Lombard from May 1st.

Russia.—Baron Manto Uffels' speech to Chambers stated definitely that Russia maintains accord both with Austria and Western Powers. Chevalier Bunsen's resignation as Minister to London, accepted; he is succeeded by Count Bernstorff, present minister at Naples—a man thoroughly Russian.

Greece.—From Athens, 21st, stated that Gulf Corinth was guarded by French ships of war, and communication stopped between Continent and Peloponesus. Whole of Southern Thessaly is in arms, and was reported Turks were defeated at Lezzovo—but doubtful.

Egypt.—Vice Roy has repeated Decree prohibiting exportation of corn.

Persia.—Prince Dolgorousky, Russian ex-minister to Persia, reached St. Petersburg, 12th.—Russia will not send another minister, but Consul remain at Teheran.

India.—By letters of mail is confirmed that Dost Mahomet seeks to form alliance with British.

Reported revolution at Ava. Pounce has poisoned his brother, and seized the throne.

Gold discovery in Ceylon confirmed by papers of March 25th, but not in quantities to remunerate diggers.

China.—Hong Kong, March 11th.—Store ship Supply reports that American squadron had sailed for Japan.

Canton quiet. At Shanghai continued skirmishing. Nothing from Ningpo. Trade reviving at Amoy.

MARKETS.

Liverpool Cotton—Circulars differ materially in their reports. Board of Brokers reduced their quotations of ordinary and middling American, sixteenths. Demand had been less than usual this week, and trade-nas supplied themselves sparingly—has been a fair amount doing for export and speculation in absence.

Liverpool Breadstuffs.—Market dull—price declined in week 6d. to 1s. on Flour, 3d on Wheat, 1s. to 1s. on Indian Corn. Western Canal Flour 37s. 6d. Baltimore and Philadelphia 37s. 6d. to 38s. Ohio do. to 39s. White Wheat 11s 6d. to 12s. 3d. Red and Mixed 10s. 9d. to 11s. 6d. White Corn 39s. to 41s. Yellow and Mixed 38s. 6d. to 40s.

MISS MARTINEAU ON "THE WRONGS OF IRELAND."

The New York Evening Post contains a very sensible letter from Miss Martineau on this subject. Although we are far from adopting a tithe of the principles generally advocated by the talented, but eccentric authoress, yet, as the information communicated by her to our New York cotemporary, so exactly harmonizes with, and corroborates our previous impressions, it is with pleasure that we transfer the substance of it to our columns.

The letters of Kirwan which we published during the course of the last year, would fully prepare the minds of such of our readers, who are not *personally* acquainted with the moral devastation which Popery has committed in Ireland, whilst others again who can speak from their own direct observation of such inflictions, will at once recognise the truth of the picture, so graphically painted by the fair correspondent.

Miss Martineau observes:—

"For many years past the Young Ireland party have had their way and their say in the United States, unrebuked and uncorrected by the English, who knew the truth of the story, but who were silent while there was no use in speaking. They respected the American feeling on behalf of the wretched; they knew it would be in vain to ask attention to the facts of Ireland's political condition, while her social state was so miserable; and they had also confidence that time would correct mistakes and render justice. The recent revelation of the character of at least one Irish institution, affords the opportunity which some American friends in London long may go use, to put the case of Ireland before your readers rather more correctly than they have understood it from the Mitchells and Meaghers, who have set up for representatives of their country, its opinions, desires and feelings."

The writer thus speaks of the baneful effect which the promulgation of error by pseudo Irish patriots has had on the mind of the American people, and after satisfactorily showing that "the wrongs of Ireland" are merely popish and rebel fancies, she thus proceeds:

"It is, indeed, only by keeping the poor Irish immersed in superstitions scarcely credible at this day, that any revolutionary feeling can be maintained; and therefore it is that an educated man, fit for a seat in Parliament, proposes to "go back to the old Holy Well!" The enormous rashness of exciting an ignorant multitude to rebellion, without any clear aim, or intelligible statement of political grievance, on this side of the water, are necessarily to attribute to ignorance, and the recklessness which is its natural consequence. If the leaders had known anything of history, anything of the principles of social construction, anything of political economy, any of the many things that they ought to have known before leading the multitude to insurrection, they would not have sought a cure for social evils in political convulsions, &c. You would not have had the Mitchells and Meaghers among you at this day.

The withering but well merited sarcasm which the following paragraph conveys, is equalled in some degree, by the plain and honest way, in which the naked truth is so skilfully exposed:

"The cry for repeal was the cruelest mockery ever offered to a suffering people. They were, in fact, really and truly "oppressed" when they had a legislature of their own; and the only possible rescue for them from their being made a property of by the heads of native factions, was by means of the protection of the imperial parliament. If the Irish people send good representatives to Parliament, they are safe. They can no longer be bought and sold as they were before the union, and as they would be again if they had a parliament sitting in the midst of factions, and made up out of their elements. The Americans seem to think that the Irish nation in general has desired the repeal of the union, and that the English would not let them have it. This is a mistake, as perhaps, they are by this time aware. The very ignorant, priest-ridden and most suffering part of the peasantry desired it at one time, simply because they were told it would cure every man's evils, and give every family the possession in fee of a bit of land; but the intelligence, knowledge, good sense and sound feeling of the Irish nation was always in favor of as close a union with Great Britain as could be formed—as close a one as is now retrieving the condition of Ireland, and rapidly extinguishing her characteristic woes.

We cannot conscientiously abridge the following remarks by a single word. They will constitute a hard nut for the rebels and repealers to crack, at home or abroad. The memorable rebellion of 1848 is still fresh in our memory, and its answer is merely laughable and truly *irrefutable* conclusion. We have often wondered if the widow McCormack has ever been paid for her cabbages, spoiled by the rebels and the police on the eventful occasion of poor Smith O'Brien's first and last essay in the fighting line; if not, surely he will compensate her for the injury she sustained, immediately upon his return to the "First Isle of the

DOWNRIGHT IGNORANCE.

The first paragraph subjoined, we copy from the *Freeman*, it is also republished in the *Morning News* of Monday last. The other paragraph is from that valuable and well informed paper, the *News* itself.

"The promised plan of the Surveyor General's has never yet been laid before the public, and to all enquiries, the only answer any person in St. John can give must be this:—There are plenty of wilderness lands, some of them said to be exceedingly fertile. The upset price is very low, and the actual settler need not pay in money for a lot of 100 acres; but if you want to know where those lands are situate, or how you are to choose them, or get into possession and secure a title you must go to Fredericton, where you may get the information you want at the Crown Lands Office.—*Freeman.*

"If the truth were known, we believe that our officials would rather keep the public lands in the dark, in the wilderness, than have them settled, or the population increased. All that they require are their salaries. Increase the population and you diminish their monopoly. What has Mr. Surveyor General Wilmot done since he has been in office, to render the public lands available for all classes of settlers, upon an improved system over that carried out by his illustrious predecessor, Mr. Baillie?"—*News.*

Now, if this brace of wise-acres will only refer to page 101 of the Journals of the recent session of the Legislature, as re-published in the *Chronicle*, they will there be informed, that the revenue received from the Crown Land Office, from all sources in 1850, the year before Mr. Wilmot took office, was £1694 14. In 1853, it amounted to £23,345 10 11.

The expences of Clerks and Contingencies in 1850 were £1507 12 6,—In 1853, £1455 19 6.—The quantity of land sold for money in 1853 was greater than had been sold for the four previous years put together. Over 200,000 acres of land have been surveyed in different blocks since Mr. Wilmot's accession to office, at the expence of Government, and nearly the same quantity has been located to settlers, in lots not exceeding 100 acres each, the price of which, the settlers can pay by their labor on the public roads. Emigrant settlements are growing up in every county of the Province, whilst the *Freeman* and *News* are utterly ignorant of the fact!

Mr. Commissioner Trontowsky recently received full particulars of two settlements, with copies of plans and printed regulations, *before the commencement* of the News had made its appearance, but, still, and to show the spirit of candor which animates the editor of that paper, he makes no allusion to it. Was it not communicated?

If every donkey and rebel in the Province expects the Surveyor General to supply them *individually*, with separate plans of all the surveys in the country for emigrant purposes, we have sadly mistaken the metal of the Hon. R. D. Wilmot, if these donkeys and rebels have not mistaken their man.

The business of the Crown Land office, its entire management and its income, were never so prosperous a state as they have been, since they were subjected to the entire control of the present incumbent, the insinuations of donkeys and rebels to the contrary thereof, in anywise notwithstanding.

River Steamers.—The first steamer for Fredericton started from Indiantown on Saturday morning last, and returned on Monday evening with a large number of passengers. The favorite steamer *Forest Queen*, and all the other river steamers, have been placed in running conditions, and it is to be hoped they may be well rewarded with a good season's employment.

