SAINT JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK, THE FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1848.

Weekly Chronicle.

Volume 12. "Nec Rege, Nec Populo, sed utraque." Number 42.

THE SAINT JOHN CHRONICLE,

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

TERMS—15s. per annum, or 12s. 6d. if paid in advance.

Any person forwarding the names of six responsible subscribers will be entitled to a copy gratis.

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

All letters, communications, &c., must be post paid, or they will not be attended to.—No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid; except at the option of the publisher.

Weekly Almanack.

June.		R. Sun.	S. Moon	S.	M.
24	Saturday,	4 26	7 38	Morn	4 39
25	Sunday,	4 26	7 38	0 33	5 40
26	Monday,	4 26	7 38	1 10	6 50
27	Tuesday,	4 27	7 38	1 49	7 55
28	Wednesday,	4 27	7 38	2 35	9 2
29	Thursday,	4 28	7 38	3 25	10 5
30	Friday,	4 28	7 38	Sets.	11 0

(New Moon, 30th, 5h. 35m. evening.

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.*

THE HARTFORD

Fire Insurance Company,

OF HARTFORD, (CONN.)

OFFERS to insure every description of property against loss or damage by Fire, on reasonable terms. This company has been doing business for more than twenty-five years, and during that period have settled all their losses without compelling the insured in any instance to resort to a court of justice.

The Directors of the company are Eliphalet Terry, James H. Wills, S. H. Huntingdon, A. Huntington, junr., Albert Day, Samuel Williams, F. G. Huntingdon, Elisha Colt, R. B. Ward.

ELIPHALET TERRY, President.

JAMES G. BOLLES, Secretary.

The subscriber having been duly appointed an Agent for the above company, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance against Fire for all descriptions of property in this city and throughout the Province on reasonable terms. Conditions made known and every information given on application to JOHN ROBERTSON.

St. John, 1st March, 1844.

Minerva Life Assurance Company.

King William street, London.

ALL Persons assured at the above Office, are requested to take Notice, that in future no Extra Premium will be charged on their Policies for residence in British North America, as heretofore: nor will such Extra Premium be charged on any Assurance hereafter effected. All applications for assurance to be made to

RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.

Agents for New Brunswick.

Medical referee, John Paddock, Esq., M. D.

January 30, 1846.

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

February, 1848.

Wine, Pale Ale, Porter,

and BROWN STOUT.

Now Landing Ex "Cambria" from London:

2 PIPES, 10 Hhds. 2 Qr. Casks Choice Old PORT WINE;
6 Hhds. Fine GOLDEN SHERRY;
1 Puncheon very old Jamaica RUM;
50 Casks Byass' best East India Pale Ale, Porter, and BROWN STOUT—in pint and quart bottles

For sale by
RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.

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 Seger's Hotel, St. Andrews, where Stage Books will be kept.

October 15. GEO. CHRISTY.

VULCAN FOUNDRY,

Main Street, Lower Core, St. John, N. B.

THE Subscriber, begs leave to inform the Public that he is ENLARGING the above named Establishment, and having also recently increased his facilities for Manufacturing Steam Engines, and other Machinery, Boilers, Iron Doors, Shutters, &c. &c., he is now prepared to take New Contracts for work in any department of the Iron Foundry and Black Smith Business.

He has on hand a large assortment of Cooking Stoves, and Franklins, of the most approved patterns, and is constantly Manufacturing further supplies of these articles; which, together with Mill and ship's Castings, &c., will be sold at lower rates than any other of equally good quality in this market. GEORGE CRAIG.

September 3.

A CARD.

CALVIN POWERS, TAILOR, &c. beg most respectfully to announce to his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced business in the shop in Prince William Street, lately occupied by Mr. J. M. Campbell, where all orders in his line intrusted to his care, will be punctually attended to. St. John, 1st May, 1846.

Laths, Palings, Boards,

A LARGE quantity of SAWED LATHS, PALINGS, PICKETS, Merchantable and Refuge DEALS, BOARDS, and SCANTLINGS always on hand, at the "Union Point Mills," and will be sold cheap, on application to the subscriber, (deliverable either at the Mills or in the city.)

WILLIAM CARVILL.

February 18. *Nelson street.*

BUTTER & OATMEAL.

Per schooner Sackville Packet from Sackville.

20 FIRKINS & Tubs very choice Cumberland BUTTER from Rivers Sackville and Macan; 10 barrels new Oatmeal, for sale by.

April 14, 1848. H. G. KINNEAR.

Salt, Sugar, Molasses.

Ex schr. *Democrat*, Clements, Master, from Yarmouth, now landing at York Point Slip:

2500 BUSHELS Turk's Island SALT;
56 Bbls. SUGAR;
Hhds Molasses.

For sale low from the vessel.

March 31. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Copy of a Letter from HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF PORTLAND *to* Mrs. ANN MELLISH, (*one of his Tenants,*) *whom His Grace was pleased to send as a Patient to the Proprietor of this Extraordinary Medicine.*

MADAM,

If Mr. HOLLOWAY will undertake to cure you perfectly, when the Cure is complete I will undertake to pay him £2 10s. You may show him this Letter.

(Signed) SCOTT PORTLAND.

Welbeck Abbey, May 31, 1842.

Copy of a Letter from the Most honorable the MARQUIS OF WESTMINSTER, K. G.

LORD WESTMINSTER has just received Mr. HOLLOWAY's Medicine, for which he returns him his best thanks.

Eaton Hall, Cheshire, Feb. 12, 1842.

This inestimable Medicine being composed entirely of medicinal Herbs, does not contain any mercurial, mineral, or deleterious substances Benign to the tender infant, or to the weakest constitution, prompt and sure in eradicating disease from the most robust frame, it is perfectly harmless in its operations and effects, while it *searches out and removes Complaints of every character*, and at every stage, however long standing or deeply rooted.

Of the Thousands *cured by its agency*, many who were on the verge of the grave for a considerable period (by *persevering* in its use) have been RESTORED TO HEALTH AND STRENGTH, *after every other means failed.*

All Diseases (and whatever may be their symptoms, however they may declare themselves, yet one cause is common to them all, viz., a want of purity in the blood and fluids) are cured by this wonderful Medicine, which cleanses the stomach and bowels, while its Balsamic qualities clear the blood, give tone and energy to the nerves and muscles, invigorate the system, and strength to bone and sinew.

The Afflicted need not give himself up to despair, as one without hope, but let him make a proper trial of the MIGHTY POWERS of this astonishing Medicine, and he will soon be *restored to the blessings of Health.*

Time should not be lost in taking this Remedy for any of the following Diseases:—

Ague,	Indigestion,
Asthma,	Inflammation,
Bilious Complaints,	Jaundice,
Blotches on the Skin,	Liver Complaints,
Bowel Complaints,	Lumbago,
Colics,	Piles,
Constipation of Bowels,	Rheumatism,
Consumption,	Retention of the Urine,
Debility,	Sore Throats,
Dropsy,	Scrofula, or King's Evil,
Dysentery,	Stone and Gravel,
Erysipelas,	The Dumbcreux,
Female Irregularities,	Tumours,
Fevers of all kinds,	Ulcers,
Fits,	Worms of all kinds,
Gout,	Weakness, from whatever cause, &c., &c.
Headache,	

These truly valuable Pills can be obtained at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, near Temple Bar, London. And are sold by PETERS & TILLEY, Provincial Agents, No. 2, King St., St. John, N. B.; James F. Gale, Fredericton; W. J. Burd, Woodstock; Alexander Lockhart, Quaco; James Beck, Bend Petitcodiac; O. R. Sayre, Dorchester; John Bell, Shediac; John Lewis, Hillsborough; John Currey, Canning; and James E. White, Belleisle.

In Boxes at 1s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 7s. each.

N. B. Directions, for the guidance of Patients in every Disorder, are affixed to each Box.

Miscellany.

THE POST-OFFICE SUPERSEDED—VALUABLE INVENTION.—Not many months have passed since we noticed Mr. Bain's ingenious Marking Electric Telegraph, by means of which symbols representing letters of the alphabet are marked on paper by electricity; and we predicated that means would soon be found of transmitting along the telegraph-wires exact copies of written communications.—What we then deemed probable is now realized. We have this week seen a specimen of writing by the Copying Telegraph, invented by Mr. F. C. Bakewell, wherein words traced from the original are legibly copied on paper by an instrument that had no connection with the one to which the transmitted message was applied, excepting by the usual wires from the voltaic battery. The letters traced on the paper appear of a pale colour, on a dark ground formed by numerous lines drawn close together. The communications thus traced, we understand, may be transmitted at the rate of 500 letters of the alphabet per minute of ordinary writing; and were short-hand symbols employed, the rapidity of transmission would be quadrupled. When this means of correspondence is in operation, instead of dropping a letter in the post-office box and waiting days for an answer, we may apply it directly to the Copying Telegraph, have it copied at the distant town in a minute or less, and receive a reply in our correspondents hand writing almost as soon as the ink is dry with which it was penned. There is various means, too, for preserving the secrecy of correspondence; the most curious of which is, that the writing may be rendered almost invisible in all parts but the direction until its delivery to the person for whom it is directed. The operations of the Copying Telegraph are not limited to written characters, Letter-press printing may be copied with even greater rapidity than writing, and facsimile copies of the morning papers may thus be transmitted to Liverpool and Manchester long before the papers themselves are delivered to their readers in London.—The means by which these astonishing effects are produced we are not at present permitted to state, as the invention is not yet protected; but we are assured that the method is simple, and that the machinism is neither costly nor likely to get out of order. It is, indeed, one of the peculiar features of the Copying Telegraph that it cannot commit errors, because the communications it transmits are fac-similes of the original writing.—*Spectator.*

VIRTUOUS RESOLUTIONS.—A bridegroom when he bestows the ring, and a bride when she receives it, both make virtuous resolutions to allow nothing to disturb the serenity of their minds and the happiness of their lives; but alas! both bride and bridegroom are to apt too forget their virtuous resolution. It is a cold December day; the rain and sleet are falling without; and we ring the bell for the domestic to improve the fire. Who but simpletons would let the fire go out? Brides and bridegrooms are such simpletons. They think Love's fire will burn and blaze without any trouble being taken by themselves. They see it fading by degrees, and make no effort to revive it. They only clasp their hands, and lament the wretchedness of their fate! Who can pity them? They who take care of the fire, are comfortable and happy, on the bitterest winter day.

MERIT OR GOODNESS.—It is no merit to be good when there is no opportunity of being bad. Remember, virtue should be estimated, not by its duration, but by the temptations it has resisted.—Reputation is a bright but brittle gem; while sparkling on the forehead, it dazzles all eyes with its glittering radiance; but if roughly handled, shows its fragile nature, and shivers almost at the first touch.

AN ARMY OF BOOKS.—We had a daily opportunity of watching their opperations last summer, and we found them to be precisely the same that had been adopted by their ancestors in the days of our youth. When the grey dawn of morning first begins to appear, and this long before the sun visits the horizon, this immense winged nation rises at once, as if by word of command, from the upper boughs of the trees, where they have been lodging for the night. For a short time they refrain from enjoying their throats in cawing, but the sounds of their wings is so powerful as to resound in the most sublime manner through the whole of the woods. Having soared perpendicularly upwards, and gained a sufficient altitude, their chorus of cawing begins, producing what we consider a species of rural harmony, and they proceed to wheel round in circles for a considerable time. At length, dividing themseves in several *corps, d'armee*, each goes off in a straight line for a short distance towards a point of the compass different from that of the others, and there, after a series of circles in the air, it settles down in some large field, the surface of which becomes black with this strange population. Again, after counsel having been duly held, this body rises into the air, wheels in many a cawing circle, and breaks off in some three or four grand divisions, which proceed onwards in different lines. Following one of these, we find that it settles down in a field in the same way as its particular corps did, holds the same counsel, rises again into the air, again subdivides itself, each smaller division proceeding onwards in its own line, and, when strictly pursued, so as to watch its proceedings, we at last find that it is divided and subdivided, until it is left scattered over the country in parties consisting of two or three individuals, who go on, each foraging for himself, to procure a maintenance; and thus they are occupied till an hour or two before the approach of evening. Then the manœuvres of the morning begin to be repeated, but in inverse order. The little parties meet for re-union at their various places of rendezvous; the complement of each being fully made up, it proceeds onwards to the next field of meeting, where it unites with the other bodies from which it separated in the morning; and so the whole proceed onwards, accumulating, as they go, in the same manner as they formerly divided themselves, and at the same places where those divisions took place, until they all assemble from different points of the compass in the great field where they first settled. Then it is that, raising again into the air, they seem to consider it necessary to show off their tactics of the greatest advantage, and an hour and sometimes more is consumed in the execution of a variety of evolutions, which are perfectly beautiful in themselves. At last, being all collected together, the vast army again rises into the clouds, immediately over the woods which contain their dormitory, and wheeling round and round, circle within circle, and gradually sinking nearer towards their place of rest, they all of a sudden drop into it at once; after which, beyond the impatent flap of a wing, or peevish caw, occasioned by the intrusion of one individual upon the space adopted by another, no sound is heard, and in a very few minutes all is so quiet, that no one passing could believe that so immense a population was roosting in trees over his head.—*Tait's Magazine.*

OLD AGE.—There is a quiet repose and steadiness about the happiness of age, if the life has been well spent. Its feebleness is not painful. The nervous system has lost its acuteness. Even in mature years we feel that a burn, a scald, a cut, is more tolerable that it was in the sensitive period of youth. The fear of approaching death, which in youth we imagine must cause inquietude to the aged, is very seldom the source of much uneasiness. We never like to hear the old regretting the loss of their youth. It is a sign that they are no living their life aright. There are duties and pleasures for every age, and the wise will follow them. They will neither regret the loss of youth, nor affect to be younger than they are. When men, they will not dress as boys, nor compete with them. When matrons, or maidens like maids, they will not dress like girls. When young women, they will not be childish, and play piping tunes by way of enchantment. To be happy, we must be true of nature, and carry our age along with us.

NEW MODE OF PREPARING BONES FOR MANURE.

Under this heading, in the last *English Agricultural Society's Journal*, there is a most important article from Ph. Pusey, M. P. Having suffered considerable loss last year, by the bursting of a carboy of sulphuric acid, on its way to my model farm, twenty-one miles from this, I am exceedingly glad to find, as the results of experiments performed by the above named gentleman, and by two farmers of his neighbourhood, that *wetted* bones, mixed with an equal quantity of damp sand or earth, or ashes of coals or turf, will heat so violently as to be too hot in the middle to be bore by the naked hand, and, after a few days, will yield a material of two-thirds the original bulk, cheaper in its cost than the bones dissolved with sulphric acid, and only half of the expense of bone dust in its ordinary state; 17 bushels of bone dust; 4½ bushels of sulphurized bones, and 8½ bushels of heated bones and sand, producing nearly an equal weight of turnips from an English acre, and 16 bushels of bone dust, 2 bushels of sulphated bones, and 4 bushels of heated bones, giving an equal return from another.

Mr. Pusey considers there should be about 80 bushels of bone dust in each mixture, and the heap should be covered with earth. He ascribes the effect "to putrefaction taking place in the gelatinous substance of the bone," and says, "that no disgusting smell is produced, merely a strong odour of ammonia when the heap is opened. Most of this ammonia is probably drilled into the land, an advantage over the process of dissolving bones in acid, which seems to drive the ammonia away."

I intend, this week, to mix a heap of bone-dust and town dung under a shed here, to send to my farm by ready carts, to be ready when wanting for the turnip sowing, and I hope to be able, at some future time, to send you an account of the expense and produce.

I write this to give your readers the opportunity of trying an experiment so easily performed, and so important, if generally proved, to the agriculture of the country.—YOURS &c.,

CHARLES BEAMISH, Buckingham place.

THE IRISHMAN'S CAT.—A short time ago, a poor Irishman applied at the Church-wardens' office Manchester, for relief, and upon some doubt being expressed as to whether he was a proper object for parochial charity enforced his suit with much earnestness.

"Och your honor," said he, "sure I'd be starved long since, but for my cat."

"But, for what?" asked his astonished interrogator.

"My cat!" rejoined the Irishman.

"Your cat! how so?"

"Sure, yer honour, I sould her eleven times, for sixpence a time, and she was always at home, before I'd get there myself."

Why are fowls the most economical things farmers keep? Because for every grain of corn they give a peck.

The Christian in his sick room, as in an antechamber, dresses for heaven.

While a surgeon was administering the vapour of ether to a patient, upon whose feet he was about to operate, the man, who had grown rather restive under the preliminary process of inhalation, begged the operator to eat away, as he was tired "sucking nothing out of a bottle, and getting drunk upon it."

Men are frequently like tea—the real strength and goodness is not properly drawn out of them till they have been some time in hot water.

A single lighted candle consumes nearly as much air as a human being.

THE ANGEL'S WHISPER.

