The Weekly Observer.

Established in 1818, Under the title of "The Star." } Whole No 1601.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, JUNE 5, 1849.

VOL. XXI.—NO. 50.

The Observer.

Published on Tuesday, by Donald A. Cameron, at his Office, corner of Prince William and Church Streets, over the Store of Messrs. Jardine & Co.—Terms: 15s. per annum, half in advance.

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.*

Administrtion Notice.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of John Landerkin, late of the Parish of Portland, in the County of Saint John, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, to the undersigned, for payment; and all persons indebted to the said Estate, are hereby required to make immediate payment to

WM. WRIGHT,
Sole Administrator in New-Brunswick.
St. John, 26th February, 1849.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all Persons having claims against the Estate of the late GEORGE F. GOVE, formerly Merchant of this City, are requested to forward the same, duly attested, within Six Months from this date, to John Gardner, Peters' Wharf, St. John; and all Persons indebted to the said Estate, are required to discharge the same forthwith.

JOHN GARDNER,
E. LLOYD,
Executors of the late George F. Gove.
St. John, 17th February, 1849.

☞ NOTICE ☜

IS hereby given, that I have appointed Messrs. W. & G. Ritchie to act as my Attornies, and to settle the affairs of the Estate of the late James Robertson, deceased; and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to them, and all persons having any claims against the said Estate, will please hand them in to my said Attornies for adjustment.

CHARLOTTE ANN ROBERTSON.
Sole Executrix of the Estate of the late James Robertson.
Dated ninth day of February, a. d. 1849.

☞ *NOTICE.*

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of Stephen Humbert, Esquire, late of the City of Saint John, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within six months from this date, and all Persons indebted to said Estate are required to make immediate payment.

MARY HUMBERT, *Administratrix.*
JOHN HUMBERT, } *Administrators.*
STEPHEN GEROW, }
St. John, February 24, 1849.

NOTICE.

THE Su[bscriber] having this day assigned unto ROBERT NISBET, all his Stock of Furniture, Materials and Tools, &c. &c., the Cabinet Making and Upholstery Business heretofore conducted in the name of Thomas Nisbet & Son, will in future be carried on by the said Robert Nisbet, on his own account, upon the same premises.

All the outstanding debts due to and owing by the late firm of Thomas Nisbet & Son, will be collected and settled by the Subscriber.

THOMAS NISBET.
Saint John, N. B. 1st Sept. 1848.

Whiting, Paint, Alum, &c.

Ex Brig John & Isabella from Newcastle-on-Tyne.

5 TONS WHITING, in brls and hhds.;
2 do. COPPERAS.
½ do. LAMPBLACK. 2 do. ALUM,
3 do. Washing SODA, in all sized packages;
100 kegs finest No. 1 WHITE LEAD,
100 bags SHOT, from 4 to A.
For sale at low rates, by H. G. KINNEAR,
Hammond's Buildings, 20 Dock-street.
May 22.

Starch, Ginger, &c.

Landing ex "Harriott" from Liverpool:

2 CASKS SHOT, 8 boxes Patent Starch,
10 kegs Ground GINGER.
10 kegs superfine Mustard, 1 hhd. Bath Bricks,
2 cans Black Lead, 10 cases Chedder and Wiltshire CHEESE,
Hhds. Table SALT, Soda, Copperas, Sulphur, Saltpetre, &c.—For Sale by
May 8. JARDINE & CO.

Raisins, Cheese, &c.

Just received at No. 10 King Street:

200 BOXES and half boxes Bunch RAISINS;
2 Casks Goshen CHEESE;
10 Sacks FILBERTS and Castana NUTS.
FLEWWELLING & READING.
15th May, 1849.

S. K. FOSTER'S
Paper Hangings and Shoe Store,

Corner of King and Germain-street,:

AND

LADIES' SHOE STORE,

Germain street.

Just received per "Wm. Carson" from Liverpool.

A SPLENDID assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Children's BOOTS and SHOES of the very best qualities and newest styles, in Satin, Merino, Cashmere, Coburg, and Prunella Boots; White and black Satin, black and bronze Kid, Merino, Prunella, Morocco and Patent Slippers, together with every variety of cheap Boots and Shoes for Ladies, Gentlemen, Girls, Boys, and Children that may be required for City and Country wear.

Further supplies expected per ships Harmony and Peruvian.

For sale wholesale and retail.
April 24. S. K. FOSTER.

REMOVAL.

S. McLEOD, Tailor,

WOULD respectfully intimate to his friends and the public that he has taken the Shop in *Prince William Street*, lately occupied by Mrs. Johnston, opposite the *Manchester House*, where he intends carrying on his business as heretofore in its various branches.

St. John, April 24th, 1849.—3

By the "Olivia" and "Cuba."

26 BARRELS Dried APPLES;
60 bundles assorted CHAIRS;
1000 Pieces PAPER HANGINGS, for sale by
May 1. JOHN KINNEAR,

LOOKING GLASSES, Portrait and Picture Frame, &c.

THE subscriber having fitted up those Premises in Germain street, recently occupied by Mr. John Bent, where he intends carrying on the LOOKING GLASS, PICTURE FRAME, and GILDING BUSINESS, in all its branches, begs to call the attention of his friends and the public to his Extensive Stock of *Rose Wood, Mahogany, Walnut and Maple, and Plain and Fancy Gilt MOULDINGS* of every description, which he is prepared to make up into FRAMES at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms for Cash.

