SAINT JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 12, 1849.

THE Weekly Chronicle.

"Nec Regi, Nec Populo, sed utroque."

Volume 13. Number 20.

THE SAINT JOHN CHRONICLE,

Is published every Friday afternoon, by DURANT & Co., at their office in the brick building of L. H. Devober & Son, west side Prince Wm. street.

☞ Visiting and Business Cards, (plain and ornamental,) Handbills, Blanks, and Printing generally, neatly executed.

TERMS OF THE CHRONICLE:—

12s. 6d., in Advance;—$3 if not paid until the termination of the year:

But as the Proprietors intend to discontinue, as far as practicable, the *Credit system*, and stop the practice of making *good subscribers* contribute for those who *never pay*, they offer the following

Inducements for Clubbing,

by which means parties will be able to procure a valuable Family and Business Newspaper at a CHEAPER RATE than any heretofore offered in this Province. They propose to send

For $10 IN ADVANCE, 5 copies of the Chronicle, *to one address*, to any part of this or the Sister Provinces, for One Year;

For $20 in advance, 11 copies for One Year;

For $40 in advance, 24 copies for One Year;

Mind! IN ADVANCE, and to one address.

All letters, orders, communications, &c., must be post paid, and addressed to

DURANT & CO.

Chronicle Office, Saint John, N. B.

Weekly Almanack.

[The time of high water here given is for A. M.]

January.		R.	Sun. s.	Moon R.	W.
13	Saturday,	7	42 4	36 10	19 2 14
14	Sunday	7	42 4	37 11	22 2 49
15	Monday,	7	41 4	38 0	0 3 27
16	Tuesday,	7	41 4	40 0	22 4 15
17	Wednesday,	7	40 4	41 1	20 5 14
18	Thursday,	7	39 4	42 2	19 6 28
19	Friday,	7	38 4	44 3	16 7 45

Last Quarter 16h. 2m. 22m.

St. John Daguerrian Rooms,

King Street—a few Doors below the Saint John Hotel.

THE subscriber has lately received from New York a superior large sized CAMERA, by which he will be enabled to take Daguerreotype Miniatures of various sizes.

Portraits taken singly or in groups, in any weather, with or without Colours, and neatly inserted in Rosewood Frames or Cases, or set in Lockets, Broaches, Bracelets, Rings, &c

☞ Perfect satisfaction guaranteed or no charge. The public are requested to call and judge for themselves.

JAMES C. MELICK.

Mutual Insurance Company.

THIS Company is prepared to receive applications for Insurance against FIRE upon Buildings and other Property, at the Office of the subscriber.

I. WOODWARD.

St. John, Nov. 11, 1846. *Secretary.*

Four Horse Stage to FREDERICTON!

THE Public are respectfully informed that the Subscribers intend to run a four horse Stage to FREDERICTON, as soon as the Steam-Boats stop running, leaving the St John Hotel on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 7 o'clock, A. M. and Sloat's Hotel, Fredericton, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at the same hour.

The Subscribers respectfully solicit a share of patronage, their Stages being good and comfortable with excellent Buffalo Skins.

Stage Books kept at the above places, where names can be registered.

W. & J. SCAMMELL,
JAMES GREEN.

STAGES
BETWEEN
SAINT JOHN AND FREDERICTON.

THE Subscriber's *STAGES* leave the COMMERCIAL HOTEL, St. John, for FREDERICTON, every *Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings*, at 7 o'clock, and FRADSHAM's Hotel, for Saint John, every *Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning*, at 6 o'clock.

The Stages and Horses are of the best description, and every attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of passengers.

Agents—Mr. Wetmore, Commercial Hotel, St. John, and Mr. Fradsham, Fredericton, with whom passengers will please leave their names, and with whom also parcels and small articles of Freight may be left.

☞ The subscriber returns thanks to his numerous friends for the liberal support with which he has been favoured on the route for many years past and assures them and the public generally, that his usual attention and punctuality will be paid to everything entrusted to his care.

Dec. 8, 1848. *JAMES BRADLEY.*

Royal Mail STAGE.
PASSAGE to ST. ANDREWS.

THE subscriber being under contract to convey one of Her Majesty's Mails between St. John and St. Andrews informs his friends and the public that he leaves the former place every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings, and leaves Saint Andrews on each succeeding day.

Stage books kept at the Saint John Hotel in this City, and at Pheasants' Rail Road Hotel, Saint Andrews.

Passengers travelling on this route will receive every attention from the Proprietor; and to ensure comfort, will be driven in COVERED COACHES, with five changes of horses on the road.

Aug. 18. W. H. WILLIAMS.

ROYAL MAIL STAGE
BETWEEN
St. John and St. Andrews.

THE subscriber having become contractor for conveying Her Majesty's Mails between St. John and St Andrews, hereby gives notice that he leaves St. John, with commodious Carriages and good Horses every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday morning at 6 o'clock, and St. Andrews every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning, going thro the same day.

Passengers travelling on the route, will receive every attention from the Proprietor of the line, with whom they are requested to leave their names or at the Commercial Hotel, St. John, and Segee's Hotel, St. Andrews, where Stage Books will be kept.

October 15. GEO. CHRISTY.

National Loan Fund LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY of London.

EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

Capital, £500,000 sterling.

Exclusive of a Reserved Fund (Surplus Premiums) of £37,000 sterling.

BOARD OF LOCAL DIRECTORS AT ST. JOHN, N. B.
(Office Nelson street.)
ROBERT F. HAZEN, *Chairman.*

Edward Allison, Esq.	William Wright, Esq.
John H. Gray, Esq.	P. A. Wiggins, Esq.

Advantages offered by this Society.

PERFECT SECURITY, arising from a large Capital, totally independent of the Premium Fund.

LOANS.—Two thirds of the Annual Premiums paid, or half the Premiums for the first five years, which half may remain on interest, to be deducted from the amount of the Policy at the death of the insured.

LOW RATES OF PREMIUM.—The rates of Premium are as low as any society of equal standing.

DIVISIONS OF PROFITS.—The Bonus in this Society are declared annually, and each year the Assured has the option of receiving the profits in Cash, in reduction of Premium, or in addition to the sum insured.—The Bonus are permanent.

Premiums may be paid Annually, Half-Yearly, or Quarterly.

Insurance may be effected for one year, for five years, or for life, with or without participation in the profits of the society.

A liberal allowance for the surrender of policies.

Every information as to the Society's Rates of Premium, mode of Insurance, and blank forms of application, may be had at the Office of the subscribers, or of the sub-Agents, who have Pamphlets for gratuitous distribution, and all documents required for effecting Insurance.

SUB-AGENTS FOR NEW-BRUNSWICK.

Bathurst—Theophilus Desbrisay, Esq.;
Chatham—William Carman, junior, Esq.
Dorchester: Albert J. Smith, Esquire,
Dalhousie—William S. Smith, Esq.;
Fredericton: George Lee, junior, Esq.,
Hampton: Samuel Fisher, Esq.,
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Newcastle: Edward Williston, Esq.,
Richibucto: William Bowser, Esq.
St. Andrews: George D. Street, Esq.
St. Stephens: Alexander Campbell, Esq.,
Shediac and Cocagne: Richard C. Scovil, Esq.
Woodstock: James Robertson, Esq.

WILLIAM J. STARR,
FREDERICK R STARR,
Managers, St. John, N. B.

February, 1848.

Minerva Life Assurance Office,
King William-street, London.

NO extra charge for residence in British North America, or sea risk to or from Great Britain.

All Assurances effected,—proposals for which are made to this Agency prior to the 1st January, 1849,—will acquire an additional year's standing at the Third Division of Profits, which will take place in June, 1852.

Tables of Rates of Premium and every other information can be obtained by application at the Office of RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.

Dec. 23. Agents for New-Brunswick

Farm for Sale.

A FARM fronting on the Fredericton Road, about 28 miles from the City St. John, containing 100 Acres, with a good frame BARN, and LOG HOUSE thereon; and about 10 of cleared Land. Possession can given immediately if required.—Terms of payment made easy on application to the Subscriber, or, at the Store of Mr. C. C. MACDONALD, No. 5, North side, Kingstreet.

May 19. SAMUEL BABBIT.

NAVY BREAD.—Ex brig *Ida*, from Philadelphia, on consignment—100 Bbls. No. 1 late baked Watson & Sons Navy Bread.—For sale at Hammond's building 20 Dock street, by

August 1. H G. KINNEAR.

Chains, Anchors, and Iron.

Now landing ex ship *Queen*, from Liverpool:

TWO 60 fathoms each ⅝ inch Proved Studd CHAIN CABLES;

2 60 fms each	⅝ inch	do.	do.	ditto;
2 60 do.	⅝ inch	do.	do.	ditto;
1 75 do.	1 inch	do.	Close Link,	do;
1 60 do.	⅞ inch	do.	ditto,	do;
1 60 do.	¾ inch	do.	ditto,	do;
2 60 do.	⅝ inch	do.	ditto,	do;
2 60 do.	½ inch	do.	ditto,	do;
2 75 do.	7-16 inch	do.	ditto,	do;
2 75 do.	⅜ inch	do.	ditto,	do;
2 75 do.	5-16 inch	do.	ditto,	do;

5 Wood-stock ANCHORS, fm 6 to 10 cwt. each;
10 Iron-stock ditto from 1¼ to 5 cwt;
837 bars and 25 bundles best Refined IRON, well assorted.—For sale by

THOS. F. RAYMOND.
22d sept. *Nelson street.*

ANCHORS, CHAINS, &c.

Now landing ex ship *Unicorn*, from Liverpool:—

3 BEST Proved Short Link CHAINS, 7-16, 5-8, and 3-4 inch;
7 best proved Stud Chain CABLES, 90 fathoms each, assd. 15-16, 11-16, ⅞, ¾, ⅝, ½, and 7-16 in.
1 best Wood stock ANCHOR, 34cwt. 3qrs. 1 lb.
6 best Blacksmith's ANVILS.

Ex ship *Thomas* from Liverpool—
20 Tons Bolt IRON, well assorted; for sale cheap for approved payment WM. CARVILL.

July 27.

Shirting Cottons.

220 PIECES SHIRTING COTTONS, ex *Queen*, for sale cheap

29th sept. VAUGHANS & LOCKHART

Spruce Saw LOGS, WANTED.

THE subscriber will pay CASH and the high est price for 1000,000 superficial feet spruce SAW LOGS.

JOHN B. TRAVIS,
Oct. 13, 1848. Indian Town.

EX *F. L. Vail*, from New-York:—50 Bbls Superior FLOUR, Will be sold low for Cash from the vessel's side.

THOMAS HANFORD.
Nov. 3.

CUMBERLAND BUTTER.—12 Firkins prime Cumberland Butter received and for sale by

Nov. 10. T. HANFORD.

Miscellany

PATENT FOR IMPROVEMENTS IN STEAM ENGINES BY GEORGE RENNINGTON, ESQ., WARKWORTH, C. E.—The Warkworth Commissioners, consisting of the Hon. Capt. Frederick Gray, R. N., John Foster, Esq., Richard Robson, Esq., &c., and Edward Westers, Esq., Thomas Browne, Esq., Geo. Rennington, Esq., John Rennington, Esq., and other gentlemen, having met at Amble on the 16th ult. proceeded to inspect the working of a new 10-horse engine recently erected at the harbour for the purpose of discharging ballast. The engine is upon quite a new construction, and involves a principle in mechanical engineering never before attained; for although it does not come under the class of rotary steam engines, at the same time there is no crank, no piston rod, and consequently no connecting rod. Quoting the description partly given in the *Mechanics' Magazine*—"These improvements consist first in converting reciprocating rectilineal motion to that of rotary motion; 2nd, in converting rotary motion into reciprocating rectilineal motion; and 3rdly, in a mechanical arrangement for reversing the action of engines. Upon the revolving shaft is fixed at right angles a lever, to the end of which, on the sides, are attached two small blocks; on the sides of the lever which carries the blocks are two metal plates, each containing two slots, one horizontal, the other vertical, and intersecting each other at right angles to the centre of the plates. The revolving shaft passes through the vertical slot, so that the plates may travel freely up and down over it. The blocks which are somewhat longer than the breadth of the vertical slot, are placed in the horizontal slot, and supposing the lever to be upright, slightly deviating from the perpendicular, which is parallel to the vertical slot; and that a downward motion is communicated from a steam engine to the plates to the full extent of the vertical slot, the result will be, that the blocks travel from the centre to the end of the horizontal slot, that the lever will assume a position the reverse of the one in which it was first placed, and that the main shaft will have made one half of an entire revolution. The dead centre is then overcome by a fly wheel, or in the usual way, by two cinders, and an upward motion given to the plates, whereby the revolution of the main shaft is completed, and the lever brought back to the first position ready for the second operation." The engine erected at the harbour has but one cylinder, which is placed horizontal, the main working shaft passing through the transverse axis, and through the slot or opening in the plates as above described. In this case the plates are inside the cylinder, and to each end is attached a piston with metal packing, so as to fit and work in the cylinder steam tight, and the steam is alternately admitted between the pistons and the ends of the cylinder, giving motion to the plates to which they are attached, and consequently rotary motion to the shaft. The cylinder is 18 inches in diameter, the lever 6 inches in length from the centre of the main to the centre of the spindle which carries the blocks, and the stroke of the piston is 12 inches. The entire length of the engine, exclusive of the fly wheel, is 4 feet 2 inches, and the breadth 3 feet, so that the whole occupies but little space compared to the engines at present in use. This being the first engine erected upon this new principle, the trial was most successful, realizing the full expectations of the patentee to the gratification of all who witnessed its performance. The principle upon which it is constructed, is well adapted for all purposes, and where saving of space and weight of machinery is important, as in steam boats, it cannot fail to come into general use. It is also well adapted to give action to the shaft of the screw propeller, without the intervention of pinion and other gear, an object much to be desired. It is also well adapted for locomotive engines, as the crank is entirely dispensed with; indeed, the invention puts the steam engine in its simplest and most useful form, and there will be considerable reduction in the first cost. Having fewer working parts for maintenance, it exhibits the simplest mode of converting rectilineal reciprocating motion into rotary motion yet attained.—*Newcastle Chronicle.*

FREDERICK WHITE, the private of the 2d battalion of Grenadier Guards, who was convicted a short time ago, of robbing a French National Guard, under circumstances too fresh in the recollection of the public to need recapitulation, was on Monday expelled from the service. After the usual inspection, the battalion was drawn up on parade, and formed into hollow square, when Colonel Sir Ord Honyman, Bart., the commanding officer, ordered the delinquent to step forward, and addressed him as follows:—

"Frederick White, the crime of which you have been convicted by the civil power is at all times considered most disgraceful and degrading to the character of soldier; but considering the consequence resulting from it in your case, it is a crime of the deepest die. You robbed a soldier of the French National Guard, a stranger in this country, who in the generous warmth of the moment on meeting of a fellow soldier invited you to drink. In robbing him you committed an act, which not only stamped your own name with infamy, but compromised the character of the whole British army; for that soldier on his return to his own country, beyond all doubt, published through the ranks of the French army that he had been robbed in England and that the robbery had been perpetrated by a soldier of the Queen of England's Guards. What atonement can you make for the stain you have thus cast on the character of the soldiery of England? What atonement for having outraged the feelings of every good soldier in the army? None. The sacrifice of your miserable existance would not redeem the deed. The only consolation left us is, that you will be no longer suffered to disgrace our ranks; and I trust that as the knowledge of your crime has been spread far and wide, so the fact that we have expelled you, and thus done all that lies in our power to punish you, and to redeem our fair fame, will become as anxiously known to the world. I have the command of his Grace the Commander-in-chief to dismiss you as utterly unworthy of serving in the British army, and his Grace desires me at the same time to express to the regiment his regret that in consequence of your having been already tried by the civil authorities for your offence, it is not in his power to bring you to a court-martial, in order that you might have been drummed out of the regiment, and disgraced with all the ignominy which the rules of the service permit." At the conclusion of this address, White was marched out of the precints of the barracks.

SELF-MADE MEN.—The poor man of the western forest—he who has encountered the troubles and toils of an early settlement, and struggled for a humble home—who has trained his children to learning, and inspired them with reflection, may yet behold the blooming son that follows him to the plough field, shining in the temples of learning, or adorning the halls of Legislation.

The world is filled with bright examples of unaided genius, who have arisen from the dust of indigence, and, in the vigour of their native strength, unbound the shackles that environed them, and burst the bands that fettered them. What else took the daring Columbus from his loom, and made him the navigator of seas and the discoverer of Continents? What else raised Sir Cloudsley Shovel from the tattered bench of a village shoemaker, and made him Rear-Admiral of England? What else unlocked the chains of bondage and slavery from a Terrance, and distinguished him as a scholar and a poet? What else elevated Prideaux from the humble condition of a college cook, to the high honours of a religious prelate and teacher? What else called forth the inventive powers of a Hogarth, the most scientific artist of his time, and made him exchange the workshop of the mechanic for the cloister of the author? That gave the celebrated Dr. Mountain, the son of a beggar, ecclesiastical honours?—that diverted the inquiring mind of the illustrious astronomer, Ferguson, to a contemplation of the mighty heavens—to gaze upon the stars, and to allot them their stations?—that made an unrivalled philosopher and statesman of Benjamin Franklin, the roving Boston printer,—and converted the inimitable Burns, the poor poughboy of Ayrshire, into the sweetest Bard that ever played or sung.

