The Christian Visitor.

Poetry.

Press On!

A RIVULET'S SONG.

"Just under an island, 'midst rushes and moss
I was born of a rock-spring and dew;
I was shaded by trees, whose branches and leaves
Ne'er suffered the sun to gaze through.

"I wandered around the steep brow of a hill,
Where the daisies and violets fair
Were shaking the mist from their wakening eyes,
And pouring their breath on the air.

"Then I crept gently on, and I moistened the feet
Of a shrub that enfolded a nest—
The bird, in return, sang his merriest song,
And showed me his feathery crest.

"How joyous I felt in the bright afternoon,
When the sun, riding off in t e west,
Came out in red gold from behind the green trees
And burnished my tremulous breast,

"My memory now can return to the time
When the trees murmured low plaintive tones,
While I wasted the day in dancing away,
Or playing with pebbles and stones.

"It points to the hour when the rain pattered down,
Oft resting awhile on the trees;
Then quickly descending it ruffled my calm,
And whispered to me of the seas!

"'Twas then the first wish found a home in my breas
To increase as time hurries along;
'Twas then I first learned to speak softly the words
Which I now love so dearly—'PRESS ON!'

"I'll make wider my bed, as onward I tread
A deep, mighty river I'll be—
'PRESS on' all the day will I sing on my way,
Till I reach the far-spreading sea."

It ceased. A youth lingered beside its green edge
Till the stars in its face brightly shone;
He hoped the sweet strain would re echo again—
But he just heard a murmur—"PRESS ON!"

Family Circle.

Suffering in High Places.

The following appeal is extracted from the *New York Tribune*, and furnishes a most graphic and melancholy picture of pinching poverty, and its heart rending results, as experienced in the City of New York, the very heart of American commerce and wealth. Calloused must that heart be that reads unmoved this touching tale of human woe:—

TO THE HEARTH STONES OF AMERICA.

To those sitting around their own warm firesides, we appeal—to the country as well as town.

We are astonished at the developments made since the publication of the existence of our Association one week ago. Then we announced a fact that astonished the City, that we had upon our books the names of over one hundred widows, nearly all with small children, and some of them sadly in want of immediate help. Now we announce that one single member of the Association, during one week, investigated over fifty cases, many of which, if the details were given, would harrow up the souls of the most callous.

We give the following as the facts of a single case:

A family, composed of a mother, born and reared amid all the comforts of life, in one of the best New-England families—married to a man with a name that thrills through every American heart—who, in the practice of his profession, gave his family all the comforts and many of the luxuries of life, but died early, leaving his wife and six children unprovided for—the youngest, a girl, now 7; the next two, boys, 10 and 12; three girls, 14, 17 and 19—who all lived well, and dressed well, and were in prosperous business until a few months ago, when the wholesale employer and furnisher suddenly broke up and went off to California, leaving them with a great rent and nothing to do.

In vain they tried to get work, and, as the necessity grew stronger, they were, perhaps, more importunate, and were answered NO at every shop, and rudely repulsed by those who tend rich men's doors, when they sought work at private houses.

Despair now seized upon them. Their money was all gone, and yet, they must live—still hoping that their trouble would be only for a little time.

To that greatest of all curses to the poor, they went for relief—to the sign of the three golden balls.

First, they pawned the treasured gifts of rings and jewelry; then the silver spoons; then, as the cold weather came on, the summer dresses, shawls, capes, collars, laces, bonnets; and still inexorable hunger and cold visited their door. Then went winter dresses; everything fit for the streets; every little article that could be spared. The landlord had forced the mother to mortgage her furniture for rent, and they had to carry out the knives and forks, and plates, and cooking utensils by stealth. Everything was now a wreck. They could get only now and then a loaf of bread, and tear it apart and divide it between them.

From the condition of well dressed, honest, industrious American women eight months ago, they were reduced to a condition that beggars description, yet they would not beg. They were Americans. Hope now had forsaken them, and for two days they sat cowering without fire in a cold room, STARVING.

Yes, Americans! it is true. On the 25th day of January, 1855, in the rich Eighth Ward of the City of New-York, an American family, able and willing to work, were starving—would have starved, but for this one circumstance—they read our advertisement.

"'I lay,' said the lady—she is a lady—'on Thursday night upon that poor old lounge, for our beds and bedding have been long gone—here in that cold room, without food or fire. I would have gone out and begged for my children, but my daughter said 'No, we are tired of life, why seek to prolong our misery—we can only live now as beggars—we had rather die.' And they all huddled together in their miserable nest to keep each other warm. I could not sleep. I could pray, and I did most sincerely: 'Oh, God, give us our daily bread; forgive us if we have been led into the temptation of preferring death to life; incline the heart of some of the benevolent of this City to learn and pity our destitution, or save my children from this sore famine.' I then felt easy; I almost felt sure that my prayer was heard. In the morning, as usual, we borrowed a paper to look for advertisements for work. The first thing that struck my eye was an advertisement headed 'American Widows' Relief Association;' but my heart almost sank back again to despair when I saw that one hundred already preceded me. But I had hope, and I fixed up this little girl as well as I could, and sent her, trembling, to your house. It is the first time that one of my children ever went out to beg."

"She was so long away that I had almost lost hope again; yet I still trusted that my prayer would be answered. Heaven knows it was.