Concluded.

After the first outbreak of Harry Hamilton's grief had been allowed by his father to settle down into a calm and death-like apathy, which, however, it did not do till after a considerable lapse of time, that personage said, with a subdued tone, accompanied by a peculiarly hissing sound, like that of suppressed rage—"When Mr. Henry Hamilton is quite recovered from the manly exhibition with which he has been favouring me, I have a few words to say to him." Harry did not move. "Or perhaps Mr. Hamilton spurns the authority, as he has already trodden the natural pride of a parent, and would therefore be unwilling to hear what he has got to say."

His son looked up with a flushed face and merely said, "Proceed, sir; it shall never be said that I was wanting in duty to a father, even though that father should usurp more than the due privilege a son owes to him."

"But you *have* failed in your duty!" the major fiercely replied—"you have failed! Was it consistent with it to bestow your affection on a poor and lowly born girl? Was it, I say, consistent with your final obligation to me to seek to entrap her's in return, without my sanction?"

"Not to entrap her!"

"How!—do you dare to cavil?—By the sword of Mars, let me hear no more of this! Listen," he continued, drawing a tiny piece of crumpled paper from his pocket—"listen. I have known your secret for this week past; for look ye—do you recognize this effusion? Oh, thou doughty lover! sighing like furnace, with a woeful ballad made to his mistress' eyebrow! Oh, rarest poet! Oh, inspired scribbler! What dignity! what pathos! what elegance of diction! what imagination are contained in this tender lyric."

Harry burned with shame; and almost resentment, while his father proceeded to read with the most cutting irony, and a grandiloquently inflated expression, the following lines which Harry had perpetrated some days previously, and sacrificed at the altar of his unrevealed love. But Dan Cupid had forsaken him in time instance, for, like many of the cross garnered swains who had especial care over some verses he had lost it, and it thus gave the major, who found it, a clue to what might probably occur, so that he has therefore commenced a system of close espionage on his movements, and in his had proved as successful as his heart could wish. "Oh, prince of doleful lovers!" he began, "how charming, in the first place, is the apostrophization of the title—so sweet, so tenderly couched! By the way, sir poet, is it not Byron who tells us he had a passion for the name of Mary—eh? So have you, Harry, as this effusion amply evidences."

"TO MARY.

"*When thou'rt away* how sunless are
The thoughts that feed themselves on love;
Sickening beneath this broody care
Love his own suicide doth prove.
My spirit is a shattered lyre,
Tuneless and all discord its lay;
My soul is scorched by the fire
Of *hope consumed, when thou'rt away.*"

"Capital, Harry, on my word! What an excellent hand you write! It would make your fortune as a scribe! But let us hear the remainder:—

"Like to that frail and changeful flow'r,
Whose bloom doth give a charm to brightness,
Which losing sunshine of an hour,
From purple turns to snowy whiteness—
So my heart's pulse, with hope and fear,
Alternately doth throbbing play,
Joying, when thy loved form is near
Grieving in tears *when thou'rt away.*"

"Charming! and most elegantly turned, Harry; you have quite a gift!"

"I will not hear this jesting!" at length exclaimed Harry, aroused out of his torpor; "such treatment is as heartless as it is unnatural!"

"Jesting!" replied his father, with a well dissembled look of surprise; "I beg your pardon, my dear Harry, I was never more serious in my life, as you will discover anon; but touching this," he added, pointing to a small piece of superfine Bath post he held in his hand, and speaking in the same ironical strain, "I must really congratulate you upon it: the smile in the second verse is quite eastern in its character, quite. What do you mean by 'that frail and changeful flower'—eh, Harry? you do not mean hollyhock or dandelion, do you? Ah, by-the-bye, here is a little note, which explains it—'The Mexican violet.' Very pretty, very; quite an inspiration! And then 'scorched'—just like a medical poet! But why did you not put in some compound words, Harry? They have no prodigious effect your sesquipedalian numbers, though they destroy the natural charm of poetry; but that is ever sacrificed to effect now a days. What say you, sir lyrist?"

"I am at a loss, sir, to conceive," replied Harry, "what has given rise to your present display of sarcasm at my expense; but I would feign beg your serious attention for a few minutes."

"Oh, I will be as solemn as you can desire!" returned his father, who seemed to have lost all the passionate fury which might have been expected from him; and he watched Harry with the same complacency as an angler is supposed to feel when he has hooked one of the finny tribe, whose size and strength he calculates will afford him some sport, before—as it evidently must do—it succumbs to the artistical skill bestowed on its capture.

"It is needless for me to own," began Harry "that I am deeply attached to Miss Grayson."

"Quite," responded the father smilingly, "to *Miss* Grayson!—hum! I overheard all that took place!"

"Then it is only necessary," pursued the younger Hamilton, "for me to express my determination."

"Aye, indeed!" said the major, in a supercilious tone.

Harry went on as if no interruption had occurred.

"The love of a girl so pure and high-minded as she is, would shed a radiant sunshine over life's longest span. Her disposition, her attainments and her virtues would confer a lustre on nobility itself; and in her, to Mary Grayson, humble as her lot may be, I dedicate the remainder of my existence. It may be that she will not listen to my prayers—it may be that we will never meet again; but not the less do I feel that I shall love but her—not the less do I determine to sacrifice my days for her!"

"Headstrong and foolish boy!" exclaimed the major, now in a passion; "do you still entertain your unfeeling intention? Will you forget your blood, your kindred, and yourself so far, as to marry the daughter of such a plebeian race?"

"Aye, my father; is she not virtuous, amiable accomplished? Is not her only fault in your eyes, the condition in life of her parents? Aye, a thousand times aye! I can work for her, delve for her, yield up all for her!"

"And be the first of a family of proud lineage, who would contaminate it with the admixture of base blood? Hear me: if your heart is so unalterably fixed, let me reveal to you my determination. Go forth! depart! a beggar and an outcast! You shall inherit none of the family possessions, nor shall you ever receive aid from me from this time forth. Leave me! Your presence is like a dark cloud upon my sight; and be you in want, be you in sickness, never approach my roof again!"

He raised his hand aloft at first as if in the act of cursing his son, but dropping it convulsively he rushed out of the room without uttering another word.

Harry stood rooted to the spot for a few minutes, while a deadly pallor and a reddened tinge played fitfully over his features. He then murmured, in a tone of fearful emotion, "It is well! I have, indeed, given up all for love and thee, Mary."

He was forbidden an interview with his mother, and was only allowed to give her a silent and final embrace. But with Clara he had a long and sacred conference for above an hour, after which they appeared more cheerful. His preparations were soon made, and with a heavy heart and light purse, Harry bade adieu to the house of his fathers. His first object was to seek an interview with Mary Grayson at her father's cottage. This was not obtained without much difficulty, and the news of his expulsion from home added still further to Mary's grief, though she felt a secret joy at the depth of his devotion. He in vain endeavoured to extract from her a promise of her hand if he should claim it under happier auspices. He represented the fervour and sincerity of his love; he protested that it would suffer no change; but his entreaties were fruitless, for, though she confessed her reciprocation of his affection, she yet held out no hopes of their union being realized; and when Harry had vented his feelings in a passionate burst, sorrowfully, but calmly replied, "It is best as it is; I love you, Harry, and in owning it admit that which is wrong. You, however, will mix with the busy world, and its varied scenes of pleasure—you will meet with its disappointments as well as its joys, and these will chequer the path of existence, and will steal the mind for a time from the contemplation of its suffering; it will lighten, invisibly, its load of sorrows. But my lot is far different; one of never ceasing—one of eternal pain! Do not then destroy the repose I would fain enjoy, by those wild hopes and romantic visions in the futures for they never can be realized."

"Best and most devoted!" returned Mary, in an impassioned tone, "you have conquered, you have inspired me with a holy faith, a deep joy, by your wondrous nobleness of soul. You fill me with a sublime trust though your words assume not the bright characters of hope; but I go with redoubled energy in my heart; for we shall be happy yet!"

A fearful shake of the head was the only response, and pressing his lips to Mary's with a passionate embrace, Harry turned away hurriedly to conceal his emotion, and waving his hand as he retreated, in a few moments was quite lost in sight.

I must now pass over a period of two years from the time Harry became an exile, during which time manifold changes had occurred in the destinies of all the personages of my narrative, the most important of which was the rise of Grayson from a state of comparative poverty to considerable affluence.—How it occured was thus—He had entered into a contract with government for the supply of flour and other comestibles, and it was said that, by a lucky stroke in the former edible alone, he cleared upwards of fifty thousand pounds. His wife shortly afterwards died—it was reported from excessive joy; be this as it may, for even the most learned disciples of Galen *occasionally* differ, she departed this vale of tears, and there is no doubt that the joyful event narrated gave a shock to her system, which hastened, if it did not directly cause her end. But it will be as well to see the immediate effect Harry's departure created in the major's family. Both Mrs. Hamilton and Clara seemed to suffer from depression and gloom, but from their frequent whisperings, and Clara's repeated visits to Mary, it was evident there existed a secret of some sort between them. But the major, for the first month or two after that event, was supported by his pride; yet a father's feelings must have their natural sway, and he began to yield by degrees to their dominion. His anger was much softened, and even that pride which had been the immediate cause of Harry's dismissal was slowly vanishing before the grief which his heart experienced for his son's absence. He would have recalled him, but the little pride that still lingered in his breast forbade him to do so; and besides he had heard no news of him whatever. It was about six months after this that Grayson became all at once the man of wealth and importance; and after the first impression of his wife's decease began to wear off—which was a trifle sooner than it ought to have been in a good husband—he proceeded to purchase land in the neighbourhood, and to build and improve everywhere. Drainage, inclosures, and tillage had been his delight, and his great experience was therefore turned to immense account. He removed into one of the largest houses in Mitcham—ridiculously unsuitable for a family like his, consisting but of himself and Mary; but then he kept a large establishment of servants, and they, it is true, gave the old mansion the appearance of being inhabited. The most costly and luxurious furniture soon graced the rooms; everything in fact, that the most refined and expensive taste could wish—and it must be confessed that, through Mary's interference, the *tout ensemble*, and general arrangements were remarkable for elegance and propriety. This sudden change in Grayson's prospects completed the final overthrow of Major Hamilton's opposition. After consulting with his wife and Clara as to his future intentions he proceeded to unburthen himself to Mr. Christopher Grayson. That suddenly elevated personage had been mysteriously changed for the better by his success. Dressed in a fitting garb, he had really the appearance of a man of station; and as all the gentry around began to visit him, and invite him and Mary to their respective houses in return as equals, and to treat him with considerable deference, Grayson imperceptibly imbibed the manners and bearings of society. He had never been an illiterate man, for he had received a tolerable education, and indeed had often acted the part of secretary to the major, and in his later days to the major's father. On hearing the old soldiers' proposal, Grayson was at first inclined to oppose it from a feeling of offended dignity; but remembering how deeply his daughter's happiness was to stake, and calculating the immense advantages of her marrying into a family of such rank and opulence, he at once consented to it. When Mary heard this, she was overpowered with joy and gratitude to heaven. The major was then informed that the "three weaker vessels" knew the secret of his son's abode, and that within the last month both his wife and Clara had frequently enjoyed stolen interviews with him; though Mary had uniformly refused either to accompany them, or to allow him to see her, if, in the darkness of the night he stole down to breathe the same air that he knew Mary did, and to gaze for a few minutes on the spot where she dwelt, where his fancy might conjure up the form of the idol of his heart in all its angelic purity and grace.

Harry, it seems, had proceeded to London, and through the interest of a friend had obtained a very excellent situation in the office of a merchant, where his ready command of the French and German languages rendered him peculiarly serviceable, and raised him at once to a post of considerable importance.

It was late in the afternoon when Major Hamilton and Clara reached Broad street, and as they had come in his carriage, and attended by servants, they were at once recognised by the merchant with marks of deference and respect. Their mission was soon stated; but how great their sorrow and astonishment when they were informed that he had suddenly disappeared nearly a month before! Mr. Cartwright could not account for it; he had caused every inquiry to be make about the fugitive. He at first feared some embarrassment in his accounts had driven him to seek refuge in flight; but no; his books were made up, and everything was found to be scrupulously correct. Altogether it was a very strange affair, and perplexed him not a little, Mr. Cartwright said. His fellow clerks had perceived the day before his disappearance an unusual sadness and mysteriousness in his manner; but it had been always very reserved, and they thought nothing of it till his absence was discovered. But he had left a sealed note in his desk, which was given to the major, and bore the superscription "To M—G—." It was hastily broken open, and the following few lines, traced with an unsteady hand, met their eyes:—

"Farewell! Mary! you have refused to see me for well-nigh two long years! You have carried your rigid notions of rectitude beyond all bounds: you have slighted every demonstration of my love, and now—I have nothing for which to live—despair has fixed on my soul, and I leave this country for ever! Farewell! farewell! I do but seek my fate."

With silent, sorrowful hearts they returned home, and of course Mary was obliged to be informed of the cause of their visit to London. What she suffered when she read the lines he had addressed to her, may be more easily imagined than pictured—She now reproached herself a thousand times for her too severe denial and prostration of Harry's hopes; but yet she could not help feeling a secret consciousness of having acted aright, even though that compliance with the principle of duty had destroyed their mutual happiness in all probability for ever.

Thus six weary months passed; every method had been used to discover traces of Harry, but they were of no avail; and so winter glided away, and the sweet spring began to unfold her tender blossoms once more. The sun shed a more genial warmth on the yet frozen ground, till the cold bracing air began to partake of its glowing beams. The wood birds told, as they poured forth their melodious songs on every tree, that they, like the *dolce primavera*, had returned to bright, bursting life. It was one of those evenings, when the deepened shades had begun to fall around, that a stranger on horseback was escaped to make inquiries of some stragglers in the village, and afterwards advance at a brisk pace towards the Grange. To the servant who appeared at his summons he made the inquiry, "Is Miss Hamilton at home?" and on his receiving a reply in the affirmative, gave his horse to the care of a groom, and was ushered into the drawing room, which was occupied only by Mrs. Hamilton, for Clara had hurriedly retired to her room on hearing of the unexpected arrival. She had at first hardly dared to breathe, for a wild hope whispered her that it was Harry himself who had returned; but this was destined to prove unfounded, when she heard the tones of the stranger's voice.

On entering the room, Clara was directly struck with his handsome and prepossessing exterior, and the ease and polish of his salutation, when he stepped a pace or two towards her, and said, at the same time bowing, "Miss Hamilton, I presume?"

While Clara replied in the affirmative, the stranger earnestly surveyed her, but the fixedness of his gaze was but momentary, and unintuited with naught save the most polite respect; while at the same time his own forehead was overspread with a shade of seriousness that amounted almost to anxiety.

"But I am unaware," continued Clara, taking up the card which had been sent by the stranger, and reading the name of "Mr. Arthur Doyle" engraved thereon "I am unaware, or rather, I—I," and she hesitated.

Mr. Doyle suffered a slight smile to cross his lips for a moment, which faded away almost ere it could have been said to impart any motion to the risible muscles, and he replied, reddening a little as he did so, "Miss Hamilton will forgive the *gaucherie* of the self introduction, when she is informed of the object—of—but"—and he glanced perplexedly at Mrs. Hamilton, who sat looking at them with a kind of indolent wonder; "but can I beg the favour of a few words with you alone?"

Clara merely answered, "That lady is my mother, sir, from whom I have no concealments?"

"For all that," he replied, "I must still beg you to grant me a few minutes as I desired. What I have to communicate!"—he spoke this in a low tone, so as not to reach Mrs. Hamilton's ears—"might produce, if suddenly revealed, a dangerous effect on Mrs. Hamilton—your brother!"