☞ Our Own Affairs.—We are pleased to find that a movement is being made among the Printers to protect themselves in these times of scarcity and high prices. It is a movement much to be desired, and one in which they will doubtless be supported by the community, inasmuch as, that while the price of material and labour has greatly advanced in their's and every other branch of business, the printers' prices have not been correspondingly raised; and it is therefore highly desirable that a unanimous understanding should be arrived at in this respect, and one which will be suitable to present times and circumstances.

Beef.—Six fat Oxen were exhibited yesterday in the Market Square, by Mr. Lynam; the largest one was measured—its girth was 8 feet 5 inches, and it weighed 2710 lbs. They are all from the County of Westmorland; and some of the Beef will be on sale at Mr. L's stall, to-morrow (Saturday,) in the City Market.

☞ The Great Magician.—The Prince of Conjurors, Macallister, the most astonishing, elegant, and accomplished of the age—accompanied and assisted by his talented wife—the only female magician of our time, will shortly give a series of their fashionable performances at the Mechanics' Institute. See Advertisement.

☞ The Hon. Provincial Secretary arrived in this City on Monday evening; and the Hon. Surveyor General will be here this afternoon. Both these gentlemen will be candidates for the County of Saint John at the coming election, and with little doubt of their success.

☞ With much pleasure we call attention to Mr. Magee's advertisement of a "New Family Grocery, which he has just opened in Prince William Street, near the Custom House. Parties purchasing will do doubt be well suited at his establishment.

☞ An attempt was to have been made on the 4th instant, under direction of the military in Canada, to blow up the *barrier* of ice at Carouge, which, if successful, would open the navigation of the St. Lawrence to the Westward.

On Friday night, a Barn in St. Andrews, belonging to Mr. Charles Stevenson, was destroyed by fire. His loss amounts to £50.

Bridges.—The Bye-Road grants from Frenchman's Creek should stand as follows, instead of as published last week. £20 from Frenchman's Creek to Black Beach, including an alteration on said road. £12 : 10s. from Frenchman's Creek to St. Andrews Road.

The Royal Mail Steamer Africa, at New York, from Liverpool, brought 113 passengers.

The Africa is heavily armed, and is fitted with port holes.

Richardson Brothers, agents of the steamer City of Glasgow, say they are not afraid that she is lost. She had 370 passengers.

Business in Manchester had a more cheerful tone, with some orders for India.

From Ireland the agricultural reports are very favorable; the quantity of potatoes planted this season is unusually large.

From London at 5 p. m., on Saturday, the 22d, we have the report by telegraph that there was no news, except rumors from Paris and Vienna of a new mediation by Russia.

The number of Russian merchant ships now captured amounts to ten.

On the 19th of April the English fleet was telegraphed off Gothland.

On the 12th of April eighteen Russian ships of the line were lying at Helsingfors. They seemed as if they intended to pass over to Revel. Admiral Plumridge has been watching them with four frigates, and before this Sir Charles Napier must have come up with his squadron, intending doubtless to attack them.

Sardinia and Holland repudiate privateering.

The official journal of the Hague publishes a notice that the Dutch government will grant no authority to receive letters of marque, and that no privateers, either with or without prizes, except under stress of weather, will be allowed to enter their ports.

A treaty of closer alliance is ratified between France and England.

Found Dead! On Sabbath morning, May 7th, a man was found dead, in the woods, near the village of Little South Natick, just in the edge of Sherburne. Coroner Alexander Coolidge was called, who held an inquest. The man was found laying upon his back, divested of clothing, with the exception of a check shirt and neck-cloth, a tarpaulin hat, a black coat, and pants. Light colored pants and light colored woollen vest, boots and stockings, were found scattered about the lot.—He was about 45 years of age, five feet eight or nine inches in height, with black hair and whiskers, and a small scar on his forehead. He was evidently insane, and died from exposure, and a verdict was rendered to that effect. Nothing was found by which his name could be ascertained. There were four 2d class passengers tickets, from Boston to New York, dated May 4th, with the corners torn off, with three or four crackers in his pockets. It was subsequently ascertained that he came to the Long Pond Hotel, in Natick, on the evening of May 4th, and asked for lodging, saying he was on his way from St. John, N. B., to Philadelphia, with his wife and two children; that he got out of the cars at Framingham, and the train started before his return; that he pursued them on foot, and by some means returned to Natick. He said his wife had all his funds, and he should return to Boston. He left early the next morning, and was seen at South Natick by several persons; after which, nothing more was heard of him until he was found dead. His body has been placed in a tomb for the present. For information, apply to the coroner, at Natick.—*Boston Herald.*

Annexation in Church.—A member from the *Leeds Mercury*, says, "Replied observation has convinced me that a very large proportion of those who Sunday after Sunday disturb our contemplations by their coughs, are not the subject of any diseased condition; but that their cough is either voluntary or is simply the result of habit. The action, performed at first because it is agreeable, by frequent repetition comes to be performed almost involuntarily, and almost insensibly to the individual."

A Singular Verdict.—The *Quebec Gazette* says that at the Court of Quarter Sessions, concluded that city several day since, a verdict for larceny was rendered against a prisoner who had been previously convicted for stealing. The jurors for Our Lady the Queen recommend the prisoner to mercy, *because he had been confined to the Penitentiary for a prior offence.* If the principle of these sagacious jurors were carried out, a man need be imprisoned but two or three times to secure entire immunity from punishment for all crimes committed during the remainder of his life.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Mr. *Editor*:—In common with many of my neighbors, I have not been a little surprised on perusing a communication which appeared in the *Carleton Sentinel* of the 22nd ultimo, bearing the signature of "L. H. White," of Cambridge, Q. C. As I have no wish to foment bad feeling between Mr. White and others, who differ with him very widely in opinion, as to what elements really constitute that glorious christian charity which "suffereth long," I will for the present, take but a slight notice of any other portion of his remarks, than those which present themselves in the paragraph, which I shall shortly quote at length. In the first place, however, in the journal referred to we find the following:—

"Died at Grand Lake, on Thursday, Dec. 18th, of Asthma, Mr. Peter Watts, aged 68 years."

Why this obituary notice was not published until four months passed by, after the melancholy event recorded by it had occurred, I cannot explain. After describing the painful sufferings which the deceased had to encounter for a long period prior to his death, we are informed, and I believe with perfect truth, that "during all his "trials he manifested a spirit indicative of inward "peace, and which enabled him to triumph over "the suffering of the body." Indeed, with the exception hereinafter quoted, we should be inclined to look upon the essay of Mr. L. H. White, merely as a proof of his filial respect, and as an earnest desire to pay a tribute of well deserved gratitude to the memory of an excellent parent and an upright man. But now come the objectionable remarks, and in the following language:

"Our Saviour's words are, "The wind bloweth "where it listeth, and thou hearest the sound "thereof, but cannot tell whence it cometh and "whither it goeth, so is every one that is born of "the Spirit." No clearer illustration of this passage of Scripture was ever given than in the case "of Mr. White, the more marked, as there was "no Ministry established in the place, through "which the doctrine of the "Second Birth" was "taught, and only during the occasional visits of "a Wesleyan Missionary did the people hear "enforced in a spirited sense the language of the "great teacher, "Verily, verily, I say unto you, "except a man be born of water and of the Spirit "he cannot enter into the kingdom of God."

When the writer penned the above paragraph he was well aware, that his afflicted parent some weeks before his departure from this life, had been admitted into the bosom of the Church of England, by the Reverend Abraham Wood, the Rector of the contiguous parish of Waterboro, and Mr. L. H. White was also apprised that this worthy clergyman frequently attended his father during his last illness and faithfully administered to him the cheering consolation which the Christian religion so abundantly affords. The calumnious insinuation conveyed by his remarks, is therefore as deliberate as it is insulting. No sane man would find fault with any dying person for receiving the visits of a pious Wesleyan missionary, but he must have a harsh, an acrimonious, indeed, an unchristian like spirit, whilst at the same time, he betrays the most profound ignorance of the doctrines and teachings of the Church of England, who can deliberately publish the covert insinuation, which the above quotation so evidently conveys.

Did I not know, that Mr. L. H. White is in the habit of manifesting his zeal for religion by constantly attacking and attempting to cry down every denomination of christians, other than that of which he is a nominal member, I should not Mr. Editor have taken the trouble to point out, for the information of his neighbors and that of his *friends*—if he has any—a recent illustration of this unhappy propensity.

