

Poetry.

SONG OF THE BROOK.

BY ALFRED TENNYSON.

I come from haunts of oot and fern,
I make a sudden sally,
And sparkle out among the ferns,
To bicker down a valley.

By thirty hills I hurry down,
Or slip between the ridges,
By twenty thorns a bridge to cross,
And half a hundred bridges.

'Till last by Philip's barn I flow,
To join the brimming river,
For men may come and men may go,
But I go on for ever.

I chatter over stony ways,
In little sharp and frolic,
I bubble into eddies, brawls,
I babble on the pebbles.

With many a curve my banks I fret
By many a field and fallow,
And many a fairy forest set
With willow-weed and mallow.

I chatter, chatter, as I flow
To join the brimming river,
For men may come and men may go,
But I go on for ever.

I wind about, and in and out,
With her a blossom sailing,
And here and there a lusty trout,
And here and there a grayling.

And here and there a foamy flake
Upon me, as I travel,
With many a silvery water-break
Above the golden gravel.

And draw them all along, and flow
To join the brimming river,
For men may come and men may go,
But I go on for ever.

I steal by lawns and grassy plots,
I slide by hazel covers,
I move the sweet forget-me-nots
That grow for happy lovers.

I slip, I slip, I glisten, I glance,
Among my swimming wallows;
I make the netted sun-dance
Against my sandy shallows.

I murmur under moon and stars,
In brambly wildernesses;
I linger by my shingly bars,
I loiter round my cresses.

And out again I curve and flow
To join the brimming river,
For men may come and men may go,
But I go on for ever.

Family Circle.

The First Telegraphic Message.

The following from an exchange paper, gives a description of the circumstances connected with the successful termination of Prof. Morse's efforts to establish the electric telegraph, together with the occasion for the transmission of the first telegraphic message that passed along its wires:

He now returned to his native land from Europe, and proceeded immediately to Washington, where he renewed his endeavors to procure the passage of the bill, granting the appropriation of thirty thousand dollars. Towards the close of the session of 1844, the House of Representatives took it up and passed it by a large majority, and it only remained for the action of the Senate. Its progress through this house, as might be supposed, was watched with the most intense anxiety by Prof. Morse. There were only two days before the close of the session, and it was found on examination of the calendar, no less than one hundred and forty-three bills had precedence to it. Prof. Morse had nearly reached the bottom of his hard-earned savings were almost spent, and although he had struggled with undying hope for many years, it is hardly to be wondered at if he felt disheartened. Now on the last night of the session he remained till nine o'clock, and then left without the slightest hope that the bill would be passed. He returned to his hotel, counted his money, and found that after paying his expenses to New York, he would have seventy-five cents left. That night he went to bed sad, but not without hope for the future, for through all his difficulties and trials that never forsook him. The next morning as he was going to breakfast, one of the waiters informed him that a young lady was in the parlor waiting to see him. He went in immediately, and found that the young lady was Miss Ellsworth, daughter of the Commissioner of Patents, who had been his most steadfast friend while in Washington. "I come," said she, "to congratulate you."

"For what," said Professor Morse, she replied, "On the passage of your bill," she replied, "O, no—you must be mistaken," said he, "I remained in the Senate till a late hour last night, and there was no prospect of its being reached."

"Am I the first then," she exclaimed joyfully, "to tell you?"

"Yes, if it really so."

"Well," she continued, "father remained till the adjournment, and heard it passed, and I asked him if I might not run over and tell you."

"Annie," said the Professor, his emotion almost choking his utterance, "Annie, the first message that is sent from Washington to Baltimore, shall be sent from you."

"Well," she replied, "I will keep you to your word."

While the line was in process of completion, Prof. Morse was in New York, and upon receiving intelligence that it was in working order, he wrote to those in charge, telling them to transmit any messages over it till his arrival. He then set out immediately for Washington and on reaching that city, sent a note to Miss Ellsworth, informing her that he was now ready to fulfill his promise, and asked her what message he should send.

To this she received the following reply: "What hath God wrought?"—words that ought to be written in characters of living light. The message was twice repeated, and each time with the greatest success. As soon as the result of the experiment was made known, Governor Seymour of Connecticut, who is at present United States Minister to St. Petersburg, called upon Prof. Morse and claimed the first message for his State, on the ground that Miss Ellsworth was a native of Hartford. We need scarcely say that his claim was admitted, and now engraved in letters of gold, it is displayed conspicuously in the archives of the Historical Society of Connecticut.

