

A DREAM OF LIFE.
In a day-dream once I stood
On a winding river's bank,
And watched it as its waters wooed
The meadows wide with many a link.
Lightly o'er its glassy face,
Galleyed two together past;
One was of a rakish cast,
One a bark of perfect grace,
The orient sun upon them shone,
The morning breezes bore them on,
Heedless how, and careless whither,
So that they but sailed together.

But at length the river ended
In a wide and windy ocean;
And its gentle waters blended
With the dark wave's angry motion.
One faint cry of fond farewell
Was wafted o'er the heaving swell;
One sad agitated adieu,
From each mast-head fluttering flew,
And thus they parted company,
These loving barks and met no more
In any clime—on any sea,
They ranged the ocean o'er and o'er.

Through storm and sunshine, weal and woe
With consorts too; yet deem not they,
Where'er they sailed, where'er they lay,
Did e'er forget the sunny flow
Of that bright river, or the morn,
They down its mazy course were borne.
Now gentle Agnes, read my dream,
And feel its spirit, mark its truth,
That still, flowing, sunny stream,
Has been the river of our youth,
And gladly have we
Adown its mazy current gone;
No towering shadows dimmed our glee,
But still our airy pennants shone
In heaven unclouded, and the gales
Of earnest passion filled our sails.

But now the river meets the main
Whose link we've met trace again;
And all abroad before us lies,
Outstretching far in dreary sweep,
With wrinkling waves and gloomy skies,
Of life mature the mighty deep.

Then outward bound, let us upon
Our separate courses bear away,
And though in truth I never may
Athwart thy path again be thrown,
Through sunny seas may it be ever,
And winding on by golden shores,
Thy light sails may no tempest shiver—
No dark sea monster strike thine oars—
And may the bark that sails with thee
Be all but loved as I have been;
But bitter o'er life's perilous sea,
To guide and guard thee than I ween
The crazy craft you e'er might deem
That traced with thee its morning stream.

But as in peace thou movest aye,
Should e'er be tidings from afar,
Of wreck and ruin brought—Away!
No more can I in symbols say
The deep emotion that doth mar
My very mind's existence. Nay,
My spirit bursts into the strain
With anguish thoughts it cannot quell.
We ne'er shall meet on earth again,
God bless thee, girl—farewell, farewell!

LOSS IN DELAYS.
Shun delays, they breed remorse,
Take thy time while time is lent thee;
Creeping snails have weakest force;
Fly their fault, lest thou repent thee;
Good is best when soonest wrought,
Lingering labours come to naught.
Hoist up sail while gale doth last,
Tide and wind stay no man's pleasure;
Seek not time when time is past,
Sober speed is wisdom's leisure.
After-wits are dearly bought;
Let thy fore-wit guide thy thought.
Time wears all his locks before;
Take thou hold upon his forehead;
When he flies he turns no more,
And behind his scalp is naked.
Works adjourned have many stings,
Long demurs breed new delays.

From Arnold's Lectures on History.
ORIGIN OF BRITAIN AS A NATION.
With the Britons whom Caesar con-
quered, though they occupied the surface
of our soil, we have, nationally speaking,
no concern; but when the white horse of
Hengist, after many a long and desperate
struggle, floated in triumph or in peace
from the Pamar to the Tweed, our exist-
ence as a nation, the period to which we
may refer the origin of English habits,
language, and institutions, undoubtedly
begins. So, when the Franks established
themselves west of the Rhine, the French
nation may be said to have come into be-
ing. True, the Saxons yielded to the
discipline and valour of a foreign race;
true, the barbarous hosts of the Elbe and
the Saal were not the ancestors, as any
one travels in the south of France can
hardly fail to see, of the majority of the
present nation of the French; but the
Normans and Saxons sprang from the
same stock, and the changes worked by
Clowis and his warriors were so vast and
durable (though, in comparison with their
vassals, they were numerically few,) that
with the invasion of Poutiers in the one
case, and the battle of Poutiers in the
other, the modern history of both coun-
tries may not improperly be said to have
begun. To the student of that history,
however, one consideration must occur,
which imparts to the objects of his study
this; he has strong reason to believe that
all the elements of society are before him.

