

From hour to hour, from day to day,
Be near her now, and ever!
King of Kings, Lord of Lords,
Father, Son, and Holy Spirit,
We adore Thee
Hear us, while we kneel before Thee!

The Archbishop of Canterbury, in his lawn robes and wig, then commenced the service, the bridegroom standing on the right and the bride on the left, opposite to the Most Rev. Prelate.

Hardly had the last words of the chorus died away in solemn echoes, when the ceremony, as arranged by chamberlains and heralds, ended, and the bride, giving vent to her evidently long pent-up feelings, turned and flung herself upon her mother's bosom with a suddenness and depth of feeling that thrilled through every heart. Again and again Her Majesty strained her to her heart and kissed her, and tried to conceal her emotion; but it was both needless and vain, for all perceived it, and there were few who did not share it. We need not mention how the bridegroom embraced her and how, as she quitted him, with the tears now plainly streaming down her cheeks; she threw herself into the arms of her father, while her royal husband was embraced by the Princess of Prussia in a manner that evinced that only a mother's love can show. The most affecting recognition, however, took place between the bridegroom and his royal father, for the latter seemed overpowered with emotion, and the former, after clasping him twice to his heart, knelt and kissed his parent's hand. The Queen then rose, and, hurrying across the *haut pas* with the Prince Consort, embraced the Princess of Prussia as one sister would another, after long parting, and, turning to the Prince of Prussia, gave him her hand, which, as he stooped to kiss, she stopped him, and declined the concession by offering her cheek instead. But words will feebly convey the effect of the warmth, the abandonment of affection and friendship, with which those greetings passed, the reverence with which the bridegroom saluted Her Majesty, the many heartiness with which he wrung the Prince Consort's hand, for by the working of his face it was evident he could not trust his tongue to speak. After a few minutes had been allowed for the illustrious personages to recover their composure, during which the bride again lost hers, while she received, with all the affecting warmth of a young and attached family, the congratulations of her brothers and sisters, the procession prepared to leave the church.—Times.

As the bride passed from the Chapel, her youthful countenance bore a slight tinge of melancholy. Amid all the glitter and splendour with which she was surrounded, a thought had doubtless flashed into her young heart of the momentous change which, within a short hour, had taken place in her position. A few moments before she had stood before the altar a Princess who through her life had reposed with confidence on the tried and tender love of a fond and watchful mother, and cherishing those aspirations which spring spontaneously from the bosom alive to the gentle influences of natural affection. All this had changed, the Princess walked from the Chapel a wife, and leaned on the arm of one whose affection was untried, and went forth to face with him those trials and sorrows of life from which a mother's solicitude had hitherto carefully shielded her. Richly dowered though she be, noble as may be the parentage and rank of her husband, brilliant as may be her future prospects, the young bride must have been more than woman had she not felt something of those new responsibilities which, as a wife, had fallen to her lot.

The Ages of the Bride and Bridegroom.
The Princess Royal, we need scarcely say, is the eldest child, and daughter of Her Majesty the Queen and His Royal Highness the Prince Consort. Her Royal Highness, named Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa, was born on the 21st November, 1840, and is, consequently, in her eighteenth year.

The bridegroom, Prince Frederick William Nicholas Charles of Prussia, is the only son of Frederick William Lewis, Prince of Prussia, and heir presumptive to the Prussian crown, and the Princess Mary Louise Augusta Catherine, daughter of the late Charles Frederick, Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar. Prince Frederick William was born on the 18th October, 1851, consequently in his 27th year.

The bride and bridegroom were formally affianced on the 16th May, 1857.