Having had charge of the practical part of Mr. F. McDermott's extensive Establishment for the last four years, he flatters himself that he will be able to give entire satisfaction to those who may favour him with their orders. An inspection of specimens of various kinds of Plain and Ornamented Frames, is respectfully solicited.

On Hand—An assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, of various sizes, in Plain, Fancy and Gilt Frames, which will be sold low for Cash. Glasses of all sizes and descriptions made to order at the shortest notice.

☞ SIGN PAINTING, Plain, Fancy, and Gilt Lettering, done in a style unequalled in this Province.—Those in want of an elegant and durable DOOR PLATE, which will retain its brilliancy for centuries, are invited to call and examine specimens of a *Domestic Manufacture*, on Gold or Silver Grounds.

⁂ Cornices, Ornamented and Gilt; Gilt Borders for Rooms, plain or burnished, supplied at short notice.—Old Frames Regilt, Pictures Cleaned and Varnished, Maps Mounted and Varnished, in the neatest style.

CHARLES E. POTTER.
St. John, May 1st, 1849.—[Courier.]

ART UNION.

SUBSCRIBERS to the ART UNION are respectfully informed that they can be supplied with FRAMES of any pattern, Plain, Ornamented or Gilt, at the *Looking Glass and Picture Frame Manufactory*, Germain street, next door to Mr. Green's Furniture Ware-rooms.—Frames made to match those supplied by Mr. F. McDermott, for the Art Union Pictures of previous years.

CHARLES E. POTTER.
St. John, May 1, 1849.

Prize Essay.

A LADY, who has for some time past felt much concern for the state of many of the Young Men of this City, proposes to give a *Prize of Twenty Dollars* for the best Essay—

"On the present demoralized state of many of the otherwise respectable Young Men of St. John, and on the best means of providing a remedy for this deplorable evil, and preventing its growth."

She wishes to appoint as Adjudicators, the Rev. Dr. Wm. Gray, Rector of St. John, the Honorable Judge Parker, and Dr. Peterson, the Principal of the Grammar School, Gentlemen, whose deep interest in all that is truly beneficial to this community is well known.

She wishes the Essays to be given in on or before the 1st of September next to the Rev. Dr. Wm. Gray, accompanied with a letter having on the outside a motto, which is also to be affixed or prefixed to the Essay. The letter accompanying the successful Essay only to be opened.

She wishes also the successful Essay to be published under the direction of its Author, with the assistance of the Adjudicators.

☞ All Newspaper Editors in the City, who feel an interest in the moral well-being of our population, are requested to give one or more gratuitous insertions of this advertisement. St. John, 1st May, 1849.

FLEWWELLING & READING,
No. 10, KING STREET,

Have just received per "Lisbon" from London, and by the Eight and late arrivals from the United States:—

24 HHDS. Martell and Hennessey's Dark and Pale BRANDY,
10 quarter casks Old PORT WINE,
40 kegs Hall & Son's F and FF Gunpowder,
25 dozen Lazenby & Son's PICKLES, assorted
25 doz. " " Mushroom Ketchup,
5 doz. " " Essence of Anchovies,
5 boxes Sperm CANDLES, 10 brls. Currants,
3 kegs Coleman's F. SF & DSF MUSTARD,
5 cwt " STARCH,
18 dozen Robinson's PATENT BARLEY,
18 dozen " " GROATS,
1 cask NUTMEGS,
10 barrels Day & Martin's BLACKING,
2 chests Old Hyson TEA, 1 chest INDIGO,
40 chests Fine Congou TEA,
50 boxes TOBACCO, assorted, 6 tierces RICE,
1 barrel SNUFF, in bladders,
4 casks Saleratus, 10 bales Wicking,
2 casks Epsom SALTS, 1 cask SULPHUR,
1 cask ground RICE, 1 barrel Castor Oil,
20 barrels Cider Vinegar, 1 barrel Pecan NUTS.
May 1st.

Tremendous Sacrifice ON DRY GOODS.

LEEDS HOUSE,

PRINCE WM. STREET.

AFTER the 10th of May the whole of the STOCK on hand, including this Spring's Importation, will be offered at a *Great Reduction* in price, with a view to clearing off the whole as early as possible.

Purchasers "*with Cash*" will find this one of the most desirable opportunities ever offered.

The Stock consists of a choice assortment of seasonable GOODS, in part of the following—

Cap and Bonnet Flowers, Ribbons, Parasols in Brown and Fancy; Bonnets in Pearl, Rice, Luton, Tuscan, and whole Straws; Muslins, Printed Cottons, Gro de Naples, Orientals, Damask Silks, Satins and Satinetts, Neck Ties; of GLOVES a large assortment, Hearth Rugs, Druggets and Carpets, Gimps, Muslin Collars, Tarlatan Muslins, DeLaines, Coburgs and Orleans, Gauze Lisses, Broad Cloths, Kerseymeres, Hosiery, Haberdashery, Small Wares, Union Damasks, Moreens, Gipsy and Jenny Lind Hats, &c., &c.