A PRACTICAL JOKE.—It is very common in our city, says the Boston Mail, for shop keepers, &c., to send home the various articles, goods and chattels to the domicile of the purchaser. Some people chock full of "highfarlootin" notions, or laziness, often overtax this kind indulgence of traders, by causing them to send home the most trifling articles when the purchaser could, just as easy as not, *take* it himself. A stout, able-bodied gent we wot of who always ordered his purchases home, no matter what or where it is, lately popped into a down town grocery, bought a small tin can or caddy of mustard, weighing about half-a-pound, and ordered it sent home, about an English mile, up town. The grocer called up a big horse truck, put on the mustard can, and order the driver to haul it up to No.— Dover street, dump it down, ring the bell and collect his freight.

"Well, but will he pay for it?" says the truckman, with a chuckle.

"If he don't" says the grocer, "I *will.*"

The truckman did it with professional accuracy according to instructions, and as he backed his long-tailed truck upon the gentleman's sidewalk, that person raised his window, for he had gone straight home, and wanted to know what the truckman was about.

"Brought this mustard home for you," says the jehu of the truck.

"Mustard the dence!" says the advocate of "sending things." "Pretty idea that is, sending a truck all the way up here with that little can!"

"Well sir, I was ordered to bring it, and here it is," says the driver.

"Very well, down with it," says the gentleman; and down the truckman dumped it, the same as he would a puncheon of cognac, or a barrel of beef, and then demanded his fifty cents.

"There it is," said the "sawed" gentleman, "I give it for the *joke* of the thing; but you can tell —— he rather had me then, but I'll be *square* with him before *long.*"

THE PARIS BEGGARS.

They trot along in a shuffling gait, in their dirty blouses, and look into the shop windows as if they had fully imbibed the precept of M. Proudhon, "that property is a robbery." They bear themselves as if the time was near at hand for the social "redemption" of which Louis Blanc talks as irreverently as flippantly. They look into your face with a scowl of defiance that makes you tremble. Yonder, now, a stout man upon the corner takes off his dirty cap to a lady who is passing—she gives him nothing. he grinds his teeth and claps his cap upon his head with emphatic action. Such is the beggars now-a-days in Paris! The women are no better; indeed they are more open in their threats. The other evening, a gentleman and lady upon the Boulevard, below me, were beset by a stout woman, who would not cease from importunities; at length the gentleman hinted, at finding the police, "And you sir," said the woman, "shall find the barricades again."

You will hardly be prepared to believe the fact, yet it is unfortunately true, that thousands of the malcontents look upon the triumph of order in June, as the triumph of their systematic oppressors; as a re-establishment of tyranny, as odious to them as that of the late regal dynasty. The National Guard, the army, all lovers of order are regarded as aristocrats, who are leagued into a system of popular oppression. They look for an escape from them, only by exterminating them. And there are those, better informed, who are yet dastardly enough to encourage such delusions; they talk of an approaching triumph of the people—of their ultimate victory over the aristocracy. Universal suffrage, and free discussion, are become valueless; they look for such thorough equalization as shall belie all precedent, and all previous decision of human reason. With such teachers to encourage it, it is by no means strange that beggars should threaten.—*Paris Cor. of Ex. paper.*

RAIN OUT OF A CLEAR SKY.—In a work *De Varia Historia*, written after the manner of Ælian, by Lenous Tonco, an elegant scholar of the fifteenth century, we meet with the following pretty story:

When Phalantus led his colony on to Sparta in the south of Italy, he consulted the oracle of Apollo, and was informed that he should know the region he was to inhabit, by the fall of a plentiful shower out of a clear sky. Full of doubt and anxiety at this answer, and unable to meet with any one who could interpret it for him, he took his departure, arrived in Italy, but could succeed in occupying no region—in exploring no city.—This made him fall to considering the oracle more particularly; upon which he came to the conclusion, that he had undertaken a foolish project, and that the gods meant to tell him so; for that a sky should be clear, and yet rain out of it plentiful, now seemed to him a manifest impossibility.

Tired out with the anxious thoughts arising from this conclusion, he laid his head on the lap of his wife, who had come with him, and took such a draught of sleep as the fatigue of sorrow is indulged with, like other toil. His wife loved him; and as he lay thus tenderly in her lap, she kept looking upon his face; till thinking upon the disappointments he had met with and the perils he had still to undergo, she began to weep bitterly, so that the tears fell plentifully upon him, and awoke him. He looked up, and seeing those showers out of her eyes, hailed at last the oracle with joy, for his wife's name was *Æthra*, which signifies "a clear sky;" and thus he knew that he had arrived at the region where he was to settle. The next night he took Tarentum, which was the greatest city in those parts; and he and his posterity reigned in that quarter of Italy, as you may see in Virgil.—*Leigh Hunt.*

A METROPOLIS OF MONKEYS.—Bangalore itself lies above two miles from the military centre, and is, on that side, completely hidden by a dense *topes* (grove,) which stretched round it, and is penetrated at different points by roads leading to the gates. This grove is a perfect metropolis of monkeys. They swarm in thousands, chasing each other on the roads, capering on the hedges, chattering on the boughs, and grinning hungrily at every one who passes with any eatable. They are a constant pest to every house-wife in the town, discovering unsuspected passages to their stores, forestalling the meal and making a hasty retreat.—A native fable, in illustrating the dangers of these mischievous companions, tells of a man who took a journey, accompanied by his monkey and his goat, taking with him rice and curds for a refreshment by the way. Arrived at a tank, he resolved to bathe and dine. Laying down the bundle with the provisions, he tied the two animals to a bush and went down to the tank. No sooner had he disappeared than the monkey took the bundle, untied it, disposed of the good things, and then wiped his hands on the beard of the goat so as to leave plenty of marks, sat down solemnly at the other side of the tree. The poor goat suffered the beating due to her arch companion.—*A Mission to the Mysore.*

FORMS OF INTEMPERANCE.—There is the intemperance of mirth, and then its victim is a silly buffoon; the intemperance of seriousness, and then he is a gloomy ascetic; the intemperance of ambition, and then he is the laurelled hero of a hundred fights, a mad-cap poet, or a mountebank statesman; the intemperance of love, and then he is a good-for-nothing driveller; the intemperance of anger, and then he is a frothing madman; the intemperance of dress and manners, and then he is a glittering fop; the intemperance of the purse, and then he is a sordid miser; the intemperance of the palate, and then he is a filthy glutton; the intemperance of the bowl, and then he is a a reeling drunkard; therefore let "reason in all things" be your constant guide.

EPITAPHS EXTRAORDINARY.
(From the Liverpool Mercury.)

A correspondent has furnished us with the following notabilities in the epitaph line:—

Here lye I, by the chancel doors;
Here lye I, because I am poor;
The further you go in the more you must pay—
Here lye I, as warm they.

Another, in Walsall churchyard, on the tombstone of an old ringer, named Wm. Sedgwick:—

Here lies an old ringer, beneath this cold clay,
Who has rung many changes, both serious & gay;
Thro' tripples and tenors with ease he could play,
Till death call'd the bob and brought round his last change.

The following epitaph in the old burying ground of Dundee stands unrivalled for comprehensive brevity, telling at once the history of a whole family, and signifying, beyond dispute, that amongst the Pyes the gray mare was unquestionably the better horse:—

Here I lye, Eppie Pye,
My twenty bairnies, my gudeman and I.

GRAND JURY PRESENTMENT.

DECEMBER SESSIONS.

Robert Jardine, Foreman;
Robert S. Hutchison, Secretary;

Stephen K. Foster,	John Gillis,
Israel Merritt,	Robt. Sharston,
George F. Gove,	John Gardner,
Stephen Whitaker,	Samuel Holman,
James Smellie,	James Ewed,
John Sandall,	James H. Bartlett,
Samuel D. Berton,	George Hardy,
A. P. Youngclaus,	John R Marshall,
P. Lombard,	Mark Varley,
John Harris,	Stephen H. Coughl,

The Grand Jury for the City and County of Saint John at the General sessions of the Peace for December, 1848, most respectfully make the following Presentment to the Court;—

The Grand Jury have visited the several Wards of the City and have to report—

In King's Ward the streets in general are in better order than they have been for several years, with the exception of the quarter about York Point and Union street, which is in its usual state of filth, that part of the Aboideau bridge which belongs to the County is in a very dangerous state and requires immediate attention.

In Queen's Ward, Water street is in a very unsafe state, in consequence of many large holes therein, which renders travelling dangerous, particularly at night, two are in front of John McMorin's store, one fronting J. Bradley's shop, another near the fish market, and opposite the store of George L. Lovett, Esq., the platform and railing requires repairs, there are holes in the planking leading to the ferry floats, and the passage between Merritt's and Disbrow's wharves, at the lower end is in a dangerous state. Two holes in Peters Wharf near John Walker's corner should be filled up.—Walter's slaughter-house at the end of Orange-street is a nuisance to the neighbourhood, and the northern fence of the Orphan Asylum grounds appears to be an encroachment on Great George street. The South Market Wharf requires new covering, as it has not had any repairs since the fire some years since, which caused great injury to the planking.

The Grand Jury would recommend that Gas lamps should be placed at the head of the principal wharves. The lot on the corner of Germain street and Cooper's alley should be fenced in, at present it is in a very unsafe condition.

In Sydney Ward the streets are in a creditable condition with the exception of the Public Slips, which are, as usual, filled up with boats, Timber, &c.

The Grand Jury notice particularly that the Breakwater is likely to cause great injury from the quantity of ballast daily washing into the harbour. The 'bank' also at Reed's Point is being washed into the harbour, and although Presented by almost every Grand Jury no steps have been taken to remedy the evil complained of. The Jury would recommend that the ground in front of it be leased.

In Duke's Ward the streets are in good order.

In the Parish of Portland the planking on the side walk from the City line on the bridge to Whooten's corner is defective, and the road at the head of the Long Wharf dangerous to sleighs and carriages passing, also a pile of deal ends in the road leading to R. Rankin & Co.

The road from Storrs's ship yard to Haddock's, is encumbered with timber, logs, slabs, deal ends, &c., and near Haddock's ship yard with sawing in the middle of the street.

The Grand Jury have to report the Portland Police force in a very efficient state, reflecting great credit on the managers. They find from the Police books the sum of £193 the amount of fines collected up to the 30th Nov. has been paid to the proper authorities.

The Grand Jury would call the attention of the Court to the great injury arising to the Harbour from the saw dust and refuse stuff thrown into it from the surrounding saw mills. They believe that unless measures are taken to abate this nuisance, thousands of pounds will be required to bring it back to a safe state.

The Grand Jury have as in duty bound turned their attention to the infractions of the License Law; they find from a list furnished by the Clerk that thirteen licences only have been granted to Tavern Keepers in the Parish of Portland, but upon investigation it appears that there are upwards of fifty selling without license. It is apparent that some stringent measures should be enacted for the suppression of the sale of spirituous liquors in this Parish. The Police reports from April to December show that one hundred and fifty six persons have been arrested during that period, one hundred and twenty-nine of whom were "drunk and disorderly" showing that nine-tenths of all the crime in this Parish have arisen from this source.

The Police reports for the city show that during the last five months 261 persons have been arrested by the Police, all except 7 represented as Drunkards and vagrants.

The Grand Jury do therefore recommend the Court to solicit from the Legislature an act prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors, as they are convinced that the use of them is the cause of the greater part of the crime and misery which exists, and therefore no man should be licensed to produce evil. In connexion with this subject the Grand Jury have to remark that smuggling and drunkenness are encouraged by the sale of the Liquors seized, and would recommend that the heads of the casks or barrels so seized should at once be knocked in the liquor destroyed and a premium paid to the officers.

The Grand Jury have reason to believe that the Committee to whose charge the prosecution of offenders against the Licence Law is committed, neglect their duty;—They therefore recommend that those cases be entrusted to Jacob Allan and John Haws Esqrs. to be prosecuted at the Police Office in Portland.

The Grand Jury have also to request that means be adopted to have *Bowling Alleys; Racket Courts;* and Billiard Tables prohibited, as it is the opinion of this jury that these establishments serve no other purpose than to encourage young men to gamble, drink and spend more money than they may be supposed to come honestly by. The Grand Jury in their last presentment recommended the establishment of a police force, a number of men have since been seen hanging about the corners of the streets with Red Collars on their coats, which may be supposed to be an attempt to carry out that idea. The Grand Jury can scarcely find words to express their opinion of the whole system employed in this city for the prevention of crime. The administration of justice in all its departments should obviously be entrusted to persons of good moral character. Temperate habits and not in such indigent circumstances as to be tempted to trade in justice, or depend for a living on the abundance of fees and fines—opposite circumstances will render life & propery insecure and bring law and justice into contempt. The grand jury being of opinion that the community is precisely in such circumstances, feel compelled in fulfilment of the duty laid upon them, to present the present police establishment as a foul nuisance a disgrace to any civilized community, a wretched incubus for which the public are most outrageously taxed, and which in the opinion of the Grand Jury, should be immediately swept into oblivion. The Grand Jury would recommend the appointment of a stipendiary magistrate with an efficient Police establishment under proper discipline, and composed of men of known sobriety and integrity.

The Jury are of opinion that if the fire department was placed under the charge of a *Head Engineer* with an assistant, who should be required to give their whole time and attention to these duties, the same would be in a more efficient state and ready to be brought into operation at a moments notice. As it is at present, the chief engineer has too many duties to perform to give that attention to this office which the case demands, although the jury are of opinion that he does his duty as far as he can under the circumstances. The Jury have observed that at the two fires which have occurred lately, a considerable time had elapsed before the water was let in from the reservoir, and particularly so at the fire of the 13th inst., when nearly an hour elapsed before the water was brought into operation. To give timely notice of a fire in a wooden city like this, the jury would recommend that a watchman be stationed in a tower in the highest part of the city.

The Grand Jury have turned their attention to the state of the Old Burial Ground which is at present a disagreeable object. As this spot contains the remains of the Fathers and founders of our city, and the relatives of nearly every family now residing in Saint John. The grand jury are of opinion that the same should receive the early attention of the proper authorities and under their

direction be laid out and beautified in such a manner as would not only be an ornament to the city but a monument which would be held "sacred to the memory of our departed fathers by the present generation and those who are to come after them" The Grand Jury have had a plan made of the manner in which the grounds might be laid out, which they beg leave to submit to the court, and they have no doubt but that sufficient funds could be collected by private subscriptions during the next three or four years, to commence, carry out and fully complete the object contemplated.—Having been called on by the Court, the Grand jury appointed a Committee to inquire where a suitable public burial ground could be obtained, and as the result, reported that they knew of no place in the vicinity so well adapted to the purpose as the new Rural Cemetery, and recommended that a suitable portion of those grounds be purchased.

The Grand Jury feel bound to express their disapprobation of the conduct of the authorities, in having taken no steps to prevent the spread of the small pox.

They understand that due notice was given when the disease first appeared, and that it may be attributed entirely to apathy and neglect that it was not then arrested, much difficulty and the loss of many lives, has been the consequence. It is reported that there are upwards of 1500 cases of Small Pox at this moment in this city; now that the cholera may be daily expected to make its appearance, the Grand Jury beg urgently to insist that a rigid and general cleansing and purifying be enforced, if the court have any power in the matter. The Grand Jury would recommend that some improvement be made in the board of health, as the grand jury have no confidence in the efficiency of that body as at present constituted. The grand jury have learned that a question is now before the court which has already and may again be decided in the affirmative, regarding payment to be made to W. G. Lawton, Esq., of a sum of money said to be owing him by George Matthew, late overseer of the poor, the sessions having already paid to Mr. Matthew sums supposed to more than adequate to discharge all his obligations, the grand jury, while individually sorry for Mr. Lawtons loss, cannot sanction this misappropriation of the public money, and hereby beg to record their earnest remonstrance against it, while doing doing so, they have again to notice that it is chiefly owing to the majority of the magistrates of this county appearing to forget that with the honours of the office they undertake to perform certain duties.

That such individuals with official sanction are allowed to play upon the community. Careless masters in this as in every other case make careless and dishonest servants, and it is hard that the Public should have to suffer both as individuals and a tax paying community, from such negligence on the parts of those who have voluntarily undertaken the management of Public affairs.

The Grand Jury have visited and inspected the different Public Institutions in the City and County. Their standing grievance, the Lunatic Asylum, is now completely removed, the site of the new establishment appears to be more healthful, pleasant and better suited in every way for the purpose than any other that could have been obtained in the Province and is probably not surpassed in the World. When we say that the Building and all its arrangements are as far as we can judge worthy of the site we have said all that is necessary, the whole reflects great credit upon this Commissioners, on Dr. Peters, on the Architect and Builder, as far as situation and comfort go. Patients of the higher class need not now be required to leave the Province.