The wealthy Serfs of Russia.

Count B—, a gentleman of very extensive landed property in the south of Russia, was left an orphan at about the age of seven, and, of course, until he was of age, he was under the direction of his guardians. On his attaining his majority, he determined upon visiting each of his estates in succession. It was night when he reached the largest one in Little Russia; he drove quietly to the house, as he thought, unremarked by the villagers, but not so; early the next morning he was awakened by great noise and tumult; he looked out of the window, and to his dismay he beheld the whole yard crowded with the peasant-

try. A momentary fear presented itself to his mind, that the serfs had risen and that they designed his destruction. He determined, however, to meet the danger boldly; he dressed and hastened down amongst them. He was received with shouts that did not reassure him, and then a sullen silence succeeded. This was broken up by two or three of the oldest peasants, who advanced toward him and with great respect begged to know if it were true that he was, as they had heard, deeply involved in debt. "Because," said they, "we do not wish to be disgraced by having a proprietor who is in such embarrassment. We, therefore, hope you will allow us to discharge your debts, that you may be free from it; for that purpose we have collected together a million of rubles (assignats) which we entreat you to accept." Some of their companions then stepped forward, having in their hands heavy bags and rolls of bank-notes, showing that they had the means as well as the will to insure the success of their plan. The Count was too much affected to answer them immediately; but when he had acquired sufficient composure, he thanked them heartily, but assured them that they were mistaken. "It is true," he said, "that on my father's death some of the property was mortgaged, but my guardians, by a careful economy have been enabled to free it from all liabilities; and now put a single copeck is owing to any one." The peasants hesitated; they did not wish to doubt his word, but were fearful lest he should have told them so because he did not desire their money. It was only by repeated assurances that they were at last convinced that it was a fact. They then begged he would accept the money as a present; on that being declined, they would only be satisfied with the promise that in case he should find himself in difficulties, he would apply for assistance to them and not to strangers.

It may seem strange to English people, that serfs should be possessed of so large a sum as a million of rubles (255,000); but it must be remembered that many of them are not mere field laborers, but rich shopkeepers and tradesmen with large fortunes. Some of the slaves belonging to Count S. (a nobleman who possesses one hundred and twenty thousand souls on his estates), are among the wealthiest shopkeepers in St. Petersburg, and have hundreds of thousands of pounds capital. The question naturally arises, "Why do they not, then, purchase their freedom?" They cannot do so without the consent of their proprietor; and as he is not willing to give it, having a kind of pride in possessing people of such enormous fortunes, they remain in the condition in which they were born.—*The Englishman in Russia.*

THE AMERICAN SLAVERY.

The present white population of the United States is estimated, in round numbers, at 25,000,000. Out of these 347,525 individuals are slave-owners; and they hold in bondage an aggregate of 3,500,000 slaves, which gives an average of ten slaves to each. In point of fact only 92,257 hold more than ten slaves each.—The holders of less than five each number 174,503. These persons, though interested in upholding the doctrine of Slave property, can scarcely be regarded as belonging to the Slaveholding aristocracy, usually styled the Slaveocracy. In the American statistics, no distinction is made between domestic slaves and plantation slaves; and the law makes no difference between them, widely as their actual condition differs. The owners of only two or three slaves may be presumed to employ them for the most part as domestic servants, unless they let them on hire. The holders of more than 20 and less than 60 slaves, number 23,733. These may be considered as forming the class of small slaveholders. Then come 6,196 who hold on an average, 75 slaves each; 1,479 hold 150 each; 187 hold between 200 and 300 each; 56 between 300 and 600; nine upwards of 600 and under 1,000; and two (in South Carolina) have about 1,500 each. Adding these 7,928 large slaveholders to the 23,733, we have a total number of 31,662, who may be regarded as constituting the slaveocracy of the United States. Of the nine who hold over 500 slaves and under 1,000, two reside in South Carolina, two in Georgia, four in Louisiana, and one in Mississippi. Virginia has always held the greatest number of slaves, being the great slave-breeding State, which supplies the Southern market; and South Carolina ranks second. Virginia has a slave population of nearly half a million, or a seventh of the whole. As slave labor has ceased to be profitable in that State, were the sale of slaves put a stop to, Slavery itself there must speedily be given up. In South Carolina and in Georgia the number of slaves approaches to 400,000 in each. If we add North Carolina, these four old States contain a million and a half of slaves, their aggregate white population being only two and a quarter millions.—In Louisiana and in Mississippi, the slave population and the free-colored together outnumber the whites. All the slaves in the new States must be recolonized, have been imported. In the American Statistics, the highest rates of increase of slave population shown by the census of 1840, are stated to have been, in Arkansas, 336 per cent.; Mississippi, 197 per cent.; Missouri, 162 per cent.; and Alabama, 146 per cent.; and by the Census of 1850, the increase of slave population in those States, respectively, was 136, 59, 53, and 50 per cent. Now, what does this increase arise from? In the Atlantic Slave States (including Virginia), the annual increase of Slaves is 2.05 per cent., or little more than 20 per cent in 10 years. The difference, then, between 20 per cent. and 336 per cent., 197 per cent., and 146 per cent., must be put to the account of the American Slave Trade. The dates at which these four Slave States were admitted into the Union are, Mississippi, 1817; Alabama, 1819; Missouri, 1821; Arkansas, 1836; to which were added Florida and Texas in 1845. Thus, within the last eighteen years, six slave States have been added to the Federal Union, having twelve votes in the Senate, and returning twenty-four members to Congress! Nearly the entire of the slave population of these six new States, amounting to about 900,000, or more than a fourth of the total slave population of the United States have been bought as chattels in the market, and transported south and west!