BENJAMIN CROWTHER.
May 1, 1849.—3

LONDON HOUSE, MARKET SQUARE.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

From London, Manchester, and Glasgow, per "Lisbon," and "Infanta,"

—CONSISTING OF—

RICH Fancy, and Plain DRESS GOODS, in different styles and qualities of Brilliants, Glaciers, Mohairs, Delaines, Coburghs, Orleans, Organdies, and Colored Muslins;
Black and Colored Shot GROS-DE-NAPS and SATINS;
SHAWLS and Handkerchiefs, Laces, Gloves, and HOSIERY;
RIBBONS, PARASOLS, UMBRELLAS,
Grey, White, and Printed COTTONS,
Sheetings, Shirtings, Muslins, Linens,
Lawns, Towelling, Osnaburghs,
Canvas, Duck, &c.
BROAD CLOTHS, Kerseymeres, Doeskins,
VESTINGS, Drills, Cantoons, and Moleskins,
COTTON WARPS,
FISHING THREADS, &c. &c.

With the usual assortment of Small Wares—all of which are now offered, Wholesale and Retail, at very low prices.

April 24, 1849. T. W. DANIEL.

The Garland.

A MAY MORNING.

The sturdy oak's empurpled heads
Still shows a wintry gloom,
While underneath the woodman treads
On spring-tide's fairest bloom.

May freshest banner gaily waves
On sycamore and larch,
And daily, sun and shower, his slaves,
Add trophies to his march.

Each morn some franchised wild flower owns
Sweet May's enliv'ning power;
Each morn the glorious spring enthrones
On some new-conquered bower.

In lightest clouds of golden green
The graceful birch is dressed,
And at the zephyr's suit is seen
To nod his twinkling crest.

From yon white mass of laurel flowers,
And apple-blossoms gay,
Where many a woodland cherry towers
'Bove the yet-flowerless May.

Nature a thousand perfumes blends
Into an incense rare,
Which through the cloudless heaven extends,
On wings of praise and prayer.

The cuckoo's wild, mysterious note,
The rook's old-fashioned song,
The myriad warblers' strains that float
The bursting woods along.

Unto my lonely heart recal
The springs of by-gone years,
When fancy could my heart enthral
With hopes undimmed with fears.

Unnumbered sights and sounds of joy
Come on young May's soft wing,
To make one paradise of earth,
And welcome back the spring.

Yet, in this riot of green things,
Fresh flowers, and bursting trees,
In the note of every bird that sings,
In the hum of unseen bees;

In the joyous sounds so gaily borne
From the just-awakened earth,
In the sprouting grass, the springing corn,
In all this sweet new birth,—

A gracious sign I chiefly read,
Vouchsafed by Nature's King,
That to death's winter shall succeed
A never fading spring.

Miscellaneous.

The Unreformed Past, and the Cheap and Changeful Present.

The following is the estimate, in *Blackwood*, of Mr. Macaulay's reformed modern ... —The British empire, from 1815 to 1848, exhibited the most extraordinary social and political features that the world has ever seen. No former period had presented so complete a commentary on the maxim "extremes meet." It immediately succeeded the termination of a desperate and costly war, in the course of which the most Herculean efforts for the national defence and the interests of the empire had been made, and it witnessed the abandonment of them all. Twenty years of desperate hostility had bequeathed to it untouched a sinking fund of fifteen millions annually: thirty-five years of unbroken peace saw that sinking fund extinguished. Protection to industry—support to the colonies—upholding of the navy, had been the watchwords of the nation during the war: free trade—disregard of the colonies—cheap freights, became the ruling maxims during the peace which it had purchased. The only intelligible principle of action in the people seemed to be to change everything, and undo all that had been done. The different classes of society, during this divergence, became as far separated in station and condition as in opinion. The rich were every day growing richer—the poor poorer. The wealth of London, and of a few great houses in the country, exceeded all that the imagination of the East had conceived in the *Arabian Nights*: the misery of Ireland, and of the manufacturing towns, outstripped all that the imagination of Dante had figured of the terrible. The first daily exhibited, during the season, all the marvels of Aladdin's palace: the last, during the same period, presented all the horrors of Ugolino's prison. Undeniable statistics proved the reality and universality of this extraordinary state of things, which had become so common as to cease to attract attention. The income-tax returns established the existence of £200,000,000 annual income above £150, in Great Britain alone, by far the greater portion of which was the produce of realized wealth; whilst the poor law returns exhibited, in the two islands, four millions of paupers—or a full seventh of the population subsisting on public charity. The burden of the poor rates in the two islands rose, before the close of the period, to £8,000,000 a year, besides £1,300,000 for county rates. Population had increased fast, but crime far faster; it had, during forty years, advanced *ten times* as fast as the numbers of the people. General distress prevailed during the period among the working classes, interrupted only by occasional and deceptive gleams of sunshine. So acute did it become in 1847 that a noble grant of £10,000,000 from the British parliament alone prevented two millions of Irish dying of famine; as it was, 250,000 in that single year perished from starvation, and as many, in that year and next, were driven into exile from the United Kingdom. The people in Liverpool returned thanks to God when the inundation of Irish paupers sank to 2000 a week. Glasgow, for two years, suffered under an infliction of above a thousand weekly, which in that short time raised its poor rates from £20,000 to £200,000 a year.—During this protracted period of suffering, the feelings of the different classes of society became as much alienated as their interests had been. Rebellion broke out in Ireland, the West Indies were ruined, and the Chartists numbered their millions in England. The treasury shared in the general distress. It had become impossible to raise funds from the nation adequate to its necessary expenses; and, at length, so pressing did the clamour for a reduction of taxation become, that it was seriously proposed, and loudly approved by a large and influential portion of the community, to sell our ships of war, disband our troops, and surrender ourselves unarmed to the tender mercies of the adjoining nations, when war, with unwonted fierceness, was raging both on the continent of Europe and in our Eastern dominions. Nor was the aspect more satisfactory in its social condition—the manners of the higher, or the habits of the lower orders. Intoxication, seemingly purposely encouraged by government by a large reduction of the duties on spirits, spread the most frightful demoralization through our great towns. Licentiousness spread to an unparalleled extent in the metropolis, and all the principal towns; and the amount of female corruption in the streets, and the theatres, exceeded anything ever witnessed since the days of Messalina or Theodora. The drama was ruined; it was supplanted, as always occurs in the decay of nations, by the melodrama—the theatre by the amphitheatre. Drury Lane was turned into an arena for wild beasts—Covent Garden into an Italian Opera. The magnificent attractions of the opera exceeded anything ever witnessed before: the warmth of its scenes, and the liberal display of the charms of the *danseuses*, did not prevent it from being nightly crowded by the whole rank and fashion of the metropolis. A universal thirst for gain or excitement had seized the nation. No danger, however great, no immorality, however crying, was able to stop them, when there was a prospect of a good dividend. At one period, a hundred and fifty millions were wasted in loans to "healthy young republics," as the Foreign Secretary himself admitted in parliament: at another, a still larger sum was laid out on domestic railways, not one half of which could ever produce anything. Three guineas a night were habitually given for a single stall-seat at the opera, to hear a Swedish singer, during the railway mania; but then the occupant was indifferent—he put it down to the railway, and came there reeling from the champagne and hock drunk at a neighboring hotel, at its expense. Most of these railways were mere bubbles, never meant to go on; when at a premium the projectors had got the shares landed ... orphan, ... in the hands of the widow and the ... let it go to the bottom.

