Poetry.

The Floating Chapel.

'Twas Sabbath morn. The summer sun
In cloudless splendor shone,
And tinged with gold each curling wave,
As swift it rippled on:
I wished along the winding shore,
Besprent with pebbles rare,
For this I hoped ere noon to reach
The distant House of Prayer.

I came where by the river's bank
Some stately vessels lay,
And many seamen sought the beach
In Sabbath raiment gay;
I marked not as they passed along,
Their staid and thoughtful air,
But sighed, and wished they'd turn with me,
And seek the House of Prayer.

At length a steamer fair and broad
My fixed attention drew,
For to its folds it gave the Dove
And olive Branch to view;
The seamen climbed the vessel's side,
Which did that banner bear,
I followed, and with joy beheld
A floating House of Prayer.

Above, beneath, each steadfast eye
Upon the preacher hung,
And sweet and holy was the strain,
The sons of ocean sung;
No vacant look, no wandering glance,
No drowsy nod was there,
Nor did one restless form disturb
The Seamen's House of Prayer.

I listened to the gospel's sound,
Amidst a scene so new,
And saw at times the trickling tear,
A manly cheek bedew;
I prayed that He who loves his own,
Might mark this ark his care,
And many souls be born within,
The Seamen's House of Prayer.

The rippling wave, the winding shore,
No longer meet my gaze,
No more the snow white Bethel fling
My pensive fancies astray,
But oft amidst the sacred calm,
Of Sabbath morning fair,
My thoughts with new delight recall
The seamen's House of Prayer.

Treatment of the Insane.

We transfer to our columns the following interesting substance of a lecture on "Modern Improvement in Lunatic Asylums," delivered by the Rev. Alexander Wallace in his own church in Glasgow, a few weeks since, before a very large audience:

The Rev. gentleman took for his text, Matt. xvii. 14; and spoke somewhat to the following effect:—One of the most eminent British divines and statesmen that ever lived, in speaking of the melancholy disorder, said that it resembled a vast sea, which, after desolating the shore, retired, leaving only a barren and unfruitful waste. He had taken great pains to master the subject—had turned over the books of all countries in search of information—had visited the dreadful mansions in which its unfortunate victims were immured, and had come to the conclusion that the terrible disease under which the king laboured, was one of the most awful with which a human being could be afflicted; and the thorough reform of those awful dens in which the insane were confined, was urgently called for. "Dreadful mansions," indeed, were these asylums which Mr. Edmund Burke, in the House of Commons, referred to—only paralleled by the horrors and atrocities of the hold of a slave-ship. The case of the York Asylum, to which he had referred in his last lecture, was horrible beyond description. One case was that of a lady, a member of the Society of Friends, who was sent to this asylum in 1791. Her friends at a distance urgently requested their city friends to visit, and endeavour to relieve the dull monotony of her confinement. This, however, was no easy matter. The parties requested, in vain applied for admission, and their reiterated requests were calmly refused. Shortly afterwards, the lady died, and the whole circumstances connected with her treatment previous to, and at her death, were enveloped in the greatest mystery and suspicion. William Tuke, a member of the Society of Friends, commenced at that time to agitate for reform of the existing state of things in York, and the result of his efforts was the establishment of the York Retreat. It was high time that such a retreat should be established. The outrages perpetrated upon the poor, imprisoned, and fettered wretches, were beyond conception. In 1815 a Parliamentary Committee was appointed to inquire into the condition and treatment of the insane in the large asylums of England; and as that of York had lately attained an unenviable notoriety, the Commissioners resolved to commence its proceedings there. They did so; but a portion of the asylum