as may hereafter be determined upon.

(3.) Special efforts in India, Australia, and other British Colonies, by Agencies Grants, or otherwise.

(4.) Special Grants to China, and such other parts of the world as may appear [illegible] operations.

(5.) The establishment of a special Missionary Fund, from the annual produce of which pecuniar aid may be granted, at the discretion of the Committee, to persons in the employ of the Society, including the Colporteurs abroad, and to their widows and children, when in circumstances to inquire such aid.

Lord Harrowby was to have been here to proposed this Resolution, but he has not arrived, and therefore it has devolved upon me to be the proposed of it. What I desire at the outset to impress upon the Meeting is, a real, heartfelt conviction, as in the sight of God, with regard to the peculiar position occupied by this land as concerns the distribution of this glorious word throughout the world. At the beginning of last century this little island of the ocean could scarcely be said to have any connection with foreign lands, except, perhaps, North America. At this time, too, this island of ours had almost entirely lost its living Christianity. But about the beginning of last century began a wonderful series of events in two directions. We recognise, according to our creed, Christ, not only as King and Head of His Church, but King and Governor of the nations; and we then behold Him as King and Governor among the nations, raising up this little island so that its power and dominion gradually spread over the globe. Then, at the same time, we find Him re-entering, as it were the bosom of the Evangelical Church, rekindling the lost light and the lost life, and that, too, by a series of events almost unprecedented in the history of the Christian Church; until about the beginning of the present century, we find these two parallel events in one. If there were a voice from heaven speaking to us, could it speak more emphatically in our ears those events put together speak? It is Christ, the King and Governor among the nations, saying, Not for your sake, but for the manifestation of my own glory, I have raised you up to this pre-eminence of power and dominion over the nations of the world; at the same time, I have given you a larger possession of pure evangelical knowledge and principle than to any other empire in Christendom, and therefore freely you have received, freely give in order that this bread of life may be distributed over all the nations.

And then there is this peculiarity in our empire. If it were one continuous whole, like Russia, Austria, China, or the United States, it were not fit to be the evangelist of the nations, as it is now. But He has given us power in North America, and onwards to the island of the Southern Ocean, girdling that immense continent with our forces. He has given us the fortresses of the Mediterranean; sent us to West Africa, South Africa; sent us to Asia, throughout the whole of India, the Eastern Archipelago, down to the Southern Ocean. And if, as a nation, we are apt sometimes to boast of our having these naval and military fortresses over the globe, are we not bound this day, as the British and Foreign Bible Society, to look upon these as centres of evangelization for the whole globe, as depots for Bibles, where they may be stored up, and as training schools for our spiritual warriors to go forth upon the spiritual conquest of the surrounding nations? Let us look at our possessions in this respect as compared with what it would have been if Portugal and France had been the predominant power. Why, if Portugal or France, who promised at one time to possess the whole globe, if they were in possession of this force, where access to our Bible the door would be shut. Or if France were the predominant power over the world instead of Britain—look at the case of Tahiti, and tell me where, then would have been our Bibles and our Christian Missionaries? We see in this the peculiarity which God hath stamped on this nation of ours, with reference to the outspreading of His word and the evangelization of the globe. And so it is in other respects when we go to the far East. Allusion has been particularly made to-day to India, and my Resolution bears upon India as a land of promise. At one time Portugal threatened to be the predominant power there: it introduced the religion. But the conduct of the Papists only causes to show forth in brighter colours the proceedings of Protestants. Their first great Missionary to India had not seen a New Testament till just before he sailed to India. He thought it might be of some use to him there. This Portuguese power was put forth in the Inquisition, and massacres also, in order to propogate their faith. Thousands were seized, and thousands, tens of thousands of children were caught, and, on the pretence often of administering medicine to them, the sign of the cross was put upon their brow and water sprinkled on their body. These were now designated Christians: numbers of them knew nothing of what Christianity meant, except sprinkling the body with some water. And then they joined the heathen in all manner of proceedings; they set up their Popish cars along side of the heathen cars; pulled them in the same manner as the heathen pulled them; but instead of heathen gods, they had the statues of the Virgin and the Saints; brought them ought with horrid music, and dancers borrowed from the neighbouring pagodas, with fire works, and all manner of extraordinary phenomena. In these ways they pretended to be advancing the cause of Christianity. But instead of that, what has been the result? We find, in point of fact, that the hundreds of thousands boasted of as converts in the south of India may be said to be men who had assumed the European vices and follies along side of the native vices and follies, without any of the better qualities either of Europeans or natives. And, ignorant as they were of the Bible, what occurred when persecution arose? And then what could you expect of Christians like these? Why, when the day of trial and persecution came in India, we know that scarce one, according to Popish testimony, confessed their faith in Jesus, but thousand at once apostatized. Yea, on one memorable occassion, when a tyrant of Mysore seized 60,000 of these nominal Christians, a Popish Missionary declares that not one of the 60,000 had the hardihood to confess the name of Christ, but apostatized en a body. Oh how opposite, how contrary the exhibition to that which has been so illustriously set before the world in the in the case of the Bible Christians at Madagascar, thousands of whom, rather than deny their faith, betook themselves to the forests, and the dens and caverns of the earth, and to the fastness of the everlasting hills; many of whom chose to fall by the sword and the spear, and allowed themselves to be precipitated from rocks, dashed to pieces as they fell; others were burnt alive in the capital of their country rather than deny their faith. How contrary to the example set before us, and alluded to this day already—the Bible Christians of Nagh Italy, who, in the very face of dungeons and the guillotine, did dare confess the name of Jesus; and the case of those which called forth the other day the letter of a celebrated statesman—a letter, every expression of which we think has been steeped and come forth purified from the stream of civil and religious liberty, flowing from its fountain-head, the holy oracles—a letter which proves that the blood of the martyred Lord Russel does not lie stagnant in the veins of the late Prime Minister of England.