The Grand Jury perceive that one of the Commissioners of the Lunatic Asylum is a paid Officer of that institution—an arrangement which they think out of order, as in their opinion no officer should set in Judgement upon his own accounts, still they would not wish to reflect in the least any discredit on the officer alluded to.

The Provincial Penitentiary was also visited and found in its usual admirable state of efficiency. There are certain arrangements contemplated in this establishment which the Grand Jury think will be injurious to the public. But as the establishment is not under the control of the Court, they have addressed the Executive on the subject, a copy being herewith furnished. The Grand Jury observed only two women in this prison instead of the usual number, between fifteen and thirty.

On enquiry they found that the sessions some time since discontinued to pay the usual charge for taking the prisoners out on the ground that the Constables or Police as they are miscalled, were paid for their whole time, and had no right to *extra pay* for this service, since that time the loose women have been allowed to pursue their usual avocations without hindrance, the grand jury present this matter to the Court without comment, and request that the parties guilty of this direlection of duty be at once discharged from office.

The Grand Jury are not satisfied with the management of the alms house, while unwilling and sorry to have to complain of individuals, duty compels them to recommend that a change be made in the keeper.

The Marine Hospital is in its usual good condition.

The Orphan Asylum has been visited, this institution also seemed to show a want of looking after. The children do not appear to be well fed nor properly cared for. The attention of the Jury was called to the new heating apparatus in the Gaol it having been newly put in operation, the Jury do not feel competent to express an opinion as to whether it will answer the purpose or not.—They request that the pipes in the corner rooms be immediately bashed up with some non-conducting body, as the prisoners are suffering in health from the intense heat of these rooms.

[Notwithstanding this earnest remonstrance of the Jury, up to the present moment, not the slightest attention has been paid to this request; consequently, prisoners confined in the rooms immediately over the boiler-room, are suffering from extreme heat, while those up stairs, in the extreme end of the building, are suffering for want of it.]

The Grand Jury are glad to find that the water closets appear to be well adapted for the purpose.

The Grand Jury have to complain that the Gaol Committee appear to be very remiss in their duty. They ascertained that eleven men were in one room, their only allowance being bread and water, and that they had been kept without a morsel of bread for twenty-four hours, that in one room eleven men had three beadsteads, and in another seven men had only two. The bedsteads belonging to the Gaol having been taken to Partridge Island a year and a half since, and although not required there for a year past have never been returned, that a sick person had been kept without medical attendance for a considerable time, such facts speak for themselves, and need no further comment.

In their annual visit to the Gaol, the grand jury have observed that a large proportion of the Debtors are imprisoned for sums under five pounds, that many of the debts are under one pound, and some under five shillings—the hardships attending this is, that while debtors for larger amounts are generally able to obtain bail for the limits, or if confined can get supplied with provisions, debtors for small sums having no friends to bail them are condemned to a weary imprisonment, and are frequently in a starving condition, the prison allowance even when received being quite inadequate. It must also be noticed that while creditors in the County are compelled to contribute towards the support of debtors who are unable to maintain themselves, poor debtors from the City have to be supported at the expense of the public. Thus in many instances the Public have to be taxed to the extent of some pounds for the support of debtors, owing less than *five shillings*, and then only to gratify the revengeful feelings of the creditor, as the expences of the suit, which they have to pay, (the debtor laying out his time,) would be treble the amount of the debt.

In view of these circumstances the grand jury have repeatedly brought this matter under the notice of the court, and have again to request that action be taken to do away with imprisonment for debt in sums under five pounds.

The Grand Jury have been called on to inspect the Registrar's Office, and have to present that it is too small and insecure for the purposes required, and they would recommend that a suitable Building be immediately procured.—The Grand Jury are compelled by Duty to notice that this office does not appear to be kept open in terms of his Excellency's order, published some months since, relating to the time and attendance required in Public Offices.

The Grand Jury have heard that the Corporation have it in contemplation to enlarge the present country market, by taking in the property of William Scovil, Esq., in Germain Street, and continuing the present market building—through from thence to Charlotte Street.

As at present conducted, the Country Market is, (with the exception of the Police Department,) one of the most intolerable nuisances ever inflicted upon this community, and should the same system be allowed to continue after the proposed enlargement shall have been made, the Grand Jury are of opinion that it will only tend to the increase of a nuisance which is now condemned by every respectable man in the community.

The Grand Jury present Thomas Sime, Junr., for establishing a Lucifer Match Manufactory in a house belonging to Thomas Duffy, in Princess Street; they request the Court to take such steps as will tend to suppress the same, or any such nuisance as is calculated to increase the risk by fire.

The Grand Jury present Thomas Clifford, Hand Carteman, residing in a house owned by James Nethery, in Church Street, for keeping a disorderly house.

The Grand Jury present Bernard McShaffery for selling Liquor without License. The jury beg to remark that McShaffery informed them on oath that he had paid four pounds to His Worship John R. Partelow, but that he had not got a licence.

The Grand Jury present —— Dunn, Confectioner, in Dock Street, for selling spiritous Liquors without licence.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Signed.

R. JARDINE.
Foreman.

Grand Jury Room.
Dec. 16, 1848

Robert S. Hutchison, Secretary.

The following Petition accompanied the presentment.

To His Excellency Sir Edmond Walker Head, Bart., Lieutenant Governor of the Province of New Brunswick, &c.

THE PETITION

of the Grand Jury for the City and County of St John, humbly sheweth—

That Your Petitioners having in the course of their investigations into the public affairs of this County, ascertained that certain operations, now going on and contemplated in the Provincial Penitentiary, are, in the opinion of the Grand Jury, calculated not only to defeat the end of that institution, the prevention and punishment of crime but to interfere with the labour of the honest mechanic, and finding that the Court with which they are connected have no control in the matter beg most respectfully to bring under your Excellency's consideration the following particulars.

The convicts in the Penitentiary have for some time past been employed in brick making and brush making, a broom factory has lately been established there, and the Grand Jury understand that a Pail and Wooden-ware manufactory is in contemplation, and to lessen the manual labour in the Penitentiary, a steam engine is about to be erected.

With regard to the first view above expressed, the defeat of the object of the institution, the Grand Jury begs respectfully to submit to your Excellency that if a steam engine be used to do the hard labor—the Penitentiary will cease to be a place of punishment. The convicts will be made equal in position to the higher class of Mechanics, with all the ease but none of the cares of the honest operative.

Convict Labour, when applied to articles manufactured in the Province, injures the *Honest Mechanic*, because he cannot compete with it on equal terms. The produce of Convict Labour is sold for what it will bring. The honest Mechanic must live by his trade. The Brickmaker cannot afford to sell his bricks under forty shillings, and is unable to sell at all, because, if the convict bricks do not command the market at thirty five shillings they will be forced into it at thirty shillings, or in fact any other price.

To shew more forcibly the injury done by this system, the Grand Jury will state a case that has occurred:—

A Mechanic has this last summer invested his all, some few hundred pounds, in a Pail Machine, Steam Engine and buildings, and as one machine of the kind will supply the whole province, this mechanic will be ruined if the Penitentiary factory go on.

Your Petitioners therefore pray your Excellency to direct that no article be manufactured in the Penitentiary, which would compete with or do injury to the Honest Mechanic—and further, that no Engine be erected but a tread mill, and that no other motive power be used but hard Labour.

And as in duty bound Your Petitioners will ever pray.

(Signed)

R. JARDINE.
Foreman.

Grand Jury Room,
December 16, 1848.

BRITISH EXTRACTS.

ARMY STATISTICS.—The following abstract of the Army estimates for the current year will be of service:—The whole number of men voted was 138,769. Of this number 24,922 are borne to the Indian establishment, and are not, therefore, paid for by the Home Government. The East India Company also, it is to be observed, pay a sum of £60,000 a-year into the British Treasury to cover the outlay for retiring pay and pensions, and other similar home expenses incident to the service of this portion of the Army in India. The Army actually maintained out of the taxes of the united kingdom comprises, this year, 113,847 men of all ranks. Of these there are—Officers, Trumpeters, and Drummers, 8,308; and Rank and File, 100,677. The total cost of the Army for the year is £6,318,680. About one-third of this sum is paid for what are called non-effective services, as follows:—In-persioners, of Chelsea and Kilmainham Hospitals, £38,580; out-pensioners, £1,223,810; superannuation allowances, 38,232; compassionate allowances, bounty warrants, and pensions for wounds, £98,000; widows' pensions, £129,855; half-pay and Military allowances, £414,715; full pay for retired Officers, £57,000; Army pay for General Officers, £76,000; rewards for Military services, £15,507. The effective services are estimated to cost £4,201,178. Out of this sum 108,000 men are provided with food, clothing, lodging, arms, and medical attendance. If we allow £32 per head per annum for these purposes, (and we do not see how they be effected for much less,) this makes £3,464,000; leaving for the 4,862 Officers, £737,178; which gives them, on an average, very nearly £150 a-year each.—*Globe.*

SUPERSTITION.—Within the last few weeks, the fishing boats of Padstow have caught several thousands of herrings, but one boat being more unfortunate than the others, some persons persuaded the crew that the boat was *bewitched*.—They then determined to break the charm by nailing a horse-shoe to the bottom of the boat, which they did, and the next night caught 1400 fish, which confirmed the belief that the boat had been bewitched!—*West Briton.*

SCHOOL GARDENS.—In the immediate neighbourhood of Nottingham are an immense number of small gardens, occupied and cultivated by all grades of society; and, the friends connected with High-pavement Chapel Boys' Sunday School have purchased two of these inclosures, in each of which is a commodious summer-house. One of these gardens is cultivated by the elder boys, and the other by the juniors. Each garden is subdivided into smaller allotments, which are assigned to their respective tenants, boys from ten to fourteen years old, who cultivate and crop them according to their own fancy, a small portion of each being devoted to flowers. The diligence and ability displayed by these youthful gardeners is really astonishing. In connection with these gardens, and to excite emulation, a vegetable and flower show is instituted. This is held in the school-rooms at Nottingham, and prizes are given for the best productions in vegetables, as well as for stand s of pansies, verbenas, collections of annual and perennial flowers and nosegays.

A NEWLY-ESTABLISHED NUNNERY.—The Park Hotel at Norwood has recently been purchased by a French count and countess, for 7000*l.*, and converted into a nunnery. Already 20 nuns have entered this establishment, to which a school is to be added for the education of young ladies in the Roman Catholic faith, and a new chapel in contemplation is, it is said, to complete the Roman Catholic undertaking.

A WOMAN KILLED BY A SHEEP.—Sunday morning, as a poor woman, named Hannah Dawson, of Methley, aged 81, was going across a field in the occupation of Mr. Farrer, of the Rose and Crown Inn at that place, she was attacked by a tup lamb, and so much injured that she died on Tuesday.—*Leeds paper.*

Mr. T. M. Gladstone, civil engineer, in proposing a plan for supplying Liverpool with water, argues, that if the geological strata on which the town stands were properly examined by the application of the Artesian principle, an abundant supply would be obtained, and that excellent coal would also be found.

The opening of the new Roman Catholic Church, Liverpool, took place on Monday. This edifice has been upwards of three years in course of erection, and is the first in Liverpool in connection with the order of the Jesuits. The building, which is an exceedingly large one, will cost, when completed, upwards of 30,000*l.*

A FLOATING RAILROAD.—We are happy to say that a plan has been devised for carrying trains bodily across the Tay at Broughty Ferry, where it is about a mile and a half broad, Mr. Robert Napier is at present building, in his yard at Govan, a floating railway for the Edinburgh and Northern Company. It is being built of iron 180 feet in length, and 39 in breadth. It is to have three lines of rails on deck, so as to enable it to take on a railway train of 500 feet in length, and is to be propelled by engines of 250 horse power. As the main line of railway on each side of the Tay is considerably above the level of the sea, stationary engines on either side of the Frith are to be employed to draw up or lower the trains. This railroad steam-boat is expected to be launched in a few weeks. In the meantime, and before the above improvement is completed, the Edinburgh and Northern Company have made arrangements for having their cattle and heavy goods for the English markets carried by the east coast lines to England, on very moderate terms.—*Perthshire Courier.*

THE SLAVE TRADE.—The Siren, 16, Commander Thomas Challoner, arrived at Spithead on Monday afternoon, from the coast of Africa. The vessels were all healthy on the coast when the Siren left. The slave trade was carried on briskly. The Britomart, 19, Commander Chamberlain, had recently captured two off Cape Mumba, one of them full of slaves. The Bonetta had also been fortunate in making several captures, as also had the Alert and Sealark; the last-named vessels had taken three. The Siren has been in commission two years and a half, two only on the coast, having gone there from the Mediterranean. During her two years on the coast she has captured six vessels, but only one with slaves on board.

IRELAND.

There was on Thursday a meeting of Roman Catholics held to protest against the exclusion of members of their persuasion from juries. The object of the meeting was to prevent if possible the constitution of an exclusively Protestant jury in the case of Mr Duffy, by the "setting by" of Roman Catholics, as was done in the cases tried at some recent commissions. The principal speaker was the Rev. Dr. Miley.

LORD RIVERSTON.—We are credibly informed that Lord Riverston has given instructions to his agent, Mr. Michael Kelly, of Beahan, to remit his tenants a half-year's rent. We also understand his lordship has expended over 500*l.* in improving his and their properties—he has enabled many of his tenants to emigrate to America, and we believe there is not a single pauper from his lordship's property in the union poor-house.—*Galway Vindicator.*

The *Tipperary Vindicator* gives an appalling account of the condition of some districts in the North Riding of that county:—"In a townland in the immediate neighbourhood of Borrisokane, where twenty-five families lived in comfortable circumstances, nine of those families emigrated within the last few months, and four of them died, leaving twelve on the townland, some of whom are in the most indigent circumstances, desirous of leaving the country if they could. The village of Ballymackey has become a heap of the most squalid pauperism—whilst it does not contain one-fourth of the once comparatively happy cottiers by whom it was inhabited, death having made sad havoc among them. Of Toomavara the same may be said in a great measure; and in nearly all the rural chapels on Sundays it is observed that the congregations are thin, scanty, and ragged, not numbering half what they were a few years ago."

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE.—On Sunday morning an attempt to assassinate W. W. Despard, Esq., of Killophy Castle, Mountcastle, was made by a villain, who discharged a gun at him from behind a hedge. The shot, it is said, took effect, seriously wounding that gentleman, Mr. Despard was one of the witnesses on Mr. S. O'Brien's trial, after which it was intimated to him he would be shot.

MR. SMITH O'BRIEN'S SON.—It may probably be interesting to our readers to know that this gentleman has a son in the college for the deaf and dumb at Rugby. Master O'Brien is between nine and ten years of age, very intelligent looking and remarkably quick at comprehending anything communicated to him by the usual signs. During the whole of the proceedings attending the trials of Irish agitators, Master O'Brien has kept up a continued intercourse with Mr. Bingham, the talented master of the college, sometimes expressing considerable anxiety as to the result. But upon the writ of error being argued he became more sanguine, and now looks forward with confidence to his father being ultimately restored to liberty. When speaking of his father in his domestic character, nothing can be more affectionate than the terms he makes use of, both as regards the feelings that he entertains towards Mr. O'Brien himself, and the kindness and affection that the latter universally displayed towards all the members of his family.—*Sunday Paper.*

DEFAULTING TENANTS.

In our publication we reported a case before the insolvent judge at Maryborough, by which it appeared that certain tenants on the estate of Mr. Charles Putland, owing from two or three years' rent, refused to surrender their holdings, although their landlord (who they acknowledged to be one of the best in Ireland) offered them £20 each to enable them to emigrate to America; forgiving all arrears, upon obtaining possession of his property.

We cannot well conceive any state of society more deplorable, than where tenants, such as those, are at all tolerated. They hold their land without the means of employing labour in its proper cultivation, and thus enabling them to pay their rents; while the deluded peasantry, who ought to be earning remunerative wages in working it—as they would be if in proper hands—are too often used to intimidate and deter others from taking land, as it is termed, "over the heads" of defaulting and outgoing tenants. We have ever been averse to harsh or arbitrary proceedings but we confess that we would show no quarter to such unprincipled conduct as this—that any persons should be allowed to hold the property of others, without at least, discharging the reasonable obligations by which they have become possessed of their holding.

We have heard a great deal about inconsiderate landlords—and we admit, that sordid and selfish naterers are not always inseparable from landlordism; but the injury inflicted upon the country by idle and improvident fellows, who permit their farms to be waste, while they should be rendered productive by the employment of the people, and refuse to pay rents from two or three years, are a thousand-fold more destructive to the interests of society. For the sake of the labouring classes, as well as the proper assertion of the rights of property, the sooner such "farmers" are got rid of the better. Even wholesale "extermination" is a lesser evil than *they* inflict themselves on the community.—(Leinster Express.)

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, JANUARY 12, 1849.

