Poetry.

For the Christian Watchman.

Dies Irae.

A NEW TRANSLATION.

The "Dies Irae" is the most sublime production of the Christian Church. It is difficult to convey into another language the terrible thoughts and sounding cadences of the original. The following is offered to the public, not because it is better than any which have preceded it, but because every new translation will serve to extend more widely the knowledge of the hymn itself. It is also one of the few attempts that have been made to preserve the double rhyme of the original in its English form.

Day of wrath—appointed morning!
Beams the Cross once more returning,
Glow the Heavens to ashes burning.

Oh, what terrors are impending,
Lo, the Judge, in clouds descending—
All the world its doom attending,

Hark! the trump of doom resounding
Through the deep, the depths astounding,
Summons all, the throne surrounding—

Death and nature terrifying—
See the dead to judgment flying—
To the awful Judge replying.

Wide unfold the fearful pages,
Record of the sins of ages,
Whence the world receives its wages.

When the Judge on high is seated,
Then the search shall be completed,
Then impartial justice meted.

Wretch! what shall I then be pleading—
Who for me be interceding,
When the just are mercy needing?

King of Majesty supernal,
Free be-towing bliss eternal,
Rescue me from woes infernal.

Me remember, Jesus ever,
Of thy life for me the giver,
On that day my soul deliver.

Thou didst seek me, faint and failing,
Me redeem in woe and wailing—
Be such toil not unavailing.

Righteous Judge, Divine Avenger,
Oh, be not to me a stranger
In that hour of fear and danger.

Low in dust before Thee lying,
Here in shame and sorrow crying,
Spare, oh God, thy suppliant sighing.

By thy grace was Mary shriven,
And the robber raised to Heaven—
Let thy grace to me be given.

Worthless are my prayers and mourning,
Yet in mercy me discerning,
Save me from eternal burning.

'Mid thy sheep to glory bear me,
From the goat's perdition spare me,
On thy right a place prepare me.

When the guilty are confounded,
When the lost, by flames surrounded,
Let my name in bliss be sounded.

Suppliant, on thy mercy crying,
Broken hearted, see me lying.
Oh, be near to soothe me, sighing.

Oh that day of tears and mourning—
Day when from the dust returning,
Man for judgment shall prepare him—
Spare, oh God, in mercy spare him.

AMEN.

The Sabbath School.

The Sunday School.

The Christian Watchman will not neglect the interests of the Sunday School. Any communication from Superintendants fitted to instruct or interest its friends will be received. Its interests have become so extensive and important, as to have led to the erection of a literature of its own. we shall notice this from time to tme. A little book ;—"The Sunday School writer" by R. G. Pardie, has just come under our notice, and is earnestly recommended. The directions given to all who are engaged in Sunday Schools, are very clear and very important. The price is 6¼ cents. The Reaper will continue to be a favorite with children.

"It tells them tales and sings them hymns,
And oft their eyes, with tear drops dims,
By showing them what wondrous love
Bought Jesus from his home above,
It tells them how their lives are blest
By knowledge, comfort, hope, and rest;
Because he suffered grief and shame,
To ransom THEM in his own name.
Long may it be their friend and ours,
And may we find in heavens sweet bowers
The reapers sheaves before us come
To grace that glorious harvest home.

The Youth's Sunday School Banner is also a very excellent paper and is only five dollars a year for one hundred copies.

For the Christian Watchman.

MR. EDITOR.—By your request I send you a short communication for the Sabbath School Department of your paper. I highly approve of your plan viz, inviting those interested in Sabbath Schools to communicate, and hope that all will feel it to be a privilege to comply. I am satisfied there are none who have laboured any length of time in this department but have seen some bright spots. These should be made known for the encouragement of those who at times feel discouraged and tempted to give up.

The following incident came under my own notice in connection with my class a short time since. One of the Sabbath School papers taken in our School contained a powerful appeal to the friends for means to supply Libraries for destitute Sabbath Schools in the far West. This appeal caught the glance of a bright eyed intelligent lad at my right called Jemmie, he was rather mischievous, always ready for a bit of fun, at the same time a whole soul'd little fellow, (for he was the smallest in the class) always first on hand if any thing good was up. As soon as he got a glimpse of the piece, quick as a flash he grasped the idea and turning to me said; why cannot we do something like that not for the West, but for our own destitute country Schools. Well said I perhaps you can, and wishing to draw him out I remarked how will you do it? He immediately proposed a plan. We will save up all our coppers and pennies through the week and give them to you until we have five dollars: come what do you say boys. The piece was then read, its merits and demerits discussed, the little fellow's plan decided upon, a Treasurer appointed, and in a short time a five dollar Library was purchased, forwarded, received and put in circulation, not in the far West, but in the cold North. Should every Sabbath School class in our Province no better able than they were, do the same, what would be the result. Boys and Girls try it, and the Watchman I doubt not will publish the results.