I must say one word with reference to the contrast presented in India by means of this Society. Allusion has been made this day already to the fact, that the moment the very first Protestant Missionary arrived in India, the very first effort was to begin to translate the Bible, and give the word of Life to the perishing heathen. A nobler name does not appear in the whole history of Missions than Ziegenbalg. He gave the New Testament and part of the Old Testament, and this before the British and Foreign Bible Society commenced its labours. Another successor of his, a foreigner too, Schulze, translated nearly the whole Bible into the Teloogoo. Then came the modern period, properly so called. But the work was begun towards the end of last century, by Carey, a venerable name, in the history of Missions. Yea, and a nobler triumvirate, take them all in all, than the triumvirate of Serampore—Marshman, Ward, and Carey—has not yet appeared in the field of Missions. Then appeared the British and Foreign Bible Society. It was in the year of 1810 that Henry Martyn, a man whose faith was so strong, that he delivered himself in these terms, "Were I never to see one single native convert among the Hindoos I should still labour on, believing that the design of God with me was, by my patience and continued perseverance I might encourage future Missionaries;"—it was in the year 1810 that he preached his sermon in Calcutta Auxiliary to the British and Foreign Bible Society. It was was the first in Asia. By-and-bye, a new Auxiliary was formed at Bombay, then at Madras, then at Arga. Now, as the result of these labours, separate altogether from the labours of the Serampore Missionaries, the whole Bible has been re-translated, revised and re-revised, by competent persons, so as to be given in the ten principal languages of India; the New Testament into five more, besides portions translated into the strange dialects of the barbarians who inhabit the forests and the hills.

(To be continued.)

The Chronicle.

Saint John, June 17, 1853.

It has long been the specious argument of Roman Catholics, when agitating in Protestant countries for emancipation, equal rights and privileges, political and religious power and *status*, that Popery is no longer what it was; that it has become so eminently liberal and tolerant, that Protestants can have nothing to fear from admitting it to perfect equality and freedom with themselves; that it only wishes to pursue its own harmless course [illegible] bite. But unfortunately, ever and anon some untoward event occurs, to give the lie to these jesuitical protestations; and facts too often stultify the deceptious theory; and prove that, how much soever the priestly guides of popery may outwardly assert such doctrines as above mentioned, they do not teach them to their flocks as a rule of life and conduct. Bigotry and intolerance, indeed, are innate characteristics of their creed, and influence its professors as vividly in the present day, as at any former period; and whenever apt occasion serves, their natural results unmistakeably display themselves. The recent infamous persecution of the *Maidiai*, and the still continuing cruelties practised against Protestants in Italy and Piedmont, abundantly prove the truth of our position. A still more recent instance of popish malice has occurred at Montreal, where the eminent Italian convert and Reformer, Father Gazazzi, was mobbed by a set of papist miscreants of the lowest orders, and narrowly escaped with his life; because forsooth, in a British territory and under the protection of British laws and constitution, which guarantee equal liberty and tolerance to all, he was peaceably and lawfully engaged, in a sacred edifice, in advocating the holy cause of Protestantism and Bible truth, and exposing the errors and corruptions of the Romish Church! It is lamentable to reflect that considerable loss of life (and probably as is often the case on such occasions, mostly of innocent persons, casually drawn into the crowd,) was caused by the exercise of military force to disperse the rioters; but it was indispensable that mob law of such an unwarrantable nature should be promptly quashed, and the freedom of conscience and speech of every dweller on British soil steadfastly maintained. The more respectable Roman Catholics of Montreal have, it appears, resolved to pay for the damages done to property by this lawless outrage, and are taking strenuous measures to discover the infamous perpetrators, but they cannot thereby restore the lives lost, or the many limbs and bodies maimed by this disgraceful violence; neither can they thereby disprove the position above asserted, that the inherent intolerance of Popery is always the same, lacking only opportunity for its safe display. It is politic and expedient for educated catholics to gloss over the fact, as much as possible; but the active principle is there, and in the uncontrollable actions of those members of their church of deficient education and violent passions, it will occasionally break out with furious demonstration. This bad feeling was manifested recently in a quieter way, at the City of Baltimore, the population of which are mostly Roman Catholics; where the municipal authorities refused the use of a public building, for Father Gavazzi's oratorical purposes. If they feared the effect of the learned Italians eloquent addresses and expositions, that refusal was a tacit confession of weakness, and a tribute to his argumentative superiority; as, if they had nothing to fear in that respect, the granting him an arena for the display of his powers could have done no harm.—The accounts of the late outrage in Montreal, as will appear from extracts in our columns, are at present conflicting and confused; some appearing to consider, that the firing of the military was directed, under orders of the Mayor, rather against the innocent crowd of curious lookers on, then against the miscreants who perpetrated the mischief; while the Mayor on the other hand denies having given any orders to fire at all. It is significant, however, that the citizens of Montreal have resolved, that the Mayor, who is a papist, is unworthy to retain his office; and have requested Father Gavazzi to continue his Lectures in their City, which he has consented to do, on his arrival from New-York.