took fire—no, probably the work of those who feared the harrowing revelations that would be brought to light, were the Commissioners to examine their loathsome dens! Numbers of the starved and chained maniacs perished; and the steward actually bolted and barred the doors against those who endeavoured to gain admission to prevent the spread of the flames. The physician was dishonest—the steward equally so, and the money made an excellent profit on the articles supplied to the unfortunate inmates. Nothing could exceed the horrible nature of this English Bastile. Secret cells were discovered, without light, and almost without air, and the patients, clothed with the accumulations of dirt, with matted locks and long beards, presented a shuddering picture of the state of asylums even in such modern times. The examination of the Bethlehem Asylum in London presented to view atrocities similar to those at York; but even these horrors were surpassed by the cruelties practised through ignorance and superstition, on the unhappy inmates of private asylums and poor-houses; and it is much to regretted that the pauper lunatics of Scotland are so much at the mercy of the inspectors of the poor, whose care and object is not so much the amelioration of the condition, of their unhappy charge, as for how little they can be kept. He could not speak in too strong terms of these private houses for the insane, the management of which was a positive disgrace to the country. These remarks, however, applied only to the private houses, and by no means to the seven chartered asylums of Scotland; such as Gartnavel, Morningside, Perth, &c. The private asylums were got up by persons utterly unfit for the performance of their duty—the condition and comfort of the patients being a secondary consideration, so long as they secured a livelihood from the lucrative speculation. So late as ten years ago, things were little better in America. In proof of this, a memorial was presented to the Senate and House of Representatives, by a lady, whose unwearied efforts in behalf of the insane deserved his warmest meed of praise—Miss Dix—the female Howard and the Florence Nightingale of America. This memorial, asking for inquiry into the state of the insane in the asylums of the United States, was of the most eloquent and thrilling character, and like the roll of the prophet, each succeeding page was filled with lamentation and woe. This benevolent lady visited every state except three, and almost every private asylum and poor house in the country, and in her mission of love travelled over 60,000 miles, and spent eight years of her life. Hundreds were bound with chains, incensed with rods, and subjected to the jibes and scorn and outrageous violence of their brutal keepers. When she spoke a word of sympathy and kindness to these poor creatures, tears of gratitude proved that she had touched the right chord, and that kindness was more effectual than cruelty even in subduing the wildest lunatics. One man whom she visited was actually buried alive—doors of double iron stifled his cries, and thick walls excluded from the gloomy vault the rays of the sun. At the command of the keeper, he approached the door, and his appearance was woe begone and miserable in the extreme. She had some books in her hand which he asked; she told him it would be useless, as there was no light; but he pleaded earnestly for them, telling her that he would pick a hole in the plank, and let in some of God's light. Such was the influence of a word of kindness, that some of them offered her a share of their miserable pittance, when a kind word fell from her lips. When Miss Dix came over to this country to make inquiry regarding the insane, she went to visit a private asylum in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, but was refused admission. A few days before, on a bleak day in winter, she had seen 30 lunatics despatched on a long railway journey, from a chartered asylum to this private one, as the expense would be much less at the latter than the former, and she took a mental note at the time.