RESULT OF OUR POLICY TOWARDS CANADA.

[From ...'s Magazine.]

Since the change of tariff, the exports from Great Britain have greatly diminished. We beg the attention of those partie... who assert that our trade would be improved by d... ing our colonies independent. We have demons... d that, in so far as mere commercial relations ... concerned, Canada is, practically, independent.

Yes, and Canada, in this transition sta... the best opportunity that ever occurred, or ... affords occur, for testing the truth or falsity of the a... tion, that independent states are better custome... than our own colonies. Canada is still in form, and politically, dependent, a colony; but in trade, in all her commercial relations, quite independent. We have already shown that the check of "royal assent," held by the Colonial office, is, in the hands of the present Government, no check, but a snare and a delusion. The imports of manufactures at Montreal, from Great Britain, during the last five years, were as under:—

1844	£1,803,226 sterling.
1845	1,990,864 "
1846	1,734,760 "
1847	1,491,877 "
1848	1,062,948 "

So that, the £1,734,760 of 1846, the year prior to the new tariff, sunk in 1848 to £1,062,948, a decline of 39 per cent., instead of the increase which some credulous people profess to expect as the result of independence of the colonies. We advise such to collect facts, and think for themselves, and not to be duped by visionaries.

The decline of sea-borne goods, paying *ad valorem* duty to the colony, has been very great. Last year's exports from Britain are little more than half of the amount four years ago, but the amount of imports consumed in the colony has not diminished.* ... American ships and canal boats now divide the freights, which formerly went to the British and colonial shipowner. In heavy cotton fabrics and coarse woollens, the English maker is beaten by the American, who not only saves the freight and insurance across the Atlantic, but gets his goods passed at the same, or a lower rate of duty; besides, he may smuggle a little. Boston blue prints and Lowell shirtings, colonial or States' heavy woollen cloths, are preferred to those of Yorkshire. Nearly all the groceries consumed in Canada West are bought, or carried from New York; the trade and the sympathies of the people are rapidly leaving the mother country, and in course of transference to the United States.

Protectionist colonial meetings are now the fashion in Canada. Driven from the protection of England, the colonists have resolved to take care of themselves, to foster—nay, to force—manufactures among themselves, by prohibitions on every article they can make for themselves, and by heavy duties on such as they cannot produce. They now talk of duties averaging 18 per cent. on manufactures; 11 per cent *may* be the rate next season, although it is uncertain what rates must be paid on goods now at sea for spring trade. Hats, boots, shoes, some kinds of straw bonnets, coarse West of England tweeds, castings in iron, &c., are practically prohibited. So much for retaliation or *free trade*, as the Canadians facetiously call it.

* Imports of goods paying *ad valorem* duty:—

1845	£2,185,349
1846	2,211,151
1847	2,618,259

We have mislaid the returns for 1848, but remember distinctly that they are not less, but rather over those of 1847.

The Telegraph in Great Britain.—The Electric Telegraph Company have established a system of no ordinary complication and extent. Their wires stretch from Glasgow on the north to Dorchester on the south, from the east coast at Yarmouth to the west at Liverpool. They have brought upwards of 150 towns into instant communication with each other. They have a central office in Lothbury, London, and five branch receiving-houses in various parts of the metropolis; and from the main station at Lothbury their wires (carried at great cost in iron pipes under the streets) diverge to every town of importance in the country.

In the metropolis alone they have upwards of 60 persons in their employment, and at each of their country stations they have, independently of messengers, not less than two, and in many cases as many as ten signal clerks, all of them skilled in manipulating and interpreting the telegraph.