The more enormous and frightful crime of American Slavery is searched into, the more aggravated appears its turpitude, and the more certainly fraught with fatal mischief to the Republic. And the worst of this for the future is the infatuation which blinds the religious portion of the American community to the atrocity of the crime, and to the certainty of its punishment.—*London Patriot.*

NEWTON AS A LOVER.—It appears, from Sir David Brewster's life of Sir Isaac Newton, just published, that the great philosopher, at the ripe age of sixty, made proposals of marriage to a widow. The lady was the widow of Sir William Norris, who died in 1702. The following is Newton's philosophical way of "popping the question": "William, your ladyship's grief at the loss of Sir William shows that if he had returned safe home, your lady-

ship could have been glad to have lived still with a husband; and therefore your aversion at present from marrying again can proceed from nothing else than the memory of him whom you have lost. To be always, thinking on the dead is to live a melancholy life, an enemy to health, and how much grief is an enemy to health is very manifest, by the sickness that it brought when you received the first news of your widowhood. And can your ladyship resolve to spend the rest of your days in grief and sickness? Can you resolve to wear a widow's habit perpetually—a habit which is less acceptable to company—a habit which will be always putting you in mind of your lost husband, and thereby promote your grief and indisposition till you leave it off? The proper remedy for all these mischiefs is a new husband; and whether your ladyship should admit of a proper remedy for such maladies is a question which I hope will not need much time to consider of. Whether your ladyship should go constantly in the melancholy dress of a widow, or flourish once more among the ladies; whether you should spend the rest of your days cheerfully or in sadness, or in health or in sickness, are questions which need not much consideration to decide them. Besides that, your ladyship will be better able to live according to your quality by the assistance of a husband than upon your own estate alone; and therefore, since your ladyship likes a little more to have notice of your ladyship's inclination to marry, at least, that you will give him leave to discourse with you about it. I am, madam, your ladyship's most humble and most obedient servant."

A DYING INFIDEL.—Oh, were my tongue dipped in the gall of celestial displeasure, I would describe the state of a man expiring in the cruel uncertainties of unbelief. I see everything conspires to trouble him now. I am dying; I despair of recovery; physicians have given me up; the sighs and tears of my friends are useless; the world cannot cure me; I must die. It is death itself that preaches to me. Whither am I going? What will become of my body? My God, what a spectacle! The horrid torches, the dismal shroud, the coffin, the tolling bell, the infernal abode! What will become of my soul? I am ignorant of its destiny, I am plunging into eternal night. My infidelity tells me my soul is nothing but a portion of subtle matter; another world, a vision; immortality, a fancy; but yet I feel, I know not what, that troubles my infidelity. Annihilation, terrible as it is, would appear tolerable to me, were not the ideas of heaven and hell to present themselves to me in spite of myself. I see heaven, that immortal mansion of glory, shut against me. I see it at an immense distance. I see it, but my crimes forbid me to enter. I see hell; hell which I have ridiculed; it opens under my feet. I hear the horrible groans of the damned; the smoke of the bottomless pit; the agonizing words, and wraps my thoughts in suffocating darkness. Such is the infidel on his dying bed. This is not an imaginary flight; it is not an arbitrary invention; it is what we see every day, in those fatal visits to which our ministry engages us, and to which God seems to call us, to be sorrowful witnesses of his displeasure and vengeance. This is what infidelity comes to; this is what infidelity is good for; thus most sceptics die.—*Saurin.*

Power of Prayer.