LATEST PARTICULARS OF THE RIOT.

MONTREAL, June 11.—Almost every hour records some victim whose corpse or maimed body has been found by friends. A large meeting of citizens was held in St. George's Hall, at 2 P. M. yesterday for the purpose of considering the safety of the city. They passed resolutions requesting [illegible] commending the police. The [illegible] as follows:

"Resolved, That in opinion of the meeting, the Mayor ought on all occasions to take sufficient measures for the protection of life and property in the city, or resign his office into other hands; and having failed in his duty, Charles Wilson is not a fit person to hold the office of Mayor, which he now occupies."

The city was in a state of intense excitement the whole of yesterday. Several instances of attempts at outrage on solitary individuals by Roman Catholics are mentioned.

The lecture was postponed last evening, and Father Gavazzi left this morning, to be gone a day or two, for New York. He is to return and finish his course.

The Montreal *Herald* says that certain parties in that city openly threatened the Mayor, in the presence of members of the council, that if the use of the Concert Hall were granted to Signor Gavazzi, they would raise a riot, and destroy the building; and yet they were not arrested. The *Herald*, in an appeal to the Catholic citizens, reminds them of the lectures of Mr. Brownson, who on one occasion compared Protestant Christians—as theonly human beings he could compare them to—"to the carnal Jews who crucified their God upon a cross."

The Riot.—The Mayor officially denies that he ordered the soldiers to fire on the people. It is said about fifty persons were shot, and ten or twelve were killed or mortally wounded.

MONTREAL, June.—13.—Three more of those who were wounded at the riot, died on Saturday and yesterday.

MONTREAL, June 13.—Gavazzi returns here on Wednesday to conclude his lectures.

Last night, an Irish Catholic mob broke all the windows in St. Stephen's Chapel, in Griffintown. At a meeting, to-day, the Roman Catholics resolved to pay for the repair of the damages, and also resolved to use every means to ferret out the villains who participated in the riots recently.

☞ We copy from the *English Churchman*, of April 7th, the following brief article, which at present has a peculiarly impressive interest. The news received by the latest arrivals from Europe, remarkably tends to support the suppositions advanced by the writer in the "Churchman"; and we shall look with anxious expectation, for further information of the progress of events in Eastern Europe.

"DESTRUCTION OF THE TURKISH EMPIRE."

"There is a prophecy current among the Turks that their Empire in Europe will last four hundred years. As Mahomet II. took Constantinople on the 29th of May, 1453 (old style), this period would terminate on the 16th of June, in the present year. To corroborate this we have "a more sure word of prophecy," which declares that "the sixth Angel poured out his vial upon the great river Euphrates, and the water thereof was dried up, that the way of the Kings of the East might be prepared."—Rev. xvi. 12. Commentators are all of opinion that this passage relates to the destruction of the Turkish Empire. Now, if we consider the Turkish power to have commenced in the year 611, when Mahomet said he received his first revelation, and add 1260 years to it, deducting 18 years on account of the difference between Julian and Prophetical years, we arrive at the year 1853, and certainly present appearances seem to justify this conclusion. If we consider the Turkish power to have commenced at their celebrated era, the Hejira or flight of Mahomet from Mecca to Medina, Friday July 16th, 622, this will bring the destruction of the Turkish Empire down to the 28th of July 1864.