It may indeed be true that Providence
has reserved some yet unknown tribe,
wandering on the banks of the Amazon
or of the Amazons, as the instrument of ac-
complishing some mighty purpose—hum-
anly speaking, however, such an event is
most improbable. To adopt such an hy-
pothesis, would be in direct opposition to
all the analogies by which, in the absence
of clearer or more precise motives, hum-
an infirmity must be guided. The map
of the world is spread out before us; there
are no regions which we speak of in the
terms of doubt and ignorance that the
wisest Romans applied to the countries
beyond the Vistula and the Rhine, when
in Lord Bacon's words, 'the world was
altogether home-bred.' When Cicero
jestingly with Trabatius on the little im-
portance of a Roman jurist among hordes of
Celtic barbarians, he little thought that
from that despised country would arise a
nation, before the blaze of whose con-
quests the splendour of the Roman em-
pire would grow pale; a nation which
would carry the art of government and
the enjoyment of freedom to a perfection,
the idea of which, had it been presented
to the illustrious orator, stored as his mind
was with all the lore of Grecian sagies,
and with whatever knowledge the history
of his own country could supply, would
have been consigned by him, with the
glorious visions of his own Academy, to
the shady spaces of an ideal world. Had
he, while bewailing the loss of that free-
dom which he would not survive, disfigured
as it was by popular tumult and
patrician insolence—had he been told that
a figure far more faultless was one day to
arise amid the unknown forests and mar-
ches of Britain, and to be protected by
the rude hands of her barbarous inhabi-
tants till it reached the full maturity of
immortal loveliness—the eloquence of
Cicero himself would have been silenced
and whatever might have been the exulta-
tion of the philosopher, the pride of the
Roman would have died within him. But
we can anticipate no similar revolution.
The nations by which the world is inhabi-
ted are known to us; the regions which
they occupy are limited; there are no
fresh combinations to count upon; no re-
serves upon which we can depend; there is
every reason to suppose that, in the
great conflict with physical and moral
evil, which it is the destiny of man to
wage, the last battalion is in the field.

In the day dreams of ambition in
which youth indulges, there is this advan-
tage over the projects of maturer years—
the past never mingles with the future.
In after life our bygone existence is ever
tinging the time to come; the expecta-
tions friends have formed of us, the pro-
mises we have made to our own hearts,
the hopes we have created—seen to
pledge us to something, which, if unat-
tained, sounds like failure; but in earlier
years, the budding consciousness of our
ability to reach the goal does not stimu-
late us and never culls our efforts by the
dread of disappointment. We have, as it
were, only bound ourselves in recog-
nition with our own hearts—the world
has not gone bail for us, and our falling
short involves not the ruin of others, nor
the loss of that self-respect which is but
the reflex of the opinion of society. I
felt this strongly, and the more I rumi-
nated on it, the more resolutely bent was I
to adopt some bold career—some enter-
prising path, where ambition should sup-
ply to me the pleasure and excitement
that others found among friends and
home.—Tom Burke of 'Ours.'

Night had fallen, when the fitful flash-
ing of lamps between the tall elms that
lined the banks announced our approach
to the capital. There is something
dreadful depressing in the aspect of a
large city to the poor unfriended youth,
who, without house or home is starting
upon life's journey; the stir—the move-
ment—the onward tide of population, in-
tense on pleasure or business, are things
in which he has no part. The appear-
ance of wealth humiliates, while the sight
of poverty affrights him; and while every
one is animated by some purpose, he
alone seems like a waif thrown on the
shores of life unclaimed—unlooked for.
Thus did I feel among that busy
multitude who now pressed to the deck, gathering
together their baggage and preparing for
departure. Some home awaited each of
these; some happy faces to greet their
coming; but I had none of these. This
was a sorrowful thought; and as I brood-
ed over it, my head sank upon my bosom,
and I saw nothing of what was going for-
ward about me.—Jb.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE RICHARD CAR-
LILE.—The remains of this notorious in-
dividual were deposited at the Kensal-
green Cemetery yesterday. At 2 o'clock
in the afternoon a vast number of persons
were assembled in Bouverie street, Fleet
street, to witness the departure of the fu-
neral cortege. At 3 o'clock a hearse and
five mourning coaches drove up to the
house where the deceased was lying. The
funeral procession moved on, and during
its progress attracted much attention. On
arriving at the grave a delay occurred
from the clergyman having had to read
the burial service over several bodies be-
fore the arrival of the deceased. When
the officiating divine, the Rev. Josiah
Twigger, arrived at the grave accompa-
nied by the clerk, one of the deceased's
sons addressed the clergyman as follows:
—'Sir we want no service over the body
of our late father; he passed his life in
opposition to the service being read, and
the reverend divine replied—'Sir, I must do
my duty.' Another son of the deceased
here stepped forward and said—'We