The Bible account of the power of prayer is the best we have, or can have. Abraham's servant prays—Rebekah appears. Jacob prays—the angel is conquered; Esau's revenge is changed to fraternal love. Joseph prays—he is delivered from the prison of Egypt. Moses prays—Amalek is discomfited; Israel triumphs. Hannah prays—the prophet Samuel is born. Joshua prays—the sun stands still; victory is gained. David prays—Aithopel goes out and hangs himself. Asa prays—Israel gains a glorious victory. Jehoshaphat prays—God turns away his anger, and smiles. Elijah prays—the little cloud appears; the rain falls upon the earth. Elisha prays—the waters of Jordan are divided; a child is restored to life. Isaiah prays—one hundred and eighty and four thousand Assyrians are dead. Hezekiah prays—the sun dial is turned back. Mordecai prays—Haman is hanged; Israel is free. Nehemiah prays—the king's heart is softened in a minute. Ezra prays—the walls of Jerusalem begin to rise. The church prays—the Holy Ghost is poured out. The church prays again—Peter is delivered by an angel. Paul and Silas pray—the prison shakes; the door opens, every man's bands are loosed.

Golden Ball Marble Establishment.

Corner of Union and Sydney Streets, SAINT JOHN N.B.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform his friends in St. John, and the public generally throughout the British Provinces, that he has removed his MARBLE CUTTING ESTABLISHMENT on Union Street, to a building lately erected by himself on the GOLDEN BALL CORNER, where he is prepared to carry on business on a more extensive scale, in the execution of Monuments, Tomb Tables, Head Stones, Centre Tables, and every description of ORNAMENTAL WORK required in his line of business. The subscriber has also to announce that in addition to the large Stock previously on hand, he has recently received a large assortment of Marble of a superior quality, which the public are respectfully invited to call and examine. CURIOUS PIECES of a superior style and finish can be furnished less than at former prices. Work and Stock warranted. Ten per cent discount for Cash.

References.—Rev. Wm. Armstrong, James Peterson, L.L.D. and Rev. S. Robinson. Aug. 29. F. W. CLEAR.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.

Steamers "Pilot" and "Maid of Erin." In connection with the Steamers to and from Eastport, Portland, and Boston.

ELI'SON'S DAGUERRETYPE, AMBROTYPE, AND CHRYSTALLOTYPE ROOMS.

BARLOW'S CORNER, KING STREET. THE Proprietor would most respectfully solicit a call from the Ladies and Gentlemen of this City, to his Rooms, and examine the beautiful and elegant specimens of these new style of PICTURES, called the AMBROTYPE. This new method of taking Pictures resembles a Mezzotint, and has a life-like roundness and softness, which is not obtainable in Daguerreotypes; and being taken on Glass instead of a metallic surface, is not subject to change or corrode. A further advantage it has, is that the face of the sitter is not reversed, nor is the view of the picture affected by the position in which he receives the light. Whoever wants a bold life-like LIKENESS, with none of that insinuating chalky fineness so inseparable from a Daguerreotype, and in all respects far superior, would do well to visit a THOS. H. ELLISON, at the corner of King and Market Streets, St. John, N.B. Sept. 14.

COLD LIVER OIL—PURE.

Received a lot of first quality of Cold Liver Oil, fresh from the Livers, which will be found on examination superior to any Oil in the market. G. F. EVERETT & CO., Druggists, No. 9, King Street.

UNION HOTEL, Union Street, between Charlotte and Sydney streets, (south side).—The Proprietor of this Establishment, thankful for favors received during the period he occupied the New Brunswick Hotel, and convinced of the necessity of more and better accommodations, has erected a large and substantial Building in Union Street, capable of accommodation from 70 to 80 Boarders. This House is well ventilated, the sleeping rooms are large, and every flat is well supplied with water, and the light is abundant. The Proprietor is determined to leave no means untried to merit the patronage of the community. Travellers arriving late at night will find the house always open, and ready to receive them; while the conveniences and modern appliances will render it a perfectly comfortable and pleasant place of residence. The house will be supplied with the best market affords, and the Proprietor is determined to adhere strictly to the Total Abstinence principle. Two large Stables have been erected on the premises, capable of accommodating 60 or 70 horses. Good hostlers always in attendance. St. John Sept. 7, 1855. ELIAS FLAGLOR.