We are relieved from the contemplation of the awful consequences intended to be conveyed by this hopeful son, by reason of a Wesleyan missionary, not having been incessantly stationed at his father's bed-side, by his somewhat consolatory assurances, that the deceased, "during all his trials manifested a spirit indicative of inward peace," and that "throughout his affliction his faith" not only "continued strong," but, that his words, when near the end were "that he should soon be with Jesus, in whom was all his trust," so that the *deplorable* absence of the Wesleyan Missionary, was not of very great moment, even in the profound estimation of Mr. L. H. White himself.

A Churchman.

Queen's County, May, 1854.

Wickham, May 8th, 1854.

Mr. *Editor*,—The 18th of May, being the anniversary of the landing of the Loyalists in the spring succeeding the Peace of 1783, the day will be celebrated by the loyal inhabitants of Wickham and its vicinity, they intend having a Pic-nic at the Carpenter settlement, adjoining the Meeting House, in the Parish of Wickham. There will be public lectures delivered on the occasion appertaining to the suffering of our forefathers in the forests of New Brunswick. There will also be exhibited relics of Indian antiquity, and also a representation of the log hut of the early settlers, and other curiosities, they freely invite all those who can make it convenient to come and join in celebrating this anniversary. The hour of meeting will be 11 o'clock, A. M. Public lectures to commence at 1 p. m.

Clover Seed! Clover Seed!

TEN Barrels Northern Clover SEED—For Sale by G. M. BURNS.
April 14. South-Market-wharf.

CLOVER & TIMOTHY.—150 Bushels Domestic Timothy, the best in Market, 5000 lbs. Northern Clover SEED. For sale by TELLOWS & CO.
April 14.

☞ *Holloway's Ointment and Pills have Effected a most Extraordinary Cure of Scrofula of Twenty Years Standing.*—Mrs. Jackson of 17, Upper Brook-street, Derby, was afflicted nearly twenty years with a scrofulous ulcer on the wrist, the pain from which was incessant and excruciating. She resorted to all kinds of remedies without avail and was for a long time a patient in the hospital, but received no relief whatever, until she had recourse to Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—These excellent medicines soon caused a portion of the bone to come away, and notwithstanding the dreadful state of the wound, it has perfectly healed, and her health is entirely re-established.

☞ V. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent, *is the only authorised Agent for* this paper in the cities of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia and is duly empowered to take advertisements and subscriptions at the rate as required by us. His receipts will be regarded as payments. His Offices are—Boston, Scollay's Building; New York, Tribune Buildings; Philadelphia, N. W. corner Third and Chestnut streets."

☞ The *Chronicle* is filed, and may be seen free of charge at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 244 Strand, London.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

We have not unfrequently called attention to this article in the columns of our paper, and we have done so with the full confidence that it was a good one, and deserving the patronage of the public. We have had a chance to witness its effects upon some of our friends, which, in addition to the high encomiums passed upon by our brethern of the press, not in paid puffs, but in honest, candid statements, from having derived a benefit themselves, make us desirous of advising all those who have occasion to resort to a remedy for pulmonary affections, to avail themselves of it. We have too much confidence in Mr. Fowle, the general agent, to believe he would thrust this, or any other medicine upon the community, unless he had full faith in its efficacy—In confirmation of which the proprietor offers a mass of testimony from the most unquestionable sources. Neither would we be understood as saying that this will always cure consumption after it is seated, although it seldom fails to relieve, the worst cases—but at this season of the year, almost every body is liable to the cold, which, if neglected, will lead to fatal results—by taking his medicine, we doubt not many lives may be saved.—*New England Washingtonian, Boston.*

From the Batavia (N. Y.) Spirit of the Times.

This is one of the very few patent medicine of the day with we can recommend with confidence, to all who are afflicted with Coughs, Colds, or Consumption, or who are predisposed to the little complaint. It has been used with considerable advantage by many families in Town, and in a few stubborn cases has produced highly beneficial effects. None genuine, unless signed I. BUTTS, on the wrapper. S. L. TILLEY,
Agent for New Brunswick.

Married.

On Monday the 8th instant, by the Rev. I. W. D. Gray, D. D., Mr. William Neptune, of this City, to Miss Elizabeth Travers.

On the 9th, by the Rev. I. W. D. Gray, D. D., Mr. Thomas Neville, to Miss Maria Grace, all of this City.

On Monday evening, by the Rev. Samuel Robinson, Mr. William H. Brown, to Miss Sarah J. eldest daughter of Mr. Leonard Woodward, all of this City.

On the 6th inst., by the Rev. Samuel Robinson, Mr. Thomas Mead, of this City, to Miss Mary, third daughter of Mr. Thomas Blizzard, of the Parish of Johnston.

On the 9th instant, by the Rev. Wm. Ferrie, A. M., Mr. Joseph McArthur, of the Parish of Portland, to Miss Eliza, fourth daughter of the late Mr. James Osborn, of this City.

On the 10th, by the same, Mr. Andrew Wilson, of Portland, to Miss Mary Marchbank, daughter of Mr. Adam Marchbank, of Upham, K. C.

At the Wesleyan Chapel, Fredericton, on Monday last, by the bride's father, Samuel H. Gilbert, Esquire, M. P. P., of Gagetown, County Queen's, son of the Hon. Thomas Gilbert, to Marianne, eldest daughter of the Rev. Charles Churchill, of Fredericton.

At St. Andrews, on the 2d instant, by the Rev. Mr. Temple, Mr. H. Valentine, Surgeon, to Mrs. Dorothy Murchie, widow of the late Captain Murchie.

At Yarmouth, N. S., on Wednesday morning, 4th inst., by the Rev. J. T. T. Moody, Mr. George C. Garrison, of this City, to Anne B., youngest daughter of Mr. F. W. Redding, of Yarmouth.

Died.

On Monday last, Mr. David G. Brown, a native of Birshin, County of Angus, Scotland, in the 29th year of his age.

On the 7th instant, James, second son of Mr. Edward Duke, aged 3 years and 7 months.

On the 9th, after a short but severe illness, Jane Cuthbert, widow of the late James Cuthbert, in the 64th year of her age.

At Sheffield, County Sunbury, on the 17th of April, Catherine Anne, daughter of Mr. James Hamilton, in the 14th year of her age.

Marine List.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—Arrivals.

Friday, 5th of May, Ship Baltic, Murphy, Bath, (Me.); John Robertson, ballast.

Lotus, Vickery, Boston, 4; Charles McLauchlan, ballast.

Brig Daniel Webster, Campbell, Philadelphia; G. M. Grove, flour, &c.

Schr. Helen Hobert, Eldridge, Cuba, 19; Thomas McHenry, sugar and molasses.

Friendship, Miller, Eastport, 1; master, ballast.

Saturday, Schr. Catherine, Roberts, Porto Rico, 27; J. Fairweather, molasses.

Challenge, Small, New York, 12; assorted cargo.

Screw steamer Lion, Boston; Geo. Eaton.

Steamer Eastern City, Winchester, Boston; Waterhouse, Cross & co. passengers and goods.

Sunday, Brig Pomona, Younger, Leith; R. Rankin & Co., coals.

Brig Venus, Smith, New York, 9; John Irish, general cargo.

Chesapeake, Davidson, Boston; Master, assorted cargo.

Schr. Elizabeth, Roberts, Porto Rico; J. Fairweather, sugar.

Sea-lice, Pote, Boston; G. Eaton, gen. cargo.

Monday, Ship John Dalton, Bond, Boston, 20 hrs. R. Rankin & Co.

Wapella, Nickerson, Boston, 3; C. McLauchlan, ballast.

Brig Frazer, Chisholm, New York, 3; J. McGrath, assorted cargo.

Trio, Hunter, Boston; G. A. Lockhart, do.

Steamer Creole, Atkins, Windsor, passengers.

Wednesday, Schr. Mary Jane, Pilsson, Boston, 3; E. D. Jewett & Co., general cargo.

Thursday—Packet ship, Dundonald, Gillies, Liverpool, 28—J. & R. Reed, passengers and general cargo.

CLEARED—

8th, Ship Venerable, Ellison, Hull—timber and deals; Schr. Republic, Brown, Providence, ballast.

9th, Ship Rectitudo, Smellie, Dundee, timber and deals; Brig Caroline, Thomas, Picton, ballast; Brig Woodbine, Morehouse, Picton, ditto; Schr. Stranger, Fowler, Boston, hoops.

10th, Ship Lampedo, Crenk, Liverpool, deals.

Cleared at Savannah, ship Montrose, Hoe, this port.

ELLISON & CO.'S
Daguerreotype Rooms,
BARGAIN CORNER, KING STREET.

The Subscribers have now on hand a well selected Stock of Daguerreotype Goods, consisting of the latest improvements in Cases, Lockets, Rings, Pins, &c. &c. which have been carefully selected by one of the firm in the best markets in the United States—they now invite the public to call and examine for themselves their Rooms and Specimens, as they intend to give every satisfaction to those who may favour them with their patronage.