"This event will be most likely brought about by the union of three of the European Powers.—At present France is joined to Great Britain; and as long as that alliance subsists Russia and Austria [illegible] the destruction of Turkey [illegible] Egypt would be a tempting bait, which the French could hardly resist. The consequences would be most disastrous, and it is as well that the French should be told what they would be, by one of their most celebrated writers:—

"Lorsque le Colosse Russe aura un pied aux Dardanelles, un autre sur le Sund, le vieux mordsera esclave, la liberté aura fui en Amerique. Chimeres aujourd 'hui pour les esprits bornes, ces tristes previsions seront un jour cruellement realisees; car l'Europe, maladroitement diviser, comme les villes de la Grece devant les rois de Macedoine, aura probablement le meme sort."

Thiers. H. du Consulat et de l'Empire, tome viii p. 418

[For the benefit of those of our readers who are not familiar with French, we subjoin a translation of the above paragraph.]—Ed. Chronicle.

"When the Russian Colossus shall have one foot on the Dardanelles, and another on the Sound, the old world will be enslaved; liberty will have fled to America. Chimeras as they may now appear to narrow minds, these sad prognostications will one day be cruelly realized; for Europe, unhappily divided, like the cities of Greece before the Kings of Macedon, will probably meet with the same fate.—[THIERS' *History of the Consulate and the Empire.* Vol. VIII., page 418.]

We understand, that the Council of King's College, Fredericton, in consideration of the demand that must be created by the extensive Railroad works now commencing in this Province, for persons skilled in matters connected with such operations, have determined to establish in the College a *Lectureship on Civil Engineering.* The period of commencement, and the terms and details, are not yet promulgated; but we believe they will very shortly be so; and in the meantime we may congratulate the young men of this Province, on the prospect of being soon enabled to obtain thorough instruction in a branch of scientific education of such importance, and one for which so much profitable demand will in future exist among us. The internal improvements now commencing in New-Brunswick will necessarily, for a long period of time, afford eligible employment for very many of her youthful sons; and those who are best qualified will of course obtain the best appointments.—The resolution of the College Council is therefore patriotic and laudable in the highest degree; and we hope that numbers of our youths will gladly avail themselves of the advantages about to be afforded to them.

SCARCITY OF COPPER MONEY.—The inconvenience which has long been felt in this community, from the scarcity of copper coinage, has induced our merchants and traders, as a matter of convenience, to agree to the currency of Nova Scotia Copper coin until a sufficient supply of our own coinage can be obtained. This arrangement, however, is confined to the *legitimate* money of N. S., and will not admit the spurious trash that was foisted on the public some years ago. It is to be hoped, that the Provincial Government will take immediate measures to procure a sufficient supply of our own copper coin, for the accommodation of the province; and perhaps they cannot do better than follow the example of the Mother Country, where the same inconvenience has been felt and for which a remedy is now in progress. A recent English paper states, that in March last "the Government entered into a contract with Messrs. Heaton and Son, of Birmingham, for the manufacture of five hundred tons of copper coin, at prices applicable to pence, half-pence, farthings, half-farthings and quarter-farthings. This course has been resorted to in consequence of the impossibility of the Mint, under the pressing demand for gold and silver coin, to devote any part of its establishment to copper coinage; and the inconvenience arising from a deficient supply of copper being too great to admit of any further delay."

☞ We are indebted to Favor's and Gunnison's Express for late files of American papers.

SUNDAY SCHOOL—ST. JAMES', LOWER COVE.

A sermon was preached on Sunday evening last, at St. James' Church by the Rev. Geo. M. Armstrong, on behalf of the above Institution. The preacher grounded his discourse on Eph. vi. 4—"Bring them up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord." We listened to this discourse with much pleasure, [illegible] school instruction was [illegible] well as by the gratifying scene and pleasing appearance of a goodly number of children present, who are carefully and piously instructed in those great truths which are not only able to make them wise unto eternal salvation, but also to improve their habits, sentiments, and manners, and prepare them for the general duties of this life.

It was stated that the School, which had only been established a few months, contained above one hundred children, and but for the scanty accommodation afforded by the house in which the school is held, a larger number might easily be obtained. In order to obviate this deficiency, it is proposed to erect a room large enough to accomodate two hundred children, and which will serve the purpose of a Day-school also, which is much required in the parish.

The necessity of Sunday-schools was strongly urged from the consideration, that religious instruction was very slenderly supplied, if furnished at all, in the general schools and academies for secular instruction; and it was stated that the very beneficial effects of such schools, have often been attested both by the parents of children, who have been partakers of the benefits of them, as well as by the children themselves in after life; making reference to two or three belonging to the school of St. James' parish, who had been removed by death, and who appeared to have derived great good from the instruction which they had received in it, and that the knowledge of the Scriptures which they had acquired, it was to be hoped through the mercy of God, had produced, in their tender minds, the fruits of good desires and holy purposes, which may have prepared them for their early removal from this world. A striking instance was mentioned of one who, towards the close of his life, admitted, in reference to the benefit of early training in the knowledge of the Scriptures, that what he had been forced to learn in early youth, had been to him a source of great delight and benefit in later years.