"Hush! for heaven's sake," whispered Clara, growing very pale, but endeavouring to hide her emotion from her mother's observation, and succeeding in doing so. She then asked a few common place questions as to the topics of the day, to which she received suitable replies from young Doyle, who perceived in an instant her object. After a few minutes of this desultory conversation, Clara invented some plausible excuse of showing him some of her curiosities, to retire into the next drawing room, which, though only separated by folding doors from that they had left, was still, as they were both spacious, at some distance from the *fauteuil* Mrs. Hamilton occupied. It was then that Clara had to listen to the strange tale of Arthur Doyle, and in order to render it free from prolixity, and the various interruptions which he met with from poor Clara, who had a heavy task to conceal her bursting tears and acute grief, I will relate it as simply and connectedly as is in my power. It was this Arthur Doyle was a junior partner in a large and old established wine merchant's firm in London, the senior, and only other partner, being his uncle. They were extensive growers in different countries, and in consequence of this it became necessary for Arthur to proceed to Cadiz, in order to transact some business which involved many very important arrangements, and to which it was absolutely necessary a principal should personally attend. In the ship in which he proceeded thither were several passengers besides himself, and every one knows that no acquaintance springs up so quickly as on board ship—such a footing seems involuntary indeed. Among them was a young man about his own age, whose face bore an habitual shade of gloom, and who, though mostly silent and reserved, at times discovered a freshness and depth of thought that soon endeared Doyle to single him out as the one who, of all the passengers, was to be his *friend*. Doyle's kind, conciliatory manners, though they met with at first no adequate return from him whom he had thus fixed upon to become something more than an acquaintance *en passant*, at last thawed the ice round his heart, and then, mutual explanations taking place, they—Harry Hamilton (for I need scarcely say, what my readers have doubtless divined, that it was he,) and Arthur Doyle became *friends*, in the truest and most extended sense. Harry made him the depository of his unhappy love, his expulsion from home, his despair, and his consequent flight from London. He told him that he was proceeding to Cadiz, with an English merchant, a friend of Mr. Cartwright, who resided there, and who had paid a visit to England and taken a fancy to him upon his transacting some business through him with Mr. Cartwright. He told all this with an incoherence of manner, a blazing of the eye, and a trembling of the lip that alarmed Arthur Doyle for the moment, though his after calmness lulled his fears to rest.—They arrived at Cadiz in safety. It was the middle of summer, and that summer was remarkable for an intensity of heat—a sultriness unparralleled. It seemed to create a terrible effect on Harry, who raved more wildly at times than ever. Arthur proved indeed a friend to him, for his exertions to soothe Harry's agonised feelings were unceasing—his watchful care unbounded. He was, nevertheless, in some measure prepared for the shock which he experienced, when one day the news was brought to him that after a severe bodily struggle, in which his fine natural constitution had stood him in great stead, Harry's reason had completely deserted him. And not only his reason but his memory also; for he recognised no one. And this latter visitation may be considered as a merciful dispensation of the All Divine; for though his malady was a perpetual and gloomy silence, yet it could not be doubted, that, if joined, to his impaired intellect, he had retained the recollection of the past, his sufferings would have been terrible. This pitiable situation of Harry determined Arthur to carry him to England again; and he was about to return thither himself after having transacted his affairs; and it was upon his arrival that he had immediately hastened to the Grange, and deemed it the more prudent course, under all the circumstances, to solicit an interview with Clara, alone, previously to making the sorrowful event known to the major.

Such was the substance of his relation, save where, with the privilege of authors, I have dwelt for a minute space on the unwavering and noble care Arthur Doyle had lavished upon his friend—and to this Clara was compelled to listen, with tearful eyes and with an aching heart; but no sob escaped to her mother that which would undoubtedly, had she overhead it, have been of serious consequence to her in her enfeebled state of health.

And so poor Clara stood silent under sublime grief, struggling to preserve her outward calmness; and with the true heart of woman—so boundless in its high and holy faith, so strong and noble in its purpose—apparently succeeded.

"I am sorry my papa is not at home," she said at length, when she dared trust herself to speak. "But hark: that is his knock." And in a minute he entered, and was as quietly as could be put in possession of the circumstances which Arthur Doyle had previously related. He immediately reordered his carriage, and in less than five minutes was proceeding rapidly to town, accompanied by Arthur.

In the meantime, Clara at first retired to her own chamber, and after giving relief to her sorrow by a copious libation of tears, she summoned sufficient courage to undergo the trial of revealing to her mother—by degrees, and with the most excessive care—the discovery. Yet she did not tell her that Harry's reason had entirely forsaken its temple; but veiled the truth by inducing her to believe that in consequence of the high fever from which Harry suffered, he, as yet, was unable to recognise persons or objects.

What were the feelings of the major when he beheld his son's helplessness and unconsciousness, may be better conceived than described. He was brought home, and the best medical aid that could be procured from London and in what other city in the world is the genius and knowledge of medicine so abundant as in dingy, dirty London!) was called in, but it proved of no avail. They all agreed that it was most essential that Mary should not be informed of Harry's unfortunate state, and she was therefore in total ignorance of what had taken place.

Arthur Doyle necessarily became a constant visitor at the Grange, and was as necessarily thrown much into the society of Clara by Harry's bedside. To Harry his cares and attentions were assiduous and unremitting; and it was with the most poignant grief that they watching day after day, with the most intense anxiety, for some, even the faintest glimmer of the dawn of reason; but the blessed light shone not. Their hopes, their fears, their attentions, centred in one dear object, is it surprising that both Clara and Arthur silently fostered a growing and mutual attachment! They both simultaneously discovered its existence, yet no word was spoken between them touching on it. The present affliction of Harry they both held too sacred to violate by the expression of any selfish emotions; nor would Arthur for worlds have sought to turn the current of her thoughts from the channel of her undivided care of her brother. But nevertheless, there was a tacit and most expressive understanding shared by both, that they were each dear—very dear to the other.

One day—a momentous one to all the personages concerned in my narrative—Clara, Arthur, and the major were holding conference with the physician, who had just left Harry, and were listening in silent sadness to the opinion he expressed as to the stubbornness of Harry's malady, when they were startled by a loud and prolonged scream, and in a moment afterwards by the sound as of a body falling down heavily in the room immediately above them, the room which Harry at present occupied, as being the most remote from his mother's chamber, and which was usually allotted to Mary when she was visiting at the Grange. Arthur immediately rushed up stairs, followed swiftly by the rest, and at once perceived the inanimate form of Mary Grayson lying on the floor where she had swooned; and from her most have proceeded the cry which they had heard. They applied restoratives to her, which soon produced beneficial effects, for Mary's bosom soon began to palpitate, and the colour mount into her cheek. When she opened her eyes, she gazed upon the ground round her with look of bewilderment; but passing her hand across her brow with a pained expression, and as recollection gradually returned she turned her eyes towards the couch on which Harry lay, and with another frantic scream if possible more heartrending than the first she burst from them, and on her knees rushed towards him, and throw her arms around his feeble and wasted neck. As she did so, she exclaimed, with piercing accents—

"Harry! Harry! speak to me. Gracious heaven, he does not remember me!"

She buried her face amid the drapery of the bed, and sobbed as if her heart was parting from its tenement.

"Who calls?" muttered Harry, in a hoarse and sepulchral voice, looking round the room with a stare of vacancy. "I heard a voice I once loved—a voice that was like soft music in my ears! Who spoke?" he gasped, a faint ray illumining his features. "Mary! art thou returned to me once more—shall I behold you again—again; in mercy! answer me, Mary, or I die!"

"Conceal yourselves behind the curtains," murmured the physician to Clara, her father, and Arthur, "the light of reason is returning! kneel and offer up your prayers to God for its complete restoration." And the good man himself repeated, "Our Father, which art in heaven."

"Young lady," he breathed in a low hushed voice to Mary, as he crept to her side, but so as to still remain concealed, and just at the time Harry had repeated his heart wringing exclamation—"In mercy! answer me, Mary! or I die!"

"Young lady! speak to him now—now!"

Mary heard and understood him, but was almost bereft of the power to obey him; but with a prodigious effort she raised herself up, and could only whisper in his ear, "I am here, Harry! and we shall be happy for evermore!"

The whisper produced the effect which the shrill scream of mortal agony that had escaped her failed to do. Harry bent his look, as if searching from whence the voice he heard proceeded; and on its meeting Mary's upturned face, the full tide of consciousness returned to him, and with a fervent "thank God!" he fainted.

A long and refreshing sleep followed, and he awoke perfectly consciousness of everything—no cloud darkened the expanse of his intellect, though he was still weak and debilitated. Mary, to whom his recovery was solely and indisputably due, offered up a silent prayer to the throne of grace for such transcendant mercy, and in the due time reaped the reward of so much constancy, and such high principled devotion. She was, indeed, as the major, Arthur, and the physician called her, an Angel.

And so it came to pass, that when Arthur Doyle heard the extensive preparations for the wedding of Harry and "the Angel," he sickened with an unknown disease; but calling in Clara as his Escapius, he obtained a prescription from her, which, with merely the alteration of two small words on his part, effected, I am happy to say, a radical cure; and he soon had the satisfaction of receiving the major and Mrs. Hamilton's assent to his espousal of the fair Clara; and from Harry a most cordial congratulation; and inasmuch as I believe the alteration I before spoke of in Clara's prescription was the approximation only of the 'auspicious day' from one some months afterwards to that on which Harry was to wed Mary, this double ceremony accordingly came off; and really of the two 'happy pairs,' I should be extremely puzzled to decide which proved the happiest, since both realized, even in the dreaming years of life, the beauty and poetry of 'love's young dream.'"

BOLT IRON & SPIKES.

An assortment of the above now landing ex ship *Orleans*, and for sale by

THOS. F. RAYMOND,

June 16. *Nelson street.*

CAUTION.—In setting forth the virtues of Dr. Wistar's Balsam, we have no desire to deceive those who are labouring under affliction, or do we wish to eulogize it more than it justly deserves. Yet when we would look around and see the vast amount of suffering and distress occasioned by many of the diseases in which this medicine has proved so highly successful, we feel that we cannot urge its claims too strongly, or say too much in its favour.

None genuine without the written signature of I Butts.

☞ For sale wholesale and retail by S. L. Tilley.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, JUNE 23, 1848.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE. 16th June, 1848.

Her Majesty having been pleased to direct a general Mourning upon the melancholy occasion of the decease of her late Royal Highness the Princess Sophia, Aunt to her Most Gracious Majesty, it is expected that all person in this Province do put themselves into decent Mourning for ten days, to commence from Sunday the 25th instant.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieut Governor,

JOHN S. SAUNDERS.

RAIL ROADS.

We are gratified to learn thro' the *Charlotte Gazette*, that eighty labourers have arrived in St. Andrews, and are now employed on the Rail Road commenced at that place. It is certainly any thing but flattering to this section of the Province, that the comparatively unimportant Village of St. Andrews should in such a truly useful work take the lead of this City, which from its commercial advantages is entitled to the appellation of the Emporium of the North Americas. How is this! and from what cause do we on almost all occasions content ourselves with following at an humble distance in works of public utility, when it is our duty to take the lead. It is true the Legislature at its last sitting did grant the sum of £1,000 for a Survey of a line of route from this City to Shediac, but whether or not that survey is in progress, we are unable to state. This we do know that the completion of a Rail in that direction, would afford immense facilities to the Eastern section of the Province, a country thickly settled and highly productive of the elements of existence, and where the people languish for a market for their surplus produce, and be of more real utility than any other project that could be devised for the benefit of the Province. It would also add more to the prosperity of this City and its vicinity than all the Free Trade visions ever dreamt by dreamers. Ten miles of Rail, commencing from this City, would not be completed, before it would prove productive beyond calculation—and as it would be in the direction from which we chiefly replenish our markets, it would afford a pleasant, easy, and cheap conveyance both for provisioning and parties of pleasure. The vital importance of this question, should enlist the energies of all parties who hope to see this province prosper; and we would fain hope it may not share the fate of the very many corporated Companies, the Charters of which fill the Statute books of the country: and the failures of which we do not so much attribute to the want of a well digested scheme, as to the incompetency of the hands of the parties to whom their management has been assigned. It is a maxim of the wise, and we trust will be strictly observed by our Legislature, never to entrust the management of public works to persons who have proved themselves notoriously incompetent to conduct successfully their own affairs.

☞ Pleasure Trip.—In reference to the Excursion to Oak Point, on the River St. John, and the *Soirée* at that place, to which we called the attention of our readers last week, we have now to notice, that the arrangement has been advantageously modified, by the engagement of the commodious and powerful steamer "St. John," instead of the Reindeer, as first advertised. The St. John will therefore be in attendance at one of the Market Wharves on Wednesday morning, 5th July, (if the weather be fine,) to receive passengers, and will go through the Falls at 11 o'clock, staying half an hour at Indian Town, and then proceeding on the excursion. This arrangement will afford parties a choice of going on board the steamer either in the city or at Indian Town; and we doubt not that, with so fine a Boat engaged for the occasion, a large number of our citizens will avail themselves of the opportunity of enjoying a cheap and delightful recreation.—[See advertisement.]

☞ A Public Meeting has been called at the instance of several merchants of this city, to be held at the Court House on Monday, for the purpose of addressing her Majesty's Government on the injurious consequences likely to accrue from the contemplated changes in the Navigation Laws.

The new steamer *Commodore*, Captain W. G. Browne, made a very satisfactory trial of her capabilities, in the Bay of Fundy on Saturday, and started on her first trip to Boston on Wednesday, through a dense fog. Her engine and boilers were fitted up by Mr. Wm. Pratt, to whose skill her successful performance may be attributed, and on which much of her future success will depend.

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of a Prospectus of a Church Paper, to be published by Mr. William Gossip, at Halifax—the object of which is to promote in the true spirit of holiness, the interests of the Church. Such a paper, while it keeps up a lively faith of the true interest of Evangelical doctrines, must prove acceptable to the members of the Established Church. It has our most ardent wish for its success, and hope for its usefulness.—The Prospectus shall be published in our next number.

An "Act of Incorporation" having been granted by the Provincial Legislature to the Congregation of the Rev. Robert Irvine in this City, with the name of the "Saint John Presbyterian Church," an election of Trustees in accordance with the Act took place in the Church on Wednesday the 7th instant, when the following members were chosen for the ensuing year, viz:—

William Parks,	John Hawks,
Thomas Parks,	William E. Moore,
Robert Kerley,	James Burrill,
Robert Rickey,	James Reed,
George Hutchinson.	

New American Consul.—The President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, has appointed Collins Whitaker, of Maine, to be Consul for the United States at the Port of St. John, in the place of Israel D. Andrews, recalled.—*Cour.*

Melancholy Event.—Two children, a boy and a girl of Mr. William Hannah, of Saint Andrews, were drowned on Saturday last while playing in the water near the shore. The girl was 9 and the boy 12 years of age.

Treaty with New-Granada.—The *Washington Union* publishes in full the treaty concluded some months since by the American Charge d'Affairs and lately ratified by the Senate. The principle advantage secured by it is the removal of heavy duties, with which our commerce has been burthened, but, in the words of the *Union*:

"The most striking feature, and that which will most attract the public attention, is the fact that it secures to us the right of way from the Atlantic to the Pacific, across the isthmus of Panama."

LATER FROM MEXICO.

From the New Orleans Delta, June 8.

The U. S. steamer Water Witch, Lieut. G. M. Totten, commanding, from Vera Cruz, the 1st inst., arrived here yesterday, bringing as passenger Major Graham, bearer of dispatches. By this arrival we have letters from correspondents at Vera Cruz, and papers of that city, to the 1st inclusive.

El Monitor of the 27th ult. states that a revolution is on the tapis, which is to "come off" as soon as the Americans leave the city. The journal then launches out into a leader of two columns, in which many weighty reasons are adduced in favour of supporting the existing Government, and a severe lecture is read to its countrymen on the folly, impropriety and inconsistency of such conduct.

That journal also learns, from an American officer, that Gen. Butler had given orders for the National Palace to be handed over to the Mexican Government on their arrival from Queretaro, which was expected to occur in a few days.

All kinds of provisions were being procured for the departure of the American troops from the Capital. The *Monitor* learns that two days after the receipt of the intelligence of the exchanges between the authorities, relative to the treaty, the first brigade will take up its line of march, and its two weeks all the other corps will have evacuated the city.

Gen. P. F. Smith arrived at Vera Cruz on the morning of the 31st of May, and the following day he entered upon his duties of Governor, relieving Col. Wilson.

The U. S. Commissioners were still at Queretaro, when Major Graham left the City of Mexico, and would probably remain there several days longer.

The *Monitor Republicano* of the 27th ult. says that Lorenzanna had recalled Baron de Cipiey, French Minister.

Improvement at St. Anthony's Falls.—We learn from the *Prairie du Chien Patriot* that a dam 16 feet high, and extending 700 feet from the Wisconsin shore to an Island in the Mississippi, a short distance above the principal Fall, is nearly complete. Upon this dam (which is of heavy timber,) will be erected at intervals of space, mills to run 16 saws and also a flouring mill. It is designed to complete the whole the present year if possible. A portion of the saws will begin to work on the first of August. Vast bodies of timber lie contiguously to the Falls, and from them the above works will be supplied.—*New York Paper.*

Cure for Hydrophobia.—We have been requested to publish the following, said to be a preventive of hydrophobia, as discovered by a French physician, M. Crosant:

"Take two table-spoonfuls of fresh chloride of lime, in powder, mix it with half a pint of water, and with this wash and the wound constantly bathed, and frequently renewed. The chlorine of gas possesses the power of decomposing this mephitic poison and rendering mild and harmless that venom against whose resistless attacks the medical science has so long been directed in vain. It is necessary to add that this wash should be applied as soon as possible after the infliction of the bite. The following are the results of this treatment: From 1810 to 1824, the number of persons admitted into Breslau Hospital was 184, of whom only two died; from 1783 to 1824, of the number admitted into the hospital at Zurich, 223 persons were bitten by different animals (182 by dogs), of whom only four died."

Philadelphia, Friday, June 16.