The Royal Wedding-Cake.
The wedding-cake was between six and seven feet in height, and was divided from the base to the top into three compartments, all in white. The upper part was formed of a dome of open work, on which rested a crown. Eight columns on a circular support, the dome and enclosed an altar, upon which stood two Cupids holding a medallion, having the profile of the Princess Royal on one side, and that of Prince Frederick William on the other. Festoons of jamine were suspended from the capitals of the columns, and busts of the Queen, the Prince Consort, the Prince of Prussia, and the Princess of Prussia were placed on four equidistant bases, projecting from the plinth. The middle portion contained niches in which were a number of statues, including those of Innocence and Wisdom. The statues were separated by broad buttresses of an ornamental character, the upper parts decorated with festoons of orange blossoms and silver leaves. The side of the cake itself displayed the arms of Great Britain and Prussia placed alternately on panels of white satin and between each coat of arms was a medallion of the Princess Royal and Prince Frederick William encircled by orange blossoms, and surmounted by an imperial crown. Rows of pea-blossoms, each division of the cake, which was made by M. Pagniez, Her Majesty's confectioner. The cake was divided into a certain number of portions or slices, and each portion was decorated with a medallion of the royal bride and bridegroom.—*Court Circular.*

As to the bride's presents, the account says: Her Majesty gave her royal daughter, as a bridal present, a necklace of diamonds, and the Prince Consort a set of diamonds. The Princess of Prussia's gift was diamonds and opals, and that of the Princess of Saxe-Weimar a diamond brooch. The Maharajah Duleep Singh gave a magnificent opera glass, and the King of the Belgians a Brussels lace dress valued at £1000 sterling.

BRITAIN.
Parliament would assemble on the 4th February. Lord Palmerston had, as usual, issued circulars soliciting an early attendance of his supporters, as matters of considerable importance will come under discussion.

A numerous deputation waited on Lord Palmerston to urge the immediate abolition of Church rates. They met with such a lukewarm encouragement that they adopted indignant resolutions, and pledged themselves to press forward an independent bill on the subject.

Prince Frederick William, of Prussia, had been invested with the order of the Garde.

The Leviathan had been pushed 25 feet off the end of the launching way, and her cranes were being removed. She had over 17 feet of water under her, and was expected to float on the 30th or 31st.

The resolution pending before the general court of the East India Company, deprecating the proposed change in the Government of India, was carried by an almost unanimous vote.

The London Advertiser asserts that the Indian bill will not be nearly so sweeping as it was generally believed at first intended. Ministers will consent to modifications in the measure in its progress through Parliament, and if it will not pass this year it will be shelved (if not previously withdrawn) at the end of the session.

Heavy drafts of troops were under orders to embark for India.

The Bank of England reduced its rate of discount on the 29th, to 4 per cent. The reduction had little or no effect on the money market or stock exchange. The London Times remarks upon this subject that there is a prospect that the tendency for a considerable period may be towards increased ease in the money market. For the last week or two the applications at the Bank for discount have almost entirely ceased, and although the alteration led to a little demand, they are still likely to be only of a very moderate character, since the minimum rate in open market has for some days not been higher than 3 per cent., while in stock exchange the supply is abundant at 2 per cent.

The interest on deposits is allowed by discount houses, has been reduced to 2½ per cent. The Daily News says that some persons are disposed to look for a further reduction in the Bank minimum.

LONDON, Saturday morning.—The Times City Article says: Funds are moderately steady to-day, but the market is without animation, and the manifestations encouraged in the French official and military quarters would probably have led to a further depression but for the investments on the part of the Banks and others who, in the present state of the discount market, are unable to employ their money except in Government stocks or exchange bills.

In stock exchange loans are obtainable at from 1½ to 2 per cent., and in the discount market no exceptional transactions have taken place below 3 per cent.

FRANCE.—ITALY.
Addresses from some of the regiments to the Emperor, worded in such strong language as to attract much attention. The Zouaves almost regret that they had not the opportunity to mark their zeal in a striking manner: and the address of the 82nd Regiment contains the following sentence:—"And if our Majesty wants soldiers to reach these men, even in their haunts, we humbly pray you to assign the 82nd Regiment a part of advance guard of this army." Addresses from other regiments appear to have been worded still stronger, but the Moniteur has omitted some of the paragraphs.

A plot against the life of the King of Naples has been discovered. Ten persons, Frenchmen, are said to have landed at Naples to carry out their design. A conspiracy was also discovered at Ascoli, objects unknown.