"No mother's heart leaped with such joy as mine did when I heard her foot upon the stairs, and looked down and saw her bundle—saw her heavenly smile—heard her joyous cry of 'Oh, mother—oh, sister—oh, brother—see here—see here.' They saw a five-dollar gold coin. They laughed—they wept—they danced—they were crazy—and, must I say it, I never shed such holy tears, or uttered such a thanksgiving before.

"Oh, gentlemen, I am thankful. How shall I thank you enough? Who shall I thank?'

"Thank Heaven."

"I have—I do—I ever will; I was proud—I am humbled."

It is impossible to depict the scene witnessed by two of the Association who went to visit this family: The little girl had told her artless tale, but without giving the many idea of the extent of destitution. The mother excused herself from rising before her visitors—what lady would not, if only wrapped in a ragged morning gown, and without shoes and stockings.

The young ladies, who had been admired in silks and laces in the parlor, hid themselves and their wretched apparel in a dark closet. They could not be seen until furnished with decent clothes by a kind lady.

The misery witnessed—the livid lips and pale cheeks of the sufferers—the pitiful tale of the stealthy approach of "the wolf" to their door, until he gained possession, and could not be driven out—the undeniable record of one hundred and thirty dawn-tickets; some of the latest of which marked the last things that misery parts with for food—all together were too much to bear. It melted the hearts of strong men, inured to scenes of misery; but who never before had seen the parallel of this, though they had seen some very sad scenes—almost as bad—the same day. Such misery *must* be relieved. To do it we must have money.

We have on our books 150 names of worthy American widows, with families of children, who are in want. Some of them, besides the above, are in dreadful destitution.

They cry to us—"For mercy's sake, do not let us perish; and above all, do not let those who know us, know our destitution. We never asked for help before—would not if we had work—it is the name of 'American Widows' Relief Association,' that has drawn us to you, We are not beggars, but we are 'in want.'"

They want money to pay rent—they want provisions—coal—clothing—bedding—for much of their own is at the pawnbrokers. The poor want friends.

Americans! We want you to hear our appeal. We want you to know that honest, industrious women and children are perishing in this City; and then *we know* that you will save them from starvation, and from disease and death, engendered by such pinching want as we have witnessed.

We can give the names of fifty cases almost as terrible as the one related.

Americans! Shall American women and children starve? What is your response?

J. R. TREADWELL, President.

GEO. W. BROWN,
THOMAS McELRICH,
JAMES B. COLGATE,
WM. H. SURROUGHS,
CHARLES L. FROST,
} Trustees of American Widows' Relief Association.

SOLON ROBINSON, Secretary.

New York, Jan. 29, 1855.

Dull Children.

No fact can be plainer than this, it is impossible to judge correctly of the genius or intellectual ability of the future man by the indications of childhood. Some of the most eminent men of all ages were remarkable only for dullness in their youth. Sir Isaac Newton, in his boyhood, was inattentive to his study, and ranked very low in school until the age of twelve. When Samuel Wythe, the Dublin schoolmaster, attempted to educate Richard Brinsley Sheridan, he pronounced the boy an "incorrigible dunce." The mother of Sheridan fully concurred in this verdict, and declared him the most stupid of her sons. Goldsmith was dull in his youth, and Shakespere, Gibbon, Davy and Dryden, did not appear to have exhibited in their childhood even the common elements of future success.

When Berzelius, the eminent Swedish chemist, left school for the University, the words, "Indifferent in behavior and of doubtful hope," were scored against the name; and after he entered the University he narrowly escaped being turned back. On one of his first visits to the laboratory when nineteen years old, he was taunted with the inquiry whether he "understood the difference between a laboratory and a kitchen." Walter Scott had the credit of having the "thickest skull in the school," though Dr. Blair told the teacher that many bright rays of future glory shone through that thick skull. Milton and Swift were justly celebrated for stupidity in childhood. The great Isaac Barrow's father used to say that, if it pleased God to take from him any of his children, he hoped it might be Isaac, as he was the least promising. Clavius, the great mathematician of his age, was so stupid in his boyhood, that the teachers could make nothing of him till they tried him in geometry. Carraci, the celebrated painter, was so inapt in his youth that his masters advised him to restrict his ambition to the grinding of colors.

"One of the popular authoresses of the present day," says an English writer, "could not read when she was seven. Her mother was rather uncomfortable about it, but said as everybody did learn with opportunity, she supposed her child would do so at last. By eighteen, the apparently slow genius paid the heavy but inevitable debts of her father from the profits of her first work, and before thirty had published thirty volumes." Dr. Scott, the Commentator, could not compose a theme when twelve years old; and even at a later age, Dr. Adam Clark, after incredible effort, failed to commit to memory a poem of a few stanzas only. At nine years of age, one who afterwards became chief justice of this country, was, during a whole winter, unable to commit to memory the little poem found in one of our school books.

Labor and patience are the wonder of man—the wand by whose magic touch he changes dross into gold, deformity into beauty, the desert into a garden, and the ignorant child into the venerable sage. Let no youth be given up as an incorrigible dolt, a victim only to be laid upon the alter of stupidity, until labor and patience have struggled long enough to ascertain whether he is a "natural fool," or whether his mind is merely inclosed in a harder shell than common, requiring only a little outward aid to escape into vigorous and symmetrical life.

"The Old Woman."