J.

The Teacher.

The good teacher has been appropriately called "an ambassador from the King of kings to a small circle of his rebellious subjects." His mission is, therefore, a deeply interesting and responsible one. He should accept it gladly, engage in it *heartily*, and attend to all his duties *punctually* and *faithfully*. He is to teach impressible youthful minds the truths of the Bible—*nothing else*. It is the divinely provided aliment for the tender mind; all that we find outside should be only subsidiary. The child will be satisfied with the Bible, if properly taught it. Nothing else will fill the vacuum of its mind and lead to rest in Christ.

The faithful teacher will meditate, pray over, and carefully prepare for the work. He will study the lesson—find out its teachings and doctrines. He will endeavor to adapt his questions to the particular mind of each child, and put those questions clearly, intelligibly. He should make use of the question book only as a skeleton outline. He will strive to overcome any want of skill, or inaptness to teach, and learn the best modes of communicating instruction to children and avail himself of the most valuable helps; remembering so to teach as if each Sabbath might be the last.

IN SCHOOL he will be early, calm, gentle but firm and seriously in earnest. He will, first kindly greet each pupil, see that each one is in his own place, and every thing is in order. With interest and solemnity he will then with his class attend upon the opening exercises of the school. He then turns to his class, and first places himself on terms of good will with every member, gains their attention, finds some *common* ground for their minds all to commence working upon; at first asks some easy question to each; such as they will be sure to answer, awakens inquiry, and then gradually draws the minds on towards the great and all-important truths of the lesson. Each little mind will work upon something, and, perhaps, by the way of the sermon of the morning, or the liberary book, of some striking providence, it can be prepared and easily directed up to the great teachings of the Gospel.

The teacher's success in teaching will almost entirely depend on his skill in forming questions; for he is to teach not only what the lesson says but what it means, and he will prevail on the children to think, instead of imitate, or merely repeat. He is "not to amuse the children or flatter them, but train them," and "he must select such matter for instruction, as will suit the children, and then he must so present it to them as to interest them." He must simplify and repeat his thoughts in varied forms, until he is sure they understand him, and, if he is himself interested, he will not fail of being interesting.

Most teachers, before their classes, err in attempting too much. It is far better to get the simple Gospel truth contained in the first sentence of the first verse of the lesson fairly into the young mind, and them stop, than to go through a whole chapter with the commentaries, the geographies, the dictionaries, and theologies—valuable as these all are, when properly used—leaving in the little mind only a confused mass of generalities.

The faithful teacher at the close of every Sabbath School should be able to give an affirmative answer to the inquiries: "Does my child leave me to-day with a clear simple view of *one truth* of the Gospel of Christ Jesus, my Lord?" and, "Is it a matter perfectly understood between me and my pupils to-day, that I am seeking their conversion to God *at this time* and under *my instructions?*"

The teachers should always treat the Superintendent with cordiality and respect, and promptly second all his efforts to sustain order, and promote the welfare of the school.

The teachers should be strictly impartial, have no favorites in the school, give attention and employment to all; permit no playing, loud talking, and should keep their eyes on every scholar; at the same time remembering that they once were children, and sympathize and kindly bear with them.

If necessarily absent, the teacher should always supply a substitute, or notify the Superintendent in season.

IN CLOSING THE SCHOOL the teacher will be careful to maintain order to the last moment; remembering that the most difficult time is at the close, and he will, therefore, be on his guard. He will keep his class quiet while the Superintendent is giving his notices, or making any remarks. He will assist his pupils in the choice of library books, and inquire as to the use they make of them, and be sure that neither himself nor one of the scholars leave, until the close of the school, without permission of the Superintendent.

AFTER SCHOOL he will retire to his closet, commend his feeble, imperfect labors to God; think over the events of the hour, and commence his preparation for the study of the next lesson.