An insurrectionary movement in Rome was said to have been planned for the 15th January, but the police frustrated it.

INDIA.
A Government telegram from Malta, with Bombay dates up to 22nd Dec., contains nothing of importance from India.

We take the following from the *Calcutta Englishman* of the 24th Dec.:—

The last fortnight has not been fruitful in important news, but we send home official reports from various parts of the country, which show that our forces are taking the ascendancy, and that the only formidable resistance now to be expected is in Oude. For the present the subjugation of that little kingdom is postponed. The Commander in Chief, it is understood, proceeds to Fungyghur to put down the revolted Nawab and his adherents, open the communication with the upper provinces, and trample out the smouldering fires of insurrection in Rohilcund. The country will then be clear for operations against Lucknow, in which he will be aided by Jung Bahadur, at the head of 10,000 Nepalese soldiers. The mutineers and rebels have concentrated at Lucknow; they are preparing for a resolute defence, and having no favour to expect from their enemy, will probably hold out as long as possible. It is not anticipated by those who know the country that any serious resistance will be made in any other part of Oude, but the forts in which the chiefs and chieftains have been accustomed to ensconce themselves to resist their own king must be destroyed, and the possession of cannon or any arms, except for sporting, must be strictly prohibited. Whether this can be accomplished during the present cold weather is very doubtful, and it will not be safe or prudent to keep the British soldiers in the field during another hot and rainy season; and it is therefore by no means improbable that another year will elapse before the British flag flies triumphant over every town and city in our Indian territories.

At present, though not, as some of the English papers suppose, besieged in Calcutta, we are cut off from all regular communication with the western provinces. Occasionally a stray letter or newspaper reaches us, but no more, and until the post is restored to its normal condition the natives will not recover their confidence in the stability of British rule.

CHINA.
The correspondent of the *Times* writing

from Canton River, under date Dec. 10th, says, Gov. Yeh has returned an insolent answer to the ultimatums of the English and French Plenipotentiaries, and that the two forces would in a few days attack Canton.

The Earl of Elgin's demand was of a most temperate character, and asked for no more than that the treaty should be carried out, so that Canton should be put upon the same footing as other treaty ports, and its gates opened to commerce. Compensation given for damage done to British merchants, and the occupation of Anau requested as a material guarantee until all matters are settled.

A letter from Hong Kong says that Yeh's answer to Elgin, couched in sarcastic vein, tells his Lordship that the question of the treatment of strangers at Canton has been settled by a decree of the Emperor, and that Sir Geo. Boushman was made Baronet for respecting that decree, and recommends Elgin to follow his example, and that as to compensation, Yeh has assented, and has demanded of the English Government for losses suffered by the Chinese.

A few days before the answer, Reed the American Commissioner, solicited an interview in the city, but Yeh replied he would meet him outside the city, but that no barbarian should set foot within the limits of Canton.

American News Items.

The Banks at Philadelphia, Baltimore, and indeed most other places South of us, have resumed specie payments since our last, and the movement is gradually extending to all places affected by the suspension. Money is very abundant, and loans on call have been made at 4½ per cent., according to the urgency of the borrower, and the nature of the security. Business paper of prime quality is still very scarce, and likely to continue so until trade shall increase sufficiently to multiply the ordinary obligations of commerce. There has been more activity in nearly every department during the last week, and a cheerful feeling and more buoyant tone pervade in business circles.—*New York Observer.*

A New York letter writer states that in that city "the increase of Sabbath desecration is alarming; Sabbath plays, Sabbath theatres, the opening of the Academy of Music, the stores and places of traffic kept open on the Lord's day, the use of Broadway for the sale of wares of various kinds, the thinness of the places of public worship, the desertion of the lower part of Broadway by the religious congregations, have united to alarm the better class of our people."

The Mormons who recently left San Bernardino for Salt Lake made enormous sacrifices in selling their estates. One of them sold his farm and vineyards, which were last year assessed at \$10,000, for \$1500. Another sold a property consisting of extensive orchards, a distillery which cost \$17,000, a flour-mill, saw-mill, &c., costing all together not less than \$75,000, for \$6000! The fanaticism which prompts to such sacrifices as these, must be powerful indeed.