REMARKS ON TRADE, &c.—The prostration of trade and commerce in almost every part of the world, at the present period, is a deplorable picture to look upon, and a gloomy subject for the press to treat of. But so many and so various have been the causes assigned therefor,—and so important have been the differences in opinion, that the discussion has pervaded the entire social, religious, and political world; all kinds of treatment have been prescribed by *les docteurs*,—and while the faculty are discussing, the patient is lingering, until life is nearly despaired of. In our little Provincial home, the disease is assuming a threatening appearance,—and "hope deferred, maketh the heart sick:"—we seem to be making little progress towards a restoration,—and we cannot but express a fear of a general debility, if not a total extinction, of what has been considered our staple trade for half a century. There is, however, a great firmness of character and determination to hold out to the last, and overcome the complaint with which the countenances of our friends and fellow citizens are impregnated. There is a fault in the machinery of the mercantile world; prudence and discretion have become as it were secondary considerations with the "merchant" of the sixteenth century—indeed those qualities seem to have been discarded from the *majority* of the "Exchange," and replaced by an anything system of self-destroying credit, which is practised to so great an extent, that it is no uncommon thing to find among the merchant "princes," and merchant "people," individuals trading and speculating on one thousand times the amount of their bona fide capital; and a good and sufficient reason this is, so far as we are able to judge, why nine out of every ten engaged in trade fail to be successful. So universal is the practice of doing business on credit, that in New Brunswick there are instances of individuals, entire strangers, coming among us, commencing in a small brokerage and exchange office, not only without ordinary means, but even without a good and satisfactory letter of credit—gradually entwining themselves, year after year, into the good graces of the community, and into the confidence of our monied men and institutions, so that their exchange, and promises, and endorsements, are viewed as *undoubted*;—they are prominent as candidates for responsible offices in our Institutions, and caressed, fondled, *dreaded* and respected;—and when the time arrives that the game can be played no longer, a pressure in monetary matters squeezes out the truth, that it has been all sham—no reality—the community have patronised the "system" and must contribute towards making up deficiencies of not hundreds, or thousands, but tens of thousands of pounds: and every man among us has to bear his proportion of the tax,—which had they to pay in the shape of a public assessment, would make them consider themselves as slaves to tyrannical masters. Not only do populous cities encourage and countenance, this oppressive system of credit, but we also find it in country towns and villages—the small trader there is not even content to conduct shopkeeping within his own capital—he too, must branch out, and get rich—all is credit—and as it is as liberally received, so it is as liberally given,—until the poisonous and subtle influence is found to pervade almost every class and occupation in society—No man so unknown—no matter what may be competence or standing—but may obtain credit: if it is refused him by one, another stands ready with open arms to embrace him and proffer it to him. Men have been known to obtain thousands of pounds worth of goods—*who could not borrow one hundred pounds in money.* With these facts staring us in the face, is it any wonder that commercial revulsions are becoming of more frequency, and assuming a more protracted and threatening aspect? Men in these days, who are engaged in trade, are not measured by the amount of their bona fide capital; they take a position chiefly from the amount of business they do—no matter how speculative and reckless such business is conducted: their life is one of toil and anxiety, occasioned more from a desire to keep up the appearance of a "commercial house,"—rather than do a small, safe, and comfortable trade, which would enable them to retire at a suitable time of life, on a handsome competence for themselves and their families. This appears to us to be a prominent cause of the universal commercial embarrassment, which particularly characterises the present age;—and for which there appears to be no relief, but in a revulsion like that we are now witnessing. We have said this false system pervades all ranks and classes of society; even the farmer's son turns with disgust from the honourable occupation of his parent—he is deluded by the glittering bait of credit placed within his reach—he is now become a merchant,—he uses the name of his parent to ornament the back of sundry bills of paper—"it is a mere form"—he pursues for years the delightful occupation of buying and selling—a crisis comes,—he finds his cash account short, and his book debts long—he is embarrassed, and so is his parent,—who, if he does not happen to have means to spare, is dragged with the son into Bankruptcy, and ruined. This is no fiction—but an "ower true tale"—of frequent occurrence throughout these Provinces: and will continue to occur, so long as men's judgment thus get the better of their prudence. The system is a contagious one. The mechanic too, looks around, and beholds his neighbour living better than he does, without labouring from morning till night with his hands—he is attracted by the better style in which his house is furnished; he cannot nor never will, as a plodding honest industrious mechanic, ever be able to attain to such "*respectability*"—he believes trading to be a more honourable occupation—and resolves to throw aside the implements of his honest toil. He too gets credit—opens his place of business in high spirits—customers increase so rapidly that he is compelled to employ extra clerks to keep his day-book, and post up his ledgers;—he keeps better company—has better furniture than he was wont to have in days gone by—his standing requires that he should keep a horse and carriage,—and increase the number of his household servants;—"a crisis" comes—he talks with his neighbours about the "imbecile government"—and hears them discuss political subjects as the cause of "all the distress." The Banks suddenly refuse him their accustomed accommodation—friends are not as willing to back his paper, as they were formerly—creditors press their claims, because the crisis presses them—he can no longer bear the position in which he is placed—but goes into Bankruptcy,—and eventually leaves his country to return to the occupation he was best fitted for, and which if he had adhered to—in all likelihood would have afforded him a comfortable and honorable livelihood. This case is no fiction.—The every day labourer too,—so soon as he can gather a few pounds—opens a shop—and becomes in a few years a merchant—he, too, as readily procures credit for any amount of goods and notes,—and eventually, fails; his creditors are taken by surprise, for they thought him very honest, and some say they would have given him more goods, if he had asked them, rather than let him "stop."—and all the while, probably the man had not one recommendation, to entitle him to the confidence of any person, beyond a few pounds, which he might have had the capacity to control. These is a sad state of things wherever this mode of business is countenanced—there can be no other results but Bankruptcies and compositions—all eventually coming out of the pockets of the real capitalist, whose safe and prudent course of business was always discarded, and who is seriously told by nine tenths of those engaged in trade "that he would not have had the capital, *if they had not employed it.*" The system is deceptive, and so vastly is it practised, that the most barefaced swindling is countenanced by society, and looked on as "misfortune;" the sympathy strangely seems to be with the *debtor*, none with the *creditor*. Can we wonder, then, that we have such a state of commercial chaos, as there is now admitted to be? Can we expect any other result from such causes, but ruin and prostration, when realities occur around us, which directly prove the causes of such a deplorable position? No: and while we seek for a remedy alone in government measures, in reciprocity, in protection, or in free trade; we lose sight of prominent causes; and only prolong and foster the iniquitous system. You may cover the demon of "credit," with all the golden tinsel of Reform and Retrenchment, but it will again show its hydra-head, only to annoy and destroy its worshippers. Men by this system have been driven to the most ultra radical notions, and adopted free trade and reform doctrines, as a *dernier resort*, and the finale of all their vagaries. These latter day notions, the fruits of which are ripe in Continental Europe, have bro't no relief to the mother country, where unparalleled distress is apparent in every branch of trade. We need a moral reform, and a moral retrenchment, a freedom of trade from the shackles of credit, and a reciprocity of confidence, based on worth and property. Trade cannot be permanently better, until men are taught to feel that their own safety and comfort depend, solely by adhering to punctuality, honesty and probity in all commercial transactions. Business in trade and manufactures must be based on some fixed capital. Let all calmly reflect on the vast amount of the tax, which BAD DEBTS have entailed on the Province, during only twelve months past, and we feel satisfied that it will be admitted that there is far greater necessity for a "Reform Club" to discuss the growing incubus, credit, on our trade, than there is for delivering the oratorical disquisitions on free trade, retrenchment, and annexation. Some men, there are among us, who having avoided the settlement of accounts and pleading "the destruction of their books and papers by fire," and refuse to pay one farthing of their honest debts, suddenly assume important positions in our community, as politicians, and are constantly, both in public and private, crying out at the "dishonest government," and these men have their "party," and their supporters; the majority, in all probability, possessed of no property or interest in the country, but talk and act as if they were the only men who could conceive and carry out an honest measure. Their chief cry is "Responsible Government." Family compacts, "dishonest Tories," and such like; while in reality, their chief object is to blind the government and the people to the ruinous result of a "credit system," which they have fattened upon, and by which they are now wholly and solely subsisting. Such scheming, it is our purpose to unmask; and we hope our feeble exertions will accomplish some good. Beware of all clubs or organisations, calculated thus to dazzle and deceive.

A prominent cause of complaint, is the present lax Bankrupt Law of the Province; we feel confident that we express the opinions of nearly the whole mercantile community, when we say, it is a disgrace to our Statute Book, and if it be allowed to remain in force another year, without important stringent alterations by the Legislature, few of our merchants will remain in business, to be subject to its noxious influence. Many persons there are, beyond all doubt, whom sheer misfortune have made shipwreck of; with such, every honest and feeling man must readily and deeply sympathise, for all of these, there should be a safe and honourable mode of forgiveness of all their obligations, until such times as they should be able to liquidate a part or the whole of their debt. There is a moral and religious obligation, which no man professing the Christian religion and practising its precepts, can resist, and which he never will strive to avoid, when it becomes in his power to comply with it. A Bankrupt Law to relieve all such, on these conditions, is the law we require; not a law which makes *equals* of the honest and the dishonest—not a Bankrupt law through means of which men are discharged as *innocent*, when they are clearly *guilty*. There is much more might be said on this head, but we abstain, because we understand it is the intention of the Legislature, this winter, to abolish or amend the Bankrupt act. We, in conclusion, as the editors of a public journal, whose duty it is to point out radical defects in society, whenever and wherever they are apparent, are of opinion that the time has now arrived, when we should strive to remedy the system of over-trading, which impregnates all classes of society: and we earnestly trust that these dull times will have some effect in rooting and grounding men in the principles of a prudent and judicious course in the exercise of their commercial transactions at home and abroad. We cannot expect much from our Legislators, they seem to take delight in wasting the public monies; it is not their earning, or probably they might be more frugal; but they will have yet a lesson to learn, from the announcement which will great their ears next session, "that the Provincial debt is nearly as heavy, as when the loan was contracted." New Brunswick, as a noble Province of the British Empire, is not much worse in circumstances, than other and older countries; especially when we consider the calamitous fires, the bad debts, bad legislation for twenty years past, and the timber and deal trade, all have conspired to produce the present state of things; her ancient honorable character may be regained, by an effort in the right direction, by the good and wise of her inhabitants: to regain it we must fearlessly and independently encounter the almost overwhelming influence of the primary causes of our troubles and misfortunes —*Overtrading and the Credit System.*

☞ The Harmonist Family gave their first Concert in this City at the Mechanics Institute on Wednesday evening, and the performances were attended by a considerable number of our Citizens, both Ladies and Gentlemen.

They came before the public, after having solicited the absence of criticism and lenity in regard to any fault in the routine or other business of a Concert. We, therefore, feel inclined to overlook any little fault which occurred, as they were only those incidental to any performers when making their first appearance. They do not intend, we understand, to appear again before the public before the lapse of a considerable time, during which their endeavours will be devoted towards greater perfection and the remedy of any discrepancy which may have been apparent at their late Concert. We trust, that they may receive ample *encouragement* when they again appear.—*Bee.*

The exports of Timber, Deals, &c. from the Port of Quebec, during the year 1848, to Ports in Great Britain and Ireland, are as follow:

Oak, tons, 20,675; Pine, 26,985; Birch, 2243; Red Pine, 113,297; White Pine, 263,552; Deals, standard, 1,061,427; Deal Ends, standard, 98,109; Lath Wood, cords, 3720. Handspikes, 5,136 pieces; Oars, 11,266 pairs; Spars, 2700; Masts, 506; Ash Timber, 1507 tons; Tamarac, 2850 tons; Railway Sleepers, 286,778.—The export of Flour in barrels from Quebec to Great Britain for 1848, were 195,188 barrels; to this Province and Nova Scotia, 39,483 barrels,—besides immense quantities of Meal, Corn, Beef, Pork, and other provisions.

The exports from Montreal were 157,585 barrels of Flour, besides, Wheat, Oatmeal, Butter, &c.

AGRICULTURE.—A lengthy paper read before the Newcastle Farmers' Club, in the early part of December, on the subject—"What can Science do for Agriculture?" will be published in our next number.

PRIZES IN THE FISHERY DRAFT, 1849.

Thos. Crozier,	No. 1	Wm. H. Williams,	51
James Gorman	2	Wm. O. Smith,	52
Wm. S. Bailey	3	Thos. Bridges,	53
Daniel Keefe	4	Thos. C. Hennigar,	54
John T Smith	5	James Nixon,	55
Samuel Mills	6	John Ritchie,	56
John McCormick	7	James Hannah,	57
William Dunbar	8	Thos. Hanford,	58
James Halpin	9	James Sullivan,	59
Sarah Lawton	10	Wm. Crothers,	60
John Hunter	11	Jas. Hancock,	61
Daniel Coveny	12	John Harvey,	62
George A. Garrison	13	Irvin White,	63
George A. Lockhart	14	C. Smiley,	64
George Morrissey	15	Jacob Barnes,	65
John Smith, joiner,	16	John C. Ward,	66
John Napier	17	Thos. Robinson	67
Robert Ritchie	18	Wm. Ball,	68
Jeremiah M. Swift	19	Joseph Crispin,	69
Mary Foley	20	Steven H. Fought,	70
John Purvis	21	John Leonard,	71
George Whittekir	22	Hugh W. Chisholm,	72
Richard Calvert	23	Wm. Fullis,	73
Sampson Manaton	24	Thos. Lockey,	74
John Dougherty	25	Chas. McLauchlan,	75
Diademiah Hunt	26	George McFall,	76
James Hewitt	27	Wm. Thompson,	77
Jane Lockhart	28	Wm. H. Tyson,	78
William Till	29	L. H. Waterhouse,	79
Mary Bell	30	Geo. Sealey,	80
John Leary	31	Wm. Thomson,	81
Patrick Clifford	32	Mary Barr,	82
Alexander McQueen	33	James Lawton,	83
Hugh Chisholm	34	E. Barbour,	84
Maurice Sheehan	35	John Benson,	85
Israel S. Lawson	36	Wm. Carson,	86
William J. Starr	37	Robert G. Hunter,	87
Robert McFarlane	38	Wm. Wymond,	88
James White	39	Matthew Graham,	89
Thomas Griffiths	40	Alex. Thompson,	90
Sarah Millidge	41	Hugh Caswell,	91
Timothy Connor	42	Robert Kyle,	92
Sarah Charlton	43	Samuel Parker,	93
Jane Halsall	44	Jacob Smiler,	94
Margaret Hopley	45	John Murphy,	95
James E. Barnes	46	Wm. Carson,	96
Wm. Hutchinson, jr.	47	John Cook,	97
Charles Whittekir	48	David Coleman,	98
John McDougall	49	Edward Murray,	99
John Ritchie	50	D. J. McLauchlin,	100

LETTER FROM CALIFORNIA.

MURDERS

The most exciting news from this place, though, and the all-absorbing topic of the day, is the discovery of a *placer* or deposite of gold, about three hundred miles from San Francisco, in the valley of the Sacramento. About two thirds of the American population of California are now there, and the other third is going Mechanics and laborers have left their tools, farmers their ploughs and fields of grain, and soldiers (i. e. volunteers) their muskets, to dig and wash gold. More than half of one company of the New-York regiment has deserted and gone there. They walked in to their muskets, "one fine morning," and turned in their muskets, saying that they would have no further use for them—that pickaxes, spades and shovels should henceforth be their weapons, and forthwith decamped. The crew of the brig *Malek Adhel*, Capt. Phelps, refused duty at San Francisco, and departed for the gold region, but with a promise to make all their sales to the captain; who, by this arrangement, will certainly lose nothing. Many of the crew of the *Southampton* have deserted, and the officers are obliged to be constantly on the alert to prevent more going. I think, however, that there will, ere long, be too many cooks for the broth on the Sacramento; but as the sickly season will soon set in there, they will die off like sheep with rot, and make room for more. There is, of course, much fighting up in the gold region, and many quarrels terminate fatally. The Governor has now gone there to settle some difficulties, and strange matters generally.

Provisions are very scarce, and to obtain them many murders have been committed, or the purchase of them, at exorbitant prices, has indirectly, but eventually, led to murder. One story, relating to an affair of this kind, may deserve a place here: A man who had what is called a *good hole*, had been digging incessantly for two days, when he was accosted by one carrying a bucket containing food of some kind. The whole of this the *digger* purchased for about one hundred dollars in virgin gold; and while devouring it, the man who had sold the provisions took possession of the hole.—After finishing his repast, the gold-hunter ordered the fellow out; but on his positively refusing to come, knocked his brains out with a pickaxe, took from the pockets of the corpse the virgin gold that had purchased a meal, and then dragging the body out of the hole, himself continued the digging. This, I believe, is really true, just as I have told it.

LOOK ON THAT PICTURE AND ON THIS."—The two following paragraphs, from American papers, present a curious contrast. We shall call the first, the text, and the second the sermon:—

"With our *free institutions* we may congratulate ourselves that we are the most favored people on the face of the earth."—*Extract from Mr. President Polk's Message.*

"Peter Roberts, a methodist preacher, was the other day sold on the Court House steps, at Louisville, for seventy-five dollars and a half!"—*Extract from an American paper.*

UNITED STATES EXPENDITURE.—The expenditure of the United States government for the year ending Sept. 30, 1848, was as follows: State Department $7,849,631,76; War Department $25,313,804,44; Navy Department $9,988,608,93; Treasury Loans, &c., $11,728,730,47.—Total $50,870,175,68.