have purchased this ground as the resting
place of our deceased parent, and I ob-
ject, with my brothers, to the reading of
the funeral service.' (Here loud cries
of 'Hear, hear' were given by the mob
assembled round the grave.) The Cler-
gyman continued—'I must and will do
my duty, and at your peril abide the con-
sequences that may occur from any op-
position to the usual observance on such
occasions.' Another son—'Then, Sir,
we will not hear it.' Here the mob cried
out, 'Yes, yes! leave the grave, let all
the friends of Mr. Carlile go away.' At
this moment the party assembled quitted
the grave, the mourners retired into the
coaches, and the clergyman proceeded in
the most impressive manner to read the
service, during which he was frequently
interrupted by ribald jests from a few
stragglers who had kept at a short dis-
tance from the spot. It is due to the sons
of the deceased to state, that they gave
their opposition in the most respectful
tone possible, but their example was not
imitated by many of the followers of the
deceased. After the clergyman had re-
tired, a rush was made to the grave, and
a son of the deceased addressed the crowd
as follows:—'I beg to state that I with
my family and friends were opposed to the
performance of this service; we did not
require it, and have given every opposi-
tion in our power to its being done. I
thank you all, in the name of my late fa-
ther, for your attendance here on this oc-
casion.' Having said thus much, he and
the followers of the funeral departed.

ANECDOTE OF THE PRINCESS ROYAL.
—During one of the late cold and stormy
nights, her Royal Highness was awak-
ened by the loud and frequent coughing
of some one without, and starting up in al-
arm, inquired of her sleepy attendant,
what it was. On being informed that it
was the sentinel on duty on the terrace
beneath the tower, the Princess observed,
'Oh, poor fellow, he has got a very bad
cough,' and after repeated expressions of
sorrow for 'the poor soldier out in the
cold,' again fell asleep. The weather
continued for several days unfavourable;
but one morning preparations were made
for her Royal Highness and her little bro-
ther to take their usual airings, and when
the party had reached the terrace from
the postern gate, the Princess was again
startled by the well remembered sound,
which had disturbed her slumbers a few
nights before, and breaking from her at-
tendants, she ran up to the sentinel on
duty, an old grenadier, and addressed him
thus—'How is your cough to-day, soldier?
I hope it is better.' The surprise and
pleasure of the soldier was great,
when told by her attendants that it was
the Princess Royal who had made this
kind inquiry. But neither his surprise
nor pleasure ended here, for the Queen
on hearing of the sympathy expressed by
her little first-born, sent a present of two
guineas as a cure for the 'poor soldier's
very bad cough.'

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.
BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.—Thos. Lea-
vitt, Esq. President.—Discount Days, Tues-
day and Friday.—Hours of Business
from 10 to 3.—Notes for Discount must be
left at the Bank before 1 o'clock on the day
immediately preceding the Discount days.
COMMERCIAL BANK.—John Duncan, Esq.
President.—Discount Days, Tuesday and
Friday.—Hours of Business, from 10 to 3.
Bills or Notes for Discount must be lodged
before 1 o'clock on the days preceding the
Discount days.
BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.—A. Smith,
Esq. Manager, Discount Days, Wednesday and
Saturday.—Hours of Business, from 10 to 3.
Notes and Bills for Discount to be left
before 3 o'clock on the days preceding the
discount days.
SAVING'S BANK.—Hon. Ward Chipman,
President, Office hours, from 1 to 3 o'clock
on Tuesday's.—Cashier and Register, D.
Jordan.
NEW-BRUNSWICK FIRE INSURANCE COM-
pany.—John Boyd, Esq. President.—Office
open every day, (Sundays excepted) from
11 to 1 o'clock. [All communications by
mail must be post paid.]
MARINE INSURANCE.—I. L. Bedell, Bro-
ker. The committee of Underwriters
meet every morning at 10 o'clock, (Sun-
days excepted.)
MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—James
Kirk, Esq. President.—Office open every
day (Sundays excepted) from 10 to 3 o'clock.
[All applications for Insurance to be
made in writing.]