Rodgers, a young man in prison in this city, under sentence of death for stabbing an unoffending citizen, is a proper representative of a large and grossly ignorant class of young men to be found in all our large cities. Some of the governors of the New York Almshouse have taken considerable interest in the case. One of them, Mr. Pinckney, said "that he had repeatedly seen him (Rodgers) and was satisfied that he was utterly devoid of all religious knowledge, and ignorant of the very being of a God. In fact, he did not regard him as a moral and responsible agent." *N. Y. Tribune.*

Two men in Leicester, Mass., some years since could not agree upon the ownership of an acre of land. They "fit and fit, but it didn't do a bit of good," so they employed a parcel of lawyers to throw some legal light upon the question. With the accompanying spirit characteristic of this class of citizens they entered upon their duties, and after a lapse of three years the affair has been settled by one of the disputants being required to pay the other the sum of \$150. The difference of opinion which they entertained upon the subject has cost them both \$5000 in the meantime.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

(By Telegraph to the News Room)
Feb. 11, 1858.

House met at 10 o'clock. Shortly after debate was resumed on the Sergeant at-Arms question.

Mr. End moved amendment, slightly differing from Mr. Allen's resolution, and expressing satisfaction at Mr. Gardner's official career. Amendment lost by large majority.

Mr. Allen's Resolution also lost—14 to 21. House then proceeded to appointment of Committees, and routine business.

Mr. Cudlip laid on table a Resolution that a Committee of Both houses be appointed to investigate the affairs of the Central Bank.

Mr. End introduced a Resolution to change manner of appointing officers of the House, and follow practice of neighbouring Colonies. Laid on the table.

Mr. Mitchell introduced a Bill to facilitate the obtaining of licenses for carrying away lumber cut on Crown Lands.

Mr. Chandler introduced a Bill to abolish imprisonment for debt.

No other business done. Nearly all members are here. House adjourned at 3.30.

Feb. 12.

The House opened *pro forma* at 10 o'clock. Mr. W. E. Peckey's Bill to encourage the destruction of Wolves was read a second time.

Mr. Chandler presented the Petition of Mr. Sutton against the return of Williston on the grounds of bribery and corruption. Petition received, and Monday set apart for its consideration of the same.

There was another long discussion about publishing the Debates in French. A resolution was finally carried to appropriate £200 for that object.

Feb. 13.

Very little business done in House to-day. Mr. Connell introduced a Bill to abolish the grant to King's College.

Mr. Wilmot laid on table motion to rescind motion passed yesterday relative to publishing Debates in French. Also to rescind whole contract entered into with Mr. Woodrow, granting him sufficient remuneration for work performed up to this time.

Mr. McAdam introduced a Bill to incorporate Middle Bridge Company, at St. Stephen. Mr. Tibbits arrived to-day.

Members of Lower House are all here with exception of Messrs. Wright, McLellan, and Steadman.

Members of both Houses proceeded to Government House at 2 o'clock with the address in reply to the Speech.

At half-past 2 o'clock a motion was made to adjourn, which met with a strenuous opposition from Mr. Mitchell.

Feb. 15.

The House opened at the usual hour.

Mr. End introduced a Bill to enable Aliens to hold Real Estate in this Province.

Several Bills emanating from the Common Council of the City of St. John were presented by Mr. Corliss.

The committee struck for the purpose of investigating the matters contained in the petition of Mr. Sutton against the return of Mr. Williston, are Messrs. Cudlip, Vail, McPherson, Chandler, Tapley, Nominie of Mr. Williston, Bliss, Balford, Esq., of Mr. Sutton, James Tibbits, Esq.

Mr. McLellan introduced a Bill to amend the Acts relative to Intestate Estates.

Considerable discussion relative to Contingencies.

Feb. 16th, 1858.

The House was occupied in the morning in the disposal of important Bills.