After being refused admission, she applied to the sheriff of the county, who, notwithstanding his having licensed the house, either could not or would not aid her in her object. She then applied to the Lord Advocate, but her efforts here were also unavailing. Resolved not to be baffled in her noble work, she telegraphed to London to the Duke of Argyle, who along with Sir George Grey, the Earl of Shaftesbury, and the Queen herself, took a warm interest in her efforts, and the result was a Commission of Inquiry which brought every asylum in Scotland under inspection. During the last thirty years, however, a steady improvement has been going on, not in the private, but in the great chartered asylums of Scotland. This has been manifest in a variety of ways. First, in their construction. In this there is a marked improvement. These abodes of the insane are no longer the gloomy, cold, cheerless, and dismal dwellings of half a century ago, with their dark, damp cells, and dreary isolation. Secluded from the light of heaven, the benign of nature and art, and the consolatory influences of religion, these poor sunken wretches were huddled promiscuously together—the milder forms of madness with the most frantic. No sunshine ever lighted up the dark winter of the soul—halls, bars, and darkness making confusion worse confounded. These coercive and secluding measures tended rather to strengthen than to weaken the awful malady. All this is changed. Asylums are now constructed with a view to cheerfulness and beauty, with an expansive view of external nature. Look at Gartnavel for example, in our own neighbourhood. Beautifully situated on a rising ground, surrounded with fields and gardens, near the city, yet removed from the ceaseless turmoil and noise of business—this itself tends not a little to the healing of a diseased brain. Then, how admirably it is conducted—no coercive measures—no small waistcoats, chains, or mechanical contrivances for restraint—even the poor pauper lunatics are now free from this, in our chartered asylums. Gartnavel was founded on the 1st June, 1842, and one of its first principles is, that it employs no mechanical restraint. One of the first recorded instances of a madman being freed from chains, is that of a Frenchman who was confined in the Bicetre mad-house at Paris. He had been in chains for forty years, and during that period he had never seen the light of heaven. The governor of the asylum was a very humane and right thinking man, and proposed to liberate 50 maniacs in one day, and let them mingle in the yard. The project was ridiculed by the National Convention, and the projector voted mad. He persevered, however, and on the appointed day he went to the cell in which the formidable maniac was chained. He had been a man of gigantic strength, and though worn of sufficient food, air, and exercise, had greatly weakened him, yet when excited, his strength was far more formidable. Having exacted a promise from the madman to abstain from mischief, the keeper, in spite of the remonstrances of his subordinates, set him free. At sight of the unfettered maniac, the under-keepers retired; but the governor stood by, and assisted him to rise—long confinement, and the constant pressure of massive irons, having almost bent him double. He staggered to the door; and with the blue sky overhead, and the western breeze fanning his hollow cheek, he tearfully exclaimed—"How beautiful—how beautiful! The sky—the sky—the sky!" He was true to his promise, and afterwards saved his master's life when endangered by the Parisian rabble, during the stormy days of the first Revolution. Secondly, the occupation of the insane is greatly improved. In former times this was an idea never even dreamed of. To chain the patients in the dark, loathsome dungeons seemed to the directors of these institutions the sole and only object of their duty. Not so now. In our own lunatic asylum at Gartnavel, not a few are employed in the various handicrafts which were familiar to them before their derangement. Both in and out of doors the patients are always busy; a printing press is established, and a periodical is issued in some asylums, the contents of which are written by the inmates themselves, and the whole of the mechanical part is likewise performed by them. Works of art, such as painting and sculpture, were not rare. The saw and plane fellow who had been long a prey to his own wayward thoughts; but who, on a block of marble and tools being put before him, finished one of the most beautiful busts he had ever seen. A lady might also be observed plying her needle, ministering to the wants of some of the feeble pauper lunatics. Another young man showed him an essay which he had written, thus proving that the mind was capable of thinking on a given subject, for a length of time. Music also entered largely into the curative means of the directors, and the singing of the humblest psalm in the large concert room, to the old tune so universally associated with it, had a wonderful effect. Again, 30 years ago, religion had no place in our lunatic asylums; and to the discourses of the Glasgow asylum being the honour of introducing religious exercises into the abodes of insanity. On one occasion he was visiting the asylum, and as the inmates sitting down to dinner one of them came up to him, and asked him, as it was the immutable custom there, to ask a blessing, which he had great pleasure in doing. He could hardly be the admirable manner in which Gartnavel asylum was conducted; and to the improved mode of treating its no numerous inmates. The improvements in the Bethlehem Asylum, London, have been most marked. The editor of *Household Words*, Charles Dickens, recently paid a visit to this establishment; and on passing through the grounds, he saw several groups of patients sitting playing, and the children of the resident superintendent possessing gambolling fearlessly in their midst. The poor lunatics themselves evidently felt that they were not altogether lost, so long as the children of their physicians were allowed to mingle so freely with them. The windows were unbarred, save with the milder branches of the clinging ivy. Ornaments and statuary, birds, books, flowers, and pictures were displayed in a profusion which would have been considered madness a few years ago—and even in the most refractory wards, nothing was injured. What a beautiful contrast is this, compared with the case of Norris, in the same place in those dark ages. For twelve long years he was literally encased in iron, impaled to the wall, and the whole of the inmates kept in the grossest state of moral and political degradation. The keepers in these days were usually selected from the sweepings of the pols, and the scoundrel with the most revolting physiognomy, and the cruelest heart, was generally selected for this purpose, where his dogs and whips succeeded admirably in keeping the inmates in a constant state of terror and excitement. In our chartered asylums there was no concealment, because there was none necessary, and all was open to fair criticism, and hints of reform; and the occupations in which they were constantly though lightly employed, smiled greatly to alleviate their painful malady, and succeeded in restoring many to their homes and friends. He never visited any of these institutions in which both the keeper and physician did not throw open all the wards to his inspection, and in the most courteous manner permitted and invited unrestricted intercourse with the patients. The recent discoveries in medical science, and their consequent application to this, as well as other diseases, has greatly ameliorated the condition of these poor sufferers. There were in England 21,344 insane persons, 134 in Ireland, 7,400 in Scotland, and 22,000 in the U. States. How thankful ought we to be for the gift of reason, and yet how humble, when we see such men as Hugh Miller, in one step, precipitated from the highest pinnacle of intellectual power, to the aberrations of insanity, and from the strong love of life, to the last dark desperate resource of the suicide:—