REMARKABLE INSTANCE OF ANIMAL LONGEVITY.—A pony, the property of Mr. Barnes, of Pangbourn, died this year at the extraordinary age of 41 years. Up to the time of its death it had not been known to suffer any disease or ailment, and had won several races.—The evidence of good treatment is also shown in the length of life of this serviceable animal, which, if generally adopted, would furnish further instances of animal old age.—*Reading Mercury.*

MONTREAL, Jan. 4.—The deputations appointed at the late Free Navigation meeting, headed by His Worship the Mayor, yesterday, had an interview with his Excellency the Governor General, and presented to him a Petition to Her Majesty, embodying the resolution adopted by the meeting, signed by nearly 3000 of our citizens. His Excellency received the Deputation with his usual urbanity and assured them that he would have much pleasure in forwarding the Petition,

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ay have been apparent at their lat
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25	Chas. McLauchlan,	75
26	George McFall,	76
27	Wm. Thompson,	77
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38	Wm. Wymond,	88
39	Matthew Graham,	89
40	Alex. Thompson,	90
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42	Robert Kyle,	92
43	Samuel Parker,	93
44	Jacob Smiler,	94
45	John Murphy,	95
46	Wm. Carson,	96
47	John Cook,	97
48	David Coleman,	98
49	Edward Murray,	99
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M CALIFORNIA.
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ENDITURE.—The
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which he felt would meet that attention which its importance so clearly demanded.

The Executive Government, in the name of the "Queen," has appointed the quondam rebel, Duncombe, to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of a Battalion of Militia in Canada West. This man's appointment is a burning disgrace to Canada, in more ways than one. In the first place, he was a rebel, for whose head a large reward was offered; and such a circumstance should, alone, prevent him from being appointed to an office of trust and honour; and it is absolutely ridiculous to see such men, under the authority of the Queen's name, invested with honours and rewards in Canada, while in and by the authority of the same name, intending rebels in Ireland are sentenced to death or banishment.

There is another great objection to this appointment. Duncombe was not even a valiant rebel; he led a rabble rout to attack the Queen's subjects, and was the first to run ingloriously from the field! What can we expect from such a cur, but that he would either run away or desert to the enemy, if he ever was ordered to take the Battalion into action? What on earth can the Governor-General be about, to permit the Militia of the Province to be disgraced by the appointment of such a cowardly rascal to a Colonel's command?—*Montreal Cour.*

Melancholy Accident in Cape Breton.—On Tuesday the 7th December three individuals named O'Brien, Quigley, and Philip Dodd, the latter a boy of 14 years, only son of Mr. Philip Dodd, entered a coal pit, when, owing to the foul air, Quigley and Dodd were instantly suffocated. O'Brien, who fortunately for himself was in the rear a few yards, escaped barely with his life, having first carried the boy [illegible] distance with him was obliged to leave him behind, as he was himself so weak that he was able only to crawl. Many hours elapsed before the bodies of the other poor creatures were got out, and were it not for the humane exertions of Mr. Robert Mitchel, they might have been there yet. He, with the true spirit of a man, and the dauntless energy of a Scot, succeeded after many fruitless attempts in bring out the bodies. The dangers he overcome at such immense risk to his own life is the universal theme of praise throughout the neighbourhood.

On the same day an unfortunate old man of the name of Pettie, also belonging to Bridge-port, when going home from Sydney fell off his cart on his head and died on the following day. All these occurrence have cast a gloom over Bridge-port and Sydney, where the parties were well known.—*C. B. Times & Spec.*

PARASOLS—AN IMPROVEMENT.—An improvement in ladies parasols has lately been effected by the application of vulcanized Indiarubber in the form of a circular spring to the ribs of the umbrella or parasol. A lady may, by the mere turn of her finger, instantaneously interpose the silken medium of her parasol whenever a hot sun or a rude glance is directed towards her. The ingenious invention by which this object is accomplished has been made and patented by Mr. Sangster, of Regent-street, London. A small ring of vulcanized India-rubber (instead of a metal ring) is placed around the ribs, at the point at which they meet at the apex of the parasol; when the ribs are expanded the elastic power of the ring enables it to be stretched, so as to suit the exigency, while its power of contraction is so great that it forces the ribs together and keeps them compressed. By touching a spring at the handle, the ribs expand to the utmost tension in a moment: thus one hand can perform what two were required for before.

SMALL POX.—We regret to learn that this virulent disease is rapidly increasing in this City, and would caution the inhabitants generally, to adopt every precaution in their power to check the rapid progress which it is now making. Common prudence should dictate the propriety of avoiding contact with anything likely to communicate the disease, and unless those connected with the patient, and the attendants necessary for his comfort, no one should be permitted to visit those afflicted with Small Pox. Our readers will be surprised when we inform them, that we have the authority of His Worship the Mayor for stating that the deaths in the Hospital, by the returns which were made to the Court of Quarter Session, at its last sitting, were in proportion to one out of every three admitted. This shews that the disease is of the very worst type.—*Fredericton Head Quarters.*

FAST TRAVELLING.—We understand that on Monday last, the driver of the Express Line between this City and St. John, brought through Moses H. Perley, Esq., in the short space of 6 hours and 50 minutes, including stoppages, and that, had the teams of the line been properly arranged, they could have performed the journey in 6 hours.—*Ib*

An extensive robbery has been perpetrated at Augusta, Maine, in which the Bank was broken into, and about $20,000 in specie and notes were extracted therefrom.—Suspicion fell upon some parties, which led to the appression of others, and eventually the whole property was recovered, buried near the scene of robbery.

☞ The Letter portion of the English Mail of 30th December, arrived at noon this day. By it we learn that nothing of striking importance had occurred in Europe since the departure of the last steamer. France remained tranquil after the Presidential election, which had a genial influence on the trade Britain.

FIATS IN BANKRUPTCY.

Enoch Campbell, of Northampton, in the county of Carleton, Lumberer. Dated 30th Dec. 1848.
William Howard, of Sussex, in King's County, Miller. Dated 8th January, 1849.

Brown's Shakers'
PURE FLUID EXTRACT OF ENGLISH VALERIAN,
(Valeriana Officinalis,)

Manufactured by the United Society of Shakers, be a process peculiarly their own, from the pure green root, imported from England and raised by themselves, and from which only, and active property of the Valerian can be obtained. It is highly approved of by the Faculty. Physicians and others are respectfully invited to give it a fair trial.

Price, twenty-five cents a bottle, or two dollars and fifty cents a dozen, with liberal discount to wholesale dealers. Directions accompany each bottle.

FRIEND SAMUEL BROWN, ENFIELD, N. H.

You ask me to give my opinion of the Fluid Extract of Valerian, which you prepare. When it a secret remedy or a patent medicine, I certainly would not reply. But from the honourable ground which you have taken in this matter, and knowing also the labor you have bestowed upon this preparation, I am willing to give publicity to my opinion of the preparation referred to. Ever since our knowledge of organic chemistry has been so much increased, we have found out that many very excellent remedies are in the natural state so combined and associated with other principles as to render them in a great degree useless to us. This was remarkably the case with the Valerian. We could not use it as often as we wished, because of the great bulk both of powder and infusion which it was necessary to throw into the stomach in order to get a full effect. Nausea and even vomiting resulted from the large doses. This compelled us to abandon its use. Chemistry showed us that the active principle is a peculiar acid (the Valerianic acid) which exists only in small quantity in the root. In your method of preparation this active principle is detached from the nauseating constituents of the root, and obtained in solution. We may then look upon your Fluid Extract of Valerian as a solution of Valerianic Acid. The action of this article upon the nervous system is most happy in all cases where the sum total of nervous energy is below the healthy standard, and it hence becomes a most important remedy. We owe you and others many thanks for putting so valuable a remedy as the Valerian into a convenient shape for use.

Yours respectfully,
EDWARD E. PHELPS, M. D.
Prof. Therapeutics and Mat. Med. in Dartmouth college.
Windsor, Vt., March 15, 1848.

The above invaluable Preparation is signally efficacious in all Nervous and Hysteric Affections Sleeplessness, and Sick Headache, producing quiet and tranquil sleep, and leaving no unpleasant sensations after its use,—the inevitable result of Opiates, Camphor, and the many articles usually administered.

Having had an opportunity of giving a thorough trial to Brown's Shakers' Fluid Extract of Valerian, and having seen its good effects especially manifested in a severe case of Tic Douloureux, I have no hesitation in saying that I consider it superior to any other form in which the Valerian is ever used, and as eminently deserving the attention of the medical profession.

THOS. R. CROSBY, M. D.
Manchester, N. H., April 25, 1846.
☞ For sale by E. Brinley of Boston and S. L. Tilley, Druggist, St John, New-Brunswick.

OBSTRUCTIONS OF THE LIVER, BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, DR. HALSEY'S GOLD AND SILVER PILLS.—Out of the "thousand and one" disorders which are the means of hurrying mankind to their final doom, more than one-half arise from obstructions in the liver. This important organ, when in a healthy condition, secretes the bile and blood, but, if unfit to perform its proper functions, excess of bilious matter accumulates—the worn out principle of the blood continues in the circulation, and like a slow but malignant poison, diffuses itself throughout the whole system, finally giving rise to some dreadful malady. It may break out in the form of some dangerous Fever or Liver Complaint, Jaundice, or Rheumatism, or Scrofula, or some prevailing epidemic; in fine, a morbid state of the liver stomach, and bowels, is the great cause which predisposes the system to every class of disease.

DR. HALSEY'S GOLD AND SILVER PILLS are known to be the most excellent remedy in the world to bring the liver to the performance of its proper functions, and to cleanse from the stomach and bowels all viscid and putrid matter. Were Dr. Halsey's Pills always resorted to when symptoms of sickness, or excess of bile are apprehended, a vast amount of suffering would be prevented, and many lives saved who otherwise, from the use of bad medicine, would go prematurely to the grave.

As there are many bad pills in the market, the public should bear in mind that unless Dr. Halsey's signature is on the label of each box, they cannot be genuine, and that they are only for sale by H. G. Kinnear, 20, Dock street, and at Dr. Halsey's office No. 2, Courtland street, New York. Price, only 25 cents for the box, containing both the Gold and Silver Pills.

Married.

On Tuesday the 2nd inst., in the Chapel of Ease, Windsor, by the Rev. A. Gilpin, A. M. Rector, the Rev. E. Gilpin, of Halifax, to Amelia, youngest daughter of Mr. Justice Haliburton, of Clifton, Windsor.

Died.

On Saturday afternoon, 6th inst., Mr. Peter Bunting, in the 32d year of his age, after a painful and tedious illness of one year, which he bore with patience and resignation to the Divine will.

On Monday the 8th inst., Ann, wife of Archibald McGachy, aged 52 years, leaving a husband and large family to mourn their loss.

On Tuesday evening last, George, only son of Mr. Andrew Moore, in the 14th year of his age.

In Portland, on Thursday last, Mr. William, McIlhenney, aged 45 years.

At Portland, on Friday morning, Samuel, eldest son of the late Mr. Thomas Gillespie, in the 18th year of his age.

At Fredericton, on Saturday 30th ult., after a lingering illness, Mr. John Williams, aged 49 years, leaving a widow and six children to mourn their lose.

At Fredericton, on Wednesday evening, 3d inst., after a short illness, Charles J. Peters, aged eleven months, infant son of Professor Jack of King's College, Fredericton.

Marine List.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—ARRIVED.

FRIDAY—Brigt. Ella, Pike, Alexandria, 20; H. Gilbert, wheat.
Brig Valiant, ———, Boston, 4; R. Rankin & Co., flour, &c.
MONDAY—Schr. Nelson, Furnas, Boston, via Digby; master, assorted cargo.
TUESDAY—Brigt. John Bull, Dunbar, Boston; Geo. A. Lockhart, ballast.

CLEARED.

Jan. 6th—Ship Portland, Leavitt, Liverpool, timber and deals; schr. Charles, Cooper, New York, fish and Lumber; ship Lesmahagow, Gaskin, Liverpool, deals and palings.
10th—Ship Infanta, Haws, Liverpool, timber and deals; Barque Sophia, Spence, Liverpool, do.; Brigt. Portland, Scott, Boston, fish and scantling.

Three-masted schooner Fame, Lord, master, from Boston, five days out, bound to Ellsworth, (Me.) having been blown off, arrived here on Friday evening—some of the crew frost-bitten.

Schr. Rambler, from St. George, N. B., for Boston, with lime, went ashore on Deer Island, Dec. 30th.—Crew taken off by a whale boat. It is stated that she had taken fire, and that nothing but sails and rigging would be saved.

Schr. Susan, Quillman, from Boston for Halifax, was wrecked at Lahave, 28th ult. Crew saved.

To Let.

THE House in Duke Street, next above Charlotte Street, at present occupied Mrs. Halsall.—Enquire of Mrs. E. DURANT.
October 13.

TOYS! TOYS!! TOYS!!!
For Christmas Presents and New Year's Gifts—

THE subscriber has received per *Kent* from London, and Harriet, from Liverpool—a good assortment of TOYS and FANCY ARTICLES.
Also,—a very superior assortment of Gentlemens Meerchaum PIPES, Fancy Pipe Stems, and amber Mouth pieces.
TOYS—wholesale and retail.
December 8. WM. MAJOR.

Grand Orange Lodge.

AT a Meeting of the Grand Orange Lodge of New-Brunswick, held on the 10th of January, it was agreed that the same should be adjourned to WEDNESDAY the 14th day of February next, at 7 o'clock, P. M., then to be held at their Lodge room, in the City of Saint John, for dispatch of business; and all concerned will govern themselves accordingly.
By order of the Worshipful Grand Master,
Saint John, January 12, 1849. *Pro. Tem.*

DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY.

THE THIRTEENTH Anniversary Meeting of the DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY of New Brunswick, will take place in the Trinity Church School Room, on the evening of THURSDAY next, 18th day of January, instant, at 7 o'clock—the Right Rev. the LORD BISHOP OF FREDERICTON, President of the Society, in the Chair.

The Missionaries and Lay Deputies are respectfully informed, that the Meeting of the General Committe will be held at the same place and the same hour on the previous evening.
By order of His Lordship the President.
FREDERICK COSTER,
Secretary Diocesan Church Society.
Carleton, Jan. 11, 1849.

Just Received,

125 FRANKLINS, assorted;
1 ton HOLLOW WARE;
1 case STOVE LININGS;
1 package MICA, &c. &c. For sale by
JOHN S. WESTLOTORN,
January 12. *King's square.*

S. K. FOSTER'S
BOOT and SHOE STORES,
Corner of King and Germain Streets.
Boys' and Youths' Strong Boots, suitable for the Season.

THE subscriber has on hand, and is daily receiving, Boys' and Youths' strong BOOTS, suitable for the season, of domestic manufacture and warranted good. S. K. FOSTER.
January 5.

STOVES, &c.

Received ex schooner *Olive Branch*, from Boston—
50 COOKING STOVES, assorted;
25 Ornamented Hall and Parlour do.
25 Coal and Wood Air-tight ditto;
10 Air tight FRANKLINS;
175 Pieces Hollow Ware; 2 cases Fire Brick;
1 ton Mill Castings; 24 fancy Water Urns, &c. &c. &c. For sale by
JOHN S. WESTLOTORN,
January 5. King's square.

BUTTERNUT for sale.

50,000 FEET of this excellent WOOD, sawed suitable for House Work, Ships' Cabins, or Furniture, may be had on reasonable terms, by application at the subscribers establishment in Princess-street.
JOHN DUNN,
Jan. 5. Cabinet and Chairmaker, &c.

CAMBOOSES.

THE subscriber has on hand a few ship's CAMBOOSES, a superior article, which he offers at very low prices for cash.
Dec. 22. W. WESTLOTORN.

Mr. James P. P. Lester,
SURGEON,

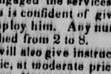
HAS taken an Office in Charlotte Street, on his Father's Premises, opposite the residence of R. F. Hazen, Esq. Oct. 27.

Type for sale.

469 Lbs. good BREVIER, but little used; 8 pairs Cases. Apply at the Chronicle Office.
December 8.

High Price for Music.

JOSEPH PRICE, Master of the Queen's New-Brunswick RANGER'S BAND, begs to return thanks to his numerous patrons for the encouragement he has hitherto received at their hands, begs to inform them that he is now prepared with an excellent QUADRILLE BAND, to attend
BALLS, EVENING PARTIES, &c.
and having engaged the services of some first rate Musicians, he is confident of giving satisfaction to those who employ him. Any number of Musicians can be furnished from 2 to 8.
Mr. Price will also give instructions on all instruments of music, at moderate prices.—Please apply at his residence, Carmarthen street.
December 22, 1848.

CABIN, 5s.  Forward, 3s.
FOREST QUEEN.