NOTICE. J. Harris, ply regularly between Margaretville, Wilcox, N.S., and Saint John, N.B. The Charlotte has State-rooms well fitted up, and affords excellent accommodations either for freight or passengers. Those who patronize this vessel will find the Captain energetic, and obliging in his business, and one of the owners, Mr. Roach, is at his post as supercargo, to attend to business with punctuality and care. Sept. 12.—3m.

NEW PRINTS.

POTTER & CO. beg to inform their customers and the Public generally, that they have just opened at their shop in Germain-street, a splendid lot of Prints and Engravings, among which will be found some of the best Pictures published in Europe. They would particularly call attention to a few fine pictures in the new style of Chromo-Lithography, comprising fac-similes of the works of the most celebrated masters of English Landscape Painting, together with a number of smaller subjects, perfect gems of Art. The public are respectfully invited to call and spend a pleasant half-hour in examining these beautiful pictures. The Trade supplied at less than New York wholesale prices. Germain Street, a few doors south of King-street. Aug. 8.

DRUGS, Medicines, and Perfumery.—The Subscriber has received by the ship Achilles from London, a fresh supply of Drugs, Medicines, Patent Medicines, and Perfumery, of the most reliable and superior quality. Lazenby's superior Pickles and Sauces. Scotch Orange Marmalade. Worcester-shire Sauce, Essence Oysters, &c. Holloway's Kidney and Bladder Pills. Elin's Tooth, Tooth, and Nail Brushes. Cleaver's celebrated Honey Soap. Hanny's Roshelle. Brandman's No. 1 White Lead. Blue, Red, and Green Paints. Red and Yellow Ochre; Venetian Red; Red Lead; Glue; Lamp Glass, &c. &c. Raw and Boiled Linseed Oils.—For sale on reasonable terms by THOMAS M. REED, Corner North Wharf and Dock-st. June 13.

Potichomania! JUST received, a further supply of all the materials for practicing this beautiful Art. The designs are new, and the materials are of the best quality. Vases in various styles to be seen, and full instructions furnished gratis, at the shop in Germain-street. Aug. 8. POTTER & CO.

JUST OPENED!—A few cases of the black and white Felt Hats, of all the various styles and is shown in the window, and known by any thing Hats; Young America, England, Russia, and Blonose Hats; Inkerman, Alma, and Balaklava, &c. The remainder of our Panama and Leghorn Hats will be disposed of at reduced prices, and qualities. Summer Caps of various styles and qualities. C. D. EVERETT & SON, 16, King Street. Aug. 8.

W. A. C. RANDALL, M.D. OFFERS his services, professionally, to the inhabitants of St. George and the vicinity. Residence at Mrs. Shaw's, St. George. Sept. 8, 1855.

CANG SAWS and CIRCULARS.—150 Hoole, C. Stenforth & Co.'s Gang Saws, and an assortment of Wood & Griffith's Circulars, all of the best quality, at the lowest prices. W. H. ADAMS, August 29.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS!—Coplan's Bug and Moth Extirminator!—This article has been thoroughly tested by upwards of One Hundred thousand families, and is perfectly reliable as evidence as to its success as a total extirminator of those most loathsome pests, Bed Bugs and Moths. It is not necessary for it to touch, like other articles, for the Bugs and Moths leave the bedstead and other articles, and it is perfectly safe, and will not injure the finest fabric, and can be used with impunity upon Beds, Bedsteads, Paper, Carpets, Woolens, &c. For Mends this is a sure preventive, driving them away from the place where they have made their lair, and keeping them at a safe distance from articles on which it is used. Sold by THOMAS REED, No. 10, North Wharf. June 27.

NIGHT MARAUDERS. Notice!—Families who are so unfortunate as to be visited by those loathsome pests, Bed Bugs and Moths, and who are actually exterminated by the use of EVERETT'S ROACH and BED BUG BANE. Proprietors of Hotels, Packets and Steamboats supplied with large bottles containing a pint, at reduced prices; 250 Cross-cut and 500 of the Bed Bug Bane will present the return of the Bugs for twelve months. Also—PARSON'S RAT EXTERMINATOR, warranted to drive Rats and Mice, Beetles, Crickets, and Ants, out of Banquets, Halls, Parlors, Kitchens, and dwellings. Rats and Mice cannot stay in the Buildings where the Extirminator is used. GEO. F. EVERETT & CO., Sole Agents, Aug. 22. No. 9, King-street, St. John, N.B.