"Glad to be buried,
Anywhere, anywhere, out of the world."

Not one rank, wealth, or power, escapes this melancholy malady. Look at that thin, shaken, old man, as he paces up and down these empty gilded corridors. Now he stops, as if some great idea had taken possession of his soul; and soon he talks and gives orders to men who long since have mingled with the dust. Again he imagines every picture a soldier, and the contents of the room assume to his disordered brain, the precise movements of a great military review. At times a hard unkind takes place, and as the queen of England enters the splendid apartment, the king (for this old man is no other than George III.,) is singing, and accompanying himself on the harpsichord. During these brief interwals, he might be seen praying for his family, and with tears beseeching the God of mercy for the restoration of his own reason. The eloquent lecturer concluded by an earnest appeal to his hearers to be grateful for, and value highly, the noble gift of reason.

Practical Examples.

Two years ago there lived on the shores of Lake Minnesinka, in this Territory, a man of the name of Biscuit. He was noted for the extreme virulence of his temper, and for the general immorality of his conduct. He was a great boatman—could manage a canoe with great dexterity. One day during a storm of wind he unlocked his canoe to embark upon the lake. His friends, dissuading him from the hazardous journey, he replied, "God Almighty can't kill me." He was found eleven days afterward—his eyes eaten out—a frozen corpse. Behold for his audacity and presumption was eaten up of worms.

Three weeks ago—in a community on the Zumbro river, not 70 miles from here—a man was found dead in his chair; with which occurrence is connected the following history:—He was just recovering from a long and painful illness, and though to all appearance convalescent, he was still feeble. One morning he made this daring and impromptu remark: "I would rather be in a Hell than be so weak." In two hours he was found upon a chair, dead. God took him at his word. I fear, I fear.

ALEXANDRIA FLOUR.
Landing for Subscribers on *Robert Reid*—
750 BBLS. New Alexandria FLOUR;
50 Bbls. Fairfax Bakers do. for sale by
sept26 HALL & FAIRWEATHER.

To the Afflicted

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform the public that he has a sure cure for Salt Rheum, for which, it is commonly said, there is no cure. One bottle of Thompson's Ointment will effect a certain cure. Price 5s. per Bottle.

He has also a sure cure for Weakness of the Kidneys, Gravel, &c. Persons afflicted with what would do well to call at his office, Long Reach, 4 miles from Kingston.

His COUGH DROPS are an invaluable medicine for Consumption, to cut the phlegm and ease the Cough; these Drops strengthen the whole system.—3s. 9d. per bottle.

TEMPLE'S NEW SPEEDY RELIEF, an excellent remedy for Diarrhœa and Dysentery—price 3s per bottle.

CERTIFICATE.

Kings County, N. B., Nov. 25, 1857.

MR. THOMPSON, SIR,—I have been for several years under a decline, and have taken one bottle of your medicine, and have found great relief from it, both in the help of my appetite, and rest at night, though I did not give it so fair a trial as I thought. Yours, &c.,

JOHN BOWMAN.

The above medicine can be obtained of W. F. Burwell, Hallowell, or of the Subscriber.

THOMAS THOMPSON, Long Reach.

HARTT'S
Medical Mineral Discovery.

For the Cure of DYSPEPSIA, Diarrœa, CHOLERA, Cholera Morbus, Scurvy, Sick Headache, Liver Complaint, Bronchitis, Kidney Complaints, and all Diseases of the Blood, &c., &c.

BRIDGE, Nov. 19, 1857.

MR. GEORGE ELLIOTT,—Sir,—I have the pleasure to inform you I have received great benefit from your "Medical Discovery." I was afflicted with what Dr. Wood pronounced a Cancer, and from the benefit I have received, I have no hesitation to recommend it to the public—to those afflicted.

Yours truly, JOHN BENJAMINS.

☞ The above Medicine may be had of DANIEL DENNIS, Sailor, St. John; JOHN ATHERTON, Fredericton, and of the subscriber, Canning.

GEORGE HARTT.

P. S.—A large number of Certificates can be seen at Mr. D. Jones. nov28

GUILFORD S. REDDY, Dragging, Fellows' Building, 5 Germain Street, Agent for New Brunswick. Oct 29

Winter is Coming. Winter is Come.
NOW IS THE TIME

TO buy your BELLS, BLANKETS, and HARNESS, at 192 Union Street, where you will find a good assortment of the above goods on hand.—9 doz. Bell Strings BELLS; 3 doz. back do.; 4 doz. common Neck Strings; HAMES, WHIPS, Collars, Surcingles, Curry Combs, Brushes, Mane Combs, Mane Brushes, Curry Combs, Wrenches, Dwells, Dog Collars and Locks, Halters, RIDGES and Martingales, Double and Single HARNESS, on hand, and will make to order all kinds of HARNESS. Call and examine. Dry cut, recommend themselves, at Mr. Crosby's Building, Union Street. Bring the Cash along, and Remember,

ROBERT COLLINS.

St. John, Nov. 19, 1857. 192 Union St.

NEW STORE.
NEW GOODS!!

SAMUEL GARDNER respectfully announces the opening of the premises, 51 King Street, with a large and well selected Stock of

BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS.

The assortment is replete with almost everything new and beautiful in Ladies'

DRESS MATERIALS
SILKS,
MANTLES,
FURS, RIBBONS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c.

A large Stock of Flannels, Roppins, Cottons, Denims, Drills, and other Staple Goods, which will be sold retail cheap for cash, or at wholesale for cash or approved paper.

All goods marked in plain figures, from which no abatement will be made.

59 King-street, October 31.

LONDON GOODS.