We wish every child, youth, aye and man, who has a mother living, could read the following admonition. Some one has said that a young man is not far from ruin when he can say without blushing, "I do not care what others think of me;" and so, too, we think a child who does not respect, who dares speak lightly of his mother, is on the road to ruin. Every unkind word we speak to our mothers will be a thorn in our peace, and will one day pain our consciences like the bite of a serpent or the sting of an adder.

It was thus, a few days since, we heard a stripling of sixteen designate the mother who bore him. By coarse husbands we have heard wives so called occasionally, though in the latter case the phrase is more often used endearingly. At all times, as commonly spoken, it jars upon the ear and shocks the sense. An "old woman" should be an object of reverence above and beyond almost all other forms of humanity. Her very age should be her surest passport to courteous consideration. The aged mother of a grown-up family needs no other certificate of worth. She is a monument of excellence, approved and warranted. She has fought faithfully "the good fight," and come off conqueror. Upon her venerable face she bears the marks of the conflict in all its furrowed lines. The most grievous of the ills of life have been hers; trials untold and unknown, except to her God and herself, she has borne incessantly; and now, in her old age—her duty done, patiently awaiting her appointed time—she stands more truly beautiful than ever in youth; more honourable and deserving than he who has slain his thousands, or stood triumphant upon the proudest field of victory!

Young man, speak kindly to your mother, and even courteously, tenderly of her. But a little time, and you shall see her no more forever. Her eye is dim, her form is bent, and her shadow falls graveward. Others may love you when she has passed away; kind-hearted sisters, perhaps, or she whom of all the world you choose for a partner—she may love you warmly, passionately; children may love you fondly; but never again, never, while time is yours, shall the love of woman be to you as that of your old trembling mother has been.

In agony she bore you; through puling, helpless infancy, her throbbing breast was your safe protection and support; in wayward, tetchy boyhood she bore patiently with your thoughtless rudeness, and nursed you safe through a legion of ills and maladies. Her hand it was that bathed your burning brow or moistened the parched lip; her eye that lighted up the darkness of wasting nightly vigils, watching always in your fitful sleep, sleepless by your side, as none but she could watch. Oh, speak not her name lightly, for you *cannot live* so many years as would suffice to thank her fully. Through reckless and impatient youth she is your counsellor and solace. Up to bright manhood she guides your improvident step, nor even there forsakes or forgets. Speak gently, then, and reverently of your mother: and when you, too, shall be old, it shall in some degree lighten the remorse which shall be yours for other sins, to know that never wantonly have you outraged the respect due to the "old woman."

Agriculture.

From the New England Farmer.

Relative Value of Food.

In the *New England Farmer* of Jan. 13, I find an article copied from *The Plough, The Loom, and The Anvil*, on the subject of Root Crops. The article is, in the main, what every judicious farmer will approve; yet there are some indications of that *ultraism* which is the bane of all practical farming. Among other objectionable sentences I cannot help noting the following:—"The more diluted our food, provided we do not overtask the energies of the intestinal canal in the conveyance of it to its destination, the better for the health of the animal."

Now this means, if it means anything, that, the less concentrated the food of animals,—that is, the greater the proportion of bulk to nutriment,—the "better for the health of the animal." The writer does not seem to perceive that, in carrying out this doctrine, he must inevitably run it "into the ground;" for it comes to this, that, when food is discovered which contains no nutriment at all, it is better adapted than any other for sustaining animal life! We have all heard of people who lived on "faith and dumplings," and all agree that it is pretty hard feed; but our writer on "Root Crops" would give us *all* faith and *no* dumplings. It may be good doctrine to die by, but assuredly it is a hard one to live upon. The chameleon, fabled to diet upon the "circumambient air," would be a model animal to carry out such a principle.

It is argued by all writers on animal economy, (except perhaps the one here referred to,) that proper food for man as well as beast requires bulk as well as nutriment. A horse fed entirely on concentrated food, like Indian corn, will gnaw the manger in order to obtain the bulk of fibrous wood which nature requires; and if he cannot procure it, he will sicken and die. The Hindoos, it is said, who feed mainly on rice, which is the most highly concentrated form of food, (containing about 95 per cent. of nutriment,) will sometimes eat dry grass or splinters of wood. There can be no doubt that bulk as well as nutriment is required in order to sustain the animal functions; but *all* bulk and *no* nutriment must be quite as prejudicial as all nutriment and no bulk. The only real truth to be sought is the proper proportion.

The late Dr. Sylvester Graham, who, with all his ultraisms, had some very good ideas, and was well read in everything relating to physiology, was of opinion that wheat, rye or corn, ground without bolting, constituted about the proper proportion for the human stomach. This is about 60 per cent. of nutriment to 40 per cent. of bulk. He was also of opinion that about 20 per cent. of nutriment was the proper proportion for domestic animals, like the cow and the horse. Good English hay contains about ten per cent. of nutritious matter, and, of course, according to his theory, something more highly concentrated is required in order to develope the perfect animal. A moderate quantity of grain, ground and mixed in the form of "cut feed," has, in the experience of all growers of stock, been found best adapted to animal health and physical developement.