THE Subscriber tenders his thanks (as well as the thanks of all concerned) to the Public, for the good feeling and patronage extended to the *Forest Queen*, during the short time she was plying on the River this Fall. She is now laid up for the Winter, and will be fitted up in good style, and ready to commence her regular trips as soon as the River is clear of ice in the Spring,—leaving this City EVERY MORNING, and Indian Town every evening (Sunday excepted), at the reduced rate of 5s Cabin and 3s for Forward passage.
F. W. HATHEWAY.
Fredericton, 13th December, 1848. (4w)

New Brunswick.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, 8th March, 1848.

RESOLVED, That no Bill of a private nature, or Petition for money or relief, shall be received by the House after the fourteenth day from the opening of the Session, both inclusive; and that the Clerk of this House do, one month previous to the meeting of the Legislature, cause fifty printed copies of this Rule to be sent to each of the Clerks of the Peace in the several Counties for distribution, and cause the same to be inserted in the Royal Gazette, and two Newspapers in such County where Newspapers are published.
CHAS. P. WETMORE, *Clerk.*

On Consignment,
And for Sale by the Subscriber:—

6 CASES, containing 200 Pieces Superior IRISH LINENS;
12 Pieces LINEN SHEETING;
20 dozen Cambric HANDKERCHIEFS;
35 pieces LINEN DIAPER;
4 Casks, 10 cases and 4 Bales, containing Patent Shoe Hemp, Tailor's Thread, Shop Twine, Packing Cord, and fine tooth Combs;
70 dozen Black, Blue, and Red Writing INK;
160 Gross Black Lead PENCILS;
30 dozen Martindale's Shoe BLACKING;
84 dozen Whip Thongs, ass'd 4, 6, and 8 Plat;
30 Pieces Oiled TABLE COVERING.
WILLIAM CARVILL.
Nov. 24. Nelson street.

BRASS'S HOTEL,
WINDSOR, N. S.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the travelling public, that he has taken the premises known as *Brass's Hotel*, at Windsor; and trusts that by strict attention to business, he may receive a share of the public patronage. His larder and hall will be well supplied with such as the season and place can afford—his bar with the best wines and liquors—and he will endeavour at all times to give travellers such satisfaction as may be required.
JAMES GILDRED.
29th sept.—3m. *Windsor, N. S*

A Course of Lectures.

A COURSE of Twelve Lectures upon Scientific, Literary and other interesting subjects, will be delivered in the TEMPERANCE HALL, PORTLAND, under the direction of the Trustees of said Building—commencing on *Friday Evening next*, the 12th inst. at 8 o'clock. The following Gentlemen have kindly consented to contribute to the Course:—
Opening Lecture by M. H. Perley, Esq.—Friday, January 12th.
Jan. 19—Antiquities of America, (by request), R. Bayard, Esq.
26—Do. do. do. do.
Feb'y 2—Hints to Young Men on Intellectual Improvement—Mr. J. Boyd.
9—Coal Mines—Mr. J. McLardy.
16—Do. do. do. do.
23—Origin of Parliament—Alex. Campbell, Esquire.
March —Science and Arts conducive to the good of Society—Mr. G. N. Smith.
9—Duelling—Mr. P. LeSueur.
16—Do. do. do.
23—Commerce—C. A. Hartt, Esq.
30—Not yet provided for.

Tickets for the Course 5s. each, to admit a Gentleman and two Ladies. Admission to a single Lecture 7½d—paid at the door.

The receipt after defraying expenses to be appropriated towards the payment of the debt due on the building.

Tickets may be had at A. McL. Seely's Office, Portland; Jas. Joice's, Indian Town; and S. L. Tilley's, St. John. V. GRAVES,
Jan. 9, 1849. *Secretary to the Trustees*

HARDWARE!
T. R. GORDON,
Corner of Market Square and Dock Street,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

Offers for sale at *reduced prices*, for Cash, a large and good assortment of CUTLERY and HARDWARE, consisting of

TABLE and Dessert KNIVES and FORKS, Carvers, Steels, Pen and Pocket Knives, Ivory-half Knives in sets or dozens, Scissors and Shears. *Elliot's* and *Rodgers'* RAZORS and Pocket Knives; Butcher, Shoe and Sheath Knives.
Kitchen and Parlor Fire and Hand-Irons, Dust Pans, Cinder Sifters; copper, brass and iron Coal Scuttles and Hods, Fire Pans; Tea, Bread and Knife Trays; BRITANNIA METAL Coffee and Tea Pots, Sugar Basins, Cream Ewers, Urns and Tea and Table Spoons; covered Hot Water Jugs; Silver-plated Candlesticks, Snuffers & Trays, and Castors.
GERMAN SILVER Tea and Table Spoons, Forks, Ladles, &c. Block Tin Tea and Coffee Pots, Kettles, Dish Covers, Candlesticks, and Kettles on stands.
BRASS Kettles, Snuffers and Trays, Table and Chamber Candlesticks, Curtain Bands and Pins, Table and Hall Lamps, *Gas Pendants and Brackets*, Lamp Glasses, Foot Tubs, Water and Slop Cans, Plate Baskets, Plate Warmers, Preserving Kettles.
CARPENTERS' TOOLS, viz.: Hand, Tenon, Keyhole and other Saws; Planes, Chisels, Gouges, Plane Irons, Compasses, Rules, Bevils, Pincers, Hammers, Augers, Auger Bits, Axes, Hatchets, Drawing Knives, Squares, Chalk-lines, &c.
BLACKSMITHS' Bellows, Vices, Anvils, Tryer Irons, Hammers, Sledges, &c.; Borax, Lead Pipe, Glue, Curled Hair, Hair Cloth, Chair Web, Girth and Straining Web, Kettle Ears, Candlestick Springs, Brass and Iron WIRE, (assorted.)
Brass, Japan'd and Plated Harness and Saddle Mountings, SLEIGH BELLS, SKATES and Straps, Gig and Cart Hames, Horse Traces, Ox Chains; Breeching, Halter and Dog Chains, Whip Thongs.
Sheet BRASS and ZINC, Spelter, Wiretcloth, Sadirons, Frying-pans, Griddles, Pots, Ovens, Spiders, Stewpans, Saucepans, Teakettles, Tea kettlens, Soup Digester, Fish-kettles, Hair and Wire Seives; Brass, Wire and Painted Fenders; Steelyards, *Large* and small Scale-Beams; Patent Weighing Machines up to 2 cwt., Weights, Door Springers and Knockers; Hearth, Horse, Shoe and Paint BRUSHES; Horse and Ox Cards, Currycombs, Wheelheads, Wool-cards.
Carpenters' Patent Rim and Brass Mortice Locks; stock, pad, chest, till, trunk and book-case Locks; a few of "*Chubb's*" Patent Detector Locks, Letter Pad Locks, &c.; American Mortice Locks and Latches; Norfolk and Night Latches; Brass and Iron Butts; Strap, T, Chest, and other Hinges; Brass and Iron Screws; Mineral, Rosewood, Mahogany, Brass, and Japanned Knobs; Brass and Iron Bolts; Carriage Bolts; Carriage Lace; American Patent Shutter and Gate Hinges and Latches.
Gas Pendants, Brackets, Joints, Burners, &c.; Hall and Table and Shop Lamps, Lamp Glasses, Glass Lamps, &c.
Hoole, Staniforth & Gray's Cast Steel Mill, Cross-cut, Pit, Circular, Hand, and Tenon SAWS and FILES.
VICKER'S flat, round, half-round, square, and three square bastard, hand, and smooth FILES.—three square taper (3 to 9 inches), Pit and Circular Saw (4 1-2 to 12 inch), double and single cut Mill (6 to 15 inch) FILES; Horse and Shoe Rasps; *Stub's* best Files.
Sanderson, Brothers & Co.'s Cast, Blister, German, and Spring STEEL.
Warranted CHAIN, 1-4 to 1-2 inch.
Copper Boat NAILS; Butt and Wrought Nails; Spikes, Horse and Ox Nails; Whale Boat, Clout, Bellows, and Scupper Nails.
CANADA STOVES, 20 to 26 inch.
CROWN GLASS, 8x10 and 10x12.
Market Square, St. John, Dec. 1, 1848.

No. 2, North Market Wharf.
HARDWARE,
Powder, Spikes, &c.
C. & W. H. ADAMS

Have received per late arrivals from Liverpool, &c. their usual supply of GOODS in this line, which, with their stock on hand, comprises a good assortment, viz:

LOCKS, LATCHES, HINGES, NAILS, SCREWS, SAD IRONS, Traces and OX Chains, Tea Kettles, SKATES, Counter Scales and Weights, Steel and Iron Barn Shovels, Steel'd and common Socket Shovels, Iron and Copper Tacks and Brads, Carpenters' and other TOOLS of best manufacturers, SHEET ZINC, AUGERS, Cast and Blistered STEEL, Sleigh Shoe STEEL; Hearth, Shoe, Scrub, Dust, and Horse BRUSHES; White and Yellow open mouth SLEIGH BELLS, Horse Bells, Sparrowbills, Heel-plates, and Tip Nails, "Grove's" Buck-saws, Griddles, Iron and Copper Coal Scoops, and a few fancy Coal Scoops and Vases as samples, Sash Cord and Axle Pulleys, Fire Irons and Fenders, Glass and Mineral Knobs, Iron WIRE, Riddles and Sieves, Glue, Wool Cards, and a variety of Small Wares.—Also;
30 Kegs "Hall & Son's" FF. POWDER.
A few Kegs "Rifle" and other Cannister POWDER.
3 Cases "Hoole, Staniforth and Gray's" SAWS, containing Pit, Cross-cut, Hand, Circular, Gang and long Mill SAWS;
1 Cask "Vicker's" FILES.
1 Cask (4 cwt.) CURLED HAIR.
Cut NAILS of domestic Manufacture always on hand,
160 Bags Deck Spikes, 4 to 8 inch.
☞ *For sale low for good payments.*
November, 1848.

NAILS and SPIKES.

Ex ship *Portland* from Liverpool—
37 CASKS 6dy, 10, 12, 20, 24, 28 & 32dy, fine rose Wro't NAILS;
15 casks 6dy, 8, 10 & 12dy, fine wro't Clasp do;
25 casks 8dy, 9 & 10dy, Horse Shoe NAILS;
35 casks 6, 6½, 7 & 9 inch Deck SPIKES;
30 casks 5, 7, 8 and 9 do. Rose head do;
13 casks 1¼, 1½, 2, 3, 3½ and 3¾ inch Boat Nails,
31 casks 2¼, 2½, 2¾, 3, 3¼ and 3½ Sheathing do.;
Which with his former lot in store and those by the Peruvian, make his assortments of Goods in this line very complete and well worth the attention of purchasers—at Hammond's buildings, Dock-street, by H. G. KINNEAR.

GENTLEMENS' real Madras Grass Cloth NECKERCHIEFS, a fashionable wear.—For Sale by GARRETT & SKILLEN.
Pantechnetheca, Dec, 12.

Dr. W. P. Evan's Pain Killer.

No medicine has been discovered that is so happily adopted to the internally as drops to be taken and yet perform such wonder when applied externally, as a wash, bath, or by friction.

"THIS PAIN KILLER" may be used with a success that will astonish the beholder, in such cases as the following:—Distressing Dysentry, Pain in the side and stomach, Corns, Cuts and Bruises Cholera, Infantum, Bronchites, Healing sores on man or beast.

Children Teething, Raising Blood, Hoarseness, Quinsey in a few hours, Chilblains and frosted feet, Spasms, prevent a Blister from Burns, broken Breasts, Measles, Cramps, burts, scratches or torn Flesh, bites or stings.

In very foul stomache it may cause vomiting.—So much the better, the stomach will be cleansed and the next dose will settle the sickness.

CERTIFICATES to fill a volume might be published, showing the wonderful effects of the "Pain Killer" but they are too common, and used for articles of no merit. We insert but a few but they are to be depended upon:—

This will certify that I have used the "Pain Killer in my family for headache, toothache, rheumatism, dysentry, &c. and believe it to be a first rate medicine. JOHN F. SMITH.
Manchester, N. H.

I have used the "Pain Killer" for burns, and found it applying it immediately, to prevent even a blister. I would recommend it to the confidence of the public. H. A. REEBE.
Editor of the Westfield Standard, Westfield

I have been selling the Pain Killer for a few months past, and find that it gives as good satisfaction as recommended. I have used it in my own family also, and believe it to be one of the best family medicines now in use. J. H. COBB.
Littleton Mass.

This will certify that I have used the Pain Killer in my family for the last six months, and can safely say that it has proved the best family medicine I have ever used, especially for coughs, colds, burns, bruises. I take pleasure in recommending it to the public. JAMES WILLIAMS.

Chloroform Toothache Drops.

It is well known that "CHLOROFORM" has superseded (in a great measure,) the use of ETHER as an allayer of pain and is now used by the best Surgeons and Dentists in preference. A Celebrated Chemist, (and one of the first manufacturers of Chloroform) has discovered that "Chloroform" with other simple preparations, will instantly cure the TOOTHACHE. After testing it in many cases has never failed to give instnt relief: there is no possible danger in using it, as it will not injure the sound teeth a particle. All that is necessary in using these drops is to saturate well a bit of cotton or lint, and place it in the cavity of the tooth. Relief will be immediate.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

Alternate paleness and flushing of the countenance, a dull expression of the eyes, drowsiness, itching of the nose, a swelled upper lip, tongue whitely furred and thickly speckled with red points, foetid breath and enlarged belly, a partial or general swelling or puffiness of the skin, a starting in the sleep, and grinding of the teeth a gradual grow of the flesh, a sensation as if something were lodging in the throat, sickness of the stomach, vomiting, a short dry cough, appetite sometimes voracious, at other times feeble, an unnatural craving for chalk, dirt or clay, bowels sometimes too costive, fits, convulsion, and palsey. No mother who suspects her child has worms should sit to produce the Vermifuge. Sold only genuine, at 19, Tremont row, and by our agents, S. L. Tilley, late Peters & Tilley, W. O. Smith, & J. H. Chipman, st. John, N.B.

Dr. Kingley's Universal Family PILLS.

The most safe effectual, and economical remedy for diseases of the human constitution, that has ever been discovered. These Pills are composed entirely of materials extracted from medicinal plants, and are warranted not to contain one particle of Mercury or any mineral substance.

The Family Pills are a sure remedy for the Jaundice, sick and nervous Headaches, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, sickness of the stomach, Heartburns, all Bilious complaints, Fevers of all kinds, and, if taken at the commencement, will invariably check their progress and save the patient from a protracted and dangerous sickness. They are invaluable in nervous and hypochondrical affections, loss of appetite, Cholic, Cholera Morbus, Gout, Rheumatism, scrofula, white swelling, Ulcers, Erysipela, salt rheum, Cough, Colds, Influenza, Dropsy, and all complaints to which females alone are subject They operate as a mild and speedy purge, and are a safe and certain remedy for worms in Children.

Females will find that two or three of these Pills taken at bed time, and continued for a short time will remove any irregularity or obstruction, and restore nature to her usual course.

☞ For sale by Ross & Poor, 19, Tremont row, Boston; and by our appointed agents, S. L. Tilley late Peters & Tilley, W. O. Smith, J. H. Chipman st. John, N. B.

TAKE NOTICE!

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his customers and friends in general that he has removed his line of business in the
SHOEMAKING TRADE,
to Dock street, to the Shop lately occupied by John Rodgers, Tailor, and he returns his sincere thanks to the public in general for their kind patronage that he has received since he commenced business, this several years past; and hopes by strict attention that the public will favour him with a call. Trial is better than report. A few good Journeymen wanted.
Dec 29. WILLIAM McAFEE.

HATS, CAPS, &c.
LATEST STYLES.

R. & A. MAGEE respectfully requests the attention of their friends and the public generally to their stock of HATS, CAPS, &c., and they take this opportunity to inform them that one of the firm has returned from a visit to the United States, where he has made a selection of Satin Plush, Hat Trimmings, and Blocks, all of the latest style, and of the very best description; and they are now prepared to furnish HATS of superior manufacture, which, in point of style, material and finish, cannot be surpassed by any one in this city, together with a superior assortment of Silk Glazed Fur Caps, Glazed HATS, &c., all of which are ready for inspection, at their store, a few doors below the St John Hotel, King street. Oct. 18.

Printing Ink.

JUST received, and for sale by the subscriber,—(manufactured expressly for this market.) a superior lot of PRINTING INK, which will be disposed of in any quantities to suit purchasers, by
Oct. 13. T. A. PADDOCK.

ALE! ALE!!

JUST received by the Subscriber—20 Barrels "*Redmond's*" Superior PHILADELPHIA ALE, the best lot ever imported to this market. On draught or by the barrel.
Dec. 1. T. A. PADDOCK.

Torryburn House,
RE-OPENED.
SEVEN MILES FROM THE CITY.

THE subscriber having leased the above establishment, begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has fitted and furnished it in a superior manner, and rendered it in every way comfortable and convenient for those who may favour him with a call.

Private families can be accommodated—and all who visit his house may rest assured that every attention will be paid to them.
Dec. 15. PETER DRAKE.

