[FOR THE COURIER.]

STANZAS

Suggested on seeing Messrs. WRIGHT'S *new Ship,*

"STAR OF THE EAST."

BY J. REDFERN.

"STAR OF THE EAST!" dost thou presage,
With bright, prophetic, cheering ray,
The rising of a glorious age?—
As morning stars foreshow the day,
We hail thee, splendid orient star,
As herald of its golden car.

"Star of the East!" great tower of strength—
While we behold thy bulwarks rise—
Thy beauty scan—thy ample length—
Thy giant masts, which pierce the skies;
The mind is rapt in admiration,
Of strength and beauty's combination!

Art's grand achievement, go and tell
Each sceptic, who our country slights,
NEW-BRUNSWICK can in ships excel,
Possessing both good woods and *Wrights*—
Although she boast no golden mine,
She's skill, and art, and larch, and pine.

Stupendous proof of human skill,
May Heaven protect thy crew and save—
With fav'ring winds thy canvass fill,
Across Atlantic's mighty wave—
Securely, swiftly, speed thee o'er,
To fam'd Britannia's friendly shore.

Whate'er thy destiny may be—
To bear gold-seekers o'er the main—
Australian gold, or China tea,
In wealthy burthens home again;
Whate'er thy trade, where'er thou sail,
"STAR OF THE EAST," we bid thee hail!

St. John, February 10, 1853.

MESSRS. EDITORS,—Having endeavoured to offer a few remarks, in the *Courier* of the 29th ult., on the subject of Female Education, in which I adverted, first, to the necessity of superior public schools; second, to the want of suitable buildings for private schools; and, third, to unjustifiable prejudices against large schools—I will now proceed to shew, fourthly, that the limited period allotted to education, and irregular attendance at school during that period, is another source of the evils existing in the way of an improved system of education.

And, first, it may be remarked, that until young ladies shall cease to think themselves too old for the school-room at the age of sixteen, and, above all, to consider their education "*finished*," when they bid adieu to their school-days, we cannot possibly expect great results in regard to mental attainments. Let it never be forgotten by young persons that the instruction they have received at school is only preparatory to that *self-education*, which, after all, is the most valuable, and which it is their *privilege* to carry on—that it is only the key deposited in their hands for the unlocking of the boundless treasures of knowledge and wisdom.

Mind, surely, knows no distinction of sex; but admitting for a moment, for argument's sake, that there *is* a slight preponderance in the intellectual balance in favour of the stronger sex, is that a reason why mental discipline should be relaxed in the case of the weaker? Since every faculty is strengthened by exercise, and impaired by disuse, is it not rather an additional reason why the period allotted to study should be protracted, instead of abridged? Up to the time when a girl leaves school, it has often been remarked that she has not only kept pace with her brother, but has often outstripped him in his studies. How, then, is it to be accounted for that in a few short years this same clever girl has settled down into a very commonplace personage, while her brother is prepared to enter upon a career of usefulness and honour? Simply from the fact that while the young lady has been contented to fritter away her time at the shrine of fashion and frivolity, her brother has been pursuing his onward course—slowly, it may be, but steadily—until he has acquired that knowledge which will at least enable him to perform his part *well* in the great drama of life. So long as this state of things continues, how can woman ever arrive at the glorious destiny marked out for her by the Creator? How can she become the intelligent companion, the judicious mother, the self-denying sister, and the *best* as she is the *first* educator of the race?

Much more, however, might be accomplished by young ladies generally, even during the limited period allotted to school exercises, were systematic habits of study and punctual attendance at school persevered in. But, unfortunately, every trifling circumstance is allowed to interfere with their duties—the ball—the party—a walk—the rain—the cold—and sometimes the heat—all are deemed sufficient excuses for neglect in these particulars. The fault, however, is not always chargeable on the pupils. Let teachers strive to render their instruction more *interesting*, and parents teach their daughters to consider education as a matter of *primary* importance, and the evil last complained of will in a great measure disappear.

Fifth.—Unnecessary changes from school to school.

The love of variety seems to be so strongly implanted in the breasts of some individuals, that it is indulged, as far as possible, in every department of life. The scenes which gave delight yesterday are viewed with indifference to-day; the occupations which afforded instruction one hour become irksome the next; and the society which now gives us pleasure will be shunned to-morrow. While, to a certain extent, this feature of the mind may be allowable, and even necessary, we cannot be too much on our guard against an *insatiable love of novelty*, for its own sake; and perhaps in no case is this propensity attended with more injurious results than in the education of children. For instance, a school is selected by the parent, and the child is sent. Owing to some peculiarity of mind, or inattention on the part of the pupil, she makes but little progress, and is removed, without any inquiry being made by the parent to ascertain whether the fault rests with the teacher or the pupil. At the next school the result is the same; but at a third it is hoped she may be more successful. Soon, however, another removal is thought necessary; and notwithstanding the disadvantages arising from being placed under so many different teachers, each of whom has employed, perhaps, a different mode of instruction, the child begins to make some progress. "Now," it is considered, "a good school is found at last, and Maria will be able to pursue her education without further difficulty." By-and-bye, however, a new school is opened—[nothing personal is here intended]—great inducements are held out to parents and children, and miracles in education are said to be performed. After some consideration, the parents conclude that although their daughter "is getting on very well, yet perhaps it will be better to send her to this *new* school." She is accordingly once more removed; and, to her mortification, finds that she must again review what she has so often studied before. Although this mode of procedure may possibly have the advantage of making a pupil very thorough in *elementary principles*, yet she will probably stop there, but not without entertaining a most *thorough disgust* towards the very name of study.

Where teachers are really negligent or inefficient, a change of schools must, of course, be made; but it is to the rule, and not to the exception, that the foregoing remarks apply.

Sixth and last.—Necessity of a superior institution for the training of teachers.

Without intending any disparagement to our Provincial Training School, which may be very efficient, so far as it goes, it is merely my design to shew that a more extended course of study is required, in order to produce faithful and competent teachers, who shall disperse themselves throughout the length and breadth of the land, diffusing in their path the blessings of intelligence and piety.

But it may be asked, how is this to be effected? How can we secure, or even hope to prepare, a class of teachers who shall combine the highest mental accomplishments with a spirit of sincere, active, persevering piety? Certainly not without suitable efforts, accompanied by the blessing of God; and as we are commanded to "ask that we may receive," *success is certain*, provided we do our duty. And surely this is a cause worthy the Christian and the philanthropist, one in which no private interest will be consulted, but whose sole object will be to promote the public good, the dearest interests of the present and of future generations.