GAGETOWN INN.
THE Subscriber thankful for past favours,
would respectfully inform the travel-
ling community, that he continues keeping
a House of Entertainment at his old stand,
Gagetown; where travellers will find every
attention paid to their comfort, and would
do well to call. Good Stabling connected
with the establishment, and charges moder-
ate.
Gagetown, Nov. 24, 1842.

P. L. SIMMONDS,
BRITISH AND FOREIGN NEWSPA-
PER AND ADVERTISING AGENT,
takes leave to inform his friends and the
public in general, that he has removed his
Newspaper Office, and Colonial Reading
Rooms from Gagetown to 14, GRAY'S INN
SQUARE, LONDON; where he solicits a
continuance of that extensive patronage
which he has hitherto received.
London, Country, and Foreign Newspa-
pers supplied to order upon the most reason-
able terms. A quarter's pay in advance, or
respectable reference in London.

WILMER & SMITH'S
EUROPEAN TIMES,
AND
UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIA
& SOUTH AMERICAN INTELLIGENCER.
THE object of this Publication is to
present a striking and faithful abstract of
all events occurring in Europe or elsewhere,
interesting to the citizens of the United
States, Canada, the West Indies, and
South America, made up the hour at which
the Steamers and Packets sail.
The leading feature of the EUROPEAN
Times will be a carefully digested abstract
of General News, Correct Returns of the
Arrivals and Sailings to and from all Ports
of the above countries.—Vessels Spoken at
Sea, Wrecks, Casualties,—in short a glance
at every circumstance in which the Mer-
chant, the Manufacturer, the Trader, and
the Citizen generally can take an interest.
The Value of such a Publication must be
tested by its accuracy. No pains will be
spared to make it in that respect unexcep-
tionable. Editors of Newspapers and the
Commercial Community, who are now
obliged on the arrival of a Packet Ship or
Steamer, to wade through files of News-
papers, extending, not unfrequently, over
Fourteen or Sixteen Days, for information
in which they are most interested, can hard-
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the levitations of the press until time and
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ample and voluminous pages.
The European Times will be Edited by
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Express Newspaper Office, Church Street,
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Subscriptions will be received at the
Office of Messrs. Harden & Co. in the
United States.
Communications for the Editor may be
addressed to Mr. John Dignan, 5 South
John Street, Liverpool.
January 27.

CARD.
MR. GEORGE W. BUSTEED hav-
ing been appointed a Marshal, will
attend on all business entrusted to his care
with punctuality, and all monies collected
by him will be paid over promptly.
July 7, 1842.

Cotton Warp,
REFINED SUGAR, &c.
Ex 'Brothers,' and other recent arrivals
15 BALES COTTON WARP;
6 Casks Refined SUGAR;
20 Cwt. Black PEPPER;
200 Boxes SOAP;
35 do. Mould CANDLES;
30 Barrels Prime BEER;
25 do. do. PORK.
For sale by L. H. DEVEBER & SON
September 8, 1842.

TEA WATER.
THE Subscriber takes this method of
informing his friends and the public
generally, that he has taken the WATER
COMPANY'S WORKS, at Mrs. Frost's
House, Mill Street, where he is prepared to
deliver Water to Carriage, &c., or to supply
Private Families with Water, on the most
reasonable terms.
As the Water has been proved to
take one quarter less Tea than any well wa-
ter in the City, he requests persons wishing
to be supplied to make early application.
Oct. 5. ROBERT ROBERTSON

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NEWSPAPER OFFICE,
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CHARLES WILLMER, of Liverpool
supplies the American Public with
British Newspapers, Magazines, Books, and
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London and Provincial Newspapers, Ship-
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£7 3s; or a weekly one published at Five-
pence, £1 3s 10d; or Sixpence, £1 8s 2d
per annum; all the Magazines, Books, or
Prints he supplies at the same prices as
they are charged by the publishers in Lon-
don.
All orders should, to prevent disappoint-
ment, be addressed 'CHARLES' in full, and
the name will be attended to unless accompa-
nied by a remittance or reference for pay-
ment, three months in advance, on some
Liverpool or London house.
P. S.—News Letters, comprising an epi-
tome of every thing interesting to American
or Canadian readers, furnished on reason-
able terms.
Sept. 12.

Cabinet Making, &c.
THE Subscriber respectfully informs his
friends and the public, that he has com-
menced business in the above line, at his
Shop, St. James' Street, Lower Cove; where
every description of Furniture will be made
to order, at the shortest notice.
ANDREW GIBSON.
St. John, 1843.
N. R. Furniture repaired on reasonable
terms.