Read a second time a bill to reduce the fees on Marriage Licenses.

A bill to modify the law relating to Interest and Usury, introduced by Mr. Cudlip, was set apart as the order of the day for Tuesday next.

Hon. Provincial Secretary laid before the House copies of returns from Banks, Insurance Companies, Custom House Returns, &c.

Mr. McIntosh presented a petition from John Richards, complaining of injustice in being dismissed from the Post Office Department, and asking compensation for the full term of his engagement. The petition was not read.

Subsequently Mr. McIntosh presented a petition of redress of grievance. The petition was then received.

Progress was reported on Mr. Williston's Bill relating to insolvent or confined debtors.

Mr. Wilmot moved an Address to His Excellency, asking for correspondence between the Common Council of St. John and the Government relative to unemployed workmen.

Provincial Secretary replied that information would be furnished without Address. House adjourned at half-past four.

RECEIVED, Feb. 17.

After the disposal of preliminary business in the House this morning, the Hon. Mr. Tilley presented a petition from B. O'Brien and upwards of 400 of the citizens of St. John, praying that Physiology combined with Phrenology may be taught in the Provincial training School.

Mr. Williston enquired of the Government whether any further appointments to or dismissals from office have been made in Northumberland. The Provincial secretary replied that no changes had recently been made.

A Bill to amend the Currency Act, introduced by Mr. End, passed in committee. The Bill provides that Mexican, Spanish and American silver dollars and half dollars shall be legal tender in this Province.

Mr. Chandler, chairman of the Northumberland Election Committee, announced that, at the request of the petitioning candidates the Committee had adjourned until March 3rd, to allow time for the attendance of witnesses.

SECOND DESPATCH.

Progress was reported on Mr. Cudlip's Bill relating to Co-partnership; also, on Mr. McLellan's Bill relating to Intestate Estates.

Mr. Williston's Disqualification Bill was set down as the order of the day for Wednesday next.

Mr. Steadman presented a petition from the inhabitants of Moncton, praying that a law may pass for the more effectual securing the wages of mechanics and labourers.

On Monday morning, 16th inst., after a short illness, James Alexander, only child of James and Sarah Jane Alexander, aged 9 months and 20 days, died. On the 11th inst., at St. Stephen, Mr. Joseph Andrews, aged 44 years, deeply and deservedly regretted.

Special Notices.

Letters received at the Religious Intelligence Office during a week ending 17th inst.

C. E. Green, rem—John D. Giberson—C. Squires, the papers have just arrived, will be sent immediately—N. B. Milbery, rem—Simon Vaughn, rem—George Stacey, rem—John Hayter—R. C. Babbitt, rem—C. E. Huerfano—Thomas C. Atherton, rem—Wm. Hay—H. H. Trautman, rem—Taylor, rem—George Brooks—Joseph Durke, rem—George Henderson, T. H. paid to 218—Edward Sullivan, rem—Sam. W. Benison, rem—names recorded money in your hands—Parker Smith—Charlton Eaton—James Kinsman, rem—George Thomas Simpson, rem—Mary Hicks, all right, papers just arrived.

IF in the acknowledgments last week of money for the £200 fund, instead of Joseph Mercer, it should be Benjamin Mercer, I will attend.

JOSEPH NOBLE.

"Gold Mines! Gold Mines! Gold Mines!" Good H. H. altum more Desirable.

Ponder and consider this all you who are afflicted with Dyspepsia; are you aware that the above disease is the fruitful source from whence proceeds all other ailments, too numerous to mention here. Get the cure rectified, and all other diseases will vanish. To effect this great end in your place, you need only a regular course of the Anglo-Saxon Medicine and advice. Hundreds have done it and are well. Why will you delay? Examine the testimony in another column of this paper.

HAMPTON, K. C. Jan. 20th, 1858.

Mr. T. A. TEMPLEMAN, Esq.—Sir, Being severely afflicted with Salt Rheum, I was induced to try your Ointment, and to my great surprise, I have been cured. I can cheerfully recommend it to all who are afflicted.