The wires which they have set up for the use of the public alone are upwards of 9,800 miles in length, and extend over a distance of 2,060 miles, and, exclusive of those running under ground and through tunnels or rivers, are stretched on no less than 61,800 posts, varying from 16 to 30 feet in height, and of an average square of eight inches, with an expensive apparatus of insulators and winders attached to each.

As the most trifling derangement of the wires or apparatus will stop the communication, it is obvious that the utmost care and watchfulness is requisite to prevent and detect accidents, and when a derangement does occur it requires the nicest combinations to ascertain the exact point of the mischance, and great ingenuity and outlay to repair it without delay, and in such wise as to maintain the free passage of the electric current during the operation.

Accordingly the whole distance is divided into districts, each district having a superintendent, and under him several inspectors, and a staff of workmen, batterymen, and mechanics, more or less numerous, according to the extent over which he presides.—*London Times.*

Phrenologically Inquisitive.—A disciple of Gall and Spurzheim, residing in Shields, was lately trying his hand upon the cranium of a newly-married lady, and came to a large developement of philoprogenitiveness. "You are passionately fond of children," said he. As quick as thought she exclaimed, anxious to peep into futurity, "How many?"—*Gateshead Observer.*

The Mountain of the Ark.—The Great Ararat—which, for sublimity of traditional association and imposing grandeur of form, has scarcely its equal in the world—stands as a mighty pillar on the frontier of three empires—those of Russia, Persia, and Turkey. "Although, (says Dr. Wagner) not more than 16,000 feet high, it rises immediately 13,000 feet above the surrounding country; while Chimborazo, according to Humboldt, exceeds the elevated plain of Quito by not more than 10,878. What an overpowering effect a monolith of such size and isolation as 'Noah's Mountain' produces on the spectator must be left in some measure to the imagination of the reader. Towards the north, south, and east, it stands completely alone, rearing itself like Etna and Vesuvius immediately from the plain. On the west it is connected with the Agridag chain, stretching from the centre of Turkish Armenia to the plateau of the Araxes: and its height would be still more striking than it is were it not for the vast lateral extent of its terraces and declivities. It is rather singular that the Agridag, which before reaching the Ararat sinks gradually lower and lower till it almost reaches the plain, should thus suddenly rise again into this enormous pile of rocks, glaciers, and peaks, covered with everlasting snow and piercing far into the region of clouds. It is as if the great volcanic forces in which the mountain system of Armenia originated had suddenly exerted their whole energies to rear that marvellous edifice of the mountain of the deluge...... At the end of the month of May, the Ararat was free from snow about halfway up—that is, 8,000 feet. A little further the black colour of the lava was streaked with broad white stripes; and some thousand feet higher the snow had gained the victory. Snow fields, of enormous extent, stretched along the western terraces; and on the highest the radiant dazzling white was undisturbed by a single spot, although the black rock again broke forth on the central and highest peak....... How often, during my stay at Erivan, when I have returned from my excursions into the surrounding country, worn out with heat, fatigue, and thirst, did the sight of this scenery on a ... then and console me! How often, sitting ... feasted ... k of basalt on the Sanga Shore, have I ... sented in ... eyes on the glorious spectacle it presented ... with impatience ... rays of the setting sun, and thought ... wondrous soil ... of the day when I was to tread its ...—*Westminster Review.*

Slavery in America.—One of the first incidents of the bloodless str[ugg]le for freedom may serve as an exemplification ... whole. A young lady, who kept a school in ... [Con]necticut—Miss Crandall—was remonstrated with by the parents of her pupils, for admitting to her school a little girl of light mulatto complexion. Miss C[ran]dall was struck with a sense of the tyranny of refusing education to children on account of their colour, and she resolved to pay no heed to that sort of objection. She received the pupils that offered, and allowed the whites to depart if they chose. They not only did so, but the parents called a town meeting, and the town meeting obtained from the legislature a law, finally pronounced unconstitutional, by which Miss Crandall's school of coloured pupils was to be put down. She had quietly proceeded, in the face of a town meeting, called to ... the new law, having sound legal assurance of its unconstitutional character. When her neighbours had pulled down her fences she had built them up again. When they had filled up her well she sent further for water. When the neighbouring tradesmen dared not deal with her, she obtained food and other necessaries from a distance; and now, when she was arrested under the new law, she went quietly to goal. The sight of good Miss Crandall going to gaol did more for human rights than a city full of barricades, and the longest row of bayonets. A protracted series of prosecutions gave time for action elsewhere; and by the time Miss Crandall was entirely ruined, there were twenty-six periodicals circulating in advocacy of the rights of the negro, and now, as was indeed needed, of the whites in regard to negro affairs. When Miss Crandall and her pupils were denied admission to any church—when her windows were nightly broken, and the lives of her pupils and herself placed in actual danger—the educational enterprise was stopped per force. But the victory was fatal to the party of brute force.