Human Hair.
Cleanliness of the Head and Hair.
Strange it is that persons who attend strictly
to personal cleanliness, hairs, &c. should neglect the
Head—the hair—the most essential—the most ex-
posed—the most beautiful when properly cared
for, of all the gifts of the Creator. Perfectly free
from the knot of dandruff or seurf with the cer-
tainty that the hair cannot fall out, by the use of the Balm
of Columbia. Ladies, who make your toilet
without this article, I answer fearfully, no, if you
have once tried and experienced its purifying effects
—is sweet perfume.
A hundred articles have been put forth on the
credit of this—the only truly the only real valuable
article. A mass of testimony from all classes to
these facts.
Look out, counterfeits are abroad look always
for the name of Comstock & Co. on the splendid
wrappers and never buy without the same.
From the Boston Chronicle, January 16.
We see by an advertisement in another col-
umn that Messrs. Comstock & Co., the agents for
Oldridge's Balm of Columbia, have deputed to sell
that article, a lady of this city whose hair was nearly gone to
expose entirely her phenomenal developments,
considering that they bequeathed a most an-
cient and valuable relic to posterity, and she has now
in rich profusion, glossy, and of raven blackness.
We are not puffing—none of the commodity has
been sent to us, and, indeed, we do not wait any
longer for them, we have now, through its virtue, hair enough
of a possible quality, of our own.

NEW SERIES OF THE
LITERARY GAZETTE,
A Monthly Magazine of General Literature
EMBEDDED WITH
Beautiful Engravings on Steel, Music &c.
COMMENCING JANUARY 1, 1843.
Terms, Fifteen Shillings per Annum—Seven-
teen Shillings and Sixpence when sent
by Mail.
When some four years ago, the publi-
cation of the Garland was first announced,
the Publishers stated that they could not be very
lavish in their promises. They did not then
know how far they could rely on public sup-
port, nor were they aware of the resources
within their reach. It has now, however,
triumphantly surmounted all the obstacles
which encompassed its earlier youth, and
won for itself a name in the Provincial an-
nals as the first literary plant, the roots of
which have found a nutritious soil.
The next volume of the Garland will be-
gin a second series, so much improved in all
its outward adornments as to vie with the
most beautiful magazines on this continent
for intelligence and enterprise, which
within the last four years, has marked the
Provincial character and fortunes. The
Publishers will spare neither labour nor ex-
pense in their endeavours to make it deserv-
ing of encouragement, and worthy to minis-
ter to the tastes of those who patronise it.
Nor do they fear but that they will receive
support commensurate with the efforts made
to merit it.
The contents of the Garland have gener-
ally been written expressly for it, and by
contributors in the Province. The number
of these contributors has exhibited a steady
increase, while the sterling excellence of the
articles has at all times been such as to re-
flect an unexampled lustre upon the literary
character of the country; and the work, taken
as a whole, has met with the fullest ap-
probation of those best qualified to judge;
and from both press and people, the most
flattering assurances of satisfaction have
been unceasingly received.
The greater number of the contributors,
already known with favour to the public,
will continue to enrich and enliven the
pages of the Garland; and the improvement
of its external appearance, as well as its
more extensive circulation, will naturally
call new contributors into the field, and the
Publishers, being no longer in fear of inabil-
ity to redeem their promises, unhesitatingly
pledge themselves, that no effort shall be
on their part, wanting, to call forth what-
ever there is of talent in the country, and to
develop, the literary resources, of the Prov-
ince.
The first number will be embellished with
a beautiful engraving on Steel, from the bu-
rin of a distinguished artist, and on such a
subject as will give due effect to the painter's
genius. It will be followed by similar
Engravings in rapid succession, executed in
the best style of the art.
The Musical Department will continue
under able management. It will, however,
be more diversified with an intermingling
of songs with the more strictly musical com-
position which have hitherto been the most
prominent features in this department.
The gentleman who has hitherto
superintended the music of the Garland, is
one of our most distinguished Professors, and
under his superintendence it will re-
main.
The current volume will be completed
with the November number; but the rest of
the new series will be issued only in the Jan-
uary following, being prepared in time to
be delivered generally throughout the Prov-
ince on the first day of the new year. The
arrangement has been considered better than
the former mode, as by it the whole of each
term of subscription will be comprised within
a single year. The following numbers
will be published regularly on the first day
of every month, and will be delivered where-
ver practicable, on the days of publication.
The Work will be printed on paper of the
finest quality, with type of the most beau-
tiful and newest pattern. Each number will
contain at least forty-eight large super-royal
octavo pages, but that number will fre-
quently be exceeded. The twelve numbers
will form at the close of the year, a hand-
some illustrated volume, containing a large
quantity of interesting and valuable matter
well calculated for preservation.
The terms will be, as hitherto, three dol-
lars a year, exclusive of postage, making
the charge for delivery at any lost office in
the Province only three dollars and a half.
Payments will be expected in advance,
when the volume has been commenced, and
the amount will be considered due, after the
delivery of the first number, by those with
whose names the Publishers are favoured in
the interval from the present time until Jan-
uary next.
Persons desirous of acting as agents will
be entitled to a copy of the Garland, on pro-
curing six subscribers and remitting the money.
LOVELL & GIBSON, Publishers,
St. Nicholas Street, Montreal.
The assistance and influence of friends
of Literature in the Province are respectfully
solicited, to extend the circulation of the Gar-
land.
Montreal, July, 1842.