This principle, or theory, does not tell well for the opinion of the writer referred to as regards the value of the English or flat turnip as a food for animals. That vegetable contains about 90 per cent. of water, and of the remaining ten per cent. more than half is woody fibre. Only about four per cent. of the turnip is nutrition. The potatoe, on the other hand, when divested of its eighty-five per cent. of water, is nearly all nutriment—or very nearly fifteen per cent. It is nearly four times as nutritious as the turnip, pound for pound. I would by no means discourage the raising of turnips, for the seed can be sown when it is too late to plant any other, and of course where no other crop can be raised for the season. They are useful and healthful to a degree, although they impart a disagreeable flavor to milk, and should not be fed to milch cows except in very small quantities at a time. No grounds capable of producing other crops, should be reserved for the flat turnip; but grounds from which early crops are harvested may be profitably devoted to this crop. In some seasons the turnip will grow well if sown as late as twentieth of Aug., or even the first of September; and as the seed is easily raised, farmers and gardeners will lose nothing in scattering it, not too thickly, over grounds harvested up to those periods. But the turnip crop never ought to interfere with any other.

Neither do I agree with the same writer that carrot is the most nutritious of all root crops. I think it will be found on analysis that the common turnip beet is more nutritious than the carrot—the saccharine matter in the former being entirely nutritious. This beet is also much better for milch cows, as the carroty flavor of milk is almost as bad as the turnip flavor. For horses, during the winter the carrot is undoubtedly the best of all root crops, and for their use it should be freely cultivated.

POTATOES.—Many of our farmers foolishly waste much of their food by throwing it away. It is thus with potatoes, many bushels being given to pigs; or thrown upon the dung heap which might be eaten in the family. Cold potatoes are not worthless. They are as valuable as when hot from the boiler. The secret of their value lies in frying them. Cut off the skin; put them on the pan; cut them up into the smallest possible particles, plentifully strewing them with salt and pepper; and en[rich] it with butter. When thoroughly cooked there can be no finer flavoured dish than this.

NEW BOOKS—By SHELDON LAMPERT & BLAKEMAN, 115 Nassau street, New York.
Campbellism Examined—By Rev. J. B. Jeter, D. D. This is a thorough *expose* of the variations of the heresy from its inception, to its present development.
Wisdom, Wit, and Whims of Distinguished Ancient Philosophers—By Joseph Banyard, A. M.
Pioneer Books—By Rev John M. Peck, D. D. This series embraces the following interesting subjects, which will make them valuable as Sunday School Library Books and for home reading.
I. Father Clark, or the Pioneer Preacher.
II. The Indian Captive, or History of John Tanner, taken captive by the Indians in Kentucky in 1790.
III. Sequel to the Indian Captive.
IV. Life and Times of Rev. Jeremiah Vandeman.
V. The Wreck of the Shepherdess.
VI. Memoir of the Rev. J. B. Macheam.
The above will be issued as rapidly as it is possible to prepare them for, and carry them through the press.
Bible Commentaries on the New Testament—By Rev. Herman Olhausen, D. D.

GOLDEN FLEECE, Prince Wm. Street.—The remainder of our Fall and winter Stock of DRY GOODS, will be sold at greatly reduced prices.
Ladies wishing Furs, Cloaks, Scarfs, Shawls, Plaids, Cloakings, Dresses, &c., &c., &c., are respectfully invited to an inspection of our Stock.
Feb. 7. JAMES GREEN & Co.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The Subscribers having formed a Copartnership under the name and style of GEO. C. GARRISON & CO. would take this opportunity to inform their friends and the public that they will continue the *DRUG and APOTHECARY business* in all its varieties, at the old stand, Reed's Point. They have also opened another at the head of King-st., in the store formerly occupied by N. ADAMS, and nearly opposite that *celebrated structure known as the Bell Tower.*
We have on hand a good assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, *Patent Medicines*, PERFUMERY, CONFECTIONARY, &c., &c., to which we invite the attention of all.
Every exertion will be made to keep the best of articles, at the lowest possible rates, and by unremitting attention we hope to merit a share of patronage.
GEO. C. GARRISON,
Dec. 28. BRO K CARTER.

DANDALION COFFEE—Prepared by LEA & PERKINS, Chemists, London;—An elegant substitute for coffee, and is held in high estimation as a diet drink in diseases of the Liver and other visceral affections. Sold by FELLOWS & CO.
☞ Sold in Packets at 2s. 6d. and 5s. each.
January 17.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—The REVISED STATUTES of the Province are to be offered for sale.
Booksellers and others can learn the terms, and will be supplied with Copies, on application to Mr. Henry S. Beek, Bookseller and Stationer, Fredericton.
By Command,
Secretary's Office, S. L. TILLEY.
2nd Jan., 1855. 4i

KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY.—1 gross just received and for sale by
January 17. FELLOWS & CO.

LEECHES!—We have just opened a tub of the finest Swedish Leeches we have ever seen, to which the attention of Physicians and other customers is invited. FELLOWS & CO.
January 17.

FULL FALL IMPORTATION.—GOLDEN FLEECE, Prince William Street.—Received per Royal Mail Steamship "Canada:"—One case of Black and Coloured SILK VELVETS.
January 10. JAMES GREEN & CO.