Yours, &c. ANN ROBERTS.

For all above medicines can be obtained of W. P. Browne, Indianapolis, No. 110 Union Street next to Egleston's Hotel, or of the Subscriber.

THOMAS TEMPLEMAN, Long Reach.

AN EXCELLENT REMEDY.—Whoever is troubled with Hæmorrhoids, Cough, or Soreness of the Throat, can apply an excellent and safe remedy by using "Brown's Bronchial Troches," which may be had of all druggists, and have tried the article and can safely recommend them in all cases of throat irritation. To Singers and Public Speakers they must be of great value. Sold by all Druggists, Weeks & Potter, Boston, General Agents.

BALM OF LIVERWORT AND HOARWIND.—There is no preparation in the market more singular, or that is doing more good, than Mrs. Gardner's Ointment of Liverwort and Hoarwind. A friend of ours is eloquent in its praise in relation to its efficacy in curing Croup, pronouncing it one of the best remedies he has ever seen used. The same may be said of its virtues in other complaints touching the throat and chest. Persons who are poor and sick will be supplied with a bottle gratis. Weeks & Potter, 154 South Street, Boston, General Agents. Sold by all the druggists.

Hundreds of our citizens complain of debility and languor of the system, derangement of the liver or stomach, want of appetite, and a thousand other causes, the result of too close application and too much exertion, and we cannot but have a bottle or two of Dr. Hoffman's Cerebral Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia.

For sale by druggists and storekeepers in every town and village in the United States, Canada, West Indies and South America. Price per bottle, Principal Office, 418 North 4th Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by J. N. Clark, St. John N. B. Agent for New Brunswick.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

From EX-SERMO PERKINS, Boston, Feb. 4, 1858.

Dr. S. W. FOWLER, Dear Sir:—For several days I had been afflicted with a severe cold, accompanied by a violent sore throat and chest headache, which completely prevented me from business. I had taken but a small portion of your Balsam, when I felt a sudden relief, and my cold was broken up at once, and my chest entirely relieved from the pressure which it had been suffering from. I attribute this entire recovery to the good effect of your Balsam. I feel bound to testify to the good effect of your Balsam, and to recommend it to all my friends.

Respectfully yours, S. W. FOWLER.

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

Antidote for Poison.
THE PATRICK REMEDY.—Rev. T. Allen, writing from "Tavoy," Bull on Jan. 28, 1857, says: "Within the past four years I have used and disposed of above five hundred bottles of your Antidote for Poison, and I can testify to its efficacy in curing all kinds of poisoning, whether by food or drink, or by the action of the system. I dare not be without it myself, and I have recommended it to all my friends, and have frequent occasions to use it on myself and others. One night, while sleeping in my room, I was awakened by a violent headache, and found myself in a state of delirium. I immediately applied your Antidote, and in less than one hour I was restored to my senses, and my headache completely cured. I feel bound to testify to the good effect of your Antidote, and to recommend it to all my friends."

Respectfully yours, T. ALLEN.

Sold by druggists, grocers, and medicine dealers generally. S. L. Tilley, Wholesale Agent.

THE REV. J. M. ALBRIGHTON will deliver his Lecture before the "Saint John Young Men's Catholic Association," in the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute, on Wednesday evening next, 24th inst.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture to commence at 8 precisely. Tickets 25c each, to be had at the Religious Intelligence Book Store, J. & A. McMillan, A. B. Smith, and at the door.

A SUPERIOR AND GENUINE VEGETABLE COUGH CANDY.
E. H. YACER'S VEGETABLE COUGH CANDY, for curing Coughs, Colds, Croup, Irritation of the Throat, &c. It is a purely vegetable preparation, and is the most effective remedy for all the above complaints, and is particularly adapted to children. It is sold by all druggists, grocers, and medicine dealers generally. S. L. Tilley, Wholesale Agent.

It is particularly recommended to the attention of Public Health Officers, and all persons who use the voice freely. It is the only remedy for the voice which is entirely safe, and which does not in any way injure the system. It is sold by all druggists, grocers, and medicine dealers generally. S. L. Tilley, Wholesale Agent.