DURING THE WEEK, as in the case of the Superintendent, he will every day find something to do: on one evening he visits an absentee; the next the parents; and then on another evening in a social gathering, in a casual conversation with the father of one of his boys, he learns something respecting his habits which is counteracting his teaching. The next evening he devotes to the study of the lesson, and on another, on the way home, he looks up a new scholar or two, to fill a vacancy caused by removal; the next, he drops into the public library a moment, to find a book that will answer a curious question proposed by one of the boys last Sabbath, and on Saturday evening, he is at the teachers' meeting for the study of the lesson.

His heart is so warmly in it, that this weekly routine of a few minutes each day never becomes burdensome; he finds his pleasure in it. He never wearies in noticing the character and progress of his pupils. The disposition of one is mild; the abilities of another poor; one is easily excited; another proud or envious, sullen or refractory, indifferent or volatile; another is kind or sympathetic, and all these various qualities need encouraging or restraining. He will let each scholar know his name and residence, so that, in case of illness, they can send for him. His card, left with the parents, will be appropriate.

The teacher's character, manners, habits, and dress will exert a constant influence on his pupils, as well as on the other teachers, and, therefore, he will do well to adopt the noble, disinterested Christian motto: "If meat makes my brother to offend, I will eat no more meat while the world standeth."

VISITING. The faithful teacher must needs visit regularly his pupils at their homes, and learn what influences prevail there, which are helping or hindering him in his work, and, so obtain the co-operation and good will of the parents. It is absolutely necessary to visit in order to learn all the home influences, street influences, trials, temptations, and dangers. He can there, also, learn confidentially all their religious hopes, fears, and purposes, and should endeavor by all means to lead them directly to Christ.

The faithful teacher is thus alike the confident, the guide, and the friend of his pupils and their families, into which he draws many blessings.

He realizes in his own experience, that it is, indeed, "the noblest thing on earth to act with an elevating power on a human spirit." He has enlisted for life, he will never forsake the Sunday-school. In return he can hardly fail to invoke a love to which there is none superior.

Agriculture.

Wintering Young Stock.

WE extract the following from a communication of a pratical farmer, addressed to the *Mark Lane Express*:

"Of all the departments of management connected with the breeding cattle, few give the breeder so much anxiety as the rearing and subsequent care of his young stock. This is peculiarly the case in districts not altogether applicable to breeding purposes, and yet cannot well be appropriated to better uses. Young cattle cannot endure cold rimy frosts for any length of time; it causes scouring. The loss of condition in a short time is often surprising. My usual remedy is the change of food, dry warm bed, a few doses of thick wheaten flour gruel, with a little laudanum in each. The issue is very precarious; I always think it a poor prospect, when I am obliged to resort to medicinal treatment for any animal. Young stock should, as a rule, be safely housed in warm sheltered yards before could or frosty weather sets in; the youngest and most delicate must be provided for in covered hovels, airy, but well shut in. Warmth to a young animal is equal to a moderate supply of food. The stronger animals may do well in the yards, provided the yards be warm, and have open hovels for them to retire to in wet and stormy weather. The great question arises: How are they to be best and most profitably wintered? There probably is no better way to promote condition and healthiness than to feed them on good meadow hay, and to give with it a moderate allowance of oil cake. This will ensure progress and a healthy constitution. The common white-fleshed turnip, when well grown and sliced, is excellent food in the early winter, and if a quantity of the leaves could be given along with the bulbs, all the better; the leaves promote the sounder and freer growth of the bone in all young animals. With this kind of food a little barley or oats should be daily given of course, cut chaff or hay, or even a great superabundance of good straw for the young stock to browse over, is to be included as food. Roots will never do alone; in all cases dry cereal food is desirable, if not absolutely necessary. Much has been written about the necessity of exercise for young animals. It certainly does appear to be right, if not necessary to promote growth and vigor. Taking all into consideration, however, I prefer the plan of laying up, with an occasional run into the yard in suitable weather." The experience of a stock raiser given above is worthy of attention by all our farmers.

Educating the Children of Farmers.

My observations may not have been sufficiently extended to judge full, but so far as these have gone, (and I have been about some,) they have led me to believe that great improvements are needed among our rural population, in the education of their children. Permit me, then, through the medium of your columns, to give a hint to them (so many of whom your paper reaches,) on this subject. I fear that most have not waked up to the fact that an educated workman or woman is much better than one uneducated—that an uneducated man who can dig good post holes, could dig better post holes if he were educated; or, at least, could dig them more speedily, because the discipline of his mind would enable him to work more directly. The fact herein would of course become more apparent in labor requiring more thought and skill, so that, in many departments of farming, it shows itself a real power. I do not wish to intimate that farmers have no idea whatever of the importance of education. If this were so, what I most wish to speak about would not exist—and that is, the manner of bestowing what little learning parents vouchsafe.