BOTANIC MEDICINES.—The subscriber having imported direct from Boston, a quantity of B. O. & G. C. Wilson's BOTANIC MEDICINES, he is prepared to supply retailers at Boston Wholesale Prices. Apply early either to Messrs. MILES & WOOD, Druggists, Bend, or the subscriber.
JOHN S. COLPITTS.
Elgin, January 10, 1855. 3m

THE CHEST AND FEET.—We have received a lot of the celebrated Medicated Fur CHEST PROTECTORS, of sizes to suit Gents, Ladies, and Children, their peculiar advantage over the Furs are, that vermin of no kind can exist in them, and they are a certain shield against all diseases of the lungs when used in connexion with the **Hydromagen**; or, anti-consumptive Cork Sole, which may be placed inside an ordinary Boot or Shoe, and will keep the feet perfectly dry and warm.
Jan 17. FELLOWS & CO.

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE for Thirty Days Only—AT GRANITE HALL, No. 1, DOCK STREET. CLOTHING of every description at COST PRICES. The whole Stock must be Sold at once Without Reserve. Great Bargains must and will be given. Take advantage of the Opportunity and Purchase Immediately. Great Saving made to the Purchaser. (Jan. 17.) THOS. R. JONES.

GOLDEN FLEECE, Prince William Street.—The Proprietors of this Establishment propose SELLING OFF the whole of their immense Stock of Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS and in order to do so, they are making *great reduction in their prices.*
Purchasers both in town and country are respectfully invited to call and examine.
JAMES GREEN & CO.
GOLDEN FLEECE, Prince Wm. Street. Oct. 26.

SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK RETURNS. The GREAT SALE still going on at the VICTORIA HOUSE, and the BRITISH HOUSE, St. John, N.B.
☞ As all Goods must be cleared out in a very short time, we solicit an early call to see the Bargains.
JAMES DOHERTY & CO.
N B.—All Goods marked in plain figures.
January 10, 1855.

WINTER! WINTER!—The subscribers have on hand a large and varied assortment of **Hats** and **Caps**, suitable for the Fall and Winter wear.
In Hats we have Satin, Fur, Kossuth, Cuban, Magyar, Jersey, Cassimere, Covered, Glazed, etc. In Caps we have Fur of all descriptions, Astracan, Seal, Silk Plush, Cloth, Glazed Glengarry, Sealette, Storm, etc.
As we always sell our Goods at a small profit, we cannot advertise that we will sell at 15 or 20 per cent. below ordinary rates; but we do promise to sell at such prices as cannot fail to give every satisfaction to any reasonable person. *Wholesale and Retail.*
C. D. EVERETT & SON,
Jan. 10. North side King street.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.—Sheffield House,—Market Square.—We have received by late arrivals a large variety of Fancy and useful articles [importance o. approaching] season—consisting [...] Watches; Gold Chains; Alb[...] [have expressed a warm] split Rings, Seals, and [would seat six or seven hundred.] new styles, mou[...] standard Gold W[...] [three hundred.] and Pins, set with [...y to report also that the Lyceum] buncle, cameo, b[...nd more appreciated, so that the] Broocnes, new [...] two and four gl[...filled on lecture nights. Of those] Pins; gold Bracelets, [...kindly consented to give] Bracelets, quite new [...] Gold Pens; Gold and sil[...Esq., Rev. William F...] bles; Gold crosses and chains [the Lord...] Gold Ear Rings, just opened; [...] and bosom Pins; Mourning Brooches, gold, silver and steel Spectacles and Eye Glasses; Dress Hair Pins and Combs; silver Boquet Holders; sleeve Ties; silver Knife, Fork and Spoon, in cases; silver Mugs; silver Beads and Coral; silver Vinguaretts and Snuff Boxes; Scent Bottles; silver Butter Knives and Fish Carvers; Card Cases, in silver, pearl, shell, and papier mache; fancy Reticules, fitted; Portmonies, in great variety; silver Fittings, for Work Boxes and Dressing cases; Toilet Bottles; Paper Weights and Snow storms; China and Bohemian Vases; Cornu copias; Lustres; Perfumed Handkerchief Boxes; Parian Bread Plates; Chess Men and Drafts; Race and other Games; Perfumery, soaps, &c.; Mahogany and Rosewood Writing Desks; Dressing cases; Work Boxes; Papier Machie do.; Tonbridge do.; Papier Machie Inkstands, Pen Trays; Screens; Jewel cases; Portfolios; &c.; silver Spoons and Forks; Electro Plates and Nickel silver Spoons, Forks, &c.; Dessert Knives and Forks, in cases; Electro Plated Ware, in Cake Baskets, Waiters, Tea setts, Toast Racks, Castors, Card Receivers, Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays, Tea Urns, and Kettles, Butter coolers, just opened; BRITANNIA METAL Ware, in Tea and Coffee Pots; Candlesticks, Tea and coffee Urns, swing Kettles Snuffers, Trays, Flasks, Castors, new goods; Block Tin and Japan'd Ware, in Toilet setts, Cake Boxes Tea and Coffee Pots, Kettles, Candlesticks, spice Boxes, Jelly and Cake Moulds, Paste cutters, Graters, Dredgers, Heclas, Cash Boxes, Molasses cans, Dish covers, Tea Trays, Waiters, and Bread Baskets, &c.; Hair, Cloth, Nail, Tooth and Shaving Brushes; Side, Dressing, Back, and other Combs.
By "Middleton,"—1 case English Tortoise shell, shell, side, puff and dressing Combs, superior quality; IN STOCK—Gas Fittings, Fire Irons, Brass Candlesticks, with a large variety of CUTLERY and other Goods, too numerous for insertion in this advertisement, all of which are offered at the lowest CASH PRICES.
Thanking our friends for the increased patronage we have received during the year which is near closing, we solicit a continuance of the same for years to come. ROBINSON & THOMPSON,
Jan. 3, 1854 PROPRIETORS.