TEETHING! TEETHING!—Mrs. Winslow, (a female physician), prepares a soothing Syrup for children, which she has used with the most successful results, and which she is now offering at a low price. It will allay all pain and spasmodic action, and is sure to regulate the Bowels. Mrs. Winslow recommends it as the best and surest remedy in the world for all the ailments of Infants, and for CHILDREN, whether it arises from Teething or any other cause. 2 Gros of this Syrup has been received; price one shilling and three pence per bottle, with liberal discount to Dealers. G. F. EVERETT & CO., Druggists, No. 9, King Street. Sept. 7.

M. N. POWERS, UNDERTAKER. Respectfully gives notice that he will attend to the preparation of the dead, with the management of Funerals at the shortest notice; also keeps at his Warehouse a large assortment of Coffins, of every size and description, consisting of Mahogany, Walnut, and covered at all prices. Coffin Mounting of all descriptions—English and American—Japaned and Plated. Plates Engraved and Lettered. Grave Cloths of all sizes and Qualities. Orders left at Warehouse or Residence over Warehouse, thankfully received and promptly attended to day or night. M. N. P. P. S.—Two superior Hearse, with quiet motion, and careful driver. Palls, &c., furnished. Aug. 16.

LOUR.—200 bbls. superfine FLOUR, for sale by G. F. EVERETT & CO., Druggists, No. 9, King Street. Sept. 12.

FURNITURE WAREHOUSES, &c.—Prince of Street, near Sydney Street.—I offer for sale some splendid Mahogany and Walnut Bedsteads, Mahogany and Walnut Chests, Dressing Cases, and Walnut Sofas and Couches, Burdett's of the best description, Low Post Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Dressing TABLES, &c. &c., at reasonable rates. The above Furniture is made of the best materials, by the best workmen, and is of the most durable and fashionable style. In the UNDERTAKING DEPARTMENT, I can furnish COFFINS of Rosewood, Walnut, Mahogany, &c. &c. and all the necessary articles, and am enabled to be surpassed in the City. G. F. EVERETT & CO. are furnished. Sept. 12, 1855. ROBERT NISBET.

FRESH SUPPLY.—The subscribers have received a fresh supply of Kennedy's Medical Diet, consisting of a variety of Vegetables, Potatoes, Turnips, and Piles; Parson's Rat Extirminator; Hoofland's German Bitters; Balm of Thousand Flowers; German Baking Powders. Also—The following new articles, which are highly recommended:—Dr. Lenoir's Vegetable Pulmonic Syrup, a certain cure for Coughs, Colds, and first stages of Consumption; Hay's Mandrake and Dandelion Bitters; and Taylor's celebrated Stomach Polish. G. F. EVERETT & CO., Druggists, No. 9, King Street. Sept. 14.

COOKING STOVES, &c.—The Golden Farmer Cooking Stove, large oven; the Cultivator do, elevated oven; the Farmers' Boiler, all well known as superior stoves. W. F. ADAMS, Sept. 12.

NEW GOODS.—NORTH AMERICAN CLOTHING STORE.—REARERS' RICH FELDING, North side of King Street.—Wholesale & Retail Clothing and General Out-Fitting Establishment. H. HUNTER, having completed his Spring Importations, respectfully solicits a call from intending purchasers, and assures them that the Stock is of the most superior quality, and that the prices will be lower than similar Goods can be had at any other Establishment in the City.

The Clothing having been all made up on the premises on the most advantageous terms can not fail in giving satisfaction. The Stock comprises a general assortment of Broad Cloth, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Vestings, Clothing Hats, Caps, &c. &c. Gooden's Patent India Rubber Coats, Caps, Leg Gings, Hats, &c. &c. Gent's Furnishing Goods, such as Shirts, Collars, Neckties, Hosiery, &c. &c. Umbrellas, Hosiery, Gloves, Braces, Carpet Bags, Trunks, Valises, &c. Gent's who would prefer selecting the Cloth can have their Garments made to order in the most fashionable style, by the best of workmen and at the shortest notice. No second price—all goods marked in Plain Type. R. HUNTER.