Likenesses taken without regard to weather, in Groups, Rings, Lockets, Pins, &c., or in any ways that may be required, and they feel confident they can take likenesses better than any other Establishment in this province.

As they have made an improvement in their Operating Department, and also in their Receiving Rooms, where they can supply all kinds of Jewellery Stock and Daguerreotype Apparatus, as cheap as can be imported. April 11—1y

LEECHES.—1 Case superior LEECHES.—
May 12. S. L. TILLEY.

James Garrett & Co.

HAVE completed their SPRING ASSORTMENT of Cloths, Trouserings, Vestings, Ready-made Clothing, Furnishing Goods, &c.
May 12.

Corn Meal, Redwood, &c.

RECEIVED per brig Venus from New York—100 bbls. Corn Meal; 2 tons Redwood; 20 bbls Mess PORK; 10 packages Lozenges; 2 do Arrantoe; 5 boxes superior TOBACCO.
For sale by G. M. BURNS.
May 12, 1854. South M. Wharf.

Sugar, Pork, Rum, &c.

JUST received per late arrivals—50 brls. refined crushed SUGAR; 50 do heavy Mess Pork; 10 Puncheons Strong RUM; 5 do Islay Whiskey.
May 12. JOHN McCOOKERY.

APPLES.—25 Barrels Russet Apples.
G. M. BURNS,
May 12. South Market Wharf.

New Family Grocery.

CHARLES MAGEE begs to inform his Friends and the Public in general that he has opened a GROCERY STORE in Hazeldean's Building, Prince William street, next north of the Custom House, where he has now, and will keep constantly on hand, a supply of the freshest, and choicest

FAMILY GROCERIES,

and which will be disposed of at the most reasonable market prices.

Persons desirous of purchasing are invited to call and examine his STOCK, and he feels assured they will not be dissatisfied with their purchases.
St. John, May 12, 1854.

Magnificent Ladies' Stockings.

35 DOZEN Pairs Ladies' magnificent Black Cotton HOSE—For sale by
A. A. COUGHLAN,
No. 5, Prince Wm. street, south of Queen st.
May 12, 1854.

Children's Socks and Stockings.

45 DOZEN Pairs Children's White Cotton SOCKS and STOCKINGS, very superior quality, for sale cheap by
A. A. COUGHLAN,
No. 5 Prince Wm. street, south of Queen st.

WAGGONS FOR SALE.—Two Double Seated WAGGONS and two Sets of HARNESS. Apply at the office of this paper. May 12.

Carding Machine for sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his CARDING MACHINE, which is in the best of order, and is now in operation at Wiggins' Carding Establishment at the Grand Lake. Also, 17 acres excellent Village LAND, with a good frame Dwelling House, and other Buildings belonging to the establishment. The water privilege is second to none in the County.
STEPHEN S. WIGGINS.
Grand Lake, (Q. C.) May 10, 1854.

Notice to the Public.

COMMENCING with To-Morrow, the 8th inst., and until further Notice, Mails for Fredericton &c. will be forwarded by the River route, Daily, Sundays excepted. Closing at this Office, at 8, 0 a. m., except on Saturdays, and on Saturdays at 11, 0, A. M.

A Mail will also be forwarded to Fredericton on the Norepis Road on Sundays, closing at this office at 7-0 a. m. Correspondence for places above Woodstock in this province, and also for Canada, not intended to be despatched via Portland and Montreal, must be posted on Sundays by 7, 0, a. m. and on Wednesdays and Fridays by 8, 0, a. m.
J. HOWE, P. M. G.
General Post Office, St. John,
May 4, 1854.

Notice to the Public.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Contract for conveying MAILS between *St. John, Digby and Annapolis* terminates this 4th day of May, and that until further notice, correspondence for the Western part of Nova Scotia will be forwarded by way of Amherst. Mails will, however, be forwarded direct to Digby and Annapolis from time to time as opportunities may offer, by steam or sailing vessels, of which notice will be posted up at this office, and in which will be included any *prepaid* letters especially addressed to be forwarded by "Ship."
J. HOWE, P. M. G.
General Post Office, St. John,
May 1, 1854.

TO ARRIVE

Per *Lisbon* and *Bardino* from London—

6000 KEGS Brandram's No. 1, White LEAD; 100 kegs Red, Yellow, Green, Black and Blue Paint; 15 casks Chrome Yellow, Prussian Blue, Brunswick Green, Vandyke Brown, Indian Red, Quaker Green, Raw and Burnt Umber, Raw and Burnt Turkey Sienna, 4 tons Raw and Boiled Linseed Oil; 5 cases INDIGO; 4 bbl. NUTMEGS; 20 cwt. Carbonate of Soda, in 1 cwt Kegs; 1 Ton Washing SODA; 1 1-2 ton ALUM; 10 cwt. Cream of Tartar; 20 cwt. Blue Vitriol; 4 gross assorted Pickles; 600 lb CLOVES; 6 cwt. Alexandrian SENNA; 2 cases Liquorice; 10 cwt. GLUE; 6 cases Salts Oil; 10 kegs Coleman's Mustard; 1 case Spanish Annatto; 1 case Gold Leaf; 2 casks Hemp and Canary SEED.
S. L. TILLEY.
May 5.

Taxes for 1854.

THE Board of Assessors for the City of St. John, hereby give Notice, that the respective Assessments on the City, for the present year, are about being made up. All persons liable to be assessed, whether resident, or non-resident, may within THIRTY DAYS from the date of this Notice, furnish the Board with an account, in writing, under Oath, before a Justice of the Peace, of their Real Estate within the City, and of their Personal Estate and Income, specifying therein the value of such Real Estate, and the amount of their Income and the amount of their Personal Estate; and the Board will value the same according to the respective statements so made by them, and verified as aforesaid.

All statements thus furnished, to be sealed and directed to the Board of Assessors for the City of Saint John, and left within the prescribed time, at the Office of the Collector of Taxes, Market Square.
JOHN SEARS,
EDMUND RAYE,
FRANCIS G. JORDAN,
HUGH CLASSON,
Assessors of Taxes for the City of St. John.
St. John, May 1, 1854.

REMOVAL.

JAMES LEWIS,
Tailor and Draper,

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

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

To the Officers of H. M. Army.

J. L. would beg to state that having for years employed in the Clothing Department of *HARTT'S Military Tailor Shop*, he is prepared to execute in a superior style, with which he may be entrusted.
St. John, 12th May, 1854.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

DURING the Month of April the Mails will be conveyed *twice a week each way* between St. JOHN, DIGBY and ANNAPOLIS, closing at this Office on *Mondays* and *Fridays*, at 7 A. M. Return Mails will be due on *Tuesdays* at 7, A. M., and *Saturdays* at 3 P. M. J. HOWE,
General Post Office, St. John, March 31, 1854.

Memoir of the Great Magician

MACALLISTER,

THE WONDER OF THE AGE!

THIS extraordinary Professor of the Black Art, Art is engaged by Mr. Mayoux Raymond to appear with all his Necromantic Wonders, at the Mechanics' Institute, for a limited number of nights commencing soon.

Mr. Raymond having some time since witnessed the extraordinary and wonderful performances of this highly gifted Professor of the Magic Art, at the various and beautiful halls of Legerdemain presented to the audience, recently assembled in valuable and popular services in England, for six performances, and so great was the attention paid by crowds to crowd the house for several weeks in succession, and so much so, that a great part of those that could not gain admittance, offered any amount of money to him to visit St. John on his return to England, that the high and deserved reputation which preceded him, the Hall would be filled to overflowing during the stay. This great and fortunate Magician was born in the Isle of Rhodes, but in early youth visited the Continent of Europe, where for some years he pursued the study of Conjuration, and "mighty magic," and has acquired not only great wealth, but the highest professional renown.

Madame Macallister is an Italian by birth, educated in Paris, in which city the young Magician first saw, wooed and won her heart and hand. She is highly born and possesses the various talents of a accomplished lady, and is not an adept in the dexterous assistant to her husband in his bewildering and bewitching feats of Necromancy. They are both still young. Very recently in Spain the performances of the Wizard and his Lady were the talking topics of a whole season.

He Mr. Mac. is a Gentleman and a scholar. Favored for their merit by Royalty, and their nightly visits were honored by the nobles and dignitaries of the entire royal household, as well as by crowds of the aristocracy nobility and gentry.

Several splendid diamonds were presented to the Wizard by his lady by her Majesty, as tokens of the United States, France, Germany, Italy, Cuba, &c., the different languages of which countries they speak fluently, and have universally won golden opinions as well as golden fees.

They are accompanied by J. M. Weston, Esq., the great master and accompanist, Sweetness, Esq., Conductor, and Professor Wilmot, Esq., Notwithstanding the heavy expense attending this engagement, the price of Admission, to meet the expense, will be only half their usual charge, viz. 1s. 3d., but no half price will be taken.
May 12.