What we require, then, is a *permanent* institution, in which education is based upon religious principles, *unmixed with any sectarian bias*—an institution in which the precepts of the Bible are to be regarded as the standard of duty and the rule of conduct under all circumstances.

Until a missionary, self-denying spirit be inculcated in our teachers, we shall in vain expect to see them go forward, heart and hand, in the great and glorious cause of education. Feeling that their highest reward is from above, they must rise superior to every selfish consideration, deeming it an unspeakable privilege to be permitted to labour in this noble cause.

The following, perhaps, should form the principal features of the proposed institution:—

First.—It should be a permanent establishment, not depending on the life or health of any particular teacher or teachers.

Second.—It should be established on a religious basis; that is, the inculcation of pious principles, as deduced from the Scriptures, should be constantly aimed at.

Third.—It should possess intellectual advantages of a superior order.

Fourth.—While this institution is mainly designed for the preparation of teachers, its benefits to be extended to any young lady desirous of obtaining a superior education.

Fifth.—To give greater unity to the plan, and to prevent the attention of teachers being too much divided, no young lady to be admitted under the age of *sixteen*, nor for a shorter period than one year, except under very peculiar circumstances.

Sixth.—The course of study to occupy three years, the pupils being divided into three classes. The studies of each class to be arranged for one year, but no pupil to be admitted into a higher class until she shall have passed a satisfactory examination in the studies of the lower.

Seventh.—That testimonials or diplomas be granted to those young ladies who shall have completed with credit the entire course of study.

Eighth.—That this institution be productive of the greatest amount of good, all the pupils to reside within its walls.

Ninth.—That the benefits of this establishment may come within reach of persons of moderate income, the terms to be made extremely low.

Tenth and last.—As this is to be in a great measure a benevolent institution, it is proposed that the teachers and pupils take part in the domestic work, thus securing a little wholesome exercise, as well as instruction in that important branch of a young lady's education, which is too often slightly passed over, or entirely neglected. Many other advantages resulting from such an arrangement will readily suggest themselves to a reflecting mind.

The course of study I would suggest for the first year to consist of a thorough review of English Grammar, modern Geography, modern History, and Arithmetic. Natural Philosophy and Physiology commenced.

Second year.—Chemistry, Astronomy, Botany, Ancient Geography, Ancient History, and the Mathematics.

Third year.—Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, Geology, Ecclesiastical History, Butler's Analogy, and a review of some of the previous studies.

Drawing, Music, Latin, with the Continental Languages, to be pursued during the entire course, at the option of the pupils.

Especial attention to be given to Reading, Orthography, Composition, Callisthenic Exercises, and Vocal Music, during the whole course.

And now, having sketched the general outlines of a plan for the course of study proposed, which will probably require some modification, a few words with regard to a suitable building; and in order to convey an accurate idea of such an establishment, I cannot, perhaps, do better than give a description of Mount Holyoke Female Seminary, South Hadley, Massachusetts, founded by Miss Lyon. This building was erected entirely by voluntary contributions, fifteen years ago, and has been in successful operation ever since.

Cost of building and grounds, - -	$60,000
,, Furniture, - - - -	6,000
Philosophical apparatus and library, -	2,500
Total, all obtained by subscription, -	$68,500

The main building is ninety-four feet by fifty, five stories high. The basement story is devoted to a large domestic hall, and a large dining hall, with six smaller rooms. The second story has a large hall for school exercises, forty-eight by sixty feet, a library and reading-room, a natural history cabinet, three parlours, and several private rooms. The third story has a chemical laboratory, a philosophical cabinet, two recitation and lecture rooms, and several private rooms for pupils and teachers. The two upper stories are exclusively devoted to private rooms, sixty-two in number. All the private rooms for teachers and pupils amount to eighty-five.

This main building will accommodate one hundred and seventy pupils well. Subsequently, a wing has been added, containing twenty-five additional rooms for teachers and pupils; so that two hundred and twenty young ladies can now be accommodated. It is the intention of the trustees to erect, ere long, a corresponding wing at the north end of the main building. In the rear of the main building is a large court, surrounded by buildings, and devoted to purposes of the laundry.

The upper stories of the seminary command extensive and delightful views of Mounts Holyoke and Tom, with the intervening vallies and gorges. But as the ground opposite the main buildings is higher than their base, the lower stories do not present views so attractive. This has since been [illegible]dered a matter of regret, as a town so ric[illegible] prospects might have presented more co[illegible] situations.

And now as to the ways and mea[illegible] of £10,000 might possibly suffice [illegible] building as we now require; and [illegible] would contribute one-half this su[illegible] surely be raised by public subscript[illegible]

Disinterested and well-qualified teachers may certainly be found, either here or elsewhere; and it is to be hoped that the claims of benevolence in so noble a cause will not pass by unheeded. Educate rightly the female sex, and you lay the best foundation for a virtuous and intelligent state of society. Woman doubtless already enjoys many advantages, but she needs more to fit her for the proper discharge of the duties devolving upon her. In conclusion, allow me to ask if woman has not generally been found faithful to her trust? If so, place within her reach the means of obtaining a more *liberal* education, and, to use the words of an elegant writer, "see if she will not be faithful to her country and her God."

With many apologies for thus intruding upon your valuable time, as well as that of your readers', believe me,

Yours very respectfully,
A FRIEND TO EDUCATION.

The Courier.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1853.

We understand that by the last Mail from England information was received that vigorous measures were being used to have our Railways pushed forward with as little delay as possible. Materials and labourers, we believe, sufficient to complete the line between Shediac and the Bend the present season, are all in readiness, and will be here by the first Spring ships.

We see by the Canadian newspapers that Mr. Keefer, C. E., of Canada, is about to proceed to England to make himself acquainted with all the modern improvements in the construction of Railways, so that he may be able to ascertain that the Railways to be built in Canada are in the best style.

We understand that Mr. A. C. Morton, C. E., the consulting Engineer of our Government, proceeded to England by the last Steamer from New-York, and he will, no doubt, avail himself of the opportunities his visit will afford, to get thoroughly posted up in Railway matters.

We learn by telegraph from Halifax that the Government Railway Bills have passed a second reading by a majority of *two*, the numbers voting being 27 to 25. We understand that it is likely the Bills will be considerably modified in committee, as they could scarcely be made to work in their present shape. We trust they will so compromise matters, as to carry the amended Bills by a majority that will secure the Royal assent being given.