NEW GOODS.—North American Clothing Store.—*Sears' Brick Brick Building, North Side of King Street.*—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL ESTABLISHMENT.
R. HUNTER, having completed his Fall Importations from *Great Britain* and *United States*, has now on hand and offers for sale at his usually low prices, a large and varied assortment of Goods suitable for the season; *in part consists of*—Beaver, Pilot, Whitney and Mohair CLOTHS; with numerous other materials suitable for Over Coats; Broad Cloths, Cassimeres Doeskins, Tweeds, Satinetts, &c., &c.
VESTINS—In Silk Velvets, Plush, Satins, Quiltings, &c., &c.
In tee Clothing Department—the largest and best varied assortment of Clothing in the Province—cut and made up on the premises. The assortment being continually kept up, having a great number of hands constantly employed.
The Furn shing Department comprises a general assortment of Gents, White and Fancy Shirts Collars, Shirt Fronts, Neck and Pocket Hdkfs Fancy Ties, Mufflers, Socks, Braces, Umberellas Carpet Bags, Valises, Trunks, Snow Stockings, Hats Caps, etc., etc.
GOODYEAR's Patent India Rubber Coats, Gaiters and Leggins.
The principle on which this establishment was first commenced, and which has given such general satisfaction to the public for the last five years, is still continued—that is,
☞ *No second price—all Goods marked in plain figures.*
Nov. 16. R. HUNTER.

MRS. WINSLOW, an experienced Nurse an Female Physician presents to the attention of Mothers her **Soothing Syrup**, FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. For the Nervous Affections, Convulsions, Fever, Inflamation of the Bowels, &c. that atttend this period of children, she recommends it as sure to produce the desired effect, giving REST TO THE MOTHER, and relief and health to the infant. A child in Congress Street was cured by the Soothing Syrup, of infantile Dysentery or Diarrhoea, after being given over by the attending physician. Mr. Blackman, of Eddington says it has never failed to cure the Dysentry or Diarrhoea in children whenever used in the village. Lots of it is sold. One parent informs me his child has suffered to an alarming extent with Flatulence or Wind Cholic. But they have used the Soothing Syrup, and it effects a sure cure. Hundreds of like instances might be enumerated, MOTHERS TRY IT.
Hear the Brooklyn Daily Advertiser, of June 13th:
We cheerfully comply with the request of a friend to insert the following letter, which we are assured is from a lady of the first respectability, residing in Lowell Mass.
DEAR SIR:—I am happy to be able to certify to the efficiency of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and to the truth what it is represented to accomplish.—Having a little boy suffering greatly from teething, who could not sleep and at night by his cries would not permit any of the family to do so, I purchased a bottle of the Soothing Syrup in order to test the remedy.—and when given to the child according to the directions, its effect upon him was like magic, he soon went to sleep, and all pain and nervousness disappeared. We have had no trouble with him since; and the little fellow will pass through with comfort the excruciating process of teething, by the sole aid of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Every mother who regards the health and life of her children, should possess it.
Lowell, Mass., May 29, 1853. H. A. ALGER.

WONDERFUL CURES by the Cramp and Pain Killer.—Dr. Henry Hunt was cured of NEURALGIA or SCIATIC RHEUMATISM after having been under the care of a physician six months. The Cramp and Pain Killer was the first thing that afforded him any permanent relief. David Barker was cured of a Rheumatic Pain in the Knee, after three or four days and nights of intense suffering, by one bottle of the Cramp and Pain Killer. T. H. Carmon—suffering from Cramp in the Limbs, the cords of his legs knotting up in large bunches, was cured by the Cramp and Pain Killer. At another time a few applications entirely cured him of an exceedingly bad RHEUMATIC AFFECTION IN THE BACK.
A young lady, fifteen years of age, daughter of John W. Sherwood, was long affected with SPINAL COMPLAINT, after being reduced to the verge of the grave, was cured by the Cramp and Pain Killer.
JOHN BUCKMAN, after having suffered everything but death from RHEUMATISM which seemed to pervade almost every part of his body was cured by the Crampand Pain Killer.
Mrs. Davis was cured by it, of Billious Cholic.
A man in Portland was also cured by it, of Billious Cholic, when his life was well nigh despaired of.
Hundreds have been relieved by it of tooth ache, ague in the face, &c.
N. B.—Be sure and call for CURTIS & PERKINS Cramp and Pain Killer. All otheas bearing this name are base imitations. Price 12½, 25, 37½ cents per bottle, according to size.
For sale by SAMUEL E. PERKINS, Bangor, General Agent for Eastern Maine.
☞ Sold in St. John by Fellows & Co., S. L. Tilley, R. D. McArthur, T. M. Reed, and J. F. Secord.