The weather continues excessively warm Thermometer 98 in Rotunda Exchange.

There had two large meetings in the city last night:—One to accompany the Pennsylvania Volunteers on their return home; and the other for the sufferers at the recent fire in Allentown.

The markets are dull to-day. Flour has been offered at $5 37 for Western brands this morning, with more sellers than buyers. White Wheat is wanted at 128 to 130; reds are dull at 121 to 122. Sales of Yellow Corn at 54, with a downward tendency; sales are reported at 52½. Cotton scarce and some inquiry is making.

Our Atmosphere.—We write this in a state little short of fever. After the chill, windy weather of last week, this sudden change to the highest Summer heat, sets the blood to boiling in the veins. The thermometer yesterday at 3 o'clock was at 93° in the shade, which is the hottest June day we have had since 1811, when it rose to 97°. Those who promenaded the unshaded side-walk had to sustain a heat of 128°—which is as intense as any temperature this side of the Equator. The Battery, only, is an endurable spot; there the unfailing landward breezes, tempered by the cool waters of the bay, have a continual freshness, which draws thousands of citizens from the tropic regions of the park and up town.—*New-York Tribune.*

Telegraphing under the River.—The wires of the New-York and Philadelphia Telegraph have been extended across the Hudson from Jersey City, and are now in successful communication with that place. They are encased in a double covering of gutta percha, and laid on the bottom of the river in the track of the ferry boats. Communication has been effected between the station in this City and Philadelphia; but the machine does not yet operate with entire success. It will soon, we hope, be complete, when the ten minutes necessary for crossing to Jersey City will be gained, and the time for sending a message reduced to nothing, or very near it.—*Ib.*

Destructive conflagration in Norfolk, Virginia.

Herald Office,
Norfolk, June 15—12, A. M.

Our city has been visited with a severe calamity by fire, the most destructive that has occurred within it since the memorable fire of 1801. The loss of property is immense—probably exceeding two hundred thousand dollars in amount. The fire broke out in the lumber yard of Messrs. Ferguson & Milhado, at 12 o'clock on Wednesday night, according to the report of the watchmen who gave the alarm. This lumber yard joins that of John Tunis, Esq., and the fire originated near the dividing line, about midway, and was doubtless the act of an incendiary.—The flames spread over both nearly at the same time. Besides the usual combustible materials of a lumber yard, they contained also a quantity of naval stores contiguous to the spot where the fire originated, which being soon ignited, the flames spread with a rapidity which defied all attempts to arrest their progress, and the two spacious warehouses, lately erected by these enterprising citizens, on their respective wharves, were destroyed, together with nearly their entire contents of West India and country produce. The flames then spread to Water street, and swept the large brick warehouse of Mr. Gamage, at the corner of Fayette street, and the entire row of buildings, eight in number, from thence Westward to Woodside's lane, and all on that lane, (12 in number) to the river, including the warehouse occupied by Mr. M. Ferrall. Crossing Water street, the fire communicated to the range of wooden buildings opposite to the lumber yards, and as it extended Westward, at the same time run up to Tusker's row, on which were seven small wood tenements, and there being a space of only eight or ten feet between them and the Bethel Church, that sacred edifice also fell a prey to the unsparing element.

The fire swept from the Bethel to Fayette street, from thence it extended to Washington street, and upwards to Main street (crossing Kelly street,) sweeping the entire square between Fayette and Washington streets and from Water to Main street.

Sixty tenements in all were destroyed, besides kitchens and outbuildings, and a very large amount of property. The value of the buildings according to the Assessors' roll, is little upwards of ninety thousand dollars; that of the other property destroyed by the fire is probably much greater.

The insurance on the buildings will not fall short of their assessed value; and we are sorry to state that the good old Mutual participates in it to the amount of $60,000, the remainder being shouldered by the Northern offices having agencies in this city. Of the other property the insurance will cover but a small proportion of the loss, which falls entirely on the Northern offices.

Ferguson and Milhado's lumber yard and warehouse were insured abroad for $21,500, which is far from covering their actual loss; and Mr. Tunis's $16,000, which is, he informs us $10,000 less than will cover his loss.

Melancholy and Distressing Occurrence.—We regret to state that on Saturday last, 17th instant, Isaac Petts, a very promising lad, 16 years of age, third son of Mr. Samuel Fairweather, of Norton, King's County, left his father's house about one o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of putting up some fence a short distance from home, taking his gun with him, with the intention of returning soon; but being absent longer than expected, the family became alarmed, and search was made for him, which continued until nearly night, when he was at length first discovered by his father, lying on the ground a lifeless corpse, the gun lying about six feet from his body, the charge from which it was found had entered the lower part of his breast, causing it is supposed instant death. The gun is thought to have gone off while he was in the act of loading it.—An Inquest was held on the body on Sunday morning before William Frost, Esq., Coroner, when a verdict was returned of Accidental Death, caused by a charge from a gun in his own hand having entered his breast.—*Observer.*

[*From the Liverpool Mail.*]

In the House of Commons, May 27, Lord George Bentinck, in one of the ablest and most instructive speeches ever delivered in that quarter, exhibited the folly and the fallacy of the commercial policy of Sir Robert Peel, and its fatal effects upon trade and manufactures in this country.

We have so often alluded to the same subject that we are totally unable to render it attractive by any novelty of dress. The good sense of the nation must decide between the disputants—between those who are opposed to free trade on public grounds and have no selfish motives to serve, and those who are the authors of the free trade scheme itself, and whose honour, pride, and statesmanship are compromised by its failure and ruinous effects. Disappointed statesmen, like detected cheats, never surrender without a struggle.

The champions who appeared for Peel on this occasion were Mr. Wm. Ewart Gladstone, and Sir George Clark. And what is their defence? They at last have been compelled to admit that the statistical information supplied by Lord George Bentinck has invariably been more correct than that furnished by the government returns. They do not confess, but they do not deny, that these returns have been defective, not from inability but an unwillingness to make them perfect. It is not confessed but it is not denied, that these defects have been premeditated in order to screen folly from its blunders, and political criminality from its consequences.

The tone assumed by Mr. Gladstone in particular was painfully marked by *hauteur*, by special pleading, petty nibbling, a profession in form, but a disregard in fact, of candour, and he concealed the monk and the Jesuit in a borrowed dress from Tamworth. There is no mistaking what the right honorable the member for Oxford means. What he says is less intelligible at least to those who have not studied the man. In him the mercantile composition is vinegar, sharp, pungent, strong—this is softened by philosophic oil, pellucid enough, but not quite sweet, and these tolerably well mixed, are served out to his patrons and dupes with such a calm religious air, that if it were mortal poison they could hardly refrain from imbibing it.

Mr. Gladstone denies that the commercial policy of the last few years has caused the prevailing distress. What has caused it he does not now say. But a short time ago he and his conferees asserted that famine, high prices of corn, and the high price of cotton wool, produced a certain derangement in the commercial world, shook public credit, and caused a cessation in the demand for British manufactures. There is an end to famine cry—The scarcity was grossly exaggerated for a political purpose. Those who raised the alarm had a purpose which, most unfortunately for themselves and the country, they have accomplished. That it was wholly or in part a fraud we have it proved and demonstrated in the complete ruin of almost every merchant and corn-dealer who embarked in corn speculation on the faith of official information. The Peel administration, of which Gladstone was a member, first deceived the merchants and then deserted them. The former retired from office to their country seats on the enjoyment of pensions—the latter retired to the *Gazette*, broken, ruined, humbled, injured, because too credulous men.

So much for famine and corn. With regard to the high price of cotton wool, that is remarkable as a fact, but as being the cause of the manufacturing distress, it is as miserable a fallacy as ever was palmed upon public credulity. When cotton wool was rising in price, cotton manufactures was *falling* in price. How is this accounted for? The theory of trade, in all other instances, presupposes an inverse result. The cotton spinners and cotton weavers—the large capitalist we more particularly allude to—were converts to the free-trade policy. They were indeed the authors of it. Their factories were in full operation—they knew they were manufacturing at a loss—they knew the raw article was, even in weight, dearer than the manufactured article—but as they were bold and confiding in their adopted principles—because they had not implicit faith in Cobden, the philosopher, and Peel his younger and fairer pupil—they persevered spinning and weaving, in hope, in the teeth of warning, reproof, and disaster, until at length their means become exhausted and they were compelled to close their mills.

Our readers will, therefore, conceive, how desperately the free traders defend themselves, when they have recourse to arguments so childish and so worthless. Famine and high priced wool will not serve their purpose, and yet their whole ammunition is expended. What are they doing now in their extremity? Fighting behind fabricated returns—fighting behind figures of cotton and straw—figures of fustian—figures of Manchester, and Mr. Gibson, as Lord George Bentinck will show, by the papers he has moved for, if they are faithfully made out, the errors and delusions which these political quacks have committed and practised—and then will begin the retreat of Lord John Russell, in imitation of that of his predecessor, Sir Robert Peel.

Although we cannot at present make room for a tenth part of the noble lord, the member Lynn's speech, yet there is one portion of it so important so novel in the facts it deals with, and exhibits so clearly and so painfully the mischievous working of the system he so feelingly and generously condemns, that we would do our readers an act of injustice were we to omit it here:

"I now come to another class of the people who feel most keenly this competition with the foreigner. I allude to the needle workwomen of this country. (Hear, hear.) I regret that I do not see in his place my noble friend and member for Bath Lord Ashley, who has taken so deep an interest in the affairs of those poor people. But, sir, if the needle-women of this country are starving, it is not to be wondered at, when we reflect that within four months there has been imported into London needle work (nine tenths of which consist of labour so disinguished from material) to the value of £30,000. (Hear, hear.) I am sure that I am not over estimating the earnings of the needlewomen of this country when I take the average at 5s per week, and, according to this calculation, £30,000 of needlework would give employment to six or seven thousand needlewomen. (Hear, hear.) Such are the results which I am prepared to prove upon the production of those returns. And here, sir, I may be permitted to ask Her Majesty's government, if it is that, in Mr. Porter's Trade and Navigation, those entries, amounting to £395,000 in the first four months of the year, and being at the rate of £1,186,000 are omitted. (Hear, hear.) You are willing enough to make returns of the weights of eels and of turtle—(laughter)—imported from foreign countries, but when the manufactures of foreign looms, to the value of £1,186,000 per annum are imported into the port of London, the returns concerning them are altogether suppressed. (Hear, hear.) Let it not be said that the value cannot be ascertained. (Hear, hear.) I found no difficulty in ascertaining the value. Will the right hon gentleman, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, tell me that the value of the timber cannot be ascertained? Here we have, exclusive of the importations of silk, an amount of manufactures, competing with the manufactures of this countrie, which goes far to account for the distress which prevails, and yet no notice whatever is taken of it in the returns furnished by the Board of Trade. I had always been of opinion that the value of these returns lay in their being a guide to the deliberations of Parliament, and that they were intended to supply the house with facts which might be relied upon. But what do we find? Why, it is clear that those returns are furnished in such a lax and incomplete form, that the person referring to them becomes more ignorant of the true state of things than when he applied to them. (Hear, hear.) Why, sir, they are doctored and medicated in such a way that the House of Commons cannot arrive at a just conclusion upon the matters to which they are supposed to relate. I have now spoken of various importations and manufactures; but I must add, that, exclusively of watches, boots, shoes, baskets boxes, and other articles not rated, amounting in value to £190,000 a-year, the articles of cotton, woollen, lace, and needlework, imported annually into this country, if manufactured at home, would give employment to 100,000 persons. But, sir, to counteract the distress which prevails among the manufacturing classes, can we derive any consolation in the general prosperity of other portions of the community? I note in my hand a statement of the number of bankruptcies which occurred in the first nineteen weeks of the present year, and I find that I must look back to the year 1826 for anything like a parallel to the distress which prevailed in England at that period. I find that in the first nineteen weeks of the present year there were 848 bankruptcies in England, and yet my right hon. friend the Chancellor of the Exchequer may tell you that it is quite out of the fashion to become a bankrupt.—There were in Scotland within the same period 292 sequestrations, or 170 more than in the year 1842, when the number was 122. In Scotland, also, many millowners have either stopped altogether or are working short time. Of 51 mills in Paisley, 18 have stopped altogether, and 7 are only working short, which shows that Scotland is very little better off than England. But it is not the manufacturers, the merchants, the planters, or the brokers who alone suffer by this system of commerce; you cannot injure them without making their ruin be sensibly felt by their servants and the persons in their employment. I hold in my hand a statement showing the number of advertisements for servants' places inserted in the Times in the first twelve days of the present month, and I have comptred it with a like return for the first twelve days of the same month in antecedent years. The statement embraces the entire class of persons dependent for employment on the gentleman, the merchant, the manufacturer, and others of the wealthier classes. It includes governesses, nursery maids, ladies' maids, cooks, housekeepers, housemaids, butlers, footmen, coachmen, grooms, gardeners, and others. I find that in the first twelve days of May, 1845, the number of advertisements from the various descriptions of persons wanting places was 1,455; in the first twelve days of May, 1847, 2,063; and in the first twelve days of May, 1848, 2,440. (Hear.) So let not the governesses and the housekeepers, the butlers and the gardeners, imagine that they do not share the fortunes of those who are ruined by competition with foreigners.—Now let me refer to the advertisements inserted by persons wanting servants. I have taken the same periods in this calculation, and I find that in 1845 the number was 99; in 1846, 143; in 1847, 117, and in 1848 only one half of what were in 1846.—I think that this must convince the house that all classes of the community feel the distress and ruin occasioned by this competition. I do not mean to ascribe it all to free trade, for there are other measures as well, and there have been calamities which could not be foreseen, but I contend that I have shown good grounds for attributing much of the distress to the important changes which have taken place in the commercial policy of the country, and that I have established sufficient foundation for asking for these returns. Some of them may occasion trouble, but they will throw more light upon the subject than the Board of Trade has ever vouchsafed to show, either to the house or to the country.

Lord George amid tremendous cheers concluded by moving for the following returns:—

"Returns showing the quantities and prices, duty paid of Canadian timber sold by public sale in London, on Friday, the 10th of March, distinguishing red from yellow timber, and giving an abstract, showing the average price of each description of timber together with the highest and lowest price in each case. Showing any reduction of duties on thrown silks and on Italian silks, which may have been made in 1842; together with a return showing the importations of such silks in the years 1842, 1845, and 1846, respectively, on which such reductions may have been made. Likewise showing the quantities, in pounds, of raw and waste silk imported, exported, and consumed at home in the years 1844 and 1845, as compared with the two years 1846 and 1847, giving the average annual quantity consumed at home in each period. Similar returns in regard to thrown silk; and showing the quantities and value of all articles of cotton, woollen, and silk, of needlework, and watches of foreign manufacture, boots and shoes, and black coats, and all other articles not enumerated in the trade and navigation returns, imported into the port of London in the four months ending the 5th instant May,

1848, as compared with the [illegible] months of 1845, 1846, and 1[illegible] as much of return No. 1[illegible] February, 1846, in the first [illegible] as related to the prices and [illegible] and colonial timber and the [illegible] in which same was imported [illegible] they were manned by A[illegible] return No. 100 down to the [illegible] with an additional account [illegible] or decrease in the numbers [illegible] Department and per centage [illegible] sequent upon the reduction [illegible] 1846."

MAGNETISM OF A FAMILY OF [illegible]

The following strange [illegible] abridged from the last letter [illegible] dent of the Atlas newspa[illegible] addition to his great skill [illegible] children is one of the first [illegible] and the conversation (at No[illegible] is always the case when he [illegible] magnetism. He told many [illegible] course, of the *clairvoyance* [illegible] and the extraordinary power [illegible] rity of others, until, being [illegible] looked around to see if any [illegible] outward sign of any great [illegible] nete influence. 'There is [illegible] said the Doctor, 'who possess [illegible] finary degree, every sym[illegible] faculty. Madame La Princ[illegible] I am sure, astonish us, we [illegible] the trial.' After some fill[illegible] Princess consented. In a [illegible] with no other ceremony th[illegible] thumb against hers, did sh[illegible] previous, and fell into as de[illegible] as it was possible to witness [illegible] silence, and the Doctor to[illegible] member of the family wo[illegible] the name of the rest. Ma[illegible] who volunteered, and to h[illegible] patient reply with such tru[illegible] that she felt emboldened to [illegible] to the future. 'I give you [illegible] man, added my informant [illegible] every event which has happ[illegible] rapidity as to astonish and [illegible] told with most awful precis[illegible] of the flight, was named, a[illegible] ment of the Tuileries; the [illegible] monds once belonging to the [illegible] by a person about the Cour[illegible] found), and

until at length their they were compelled

re conceive, how defends themselves guments so childish nd high priced wool and yet their whole hat are they doing ing behind fabricated ures of cotton and ures of Manchester, nox Bestrinck will oved for, if they are and delusions which mitted and practised at of Lord John Rus his predecessor, Sir

ent make room for a the member Lynn's n of it so important th, and exhibits so mischievous working and generously con readers an act of re:

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rices and prices, duty public sale in Lon rch, disregarding each description of and lowest price in ction of duties on , which may have s in the years 1842, which each reduc kewise showing the d wave silk import home in the years with the two years ge annual quantity d. Similar returns lowing the quantity tion, woollen, and s of foreign manufac ch Cotts, and all in the trade, and th the year of Lord May,

1848, as compared with the corresponding three months of 1845, 1846, and 1847. Continuation of a branch of return No. 175 ordered the 6th day of February, 1846, to the first week in January, 1848, as related to the prices and importation of foreign and colonial timber and the nationality of the ships in which same was imported, and the crews which they were manned by. Also, a continuation of return No. 100 down to the 5th day of April, 1848 with an additional account showing any increase or decrease in the numbers and cost of the Customs Department and per centage cost of collection consequent upon the reduction of Customs duties in 1846."