The Railway remarks made from time to time by the two newspapers in St. Andrews, are generally not of a character to entitle them to much notice; but as the criticism on some of our recent statements seems to be the work of some person conversant with the subject, we think it necessary to say a few words in explanation. The writer asserts that the roads to be built in Nova-Scotia by Mr. Sykes will be fully equal to the best English Railways; and by way of answering our objection, that whereas English Railways have grades of thirty feet, and curves of half a mile, and Mr. Sykes' Railway grades of fifty, sixty and seventy feet, and curves of one thousand feet—and therefore cannot, with truth, be said to be equal—he, by a curious mode of argument, attempts to show that grades of fifty feet and curves of one thousand feet offer no impediments to traffic or travel, and proves his assertion by quotations from English and French authors. If this is so, will our contemporaries be pleased to explain why it is that by the standing orders of the British House of Commons, passed in 1846, no Railway can be constructed in England with less radius of curve than half a mile, or 2640 feet; and that by law, in France, no Railway can have a smaller curve than 4200 feet?

Everybody knows that if sleepers and rails were laid on the highroads following the natural level of the country, Railways would not cost over £2500 per mile, and that any additional cost depends on the nature of the country, and on the quantity of cutting required. Now, it is evident that the different quantities of cutting required between a thirty feet and a sixty feet grade, and a 1000 feet and a 2640 feet curve, may in some cases be very great; and the real question at issue is, not which would make the best road—for that no sane man would argue about—but whether the difference between the two descriptions of road is equal to the difference of cost.

This the people of Nova-Scotia have got to determine for themselves; and they will probably find, when they come to details, that it is just as easy, and much more satisfactory, to pay a fair price at the beginning, as to get a cheap bargain, and make it up in extras.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.—We have been informed that information was received by telegraph, last evening, of the rejection by the United States Senate, on Thursday last, of the Reciprocity and Fishery treaty lately agreed upon by the American Secretary of State and Mr. Crampton, the British Minister at Washington; but that a bill on the subjects embraced in the treaty would be reported in Congress by the Committee of Commerce, to-day.

THE NEW-YORK INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.—Last evening, James Whitman, Esq., the Colonial Agent for the New-York Industrial Exhibition, delivered an address at the St. John Mechanics' Institute, on the advantages of British North American representation at the World's Fair, to be opened at New-York on the 2d May, 1853. In his opening, Mr. Whitman said he did not appear before that audience for the purpose of making any lengthy or studied address, but simply for the purpose of inducing them to concur in the views he entertained on the subject. As one of the most flourishing portions of British America, New-Brunswick was especially interested in being properly represented at New-York; and he proceeded to mention various products of agriculture, the mines, the forests, and the fisheries of this Province, which might be advantageously displayed at the proposed Exhibition, because such display on our own continent, and among our nearest neighbours, would be well calculated to bring our national products into notice, and ensure us plenty of paying customers.

Mr. Whitman pointed out, very forcibly, the advantages which had accrued to Canada, from the highly creditable display that Province had made at the World's Fair in London; and he gave several striking instances, in which the manufactures and products of Canada had been ordered from very distant countries, and the favourable influence a knowledge of its resources had exercised over capitalists in England, who were now freely investing their money in Railways, and other public undertakings, connected with that portion of British North America. A well deserved compliment was paid by Mr. Whitman, to the excellence of our Ships, and the great superiority we had attained in ship-building, by which the name of New-Brunswick was being made known throughout the world. Some of the leading objects of the proposed Exhibition were pointed out, and with an earnest exhortation to sustain the Institute and the New-Brunswick Society in their exertions, the address was concluded.

It was announced by Mr. Whitman, that the Provincial Executive had resolved to advance £250 imme[illegible]ately, to enable the Institute and New-Bruns[illegible]ick Society to forward articles to New-Yor[illegible], and that they would apply to the Legislature for a further grant for the same purpose.

W[illegible] are requested to announce that the formal opening of th[illegible] Suspension Bridge across the [illegible]alls, by a public procession from the City, has been deferred for the present. It appears that [illegible] the close of last week a request was mad[illegible] to the Directors of the Mechanics' Insti[illegible] take charge of a procession with this ob[illegible] The request was promptly acceded to by the [illegible]ard, and an active Committee appointed, [illegible]mediately issued circulars to the various [illegible]s and public bodies in the City and the [illegible] Parish of Portland, inviting them [illegible] it, and, in the meantime, to send de[illegible] general meeting to complete the ne[illegible] arrangements. This meet[illegible] place last evening, when [illegible] passed unanimously:—

[T[illegible] this meeting warmly ap[illegible] of opening the Suspension Falls by a public procession; [illegible] the inclemency of the season, [illegible] uncertainty of the weather, it is in[illegible]t to undertake it at present."

[illegible]ICS' INSTITUTE.—Owing to the stormy [illegible] last Monday, the lecture room of the In[illegible] not opened. W. P. Dole, Esq., will [illegible]ecture announced for that evening, on [illegible]t. Subject—*The English Language.*

We are pleased to learn that our old and much esteemed acquaintance, Oliver Goldsmith, Esq., now in charge of the Commissariat Department in Newfoundland, has been promoted to the rank of Deputy Commissary General.

We are also gratified to find that our young townsman, Mr. Clinton Boyle, who has been nominated to a commission in the 38th Regiment of Foot, passed a highly creditable examination at Sandhurst on the 11th January, and that Ensign Brittain, son of John Brittain, Esq., of King's County, has been promoted to a Lieutenancy in the Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment.

MASONIC BALL.—The ball given at the St. John Hotel on Monday evening was, we are informed, decidedly *the ball of the season.* Although the rain fell in torrents nearly all the day, and throughout the night, there were from 350 to 400 ladies and gentlemen present. The Sisterhood never appeared to more advantage; indeed, it is doubtful if ever the ballroom of the Hotel contained at one time so great a number of the beauty and fashion of the place; while the tasteful decorations of the room, the various insignia of the order, and the splendid uniforms of the Officers of the 72nd Highlanders, the Artillery, the Foreign Consuls, &c. &c., gave a variety and beauty to the scene which could only be appreciated by those who witnessed it. The arrangements of the Committee were complete. Dancing commenced at half-past eight, and was kept up without intermission till after three in the morning, when the whole company retired, pleased and delighted. The Albion Lodge Ball of this season will not soon be forgotten.

We are told that in the Parish of Coverdale, (Albert County,) there are ten Schoolhouses, all unoccupied, and in the adjoining Parish of Elgin there are five or six, and a school kept in only one of them. This state of things is greatly to be deplored, and we trust that there are but few other Parishes in the Province so lamentably deficient in the means of education. In the cases alluded to, we are not aware whether it is the impossibility of getting teachers, or the carelessness of the people, that has caused so discreditable a result; but if male teachers are not to be procured, females should be employed, as is generally the case in the United States. And as there are twenty-seven female teachers in the Training School in this City at present, but only two male teachers, it may be presumed that any want of teachers for ordinary schools may soon be supplied from the former class.