TO RENT,

Poetry.

THE FATHERLESS.

BY MRS. HENRY LYNCH.

Speak softly to the fatherless!
And check the harsh reply
That sends the crimson to the cheek,
The tear drop to the eye
They have the weight of lonliness
In this rude world to bear:
Then gentle rise the fallen bud,
The drooping floweret spare.

Speak kindly to the fatherless!
The lowliest of their band
God keepeth, as the waters,
In the hollow of His hand,
'Tis sad to see life's evening sun
Go down in sorrow's shroud,
But sadder still when morning's dawn
Is darkened by the cloud.

Look mildly on the fatherless!
Ye may have power to wile
Their hearts from sadden'd memory
By the magic of a smile.
Deal gently with the little ones,
Be pitiful, and He,
The friend and father of us all,
Shall gently deal with thee!

NEW GOODS.

Just received per QUEEN, from Liverpool:—

A LARGE assortment of Fall Goods, consisting of—Coburghs, Orleans, Fancy Dress Materials; Broad Cloths, Kerseys and Doeskins, Beaver and Pilot Cloths, Canada Cloths, Grey, white and Printed Cottons, Cotton Warps, &c. &c.

London Goods daily expected per *Kent* and *Columbia*, all of which will be offered for Cash at prices corresponding with the times.

JOHN HASTINGS.

P. S.—50 chests of Good Congou TEA is now offered very low for Cash only. J. H.

29th sept.

New FALL and WINTER GOODS.

Liverpool House, Prince William Street.

The subscribers have completed their Fall importations per ship *Peruvian*, of London, Manchester, and Glasgow Goods, which they now offer Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest possible prices:—

FRENCH SATINS, Gro de Naps, Orientals, and Persians;
Black and colored SILK VELVETS;
Black CRAPES, PARAMATTA;
New Fancy Bonnet Ribbons, Laces and Edgings, Ladies' FURS,
A Large variety of HOSIERY & Winter Gloves;
Ladies' and Gent's White, Black and col'd French Kid GLOVES;
New Fancy PRINTS, Cotton VELVETS,
Black and Fancy Orleans, Coburgs, Alpacas and Mohairs;
Woolen and Gala CLOAKINGS and SHAWLS;
Superfine BROAD CLOTHS, in Black, Blue Invisible, Rifle, Mulberry and other colours;
Beaver and Pilot Cloths, in Black, Brown, Blue, Drab, Claret,
Black and Fancy CASSIMERES and Doeskins Satinetts and Tweeds;
An assortment of Gent's Fancy Silk VELVET and Barathea VESTINGS,
Gent's Plain and Fancy Satin Stocks, Handkerchiefs and Scarfs;
Best Witney BLANKETS, White and Regatta Shetlings;
Bleached Cotton and Linen Sheeting;
Grey Cottons, Linens and Diapers; Knitting Cottons, Linen Threads;
1 case BUTTONS and Fancy Coat Binding;
Fancy woollen and Cotton Drugget, 3 ply superfine CARPETING.
Also—1000 Bundles Cotton Warps;
100 Pieces HOMESPUN, and 400 pair Stout Country Socks.

VAUGHANS & LOCKHART.

November 10. 1848.

Patent
Gutta Percha Soles,
Fr Ladies' and Gentlemen's
BOOTS & SHOES.

THE subscriber has received a supply of the above named article, which he is prepared to cement to Boots and Shoes of all sizes at the shortest notice.

Invalids and persons of delicate constitution will find the Gutta Percha Sole a sure preventive to damp feet, as it renders the bottom of the shoe perfectly waterproof, and also prevents the cold from penetrating to the foot.

S. K. FOSTER,
29th sept. *Corner of King and Germain sts.*

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC!

Smith's Exterminator,

For the total annihilation of Rats, Mice, Beetles, Cockroaches, Crickets, Ants, &c.

THIS preparation will be found invaluable to House Keepers, Proprietors of Dwellings, Warehouses, Mills, &c., in the EXTERMINATION of ALL KINDS OF VERMIN, without any of the unpleasant consequences frequently attending the use of arsenic and other poisons.

IT IS WARRANTED NEVER TO FAIL.

The following Certificate from parties of high respectability, in Canada, will place its efficacy above suspicion:—

WE, the undersigned, do certify that we have made use of "SMITH'S VERMIN AND INSECT EXTERMINATOR," with wonderful success, and can recommend it as a valuable preparation for the pests.

C. F. Baillargeon, Pere,	John Munn,
Frenchettee & Frere,	Thomas Gibb,
J. Chabot, M. P. P.	Judge Bowen,
Christian Wurtele,	John Fraser.

SMITH'S VERMIN KILLER may be had, by appointment of the Proprietor. For sale by S. L. Tilley, St. John; John W. Brayley, Fredericton; where dealers can be supplied in large or small quantities at the lowest prices. Oct 31.

Winter Styles in Dry Goods

LEEDS HOUSE.

The Importation of WINTER GOODS *for this season will in part consist of—*

CLOAKINGS in Gala and Woolen Plaids; French and Anglo Mermos; shot, striped and Checked Mohairs, Lustres, and Coburgs; Saxonies; Checked Flannels; Orleans, swansdowns, saxony Welsh and Lancashire Flannels, Serges, BROAD CLOTHS, Tweeds, Doeskins, Caps, Matts, &c. &c.

FANCY GOODS.—Velvets, Cap and Bonnet Ribbons, silk Trimmings, Gloves, Watered and Brocade satin, Gro de Napies, Berlin Wools, shawls in fancy plaids, Cashmere, Celestial, and Cloth; Neck Ties, Mufflers, Pembroke Boss, Children's Hoods, &c. &c. Also in

Hosiery,	Cotton Goods,
Haberdashery, FURS,	Blankets,
Small Wares,	Silk Mercery.

the usual well assorted stock.

BENJAMIN CROWTHER.

Prince Wm. street, 29th sept.—2m.

AT REDUCED PRICES:

COOKING STOVES; Air-Tight; Franklins; Box Stoves; Chamber and Cylinder Stoves; all new and complete, for sale.

☞ Please call at the store between H. Chubb's and W. Major's, Prince Wm. street.

29th sept. JOHN KINNEAR.

EMPORIUM OF FASHION,

Selling Off, 25 per cent. Cheaper, than any other Store in the City, at the

St. John CLOTHING MART,

Water street—Old Stand, Stephen's Brick Building

10 BALES of West of England, Beaver, Pilot and superfine Broad CLOTHS, of various colours and textures;
Cassimeres, Buck and Doeskins, latest styles;
20 Bales of WINTER CLOTHING, consisting of fine & superfine plain diamond Pilot Cloth COATS, Bedford, Albert, Polka and Athol styles, and improved shapes richly trimmed silk velvet COLLARS, CUFFS, and Trimmings, to suit.

CLOTHING MADE IN THE ESTABLISHMENT:

A Great Variety of Fine and superfine FROCK and Dress COATS; Do. Beaver, Pilot Frock, and OVER COATS, of every shade and quality, got up by Olivers new style of cutting, richly trimmed;
PANTALOONS in great variety—plain and figured Cassimeres, Checks and stripes;
VESTS—In rich Silk Velvet, Satin, Cassimere, Valentia, Tollinett, and Plaid;
SUPERFINE BROAD CLOTH JACKETS—In blue, black, brown, and Invisible Green. Ditto, fine beaver, Duffield and Pilot Cloths Youth's Clothing, of every description, made to order, Mackintosh and Water proof, Coats.
Lambswool Shirts and Pants, plain and ribbed: Regatta and heavy striped SHIRTS; White Cotton, with linen fronts; white red and blue Flannel, plain and twilled;
Gents' silk and satin Handkerchiefs and Scarfs; satin stocks, plain and figured; 3 cases of capus fur sealskin, cloth, plush and scalette caps;
Beaver, silk and gossamer HATS; glengarry and blue bonnets; umbrellas;
Travelling Bags and Trunks; silk, india rubber and cotton braces; Hosiery, in great variety.

SEAMEN'S CLOTHING:

Beaver, pilot, reefing, pea and monkey jackets oil skin south-westers; mattresses;
Hammocks and clews; sheaths and belts; mitts gloves, socks, and heavy stockings; boots shoes, &c.
Various other Articles, too numerous to mention.

☞ Gentlemen leaving their Orders and selecting their Cloth, can have them executed on the shortest notice, quick despatch, latest fashion, and newest style.

☞ Those wishing to purchase, would find it much to their advantage to call and judge for themselves, before purchasing elsewhere.

F. NEILL.

H. S. SCRIBNER,
Tailor.

Prince William Street—St. John, N. B.

KEEPS constantly on hand a well selected Stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and TROUSERINGS—of various colour and pattern.

A variety of VESTINGS—consisting in Satins, Quiltings, & Fancy STUFFS, suitable for the season, which he will make up to order at very low prices for satisfactory payments;

He would also call attention to his stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

which he is making up under his own inspection, and offering at very low prices for cash.

—ALSO—

Fine Lambswool, Merino, and Cotton SHIRTS and DRAWERS;
Fine Linen Shirt Fronts and Collars;
Fine White Shirts; Satin Neck Ties, Scarfs, Stocks, Cravats; Cotton Socks; Silk and Indian Rubber Braces; knit do.; Web do.;
Pocket Handkerchiefs; Scarlet and White Night Caps, &c. &c. &c.

July 13.

JAMES AGNEW,

Corner King and Cross Streets, St. John, N. B., June 12th, 1847.

HAS just received per Royal Mail Steamer, via Halifax, an extensive assortment of Gold and Silver WATCHES, SILVER PLATE rich JEWELLERY, NAUTICAL and PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHRONOMETERS, &c., which together with a large and well assorted Stock on hand, is offered Wholesale and Retail, at his usual moderate prices, for good payment.

P. S.—Chronometers repaired and rated with the utmost accuracy.—Watches, Clocks, Nautical and Philosophical Instruments corrected and adjusted in the most scientific and mechanical manner

COFEIN WAREROOMS.

Second door North Trinity Church, Germain street St. John, N. B.

THE subscriber would beg to acquaint the public, that he keeps constantly on hand

MADE COFFINS

of every size and quality, which will be sold at very reduced prices, from what has been formerly charged in this City, and as the subscriber has spared no pains in getting up a well finished article, he hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.

☞ A Hearse may be obtained on application as above.

Nov. 5, 1848. M. N. POWERS.

FALL GOODS.

Just received per ship "Themis" from Liverpool—

THE Subscriber is just opening his Fall Stock of Winter Goods, consisting of West of England Broad, Beaver, and Pilot Cloths.—Also, a large quantity of Fancy Trowsers' Stuffs, and Vestings, which he offers at Reduced prices, for Cash only.

J. H. has also on hand a large Stock of Winter Clothing, which he offers at the lowest Cash prices

JAMES HOWARD.

Oct. 6. *King street.*

IRON & SPIKES.

Now landing ex ship *Ion* from Liverpoopool:

30 TONS common Bolt IRON, assorted;
60 bags Deck SPIKES, 4 to 10 inch.

Daily expected per *Unicorn* and *Thomas*—50 Tons Common and Refined Iron, assorted; 100 Bags Deck SPIKES, 4 to 10 inch.

July 11. THOS. F. RAYMOND. Nelson st

Stoves! Stoves!! Stoves!!!

150 STOVES, consisting of Stewarts, Washington, Hathaway, Knickerbocker, Victory, New England, Rotary, Economist's Friend, Yankee Premium and Trogan Pioneer Cooking Stoves, sheet Iron, Air Tight, Close, and Cylinder Stoves.

H. G. KINNEAR,
22d sept. 20, *Dock street.*

SPRUCE AND PINE DEALS,
BOARDS and Scantling.

The Subscriber offers for sale:—

1,000,000 FEET Bright Gang-sawed Spruce DEALS;
200,000 feet first, second, and third quality Aroostook PINE DEALS;
200,000 feet fourth quality SPRUCE DEALS;
50,000 feet fourth quality PINE DEALS;
50,000 feet Clear & Merchantable Pine Boards;
50,000 feet Merchantable SPRUCE BOARDS;
100,000 feet Merchantable Pine and Spruce SCANTLING;
100,000 feet refuse PINE AND SPRUCE BOARDS and SCANTLING.

JOHN B. TRAVIS,
Nov. 10—3m. *Indian Town.*

SAINT JOHN FOUNDRY.

The Subscriber has on hand, at his Establishment (adjoining the Custom House,) an extensive assortment of

COOKING STOVES, of the most approved patterns;
FRANKLINS;
Close Wood and Coal STOVES;
Air Tight ditto.
Register, and half Register GRATES;
PLOUGHS of various patterns, with and without Wood Work;
Ship's Patent Windlass Gears, Hawse Pipes, Cylinders and Pallets;
Stove Pipe, Tinware, House pumps and lead pipe to suit:
BOILERS, Furnace Doors and Bars;
Patent Oven Doors;
Sash Weights;
Pots, Bakepans, Tea Kettles, Griddles, Grid irons, Frying pans, Sad Irons, Saucepans, Preserving Kettles;
Bells; Nails and Spikes;
Deep Sea, Hand and Net LEADS, &c. &c.

All of which is offered to his friends and the public at the lowest rates; and he would respectfully solicit the attention of purchasers.

☞ Orders for *Mill and Ship Work*, and Iron, Brass, and Leak Castings, executed at shortest notice.

Sept. 8, 1848. THOMAS C. EVERETT.

CHARLES E. POTTER,

Carver, Gilder, Looking Glass, Portrait, and Picture Frame Manufacturer,

BEGS to inform his friends and the Public that he has taken a Shop in Mr. Sears' House, *Corner of Germain and Princess Streets*, and is now prepared to execute in the neatest manner and at the shortest notice, all orders with which he may be entrusted, and he hopes by strict attention and moderate charges, to receive a share of Public patronage.

Looking Glass, Portrait and Picture Frames of every description, Plain and Gilt, made to order at the shortest notice. Mouldings of every pattern, always on hand.

Particular attention will be given to SIGN PAINTING, in Plain, Gilt, and Fancy Lettering. Orders in this line respectfully solicited.

☞ SHIP GILDING, of every discription, shall receive prompt attention at moderate charges.

N. B. Old Frames repaired and re-Gilt, Borders for Rooms, &c. &c.

St. John, N. B., September 1st, 1848.

Paper Hangings, Looking Glasses,

Just received on Consignment:—

2000 PIECES handsome French Paper Hangings;
500 yards BORDERING for ditto;
30 Ceiling Centres and Fire Screens;
100 Toilet and Dressing GLASSES;
35 doz. Assorted Looking GLASSES;
15 boxes assorted sizes Looking Glass Plates;
60 doz. Musical Fruit;
60 doz. Shaving Boxes; 20 sets Dish Covers;
3 setts Fire IRONS; 15 assorted FENDERS;
50 quires Grass PAPER;
33 dozen Drawer Knobs;
26 pair Brass CANDLESTICKS;
59 dozen Knives and Forks;
81 dozen assorted Brushes;
21 dozen Razor Strops.—For sale by

JOHN KINNEAR,
14th sept. *Prince Wm. street.*

MANCHESTER HOUSE,
MARKET SQUARE.

The subscriber has received a variety of New and Fashionable Spring Goods, consisting of—

NEWEST Materials for *Ladies' Dresses*, in Printed Cashmeres and Delaines, Ginghams, Poplin de Soie, COBURGS; Silk, striped and Figured *ORLEANS*; Printed Muslins; SHAWLS and SCARFS in Barege, Cashmere, &c.; Fancy Printed Calicoes; Furniture Prints; BONNETS in great variety, latest style; Bonnet Ribbons; Parasols, Gent's Gingham CRAVATS, satin Stocks, Bed Ticking, Regatta Shirting, Irish Linens, Lawns, Diaper, Hollands, 8-4 Damask, 8 4 and 10 4 Sheetings, Moleskins, Cotton Drills, white and fancy COUNTERPANES, Carpets, Rugs, &c.

100 Chests superior Congo TEA, 1 ton Madras INDIGO.

☞ A further supply daily expected.

May 26. WM. HOWARD.

BRANDY, GENEVA, WINE,
&c. &c. &c.

Now Landing ex *Kent* and other vessels from London, &c.

30 HHDS. old Cognac BRANDY—*Martell's Hennessy's and Otards;*
10 hhds. finest PALE ditto;
30 hhds. finest PALE GENEVA;
5 hhds. and 10 qr. Casks Choice OLD PORT;
10 hhds. } *Choice PALE, BROWN, and*
10 qr.-casks } *GOLDEN SHERRY;*
5 hhds. and 10 qr. casks L. P. MADEIRA;
2 hhds. very old and choice old Jamaica RUM,
5 puns. Islay and Cambelton WHISKEY;
10 cases finest SPARKLING CHAMPAGNE,
10 cases Liqueres, Cherry Brandy and Maraschino,
40 casks best PORTER and Brown Stout—in pint and quart bottles;

In Stock:—Choice Old Wines, &c. of every description, in wood and bottle.

RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.,
Oct. 6. *Wine Merchants, Prince Wm street*

PAINTS AND OIL.