MAGNETISM OF THE EX-ROYAL FAMILY OF FRANCE.

The following strange and startling story is abridged from the last letter of the Paris correspondent of the Atlas newspaper:—"Doctor B. in addition to his great skill in the management of children is one of the first magnetisers of Paris; and the conversation (at Nouilly, last summer), as it always the case when he is present, turned upon magnetism. He told many wonderful tales, of course, of the clairvoyance of some of his patients, and the extraordinary power in foretelling the futurity of others, until, being pressed by the King, he looked around to see if any of the company bore outward sign of any great susceptibility to magnetic influence. 'There is one person present,' said the Doctor, 'who possesses, in a most extraordinary degree, every symptom of this peculiar faculty. Madame La Princess de Joinville would, I am sure, astonish us, would she but submit to the trial.' After some little reluctance, the fair Princess consented. In a moment, and I believe with no other ceremony than the placing of his thumb against hers, did she realise the Doctor's provision, and fall into as deep a magnetic slumber as it was possible to witness. There was a deep silence, and the Doctor turned to demand which member of the family would like to consult her in the name of the rest. Madame Adelaide it was who volunteered, and to her questioning did the patient reply with such truth concerning the past, that she felt emboldened to consult her with regard to the future. 'I give you my honour as a gentleman,' added my informant, 'that in that seance every event which has happened with such fearful rapidity as to astonish and confound us all was foretold with most awful precision. The day, the hour of the flight, was named, as well as the despoilment of the Tuileries; the secreting of the diamonds once belonging to the crown of the Emperor, by a person about the Court (they have not been found), and a second catastrophe not far distant, and which concerns the Orleans family alone. 'You name me not,' said Madame Adelaide, 'with whom am I to fly?' 'You will remain peacefully in France,' replied the somnambule; at which observation the King laughed, and said that the last prophecy was sufficient to betray the fallacy of the whole, as his sister would be incapable of deserting them in the hour of peril. I have heard this story from two or three individuals, and from one who declares himself to have been an eye-witness to the scene, and have no reason to doubt its accuracy."

THE POPE AND THE SULTAN.—The following presents have been remitted to the nuncio of his holiness, for presentation to him:—A magnificent saddle, enriched with diamonds; eight Arab horses of great beauty; three magnificent snuff boxes, enriched with diamonds; four decorations for distribution at his pleasure; 600 pieces of Damascus cloth, beautifully embroidered, and of various colours (the pique is a measure of 227 inches); a great number of Smyrna carpets; 30 pieces of Angora shawling; and a grand decoration for Pope Pius the IX., and another for the ambassador.—*Galignani's Messenger.*

PUBLIC OFFICERS AND DEPARTMENTS.—A return obtained by Mr. Hume, M. P., shows that the actual net increase in the number of appointments, and the amount of salaries in all public offices and departments, since the passing of Act 4th and 5th William IV., chap. 24, is 6363 as regards the number of persons, £184,368 as regards the salaries, and £17,536 as regards the emoluments: 7000 persons at salaries amounting to £350,000 have been added to the establishment of the Post office within the period of this account, for the purpose of affording increased facilities and accommodation to the public in the receipt and delivery of letters, &c. The account exclusive of the Postoffices would exhibit a diminution of 197 persons, and about £58,000 per annum in salaries and emoluments.

THE LEGACY DUTIES.—A statement of the legacy duties paid in Great Britain for the year 1847 shows the total amount of capital which became liable to this tax to have been £43,611,642, being nearly one million in excess of the capital taxed in the preceding year, when it was £42,630 689. Of this amount the portion which paid the duty of 1 per cent., the bequests being to children or parents, was £22 231 885; the portion which paid 3 per cent., for bequests to brothers or sisters, was £14,274,321; the portion of 5 per cent., to uncles and cousins, £1,842 160; that at 6 per cent., to other more distant relations, £295,155; and that at 10 per cent., to strangers, £4,863 375, or about a ninth part of the whole. The average capital on which legacy duty has been paid during the last half century is £28,513,237 per annum.

A CHIP OFF THE OLD BLOCK!—COWARDLY CONDUCT.

HALIFAX, June 16.—About half past three o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, the streets of the city presented an extraordinary scene in consequence of a *fracas* which occurred between Lieut. F. Harvey, A. D. C., and H. N. Dickson, Esq., Secretary to the Marine Insurance Company. It appears that some time in Autumn a quarrel had occurred between the two Gents at some convivial gathering, —which was revived on Tuesday night at a ball given by the Hon. J. McNab, where the two were guests. On the following afternoon, Mr. Harvey was riding on horseback in Hollis Street, and meeting Mr. Dickson near the Province Building, accosted him with a large hunting whip—Mr. D., offering resistance—the *gallant* son of Mars called to his groom for aid, who joined in the assault by attempting to run Mr. D. down.

Then commenced the most exciting portion of the afternoon's proceedings; a crowd of Mr. Dickson's friends gathered, when the *brave* Lieutenant seeing the tables turned against him—took to flight in a most inglorious manner. Mr. D., his friends, and a large crowd of persons following in pursuit, which resembled on a small scale the memorable day of the revolution last February—the "B'hoys" enjoying the fun amazingly, at every square they passed added its hundreds to the general rush.—their object being to inflict summary chastisement on the actowar. Mr. Harvey in the meantime making tracks as fast as a fleet steed could carry him through Water, Jacobs, Argyle and Barrington Streets, finally took refuge in the Government House—where his pursuers followed him—and rushing down the court of the building, despite the gleaming bayonets of the Sentinels—halted in front of the hall door, and called most lustily for Frank to come out. Giving him a specific time to do so —otherwise, we believe, Government House would have been entered by the indignant multitude. A short time elapsed, when his Excellency Sir John, came out, amazed! at the strange scene exhibited before him. Mr. Dickson stepped in front and firmly, though respectfully, acquainted his Excellency with the injury and insults he received from his son, and finally said he must quit the country or bear the consequences. His Excellency told Mr. Dickson that so far as the authority of a Governor and a father could go—he would investigate the matter and give the injured gentleman every satisfaction. Mr. D. appeared satisfied, and the crowd dispersed—giving three cheers for the victorious termination of the affair.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHRONICLE.

SIR—As chairman of the Gaol Committee I feel myself called upon to remark on the extraordinary Presentment made by the Grand Jury, as appears in the New Brunswicker of the 20th instant, on the subject of the improvements recently contemplated at the City and County Gaol. In answer to the several observations made in such presentment, reflecting upon the Committee in various ways, I have much pleasure in assuring the gentlemen of the Grand Jury that they were all informed on all the material points in that special presentment—The Committee did not differ on the subject of the plan proposed, nor was any other plan proposed or submitted to the Committee—not one of the Committee objected, but all unanimously agreed to what was done, and I believe they all thought they were doing for the best. The Committee had nothing to do but obey the directions of the Sessions in going into contract with Mr W. F. Smith—the plan and specification were laid before the Sessions and approved by them, and the *Sessions* accepted Mr. Smith's tender for completing the work. The Committee on this occasion were Benjamin L. Peters, James Gallagher, Daniel Ansley, and his Honor the Recorder was added for the purpose of assisting the committee in adopting a plan and he concurred in the one adopted. Some three or four years since, Moses Vernon, Esquire, was appointed one of the Gaol and Court House Committee, but never acted to any extent, and for the last two years has not, I think, given the slightest attention to the duty in any way. It was in consequence of this fact that Mr. Ansley was added to the Gaol Committee in March last, and his Honor the Recorder was attached to the Committee for aiding in the adoption of satisfactory plans, and the Committee so formed were unanimous in what was done.

Whether or not the opinions of the *Grand Jury* were formed on convictions of their own, or on the oath of some sworn witness before them, I am at a loss to judge, but one fact I do know, that the whole particulars as stated in their presentment in reference to the acts of the Gaol Committee are incorrect.

BENJ. L. PETERS.
Chairman of the Gaol and Court House Committee of Sessions.

St. John, June 22d, 1848.

MARRIED.

Wednesday afternoon, by the Rev. Mr. Robinson, Mr. William C. Wood, of the Parish of Simonds, to Miss Susan Ann, second daughter of the late Mr. James Cole, of this city.

DIED.

On Wednesday afternoon, Andrew Davidson, aged 85 years.

On the 17th, Stephen, second son of Mr. Robert Kedey, aged 24 years, leaving a wife and one child.

At Alwington Manor, Westfield, King's County, on the night of the 15th inst., after a lingering illness, Mr. John Brittain, in the 29th year of his age, leaving a widow and numerous relations and friends to mourn their bereavement. Mr. B. was the third son of James Brittain, Esq., and grand son of the late Colonel James Brittain.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—ARRIVED.

Friday—Ship Progress, Abell, Liverpool via New York, 4—John Hammond, salt and coals.
Schr. Joseph Howe, Scott, Boston, 2½—assorted cargo.
Saturday—Brigt Jane Allison, Brown, New York, 6—W. Thomson, flour and meal.
Lady of the Lake, Hines, Belfast (Me)—bricks.
Ship Stentor, Askam, Gibraltar, 41—S. Wiggins & son ballast.
Barque Lord Maidstone, Sheridan, Londonderry, 35—Thos. Wallace, passengers.
Brigt Joseph Hynes, Holmes, New York, 5—Geo. A. Lockhart, flour and meal.
Steamer Herald, Heley, Halifax, 2—Jas. Whitney, passengers.
Monday—Ship Commodore, Prichard, Liverpool, 37—Eaton & Ray, general cargo.—Spoke 7th June, lat. 44 38, long. 48 40, barque Glasgow, 18 days from St. John, bound to Greenock; 17th, lat. 43 13, long. 64 50, ship Grampian, 30 days from Belfast bound to New York, with 275 passengers—all well.
Barque Springhill, Gunn, Donegal, 43—J. Barber, coals.
Tuesday; Schr. Relief, Johnston, Philadelphia—flour, meal, &c.
Wednesday—Barque Lord Elgin, Manson, Boston 6; James Kirk, ballast.

Waiter Wanted.—Apply at the Office of this paper. June 23.

MASONIC CELEBRATION.

ST. JOHN'S DAY, 24th June.

DEDICATION OF NEW MASONIC HALL.

THE Master, Wardens, and Brethren, of *Carleton Union Lodge*, No 767, on the Registry of the Grand Lodge of England, respectfully invite the sister Lodges in this City, and its vicinity, to join them in celebrating *St. John's Day*, under their respective Banners, by attending Divine Service precisely at 3 o'clock, P. M., in the Carleton Episcopal Church, on Saturday the 24th June; and also to participate in the ceremony of Dedicating their New Masonic Hall.

☞ Transient and Visiting Brethern are also respectfully invited to join them.

The Carleton Band will be at the Ferry Landing at half past 2 to meet the Brethern.

By order of the W. M.
CHARLES KETCHUM, *Secretary.*

HIBERNIAN LODGE, No. 301, are notified to meet in their Lodge Room, on Saturday the 24th June, at the hour of 11 o'clock, for the purpose of Installing Officers for the ensuing year; and also at half past 1, in order to proceed to Carleton to assist in the ceremony of Dedicating the new Masonic Temple at that place.

By order of the W. M.
JOHN BAILEY, Sec'y.

June 16.

ST. JOHN'S LODGE, No. 632, are notified to meet in their Lodge Room, to-morrow, (Saturday) 24th June at half past one o'clock, for the purpose of proceeding to Carleton to join the Brethren of Union Lodge, No. 770, and to assist in the ceremony of Dedicating the new Masonic Temple.

By order of the W. M.
H. S. SCRIBNER, Sec'y.

June 23.

Masonic Notice.

THE Brethren of ALBION LODGE, No. 356 on the Register of the Grand Lodge of England, are requested to meet at their Lodge Room in the St. John Hotel, on *Saturday*, the 24th instant, (St. John's Day) at two o'clock, precisely, for the purpose of proceeding to Carleton to join the Brethren of Union Lodge, No 770, and participate in the Ceremonies of the Dedication of the new Masonic Hall at Carleton.

By order of the W. M.
C. P. BETTS, Sec'y.

June 23.

TEA SOIREE.

To the Lovers of Rural Pleasure and Rational Enjoyment.

A SOIREE will be held at Greenwich, (Oak Point,) on the 5th July next.

The steamer *St. John* will be in attendance, and every arrangement made to render a trip to this delightful locality gratifying.

Fare to and from, including Tea, &c. &c. 5s.

Steamer to leave the Market Wheel at 11 A. M. touching at Indian Town for half an hour.

☞ Tickets to be had at the store of Mr. S. L. Tilley, King street, H. Chubb & Co., and Mr. V. Parks, or on board the st. John.

THE Members of Wellington, No. 21, are requested to meet at their Lodge Room in Portland on Monday next, at 8 o'clock. Regular night. By order of the W. M. June 23.

NOTICE.

A GENERAL Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the GLOBE ASSURANCE COMPANY will be holden at the office of the Company on MONDAY the 3d July next, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and transacting any other business that may be brought forward.

J. DUNCAN, *President.*

GLOBE ASSURANCE OFFICE, 17th June, 1848.

OIL, VARNISH, &c.

10 CASKS Raw and Boiled Linseed OIL. 10 barrels Bright VARNISH. 7 barrels Spirits of TURPENTINE—just received and for sale at No 1, North side Market square, by [June 23] W. O. SMITH.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

THE fine fast sailing ship "*Ambassadress*," 846 tons register, Michael Foody, master, having good accommodations can take a few cabin passengers. Apply to the master on board or

THOS. F. RAYMOND.

June 10. *Nelson street.*

St. John Gas Light Company,

6th June, 1848.

AT a General Meeting of the Stockholders of the above Company, held at the Works on the 1st ultimo it was Resolved by the stockholders representing a majority of the shares:

That a further assessment of Fifteen Shillings per share, being Fifteen per Cent. of the increased amount of the Capital Stock be called in for the purpose of carrying on the business of the Company.

Public Notice is hereby given of the above assessment, and that the sum of Fifteen shillings per share is required to be paid into the Commercial Bank, in the City of saint John, within 20 days from the date hereof.

By order.
ROBERT REID, *Treasurer.*

MISSING, from the Counter of the subscriber's store, a Large Set Glass, marked Day and Night.—Any person bearing of the same being astray will please give information to

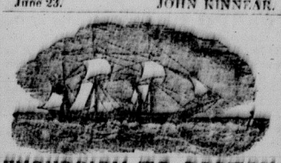
JOHN KINNEAR.

June 23.

LOAF SUGAR.—4 Hhds. best quality from London. For sale by

JOHN KINNEAR.

June 23.



EXCURSION TO BOSTON!

For the Celebration of the 4th July.

THE Steamer ADMIRAL will leave for Boston on SATURDAY the 1st July,—leaving Boston after the amusements are over, providing a sufficient number offer.

Parties wishing to avail themselves of the present opportunity to visit Boston, will please call at the Office, Peter's Wharf, where a Book will be kept open until Tuesday next to register their names for the trip. ☞ Fare for the trip, $10.

June 17. H. W. CHISHOLM, *Agent.*

PLEASURE TRIP,

AND

Grand Masonic Procession.

The fast sailing, safe, and commodious steamer

Saint John,

ARCHLEY, Master,

will make a PLEASURE TRIP to Eastport, TOMORROW, SATURDAY, 24th instant.—*Fare for the Trip, FIVE SHILLINGS!*

Free Masons wishing to join in the GRAND PROCESSION of Brethren from all parts of Maine and the surrounding country, at that place, in honor of their PATRON SAINT, will find this a suitable conveyance.

☞ *Time of leaving and returning will be mentioned in the hand bills.*

June 23. ISRAEL MERRITT, *Agent.*

NEW BOAT

COMMODORE,

W. G. BROWNE, Commander.

THIS new and beautiful steamer will make her first trip to

BOSTON, DIRECT,

ON WEDNESDAY NEXT,

leaving here at 12 o'clock, noon. Will leave St. John again on her

SECOND TRIP

on MONDAY the 26th inst., at half past 10 o'clock. And will leave also for Boston direct, on a

Pleasure Trip

On SATURDAY the 1st July,

leaving Boston on her return on the morning of the 5th, after the festivities are over. Passengers going on this pleasure trip will be charged the usual Passage, $8 going and return free of charge.