Tobacco, Sugar, Tea, &c., &c.

20 BOXES Cavendish TOBACCO;
[illegible] boxes half-pound do;
[illegible] hhds SUGAR;
[illegible] chests TEA;
1,200 cases Mess PORK and Cargoes Beef;
10 M. SEGARS;
300 pail Mess BEEF.
For sale by A. A. COUGHLAN,
May 12. No. 5 Prince Wm. street.

Tea, Molasses, Sugar, Dried Apples—Just Received.

65 HHDS. Porto Rico and Melasses MOLASSES;
17 do. Brigh SUGAR;
[illegible] boxes assorted TOBACCO;
[illegible] cases containing 10 gross each Castor Oil;
[illegible] Cassia;
[illegible] Drum Apples;
[illegible] boxes [illegible] Window GLASS.
Per the Wellington, from Boston:
5 boxes Lemon Syrup; 500 lbs CHEESE;
[illegible] Morning Bell; 12 bbls. Red Onions;
Ground Ginger, Cloves, and Pimento;
[illegible] Cook's Lozenges; 1 bbl. Cider Vinegar;
[illegible] Castor Oil; [illegible] Hence; 1 Firkin Butter; 8 [illegible] ground Cayenne and Cassia;
[illegible] 2 cases Epsom Salts; 20 doz. Hickory Axe Handles; 2 bbls. Washing Soda; 70 bags ground Salt—For sale by
J. MITCHELL.
May 12. [illegible]

Spring Importations Received,

Sheffield & Birminghams Ware-House.

Sign of the Gunpowder Keg, Corner Foundery and Prince Building, Prince Wm. street.

BY the "Lord Hardinge" from Liverpool, and "Admiral" from Boston, we have received a large assortment of Goods, which will be sold Wholesale and Retail, cheap for cash:—Table Knives and Forks in every and other handles; Carving Knives and Forks; Bread, Butcher, Shoe, Cooper's and Farrier's Knives; Steels, Razors, Scissors; 1-2, 3-4, 1, 5 and 6 rounded Pocket Knives; Spring Balances, all kinds of Brasses for the Furniture trade; Gimlets, Augers, Bits, Carpenter's and other Pencils, Rules, Buttons, Shoe Stubs, Needles; Jewellery in gold and plated work; Thimbles, Rings, pins, chains, lockets, watch guards, &c. of various qualities; Brass mounted shot pouches; Powder Flasks; Shot Flasks, Cash Boxes, Pocket Books, Dominoes, Purses, Beads; Gun cases in large and small; Gun Bolts with various other articles too tedious to mention; Silver Spectacles, Gold Spectacles, Steel Spectacles, &c. &c.
W. E. NICHOLSON,
Importer.

Revenues of the Fish Market,

FOOT OF DOCK STREET,
To be Leased, Public Tender.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Mayor's Office, until Monday the 15th day instant, at 12 o'clock, from persons disposed to become the Farmers of the Fish Market, for the Term of Three Years, from the 1st of June next,—the purchaser to keep the Market at all times clean and in good order, or his contract vacated, subject to the orders of the Clerk of the Market, or the Mayor.

Security will be required to furnish the name of two responsible persons as security for the payment of the purchase money quarterly.
By order of the Common Council,
JAMES CUTLER, Mayor.
[illegible]
Common Council Office, May 4.

Revenues of the Country Market,

ON KING'S SQUARE,

To be Leased, Public Tender.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Mayor's Office, until Monday the 15th day instant, at 12 o'clock, from persons disposed to become the Farmers of the Country Market, for the Term of Three Years, from the 1st of June next. The purchaser, at his own expense, to keep the Market at all times clean and in good order, or his contract vacated.

Security will be required to furnish the names of two responsible persons as security for the payment of the purchase money quarterly.
By order of the Common Council,
JAMES CUTLER, Mayor.
[illegible]
Common Council Office, May 4.

Public Notice.

THE Basement of the Market House in the Market Square, at the foot of King street, will be offered to be SEALED and Sold at Public Auction, on MONDAY the 15th May instant, at 12 o'clock, noon, for One Year from the 1st next June.

Sealed Tenders will be received at the Mayor's Office, until Monday the 15th May instant, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the Lease of the Basement of the Market House, for the Term of One Year, from the 1st June next, subject to the orders of the Clerk of the Market, or the Mayor.

Security will be required to furnish the names of two responsible persons as security for the payment of the purchase money quarterly.
By order of the Common Council,
JAMES CUTLER, Mayor.
[illegible]
Common Council Office, May 4.

Notice to Tanners & Tanning Machines.

J. A. FAY & CO'S PATENT.

THE Subscribers Agent for the above J. A. Fay & Co's Patent Improved Seeding Machines, which are Tanning and Mortising Machines combined, and have received the 1st Premium at the Provincial Exhibition for the last two years, and are warranted the best in use, and will give to 12 tanners the power of one hand, and will give to 12 men, the power of one man, and level matter.

Also, the Mortising Machine, which will mortise 1,000 Hemlock Posts in 10 hours, and will give to 12 men

THE BANKS.—The annual general meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of New-Brunswick took place in the Bank Building on Monday when a statement of the affairs of the institution was laid before the meeting. During the past year nine per cent. dividend has been declared, and there is a rest on hand of about £15,000. It was decided that no increase of the capital stock should take place at present, and the consideration of this question has been deferred for three months. The former Directors and President were elected. No change was made in the salary of the President.

The annual general meeting of the Stockholders of the Commercial Bank took place on Tuesday last, in the Bank Parlour, when the usual statement was laid before the meeting. During the past year eight per cent dividend has been declared, and there is a rest on hand of nearly £20,000, after reducing the real estate of the Bank to a marketable value and allowing for bad debts.—The salary of the President was raised from £400 to £500 by the Stockholders, and no change was made in the Board of Directors or President.

Both Banks appear to be in a highly prosperous state, and we believe the stockholders generally are much pleased with their management.—*Courier.*

On Wednesday afternoon, about four o'clock, the body of a female child about a month old was discovered in the hedge on the late Chief Justice Chipman's grounds, Union Street. It had evidently lain there a long time, the face being altogether gone, and the body much decayed. It was taken to the Dead House.—*Freeman.*

We are not much in error when we state that the Sheriffs' returns of the approaching Elections will be limited to the first of July. The whole of them will consequently be held in the month of June, it may be on the same day; but the latter point will be discretionary with the Sheriffs.—*Reporter.*

The gentlemen hitherto announced either by themselves or friends as candidates at the approaching Election in this County, are, besides the four "old ones," Hon. Charles Fisher, W. H. Needham, James S. Beck, Lieut. Col. Hayne, D. S. Kerr, John A. Beckwith, and George F. H. Minchin, Esqrs.—*Ib.*

Yesterday was strictly observed by the Protestant inhabitants of this city as a day of fasting and humiliation. The following sums were collected in aid of the funds for the relief of the wives and children of British soldiers serving in the Eastern war:

English Cathedral,	£73 5 3 ½	
Soldiers' service	3 2 0 ½	£76 7 3
Trinity Church,		17 0 0
St. Matthew's Chapel,		6 1 0
Wesleyan Chapel,		11 18 10
St. Andrew's Church,		62 8 6

Quebec Gazette, 27th.

The London Times has been cited to answer a charge of breach of privilege. Its conductor, Mr. Mowbray Morris, was summoned before a committee of the House of Commons, and was examined at great length. The catechisation, though conducted in a sharp and clever manner, failed to elicit any information as to the business arrangements of the Thunderer. Mr. Morris declined answering the questions put to him, on the general ground that the press is not amenable to Parliamentary Committees.—*Ib.*

JAMAICA.—Our files of Kingston papers are to the 12th inst., but they contain little to interest the general reader. The bill for the better government of the island, and for raising a revenue in support thereof, has received the assent of the Governor, and has been forwarded to the Home Department for ratification. It passed the Council by a majority of one. The members of the Council anticipate from the bill, among other advantages, a relief from "the present wide spread pecuniary embarrassment which has existed for the last twelve months, and which has entailed upon the community so much general and individual distress.—*N. Y. Journal Commerce, 26th.*

NEW YORK, April 26.—The barque Nagooche, from Madeira, arrived this morning. She brings 158 passengers, who are all religious exiles, to the colony already established in Illinois. They, in consequence of having seceded from the Romish, and joined the Protestant Church, have been obliged to leave the country.

The steamer Cleopatra, which sailed from Liverpool on the 10th April, for Montreal, arrived at Portland last Friday, not being able to enter the St. Lawrence on account of the ice. She has 300 passengers and a full freight.