GESNER'S MUSEUM
OF NATURAL HISTORY.
(Robertson's Brick Building, Prince Wil-
liam Street.)
MUSEUM open on MONDAY'S WED-
NESDAY'S, and FRIDAYS, from 12
to 4 p. m. Price of Admission 1s. 3d.
Yearly admission at all times during hours
For a lady or gentleman 10s
A lady and gentleman of the same family 15s
For a whole family including resident
members only 20s
Contributors to the free admission ac-
cording to the value of their contributions.
The names of Donors, and persons hav-
ing yearly admission are recorded at the
entrance of the Museum. June 27th 1842.

THE LOYALIST,
IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY
THURSDAY AFTERNOON,
BY JAMES DOAK,
At his Office, in Mr. J. M. Robertson's Building, cor-
ner of Market Square and Water Street.
Terms: Twelve shillings and six-pence per an-
num, payable half-yearly in advance; 2s. 6d. extra
when sent by mail.
JOB PRINTING executed at this office with
neatness and dispatch, on liberal terms.
[All Letters and Communications must be
addressed to the Publisher.]

N. ADAMS'
BOOT & SHOE SHOP,
North Side of Union Street, between
Charlotte and Sydney Streets.

THE Subscriber begs leave to return his
thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen
of St. John, for the liberal share of patron-
age he has received since commencing busi-
ness; and wishes to inform them that he
still continues to carry on business as usual,
and by strict attention to all orders which
he may be favoured with, he hopes to merit
a continuance of their patronage.
N. B.—A general assortment of Ladies
and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes constan-
tly on hand, at the lowest prices for cash.
July 7, 1842.

REMOVAL.
THE Subscriber, grateful for the patro-
nage he has hitherto received, and an-
xious to merit the same indulgence for the
future, has removed to that central and well
finished House next to St. Stephen's Kirk,
in King's Square—where he will ever be
ready to entertain those who may favour
him with a call, at all moments notice; and
will keep on hand the best the market af-
fords, and good liquors. There are good
stables connected with the establishments
and a careful hostler is engaged. In addi-
tion to this the Quaco (Mr. Nugent's) stage
puts up at this house, and will leave for
Quaco every Wednesday morning, and re-
turn on the Tuesday evening following.
To Farmers frequenting the market, he
will say, that from the close proximity of
his House, and the accommodations he can
afford them, they cannot do better than to
give him a call.
N. B. A few constant Boarders wanted.
Sept. 30. JAMES CHRISTIE.