Landing ex "Arthur White," from London—

200 KEGS Nails (assorted sizes, Hendkin's No. 1 White Lead, 20 lbs Genuine Deep Vermillion, 2 pipes and 2 hhds Raw Linseed Oil, 2 pipes and 2 hhds Double Boiled do do; 1 tun white Hard Spirit Oil; 1 case Deep Sea Lead; 2 cases Florence Oil; 1 case Drugs, Medicines, Patent Medicines, &c.; 1 case Perfumery, &c., including Rigge's celebrated Vegetable Bloom, Extract of Flowers and Military Soap; Hunter's Rondeletia; Rowland's Macassar Oil, &c. For sale Wholesale and Retail by

S. L. TILLEY,
36, King-street.

oct23

LEATHER.—Received per brig "Union" from New York.—100 sides Sole LEATHER, extra good; 20 doz. Domestic Calf Skins. Also—per steamer:—50 sides Sole Leather. For sale by

J. J. CHRISTIE,
36, King street.

nov23

GRANITE HALL,
No. 3, Dock Street,
Fall of 1857.

GREAT variety of Fall and Winter CLOTHING, made up in the well known style at this establishment from Cloths imported by myself especially for my own trade, owing to the dullness of the times and

LOW RATE OF LABOUR

in the Manufacture of my Fall Clothing, my customers will get all the advantage of a good garment at a LOW PRICE.

—THE STOCK CONSISTS OF—

Every description of OVER COATS;
Every description of DRESS COATS;
Every description of BUSINESS COATS;
Every description of DRESS VESTS;
Every description of BUSINESS VESTS;
Every description of DRESS PANTALOONS;
Every description of Working PANTALOONS;

Gentlemen wishing Garments made to measure, can have their choice of the best assortment of West of England Cloths, Rich Vestings, Fancy Doeskins, and Best Scotch Tweeds in this City, and made up under the supervision of one of the best practical Cutters of the present age, and at prices that cannot fail to please.

ECONOMY IT-SELF.

HATS and every description of Winter CAPS.
Lowestoffe Rubber COATS.
Beaufort's Rubber COATS, CAPS, &c.
OIL CLOTHING of every description.
FURNISHING GOODS of all kinds—Wholesale and Retail.

oct7 THOS. R. JONES.

UNION HOTEL, Union Street,

Between Charlotte and Sydney Streets, (South side.)

THE Proprietor of this Establishment, thankful for the favors received during the period he occupied the New Brunswick Hotel, and convinced of the necessity of more and better accommodation for the public, has erected a large and beautiful Building in Union Street, capable of accommodating from 50 to 60 Boarders. This House is well ventilated, the sleeping rooms are large, and every thing is well supplied with water, and also lighted with gas. 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; while the convenience and moderate charges will render it emphatically the home of the stranger. The tables of the house will be supplied with the best the market affords, and the Proprietor is determined to adhere strictly to the Total Abstinence principle. ☞ Two large Stables have been erected on the premises, capable of accommodating 60 or 70 horses. Good hostlers always in attendance.

HILAS S. FLAGLER.

China, Earthenware, &c. &c.

The Subscriber having on his last visit to England visited the various Earthenware Manufactories in Staffordshire, and made such selections therefrom as will give satisfaction both to City and Country, will receive by Packet ship "John Barbour"—

40 CRATES fancy and common Earthenware;
9 crates Yellow do Ware;
6 crates Black Teapots;
By Packet ship "Athenais,"
10 crates Ivory and common Ware;
10 cases CHINA, DOVES, etc., etc.;
10 crates Lustre Ware;
10 crates Black and Yellow Ware;
200 boxes Stone JUGS, with Bread Pans, Jars, etc.;
20 cases Glassware.

Also—on hand:

5000 pieces Mill Pans; 2000 Butter Crocks, etc. etc.; and 300 boxes Sugar, and a further supply will be coming by each packet. Call all the sale of those who want to purchase, to take a look into his establishment—No. 6 Water Street—before purchasing elsewhere, and satisfy themselves that it is the best selection and lower price than any other house in this part of Her Majesty's dominions.

W. H. HAYWARD.

sept. ☞ New Worm's Times 3m., Weekly 1m.

GREAT REDUCTION
IN PRICES OF
FALL AND WINTER
CLOTHING!
AT THE
CITY CLOTHING STORE,
No. 2, Market Square, and No. 2, Water St.,
(all in one concern.)

JOHN ANDERSON, offers for sale the most extensive and best assortment of CLOTHING to be found in the Province, and in order to suit the times has come to the determination of SELLING OFF his entire Stock, at such low rates as to insure Quick Sales! The Stock of Clothing consists of all descriptions now in fashion, suitable for Gentlemen, Mechanics, Labourers, Seafaring Men, and Youths.

☞ Parties wanting their Clothing made to order can select their Cloths, &c., from one of extensive variety to be found in the City, and warranted made up in a superior manner, or no sale. 3 p oct31.