STEAMER COMMODORE.—This boat has been recently purchased by a Company, who, we understand, are giving her a thorough repair in every respect, it being their intention to employ her on the route from St. John to the Bend, Dorchester, and Sackville.

C. Boultenhouse, Esq., is the active party in the above Company, and from his well known energy and business habits, we feel confident that no exertions will be wanting to make her what the public require.

STEAM AND EXPRESS TO BOSTON.—It will be seen by advertisement in another column, that the favourite Steamer *Admiral* will next week resume her trips between this City and Boston, touching at intermediate ports.

It will also be noticed that Mr. Gunnison, the original projector, we believe, of an Express between St. John and the United States, and for many years actively engaged on the route, will resume the business on the first trip of the *Admiral.* Mr. Gunnison is well known to most of our citizens, as eminently qualified for the business, and will no doubt be liberally patronised.

NEW VESSEL.—A very superior Ship, called the *Star of the South*, was launched on Tuesday last from the building yard of Mr. James Nevins, at the Marsh Bridge. She is built of the very best materials—has two decks and a large poop, and measures, 1252 tons, N. M., and 1175 tons, O. M. Her model has been much admired. She is owned by Thomas E. Millidge, Esq.

During the week great numbers of ladies and gentlemen have visited the Messrs. Wright's beautiful clipper ship, the *Star of the East*, lying at the Custom House wharf, and have expressed themselves much pleased with her appearance, and the fittings of her Cabin, which are unusually handsome for a New Brunswick ship.

The "*Star of the East*" sailed at half-past one o'clock to-day, for Liverpool.

ARRIVED AT AUSTRALIA.—The ship *Chebucto*, from Halifax, arrived at Port Philip, Australia, on the 9th of October, in 97 days' passage; and the ship *Revenue*, from New York, arrived at the same port on the 14th October, in 102 days' passage.—A number of young men from this Province went out passengers in these vessels, all of whom, we are glad to learn, have arrived safe in good health at their port of destination.—*Obs.*

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—A dreadful accident happened on Wednesday evening last.—A poor old coloured woman by the name of AMELIA HEATH—better known to all the neighbourhood around as "Milley"—was burnt to death in a most shocking manner. She resided in the basement story of a house in St. George's Street. About seven o'clock, groans were heard by some of the neighbours, and smoke was seen to issue from the premises. An entrance was forced, and the poor old woman was found upon her knees, her clothes all on fire. A bucket of water was thrown upon the flames. On examination it was discovered that one side of her was literally roasted. She lingered in dreadful agony until one o'clock on Thursday morning, when death put an end to her sufferings. "Milley" was a kind creature. Every one who knew her respected her. She was a member of the Methodist communion, and was thought very much of for her piety and Christian virtues. She was 85 years of age, and resided alone. It was supposed that her clothes had caught from a candle.—*News.*

The body of Mr. James Curtain, mail carrier between St. Andrews and Robbinston, was found on the beach near the Market Wharf in St. Andrews on Sunday morning last. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death by drowning. Mr. C. has left a wife and a large family to mourn their loss.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.—The re-print of the January number of this highly-prized periodical, published by Leonard Scott & Co., of New-York, has just been handed to us. We have had merely time to glance hastily over the contents; but cursory as that has been, it has resulted in the conviction that the several articles well sustain the reputation of this leading serial. The contents are:—1. Slavery and the Slave Power in the United States of America. 2. My Novel, or Varieties of English Life. 3. Letters to Eusebius about Many Things. 4. Lady Lee's Widowhood. Part 1. 5. Thomas Moore. 6. Defeat of the Ministry.

☞ For sale by Messrs. McMillan.

The Legislative Hall, in Halifax, was last week disgraced by a speech from the Hon. Joseph Howe, on the presentation of a petition from the Nova-Scotia Telegraph Company, which, in violence and vulgarity, descended far below anything usually tolerated amongst civilized men. In a second speech on the same subject, the Hon. Gentleman, while less violent in style, propounded several new rules of morality, which, if carried out in ordinary life, would inevitably subject the perpetrator to the penalties of the law as commonly und[illegible] The Superintendent of the Telegraph [illegible] example, is excused for having give[illegible] property belonging to the line, on the [illegible] he had loaned or forgotten to charg[illegible] when found out would return it! S[illegible] would scarcely save a Merchant's C[illegible] the Penitentiary, who had pocketed [illegible] note, and merely forgotten to [illegible] Again, Mr. Howe excuses [illegible] sent free messages along the [illegible] that he was not paid for h[illegible] missioner. On the same [illegible] rectors claim a free loan [illegible] such a precedent were once [illegible] door would be opened to [illegible] It is hard to get at the m[illegible]e complaint of the Telegraph Comp[illegible], but as far as we can understand the case, it appears to be this:—

It appears that by the Act, the Company were to get the Government line on paying the cost, less all the profits over five per cent. per annum. It seems that by the account furnished to them, the cost of the line, although nearly four years in service, had been but little reduced by the profits; and as they had been led to believe that the profits should have been much more than five per cent. per annum, they demanded an investigation of the accounts. Mr. Howe, in his speech, evaded this point, and argued as if the dispute had been about the original cost of the line, the accounts for which had been passed by the House.

If we recollect right, Mr. Howe, on the representations of Mr. Gisborne, had the line through Nova-Scotia constructed on Government account, on the ground, that as it would carry the united business from Canada and the United States, it would be much more profitable than the New-Brunswick line, and therefore ought not to be given to private speculators. In one of his letters to Earl Grey he used the same style of argument, and more recently he has applied the same reasoning to the Nova-Scotia Railways.

As the lines through New-Brunswick and Maine have for the last three years paid fifteen per cent., we should think that Messrs. Howe and Gisborne, for their own credit as Commissioner and Superintendent, would be anxious to investigate the accounts, to find out the cause of difference, and ascertain to what error they owed the miscalculation. Such an investigation is doubly important at this moment, when a much vaster enterprise is about to be engaged in. Taken at the same ratio, the New-Brunswick Railway might be paying ten per cent., while the one in Nova-Scotia would be at zero.