June 16. JAMES WHITNEY

PEOPLE'S LINE!

For Eastport, Portland, and Boston,

IN CONNECTION WITH THE RAILROAD.

THE new, safe, and commodious steamer ADMIRAL, Captain Thomas Rogers, will leave every Thursday morning until further notice.

☞ Passengers going by this conveyance will be Ticketed over the Railroad from Portland, if required.

Returning, will leave Boston for Eastport and St. John every Monday at 1 p. m.

For Freight or Passage please apply at the Steam Boat Office, Custom House Wharf.

June 2 H. W. CHISHOLM, Agent.

Steam to Portland and Boston.

THE sea going steamer **Maid of Erin**, Capt. Leavitt, will leave the North Wharf for Portland every TUESDAY morning at 8 o'clock, a. m. Passengers going by this conveyance will be forwarded to Boston by Railway.

For Freight or passage apply to the Captain on board, or to THOMAS PARKS.

April 14, 1848.

☞ *Passengers going by this conveyance will be at sea only one night.*

RUM AND GENEVA.

IN Bond and for sale at lowest market rates, for Cash or approved paper—10 Puncheons high Proof Cuba RUM; 10 Hhds GENEVA.

June 16. J. & H. HAMM.

Notice to the Public.

THE Subscribers beg to inform the travelling community, that they intend opening a HOTEL at Hampton Ferry, on or about the 10th day of this month, where they will be happy to accommodate travellers, or persons on Pleasure Excursions.

A strict attention will be paid to all who may favour them with a call; and as a good Hostler has been engaged, travellers will find their Horses well attended to. COUGLE & DARBERIE.

Hampton, May 5th, 1848.

AUCTION SALES.

ON MONDAY NEXT, beginning at 11 o'clock, will be sold at the Subscriber's Store, Prince Wm. street, by Geo. A. Lockhart, Esq.:

TEN Barrels Spirits of TURPENTINE; 7 do. BRIGHT VARNISH; 1 cask POT ASH; 1 brl Saleratus; 6 TRUNKS; 6 boxes CASTOR OIL; 2 boxes LOOKING GLASSES; 2 do. Horse Cards; 4 do. Cotton do.; 3 do. SCYTHE-STONES; 3 doz. SCYTHE SNEATHS; 20 bbls. BEANS—with sundry other articles.

June 23. JOHN KINNEAR.

HERRINGS by Auction.

On TUESDAY NEXT 27th inst. at 11 o'clock, will be sold on Merritt's Wharf, Water street:—

500 BBLS. Superior HERRINGS, caught this season at st. George's Bay, Newfoundland—packed in coarse salt—suitable for Exportation or Home Consumption.

Sale positive, in lots to suit purchasers.

Terms, under £15 Cash, under £15 approved endorsed notes at 3 months.

THOS. RAYMOND, *Auctioneer.*

June 23.—[Cour.]

AUCTION—RURAL CEMETERY.

A CHOICE of LOTS in the St. John Rural Cemetery will be offered at Auction, on THURSDAY the 29th June instant, at 3 o'clock, p. m. at the Cemetery.

By order of the Directors
EDWARD E. PETERS,
Secretary &c.

June 23.

CORBETT'S

COMPOUND SYRIP OF SARSAPARILLA.

THE Subscribers having been appointed Agents for New Brunswick, for the sale of this invaluable preparation, now offer the same to the public under the amplest testimonials as to its signal and efficacious qualities. It stands unrivaled in cures of the most inveterate cases of Scrofula and all diseases of the blood.

It also by its powerful alterative qualities securely and permanently effects a full restoration to health in cases of Chronic Inflammation of the digestive organs, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Jaundice, Weakness, and soreness of the stomach, salt Rheum, all Cutaneous Eruptions, Erysipelas, &c.

The fact is well established by medical writers, that phthisis Pulmonalis or Consumption, a disease generally originates in a scrofulous state of the system. Diseases of the Liver, and affections of the Biliary secretions often originates with persons with scrofulous taint. But before such diseases can be mitigated or arrested this scrofulous Diathesis must be removed. This the present preparation is warranted effectually to do.

The formula was laid before the New Hampshire Medical Society, and was there approved. And the celebrated Dr. Twitchell, of Keene, N. H., who has personally tested its virtues and approves and prescribes this medicine in his general practice, pronounces it "The best preparation of Sarsaparilla is ever known," and cordially affords it his full commendation.

The form of this preparation, its component parts, &c., have been placed with the most distinguished physicians of the country, among whom, in this city are Dr. J. C. Warren, Dr. J. M. Hayward, Dr. D. Reynolds, Jr., Dr. John Jeffries, Dr. V. C. Smith, and others, several of whom have given their names in writing, in favor of this medicine.

At a recent exhibition of the Mass. Charitable Mechanic Association, held in this city in september, 1847, the Judges on Chemicals made the following report: "Specimen of compound syrup of Sarsaparilla as produced by Dr. Corbett, of the shaker society, Canterbury, N. H., the committee have carefully examined the testimonials signed by names of the most distinguished physicians in the country, and from knowledge of its component parts the committee cannot but express their full belief as to its efficacious qualities. The ingredients entering into its condition are of such a highly useful and alterative quality that the committee willingly pronounce it the best preparation of Sarsaparilla syrup yet known; and as such think it deserving of a Diploma. (signed by)

John W. Webster, M. D. Professor of Chemistry in Harvard College.
Martin Gray, M. D. Chemist of Boston.
J. V. C. Smith, M. D., Editor of the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.

Under the full conviction of the virtues of this medicine without accumulating facts as to the same the Proprietors with all confidence, now place before the public as a preparation not equalled by any ever yet discovered.

The Proprietors are every day receiving testimonials from those who have benefited by the use of this medicine; and Mrs. Noshmith wife of G. W. Noshmith, Esq. President of the Northern Railroad, recently testifies, she has been cured by the use of it of the salt Rheum of fifteen years standing.

☞ For sale in any quantity at the only agency in New Brunswick—price 3.9 1 per single bottle.

ROBERT STUBS & CO.,
No. 25, King street.

June 23.

Farm for Sale.

A FARM fronting on the Fredericton Road, about 28 miles from the City St. John, containing 190 Acres, with a good frame BARN, and LOG HOUSE thereon; and about 15 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, King street.

May 19. SAMUEL BABBIT.

FARM FOR SALE.

A Valuable FARM at Musquash, Parish of Lancaster, County of Saint John, owned and occupied by the subscriber, containing 600 hundred Acres, with the usual allowance of ten per cent. for Roads; bounded on the North by a Farm owned and occupied by George Anderson, Esq. and having a front on the River of one hundred and eighty Rods, which gives an opportunity of dividing said property into two or more parts. There are on the premises about Thirty Acres of well dyked Marsh, and between 40 and 50 of cleared land, inferior to none in the Parish, with a good Dwelling House and Barn and a small Orchard.

Terms of payment, one half the purchase money on delivery of deed, the remainder as may be agreed on. There is good carriage road running within eight or ten rods from the house, and across the whole Farm.

N. B. Possession given immediately, if required.

THOMAS CALVERT.

Lancaster, 28th March, 1848.

HARDWARE.

C. T. WILEY,

Has just received from Liverpool by the ship *Wanderer*:—

TABLE Knives, Drawing Knives, Shingling Hatchets, Turpentine, Britannia Metal Pocket Flasks, Scissors, Chisels, Plane Irons, Frameaw and Handsaw Files, &c. &c., which, with various other kinds of HARDWARE, are offered for sale at very low prices.

☞ Store adjoining the *Globe*, Prince Wm. street.

June 2, 1848.

SOAP.—Ex ship *Orleans* from Liverpool, on Consignment—200 Boxes Shaft and Soap Yellow SOAP, in 64 and 36 lb. Boxes; for sale at Hammond's Brick Building, 39 Dock street, by [June 16] H. G. KINNEAR

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.

THE Subscriber has received per ships *Delta* and *Jenny Lind* from London, his Spring Importation of

Drugs, Medicines, pices, Perfumery, &c. &c.

Also—A general assortment of *Field, Flower, and Garden SEEDS, from Clark's* Seed Establishment, warranted Fresh and good.

In Store—A few bushels superior TIMOTHY SEED, the growth of New Brunswick. Red and White Clover Seed.

5 Tons Brandram's No. 1. WHITE LEAD.
2 Tons " Coloured PAINTS.
2 Tons PUTTY.
15,000 feet Window Glass, assorted sizes, from 7x9 to 21x25.
10 Casks Raw and Boiled LINSEED OIL.
2 Tons pink LOG WOOD, and Red Wood.
5 bbls. Ground Logwood.

S. L. TILLEY,
Late Peters & Tilley.

May 12.

REMOVAL.

MR. HENRY CARD, Organist and Professor of Music, has changed his place of residence from Mecklenburg, to Dorchester street, opposite the residence of D. Scovil Esq., where he will be happy to receive applications from his friends and the public in general for employment in the branches of his profession. May 5th, 1848—tf.

Line of Waggons to Indian Town.

THE subscriber in returning thanks for the very liberal patronage awarded to him since his commencement of business in this city, begs to inform the public that in addition to his Hackney COACHES and CABS, he has established a line of *WAGGONS from St. John to Indian Town*, for the conveyance of Heavy Luggage; and hopes by punctuality and attention to business to merit the continuance of their favours.

☞ Parties requiring his services will please notice it on a Slate, which will be found at the Drug Store of Mr. S. L. Tilley, King street.

June 9 1848. JAMES HEWITT.

HARDWARE.

No. 2, North Market Wharf.

C. & W. H. ADAMS,

Are receiving from ship WANDERER, and other late arrivals—

23 CASKS and cases containing a good assortment of LOCKS, Latches Hinges, screws, Planes, Plane Irons, Chisels Rules, Hammers, Saws, Pocket & Table CUTLERY Scissors and shears, *John Wilson's* sine, Butchers' and Cooks' KNIVES, Brass and Enamelled PRESERVING KETTLES, Tin'd, Untin'd, and Enamelled TEA KETTLES, and Saucepans Grass COFFIN MOUNTING, Counter Scales and Weights, and Irons, Wire Window Lattices Hoes, Cowbells, Fire Irons, JAPANNED Bottles, Trays, Candlesticks, &c. &c.; HAIR CLOTH, Curled HAIR, and a variety of small Iron and Brass Wares.

—ALSO—

6 tons SHORT LINK CHAIN, ¼ to ¾ inch,
210 bags CUT NAILS, 10 bags Clasp do.
1 package Blacksmith's VICES,
1 cask Pump TACKS,
8 dozen BALLAST SHOVELS,
10 bundles spring STEEL.

—ON HAND—

HOOLE & CO's Gang, Circular, Cross Cut, Pit and Hand Saws, *Tucker's, and Marsh and Shepard's* Files, Hay and Manure FORKS, Iron and steel Shovels, steel socket shovels, short and long handled Spades, Blacksmith's Bellows, Anvils and Vices, HOLLOWARE, Glass, Putty, Paint, and OIL. May 26, 1848.

PRINCE WILLIAM STREET,

Saint John N. B.

Just received from London, per "Jenny Lind," and "Delta"—

BROAD CLOTHS, in all colors and qualities, Black and color'd DOESKINS, and KERSEYS, VESTINGS, &c.

Black and colored GROS DE NAPS and SATINS, RIBBONS, LACES, NETS, Gloves, *Hosiery*, SHAWLS, HANDKERCHIEFS, UMBRELLAS, Parasols, Hats and Caps,

Childs', Maids', and Womans' BONNETS, Artificial Flowers, &c. &c. &c.

From Liverpool, per "Wanderer."

Cotton Warps, Cantoons, Drills, and Moleskins, Linens, Muslins; *Plain, Figured, and Striped ORLEANS and COBOURGS.*

Fancy Summer DRESSES, of all kinds, Black Orleans, Cobourg, Paramattas, & Prints, Grey and White Cottons, &c. &c. &c.

☞ *These Goods have all been selected with great care, and are offered at very low prices for Cash.*

ALSO, ON HAND, 60 chests best CONGOU TEA, which will be sold for Cash only.

May 26. JOHN HASTINGS.

Sand's Arcade, Prince Wm. street.

Marsh, late Brewer,

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 suitable for the season,—all of which are offered at low Cash prices. June 2

Important to the Public!

SPRING AND SUMMER

CLOTHING.

The subscriber has received per late arrivals a large and varied assortment of GOODS, consisting of:—

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DORSKINS, Cashmeres, Cassinets, Buckskins, Velvets, Satins &c., with a large assortment of Marseilles, Hamocks, Blankets, Shorts, Rugs, a superior article of OIL CLOTHING, Glazed, Brown, and silk HATS—high and low crowned, latest styles; Cloth and glazed Caps; silk and linen Covers for do; Reins and sheaths; Knives; Lambswool, Merino and Cotton Shirts and Drawers; Regatta and heavy striped, do; White Cotton do., with Linen ruffles; Linen Fronts, and Collars; Red and Blue Flannel and Serge Shirts; with an assortment of *Tailor's Trimmings*, and almost every article in connection, suitable for a GENERAL CLOTHING STORE.

And, as heretofore, having made up in the concern a great part of the Cloths into *Fashionable Spring and Summer CLOTHING of the latest styles*, he is now prepared with his large stock of Ready made Garments of every fabric, style and finish, for the farmer or laboring man, the gentleman of fashion or mechanic, the wayfaring man, and all others; which will be hereafter profered for sale to the public at lower prices than ever before known.

It is almost unnecessary to point out to a discerning public the vast benefit accruing to the Province generally by having your Clothing made up in the place. You may safely say that every imported garment you purchase, you are actually sending one fourth of the cost unnecessarily out of the country, not to speak of the great injury you are entailing on a large class of industrious people in your own city. It is high time to look seriously into this matter, and to tell those people who import that they are the real enemies of the country, and that their slops you do not want; but patronize those, and those only, who always get their Clothing made up in the City, and sell them at a cheaper rate than imported garments can possibly be obtained; and those Goods you will now find at the

CITY CLOTHING STORE.
JOHN ANDERSON.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any legal demands against the Estate of DANIEL M'WILLIAMS, late of the parish of Portland, deceased, are requested to present them duly attested within Three Calender months from this date, and those indebted will make immediate payment to

JANE M'WILLIAMS,
Administratrix.

St. John, May 29th, 1848.

Summer Styles in Dry Goods.

LEEDS HOUSE.

The importation of SUMMER GOODS for this season, will in part consist of—

STRAW BONNETS in Luton Towson, Rice, Pearl, Honeycomb, Twist improved, Hole, Rutland, Brussels, Panic and Bedford Straws, including also an assortment of Black, Colored and Willow Bonnets, and Bonnet Shapes.

FLOWERS.—Bonnet Flowers, Wreaths, Droops, nonmounted Roses, Face Wreaths, Vulture Plumes, Cap Flowers, a very large and choice supply in English and French Flowers, Mourning Flowers, Caps, Cap Fronts.

SHAWLS.—Barege, Cashmere, Llama, Shetland, Bordered Cashmere, Colonial, Maude, Byron, Netted, Printed and striped Shawls.

PARASOLS.—Fancy satin and shot Parasols, Claremont, Fancy Cotton and Gingham, Brown silk and satin, with improved finish, loops and handles.

DRESS GOODS.—Muslins, *DeLaines*, Scotch and Earlston Ginghams, Printed Satanys, Printed Plain and Checked Orleans, Oregon Checks, Mereln Dresses and Robes, Orleans and Colorays, Paramatts, Henrietta, Cloths and Barege.

SILK GOODS.—Glace Silks, Light Fancy Checked Gro de Naples, Black Velvets, Orientals, Moire, Satin Stripes and Damask Silks, for Vestes and Mantles, Black and Coloured Gro de Naples, satinets and satins, Lisse Gauzes, Patent Crapes, Tarlatan Muslins.

SILK, MUSLIN, and LACE TRIMMINGS, &c.—Gimps, Bullion, Fringe and Loop Fringes, Black Silk, German, Cotton and Thread Laces, White Blond and Thread Laces and Edgings, Bonnet and Cap Ribbons, Habit Shirts, Cambric Caps, Crowns, Frock Bodies, Veined and Book Insertion, Black and White Crape and Muslin Mourning Collars, Cambric, Linen, Lace, Muslin Ribbon and Double Collars, sewed and Linen Cuffs, Collarettes.

GLOVES.—Habits, Children's and Men's; Light Gloves, in Kid, Lisle, Thread, Cotton, silk, gauze, Lace, and Fance Embroidered; Black and White Lace Mitts, Black and White Kid Gloves.