It is to be hoped that this parish will not long remain without a suitable room for the very desirable purpose of supplying the means of moral and religious instruction, in some degree, adequate to the extent of the population. Those into whose lap Divine Providence has poured liberally of the good things of this world, would do well to contribute largely of their abundance to so good a cause. Riches are never better expended than when laid out in promoting the welfare of our species, and the honor of our Creator; though they who possess them, seldom think of the peculiar gratification and reward which will one day result from the recollection of having nobly and generously returned into the hand of the Giver of all good through charitable benefactions, a goodly portion of that which he has bestowed. If only the duty of giving were better understood, and more piously felt, the exercise of it would be one of the greatest pleasures and satisfactions of life. Let none, then, set his heart upon riches, but on Him who is able to give us all things.

A collection, amounting to £15 15s., was made at the close of the service.—*Church Witness.*

We observe it stated that the distinguished Italian preacher, Gavazzi, has been mobed at Quebec It appears, that in the course of a lecture which he was delivering, he made some charge against "Ribbonmen," when a man present exclaimed, "It is a lie." This was the signal for a general onset against the lecturer, by a band of rioters, and it was with difficulty he was rescued from their murderous hands. His secretary barely escaped with his life. We regret to notice that one of our City Cotemporaries—the Freeman—somewhat justifies the conduct of these desperadoes, and calls Gavazzi an "impostor," and liar, shrouding, however, the latter term under the, phrase, "the right to tell lies to any extent or of any kind." It would be well if the Roman Catholics, instead of dealing in abuse and violence, would meet the zealous Italian of certain "*which believed not*" at Thessalonica, who being "*moved with envy, took unto them certain lewed fellows of the baser sort, and gathered a company, and set all the city on an uproar,*" and assaulted the house where the Apostles stayed.—*Ib.*

THE SEVEN MILE MIRROR.—This truly beautiful Panoramic work of art has been exhibiting with great success, during the whole of last week and this week. The views it displays of Lake Erie and Ontario, Niagara Falls and River, the River St. Lawrence and Saguenay River, are admirably depicted; many of them being really superb specimens of pictorial art, and faithful representatives from nature. The Exhibition will be repeated this evening and to-morrow afternoon and evening, when it will finally close; so that all who have not seen it should at once embrace this last opportunity.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—We have received by Mail, the June number of this very attractive periodical. The interests and mental requirements of the lovely portion of humanity are well catered for by Mr. GODEY, who has this month presented them with a charming *melange* of useful and amusing reading. The Pictorial embellishments are numerous and excellent; especially the spirited *coloured* plate of Fashions. The Magazine is on sale by all the Booksellers.

☞ Vice Admiral Seymour, Commander-in-chief of the Naval Forces on the North American Station, arrived here on Monday, in H. M. S. *Argus.* The Admiral proceeded to Fredericton next morning. The Common Council of the City have unanimously resolved to present an Address to the Admiral, conveying the grateful feeling of this community to Her Majesty for the protection afforded to the Fisheries.

☞ The Assembly of Prince Edward's Island has been dissolved, and a new election will take place on the 9th August.

☞ H. M. ship *Leander* has arrived at New-York having on board the Earl of Ellesmere—Commissioner to represent Great Britain at the World's Fair in that city.

☞ We regret to state, that the fine steamer *Creole*, was wrecked on Cape Enrage, about 20 o'clk. A. M. yesterday morning. The Creole was on her voyage to Dorchester and the Bend, and went ashore at low water in a thick fog. There were a number of passengers and a large cargo of freight on board; and most of the latter will be lost—as the despatch received last evening says, that the boat will be a total loss, and that very little could be saved from her. We sympathise with her enterprising owners in this heavy misfortune, the boat being wholly uninsured.

By Telegraph to the News Room.

"ASIA" AT NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 16.

The *Asia* arrived at New York this day.

Turkey is preparing for war, and will have the entire force of the warlike Albanians on her side. Fleets and Armaments are being concentrated, but nothing is said of Menschikoff's movement.

PARLIAMENTARY news uninteresting.

Russia is now demanding of the Shah of Persia instant payment of a large loan, or ceding of the Province of Asterabb. The Shah refuses either. A naval engagement took place at Buenos Ayres, Urquiza captured two vessels—the other Admiral ran away home.

Breadstuffs firm Cotton steady unchanged Wheat advanced two pence—Flour a shilling.

CITY CUSTOM.

JAMES GARRETT & CO., would call the attention of their City Customers to a lot of French Satins and Silk Vestings, superior to anything of that description of goods heretofore offered for sale in this market. They will be made to measure at from 20s. to 25s.

SUSPENDERS.—J. GARRETT & Co., King-street, having personally selected, in the New-York Market, a few dozen superior French and American made Braces, respectfully solicit the attention of Gents in want of the above.