THE GREAT LAKES.—A few days ago, a vessel called the Canada, of 1100 tons burthen, arrived at Cleveland from Buffalo, with 50,000 bushels of grain.

OCEAN TELEGRAPH.—The Legislature of Newfoundland has chartered "The New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company," the object of which is to construct a telegraph from Newfoundland to Ireland. Peter Cooper is President of the company, and Prof. Morse, Vice President.

The steamship Asia, sailed from New York on Wednesday last, for Liverpool, with 186 passengers and $561,774 in specie.

TUNNEL AT CHICAGO.—The city of Chicago has just decided, by popular vote, to have a tunnel constructed under the river there, to supersede the bridges at present used. The latter cost $12,000 to build and the expence of repairs and tenders for 1853, was about $2000 for each. It is thought that in ten years the tunnel will prove a saving of money to the city, besides abolishing the bridges.

PARISH SCHOOLS.—We are pleased to find, that the just claims of the Teachers of Parish Schools, to an increase of salary, have been fully admitted by the Legislature; an Act having been passed at the late Session, granting them an advance of twenty-five per cent on their former stipends.—This is a measure well calculated to stimulate the exertions of the teachers, to enhance their respectability, to secure the services of competent and trustworthy instructors, and generally to advance the educational interests of the Province; and we therefore congratulate the Province at large on the accomplishment of so important an improvement in our Parish School System.—*Obs.*

SOLAR ECLIPSE.—We would remind our readers, that on Friday the 28th of May, instant, the great annular eclipse of the Sun will take place. It will be visible throughout the whole of North America, and will be the most extensive and beautiful solar eclipse that has been witnessed in the northern portion of our hemisphere for many years past, or that we shall have an opportunity of observing for many years hence. It will commence between 4 and 5 o'clock, p. m., and will be of nearly two hours' duration; and we therefore advise every one to be prepared with smoked glass, for the purpose of observing it effectually, if clear weather. Our scientific readers will find all the *Elements* of this great Eclipse, carefully calculated, in the *American Almanac* for 1854, published by Phillips & Co., of Boston, and sold here by Messrs. J. & A. McMillan.—*Ib.*

CANADIAN CREDIT.—The London *Globe* says, "It is just twenty years since the Province of Canada first borrowed money of this country. The loan was for twenty years, and the time being up on Saturday last, the 1st of April, 1854, the whole sum due was paid in full out of the surplus revenues of the Province. This last fact speaks volumes for the progress of the colony."

DISPARITY OF AGE IN MARRIAGES.—Mahomet's first wife, Kadijah, was at least 40 when he, at the age of 25, married her. Shakspeare's Ann Hathaway was seven years his senior. Dr. Johnson's wife was literally almost double his age. The wife of Lord Herbert of Cherbury was six or seven years older than her lord. Sir T. More's wife was also seven years older than her husband. Howard, the philanthropist, at the age of 55, married a first wife who was then 32. The Countess D'Osuoli (Miss Fuller) was nearly ten years her husband's senior. Jenny Lind, too, is said to be eight or ten years older than Herr Goldschmidt.

The Renowned Remedy!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

A MOST ASTONISHING CURE OF SCROFULOUS ULCERS.—A CASE CERTIFIED BY THE MAYOR OF BOSTON.

Copy of a Letter from J. Noble, Esq., Mayor of Boston, Lincolnshire.

To Professor Holloway.

Dear Sir,—Mrs Sarah Dixon, of Liquorpond-st., Boston, has this day deposed before me that for a considerable period she was severely afflicted with Scrofulous Sores and Ulcers in her arms, feet, legs, and other parts of her body; and although the first of medical advice was obtained, at the cost of a large sum of money, she obtained no abatement of suffering, but gradually grew worse.

Being recommended by a friend to try your Ointment, she procured a small pot, and a box of the Pills, and before that was all used, symptoms of amendment appeared. By persevering with the medicines for a short time longer, according to the directions, and strictly adhering to your rules as to diet, &c., she was perfectly cured, and now enjoys the beast of health.

I remain, Dear Sir, yours truly,

August 12th, 1852. (Signed) J. NOBLE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY AND RAPID CURE OF ERYSIPELAS IN THE LEG, AFTER MEDICAL AID HAD FAILED.

Copy of a Letter from Mrs. Elizabeth Yeates, of the Post Office, Aldwick Road, near Bognor, Sussex, dated Jan. 12th, 1853.

To Professor Holloway.

Sir,—I suffered for a considerable period from a severe attack of Erysipelas, which at length settled in my leg, and resisted all medical treatment. My sufferings were very great, and I quite despaired of any permanent amendment, when I was advised to have recourse to your Ointment and Pills. I did so without delay, and am happy to say, the result was eminently successful, for they effected a radical cure of my leg, and restored me to the enjoyment of health. I shall ever speak with the utmost confidence of your medicines, and have recommended them to others in this neighborhood similarly afflicted, who derived equal benefit.

I am, Sir, your obliged and faithful servant,

(Signed) ELIZABETH YEATES.

A DREADFULLY DISEASED ANCLE CURED AFTER BEING GIVEN UP BY THE FACULTY AT MALTA AND PORTSMOUTH HOSPITALS.

The following important communication has been forwarded to Professor Holloway for publication, by Mr. B. Dixon, Chemist, King-st., Norwich.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Smith of Great Yarmouth, dated January 19th, 1853.

To Mr. Dixon,

Dear Sir,—I send you the particulars of a cure effected by Professor Holloway's invaluable medicines: Mr. John Walton, late in Her Majesty's Service, in the British Fleet at Malta, had a very bad ulcerated ancle, and after having been in the Malta Hospital for six months, was sent to England as an invalid to Portsmouth Hospital, where he remained an inmate four months, there, as at Malta, refusing to have the limb amputated, he was turned out incurable. He then came to Yarmouth, and was under a medical gentleman for about three months, but his ancle became so much worse, that all hope was lost. At this period, by my advice, he tried Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which by unremitted application, healed all the ulcers, and restored him to perfect health and strength.

I remain, Dear Sir, yours very truly,

(Signed) JOHN SMITH.

Albert Hotel, Great Yarmouth.

SURPRISING CURE OF A BAD BREAST, NERVOUS DEBILITY, AND GENERAL ILL-HEALTH.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. T. F. Ker, Chemist, &c. Lower Moss-Lane, Manchester, dated February 12th, 1853.

To Professor Holloway.

Dear Sir,—I have great pleasure in forwarding to you the particulars of a very extraordinary cure of a bad breast, effected solely by the use of your celebrated Ointment and Pills. Mrs. Martha Bell, of Pitt-street, in this town, had been for a considerable time labouring under nervous debility, loss of appetite, and general ill health, occasioned by ulcerated wounds in the breast. She had had much experience in the use of all the known remedies for the cure of ulcers, but without any beneficial result, in fact she had nearly lost all faith and hope of a cure being effected. In this distressing and painful condition of body and mind, she was persuaded to have recourse to your invaluable Ointment and Pills, which she immediately did, and in the course of a very short time the effect produced was most astonishing; her appetite was speedily improved, the sores and ulcers in the breast gradually healed, and the nervous excitement of her system was wholly removed.

I remain, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,

T. FORSTER KER.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:

Bad Legs	Chapped hands	Piles
Bad Breasts	Corns (Soft)	Rheumatism
Burns	Cancers	Scalds
Bunions	Contracted and Stiff Joints	Sore Nipples
Bite of Moschetoes and Sand-Flies	Elephantiasis	Sore-throats
	Fistulas	Sore-heads
		Skin-diseases
Coco-bay	Gout	Scurvy
Chiego-foot	Glandular Swelling	Tumours
Chilblains	Lumbago	Ulcers
		Wounds
		Yaws

Sold at the establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and by most all respectable Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized World; in Pots at 1s. 3d. 3s. 3d, and 5s. each.

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

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

S. L. TILLEY, *Provincial Agent*, No. 8 King-st. St. John, N. B; A. Cay & Son, Fredericton; W. T. Baird, Woodstock; Alex. Lockhart, Quaco; James Beck, Bend of Petitcodiac; D. K. Sayre, Dorchester; John Bell, Shediac; John Lewis, Hillsborough; John Curry, Canning; and Jas. G. White, Belleisle.

JUST RECEIVED

At the Golden Knife and Fork, Stanton's Brick Building, Dock Street.

A Further Supply of Gold BROACHES, PINS, RINGS, LOCKETS, TOYS, and Fancy Goods fit for Christmas and New Year's Presents.

Dec. 23. W. B. NICHOLSON.

SARSAPARILLA.—For Sale by the Subscriber, from New York, 1 gross S. P. Lawrence's Sarsaparilla; 1 case Barry's TRICOPHEROUS, for the skin and Hair;
2 Boxes Bermuda ARROW ROOT;
1 Flask, 76 lbs. Quicksilver.