BERLIN WOOLS, Plain and shaded; Bone Meshes, Netting and Rug Needles, Bone Hooks Gilt, Plated and steel Beads; Crewels, Canvas Carpets, Hearth Rugs, Door Mats, Oil Cloth, Hats, Flannels, Moreens, Fringe, and Union Damasks.

HOSIERY, Haberdashery, Small Wares, Linens, and Woollens, Cottons, a large assortment of *FANCY GOODS*, and Plain Goods.

☞ The above having been selected by the Proprietor from the English markets, will, with a variety of other Goods not enumerated, be offered wholesale and retail, at the lowest rate of advance.

BENJAMIN CROTHERS.

May 26—3m. *Prince Wm. street.*

☞ FURTHER ARRIVALS EXPECTED.

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; Bleachers in great variety, latest style

Poetry.

SONG—A SHAKSPERIAN FANCY.

BY THOMAS SIMBERY

Armado. Warble child; make passionate my sense of hearing.
Moth, Concolinel——(singing.)
Armado. Sweet sir! * * * Boy. I do love that country girl, ...
Love's Labour Lost.

Shall I sing to thee of ladies,
Who in cities bear the bell?
Or of damsels that on May-days
On the green sward foot it well?
Is thy love a high born beauty,
Or a maid of low degree?
Tell!—and it shall be my duty
To discourse of her to thee.
Tell, come, tell!
Concolinel.

Gems the courtly fair discloses,
Jewels dazzling every eye;
Brow of snow, and cheeks like roses,
In the cottage you may spy.
Wouldst thou wed for golden treasures,
Or for woman's woman wive?
Tell!—and I shall sing the pleasures
Either choice to thee may give.
Tell, come, tell!
Concolinel.

Rank and mansions one possesses—
These shall be her bridal dower;
Beauty, truth, and fond caresses
Wait thee in the lowly bower.
Dost thou say that thou wouldst rather
To the humble maiden bow?
Tell!—and quickly shall I gather
Flowers to deck thy true love's brow.
Tell, come, tell!
Concolinel.—*Athenæum Album.*

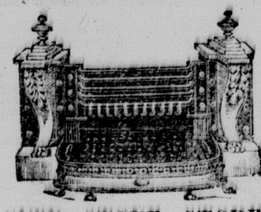
MY HEART IS BROKE.

My heart is broke; my heart is broke:
Huge troubles, like a sea,
Fiercely impel me to invoke
Death's pity, pity, pity.

My heart is broke, alas for me!
It bleeds at ev'ry pore;
How shall I flee such misery—
When will life's storm be o'er

My heart is broke, my troubles grow
From those I'd die to save!
Dire woe—words cannot speak the woe
That digs my welcome grave.

My heart is broke; but why, O why?
In Gilead there is balm,
The kind Physician hears thy cry:
Be calm, my soul, be calm!



CITY STOVE STORE,

14,—Dock Street.—14.

JUST received at the *City Store 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;
HAHEWAY—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;
Shins 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, an on reasonnable terms.

Oct. 15. W. WESTLOTORN.

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 short 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.

FOR SALE.

THAT beautiful *Villa* residence, occupied by Mrs. Wheeler, in the Parish of Lancaster, near Carleton, situate on the main road leading to Manawagonish. This property is delightfully situated, commanding a fine view of the scenery in the neighbourhood of the Falls, and of the City and Harbor of Saint John. The House is new, substantially and thoroughly built, finished in good style, and provided with every requisite for the comfort and convenience of a family. The land has a front of 120 feet on the highway and extends back 520 feet to the old Manawagonish road, and will admit of six building lots being set off from it, leaving ample gardens and other grounds attached to the dwelling house. The premises may be viewed at any time, and any further information will be given on application to the subscriber.

November 26, 1847. GEO. WHEELER.

HEAD QUARTERS,

Foster's Corner, St. John, N. B.

W. F. Brook's—Ornamental Hair Cutting and Curling Saloon.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the Public in general, that he still continues business in the New Shop lately erected on the old spot, FOSTER'S CORNER; and, ever grateful for past favors, hopes, by the strictest attention to business, to merit a continuance of the patronage he has heretofore received. This establishment has been fitted up in superior style for the accommodation of gentlemen, where every attention will be paid to all who may favour him with their patronage. Those who wish their hair cut in the most fashionable style.

Are invited to call on Brooks,
And take his easy chair,
While he displays his perfect skill
In clipping off your hair.
If any doubt should still remain
Of his mechanic hand,
Let customers but call again,
And he's at their command.

N. B.—Razors put in complete order; Shampooing, &c., &c.

St. John, August 20, 1847.

Trinidad in Cuba MOLASSES.

28 HHDS from the above place:—a mos excellent article—Just landing from the schooner *Brothers*, from Boston; for sale by

May 15. JOHN KINNEAR.

CHEAP

Hardware and Cutlery.

T. R. GORDON,

CORNER OF MARKET SQUARE & DOCK-ST

Has received, and offers at low prices for Cash—

250 BAGS SPIKES, rose and clasp head NAILS, Boat, Clout, Horse, & Ox NAILS;
10 Smiths' Bellows, 8 Anvils, 1 basket VICES,
200 pairs Horse Traces, 50 Ox & Logging Chains,
1 cask Pipe Hooks;
2 casks Curled HAIR and Hair Seating,
6 casks Tinned and Enamelled Tea Kettles, sauce pans, Stew pans, Mortars, Preserving Kettles, Coffee Mills, Italian Irons, Glue Pots,
1 cask Weights and *Grocers' Coffee Mills*;
3 casks *Improved Smoothing IRONS*;
5 crates japanned Coal Hods, scoops, scuttles, Dust Pans, and Cinder sifters;
4 bales IRON WIRE, 6 bales Wire Riddles,
1 cask Lamp Shades,
6 cases Mill, Pit, and Circular Saws, (Hooles Stamforth & Gray, and other makers.)
114 GRIDDLES, ass'd sizes, 12 to 20 inches,
1 cask Lead PIPE, 2 casks SHOT, 5 rolls *Sheet LEAD*, 1 case *sheet COPPER*;
1 cask sheet ZINC, 5 cases ACORNS;
15 tons Pots, Ovens, Boilers, Fry Pans, Fire Dogs Oven Covers, &c.,
50 Heavy Stoves—20 to 30 inch;
1 bale Chalk Lines, 1 cask best Red CHALK,
82 casks GUN POWDER, 3 cases GUNS and *PISTOLS*,
5 cases *Sanderson Brothers & Co's* best Cast STEEL, 10 cwt. Blister STEEL,
22 dozen Spades and Shovels,
3 casks well assorted Table Knives and Forks, and Pen and Pocket Knives, superior quality and very cheap, having been manufactured expressly for the subscriber.
54 Casks and Cases containing—Locks, Hinges, Latches, Screws, Fire Irons, And Irons, Japanned Brass, and Plated Candlesticks, and snuffers and Trays Curtain Bands, Pins, and Rings; Cornish Ends; Tea Trays, Knife and Bread Baskets, Urns, Tea and Coffee Pots; Hot Water Jugs; Gas Fittings; Wool Cards; Wheel Heads, Carry Combs, Ox and Horse Cards, Flints, Percussion Caps, shot Belts, Powder Flasks, sparrow bills, shoe Thread and Hammers; Gimblets, PLANES, and Plane Irons, *Cum's* Chisels and Gouges, Drawing Knives &c.; Harness Mounting, Coffin Furniture, and CORD; shoe paint, white wash, black LEAD, scrub and hearth Brushes; Plate baskets, slop Kettles, Water Cans, Files and Rasps, brass and iron Castors, table catches and Screws, Window Furniture, Rules, Compasses, &c.; Sleigh Bells, Fox and Rat Traps, steel Yards Mops, Scales, &c. &c.

December 3.

Spring Clothing for BOYS!!

THE business which we are engaged in is one of immense labour and perplexity, and requiring no small share of Mechanical skill; and it is well known that we were the first in this Province to introduce BOY'S CLOTHING at such unprecedented *low prices* as we have heretofore and now sell them at:

Sack Coat, Vest, and Pants, only	£1 0 0
Ditto, ditto, superior,	1 7 0
Super do. do.	1 12 0

GARRETT & SKILLEN.

Prince Wm. street, April 14.

Iron, Tin Plates, Canvass, &c. &c.

Daily expected to arrive per ship *New Zealand*, Wilson, Master—

100 BOXES TIN PLATES—IC, IX. DC, and DX.
175 Bolts best Navy **CANVASS**, No 1 to 6;
60 Bundles SHEET IRON, assorted, Nos. 20 and 22;
6 Pairs Blacksmith's BELLOWS, 30 to 34 in.;
10,000 English FIRE BRICK,
100 Chaldrons COAL, for steam purposes.

All of which will be sold cheap when landing to save expense of storage.

WILLIAM CARVILL,
April 21. *Nelson street.*

Baths! Baths!

AS the Bathing season is now drawing nigh, the Subscriber would call the attention of those who have not provided themselves with a Bathing apparatus, to call and examine his varied assortment of BATHS, namely—Shower, Stretching, and Slipper Baths; Roman or Hip Baths, Children's do.; Foot Baths, &c.

ROBERT WALLACE.

A few doors North Trinity Church, Germain st St. John, N. B., April 7, 1848.

☞The above are all manufactured from the best material and warranted.

CHAIN.—*Ex "Progress."*

Received from Liverpool per the above ship:

9 BEST Proved Short link CHAINS, assort ed from ½ to 1 inch,
2 best Proved STUD CHAINS, ¾ inch 60 fath each, with Shackles, complete.

For sale cheap for prompt payment.

January 21. WILLIAM CARVILL.

Vicker's Files.

1031 DOZEN *Vicker's* Mill, hand saw frame saw, Bastard, Cabinet and other FILES and Rasps, just received per Progress, and for sale cheap by

T. R. GORDON.

STOVES.

JUST RECIVED at the *City Store Store*, a large lot of Cooking and Close **STOVES**; also a rich and beautiful article of AIR TIGHT PARLOUR ditto; Camboozes, &c., all of which are offered for sale at very low prices for approved payment.

W. WESTLOTORN.

December 31 *14 Dock Street.*

William Grozier,

AUCTIONEER & COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Water street, St. John, N. B.

September 3.

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, Nautica and Philosophical Instruments corrected and adjusted in the most scientific and mechanical manner

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

STEELE'S SOAP.—Ex ship *Edinburgh*, from Liverpool: 250 Boxes, 64lbs each, steele and sons best Government hard SOAP; for sale by

January, 1848.

H. G. KINNEAR

Has on Hand at this date—AT MODERATE PRICES—either for Cash or Good Notes, the following Goods—

85 HHDS. and 37 barrels best Porto Rico and Cuba SUGAR;
17 puns scotch Treacle & sugar house Molasses;
62 brls heavy Mess, 25 do Prime, and 5 do Rump PORK;
12 do Mess, 53 do New York and New Haven Prime and Prime BEEF;
200 do Dry PERNAMBUCO HIDES;
125 chests *Stephen Lurman*, and other brands } Souchong and
15 ¾ chests *Douglas*
27 boxes *Rainbow* } Fine Congo TEA;
2 chests Old Hyson TEA;
15 boxes Family souchong do;
5 boxes Oolong; 5 chests Bohea do;
25 boxes Domestic Pale Yellow SOAP;
100 boxes American do do, Family do;
50 boxes Domestic common Yellow do;
50 boxes do do second quality do;
750 boxes *Steele's* Liverpool do;
100 boxes (small) Fancy & chinese Medicated do;
130 boxes Honey Dew, Aromatic & com Tobacco;
100 boxes Mould Candles, domestic, 8's & 6's;
50 boxes Dipt do do 12's, 10's, 9's and 8's;
50 boxes (new fruit) Bloom & Muscatel Raisins
167 kegs very superior Cooking do. 100lbs each;
50 barrels Newark Champagne CIDER;
50 bags Maracaibo and sumatra Coffee;
25 brls cider Vinegar, of three qualities;
15 barrels and 10 kegs Saleratus;
75 barrels Watson's best Navy BREAD;
12 barrels No 1 Pilot do;
84 boxes *Johnston's* New York soda Biscuit;
50 kegs *Watson's* sugar, soda, lemon, Water, and Butter Biscuit;
25 barrels silver skinned ONIONS;
40 bags best washed Filberts; 5 do Pea Nuts;
2 barrels best Hickory Nuts;
10 barrels Lard OIL, } very superior;
10 do sea Elephant Oil,
1 bbl and 20 brls best screwed New England Dried APPLES;
5 brls spirits Turpentine;
20 brls bright Varnish; 5 brls Copal do;
500 dozen Domestic and American Corn Brooms, from 7s 6d to 17s 6d;
2 carrowells and 5 bls best Zante Currants;
25 quintals Dry COD FISH;
2 barrels and 5 tubs Hogs' Lard;
249 casks (2 cwt. each) Deck, Rose, and Ribbon SPIKES;
119 casks (100 to 240 lbs) 24, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, and 20 dy Rose Head Board NAILS;
12 casks (200 to 210) 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 20 dy;
55 casks (100 to 200) 5, 6 7, 8, 9 & 10y horse do;
7 casks (100 lbs. ea) *Derby* and ordinary Ox ditto;
10 casks (224 lbs. each) 2¼ to 2¾ Sheathing do.;
2 pairs CHAIN CABLES, ⅞ and ¾;
3 ANCHORS, 3 to 4 cwt;
12 casks Small Chains—¼, 5/8, ⅜ and 7-16;
8 dozen *Griffin's* Scythes;
5 dozen Reaping Hooks and Sickles;
250 Canada, Cooking, Close, Box, Franklin, Hot-air and Cylinder STOVES, *of every size and description*;
10 cases Writing and Wrapping PAPER, of every description; Wax, Pencils, Ink, Spelling Books, Blank Account Books, Wafers,
100 reams American Straw and other Wrapping Paper;
100 reams Printing Paper, 21x30 and 25x35;
25 boxes (1 doz each) *Hunt's* best Am. AXES;
594 boxes 7x9 to 8x24 best English Sheet Window GLASS;
245 boxes 7x9 to 24x30 German do;
150 boxes 7x9 to 10x12 American do;
20 boxes Tobacco Pipes;
12 boxes (1 doz. each) Wool Cards, No. 6;
6 boxes do. Cotton Cards, No. 10;
2 boxes (12 dozen each) Cattle do.;
35 dozen large and small American Painted Pails; 20 kegs Queen's Blueing;
50 sides Upper LEATHER;
500 Wood, Flag, cane, hair & Plush angle Chairs
50 do do do do Rocking ditto;
20 do do do do Arm and Office do;
5 hair seat Mahogany Sofas;
5 Work and Round Tables;
50 Wash stands; 50 looking Glasses, all sizes;
54 cases containing 2500 gross Block and Card Friction Matches;
5 cases containing 150 pairs Fur lined Figured Gent's Rubber Galoshes;
13 cases containing 2141 pairs Gum Rubber Shoes;
60 bolts best Navy CANVAS, 4 to 7;
20 bags Whole Pepper; 40 rods Bolt Copper, ½ to ⅞ inch; 40 boxes No 1 Chocolate;
120 dozen Black Lavvantine and White Pongee Sponge, Paste and Liquid Blacking, Bottles of castor Oil; barrels Blue Vitriol; kegs saltpetre; bbls Alum, casks Epsom salts; kegs split Peas, barrels Tapioca; mill saw Files; Borax; scales; balances, &c. Barn shovels; Box Pumps; coffee mills; copper Basons; Tailors' Geese, Waffle Irons; Oven Doors; Ash Doors; Fox & Osborne Furnaces; Lowel and counter Scales and Weights; Nutt's camp Pails; Wooden Bowls; wooden Flower Pots and Painted Tubs; Deep sea Lines; segars; black washing soda; cream Tartar; boxes Ground Pepper; kegs Ground Ginger and Mustard, American saltnets, ground red wood, manilla rope, soda Ash, ground and whole Coffee in small boxes; Pot and Pearl Ash, Ground Pimento in small boxes, whole and Paste Cocoa in *boxes* and bags, barrels Nutmegs, casks soda Ash; Oranges and Lemons in boxes; assorted Essences of all kinds; pipestem and thumb Liquorice; East India senna; East India Rhubarb; bees wax; leather bindings; Gum Camphor; wadding, sacking lines; pungent salts; polishing Powder; tins mustard; cloves; sweeping; counter and clothes Brushes; wright's and Halsey's sugar coated and Gold and silver Pills. Forest Wine Goodwin's sarsaparilla Bitters, &c. &c.

January 29.