May 6.

☞ We must apologise to our readers for the comparative meagerness of our selections for this day's paper; the sickness and absence of some of our hands having weakened the usual force of our Establishment, and rendered it impossible for the remainder to set up the ordinary amount of matter. Next week we hope to compensate for the present deficiency.

Shipping.

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 brethren of the press, not in paid puffs, but in honest, candid statements, from having derived a benefit themselves, makes 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 that 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 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 a cold, which, if neglected, will lead to fatal results, by taking this medicine, we doubt not many lives may be saved.—New England Washingtonian, Boston.

From the Batavia (New York) Spirit of the Times.

This is one of the very patent medicines of the day which we can recommend with confidence, to all who are afflicted with Coughs, Colds, or Consumption, or who are predisposed to the latter 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.—Price one dollar per bottle, or six bottles for five dollars.

S. L. TILLEY, Agent for St. John, N. B.

Married.

On Saturday morning by the Rev., S. Robinson, Mr. Reuben V. Bradshaw, to Miss Margaret, third daughter of Mr. Daniel Brown, all of St. Martins.

At Carleton, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Frederick Coster, Rector, Capt. George H. Lovitt, of the ship *Jane*, of Yarmouth, N. S., to Margaret Jane, daughter of Isaac Olive, Esq.

On the 9th inst. by the Rev. Wm. Elder, Mr. Thomas Hanna, of Portland, to Miss Eliza, second daughter of Mr. William McGee, of the same place.

On Wednesday morning last, the 8th inst at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. James Forsyth, of this city, to Charlotte, eldest daughter of W. Y. Foster, Esq., Bridgetown, Nova Scotia.

At the residence of the Rev. J. Allison, on Tuesday morning, the 14th inst., by the Rev R. Knight, Chairman of the N. B. District the Rev. Robert Alder Temple, son of the Rev. Wm. Temple, Wesleyan Missionary, to Miss Mary Harris, daughter of Mr. John Harris, of this city.

On the 14th inst., by Rev. William Elder, Mr. William Williams, to Elizabeth Jane, only daughter of Mr. John Thompson, all of this city.

At Woodstock, on the 2th instant, by the Rev. S. D. Lee Street, Rector, John R. Jacob, Esq., M.D., of the City of St. John, and son of the Rev. Edwin Jacob, D. D., Principal of King College, Fredericton, to Elzabeth H. youngest daughter of J. F. W. Winslow, Esq., High Sheriff of the County Charlotte.

On Wednesday last, at Belmont, the residence of Hon. R. D. Wilmot, Sur. General, by the Rev. W. Q. Ketchum, William Gilbert, Esq., of Burton, in the County of Sunbury, to Myra P. eldest daughter of David Mowatt, Esq., of the County Charlatt.

On the 2d inst., by the Rev. W. A. Coleman, Mr. William Ward, of Sackville, to Miss Margaret Reid, of the same place.

At the Grand Lake, on the 18th May, by the Rev. Elias Keirstead, Mr. Duncan K. McLean, to Amy Ann, eldest daughter of John Ferris, Esq., [illegible] on the 26th ult., by the Rev. J. Miramichi, to Miss Jane Lang, of Richibucto.

At St. Andrews, on the 8th inst., by the Rev. John Ross, Constant W. Dimock, Esq., (of the firm of Dimock & Wilson,) to Matilda, second daughter of William Ker, Esq.

On the morning of the 18th May, at Grove Street Church, Jersey City, by the Right Rev. Bishop Doane, Joseph H. Vondy, M. D., of Miramichi to Miss Cornelia M. Gilbert, of the former place.

Died.

Yesterday, Thursday, JOHANNA, wife of ROBERT F. HAZEN, Esq., and youngest daughter of the late Lieut. Col. MORRIS ROBINSON, in the 49th year of her age.

On Wednesday morning, Geo. Thomas, infant Son of Mr. Geo. Fox, aged six months.

Yesterday, after a short illness, Mrs. Janet Chibbey, aged 66 years, and native of Edinburgh.—Funeral to-morrow, (Saturday,) at half-past four o'clock from her late residence, corner of St. David and Union streets, when friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.

On the 15th inst., Isabella, wife of Mr. John C. McIntosh, in the 27th year of her age. Funeral to-morrow, (Saturday,) at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, Dock Street.

On Tuesday afternoon, of consumption, after a long and tedious illness, which she bore with pious resignation, Hannah, third daughter of Mr. Thomas Whitenect, aged 19 years.

On Monday last, Eleanor Amila, aged six months, second child of Mr. Robert Polley, of this City.

On Sunday last, Mary Jane, only daughter of James Bowes, aged 3 years and 10 months.

On Tuesday Otis, youngest son of Mr. William H. Fanjoy, aged one year and four months.