Farmers' children, usually, are not sent to school at all, until they are old enough to be of some, at least, seeming use about the house or grounds; and with this fact patent, are then only sent winters, when there is "notling to do." This alternating system prevails until the girls get to be twelve or fourteen, and boys sixteen or eighteen; when—if the parents are able—they are, at considerable expense, sent to a seminary or boarding school of some sort. Here they blunder through a year, or maybe more, coming home at the end of that time polished off with all the "accomplishments of the quality." Now, all this results from a mistaken idea of economy, in some cases—from carelessness in others, or "because their parents did so." As a mistake in economy, it seems to me a grave one. Children must be very good workers, or the time and vexation of keeping them employed will nearly counterbalance all they do, leaving but a small amount gained. Then, in the matter of going to school, they forget much during the summer at home of what they have learned the winter before, and this ground must be regained before going farther; so that when the time arrives for them to "go off" to school, they have done little helping work and got little learning. When this time arrives, too, they have become valuable as laborers, and in the two years spent away from home, could have earned more than in the whole time previous.

Now, I suggest that a course of the following description would be much better for all concerned:—Give children six years to get bodily vigor, and lay the foundation for a healthy future, then send them to school, and make this their business. Give them every opportunity and appurtenance, and have them used. At fourteen they should come out with a good English education—amply sufficient for all ordinary positions in life—and they will also, most likely, have a taste for reading and gathering miscellaneous information, that will be a source of interest and improvement to them all the rest of their days. Now they are ready to work two years, or even three uninterruptedly, and with effect, before choosing their occupation for life, which, with their better disciplined minds, they can do understandingly—a very important thing in every man's history.

I commend this to the consideration of the people I address, hoping it may set them think ing of the matter, if nothing more.—Correspondence to the Rural New-Yorker.

IMPORTANT!

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF
CLOTHING, &C.

AT the NORTH AMERICAN CLOTHING STORE, (Sears' Brick Building,) 19, North Side of King Street.

R. HUNTER has commenced selling off at greatly Reduced Prices, the balance of his Fall and Winter Stock of CLOTHING, Gents Furnishing Goods, &c. which having been purchased on the most advantageous terms—the Clothing being made up on the premises from Cloths and Trimmings imported directly by himself from leading houses in England—enables him to sell at such low prices as to defy competition, particularly from those in the Trade who purchase their Goods in this market, being able to sell as cheap as they themselves can buy.

The Stock comprises a general assortment of CLOTHING, of all descriptions and at all prices.

Gents Furnishing Goods, in great variety.

India Rubber Goods—in Coats, Leggins, Hats & Caps, including Silk and Alpacca Reversible Coats.

Trunks, Valises and Travelling Bags,

Also—A good assortment of Cloths, Doeskins, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Vestings, &c.

☞ Garments made to order in the most approved styles at the shortest notice. R. H. (dec.6)

Drugs, Medicines and Perfumery.

THE subscriber has just received by the ship "Hannah Fownes," from London, a fresh supply of Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Pickles and Sauces, Marmalade, Cleaver's Celebrated Soaps, Hair, Cloth, Tooth and Nail Brushes.—Also, a variety of Goods too numerous to mention, all of which are warranted of superior quality, and for sale at reasonable rates, by

THOMAS M. REED, Head of North wharf.

THE STATE

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of London, (with which is united the Times Assurance Company) Capital Half-a-Million Sterling. Insure all descriptions of Property at very low rates.

NEW BRUNSWICK BRANCH.

HEAD OFFICE—79, Prince William Street, St. John.

This Company offers the following inducements to the insured—Low Rates of Premium—Prompt payment of Losses without reference to London—A large and wealthy proprietary—Liberal Policies covering losses by Lightning and a Capital altogether devoted to the Fire Insurance business.

HENRY W. FRITH,
R PENNISTON STARR.
General Agents

AMERICAN HOUSE RE-OPENED.—The Subscriber has taken the well known House, situate in King Street, and is now prepared to accommodate Transient and Permanent Boarders in a style fully equal to any establishment in the city. A share of public patronage is solicited. Stabling ae commodation. S. B. ESTEY.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having made arrangements for the control of the Graving Dock, known as Pettingell's Slip, from the 1st of May next, begs to offer his services to those connected with the shipping interest of St. John, and hopes by strict attention, to merit a share of the work done in this port. If a larger job offers than can be accommodated in that Slip he has made arrangements is with Mr. Trentrowsky.