November 11. S. L. TILLEY.

CRUSHED SUGAR.—Just received and for Sale by the Subscriber—20 barrels of very superior Crushed SUGAR.

EDWARD ALLISON,
Jan. 13, 1854. Union-str. wharf.

Manilla Cordage.

HAWSERS from 6 to 9 inches, for Sale by

EDWARD ALLISON,
Jan. 13, 1854. Union-str. Wharf.

FALL STYLE

LOCKHART & CO. have received the *Fall Style* of SATIN HATS, per *Admiral* and *Europa*.

☞ A large lot of Summer and Spring GOODS selling at reduced prices.

12, King Street.

ONE THOUSAND COPIES OF JOHN B. GOUGH'S SPEECH to be delivered at Exeter Hall, London, the 20th December last, for sale at a half-penny each, by

JOHN KENNEAR,
St. John, March 20. Prince Wm. street.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber's FARM in Canning, Queen's County, containing 400 acres of good Land, 70 of which are cleared, and cuts annually 30 tons of hay, with a good Dwelling House and three Barns. The improved land is under good cedar fence, and an excellent pasturage. There is on the Farm a large quantity of white and grey Oak Timber, and also a good chance for cordwood; there is also an excellent privilege for fishing, and in what is called the Key-Hole, there is a good situation for a steam Saw-Mill or Ship-Yard. There is a Church, Meeting House, School House, and Steam Flour Mill, all within half a mile, and a good road passing through the Farm. The Property is so situated that it would make two farms. It will be disposed of on liberal terms. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises.

—JOHN EARLE.

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

Valuable Farm For Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, one of the most beautifully situated FARMS in the Province, being located at Manawagonish, and only a short hour's drive from the City. The FARM consists of 200 acres of fine table LAND, 50 of which are CLEARED, the remaining part is covered with VALUABLE TIMBER, worth more than is asked for the whole LAND. There is on the premises a good Frame HOUSE, and BARN, with other necessary out offices, the whole is under good fence. The same stream which works the Spruce Lake Mills, runs through the Farm and offers a valuable water power for Mechanical purposes, on which a Mill is erected. The Farm will be sold very cheap for cash, or a reasonable time will be given for a reasonable price. Application to be made to the Subscriber on the premises, or to Mr. John Hooper, St. John. WILLIAM BROWN.

Sept. 30, 1853. 3m. pd.

JAMES LOFTON,
TAILOR AND DRAPER,

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

BEST SAXONY BROAD CLOTHS, DOESKINS, CASSIMERES, ALBERT COATING, SUMMER CLOTHS, FANCY TROUSERINGS, SATIN, SILK, WOVE QUILTINGS, WHITE MARSELLA, 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 and 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 HANKY's *Celebrated Military Establishment*, in Pall Mall, London, he can with confidence undertake to give perfect satisfaction to all who may entrust their orders to his care. Those who wish a well-fitting garment made of good materials, in a substantial English manner, may depend upon being faithfully served.

TO THE OFFICERS OF H. M. ARMY.

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

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

Just Received at the
Sheffield and Birmingham Warehouse,

STANTON'S BUILDINGS, DOCK STREET, FIRST STORE,

"Sign of the Knife and Fork."

BY the screw steamer *Taurus*, and by the Black Ball Line of Packet Ships *Essex*, and *Imperial*, my Fall supply of GOODS, which I now offer to Wholesale and Retail Purchasers, at an unprecedented low price. The Stock comprises the following Goods:

TABLE Desert, and Carving KNIVES, in Ivory and other handles; butcher, bread, and farrier's Knives; 1, 2, 3 and 4 Bladed spring Knives, with various handles; RAZORS; of different makers; SCISSORS of every description; all kinds of BRUSHES and COMBS; tall and Chamber CANDLESTICKS, of various qualities; 3, 3, 4, 5 and 6 Bottled CRUET STANDS; Tea and Coffee POTS; SPOONS: Alabata SPOONS and *Forks*; Fluid Lamps; Snuffers and Trays; *Tea Trays* and *Waiters*; Bread Baskets, Knife Trays, Cream Jugs; *Pistols*; *Revolvers*; *Guns*; Sugar Bowls; hot water Kettles; Fire Irons and Fenders; *Gun Caps*, Slates, Harps, Carpenters Pencils; Letter Paper; Buttons, shirt Studs; JEWELRY, *Rings, Pins, Brooches, Watches, Bracelets*, Shawl Pins, Lockets, silver Spoons, Mugs, Portmonies, Pocket Books, Purses, Cash Boxes; with various other articles too numerous to insert in an advertisement. Terms Cash.

W. B. NICHOLSON.

St. John, October 8, 1853.

17, KING STREET,
NEXT ABOVE THE "BRITISH HOUSE."

NEW FASHIONS, opened per *Liberia*, and to arrive per *Europa*, *Imperial*, and *Lisbon*:

In Ladies' FURS;
In Gents' FUR Goods;
In Gents' Satin HATS;
In Kossuth HATS;
In Children's HATS;
In every style of CAP;
In a variety of Furnishing Goods.

Visitors to the City for Railway Celebration can make a good choice.—Particulars next week.

Sept. 9, 3t LOCKHART & CO.

JAMES GARRETT & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
CORNER OF KING AND CROSS STREETS,

HAVE received per Packet ship ESSEX, part of their FALL STOCK of CLOTHS, VESTINGS, &c., namely:

Artic Reversible Pressed Beaver for Paletots;
Hibernian Cloths in a variety of shades, admirably adapted for this Climate, for TOP COATS;
Rich Silk Velvet, New Patterns; Black Silk and Satin " "
White Satin and Silk Velvet ditto, for Wedding Parties, &c.
Cantoons Cassimere for Trousers;

All of which will be made to measure, warranted to fit or no sale.

Sept 23.

Lately Received and for Sale by

JOHN KENNEAR,
Prince William-street.

15 TONS WHITING, in casks and barrels; 15 casks Linseed OIL; 1 tons London White Zinc PAINT; 2 tons Coloured Paints; 1½ tons assorted Shot; 50 barrels Lard and Sea Elephant Oil; 5 tons Epsom Salts; 11 tons Alum; ½ ton Washing balls; 1 ton Saleratus or Soda; 2 tons Green Copperas; 6 cwt. Brimstone and Sulphur; 5 cwt. Alum Starch; 50 kegs Mustard and Ginger; ¼ cwt. Black Lead, for Cleaning stoves; 25 chests Congou TEA; 1000 lbs. Brownell Punchers; 50 casks 10d's and 12d's wrot Nails; 500 boxes assorted WINDOW GLASS.

September 23, 1853.

AT THE
American Clothing Depot,

South side King Street.

A Fine assortment of Fancy DOESKINS and Scotch TWEEDS, a new article for Summer wear—which will be made to order better than at any other Establishment, as they were bought at Auction at one half the Sterling cost—a perfect fit warranted.

June 3. JOHN E. SMITH.

BURNING FLUID.—For sale, Burning fluid, Camphene, a few barrels superior Burning FLUID.

S. L. TILLEY.

SUGAR.—5 Hhds. and 5 tierces good SUGAR, for sale by

A. A. COUGHLAN.

April 16.

NEW FALL GOODS.

HOWARD & SHERATON have received per Packet Ship IMPERIAL, Eighty Four Packages of New and Fashionable Goods, well assorted, and suitable for Fall and Winter Trades. Wholesale Buyers are respectfully invited to call and examine the STOCK.

Two Cases Winter CLOAKS, and MANTLES;
A Rich assortment of DRESS GOODS;
SHAWLS, Furs, Gloves and Hosiery;
Ladies' Cloths, with Arctic Cloths, and other Mantlings to suit;
Polka Jackets, Woolen Hoods and Sleeves;
Blankets, Flannels, Cloths and every description of Woolen Goods;
SILKS Satins, and Evening Dresses;
Fine Irish and Table LINENS;
Sheetings, Towellings, &c;
Cotton Goods of all kinds;
A great variety of LACES, and Sewed Work;
Carpetings and Hearth Rugs;
Cap Cambs, Cases, Wire Bonnet Shapes, and every article used by Milliners, at lowest rates;

Further Supplies per Eudocia, and Lisbon.

December 16.

GLOVES.

Opened per "Lisbon," from London:

GENT'S Cashmere and Aberdeen GLOVES;
Gent's Cloth Gloves, fine mixed and plain colors;
Gent's Cloth Gloves—lined Plush, Chamois, and Lambskin;
Gent's Drab Buck do.—lined, Chamois & Lamb
Gent's Drab Buck Mitts and Driving Gloves;
Gent's Lamb Black Gloves—Buck palms;
Gent's Buck GAUNTLETS, for Driving—very long and good;
Gent's Seal, British Sable, Lynx and Otter Fur GAUNTLETS and GLOVES;
An assortment of Ladies' GLOVES; Ladies' Grey Squirrel MITS;
And a few pieces very heavy Silk Dacape Neck Handkerchiefs.