There is no doubt that the same causes that affect the paying qualities of Telegraphs and Railways, are very similar in their workings, and it would afford an instructive lesson if the Nova-Scotia Legislature would probe this matter to the bottom, and make a note of the result.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—The neighbouring Province seems to be going a-head. The *Courier* states the revenue for 1852 at £138,220, being an increase over that of the preceding year of £21,331. The same paper says, rents in Saint John have advanced within a year or two, 50, and even sometimes 100 per cent. and that not a house will be to be had in the Spring. What makes the difference between New Brunswick and Nova Scotia? One thing is plain. They *talk* less than their neighbours, but do more. Their Railway Session did not last much longer than a Railway Speech with us. Their Railway contracts have been signed, sealed, and delivered, and their Bills approved in London and out again, before the talking with us is half done. And to all appearance, before the last words on the subject shall die away within our St. Stephen's, some thousands of pickaxes will be deep in the New Brunswick soil.—*Halifax Church Times.*

A CENTENARIAN.—Mrs. Mary Lorway died near Sydney, C. B., on the 25th ult., aged 100 years and 11 months. Her maiden name was Townsend. She was born in the United States, but came with her father to Louisburg, C. B., shortly after the American war, where she resided for many years. Her father had been present at the taking of that city, and was at the time a sergeant in the British army.—*Pictou Chronicle.*

THE RECIPROCAL TREATY.—There is naturally great interest felt to know the details of the treaty negotiated by Mr. Everett and Mr. Crampton. The correspondent of the New-York Express says—"There is no clause in the *projet* of the treaty with Great Britain for granting American Registers on tonnage certificates to Provincial Vessels. The effect of such a provision would be injurious to our navigating interests; nor has it been proposed to allow foreign owners and captains of these Vessels to sail them under American licenses.

The cost of clipper ships of one thousand tons and upwards, in the principal building districts, is said to be as follows:

New-York and Boston,	$62 per ton.
Portsmouth, (N. H.)	65 "
Maine,	50 "
New-Brunswick,	45 "

The naked cost of a thousand ton ship of the first class in New-York, without the ornaments, which are so freely lavished on many of them, is $62,000; but in New-Brunswick it is only $45,000—that is to say, about 30 per cent. less.

Great Britain, we understand, endeavoured in the draft of the treaty before the Senate to bring down the standard of our ships to the level of the Provinces, as to secure free trade in ships. Mr. Everett did not consent to this. Another claim canvassed but not acted upon between the negociators, was that of the Hudson's Bay Company, for the surrender of their alleged possessory rights in Oregon, under the treaty of 1843. The value of these interests which are yet held by the Company was estimated at $1,000,000."

We should be sorry to see our ship-building transferred to New-Brunswick, but there is no doubt that by the law of free-trade, it would be, if it can be carried on cheaper there than here. "Buy where you can buy the cheapest," is the great maxim of free-trade. We can buy our ships cheaper in New-Brunswick than we can buy them here of our own builders.—*Providence Journal.*

We record with sincere regret the death of David S. Kennedy, Esq., long known and respected in the commercial and monetary circles of this metropolis. As Agent for the Bank of Montreal, his name is familiar to many of our readers.—Mr. Kennedy was an ex-President of the St. Andrew's Society of New York. He was also a liberal benefactor to several of o[illegible] charitable institutions.—*New York Albion.*

THREE DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND!—The Steamship *Atlantic*, from Liverpool, 26th ult., arrived at New-York on Monday morning at ten o'clock. She brought fifty passengers.

In the Cotton market, the improvement advised, per Canada, was fully maintained—the market closed firm. Sales of the last three days, 20,000 bales.

Corn market—dull, with small business at low prices; Wheat 1d. to 2d. per bushel, and Flour 3d. to 6d. cheaper;—Indian Corn neglected, at a decline of 6d. to 1s.

The reports of the state of trade in the manufacturing towns again indicate, from the slight effect produced by the further rise in the rate of discount, the healthful state of affairs that generally prevails.

The accounts of the Scotch iron market show a considerable recovery from the recent fall. There are many buyers of pigs at 65s. per ton, and no sellers under 66s.

The weather in Great Britain is more settled. The rain does not appear to have much damaged the prospects of agriculture.

A great meeting was held at Exeter Hall, London, on the 25th, in behalf of the Madiai, and another at Birmingham, and petitions to the Queen were adopted, in favour of religious liberty in foreign countries.

There is an impression that on the assembling of Parliament, Lord Palmerston will bring forward a motion for the increase of the army.

Baring Brothers & Co. have given notice that the dividend warrants on Canada debentures, due the 1st of February, will be paid on or after that date.

The dividend, at the rate of 6 per cent., due the 31st January, to the class A shareholders of the St. Andrew's and Quebec Railway Company, has been advertised for payment at Messrs. Glyn & Co's.

The Laws of England.—On the re-assembling of Parliament, Mr. Phillimore is to move an address to Her Majesty, to appoint commissioners to digest the Laws of England into a code.

The papers announce the decease of the Earl of Beauchamp and the Earl of Oxford. The former is succeeded in his title and estate by General Lygon. The Earl of Oxford leaves no issue, and the title therefore becomes extinct.

THE ARM[illegible] A notice has been posted up [illegible] the Horse [illegible] under the head of "En[illegible] states that by [illegible] ded that com- [illegible] ving non-com- [illegible] their colonels. [illegible] sum of £150 [illegible] the appoint- [illegible] an out- [illegible] tes are [illegible] of ser- [illegible] £15, [illegible] will [illegible] of cav[illegible] esent [illegible] unity for recruits joining from the [illegible] 25 Since the alteration of the stan[illegible] ght many young men join the line.

[illegible] OF GOOD HOPE.—By the Lady Jocelyn, steamer, advices from the Cape of Good Hope to the 18th Dec. have been received. With respect to the war, the news is not of much importance; none of the proscribed chiefs has been given up. Gen. Cathcart, with 2500 men, crossed the Orange river into the sovereignty on the 30th November.

FRANCE.—Napoleon has informed the officers of State of his approaching marriage. His speech is an able document. He says he conforms to the nation's wish, but in the choice of a partner, he casts away old political traditions and social alliances, and substitutes family interests for national. Besides, it is humiliating to go begging for a wife. For seventy years past, foreign princesses have ascended the French throne only to be unhappy, except Josephine, and she was not of royal blood. He sneers at Austria, jumping at an alliance with Napoleon I., sarcastically alludes to Louis Philippe's long chase after wives, instancing the Duchess of Orleans, a Princess of third rate rank. For himself, he does not want any monarchy alliance.—He frankly admits he is a *parvenu*—but a parvenu elected by a great nation, and is therefore determined to select a wife to suit himself, so that while being more free, he will not be less strong. His Lady is a Catholic.—Napoleon says he will soon at Notre Dame, present her to the people and army.