Charles the First at Leeds.—Among the incidents which have been associated with Leeds is the following:—When Charles the First was in the hands of the Scots, and was being conveyed by them from Newark to Newcastle, he was lodged in the Red Hall, at Leeds, supposed to have been then the best house in the town. During his stay at that place, a maid-servant, feeling compassion for his fallen position, and perhaps, acting under the influence of certain royalists in the town, implored him to disguise himself in her dress, as a means of effecting his escape. She declared at the same time, that if he succeeded in the attempt, he would immediately be conducted by a back alley (since known as Land's-lane) to a friend's house, whence he could proceed to France. Charles, however, either convinced that the project was impracticable, or entertaining fallacious hopes of the intentions of the Scots in his favour, declined the offer made by the woman. As a mark of his gratitude, he gave her the garter (perhaps the only symbol of royalty he then had about him), saying, that if it never should be in his power to reward her, his son, on the sight of that token, would bestow on her some remuneration. After the Restoration, the woman repaired to Charles the Second, related the circumstance, and produced the token. The King enquired whence she came; she replied, "from Leeds, in Yorkshire." "Whether she had a husband?" She answered that she had. "What was his calling?" She said, "An under bailiff." "Then," said the King, "he shall be chief bailiff in Yorkshire."—*The Land we Live in.*

The Sources of the Nile.—The problem of the position of the sources of the Nile, which during so many ages has eluded all inquiry, seems at length in a fair way of being solved. The Rev. Mr. Rebmann, of the Church Missionary Society, who is resident near Mombas, on the east coast of Africa, four degrees south of the equator, has penetrated about 180 miles inland, where he came to an elevated table land, and saw before him a lofty mountain named Kilimandjaro, the summit of which is covered with perpetual snow. In the course of last summer, Dr. Bialobloczky left England on an exploratory journey into Eastern Africa; and it is precisely in the above-mentioned direction that he purposes seeking the sources of the Nile, in accordance with the hypothesis of Dr. Beke, the Abyssinian traveller, at whose instance his journey has been undertaken. The discovery of Mount Kilimanjaro promises well for the success of the enterprise, as there is reason to regard it as forming a portion of the "Mountains of the Moon," the snows of which, according to Ptolemy, give rise to the Nile.

New See of Hong Kong.—Dr. Smith, the Bishop-designate of Victoria, has issued a prospectus of his plans for the benefit of the Chinese. He proposes to avail himself of the aid of native Evangelists, and to employ the press for Christian purposes. His present object is chiefly to collect £5000, in order to complete a college which is already begun at Hong Kong, and to set it in operation.

Early History of an M. P.—At the seventh annual meeting of the London Early Closing Association, at which the Marquis of Blandford presided, Mr. Williams, M. P. for Macclesfield, pithily pleaded the cause of early shop-shutting by a reference to his early life. He said, "No man in England had felt the disadvantages of the late shop-shutting more than himself. He came to London at the age of fourteen; and the first situation he obtained was in a draper's shop, where he served twelve months for £6. At the end of the twelve months, his first ambition was—leaving Wales as a poor boy—to be enabled to do something for his mother. He saved just enough to buy her a pound of tea, for which he paid 8s. He used to sleep under the counter; and he had no doubt that many whom he addressed slept under the counter, if they were not too proud to own it. He then moved from the situation where he had wages, to one at the West End where he had a salary. There was a difference between wages and a salary. His great prayer and aim was to do his duty to his employers, and to assist his poor relations in Wales. He used to get up at six o'clock in the morning, and go to bed at two o'clock the next morning. Many a time had he sat down on his bed to rest himself for a moment before he undressed; and many a time had he found himself at six o'clock in the morning almost as tired, with his clothes on. Was there any state of slavery so bad as that? He had to bear with it, for he had no one that would have given him twenty shillings to support him while he got another situation. The only time he had to read was between two and six o'clock in the morning; and he sometimes did so by the light of the gas in the window, until he was discovered, and censured for so doing."

One of Fortune's Favourites.—Some years ago, a youth, named Scholic, was hired as footman by the late Rev. Dr. Stonard. This youth was the son of poor parents, who till lately, gained a living as common carriers. Young Scholic was soon elevated to a seat at his master's table, and he became the daily companion of his kind patron. His leisure hours were devoted to study, in order that he might become a fitting companion to his benefactor. His parents ceased their toilsome occupation and were comfortably located in Oak Bank Cottage. This winter Dr. Stonard was attacked by influenza. It pleased the Almighty to close his earthly career on Sunday week, at the age of eighty one. His *protege* finds himself left sole master of £30,000, and the reversionary right to about £1,000 a-year more, in addition to the liberal gifts he has already received. Along with this liberal fortune he has left him an excellent mansion, valuable furniture, plate, &c., and a library, valued some years since at £3000.

ENGLISH NEWS.

[From the New-Brunswicker.]

The Royal Mail Steamer *Niagara*, Capt. Stone, arrived at Halifax at 3 o'clock Thursday ... bringing 66 passengers, 2 of whom landed at Halifax. ... She brought £2000 in specie. ... news ... the disturbances in Canada, which reached England by the *Europa*, created much excitement, and it will be seen that the subject has been referred to in Parliament. The *European Times* says:—The news of the sudden outbreak in Montreal has caused greater sorrow, and more poignant regret than any event which has occurred in our Colonies for many years. It is very much to be deplored that Lord Elgin was apparently so unprepared for this outbreak.

The business of Parliament is actively proceeding, and the Encumbered Estates Bill has been read a second time in the Commons. The Rate-in-Aid Bill only passed the second reading, in the Lords, by a majority of two.