ALEX. SIME.

Adams' Hardware Store,

DOCK STREET CORNER, 21st MAY, 1860.

THE Subscriber has received by recent arrivals from England:—4 cases Hoole Staniforth & Co.'s GANG SAWS, 1 case do. CROSS CUT SAWS, 2 cases Butcher's Mill Files, 1 do Vickers' or Martin's do, 8 cases CAST STEEL, 1 cask Borax, 16 pairs Blacksmith's BELLOWS, 52 Blacksmith's ANVILS, 28 Vices, 124 Plow Moulds, 86 bags Griffin's Horse Nails, 24 do Mrs Tinsley's do, 9½ doz. Griffin's Scythes 60 ingots Block Tin, 1 cask Bar Tin, 6 Kegs Emery, 1 cask Glue, 50 bags Wrought Spikes, 150 bags Wrought Rose, Clasp, Countersunk, Boat and Slate NAILS, 3 casks Sad Irons, 12 bdls. Wire Riddles, 24 bales Iron Wire, 13 tons Pots, Camp Ovens, Griddles, Pans, &c. 10 doz Long Handle Frying Pans, 2 casks Gimblet point Wood Screws, 2 do Ox Chains, 3 do Traces, 7 do short linked CHAIN, 1 case Riding Saddles, 2 bales Salmon Twine, 2 packages Shoe and Scythe Sand Stones, 41 do containing a very general assortment of IRONMONGERY & BRASS GOODS

Also, per Parkfield:—30 casks Raw and Boiled PAINT OIL, 40 1 cwt casks Brandram's WHITE LEAD, 5 2 cwt do. do. do.

On Hand—Window Glass, Putty, Rubber and Leather Belting, Lacing Leather, Steam Packing, Hose, etc., etc

W. H. ADAMS

Wanted—20,000 Purchasers!

JUST RECEIVED & FOR SALE AT 26 CHARLOTTE STREET, ST. JOHN.

30 Doz. Ayers C. Pills.	Epsom Salts.
" Holloways Pills.	Castile Soap.
" Burnett Cocoane.	Essence of Musk.
" Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup	Castor Oil. McLeans Vermfuge.
" Woods Hair Restorative.	Extract of Logwood. Kidders Liniment.
" Ayers Sarsaparilla.	Sugar Coated Assafœtida Pills.
" Lyons Kathairon.	
" Wrights I Vegetable Pills.	Godfreys Cordial. Cod Liver Oil.
" Mexican M Liniment.	Baking Soda.
" Templeman's Liniment & Ointment.	

The Subscriber offers for sale a choice and select assortment of Pure Drugs and Patent Medicines, with Brushes, Combs, Toilet Powder, Hair Oils, Silver Soap a Superior article for polishing silver plate &c., Pummice Soap, Tooth Powder, Albertine Oil, Burning Fluid, Oils, Glass &c.

W. HARRINGTON BRADSHAW.

NO. 57 KING ST.,

BARBOUR & SEELYE'S
NEW FALL STOCK IS NOW QUITE COMPLETED.

WHICH embraces every Novelty for the present and approaching Season.

These Goods have been selected with great care, and will be disposed of at the Lowest possible rate

☞ FOR CASH

FLOUR—Landing ex Veteran New York 200 bbls Extra Flour.

DeFOREST & PERKINS.
1 South Wharf.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

86 PRINCE WILLIAM STREET.

HAVING determined on CLEARING OFF our Stock of *CLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS* by the 1st January, 1861, we offer our Goods **at Cost Prices**. The entire Stock being of this Year's importation comprises many Novelties, and from the great care taken in selection and manufacture, we can confidently state that no other House in the trade can offer equal inducements to purchasers.

Dec 6. WHITTEKIR & PURINTON.

HUTCHINGS & BURNHAM,

3 DOORS NORTH TRINITY CHURCH,

Furniture Dealers and Undertakers,

No. 55 and 57 Germain St., St. John N. B.

THE undersigned having completed Re-Modelling of their new Manufactory and Ware Rooms (in accordance with modern progress, are better prepared than ever to execute any order with which they may be favoured either in the Furniture and Undertaking Line. And in order to facilitate the latter branch of their business one of the Firm will reside in dwelling apartments directly over Ware Rooms, thus enabling parties to be served by night as well as by day in cases of emergency. Having every facility which the city affords for the prosecution of their business, and being in frequent communication with parties abroad, for latest improvements and designs,

The Subscribers deem themselves in a position to compete successfully with any in the trade, and respectfully solicits the patronage of the public, feeling confident they cannot be surpassed in regard to quality of work, neatness of design, promptness in execution and moderation in charges. Pews Lined and Cushioned in the most fashionable styles and satisfaction guaranteed.