The speech made quite a sensation. The Bourse fell, but recovered. The marriage is appointed to take place on the 30th. The Empress' name is Eugenie, of Scotch, not Irish descent. Her mother's family name is Kirkpatrick, not Fitzpatrick.

On Saturday the Bourse opened with great firmness, in consequence of the report that M. Fould had received the support of the greatest banking house in Paris, to maintain the price of the government securities.

BELGIUM.—The King has discharged all foreign officers from the army.

ITALY.—Another Madiai case has occurred at Genoa. The victim's name is Daniel Magzinghi, surgeon, who had been sentenced to three years' imprisonment for preaching.

The Pope is reported to be seriously ill of apoplexy.

TURKEY.—The Turks are pursuing operations vigorously against the Montenegroes.

HAVANA, January 29.—*The Cardenas Fire.—Destruction of the Highflyer.*—An express has just come in from Cardenas, bringing information that the greater part of the molasses and cooperage establishments in that place were destroyed last night by fire.

We have also a painful report that the British screw ship of the line Highflyer blew up not far from Jamaica, and that four hundred lives were lost! We cannot trace the rumour to any good source, but it is very prevalent.—*Jour. of Com.*

H. M. Steam-frigate Dauntless, arrived at Barbados, 16th Nov., from St. Thomas. Before reaching Barbados, 12 of her crew fell victims to the Yellow Fever; and up to the 10th January, despite of unremitting care and attention, no fewer than 18 Officers and 60 men had been swept away by the disease. She was about to be removed to Antigua, where, it was hoped, the lives of the remnant of her officers and crew might be preserved.

No new case of yellow fever had appeared on board the Highflyer, subsequent to the death of Asst. Surgeon Haye. The Geyser had burst her boiler.

The W. I. Squadron lost 27 officers and 70 men up to the 1st Jan.

Gustave Krollman, Violinist, who went out to the West Indies in December last, has died of Yellow Fever at Berbice.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—The communications of *East Side*, and *One of the Carleton Committee*, on the Chancery Suit, are in type; but as we hear, this morning, that the Carleton Committee have consented to an arrangement that will in all probability put an end to the suit, we have concluded to defer their publication for the present.

Thomas Hanford's Report of Stocks for January.

Commercial Bank is still advancing, showing a rise of 2½ per cent. over sales early in December.—Sales—9 shares at 101¼; 32 at 102. Paid six per cent. for some years, and has a large rest. The month closes with more buyers than sellers.

Central Bank, at Fredericton—pays 4 per cent. semi-annually. Last sales, 106 ex dividend.

Central Fire Insurance Company, at Fredericton. Capital, £50,000; 20 per cent. of which is paid up, the remainder secured by bonds. In addition to the paid up capital of £10,000, they have a rest of £7000. A semi-annual dividend of six per cent. has been declared for many years.

Charlotte County Bank, at St. Andrews. Neglected. A half-yearly dividend of three per cent. was declared in Oct. last. No buyers for this stock at 70.

City of St. John Corporation Bonds are better.—Last sales at 90.

Fredericton Electric Telegraph Stock.—Inquired after. Pays four per cent. semi-annually. Sales—10 shares at 105.

Globe Insurance, (Marine,) No sales. A dividend of ten per cent. on the last year's business has been declared this month.

New-Brunswick Bank Stock. Scarce. Sales—2 shares at 120, showing an advance of four per cent. over sales in December. Pays a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. Has a large rest.

New-Brunswick Marine Insurance Company. No sales. A semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. has just been declared.

New-Brunswick Electric Telegraph Stock. Firmly held. Nothing offering. Last sales 108. A semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. has been made for some years. There is a rest of £1100.

New Water Stock. No sales. Pays 3 per cent. semi-annually, which it will continue to do, this being preferred stock.

Old Water Stock. Quiet. 4 shares sold at 50. More offering, without finding buyers.

South Bay Boom Stock pays 5 per cent. semi-annually. No sales for the month.

St. Stephens Bank, at St. Stephens. Last semi-annual dividend, 5 per cent. Last sales 112½, and 115 has been offered for a further lot.

St. John Gas Light Company declared a half-yearly dividend in November of 3½ per cent., 55 shares sold at 108.

St. John Hotel Company Stock. Neglected. 48 shares have been offered at 50, without finding a purchaser. Last half-yearly dividend, declared in December, of 3s. 6d. a share (of £10).

Suspension Bridge Stock (Capital £20,000, in shares of £5,) has not made its appearance in the market yet.

[Thirty shares of Central Fire Insurance stock were sold 5th Feb. at 125.]

LENT LECTURES.—A course of Lectures will be delivered, during the present season, at St. James' Church, on the evenings of Thursday, at 7 o'clock, on the following subjects:—

Christ forsaken of God. Matt. xxvii. 46, and Mark xv. 34.—By Rev. J. Armstrong.

Christ's Prayer for the forgiveness of his enemies. Luke xxiii. 34.—By Rev. I. W. D. Gray, D. D.

Christ's compassion for the dying thief. Luke xxiii. 43.—By Rev. A. Stewart.

Christ's care for His bereaved mother. John xix. 26, 27.—By Rev. George Armstrong.

Christ's desire for the fulfilment of Scripture. Luke xxiii. 46.

Christ commendeth his Spirit unto his Father. Luke xxiii. 46.—By Rev. W. Scovil.

Christ declareth the completion of Redemption.—John xix. 30.—By Rev. W. Armstrong.

N. B.—The first Lecture will be delivered on Thursday the 17th instant.

MORSE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF YELLOW DOCK ROOT.—A gentleman writing from a country town in Massachusetts says:—"I have been using the Syrup of Yellow Dock Root for the *Sick Headache* and it has *helped me very much.*" And he requests that more may be sent to him, as he expects that in due time it will cure him of his most distressing complaint. Such is the testimony daily received from all parts of the country in regard to this most valuable medicine. Sold by CHALONER & HUNT—also by FELLOWS & Co., King-street, St. John. Feb. 5.—2w.

MARRIED.

On Thursday evening, the 10th inst., [illegible] W. Harrison, Mr. William Paisley, to [illegible] daughter of the late Mr. Robert Barbour, all of City.

On the 3d inst., by the Rev. B. Scott, Mr. Chas. Logan, to Miss Mary Titus, both of the Parish of Portland.

On Thursday the 27th inst., at the house of the bride's father, by the Rev. James Trimble, Mr. John Macrea, of the Parish of Wickham, to Miss Rebecca, only daughter of Mr. Andrew Nickis[illegible] of the Parish Springfield.