EXTRA IMPORTATIONS! MORRISON & Co., Old Retail Store, No. 3, Prince Wm. Street. Having imported (expressly) for our old and new customers, a beautiful assortment of NEW CLOTH and SUMMER GOODS, we are anxious that all our customers should derive an equal benefit from this (our last) Importations to this Establishment.

N. B.—Remainder of last Summer and Fall Goods will be sold at an awful sacrifice. May 20.

D. & J. LEAVITT'S FLOUR, GROCERY, AND PROVISION STORE, Corner of Market and Germain Streets.

Persons purchasing Goods at the above Establishment will have them delivered free of charge. June 27.

FINE PRESSED NAILS.—66 Cent. fine pressed Board and Post Nails, just received and for sale low. W. H. ADAMS, Aug. 29.

EDGE ANCHOR.—For sale by the subscriber at a Kedge Anchor, about 6 cwt. W. H. ADAMS, August 29.

SUPERIOR BURNING FLUID. JUST received from Boston, and for sale by THOMAS M. REED, No. 10, North Wharf. Aug. 8.

NEWLY IMPROVED MODEL MELODEONS.—A full assortment of these instruments will be kept constantly on hand for the future, at the Cabinet Warehouses of the Messrs. Lawrence, (at the head of King Street, over the Drug Store of Chaloner & Beak), who will be happy to wait upon parties wishing to examine or purchase. The price of these instruments varies from £16 to £48, according to size and style. They are believed to be unsurpassed in all the essential points pertaining to good instruments, especially in regard to Quality, Power, Sweetness of tone, Promptness of Action, and Style of Finish. Each instrument has a fixed price, from which no deduction can be made. Hence persons incapable of judging of an instrument, and who are desirous of obtaining a large number of recommendations voluntarily given by distinguished Musicians, the following have been selected: [From Wm. B. Bradbury.]

Me srs. Mason & Hamlin, Gent., I heard with pleasure of your commencing the manufacture of Melodeons, feeling assured that you would be able from your practical skill, ample facilities, and peculiar advantages, to effect important improvements in the construction of these instruments. Having now had an opportunity of examining a number of your instruments, I am by no means disappointed in the result. You are certainly producing Melodeons, which, in all their characteristics, are, so far as I can perceive, equal to the best of the kind. They are admirably adapted to the parlor and the church, and I am satisfied that so soon as the public become acquainted with the superlateness of your instruments, you only trouble will be to supply the demand. New York, June 2, 1854. W. B. BRADBURY.

[From Lowell Mason.] "After having carefully examined the Melodeons of Messrs. Mason and Hamlin, I am enabled to say, that, in my opinion, they are decidedly superior to any other with which I am acquainted." New York, July 1, 1854. LOWELL MASON. [From George F. Root.] Henry Mason, Esq.—Dear Sir, Having had an opportunity of examining Messrs. Mason & Hamlin's "Model Melodeons," I am happy to bear testimony to their great excellence. In general characteristics, and especially in quality and uniformity of tone and timbre, they seem to me to be superior to any that I have yet examined. Yours, very truly, GEORGE F. ROOT. New York, May 25, 1854. [From Edwin Bruce.] Mr. Henry Mason, Esq.—Dear Sir, It is with much pleasure that I offer my testimony as to the excellence of the improved "Model Melodeons" manufactured by Messrs. Mason & Hamlin. I have examined them with much satisfaction, and am prepared to express my candid opinion, that they are the most perfect instruments of the kind manufactured, so far as I know. I might mention several points, in which I think they excel, as the following:—The tone, both as regards Quality and Quantity; the Action, which is exceedingly prompt, and the tone, which is perfectly uniform. I am confident that the "Model Melodeons" are destined to become universal favorites, as they really deserve. Yours, &c., EDWIN BRUCE. Secretary of the American Board of Christian Missions, Boston, May 31, 1854. Believing these instruments to be decidedly superior to those of any other make, and having full confidence in their ability to give perfect satisfaction to the most fastidious, I have advised the Agents for this Province, and will supply Instruments at the manufacturer's prices, with the single addition of the duties. The Manufacturer's price list may be seen at the Warehouses. Every Instrument fully warranted. March 8. M. A. STEVENS.