Only One Dollar!
With a Circulation double that of any
paper in the Union—the strongest possible
evidence of its value and popularity.
Alexander's Messenger,
MAINMOTH SHEET!
Every Week containing Thirty-Six Col-
ums of new and interesting Reading mat-
ter! The cheapest Newspaper in The
World.
THE publisher of the Messenger feels justified
in asserting that his paper which has been
long established on a firm basis, shall continue to be
what it really is, calculated for all classes of soci-
ety—the Merchant, Manufacturer, and Farmer, the
Man in Leisure, and, in fact, All will find plenty
of amusement and instruction in its columns. With
the means at his control, and the extensive arrange-
ments made both at home and abroad to secure the
services of the most eminent writers of the day, who
are to furnish communications on a variety of sub-
jects, the Publisher is confident of arranging each
week a Literary feast that will be sure to gratify
the taste of the most fastidious. A full and compre-
hensive view of the events continually occurring in
all parts of the world—the local as well as Distant
News, Sales of Stocks, Bank Note Detector, Mer-
cantile Prices Current, Original and Selected Tales,
Treatises on Agriculture, Science and the Mechan-
ics Arts, Poetry and Anecdotes, embracing Wit
and Wisdom, and Originality, all of which are to be
found in the columns of the Messenger constitute
THE CHEAPEST AND BEST PAPER PUBLISHED
IN THE WORLD!
As a Family Newspaper the Messenger presents
superior attractions. Slang and vulgarly never
polluted its pages; and nothing is published that
can bring a blush to the cheek of modesty. As a
strenuous advocate for the cause of Education—for
teaching the rising generation in a manner that will
lead to make them good citizens of a free Republic
—for advancing morals and religion, it should be
in the hands of every parent, that has any regard
for the welfare of their children. As a publication
for circulation in the country the Messenger has no
superior. Combining, as it does, with other matters,
the current news of the day, it is directed at all points
of view, the reader is enabled to ascertain facts without
their being interwoven, or wading through a deluge
of superfluous matter.
Alexander's Messenger is published every Wed-
nesday, on a beautiful White Sheet, of the largest
size. Single copies are forwarded to Subscribers
every week during the year for two dollars in ad-
vance—or Ten Persons, Clubbing together, can
have it for the same period by forwarding the sum
of a Ten Dollar Note free of Postage, which is
less than any paper of the same size can be furnish-
ed by any other Office in the Country. The agent
or Postmaster forwarding the money, will be pre-
sented with an additional copy of the paper for
One Year.
[For Forty Dollars in current notes, ten to us
in remittance, he will forward Forty one copies
of the Messenger and will present to the agent of
Postmaster forwarding the same a Complete set of
Walter Scott's Popular Novels, which are now be-
coming scarce, since its commencement, we are bold to
say, that no paper has ever been distributed to so
many of our countrymen, with fewer causes of com-
plaint—in fact we have the most careful and trust-
worthy Clerks now in our employ, and no induc-
ements are withheld to make them attentive and sys-
tematic in the discharge of their various duties;
therefore, persons subscribing for the paper at a
distance may rely on receiving it regularly and
punctually by the due course of the Mail.
[If at the expiration of the term subscribed and
paid for by clubs, the paper is invariably Discon-
tinued, unless the Subscriptions are renewed. All
letters must be post paid, or they will not be taken
into the Post Office.—Address
CHARLES ALEXANDER,
Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.
Postmasters are authorized, and generally will
be, to forward money to newspapers free of ex-
pense, where the letters are signed by themselves.
Persons wishing to transmit will therefore, when it
can be done, write just what they want the post-
master to pay for them, by so doing they will only
have the trouble of signing.

Human Hair.
Cleanliness of the Head and Hair.
Strange it is that persons who attend strictly
to personal cleanliness, hairs, &c. should neglect the
Head—the hair—the most essential—the most ex-
posed—the most beautiful when properly cared
for, of all the gifts of the Creator. Perfectly free
from the knot of dandruff or seurf with the cer-
tainty that the hair cannot fall out, by the use of the Balm
of Columbia. Ladies, who make your toilet
without this article, I answer fearfully, no, if you
have once tried and experienced its purifying effects
—is sweet perfume.
A hundred articles have been put forth on the
credit of this—the only truly the only real valuable
article. A mass of testimony from all classes to
these facts.
Look out, counterfeits are abroad look always
for the name of Comstock & Co. on the splendid
wrappers and never buy without the same.
From the Boston Chronicle, January 16.
We see by an advertisement in another col-
umn that Messrs. Comstock & Co., the agents for
Oldridge's Balm of Columbia, have deputed to sell
that article, a lady of this city whose hair was nearly gone to
expose entirely her phenomenal developments,
considering that they bequeathed a most an-
cient and valuable relic to posterity, and she has now
in rich profusion, glossy, and of raven blackness.
We are not puffing—none of the commodity has
been sent to us, and, indeed, we do not wait any
longer for them, we have now, through its virtue, hair enough
of a possible quality, of our own.

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