At St. George, on Sunday evening last, by [illegible] Rev. S. Thomson, Mr. Dominicus Milliken, to [illegible]len Sophia, second daughter of the late T. P. Shaw, Esq., of St. George.

At St. George's Cathedral, Madras, E. I., on the 4th Nov., Mr. William Philps, of the firm of Binney & Coy, formerly of Fredericton, N. B., to Charlotte, daughter of Charles Cozens, Esq., of England.

DIED.

On Sunday morning last, after a painful illness, Sarah, wife of Mr. Fyler Dibblee, and daughter of the late Silas Raymond, of Kingston, K. C., in the 70th year of her age, leaving a husband and only daughter to lament their loss.

On Sunday last, Susan, the beloved wife of Mr. Robert Hannah, aged 39 years.

On the 7th inst., William A., only child of Thomas H. and Abigail Bradshaw, aged two years and three months.

On Wednesday morning, 2d inst., Thomas, youngest son of Mr. George Sealy, Union street, aged ten months.

At Kingsclear, on the 29th Dec., Mr. Francis Good, in the 60th year of his age.

At Shemogue, Westmorland Co., on the 14th of December last, Margaret, wife of Joseph Avard, Esq., aged 56 years, leaving a large family and an extensive circle of friends and acquaintances to mourn their loss.

At Buctouche, on Friday evening, at 8 o'clock, after a short and painful illness, Mrs. R. B. Cutler, wife of R. B. Cutler, Esquire, M. P. P., in the 39th year of her age.

At St Eleanor's, P. E. Island, January 25th, Susan Maria, only remaining child of the late S. C. Holman, of Charlotte Town, formerly of this City.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.—ARRIVED.

Sunday—Brig Orwell, Palmer, Liverpool, 89 days—R. Rankin & Co., general cargo.

Friday—Brig Elizabeth, Moses, Yarmouth, (N.S.) 2—Chas. McLauchlan, ballast.

COASTWISE.

Tuesday—Str. Pilot, Leavitt, Annapolis. merchandise.

Wednesday—Schr. Spray, Balson, St. Andrews, leather. Defiance, Clark, St. Andrews, ballast.

CLEARED.

Feb. 5th—Brig Indus, Richan, Dublin, deals—S. Wiggins & Son; Brigt. P. I. Nevius, Boddie, Alexandria, pickets, plaster, &c.—S. Hersey.

8th—Brigt. Laleah, Frazer, Matanzas, boards—N. S. Demill.

9th—Ship Constitution, Mainland, London, deals and spars—B. Lingley; Brig Velocity, Cook, Glasgow, deals and smoked herrings—C. McLauchlan.

10th—Schr. Harmony, Bulyea, Eastport, scantling, &c.—C. Peavy.

11th—Ship Star of the East, Wright, Liverpool, deals, lathwood, &c.—Kirk & Worrall and W. & R. Wright.

Brig Indus, Richan, hence, for Dublin, passed Yarmouth 9th inst.

Schr. Jason, of Prince Edward Island, Morrison, master, from Savannah, for this port, with a cargo of pitch pine timber, while making for Vineyard Sound on the night of the 2d inst., in a thick fog, went ashore on the south side of Cuttyhunk, where she remained on the morning of the 4th, when Capt. M. left her; at that time the hull remained tight, and exertions were being made to save vessel and cargo.

Put into Gloucester, 4th inst., schr. Martha Greenow, from Boston for this port, and schr. Lucy Ann, from Hillsboro' for New York.

Arrived at Calcutta, Dec. 5th, ship Sea Bird, Grant, Liverpool.—At Matanzas, Jan. 27th, brigt Eliza Goddard, Henneberry, St. John.—At Alexandria, Feb. 5th, schr. William Wallace, Ritchie, do.; 7th, Josephine, Fritzs, do.—At Charleston, 5th, brig Albert, Robinson, do.—At New-York, 1st, brig B. M. Prescott, Heard, do.—At Boston, 5th, brig Huron, O'Hara, Glasgow.—At Halifax, 3d, schr. C. Allison, Horton, St. John.

Cleared at Charleston, Jan. 29th, ship Cambria, McCulloch, Liverpool.—At St. Peters, Jan. 21st, barque Havana, Stockton, Havre.—At New-York, Feb. 4th, brig Kendall, Cathrin, St. John.

Sailed from Liverpool, Jan. 18th, ship Devon, Smith, Savannah.—From Queenstown, 22d, Perseverance, for St. John.—From Callao, Dec. 2d, ship Lady Blaney, Wiseman, Pisco.—From Alexandria, Feb. 1st, schr. Iris, Gunn, St. John.

Put back to Liverpool, Jan. 21st, ship Mary Caroline, for Mobile.

Building Society.

THE Annual Meeting of this Society will be held at the Subscriber's Office on MONDAY next, the 14th inst., at 7 o'clock, P. M.
By order of the Directors.
Feb. 12. CHAS. L. STREET, *Secretary.*

Saint John Hotel Company Stock.

43 SHARES of the Capital Stock of the ST. JOHN HOTEL COMPANY for sale, by early application to
JOHN V. THURGAR,
12th February. *North M. Wharf.*

FIREWOOD WANTED,
For the Provincial Penitentiary.

300 CORDS WHITE BIRCH or mixed HARD WOOD will be purchased, to be delivered at the Penitentiary in June and July next, or sooner if preferred, upon application to the Secretary or the Keeper of the Prison.
By Order of the Board.
SAMUEL D. BERTON,
Feb. 12. SECRETARY.

Cabinet Furniture Warerooms,
Brick Building, Head of King Street.

ON HAND,—A good assortment of HAIR, MOSS, FLOCK, and GRASS MATRESSES, FEATHERS and FEATHER BEDS, &c.
J. & G. LAWRENCE.
P. S.—WANTED—Two Cabinet Makers and a Polisher. J. & G. L.
February 12th, 1853.—4†

FOR SALE,

SEASONED PINE BOARDS and PLANK. ALSO—CLAP BOARDS, suitable for walls of Buildings. E. D. JEWETT & CO.,
Feb. 12. Sand Point, Carleton.

FOUND, in this City, on Monday last, a small parcel of VEST PATTERNS. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying the expense of advertising. Apply at the *Courier Office*. Feb. 12.

Steamer "ADMIRAL,"
A. WOOD, Master,

WILL leave ST. JOHN for BANGOR and BOSTON, on THURSDAY Morning, 17th inst., at 8 o'clock.
Feb. 12. GEORGE THOMAS, Agent, South Market Wharf.