On Thursday the 9th inst., at Sheffield, Miss Margaret Elizabeth Desbrisay, fourth daughter of Mr. James Hamilton, in the 19 year of her aged.

At St. Andrews, on Monday evening Eliza Georgiana, daughter of Charles R. Hatheway, Esq., aged 23 years.

Suddenly, on Monday, evening last, at Hillsborough, Capt. William Bennett, in the 51st year of his age, deeply and deservedly lamented.

At Studholm, on the 22d ult., Thomas M., infant son of Isaiah Holmes.

At the Grand Lake, on the 8th May, Mr. William Fanjoy, aged 47 years, leaving a wife and five children to mourn their loss.

At Canaan, Q. C., on the 27th April, Mr. Ebenezer Kider, in the 83d of his age. His end was perfect peace.

At St Andrews, on the 6th inst., after a long illness, Mr. John Pendlebury, aged 77 years, leaving a widow and family with numerous friends to lament their loss.

On Sunday, the 12th ult., at her mother's residence, Pump-street, Ann Jane Smyth, aged 22 years, youngest daughter of the late James Smyth, Esq., of Armagh. Her end was peace. [The deceased was sister to Dr. Smyth, of Carleton, St. John.]

Marine List.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—ARRIVED.

Friday—Barque Acadian, Gardner, Boston, 4—C. McLauchlan, ballast.

Lucy Ann, Kellar, Boston, Geo. Eaton, 4—ballast.

Schr. Leader, Richardson, Eastport, 1—G. Eaton, ballast.

Brunswick Lyon, Craft, Eastport—Henery Walsh, rum, wine and tea.

Saturday—Prussian barque George, Carl, Boston, 5—ballast.

Brig Charles, from Youghal, 27—passengers.

Sunday—Barque Eolien Catharina's Groa, Holland, 32—Kirk & Worrall, ballast.

Lessnahagow, Webster, New York, 9—R. Rankin & Co., ballast.

Brig [illegible], Daniels New York, 8—master, gen. cargo.

Gratitude, Baker, New York, 6—Gilbert Bent, gen. cargo.

Sophia, Vesey, New York, 7—S. Wiggins & Son, ballast.

Schr. Julia, Anderson, New York,—master, gen. cargo.

Monday—Brig Boston, Torry, Savannah—Wm. Park & Son, pitch pine timber.

Mariner, Tale, New York, 8—R. Rankin & Co., ballast.

Argent, Olson, Liverpool, 50—Cudlip & Snider, salt.

Ship Windermere, Boston, 4—Cudlip & Snider, ballast.

Aberdeen, Hall, Boston, 5—Cudlip & Snider, ballast.

Schr. Sago, Best, Halifax, 4—J. McGrath.

Tuesday—Brigt. Frances, Robbing, Boston, 6—C. McLauchlan, general cargo.

Schr. Echo, Elder, New York, 8—Master, general cargo.

Wednesday—Barque Lisbon, Brown, London, 43—Eaton & Rey, general cargo.

Galliot, Alida Petronella, Potgawyd, Philadelphia, 16—Cudlip & Snider, coals.

Thursday—Brig Huron, Waters, Boston, 4—Jewett & Co.

Ship Matilda, ——, New York, 10—[illegible]

CLEARED.

10th—Ship Johannes, Andreas, Brikenhead, timber, deals, &c.; Ocean Steed, Cox, Bristol, deals.; Wales, Lombard, Liverpool, deals.; Cornelia, Blanchard, Clyde, deals &c.; Galliot Hellenchina Wilkins, Karseis, London, deals.; Brigt. Grenada, Partelow, Cienfuegos, board, salt, &c.

11th—Barque Fanny, Quinn, Londonderry, timber and deals.; Metor, Brown, Hull, timber and deals.; Brig Messenger, Cain, Dublin, deals.; ship Staffordshire, Richardson, Liverpool.

13—Barque Industry, Kent, Dublin.; N. Boynton, Smalley, Bristol, do.; Diana, Toogood, Dundee, do.; Miramichi, Myles, port Glasgow, do.; Wolga, Allen, Hull.; schr. Franklin, Mussels, Boston.; Pique, Fonque, P. E. Island, master.; Jane Thomson, do.

14—Ship Progress, Chase, Liverpool. deals.; Ocean Queen, Hall, London, do.; Barque India, Grant, London, do.; Linden, Gillan, Sligo, do.; Brig Thomas, Kavanaugh, Cork, timber & deals.; Vigilant, Halliday, London, deals; Caros, Corning, London, do.; Brigt. Vronica, Larkin, Cork, do.; Schr. Moselle Simpson, Halifax, Jamestown &c.; Bay State, Clark, Boston, boards and plank.

16—Brig Hudson, Aylward Penarth Ronds, deals.; Elizabeth Goddard, Honeberry Providence, board, planks, and lath.; Brigt. Belt, Rathbun, Boston, boards.