Important to Buyers of Shawls!
BEARD & VENNING

HAVE now ready for inspection their WOMAN STOCK of the above Goods, which have been ordered to prices that cannot fail to make a speedy clearance.

	Original price.	Sell for.
PAISLEY SQUARES,	£3 3 0	£2 12 6
	£3 7 6	£2 16 0
	£3 10 0	£2 18 0
	£3 15 0	£2 18 0
	£3 15 0	£2 18 0
PAISLEY SCARFS,	£2 4 0	£1 7 6
	£2 10 0	£1 10 0
	£3 0 0	£2 0 0
	£4 0 0	£2 10 0

Bunge and Cashmere Square and Long Shawls at Half Price.

Still Remaining—A few Light Brocade SILKS, suited for Evening Dresses, which will be sold at a very low price. sept18.

REMOVAL.

GEORGE G. GILBERT Jr., Barrister at Law, has removed his office to No. 21, Judge Ritchie's Building, Princess Street. sept21.

Family Flour.

25 BBLS. Double Extra Family FLOUR; 100 bbls. Superfine and Extra, do. Daily expected per "Mary Ann," from New York.

nov27 HAMILTON & UNDERHILL.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are forbid TRESPASSING on part of Lot No. 1, formerly granted to Edward Jones, the said piece or parcel is bounded as follows, viz:—Beginning easterly by Jesse Jones, Jr., and southerly by the Boundary Gra. 2, and John Manchester; westerly, by Walter Jones' two hundred acres off the front; said Lot, No. 1. Any person or persons so trespassing on said Lot shall be prosecuted as the law directs.

MOSES OWENS JONES.

Greenwich, K. C., 19th November.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

WE the undersigned have entered into the co-Partnership, as GROCERS, under the Firm and Style of ARMSTRONG & MAXWELL, at No. 6, Charlotte street, St. John, N. B.

JAMES W. ARMSTRONG,
WILLIAM H. MAXWELL.

A New Article.

LADIES' AND MISSES' RUBBER BOOTS. Drab Tops, the finest ever imported. Call and see.

R. GOLDING,
No. 41, Prince William Street.

nov. 26.

TO WHOLESALE BUYERS!

China, Glass, and Earthenware

Ex Bradiana, Johnston, and Arthur

33 PACKAGES of the above class of Goods. On hand, Mill Pans, Jells, various sizes, Butter Crocks, and a general assortment of cheap Earthenware, for country trade.

HENRY ROBERTSON.

sept18 3 St. Stephen's Buildings, King square.

Farm for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale his FARM containing about 140 acres (80 cleared) situated at the corner in Jacksontown, County of Carleton, two miles from the State Town. It has good Buildings and Fencing, and a large and excellent young Orchard of Grafted Trees, all of approved kinds. It is well watered, and under a good state of cultivation, cut about forty tons of Hay. It is also an excellent stand for business of most any kind. For further particulars enquire of the Subscriber, if by letter post paid, direct Upper Woodstock. ANTHONY KEARNEY.

Jacksontown, October 30 3m

FARM FOR SALE.

A FARM situated on the East side of the river St. John, thirty miles above Fredericton, known as the Bone Farm, containing five hundred acres, with a great Hill privilege, it will be sold altogether or in Lots to suit purchasers. For further particulars apply to D. C. HUNTER,

sept29 Impl 1 Fredericton.

Farm for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale that pleasantly situated FARM on the Woodstock road, fronting the Saint John river, in the Parish of Prince William, York County, 18 miles from the City of Fredericton, the FARM contains 200 acres, 100 of which is under cultivation, there is on the premises Two Frame Houses, and Two Large Frame Barns. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber on the premises.

WILLIAM WEBBER.

Prince William, 1857.

DRESS-MAKING.

THE most perfect system for CUTTING and FITTING Ladies' and Children's Dresses, is the

Provincial Ladies' Dress Scale,

Which cut may does away with the necessity of Practice in Dress Cut. The old method of "Pinning on Lining," and refitting over or over, always was and is harrassing to the Ladies, and oftentimes the most costly materials are utterly spoilt. And age in ladies, if their Dress-Makers are very men, have to call again, or remain until the hurry is over, before they can be fitted, as it takes time to fit by pinning on, and cannot be hurried or slightest pattern making mistake. This is entirely obviated by the "Provincial Ladies' Dress Scale." With this a Lady's measure can be taken in less than two minutes. She has no further trouble; her dress can be made and sent to her, fitting perfectly. And why not? A gentleman can go to a Dealer and have his measure for a coat, why cannot a lady have her measure for a dress with a Dress-Maker? The gentleman does not fit on his Coat after it is basted to see where it should be altered, why should a Lady fit on her dress for that purpose? No reason whatever; if the "Provincial Ladies' Dress Scale" is used. By it all mis-fits and vexation is impossible (providing the directions are followed strictly) as it is a simple, scientific rule, easily learned in about one hour.