IMPERIAL BUILDINGS, Prince William St. MORRISON & Co Importers only for WHOLESALE, have received a part of their usual Extensive and Valuable Stock of NEW FALL GOODS.
12 packages per R. M. Steamer "America,"
19 " " " "Canada,"
7 " " " "Niagara,"
20 " " Steamer "Eastern City."
13 " per Packet Ship "John Barbour,"
27 " " "John Bannerman,"
169 " " "Joseph Tarratt."
The remainder to arrive per Packet Ships 'Imperial,' "Liberia," R. M. Steamers "Canada," "America," etc. etc. etc.
St. John, 23d Sept. 1854.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL & PILLS. Just received a fresh supply and for sale by
January 17. FELLOWS & CO.

MEDICATED INHALATION.—A New Method!—A most wonderful discovery has recently been made by Dr. CURTIS for the cure of Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs, colds, and all Lung Complaints, by Medicated Inhalation. Dr. CURTIS's HYGEAN VAPOR and CHERRY SYRUP, has accomplished the most wonderful cures of Asthma, and Consumption in the City of New York and vicinity for a few months past, ever knowe to man. It is producing an impression on Diseases of the Lungs never before witnessed by the medical profession. [See certificates in hands of Agents.]
The Inhaler is worn on the breast under the linen, without the least inconvenience, the heat of the body being sufficient to evaporate the fluid.—supplying the lungs constantly with a bearing and agreeable vapor, passing into all the air-cells and passages of the lungs that cannot possibly be reached by any other medicine. Here is a case of ASTHMA CURED.
BROOKLYN, N. Y., Dec. 20th., 1853.
For about eight years I have been severly afflicted with the Asthma; for the last two years I have suffered beyond all my powers of description; months at a time I have not been able to sleep in a bed, getting what rest I could sitting in my chair. My difficulty of breathing and my sufferings, were so great at times, that for hours together in the past six years I have had the aid and attendance of some of the most celebsated physicians, but have received no permanent benefit, and but little relief. I at length had the good fortune to procure Dr. Curtis's Hygeana or Inhaling [...] Vapor, and Chrery Syrup. At the time I first [...] it, I was suffering under one of my most vio[...]ks, and was in great distress, almost suffocat[...] of breath. In less than ten minuites [...]me I applied the inhaler to my stomach, and [...]easpoon full of the Cherry Syrup I was reliev[...] great measure from the difficulty of breathing, [...]ad a comfortable night. I have since continued [...] with the greatest possible benefit, and am now comparatively well. God only knows the amount of suffering this medicine has relieved me from. My advice to the suffering is—TRY IT. MARGARET EASTON.
CONSUMPTION CURED.—NEW YORK, DEC. 27th, 1853.—I came to New York in the ship Telegraph, my native place is St. John, New Brunswick, when I reached the city, my health was very poor, had a very bad cough, raised a good deal of matter, which was frequently mixed with blood, bad pain in my left side, and was very weak and emaciated. My friends and physician pronounced my case consumption, and beyond the reach of medicine. I accidentally heard of Dr. Curtis's Hygeana, or Inhaling Hygean Vapor and Cherry Syrup, and obtained a package, which I verily believe was the means of saving my life. Soon after wearing the Inhaler, I found it relieved the pressure on my lungs, and after a while the disease made its appearance upon the Inhaler. I took the Cherry Syrup as directed, and continued to do so, my cough gradually growing better until it entirely left me, and I now consider myself cured. I still wear the Inhaler, as the use of it is rather pleasant, and believing it strengthening and purifying to the lungs, I feel unwilling at present to dispense with it.
JOHN WOOD.
BROUGHT HOME TO THE DOOR OF THE MILLION.
Hundreds of CASES of CURES like the following might be named. One Package of Hygeana has cured me of the ASTHMA of six years standing.—*Jas. F. Keeberry, P. M. of Duncannon, Pa.*
I am cured of the ASTHMA of 10 years standing by Dr. Curtis' Hygeana.—*Margaret Easton, Brooklyn, N.Y.*
Mrs. Paul of No. 5 Mammond St., New-York, was cured of Bronchitis by the Hygeana.
My sister has been cured of a DISTRESSING COUGH of several years standing, and decided to be incurable by her physicians. She was was cured in one month by the Hygeana.—*J. H. Gaubert, P. M., Richmond, Me*
N. B.—Dr. Curtis' Hygeana is the Original and only Genuine Article, all others are base imitations or vile and injurious counterfeits. Shun them as you would Poison.
Price—$3 a package.
☞ Sold in St. John by Fellows & Co., S. L. Tilley, R. D. McArthur, T. M. Read, and J. M. Secord.

ANCHORS & CHAINS!—Just received per ship *Holyoke*, 2 ANCHORS—27 and 30 cwt.; 2 CHAIN CABLES—1 5-8 and 1 9-16; 1 Iron Stocked ANCHOR—5 cwt.; 5 casks containing RIGGING CHAINS complete, suitable for a ship of 700 or 800 tons. *Also*—450 fathoms SHORT LINKED CHAIN, [...]
January 3rd, 1855. W. H. ADAMS.