FALL, 1860.

Victoria House, Prince Wm. Street.

RECEIVED per steamships Melita and Ætna, and packet ships Lampede, Parkfield and Mansanito—332 packages of British and Foreign Dry Goods—comprising our usual large assortment of Staple and Fancy GOODS, in Woolen, Cotton and Linen Fabrics. Our Mantle, Shawl, Silk and Dress Goods Departments are replete.

Wholesale and Retail.

oct26 FRASER & RAY.

Notice—Change of Trains.

ON and after 1st December next, Trains will run between St. John and Shediac, as follows—

—LEAVE—

St. John	Sussex. Down.	Shediac.
9 A. M.	7 30 A. M.	10.30 A. M.
4.15 P. M.		

All these Trains will carry Passengers and Freight. By order. R. JARDINE, Chairman.

Railway Commissioners Office, St. John, Nov. 8, 1860.

HATS and TURBANS.—36 Dozen Ladies' and Children's Felt Hats and Turbans selling off by Retail and Wholesale prices at the IMPERIAL BUILDINGS, 2 King-street.

nov29 SIMON NEALIS.

F. W. CLEAR

MANUFACTURER OF

MONUMENTS,

TOMB TABLETS,
Grave Stones, Chimney Pieces, &c.
Shop on Waterloo Street,
(Near Mr. Dooly's Tannery.)
ST. JOHN, N. B.

The Subscriber respectfully gives notice to his friends and the public, that he has re-commenced business at his old stand, on Waterloo Street, and Solicits a continuence of the patronage heretofore extended to him.

Work and prices warranted to suit the purchaser.

F. W. CLEAR.

MANTLES! MANTLES!—A large lot of Mantles, of every fashionable style and material, at all prices, from 5s. to 40s, Wholesale and Retail, at the IMPERIAL BUILDINGS, 2 King-street;

SIMON NEALIS.

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CHEAP LIGHT.

GOOD PARAFFINE OIL,

3s. 6d. per Gallon.

P. R. INCHES, Druggist,
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Ennis & Gardner's

WHOLESALE Price List SKELETON SKIRTS September, 1860:

Misses	3	Spring White and Colored,		9
"	4	" " "		3
"	5	" " "	1	6
"	6	" " "	1	9
"	7	" " "	1	6
"	8	" " "	1	9
"	9	" " "	2	0
"	10	" " "	2	3
"	12	" " "	2	9
Ladies	6	" " "	1	4
"	7	" " "	1	7
"	8	" " "	1	10½
"	9	" " "	2	1
"	10	" " "	2	4½
"	11	" " "	2	7½
"	12	" " "	2	10½
"	13	" " "	3	1½
"	15	" " "	3	7½
"	18	" " "	4	4½
"	20	" " "	4	10½
"	25	" " "	6	1½

The above are manufactured of the best Sheffield Tempered Steel.

☞ The usual discount off for Cash.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS.

PER Steamer "Europa:"—50 PACKAGES PRINTS, Newest Styles.—Per Steamer 'Melita;' FELT HATS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, GLOVES, HOISERY, Ribbons, Velvet Ribbons, Coffered Ribbons, Trimmings, Crapes, Ladies' Ties and Scarfs, in Cheneille, Wool and Silk; Hair Nets, in Silk and Cheneille, plain and beaded; Muslin Collars and Sleeves, Lace Balls, Shirt Collars, Ties, Shirt Fronts Crimea Shirts and Shirtings, Lambs' Wool Vests and Pants. &c, &c,

I would call particular attention to the Stock of MANTLES and SHAWLS; having fitted up a Room expressly for that purpose, every care and attention will be paid to that Department. Parties preferring buying the Cloth can have it made up in a few hours, in any style.

☞ All Goods will be sold at extremely low prices WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

The remainder of the stock daily expected per "Lampedo" and "Americana."

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Authorized Capital $500,000.

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J. R. Bradford,	St. Andrews.
D. L. Hannington,	Dorchester.
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Edward Williston,	New Castle,
NOVA SCOTIA.	
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Edwin Bent	Digby
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Statements of Affairs have been filed in Provincial Secretary's Office, Fredericton, and with all the Agents.

O. D. WETMORE.
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