No further action has been had in the House of Lords in reference to the Repeal of the Navigation Laws. The Lords were to go into Committee on the Bill on Monday the 21st. Notice has been given by Lord Stanley and others of important amendments to be offered, and it is considered quite possible that the Ministry may by beaten in Committee, and the Bill so mangled as to induce its authors to reject it, and retire from office.

The accounts of destitution in the West of Ireland, and of the ravages of the cholera are most deplorable. It is said that the Lord Lieutenant has again been summoned to London to confer upon the state of the country.

The appeal of Mr. W. S. O'Brien and his fellow convict to the House of Lords having failed, it is rumoured that they will all be transported to Bermuda or elsewhere, but no definite decision on the subject is yet known.

COMMERCIAL.

Since the sailing of the Caledonia there has not been much improvement in the aspect of commercial affairs. The result of the French elections, as far as they have proceeded, are giving satisfaction to the friends of order: consequently the English Stock market is improving.

The Flour market is rather improved since the sailing of the Caledonia.

PARLIAMENTARY.

House of Commons, May 15.

DISTURBANCES IN CANADA.

Mr. Hawes appeared at the bar to present, by her Majesty's command, papers relative to the disturbances in Canada.

On the motion that these papers be laid upon the table.

Mr. Roebuck made some remarks to allay the fear of continued revolt, denying upon private advices which he had received, that it was a conflict of races or with intent of annexation.

He deprecated any interference on the part of England, and hoped Canada would be permitted to mangage its own affairs on the principles already conceded. What had been done by Lord Elgin had been constitutionally done nor was blame to be attached to the Ministry.

Mr. Hawes: I think it would be extremely inconvenient, at this moment, to enter into a discussion upon this subject. The Government have taken the very earliest opportunity of laying the papers having reference to the recent events in Canada upon the table of the House; and, therefore, I think it would not be proper for me to enter into the question until an opportunity has been afforded to hon. gentleman of seeing those papers. Under these circumstances I hope my hon. friend will not think me guilty of discourtesy towards him, if I decline saying any more until

the papers now presented have been considered.

Mr. Gladstone: I entirely concur with what has fallen from the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies; but I am sorry to say that the remarks which fell from the hon. and learned gentleman (Mr. Roebuck) are of that nature which I do not think it consistent with my duty to pass over altogether. I am sorry to say that the hon. gentleman, whilst he has attempted to dissuade the House from interference, and warned us against undertaking it, has himself done much to prejudge the question.

I confess, when the first intelligence of these transactions reached this country, my mind was deeply excited by it; but a review of that intelligence convinced me that we were not, and cannot be in possession of the merits of the case. Until we shall be put in possession both of Lord Elgin's own despatches, stating the grounds of these proceedings and the previous history of the case, and the principles which may or may not have guided the former acts of legislature, we shall not be able to form a judgment. The hon. gentleman warns this House against interfering with the Rebellion Losses Compensation Bill. If he gives that warning upon the ground of the imperfect information which we possess, I heartily concur with him, and for one I will give no opinion upon the bill or upon the conduct of Lord Elgin or of Her Majesty's Government. But when I hear the hon. gentleman say, "the people of Canada have been voting the money of Canada, and therefore I warn you not to interfere," I protest against a doctrine which interferes with the supremacy of this country over all imperial concerns. Why, it might be that England might be at war with some foreign power, and that some colonial legislature might be found voting a subsidy to that foreign power.—Would that be a reason, because it is a question of the money of the colony, and not the money of this country, against the interference of this House? I protest against the warning of the hon. gentleman, and I contend that this House has a perfect right to interfere in all imperial concerns.

Again, I will give no opinion whether it is a question of race, or whether it is not. I have read much in the public journals and private communications upon the subject. I have seen a hundred times over the allegation that this question is a question of race. But never once have I seen it stated that it is a question of race in the House of Assembly. Everybody knew that the French members of the House were in a minority in that House, and that the question of whether this is a question of race was not within the walls of the Assembly, but without. The hon. gentleman says that this measure was introduced into the Canadian Parliament with the sanction of the Crown. I apprehend that about that there can be no doubt whatever. Being a matter involving money, it would have been impossible, according to the constitutional forms of the Province, to have introduced it without the sanction of the Crown. I trust hon. members will, before arriving at a conclusion upon this question, feel it an imperative duty to examine, with dispassionate care, every step of the proceedings; and that they will pass no judgment whatever upon the executive of the colony, or upon Her Majesty's Ministers here, until they have carefully examined the whole of the papers, and endeavoured therefrom to form a wise conclusion.

[The following is the speech of Mr. Roebuck, referred to by Mr. Gladstone:]