RICH'S FIRE PROOF SAFES, Fire in Charleston.—*Charleston S. C. 22nd Nov.*, 1854. MESSRS. STEARNS & MARVIN—Gentlemen—On the night of the 11th inst., my entire stock of Oils, Candles, Rubber Springs, White Lead, and Packing, also a great quantity of other Merchandize, was consumed by Fire. Your Safe, containing my books, was in the hottest part of the fire, and everything in it was saved in perfect condition. The box of matches used to light the gas, was put into the Safe, as I considered them dangerous things to leave about. The matches and my books, are of my whole stock that has not the mark of Fire upon them. Unfortunately for me you have here had proof of the goodness of your Salamanders, to the perfect satisfaction of every one who witnessed the destruction of my store.
Yours, Respectfully, LEWIS M. HATCH.
An assortment of these celebrated SALAMANDER SAFES are now for sale by
W. H. ADAMS, Agent for this city.
Jan. 3.

M. FRANCIS' *BOOT AND SHOE STORE*, No. 18 *Prince William Street*—The Subscriber has just received per packet ship *John Barbour*, part of his Fall and Winter supply, and also further supplies expected per packet ship *Joseph Tarratt*, comprising a large and varied assortment of Fall and Winter Goods of Ladies' Misses and Children's Felt Welted and Pump Soled BOOTS and SLIPPERS, Gent's Felt Alberts and Slippers, Gent's Doubled Soled Drab and Black Cloth BOOTS, Ladies and Gent's Fleece Horse-hair and Chamoise Cork Soles,—and just receiving per stermer "Eastern City," from United States, a large and well selected stock of Ladies, Misses and Children's Fall and Winter Good. Also, a large supply of Ladies' Misses and Children's Patent Metalic India Rubber Boots and Over Shoes, Gent's Patent Metalic India Rubber Boots and Over Shoes, of superior quality and warranted by the manufacturer.
Domestic Manufacture.—Men's Calf, Kip, and Grain Leather, Double Soaled BOOTS, Boys and Youths thick Shoes and BROGANS.
The above goods will be sold for the very lowest market prices, for Cash.
Jan. 3. M. FRANCIS.

DRUGS Medicines, & Perfumery.—The Subscriber has received by the ship "Barbara," from London, a fresh supply of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PATENT MEDICINES, PERFUMEY &C. Lazenby's superior Pickles and Sauces; Scotch Orange Marmalade; Worcestershire Sauce, Essence Oysters, &c.; Holloway's Pills and Ointment; Hair, Cloth, Tooth, and Nail Brushes; Cleaver's celebrated Honey Soap; Hannah's Rondeletia. Also, from Boston and New York—Spirits of Turpentine; Superiot Burning Fluid; Fluid Lamps; Wicking, &c.—Together with an assortment of all popular Patent Medicines, &c.—For sale on reasonable terms by THOS. M. REED,
Jan. 3. Corner North Wharf, & Dock-street.

PARSON'S RAT EXTERMINATOR.—The best article in the market for killing and exterminating RATS, Mice, Cockroaches and othes vermin—For sale by THOMAS M. REED, North Wharf.
Jan. 3.

NEW GOODS at the WOOLLEN HALL, *Tailoring and Clothing Establishment, Wiggins' Brick Building, Prince Wm. Street.*—A. SKILLEN has now open and ready for inspection a larger and better assorted Stock of COATINGS, VESTINGS and Pant stuffs than was ever before exhibited at the **Woollen Hall.**
A. S. solicits the attention of the public to his large and superior assortment of Winter Coatings, in—Napoleon and Aberdeen Mixtures, Moscow had Siberian Mixtures, Balkan and Elephant Beavers, Crimea and Crocodile Beavers, Bryan O'Lynn and Sultan Beavers, Bearskin and Whitney Cloths, Pilots and Beavers, all colours, Molton and Canada Cloths.
For Pants—A splendid assortment of double milled West of England plain and fancy Doeskins and Cassimeres, French and German, do.; Scotch Tweeds, in heavy ribb'd and heather mixtures of superior quality; Cian Tartans, do.; fancy and plain Satinetts, &c.
For Vests—Rich Plushes and Velvets, in plain and fancy colours; Satins, do.; Grenadines, do.; Thibet Wool and Velanchies, do.; Embroidered, do.; White Satins and Moselles, for weddings and balls—all of which will be made to measure in a superior style at uunusually low prices for cash.
☞ **Remember!**—WOOLLEN HALL, Prince William Street, St. John, N. B. A. SKILLEN,
Jan. 3. PROPRIETOR

READ THIS! Dry Goods——Dry Goods! AT THE WAKEFIELD HOUSE *Head of King Street.*—WILLIAM BARBOUR & CO, are now offering to the public, a large Stock of Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS, at such prices as will defy competition.
☞ *Observe our prices.* ☜
Good Factory Cotton, only 2½d. per yard; Excellent quality Flannel, all wool, 11d, pr yard; Superior make of Blankets, 9s. per pair; Fine Cashmere Shawls, 2s. 9d. each; Excellent and heavy all wool Square Shawls, 5s. and upwards; Do. do. do. Long do. 10s 6d. and upwards; Fine quality in Paisley Filled, do. 10s. and upwards; Printed Cotton Dresses, at the low price of 1s. 4½d the dress. Crapes, Coburgs, Orleans, Cashmeres, Delaines, Gala and all wool Plaids, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Laces, Flowers, Fancy Trimmings, &c., &c., will be found equally low in price.
☞ Remainder of Stock of FURS will be Sold very Low.
As this is not one of the puffs of the day, and the whole of the Stock must be Sold during the Winter, purchasers may depend upon getting Goods at the prices enumerated, and
No Second Price will be made.
Dec. 27.