16—Ship Erie, Curtis, Glasgow.; Edward O'Brien, Creighton, London, B. Lingley.; Schr. Brunswick Lion, Craft, Lubec.

WANTED.—A respectable young woman to assist in a family in this city. To live and otherwise be treated as a member of such. Wages, particulars, &c. made known at the office of this paper. June 17.

White Oak Treenails.—Five Thousand White Oak TREENAILS. Apply to A. G. LORDLY.

June 17.

ATTENTION!

The Subscriber would wish to bring under the notice of the Public his varied Stock of

Dry Goods and Groceries,

CONSISTING of almost every article required in a family.

He would likewise call attention to a supply on hand of an excellent material for Gentlemen's Summer Wear, to be sold cheaper than can be purchased elsewhere.

☞ Call and examine for yourselves.

A. A. COUGHLAN.

No. 5 Prince William street.

June 17, 1853. Nearly opposite Pettingill's Slip

Saint John Suspension Bridge.

Company's Office, June 10, 1853.

AT a General Meeting of the Stockholders of the *St. John Suspension Bridge Company*, holden the 7th June last, pursuant to legal notice—

It was Resolved that an Assessment of Ninety per centum, or Four Pounds Ten Shillings per Share, on each Share not now paid, be made payable on the 11th day of July next, pursuant to the 10th Section, Act 12 Vict. Cap. 69.

Notice is hereby given that Ninety per Centum or Four Pounds Ten Shillings per Share of the Capital Stock of the above Company is required to be paid in the Bank of New Brunswick on or before the 11th day of July next.

R. WHITESIDE, Jr., *Treasurer.*

TAR. TAR.

ONE HUNDRED BARRELS OF STUDHOLM TAR FOR SALE BY

June 10. THOMAS YORKE.

S. L. TILLEY

HAS received per Miramichi, from London, his Spring Supply of DRUGS, MEDICINES, SPICES, PERFUMERY, BRUSHES, &c., &c.

—ALSO—

10 casks WHITING;
70 cwt. Brandram's No. 1. White LEAD, in 14, 28, 56 and 112 lb. kegs;
2 tons PUTTY, in 7 and 14 lb. Bladders;
1 ton coloured PAINTS;
3 cases best Conch VARNISH;
4 cases Sallad OIL;
4 do. Lexher & Sons No. 1 STARCH;
1 do. Military, Honey, and Old Brown Windsor Soap;
1 do. GOLD LEAF. May 27.

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 Things of this life.

MUTTON,

AND ALL KINDS OF PIES—CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

WINES, LIQUORS,

SYRUPS, MINERAL WATER GINGER and other Beers—in the primest order.

THE hungry or thirsty have only to call, and make known their wants and they will be administered to, with Rail Road speed.

☞ Dinners—*served up at a minutes notice.*

JAMES KENNY.

ST. JOHN, JUNE, 1853.

Reed's Point General Provision & Liquor Store.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public for their kind patronage since the commencement in Business, and would beg leave to inform them that his Stock now on hand is well selected, and not inferior to any in the Market—consisting of:

40 Barrels New-Brunswick MESS PORK;
10 do. ditto do. BEEF;
50 barrels Extra Superfine FLOUR;
2 tons HAMS; 10 firkins of Prime BUTTER;
12 hhds. Bright SUGAR;
40 barrels Crushed Loaf ditto;
1 hhd. Loaf ditto;
10 chests TEA; 10 half ditto, do;
25 boxes Old Hyson ditto;
75 cases CHAMPAGNE, in quarts & pints
10 hhds. Hennessey's BRANDY;
5 pipes do. ditto;
10 quarter casks do. ditto;
1 pipe Martell's Old ditto;
2 hhds. ditto ditto;
5 puncheons Strong RUM;
2 do. fine Old Jamaica;
2 pipes Dekuyper's GENEVA;
3 puncs. fine Old Malt WHISKEY, a superior article;
hhds. & 3 Qr. casks fine old four Diamond PORT;
5 hhds. & 5 Qr. casks Old Brown SHERRY;
2 hhds. & 3 Qr. casks MADEIRA;
10 boxes TOBACCO—Twathe with a large assortment of *Ship Stores and Groceries*, in bond or duty paid. JOHN McCOSKERY,

June 3. *Reed's Point.*

MOUNTAIN DEW HOTEL.

As Pure as Ever.

WHILE overflowing with a new supply of CHAMPAGNE, CIDER, LONDON and DUBLIN PORTER, newly imported and of the best quality.

All the other Cordials of the season are on hand for ready consumption.

The Establishment is conducted in the good old style, and anxious to continue so under the patronage of a generous discerning public.

May 27. 1m. HUGH CHISHOLM.

At the American Clothing Depot,

South side King Square.

A Few assortment of Fanc