GUNNISON & CO's
SAINT JOHN AND BOSTON PACKAGE EXPRESS.

GUNNISON & Co. *are again at their Express Business.*

WE have made arrangements to run between Saint John and Boston, in the substantial and fast Steamer "*Admiral*," and are ready to attend to any business, such as purchasing and selling Goods, collecting and paying Bills, Notes, Bills of Exchange, &c. &c.

Money packages of any amount and description entrusted to our care, will receive the most prompt attention.

A Messenger will travel on the Boat and have charge of all matters belonging to the Express. We have the privilege of depositing all money and valuable packages in the *Boat's Iron Safe.* We hold ourselves accountable for all money and other property entrusted to our care—*dangers of the seas and fires only excepted*—provided money packages be marked "money," and the amount stated on the package, or we will not hold ourselves accountable.

We are prepared to forward packages of any description—*pre-paid or not*—to any State in the Union, per ADAMS & Co's, HARNDEN & Co's, and CHEENEY & Co's Expresses.

GUNNISON will attend in person to all business entrusted to our care between Eastport and Boston. He being the pioneer on the above route, flatters himself that seven years' experience at the Express business, will enable him to meet the wishes of his patrons. We ask and have a right to anticipate a liberal support from our friends and all who may wish to avail themselves of our services, and we pledge, in return, that no exertion shall be wanting on our part to make it to the interest of our friends to renew their calls. GUNNISON & CO.

AGENTS: [illegible], South Market Wharf, St. John. [illegible] & Co., Union Wharf, Eastport. [illegible]ALL, R. R. Exchange, Boston.
[illegible]uary 12th, 1853.

AUSTRALIA!
PIONEER LINE.

THE noble A 1 Packet Ship "[illegible]" 1,200 tons burthen, coppered and copper-fastened, will succeed the Baltimore, as seventh of this line, and sail from New-York for [illegible]BOURNE and PORT PHILIP, on the [illegible] February.—The Euphrasia is admirably [illegible] same liberal style [illegible] ceded her in this line. [illegible] "Pioneer Line" have arrived in Australia before this date, and it is now well established that none of the ships dispatched by the Subscribers will have to put into any port for supplies, as they are amply provisioned for double the length of voyage. As the *Euphrasia* will sail direct for Port Philip, it is expected she will make the passage in a less time than any ship now advertised. An early application for passage is recommended, as the *Baltimore* sailed, with a full complement of freight and passengers, in exactly twenty-nine days after the departure of her predecessor. For passage apply to
GEORGE THOMAS, South Wharf.

☞ Passengers leaving Saint John in the Steamer *Admiral*, on Thursday, 17th inst., will be in time to sail in the *Euphrasia.*
Feb. 12.

NOTICE TO MINERS.

THE Subscriber wishes to contract with a party for the continuation of a TUNNEL ADIT or LEVEL that has already been made for some distance in his Mining Lease towards a Shaft on the East bank of Frederick's Brook, Parish of Hillsboro', County of Albert. The excavation to leave a clear passage or gangway, four feet in width by five feet in height. The wall and roof to be sufficiently supported with timber where necessary. The floor to be level, and to lead in a direct line towards the shaft. The contracting party to be paid weekly in Cash, at the rate agreed upon per running foot, as the work proceeds.

Sealed Tenders for the above will be received by R. FOULIS, in Saint John, before the 26th inst., or they may be left at the house of Mr. SAMUEL GROSS, Hillsboro, before the 2d of March next, at which time and place the subscriber will meet the contracting party, to make final arrangement.

Any further information may be obtained on application to Mr. GROSS, or the subscriber.
ROBERT FOULIS.
Saint John, February 12th, 1853.—p

CORDAGE.—12 Tons CORDAGE, well assorted, a superior article, for sale low.
WM. & GEO. CARVILL, Nelson-st.
Feb. 12.

MORRISON & CO.

HAVE received a small lot of Gents' [illegible] Black SILK NECK HANDKERCHIEFS, which will be sold low. Feb. 12.

Canadian Flour.

IN STORE and for sale at lowest market rates, 1500 Brls. Canadian Superfine FLOUR, embracing the best brands ever imported into this market. WM. THOMSON, 8, North Wharf.
Feb. 12.

Butter! Butter!

90 FIRKINS first quality Country BUTTER.—For sale by S. S. HALL,
Feb. 12. South Market Wharf.

UNDERWRITER'S SALE.
Clothing! Clothing! Clothing!
To all whom it may Concern.

In consequence of the late Fire in the Corner of King and Cross Streets,
JAMES GARRETT & Co.
Have obtained liberty to sell off the Stock of Ready Made CLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS, as it now is,
To Close up the Business.
SUCH BARGAINS!
The WORKING CLASSES and others never had an opportunity like the present. The Goods, although comparatively little damaged, will not be expected to sell *for one half their original cost.* Parties, whether in want of Clothing or not should not allow such a favourable opportunity to pass.
☞ *One Garment cannot remain in the Shop.*
ALL MUST BE SOLD,
So as not to interfere with the character of Spring Stock, already on the way from England.
JAMES GARRETT & Co.
Feb 12. *Corner of King & Cross Streets.*

TO LET,

THE HOUSE and SHOP on the corner of Germain and Duke-streets.
ALSO—the Cabinet Makers' Shop, adjoining the same, at present in the occupation of Mr. THOMPSON. Possession given on the first of May next. [Feb. 12.] W. O. [illegible]

TO BE LET.

THAT exceedingly comfortable and well finished DWELLING HOUSE, with Stabling, &c., situated in Sewell-street, at present occupied by Mr. W. K. REYNOLDS. Apply at the Office of RITCHIE & ALMON.
Feb. 12.—2i [Freem&Nws.]

Cottage to Let.

To be Let, for one or more years, from 1st May next,
THE whole or part of that COTTAGE residence, at the corner of Orange & Pitt-streets, consisting of four Parlours, [illegible] Rooms, with good Kitchen, excellent well of water, barn, and other conveniences, also, tank for rain water, and gas pipes through the building; together with a good garden. Rent moderate. For particulars, apply on the premises, to [Feb. 12.] J. McINTYRE.

TO LET,

THE Lower Flat of the House, Sydney-street, presently occupied by Dr. HAIRS; it contains five rooms, with basement kitchen, and Office, with every convenience, and a good well of water, and every convenience, separate front door. Rent, £35. Apply at ST. JOHN HOUSE, or to JOSEPH LORD.
Feb. 12.—[Nws]