Agents Wanted! in all parts of the Province. Persons who have learned the "Jos. Ladies' Dress Cutting System," can teach this. Agents supplied on the most liberal terms. DANIEL ROBERTSON, Boston, Canton, General Agent, for St. John and vicinity. Letters and orders to be addressed to

MRS MARTHA KENNEDY,
St. Stephen, N. B.

FLOUR AND PORK.—For Adelaide—
75 bbls. Baltimore Superfine FLOUR;
25 bbls. Mess PORK. For sale by

HARE & WARD,
York Point Slip.

sept28 3m

SWEET & FALES,
SHIP AND HOUSE CARVERS,
12, Brussels Street, St. John, N. B.
Opposite Fairbanks & Co.'s Scowing and Planing Mill.

ALL ORDERS FOR
SHIPS FIGURE AND BEAKET HEADS,
—ALSO—
Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite Capitals.

In short—Every description of Ship and House Work neatly executed, and punctually attended to.

June20

LEATHER AND SHOE FINDINGS.

By the "John Barbour:"—

A CHOICE selection of SHOE THREADS; French CALF SKINS; English KIPS, Finnin and Grain; Enamelled Leather, Lining and Binding Skins, with an assortment of small articles in the trade.

CONSTABLE ON HAND—A good supply of Domestic Sole and Upper Leathers, Calf Skins, Lasts, &c.

CHARLES CLERKE,
St. King-street.

jan 20

HENRY ROBERTSON,
Importer and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
CHINA, GLASS, and EARTHENWARE,
No. 3, St. Stephens Buildings,
King Square, St. John N. B.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE

THE Subscribers having entered into Co-partnership under the Style and Firm of ROBINSON & CO., as FLOUR, GROCERY, and PROVISION DEALERS, will open on or about 10th April, with a stock of the above articles, in the New Store lately erected by Thos. Merritt Esq., near adjoining the Store formerly occupied by the Messrs J. & R. Reid, and hope by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.

J. HENDERSON,
W. H. HENDERSON.

April 2, 1858. No. 29 South Market Wharf.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO THE AFFLICTED.

TO SUFFERERS.—Great Reduction in the price of Anglo-saxon Syrup, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Billious and Liver Complaint, cured by Dr. LEARY'S Anglo-Saxon Medicine and Albion Liniment, Consumption, Asthma and diseases of the Throat cured by the Anglo-Saxon Medicine. Acute and Chronic Rheumatism, Fever Sores, Kings Evil, Erysipelas, Cancer Sores. All Cutaneous Diseases, Chills the forerunners of Consumption, cured by Dr. Leary's Albion Liniment. Bowel Complaints, Diarrhœa and Cholera, cured by Dr. Leary's Speedy Relief. All diseases in Horses that require an external application, cured by Dr. Leary's Albion Liniment.—Names of persons cured within the month of August last—Mrs. Cunningham, Queen Street, Saint John—disease, Consumption; Mrs. Stevenson, French Village, Hampton, K. C.—Disease—Consumption; Mrs. Henderson, of same place,—Disease—Dyspepsia and Rheumatism; Mr James Beasley, Morris Street, Saint John, cured of Rheumatism, and his two children of the Mumps, by the use of Dr. Leary's Albion Liniment. The following persons prior to August last—Mr. Thomas Robin, Sheffield Street, Saint John—Salt Rheum; Mrs. Thomas Dale, Portland, Saint John—Salt Rheum; Mrs. Graham, of same place—Dyspepsia; her child Worms; Mrs. Drysdale, Duke Street, Saint John—Dyspepsia; Mr. John Henderson, Queen Street, Saint John, called a few days with his Horse, badly strained, and procured a bottle of the Albion Liniment, in twenty four hours the horse was well. Many other testimonials, but our limits will not permit. To Country Merchants a liberal discount given. Wholesale and Retail at my Office, No. 75, Princess Street, Saint John.

BENJAMIN LEARY.

sep. 21 Intelligencer, Plaindealer.

THE GREATEST
MEDICAL
DISCOVERY
OF THE AGE.

DR. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, Mass., his discovery of in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures EVERY KIND OF HUMOUR, from the worst scrofula down to a common Pimple. In the first class are included cancer and nerve failed enough to cure cases of Scrofula Tumors, Humors. He has now in his possession numerous testimonial certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a running ear month.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of Biles.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of scrofula.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humors in the system.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure cancer and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most inveterate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of blotches on the face.