For sale at very low prices.

November 11. LOCKHART & CO.

BEWARE!

If you have the CHOLIC,
If you have a FRESH WOUND,
If you have a BRUISE,
If you have the CRAMP,
If you have the COLD,
If you have the DIARRHŒA,
If you have a BURN,
If you have the Acute RHEUMATISM,
If you have the FEVER and AGUE,
If you have the FITS,
If you have the SORE THROAT,
If you have the TOOTH ACHE,
If you have the CHILBLAINS,
If your Horse has the GLANDERS,
If you want to save a Doctor's Bill, buy "FELLOWS' SPEEDY RELIEF."

and take nothing else.

☞ Remember—don't be deceived in the name. Sold by almost all the traders in the country.—Principal depot, Foster's corner.

Nov. 4. FELLOWS & CO.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

BOYS, OVER COATS,
BOYS, REEFERS,
BOYS, PANTS,
BOYS, VESTS,
BOYS, CAPS,
BOYS, COMFORTERS,
BOYS, BRACES.

JAMES GARRETT & CO.,

Have now on hand—made up on their own premises—a complete assortment of CLOTHING to suit Boys of every age. Dec. 9.

Freehold Property for sale

330 ACRES of well timbered LAND, fronting on New River, on the Saint Andrews Road, in the Parish of Pennfield, County of Charlotte.

Also—A Farm of 500 acres, lying on the New Canaan River, 15 miles from Washademock Lake. On this Property there is an excellent Saw Mill, House, Barns, &c. The farm produces from 30 to 40 tons of hay yearly.

Also—A Farm of 300 acres on the same River, 2 miles above. This farm cuts 35 tons of Hay.

Also—A Farm of 300 acres on the Butternut Ridge, in King's County, with House, Barn, &c.

Also—15,000 acres of Land in different parts of of King's, Queen's, Westmorland, and Albert Counties.

Any of the above Land will be sold in Lots to suit purchasers, on liberal terms, or exchanged for Freehold Property in the City of Saint John.

Apply to C. W. STOCKTON.

Jan. 7, 1853.

Ladies' Cloth Boots, &c.

BRUNSWICK SHOE STORE.

Just received by steamer Niagara, and other arrivals, A SUPERIOR assortment of Ladies' CLOTH CASHMERE, and *Prunella* BOOTS;
Misses' and Childrens' ditto do., Patent and Sea Skin goloish'd, welt and pump soles.

☞ We still continue to have all our Stock manufactured expressly for us; consequently the same confidence as usual may be depended upon as regards Good Sewing, &c.

—ALSO—

20 cases of the best description of Men's, Ladies' Misses and Children's RUBBER SHOES.

CHEAP FOR CASH.—

FAULKE & HENNIGAR.

S. K. FOSTER'S
Ladies Fashionable Shoe store.

Foster's Corner Germain Street.

NEW GOODS.

Just received per Ship "Aquatic," and now in course of opening—

LADIES superior Black Cloth BOOTS;
Ladies Spring Instep Merino Walking Boots,
Ladies White and Black Satin Slippers;
Ladies Bronze Kid Slippers;
Ladies Black and Bronze "Schottische" SHOES;
Ladies Enamelled Exhibition Slippers;
Misses Bronze and Black Kid Slippers;
Misses Enamelled Exhibition Slippers;
Misses white and black Satin Slippers;
Misses Cashmere and Prunella Boots;
Ladies Bronze Kid Polka Boots;
Children's Bronze Kid Shoes;
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, in great variety;
Gentlemen's Patent Pressing Boots;
Youths' Patent Pressing Pumps;
Boys' Patent Pressing Pumps;
Boys and Youth's Patent Elastic Side Boots.

DOMESTIC WORKS.

The Subscriber would call especial attention to his Gentlemen's Dress BOOTS, City made; also to his Men's Boys' and Youths' BOOTTEES, of every sort invented for Town or Country wear Women's and Men's House SLIPPERS; Children's Boots and Shoes, of various styles.

For sale wholesale and retail.

February, 1854. S. K. FOSTER.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Robert's Poor Man's Friend; do. and Scotch do.; Morrison's Pills; Lozenges; Pulmonic Wafers; Cordials; Antibilious Pills; and many other Patent Medicines. Sold by

Feb. 18. FELLOWS & CO.

OIL, OIL, OIL.—5,000 Gallons Raw and Boiled Linseed OIL, in 30 and 40 gallon casks. A new article Porpoise and Pilot Seal OIL. For sale wholesale and retail by the subscriber.

November 4. S. L. TILLEY.

Alicante, Malaga, and Gibon.

Just received ex Ship, Packet from Boston:

3 BAGS Soft Shell ALMONDS;
25 Boxes, } Finest imported
25 Half Boxes, } RAISINS;
20 Barrels Olives; for sale low by

ROBERT ARMSTRONG.

Boston Rum Fair.

Landing this day ex "Packet" from Boston:

325 PUNCHEONS Jamaica RUM;
1 Hhd. CHESTS fine Congou TEA;

For Sale by E. ALLISON.

BURNING FLUID.—5 bbls. superior ex "Packet," from Boston.

W. O. SMITH.

New-Brunswick Branch of the ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000 STERLING.

Trustees.

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

Directors, &c., in Liverpool.

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

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

Manager and Actuary—Percy M. Dove, Esq

Directors, &c., in London.

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

John Westmorland, Esq.

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

FIRE BRANCH.

Persons assured by this Company are not subject to any covenants or calls to make good losses which may happen to themselves or other, nor do they depend 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 o Insurance, the Company likewise Assures Live on any of the following contingencies:—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Moderate Premiums.

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

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

Prompt Settlement of Claims.

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

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

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

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

Additional 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 paymentof 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 Mississippi River.

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

JAMES J. KAYE, *Agent.*

January 2nd, 1852.

National Loan Fund
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY of London.

EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

Capital, £500,000 sterling.

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

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

ROBERT P. HAZEN, *Chairman.*

Edward Allison, Esq. William Wright, Esq.
John H. Gray, Esq.

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

Advantages offered by this Society.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SUB-AGENTS FOR NEW BRUNSWICK.

Woodstock: James Robertson, Esq.
Burhurst: Theophilus Dewhurst, Esq.
Chatham: William Carman, junior, Esq.
Dorchester: Albert J. Smith, Esquire.
Dalhousie: William S. Smith, Esq.
Fredericton: J. Henry Phair, Esq.
Hampton: Samuel Hallett, Esq.
Hopewell: Thomas B. Moore, Esq.
Hopewell (the Bend): Elias Botsford, Esq.
Newcastle: Edward Williston, Esq.
Richibucto: William Weever, Esq.
St. Stephens: George D. Street, Esq.
St. Andrews: W. F. Bass, Esq.
Shediac and Cocagne: Richard C. Sewell, Esq.

WILLIAM J. STARR,
February, 1850. *Manager, St. John, N. B.*

Trial Bottles, 25 Cents Only!

VERY LARGE "BOTTLES" 75 CENTS.

—*We assert with Confidence that*—

J. RUSSELL SPALDING'S

AND CASTOR OIL

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

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

The Sale of the Article has been Immense!

And its Success Astonishing—Use it if you wish.

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

J. RUSSELL SPALDING,
Chemist and Apothecary.

Wholesale and Retail Depot at No. 27, formerly 22, Tremont row, directly opposite the museum, Boston Mass.

All Genuine will have his Signature.

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

Caution.

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

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

Nov. 25, 1853. 1y.

The Wonder of the WORLD!

THE GREAT REMEDY is at last Discovered! and COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, COSTIVENESS and CONSUMPTION have lost their terror, and vanish as if by magic, before this Sovereign Remedy.

"The sentiment that consumption cannot be cured, has destroyed more lives than the disease itself."—*Dr. Warren.*

Reader have you a COUGH—Does that Hectic Flush—Those Night Sweats—that Pain in the Side—Afford your pleasure—Do you wish to find a Remedy? Here it is, and if not here you look in vain.

S. D. FULLER & CO., No. 3 Tremont Temple, Boston, Mass. And by all Druggists throughout the country.

Sold Wholesale & Retail by THOS. M. REED, Agent, for St. John, N. B.

St. John, September 1, 1853.

Vulcan Foundry Manufactures.

Stoves Franklins, Registers, &c.

A LARGE and extensive assortment of Cooking STOVES; Close STOVES; FRANKLINS; Regis ers GRATES; PLOUGHS; and all descrip of