Do not the poor suffer daily? It is true they do, for the want of a simple and effective remedy for all the above complaints. The proprietor of the Vegetable Cough Candy has prepared a simple and effective remedy for all the above complaints, and it is sold by all druggists, grocers, and medicine dealers generally. S. L. Tilley, Wholesale Agent.

For a Cough, try a bottle of the Balsam of Wild Cherry. We have more faith in this combination of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, and for curing Coughs, Colds, Croup, &c. It is sold by all druggists, grocers, and medicine dealers generally. S. L. Tilley, Wholesale Agent.

CHILBLAINS.—This painful affliction may be easily cured by the application of Perry's Vegetable Pain Killer. It is equally effective in curing scalds, burns, &c. No family should be without it.

MARRIED.

On the 11th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. James Burns, Mr. Isaiah Hough, to Miss Eliza M. Smith, both of St. John.

On the 29th of December, by the Rev. William Allen, Mr. Lewis Frazee, to Miss Matilda Wilcox, both of St. John, K. C. On the 21st of January, by the same, Mr. Ezekiel Frazee, of St. John, to Miss Frazee, of the same place. On the 23rd of Dec., by the same, Mr. John Parlee, of St. John, to Miss Eliza Jane Dodd, of the same place. On the 18th ult., by the same, Mr. William Tanning, to Miss Mary Ann Marr, both of St. John.

GOLD! GOLD! GOLD! Health! Health! Health!
A Health!—Which will you Choose?—The above is a serious question to answer. Gold is the God of the world. It is to be feared there are many men who would risk their health and even their lives to procure it. How very few there are who take care of that better gift of God—good health. To such it would say, learn wisdom from the fables you have suffered. If you are afflicted with dyspepsia, or Liver Complaint, be assured it will terminate in consumption or some other malady that will terminate your existence. "A word to the wise is enough." Now to the most thirsty report—Mr. James Hannon, St. John—Disease an affection of the lungs, two years standing; Mrs. Russell, St. John, Dyspepsia and an affection of the lungs; Mr. Robert Frazee, St. John, strain in the side, which caused spitting of blood; Mr. Alexander Elbe, St. John, strain in the Loins, of several years standing, cured by a full dose of Dr. Leary's Office, No. 77, Princess-street, St. John.

ENNIS & GARDNER,

55, King Street.
RESPECTFULLY call the attention of the Public to their NEW GOODS, just received via Boston per "Margaret A.," consisting of New Dress Goods, in PLAIDS, STRIPES, and ROBES.

Also—Black SILKS, and Red and Colored Silk VELVETS, now open for inspection, and will be sold under the usual prices in consequence of their late arrival. Call and See. feb12

HERRING.

110 barrels No. 1, HERRING; 20 Half Barrels, do. For sale by HAMILTON & UNDERHILL, 16, South Wharf. feb12

Glass Ware. Glass Ware.

THE Subscriber has received a new lot of Fluid LAMPS, Oil Lamps, Fluid Extinguishers, Tumblers; Plain, Pressed, and Hot Water do.; Glass Plates, Dish, &c.; Dealers, Spoon Holders, gilt and plain; Candy Jars, Fluid Milk Bottles, &c. THOS. CLEVER, 42 King Square. jan29-3m

Stone Ware.

STONE Butter Crocks, covered; Buckwheat JUGS, all sizes; some very good Stone Ware Fancy JUGS; together with the various articles hand made by TOS. CLEVER, 42 King Square. jan29-3m

PALE SEAL, STEAM SEAL and COD OIL.—Just received per Packet "J. A. Simpson" master, from Halifax, N. S. 25 packages, viz: 1 cask PALE SEAL OIL; 5 casks Bright do.; 8 casks STEAM SEAL OIL; 4 casks COD OIL. Which will be sold low from the Wharf before storing, by JOHN W. BARRIE, 24 South Wharf. jan29

CHINA! CHINA! CHINA!