Five to six bottles will cure the worst case of dyspepsia.

A benefit is always perceived from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above directions are followed.

Remember, I purchased over a thousand bottles of this medicine of Boston. I know the effect of it in every case. No money will be returned unless the cure will follow the use of it. I never will recommend to sell what medicine after trial it always speaks for itself. There are many things about this herb that appears to me astonishing; first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet it has never been known until I discovered it in the year 1854, that it was capable of being made into medicine. In order to give some idea of the number that use and give testimony of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1856, I sold 11, and sold about six bottles per day; in April, 1857 I sold over one thousand bottles per day of it.

Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Costiveness, Piles, Diseases of the Spine, and particularly the Disease of the Kidneys, &c., the discovery has done more good than any medicine ever known.

No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can, and enough of it.

Directions with the—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over six years a dessert spoonful. Children from five to eight years, a teaspoonful. To be directions can be sent to any part of the Provinces, with sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

The Discovery Obtained for the Health of Mason and the Partner Proprietor is to be the Drug and Medicine Establishment of R. R. Kay, Brand & Market Square, Portland. Medicine for sale there should be authorized. Sold by respectable druggists throughout the United States and British Provinces.

Price, $1.

G. F. EVERETT & CO., Agent for St. John.

Thomas Walker & Son, Wholesale Agents, also for sale by Gilmor & Son, Fellows & Co., C. Gardner & Co., J. J. Barnes, R. D. McArthur, D. R. Arnold, S. C. Tilley, Charles Gardner, Gardner, Barnes & Co., Sheffield, E. C. Yoemans, Canning, Daniel Robertson, Fredericton, C. Burpee, Gagetown, E. & J. Babbitt, Cole Harbor, G. C. Dow, Digby, John Wilmot, Jr., Young Cove, C. W. Chase, Cambridge, S. Black, Cambridge, J. T. Dodge, Woodstock, N. Hatheway, Springfield, E. S. Davis, Springfield, Samuel Foster, Springfield, Dr. Tilton, Gondola Point, Dr. Tilton, Hampton, Dr. Tilton, Sussex, S. White, Sussex, J. C. Allen, Salisbury, R. D. Harris, Moncton, J. E. Cole, Dorchester, G. C. Chipman, Westmorland, L. Johnson, Sackville.

PROFESSOR WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.
IT HAS WORKED MIRACLES!

THAT OLD, THE BALD AND GRAY CAN BE RESTORED TO PRISTINE, to original growth, and none so bald but hair will be restored from old infirmity of locks, besides it will cure every possible disease of the scalp, whether accompanied with falling or in the stages of infirmity, or from over-wrought brain, or premature decay, or from exposure to the weather, or by sickness, or premature bald-ness, and if used twice a week by the young regularly, it will preserve the color, and keep the hair from falling, to any imaginable age. Proof and judge.

Milford, Worcester Co., Mass., Nov. 186.

PROF. O. J. WOOD—Dear Sir: I take pleasure in bearing testimony to the magic effects of your wonderful Hair Restorative. In the fall of 186, my hair commenced falling off, and the top of my head became quite small as glass, and it was continued to fall for a great many years, notwithstanding I have used many celebrated preparations for restoration. Seeing your advertisement, I was induced to give your article a trial, and to my utter astonishment, after a few applications, the hair began to grow very thick, and assumed a glossy and beautiful appearance; and at the time I had used a quart bottle, my bald head was covered over with a luxuriant growth of hair, which is now from one to two inches in length, and growing fast.

Yours, truly, HIRAM GOODRICH.

Charlestown, Mass., Aug. 3, 186.

Gentlemen—Nothing but a deep and sympathy that I feel for unfortunate sufferers that are afflicted with baldness, would induce me to give the public acknowledgment of the benefit I have received from Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative. I had commenced using it, my hair was quite gray, and in quite cutting out. I have now over the Restorative, and my hair is nearly changed to its original color, brown, and the new hair is over three inches in length on the spots where it was bald. I have also been much gratified in the healthy nutrition and vigor of the hair, which before was dry, and I can assert in candor and as the truth. Respectfully yours, &c., MRS. E. S. SPAULDING.

From Mrs. Ingalls, a well known nurse in Boston.

Boston, Oct. 27th, 186.

Gentlemen—At your request, and being so highly pleased with the effects of the Restorative, I can then in truth say that my bald head is now quite thick, and nearly warm. I have also had four pots been in the hands of many days, but from the extraordinary effects of the article, I was induced to try it. My hair has been restored to its original thickness, and nice to its former color, which is light brown.

Yours respectfully, MRS. INGALLS.

The following is from the Pastor of the Orthodox Church, Brookline.

Brookline, Mass., Jan. 2, 186.

Prof. Wood—Dear