Ex Kent, from London—

500 KEGS Bradram's No. 1 WHITE LEAD;
200 kegs Green, Red, Black, Yellow and Brown PAINTS;
1 ton Powder of RED LEAD;
20 hhds. Boilded and Raw Linseed Oil.

For sale at North Side the Market Square, cheap for cash. [Oct 7, 1848.] W. O. SMITH.

Stoves! Stoves!! Stoves!!!

(Just received, per 'Widow,' from New York:) A LOT of fancy Air-Tight Parlor STOVES for burning coal.—Also, a lot of Diamond Empire Cooking STOVES, Charcoal Furnaces, Water Urns, Hollow Ware, &c. &c.—For sale low, by

JOHN S. WESTLOTORN,
Sept. 8. *King's-Square.*

By the COLUMBUS, from Liverpool:

20 THOUSAND feet English Crown GLASS;
290 boxes Steele's SOAP; 10 Brls, Pot Barley.

Also—from Boston:—

No. 1 4, and 5, Boston Coal STOVES, which with No. 2 and 3 on hand before, makes up the sizes in use of this Pattern.

Also—6 Bales Cotton BATTING.

October 27. JOHN KINNEAR.

Boston Made STOCKS.

SELF adjusting SATIN STOCKS; Long end ditto, French Bombazine do. with bows; Plain Satin and Bombazine ditto; Plated Silk Velvet Stocks; Fancy imitation Handkerchief ditto.

☞ The above are superior to the English make in fit, appearance, and durability.

GARRETT & SKILLEN.

PANTECHNETHECA, Dec. 8.

Castor Oil, and Axes.

Just received, and for sale—

26 DOZEN pint and half pint bottles of CASTOR OIL;
12 dozen NARROW AXES.

JOHN KINNEAR.

Dec. 8. *Prince Wm. street.*

GENTLEMENS' real Madras Grass Cloth NECKERCHIEFS, a fashionable wear.—For sale by GARRETT & SKILLEN.

PANTECHNETHECA, Dec. 15.

Iron, Tin, Anchors, Chains,
&c. &c.

Now landing ex ship NEW ZEALAND—

100 BOXES TIN PLATES, assorted, ICW, IC, IX, IXX, DC & DX.
60 bundles Sheet Iron, assorted, Nos. 20 & 22;
6 pairs FORGE BELLOWS, 30 to 34 inch;
10 M. English FIRE BRICK;
157 bolts best Navy CANVAS, ass'd, Nos. 1 & 7.

Ex "Orleans" from Liverpool—

2 best proved STUD CHAINS, 60 fms. ⅝ in, with Shackles complete;
4 best proved Stud Chains, 75 fms., ⅞ & 1 inch, with Shackles complete;
1 best proved Stud Chain, 90 faths., 1¼ inch, with Shackles complete;
7 best proved short link Chains, assorted, from ¾ to 1¼;
6 best iron-stock Anchors, ¾ to 8 cwt;
8 best wood stock Anchors, from 10 to 27 cwt;
200 bags diamond deck and rose-head SPIKES, ass'd, 5 to 10 inch;
12 best *Blacksmiths'* ANVILS, 12 do. do. *Vices.*

—IN STOCK—

50 tons English Bar and Bolt IRON, well ass'd,
150 tons refined do. do. (Hunt & Brown's);
10 tons 'Swedes' IRON, assorted;
20 tons small round refined IRON, ¼ to ½ inch;
5 tons HOOP IRON, assorted;
5 tons Plough Plate IRON, assorted 2 to 5 in.;
5 tons 'Sanderson's' best CAST STEEL,
2 tons 'Naylor's' best do., do.;
3 tons best Blistered Steel, Hoop L & CCND
2 tons spring and shear STEEL, assorted;
400 share Moulds and Anchor Palms;
250 bolt COPPER, assorted, ⅞ to 1⅜ inch;
150 bolts PATENT METAL, 5-8 to 1⅜ inch;
5 tons Liverpool OAKUM;
100 doz Long handle Irish SPADES,
100 Miners' Shovels, 30 doz. Ballast do.;
60 dozen Griffin's SCYTHES, ass'd, 36 to 46 in.;
6 tons HOLLOW WARE, consisting of Pots, Pans, Bake Ovens and Covers, and Griddles;
140 TEA KETTLES, assorted, Nos. 1 to 6;
50 bundles Iron WIRE, Nos. 6 to 16;
100 pieces Irish LINEN, (very superior).

Daily expected per ship *Commodore*, Pritchard, master:—

50 tons BOLT IRON, assorted sizes;

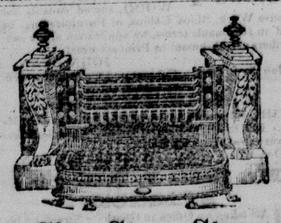
Per *Caroline Leaure*, Patten, master:—

40 tons No. 1, Garthserrie PIG IRON.

All of which the subscriber offers for sale at low rates for prompt payment.

WILLIAM CARVILL.

Nelson street, June 6, 1848.



City Stove Store,
14,—Dock Street.—14.

JUST received at the *City Stove store*, a genera assortment of COOKING and other STOVES, as a glance over the following imperfect list will shew,—and amongst which will be recognized the names of some too well and favourably known to need note or comment:—

FRANKLINS—various sizes;
Priam and Wager's Airlight;
HATHEWAY—three sizes;
VICTORY, 3 do.; Diamond Empire, 4 do;
Atwood Empire, 2 ditto;
Hartshorn and Ames, and Charles 1st, for wood or coal;
Box and Cylinder Stoves, of various patterns;
Ships Cabin and Forecastle do.;
CAMBOOSES;

Together with a general assortment of Hollowware

☞ All articles in Copper, Tin, sheet Iron, lead zinc, made and repaired at the shortest notice, on on reasonnable terms.

Oct. 15. W. WESTLOTORN

Commercial HOTEL,

Head of King-street, Saint John, New Brunswick!!

THE Subscriber begs leave to announce to his numerous friends and the public generally, that he has re-leased the above Establishment for a term of years. This Hotel has recently undergone a thorough repair, and neither pains nor expense has been spared to render it equal to any in the Province. The walls of the old part have been torn down and new one substituted, besides which very extensive additions have lately been made to the Establishment—fourteen entirely new rooms have just been thrown open, finished and furnished in a superior style.

Thankful for the patronage heretofore received the subscriber pledges himself that no effort on his part shall be spared to render the stay of those visiting the "Commercial" pleasant and agreeable.—The Travelling Public and others are respectfully invited to call and make trial for themselves.

Families visiting this City can always be accommodated with Private Rooms, &c. &c.

Commodious Stabling for Horses, and a superior Hostler always in attendance.

ROBERT WETMORE,
St. John, June 9, 1848. *Proprietor.*

Sand's Arcade, Prince Wm. street.

Marsh, late Drury,

Importer and Retail Dealer in Cutlery, Family HARDWARE, and Carpenter Tools,

IS now opening by the *Wanderer*, a complete assortment of Carpenter's Door Locks, and Hinges; an extensive variety of Table and other CUTLERY; Scissors; Tin Ware; Brass Taps; Hand saw Files, and a general stock of shelf Goods suited for the season,—all of which are offered at lowest Cash prices. June 2

Exchange Re-opened.

THE Subscriber most respectfully informs the Citizens of Saint John, and Vicinity that he has opened the EXCHANGE, No. 17, Church street, as a RESTAURANT.

Breakfasts, Dinners, and Suppers served up at all hours.—Clubs and Parties waited upon at shortest notice.

A constant supply of Boston and New York OYSTERS, always on hand, and he trusts by strict attention to his business, to merit a share of public patronage.

WILLIAM H. GARDENER.

COOL RETREAT!

In the Old Custom House, nearly opposite the Bank of British North America.

THE Subscriber takes this method to inform the Public that he is now prepared to accommodate those who may please to favour him with a call, with *Lunches, Dinners*, and *Suppers*, every day, (Sundays excepted), on the cheapest terms possible, and in usual good style which cannot be surpassed by any house in New Brunswick.

Sept. 1. JAMES SORLIE.

☞ Meat Pies, &c. made to order and sent home

GIN! GIN!

DAILY expected per schooner 'Eliza Jane, from Halifax, and for sale by the subscribers—20 Hhds. Holands GIN, (very superior.)

July 11. J. & H. HAMM.

COOKING STOVES.

25 BEST Pioneer COOKING STOVES at two thirds price for sale by

Oct. 27. H. G. KINNEAR.

MINERVA
Life Assurance Company,

84, King William street, Mansion house, London

TRUSTEES.

Thomas Halifax, junior, Esquire,
Francis Mills, Esquire,
Thomas Heath, Esquire,
Claude E. Scott, Esquire,

DIRECTORS.

FRANCIS MILLS, Esquire, *Chairman*,
THOS. HEATH, Esq., *Deputy Chairman*.

John Leach Bennett, Esq.	William Lyall, Esq.
Wm. Chippindale, Esq.	Thomas Morgan, Esq
Edward S. Codd, Esq.	John Stewart, Esq.
John Harvey, Esq.	R. F. Watson, Esq.
Edwin Leaf, Esq.	J. J. Zornlin, Esq.

AUDITORS.

Robert Wells Byles, Esquire,
Charles R. Hurlford, Esquire,
William Scott, Esquire,

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Twedie, F. R. S., 30, Montague Place, Bedford-square, London.
Dr. John Paddock, saint John, N. B.

SOLICITOR.

John Saunders Bowden, Esq., 66, Aldermanbury.

BANKERS.

Messrs. Glynn, Halifax, Mills & Co.
Sir Claude Scott, Bart & Co.

AT the FIRST division of Profits for the five years ending 31st December, 1841, the Reversionary Bonus averaged 31 PER CENT. *on the Premium paid during the preceding five years!* The equivalent reduction of Premium averaged nearly 17 PER CENT. *on the Annual Premiums payable during the succeeding Five Years.*

The SECOND division of Profits, was made on 23d June, 1847, for the five years ending 31st December, 1846. The clear divisible surplus was then £30,269 7s. 9d, four-fifths of which, have been distributed according to the provisions of the Deed of settlement, among the Policy holders an AVERAGE REDUCTION ON THE PREMIUMS PAYABLE until the next division in 1852, of 31¼ per cent.; or gave an equivalent REVERSIONARY BONUS, averaging £8 13s. 5d. per cent. on the sums assured, on 53¼ per cent. on the *Premiums received thereon, during the last five years.*

Among the advantages of the Company are the following:—

Four fifths of the profits given every *five* years to the Assured by the participation scale.

Persons assured with this Company are allowed to reside in the colonies of *British North America, New South Wales*, and *Cape of Good Hope*, WITHOUT extra charge upon payment of sea risk only for the two latter.

No appearance before the Court of Directors required.

Loans are granted on deposit of Policies for five years standing, to the extent of their value.

WM. THOS. ROBINSON,
Actuary and Secretary.

The Quinquennial division will be made in June, 1852; and all persons assuring by the participating scale prior to 31st December, 1850, will be entitled to share therein.

WM. THOS. ROBINSON, *Actuary and Secretary.*

☞ Tables of Rates of Premium, and every information can be obtained by application at the office of RANNEY, STURDEE & CO, St. John.

August 4. *Agents for New Brunswick.*

Fancy Goods, ex Kent.

Received at the LIVERPOOL HOUSE, *Prince William Street*, ex Kent, from London—Selling CHEAP:

LADIES' CARDINALS, MUFFS, BOAS, Victorines and CUFFS—in French Sable, Stone Martin, Fitch, Grey Squirrel, Ermine, and British Sable Furs.

Paris Blond Net, Black Silk LACES.
Egyptian, American, and German LACES,
Thread and Narrow Edgings.
Crape Puffing, Blond, Silk Rouche.
Cambric Handkfs., French and Mourning FLOWERS.

With a large assortment of SHAWLS, CLOAKINGS, CLOTHS, Trouserings, Vestings, Blankets, &c.

To arrive per Peruvian—Cloths, Blankets, Wrfps, and a variety of FANCY GOODS—latest London fashions.

VAUGHANS & LOCKHART.

October 13th, 1848.

S. K. FOSTER'S

Ladies' & Gentlemen's SHOE STORE,

Corner of King and Germain streets, and

LADIES' SHOE STORE,

Next store but one South of corner store in Germain street.

THE subscriber has just received per ship *Queen*, from Liverpool, the first part of his Fall supply of Fashionable BOOTS and SHOES, suitable for the present and approaching season.—Comprising every variety that may be required for Dress as well as for Service.

sept 22. S. K. FOSTER.

COPPERSMITH'S WORK.

THE subscriber takes the following method to inform his friends interested in the management or construction of Steam Boats, that he carries on the Coppersmith business in all its branches.—Mill and Steamboat repairs punctually attended to.

The subscriber pledges himself that all work in the above line committed to his charge, shall be executed in a substantial and workman like manner.

N. B.—Brass Castings of every description punctually attended to.

ROBERT WALLACE,
A few doors North Trinity Church, Germain st
April 7, 1848

Chains, Spikes, and Nails.

Ex ship *Peruvian* from Liverpool, on consignment:

50 CASKS, each 2 cwt. 1 4, 5 16, 3 8, 7 16 and ¼ inch CHAINS,
50 casks, each 2 cwt ¼, 5 16, 3 8, 7 16, ½, 9 inch DECK SPIKES,
15 do. do. 5, 6 and 7 inch Rose head SPIKES,
15 do. 2, 2¾, 3, 3¾, and 3 1-2 Boat Nails,
14 do. (400 lbs each 4d. and 7d. Ox and Horse Shoe NAILS,
5 do. (240 lbs.) 12d. and 14dy. fine clasp wro't NAILS,
27 do. (assorted qualities) 8 10, 12, 14, and 28d. wro't BOARD NAILS.

Which with his Stock on hand of intermediate sizes, and articles of the best description, will enable the undersigned to supply every call on as advantageous terms as any in the market.

Nov. 7. H. G. KINNEAR.

SHOT, CASTOR OIL,

By the PERUVIAN, from Liverpool:—

HALF-A-TON BP, No. 3, 4 and A SHOT; 25 dozen Bottles CASTOR OIL;
Half a chest SWEET OIL; 1 chest CASSIA;
5 hundred weight Servants' Friend,
5 ditto ALUM, 10 boxes PIPES;
100 gross Long CORKS;
20 kegs Superfine MUSTARD;
5 kegs Queen's BLUE.

For sale by H. G. KINNEAR,
Nov 7. *Prince Wm. Street*

SHIP STORES.

20 BARRELS MESS PORK;
15 ditto Prime ditto;
30 barrels Mess BEEF, 5 do. Prime ditto;
75 do. NAVY BREAD.

For sale at Hammond's Buildings, 20, Dock street in or out of bond by

22d sept H. G. KINNEAR.

GANG SAWED Shipping Boards—100,000 Feet "Superior" Gang Sawed Pine Shipping BOARDS, sawed in June last and stock, for sale low by

Nov. 24. C. & W. H. ADAMS.

By the Queen's patent.

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF
Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life,
THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR
Colds, Coughs, Asthma, and Consumption.

THE most celebrated and infallible remedy for Colds, Coughs, Asthma, and every form of Pulmonary Consumption, is the HUNGARIAN BALSAM OF LIFE, discovered by that eminent medical chemist, Dr. Buchan, of London, England, and extensively known as the "Great Eastern" Remedy.

It has been tested for upwards of seven years in Great Britain and on the continent of Europe, where it is universally considered the great, and only remedy for this awful malady, and now introduced to the public under the immediate superintendence of the inventor. Within three years it has been distributed from Maine to Florida, and from Canada to Wisconsin, and its effects are every where alike ASTONISHING AND TRIUMPHANT.

As a preventive medicine, and an antidote to the consumptive tendencies of the climate, it is invaluable. As a remedy for severe and [illegible]mate coughs Inflammation of the Lungs, croup, &c. it is unrivaled. But the Proprietors so confident of the merit of this great remedy, in the worst forms of consumption, that he prefers to have it used by the DYING INVALID, rather than by persons afflicted with some simple and less dangerous disorder of the throat and lungs:—this may seem strong language, but it is the result of experience in thousands of cases, sustained by the most intelligent and unimpeachable testimony. It is not pronounced an infallible remedy in all cases, but it is THE MOST INFALLIBLE remedy known to the civilized world. It is the best preventive of hereditary consumption—it is the best defender against the influences of climate—it is the best remedy for incipient consumption—and it is the great and only remedy for that fearful *softening of the lungs—inflammation of the membrane, and tuberculous decay*, which are the last effects of that dreadful scourge, and which are erroneously supposed to be beyond the reach of medical aid:—the agent or proprietors of other and farther beyond the reach of hope.

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[From the John Bull, newspaper, London.]

There is certainly some mysterious and occult virtue in the famous "Hungarian Balsam of Life which the medical faculty are unable to discover or Dr. Buchan would not be permitted for so many years to enjoy the magnificent monopoly of the treatment and cure of Consumption in Great Britain. No satisfactory analysis of this famous compound has ever, to our knowledge, been offered to the public.

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JAUNDICE BITTERS,

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Volume 12.

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