POTTER & CO. BEG to inform their friends and the public that they have just received from London and Paris, the largest stock of Engravings and Prints, in every variety and style of Art, that has ever been imported into this Province; and, as they have been selected by one of the firm, in the best publishing houses in England and France, and purchased for Cash, they are enabled to offer them at the London and Paris retail prices, being fully 25 per cent. lower than ever before sold in this Province. Having made arrangements with the leading publishers they can procure at the lowest prices, any prints, that may be wished for by their customers. P & Co. would call attention to their present large stock of Mantel, Pier, and Toilet Glasses; Cornices, Window Poles, and Picture Frames; Marble Top Centre, Base and Side Tables; The Scotch and English Putty, Oil, &c. &c. All of new and elegant designs, which they offer at exceedingly low prices. For Sale.—Window Glass, of a superior quality, of all sizes, from 6x10 up to 50x36; Coffin Mounting, Marble Bands, Gold Leaf, &c. &c. Sign Boards made, and Lettered in any style and at any price to suit the wishes of customers. Germain Street, opposite Church-street. May 6, 1855.

TO MILL OWNERS, MACHINISTS, &c. ADAMS' General HARDWARE Store, Corner of Dock Street and Market Square, SAINT JOHN, N.B. BELTING, SAWS, FILES, &c. THE Subscriber has on hand a very extensive stock of Shelf and Heavy Hardware, with the Boston Belting Company's India Rubber Belting, Steam Packing and Hose; The Pawtucket Company's Leather Belting and Hose; among the Stock of 2500 dozen Mill FILLS, of the best makers, including Vices, Axes, Saws, and Files, &c. &c. 2500 doz. other description of Files, viz. Blacksmiths', Pit and Hand Saw, Shoe and Horse Raps, Cabinet Raps and Files; 700 gang and single MILL SAWS; 1000 Cross-cut and 500 of the Bed Bug Bane will present the return of the Bugs for twelve months. Also—PARSON'S RAT EXTERMINATOR, warranted to drive Rats and Mice, Beetles, Crickets, and Ants, out of Banquets, Halls, Parlors, Kitchens, and dwellings. Rats and Mice cannot stay in the Buildings where the Extirminator is used. GEO. F. EVERETT & CO., Sole Agents, Aug. 22. No. 9, King-street, St. John, N.B.

TEETHING! TEETHING!—Mrs. Winslow, (a female physician), prepares a soothing Syrup for children, which she has used with the most successful results, and which she is now offering at a low price. It will allay all pain and spasmodic action, and is sure to regulate the Bowels. Mrs. Winslow recommends it as the best and surest remedy in the world for all the ailments of Infants, and for CHILDREN, whether it arises from Teething or any other cause. 2 Gros of this Syrup has been received; price one shilling and three pence per bottle, with liberal discount to Dealers. G. F. EVERETT & CO., Druggists, No. 9, King Street. Sept. 7.

NEWLY IMPROVED MODEL MELODEONS.—A full assortment of these instruments will be kept constantly on hand for the future, at the Cabinet Warehouses of the Messrs. Lawrence, (at the head of King Street, over the Drug Store of Chaloner & Beak), who will be happy to wait upon parties wishing to examine or purchase. The price of these instruments varies from £16 to £48, according to size and style. They are believed to be unsurpassed in all the essential points pertaining to good instruments, especially in regard to Quality, Power, Sweetness of tone, Promptness of Action, and Style of Finish. Each instrument has a fixed price, from which no deduction can be made. Hence persons incapable of judging of an instrument, and who are desirous of obtaining a large number of recommendations voluntarily given by distinguished Musicians, the following have been selected: [From Wm. B. Bradbury.]

Me srs. Mason & Hamlin, Gent., I heard with pleasure of your commencing the manufacture of Melodeons, feeling assured that you would be able from your practical skill, ample facilities, and peculiar advantages, to effect important improvements in the construction of these instruments. Having now had an opportunity of examining a number of your instruments, I am by no means disappointed in the result. You are certainly producing Melodeons, which, in all their characteristics, are, so far as I can perceive, equal to the best of the kind. They are admirably adapted to the parlor and the church, and I am satisfied that so soon as the public become acquainted with the superlateness of your instruments, you only trouble will be to supply the demand. New York, June 2, 1854. W. B. BRADBURY.

[From Lowell Mason.] "After having carefully examined the Melodeons of Messrs. Mason and Hamlin, I am enabled to say, that, in my opinion, they are decidedly superior to any other with which I am acquainted." New York, July 1, 1854.