C. & WM. H. ADAMS,

Have just received per ships *Themis* and *Howard* from Liverpool, part of their Fall Stock of HARDWARE, containing a good assortment of Shel Goods—*also*:

6 ROLLS SHEET LEAD; 187 bags NAILS;
4 cases CAST STEEL;
11 bales BLISTERED ditto;
16 Pair Blacksmith's BELLOWS;
2 casks Horse Traces;
2 crates Coal Scoops;
20 bundles Eye Handle SHOVELS;
96 do SHEET IRON;
1 cask Curled Hair; 2 casks Planes;
1 cask sheet ZINC; 2 cases GUNS;
3 casks Tea Kettles; 1 cask Borax.

October 29

Gunnison & Co.'s Express.

THE Steamer *Admiral* having resumed her trips for the Season, Gunnison & Co. have made arrangements to forward Letters, Specie, and valuable Packages, from hence to any part of the United States. The conductor will invariably place every thing connected with his department in the Iron Safe. THOMAS HANFORD, *Agent.*

St. John, March 10.

ON CONSIGNMENT,

Ex ship *Edinburgh*, and for sale by the Subscribers:

45 BAGS fine Rose & Clasp NAILS, ass'd, 50 do. SPIKES,
2 casks bright polished Trace Chains,
6 do. Horse NAILS,
3 do. East Builders RIVET and Burrs,
10 bags Boat Nails, ass'd,
3 casks Pump Tacks, and Clout Nails,

Sept 17. J. & H. HAMM.

Vicker's best Files!

JUST received per ship *Howard* from Liverpool—2 casks "Vicker's" best second Cut Mill and other FILES.

October 29. C. & W. H. ADAMS.

SHEATHING PAPER—2 Tons SHEATHING PAPER, just received, and for sale by THOS. F. RAYMOND.

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

LIVERPOOL HOUSE!

The Subscribers have received, and are importing from the best markets, per *Jenny Lind* from London *Wandsbeck* and *Kate Kearney* from Liverpool, and *Rosanna* from the Clyde,—An extensive assortment of

Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS,

suitable for the City and County Trade.

Which they offer WHOLESALE and RETAIL, at very low prices:

RICH SATINS, Gro de Naps, Orientals, and PERSIANS, Poplins, Silk Serge, Crape, Lisse, FANCY NECKTIES,
Rich Fancy Bonnet Ribbons in great variety;
Fancy CAP ditto, in silk, satin, and gauze,
Plain silk, satin, and Velvet Ribbons, all colors,
RICH LACES in great variety, Cap trimming,
FLOWERS, Feathers, Lace Falls and Veils,
Habit Shirts, Rouches, Silk Nett,
DRESS MATERIALS,—in Coburgs, Orleans, Delaines, Cashmere, Oregon, Check, Paramatta, Muslins, Organdies, Checked and Crape Challie, Balzarine, Graduated, &c. &c.;
CORDED SKIRTS;
Plain and Fancy Muslins, every description;
CURTAIN MUSLIN;
Worked Muslin Collars, Cuffs, Caps; Insertion and Edging;
Shawls and Scarfs, in satin, silk, Cashmere, Barege Llama, Indiana, Shallys, Lace and Net;
Fine Linens, Lawns, Diaper, Drill, &c.;
Fancy Prints, Cotton Warps, Marseilles Quilts;
Venetian Blinds, Earlston Ginghams, Linings;
Velvets, Gloves, Hosiery, Parasols;
Fancy GAMBROON; UMBRELLAS;
Broadcloths, Doeskins, CASSIMERES;
Cashmeretts, Cassinetts, Satara Cloths;
VESTINGS in satin, silk Velvet, Marseilles, and Cashmere;
Gents' Satin Scarfs and Opera Ties, Satin and Fancy Stock;
Gents' and Youths' Silk Pocket and Neck Hdkfs.;
Regatta and Shirting Stripe; Satin Jean;
CARPETING in Brussels, 3-ply and superfine;
Hearth Rugs, woolen and Cotton Druggetts, Cloth Caps, &c.; Flannels, &c. &c.

VAUGHANS & LOCKHART.

April 28, 1848.

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 Musicians lately belonging to the 23d Regiment, 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.

What was it old, as the legend goes,
Which made rocks dance as if they had toes,
Set old oaks skipping like lambs on the green,
And sapplings, as never before was seen?

Music.

November 5, 1847.

COFFIN WAREROOMS.

second door North Trinity Church, Germain street, st. John, N. B.

THE subscriber would beg leave 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, 1847. M. N. POWERS.

ON HAND:

and for sale by the subscriber:

350,000 FEET assorted PINE BOARDS and PLANK;
200,000 feet Spruce and Pine DEALS;
515,000 feet Refuse Deals and Boards;
25M. Ash Hogshead STAVES;
33M. Hardwood Hhd. Staves;
37 Cords 3 and 4 feet LATHWOOD;
35 Hhds. MOLASSES;
150 Bbls. FLOUR and CORN MEAL;
150 Bags Table SALT;
1200 Bags Liverpool Do.;
20,000 Bushels Liverpool Salt.

September 24. J. FAIRWEATHER.

Robinson's Patent Groats,

FOR MAKING PURE GRUEL,

IN TEN MINUTES;

Strongly recommended by the Faculty for making a delicate Gruel, which is not liable to turn sour on the stomach, all Crudeness being removed by the Patent mode of Preparation.

The PATENT GROATS or the PATENT BARLEY, form an excellent supper diet, or food for children and Invalids, and are particularly recommended as the purest and best preparation of the kind extant.

Sold by JOS. SUMMERS.

Grocer, King street, nearly opposite St. John Hotel.

September 3.

New Goods.

THE subscriber is now opening a very choice assortment of

Fall and Winter CLOTHING,

of the newest styles and superior qualities, which with an excellent variety of Beaver and Pilot CLOTHS, of all shades; Broad Cloths Rib'd, and Plaid Buckskins, colored and striped Doeskins and Cassimeres, with Vestings, and a general assortment of Seasonable Goods, he is determined to dispose of at the lowest possible prices for Cash.—Also—Goods of all description for Seamen's Outfits.

Nov. 19. JOHN BOWES.

Iron, Spikes, Anchors, &c.

Now landing ex ship *Howard* and *Thetis* from Liverpool—

124 TONS best refined IRON, well assorted, 255 bags SPIKES, from 4 to 10 inch;
185 bundles SHEET IRON, Nos 19 to 24; 16 wood and Iron stocked ANCHORS, from 1 to 9 cwt. each.

For sale by THOS. F. RAYMOND.

October 28. Nelson street

Saleratus, Castor Oil, and Onions.

PER schooner *Eliza Jane* from Boston—10 barrels best Saleratus; 10 cases small bottles Castor OIL, 25 barrels silver skin'd Onions; for sale by (Dec. 17.) H. G. KINNEAR.

FANCY GOODS,

Per *Jenny Lind*,

RECEIVED AT THE LIVERPOOL HOUSE

FROM LONDON:

WHITE, Black and Brown Ginpure, Chantilly, Paris and fancy Net, Thread, Valenciennes, American Lace and Muslin Edgings and Insertions; British Chantilly and Brussells Falls and Veils; Black silk Brignoli Lace Shawls; Lace Capes; Paris and Cambray Quilling and Edge, Goffered Blinds; Muslin Collars; Hubert Shirts; Chemizettes; Brussels and Cambray Rouche; shaded Purse Silk; Artificial Flowers; Gents. and Ladies' Cambric Handkerchiefs, &c. at most low prices.

April 28.

VAUGHANS & LOCKHART.

FRESH SEEDS.

A SUPPLY of Fresh Garden, Flower, Grass, and red and white Clover SEEDS for sale at No 1 North wharf, opposite [illegible]

O. SMITH.

Steamer "New-Brunswick."

THE Steamer "NEW-BRUNSWICK" will leave INDIAN TOWN for FREDERICTON, on *Saturdays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays*, at 6 o'clock, p. m., and Fredericton on *Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays*, at the same hour; and will continue to run (as above) until further notice.

THOMAS M. SMITH, Agent.

May 5.

Steamer St. JOHN.

THIS fine Steamer is now plying between saint John and Fredericton. Her days and hours of starting are as follow:

From Indian Town,	Tuesday at 10 o'clock.
Ditto,	Thursday at 10 o'clock
Ditto,	Saturday at 12 o'clock.
From Fredericton,	Monday at 9 o'clock.
Ditto,	Wednesday at 9 o'clock.
Ditto,	Friday at 9 o'clock.

The ST. JOHN is very comfortably fitted for Passengers, and is well adapted for Freight, as all Dry Goods, &c. will be placed under cover.

Freight going by this Steamer will be received at the Warehouse at Indian Town, at all times free of expence.

For further particulars, enquire of Captain AKERLEY on board, or

ISRAEL MERRITT, Agent.

May 5. *Indian Town.*

For Windsor.

A Steamer will leave for Windsor every Tuesday evening Tide for the season, commencing next Tuesday afternoon at 4 P. M. Apply to

April 7, 1848. JAMES WHITNEY.

☞For Annapolis every Saturday, at 8 o'clock in the morning.

Ladie's Gentlemen's & Childrens' India Rubber SHOES

FOR SALE AT

S. K. Foster's Shoe Store,

Corner of King and Germain Street's.

AN extensive and well selected assortment of Ladie's, Gentlemen's, and Children's—*INDIA RUBBER SHOES*, of all the varied styles now in use.

No B.—India Rubbers Repaired, Soled, &c.

March 31st 1848. S. K. FOSTER.

RE-OPENED.

The well known "DOUGLAS ARMS INN," on the Nerepis Road, formerly Mather's.

THE Subscriber begs to intimate to his numerous friends and the Public in general, that he has leased the above Establishment which has been rebuilt in a splendid and commodious style, and in every way suitable for the convenience and comfort of Travellers and Private Families—and that the House is now open for the accommodation of the Public. All who visit the *Douglas Arms Inn* may rest assured that every attention will be paid to secure their comfort and happiness.

March 10, 1848. OLIVER BYRAM.

PROCLAMATION!

A Republic in New Brunswick!

FELLOW PROVINCIALISTS:

A retrograde monopoly has been overturned by the public spirit of two Citizens!

For years have we groaned under the *HIGH PRICES and INFERIOR ARTICLES* of the Clothiers of St. John. **A REVOLUTION** has, however, been effected by

GARRETT & SKILLEN,

Prince William treet,

The complaints of the people, happily, have not been in vain. They have secured a National and Popular

CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,

where EXCELLENCE is combined with ECONOMY, in accordance with the rights, the progress, and the will of a generous Colony!

A Provisional Government, at the call of the people, has been invested with the care of organizing and securing the national pre-eminence in DRESS.

President, HIGH FASHION, Esquire,
Vice President, GOOD TASTE, Esquire,
Trustees, CAPITAL and ECONOMY,
Secretaries, Messrs. Assiduity and Excellence,

Committee:

Exquisite Cut, Esq.	Strong Broadcloth, Esq
Mr. Prompt Attention,	Rich Velvet, Esq.
Mr. Great Civility,	Fine Silk, Esq
The Hon. Mr. Integrity,	Stout Doeskin, Esq.
Sir Sure Punctuality	Fancy Valencia, Esq.
Certainty True fit, Esq.	Mr. Moleskin,
Mr. Exact Gace,	Lasting Cashmere, Esq.
Mr. Dilligent Zeal,	Mr. Saxon Wool,
Mr. first-rate Excellence,	Mr. Twill Tweed,

Consulting Members, Messrs. JUDGMENT, EXPERIENCE, and SKILL.

Managing Directors,

Messrs. Garrett & Skillen,

Head Quarters,

PANTECHNETHECA.

PROVINCIALISTS!

Give to the World the example St. John has given to New Brunswick; prepare to give your orders with confidence to your well known Cosmopolitan Establishment, where you will be supplied with the most fashionable and Superior Goods, at the lowest possible prices.

The Clothing of the British Provinces by New Brunswick,

Fair Dealing, Liberality, Quality, and Cheapness for its principles.

The people will find the best means have been arrived at for promptly fulfilling their orders—the people to pay for no more cloth than they can consume.

The Earliest Fashions, the Newest Patterns, the Best Workmen, the Finest Fabrics, and Most Finished Modistes.

☞*Such is the Tailoring Establishment New Brunswick cares to herself, and which the efforts of GARRETT & SKILLEN will assure to her.*

Monopoly has Abdicated!

St John, May 5.

Joseph Summers,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCER

King street, opposite St. John Hotel.

Received via Halifax direct from Malaga:

250 whole boxes, } Raisins,
150 half do.
150 quarter do.
12 casks Cooking Raisins;

NEW FRUIT, and to be sold low for Cash

December 10.

Chain and Chain Cables.

60 FATHOMS 9-16 inch,
60 do. 3/4 inch,
60 do. 13-16, 30 do. 1 inch,

Also, in kegs of 2 cwt. each—

1/4 inch 5/16 3/8 7-16;

Iron and Wood stocked ANCHORS from 3 to 10 cwt each; And hourly expected—

31 Hogsheads LINSEED OIL;
110 Bags Cut NAILS.—For sale by

May 12. JOHN KINNEAR.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his Livery Stable in the premises known as the Carpenter property, situated on Brussels Street, near the Bay Scales, formerly occupied by Samuel Haller, Esq., extending through to Waterloo Street, adjoining Hallett's Coach Factory—entrance from either street.

May 5—4i. GEO. N. ROBINSON.

Long Handled Spades.

100 DOZ Long Handled Spades;
200 doz. Miner's Shovels;

For sale cheap for approved payment by

WM. CARVILL.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A CASE

ABANDONED BY

Guy's, the Metropolitan, King's College, and Charing Cross Hospitals.

SUMMARY OF AFFIDAVIT.

Wm. BROOKE, Messenger, of 2, Union street, Southwark, London, maketh oath and saith, that he (this deponent) was afflicted with FIFTEEN RUNNING ULCERS on his left arm, and ulcerated sores and wounds on both legs, for which deponent was admitted an out-door patient at the Metropolitan Hospital, in April 1841, where he continued for nearly four weeks. Unable to receive a cure here, the deponent sought relief at the three following Hospitals:—King's College Hospital, in May, for five weeks; at Guy's Hospital in July, for six weeks; and at Charing Cross Hospital, at the end of August, for some weeks more; which deponent left, being in a far worse condition than when he had quitted Guy's, where Sir BARNSBY COOPER, and other medical officers of the establishment, had told deponent *that the only chance of saving his life was to LOSE HIS ARM! chance of saving his life was to LOSE HIS ARM! chance of saving his life was to LOSE HIS ARM! "I am utterly at a loss what to do for you! but here is half a sovereign; go to Mr. HOLLOWAY, and try what effect his Pills and Ointment will have, as I have frequently witnessed the wonderful effects they have in desperate cases. You can let me see you again."* This unprejudiced advice was followed by the deponent, and *a perfect cure* effected in three weeks, by the use alone of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT, after four Hospitals had failed!!! When Dr. Bright was shown by the deponent, the result of his advice and charity, he said, "I am both astounded and delighted, for I thought that if I ever saw you again alive, it would be without your arm. I can only compare this cure to a charm!!!"

Sworn at the Mansion house of the city of London, this 8th day of March, 1842. } WM. BROOKE.

Before me, JOHN PIRIE, Mayor.

IN ALL DISEASES of the Skin, Bad Legs, Old Wounds, and Ulcers, Bad Breasts, Sore Nipples, Stony and Ulcerated Cancers, Tumours, Swellings, Gout, Rheumatism, and Lumbago, likewise in cases of Piles, the Pills, in all the above cases, ought to be used with the Ointment; as by this means cures will be effected with a much greater certainty, and in half the time that it would require by using the Ointment alone. The Ointment is proved to be a certain remedy for the bites of Mosquitoes, Sand-flies, Chiego-foot, Yawns and Coco-bay.

Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Chapped Hands and Lips also Bunions and Soft Corns, will be immediately cured by the use of the Ointment.

THE PILLS are not only the finest remedy known when used with the Ointment, but, as a General Medicine there is nothing equal to them. In Nervous Affections they will be found of the greatest service. These Pills are, without exception, the finest purifier of the Blood ever discovered, and ought to be used by all!!!

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients are affixed to each Pot.

Sold at PETERS & TILLEY'S, No. 1, King Street, St John, N. B.

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 English 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 is 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 obstinate cough 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 o 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 incipien 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 medicines dare not claim for their preparations a power like this: they know that in no case have such effects been produced:—the grand object and purpose of the common "remedies" is simply to *give relief—not to cure*: this is easily done by an intelligent Physician or Druggist; but while daily using with these delusive compounds, the patient rapidly declines, and every day places him farther and farther beyond the reach of hope.

Such is not the case with the Hungarian Balsam It is always salutary in its effects—never injurious. It is not an opiate—it is not a tonic—it is not a mere expectorant. It is not intended to lull the invalid into a fatal security. It is a great remedy—a grand healing and curative compound; the great and only remedy which medical science and skill has yet produced for the treatment of this hitherto unconquerable malady. It is in fact the *best remedy in the world!*

[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.

Sold by McDonald & Smith, Sole