Mr. Roebuck said, I hope that what I am about to say will be received by the House, relating, as he does, to the papers just laid upon the table, and by country has naturally been very much excited by the statements which have appeared in the public papers; and I, in common with many others, have been startled by the intelligence. But sir, I confess that what I do dislike is, that which, I think, may be called an anxiety which is necessarily felt without respect to that colony. I hope the House will not allow itself to read that information. The riots arose out of Canada because a bill had passed the Houses of Legislature for the purpose of compensating persons who had incurred losses during the disturbances in the year 1837, and from time to time on. The bill which has raised all this commotion in Canada was a money bill. It was brought in by the present administration of Canada, that created in that country what was called Responsible Government—meaning thereby, that the Government of the country is carried on according to the feelings of the majority of the Legislature, as made by Imperial Act of Parliament—the Act of Union between Upper and Lower Canada. Two different classes of population, English and French, returned members to the Legislature; and constant attempts are making to induce England to believe that all questions in that country are questions, not of party, but of country and race. I have in my hand, though I do not wish to quote the name of the gentleman who sent it to me, the actual division in the Houses of Legislature—a document which clearly sets at rest this question, so far as it is stated to be a question of race between the French and English Canadians. I will read the letter. [The hon. gentleman here read the correspondence, and resumed.] There is no doubt that at the present moment alarm is created in Canada, and that alarm is created here, by the idea that annexation is connected with these affairs. That is not the case. But I warn the House of Commons not to interfere, lest they should make the question one of annexation, which it is not made in Canada. The present House of Assembly is constituted under the Act of Union. The Act of Union was passed much against my advice, for I told the House of Commons then, as I tell them now, that whenever the question of annexation does arise, it will come from the English part of the population. What I now say is this, that the money which the Canadian Legislature is about to appropriate is the money of Canada, and not the money of England. It is about to be appropriated at the suggestion of the administration, made by a majority of the Legislature, and sanctioned by the Crown. I assume the fact to be, that Lord Elgin went out with certain general instructions, and certain powers as Governor-General. He represents Her Majesty there, and in that Parliament no act for the appropriation of money could be discussed without setting up a committee exactly as is set up in this House. The Minister therefore must himself have come down, and, when he proposed the committee, have stated he had the sanction of her Majesty for making the request for whatever the sum was, whether for £200,000, [Mr. Hawes: £100,000,] or £100,000, for a specific purpose, of which her Majesty was cognizant. After that, to put the responsibility on anybody but the Government would be impossible. They are chiefly responsible for the proposal. But I cannot imagine that the Colonial office was not perfectly cognizant of all the facts of the case. They must have known them long before. We have had papers delivered this morning showing that the ground-work of this proposition was thoroughly well-known to the Colonial-office; and it is stated distinctly it was brought in with the sanction and approval of the head of the Colonial-office. I am quite prepared to justify the conduct of the head of the Colonial-office; and I only repeat now, that the House should be careful in interfering with an expression of the determination of the properly and legally constituted Legislature of Canada.

HOUSE OF LORDS, MAY 15.

Lord Stanley, referring to the formidable news from Canada, felt it his duty to ask Her Majesty's Government whether they had received any further information than that which had been conveyed to the public, and whether they were prepared to offer any explanation of the state of affairs existing in that colony, where it would appear that the discontent which had been produced by the measures of the Government had at last broken out into absolute dissaffection and revolt, and where, it was to be apprehended, there was now raging the most formidable of all wars, a war of races. He wished also to know whether, with regard to the particular measure which had led to this outrage—the Indemnity Bill—any specific instructions had been given to Lord Elgin as to the course of policy to be pursued.

Earl Grey replied that about an hour previously he had received a despatch from Lord Elgin, and that despatch, when the House next met, he should have great pleasure in laying upon the table—a despatch which he thought would show that Lord Elgin had acted throughout with his accustomed judgment, moderation, and good sense. The Despatch was dated the 30th April, and the mail having left, was forwarded to New-York just as the packet was about to leave. Undoubtedly, at the time the despatch was written, a riot of a very aggravated kind had taken place at Montreal, and the Parliament House had been burnt, but he saw no reason at all to apprehend, from the despatch, that there was a war of races of which the noble lord had spoken; on the contrary, he had every reason to believe that tranquillity was restored. There had been no step taken in this matter which he should not hereafter be fully prepared to justify, and take the responsibility which belonged to himself and his colleagues. At the same time he must tell the noble lord that, in his opinion, the responsibility of these events rested as much upon the noble lord as upon other persons, in consequence of the proceedings in that House some time since, the opinions expressed by the noble lord having in no slight degree increased the party feeling which prevailed in the colony.

Lord Stanley replied, and again asked the question whether Lord Elgin had been left to act upon his own unassisted judgment with reference to the Indemnity Bill, or had he received advice and instructions from her Majesty's Government.?

Earl Grey replied that no instruction had been given to Lord Elgin with reference to the Indemnity Bill. In Canada as well as in most of the other colonies, the governors were bound to act on their own judgments, and he should never depart from that wholesome rule by giving instructions from home.

Sir J. PAKINGTON asked if petitions had not been received from different parts of Canada praying for the recall of Lord Elgin. Lord J. Russell did not know.

Mr. P. P. HOWARD wished to know if there was any intention to send out troops, or the Guards to protect the Governor General and the colony? Lord J. Russell replied that there was sufficient military force in the colony.

After some observations from Lord Redesdale, and a reply from Earl Grey, as to the constitution of the Legislative Council of Canada, the subject dropped.

PROFFERED RESIGNATION OF LORD ELGIN.—A despatch from Lord Elgin, to Earl Grey, dated April 30th, after giving an account of riots in Canada, concludes as follows:

I have now furnished your lordship with as clear a statement of these important occurrences as I can give, and I can conclude by assuring you that the statement of these important occurrences as I can give, and I can conclude by assuring you that the city is perfectly tranquil, and that there is no prospect of a renewal of disturbances. A sent likelihood of a sad echo the proceedings of few days will shake Upper Canada, and to the violent party are followed by reaction. Meanwhile, I feel extremely firm conviction, that if this dictation of my own, but by the unreasonable violence of faction—it may be a question with your lordship whether it would not be for the interests of her Majesty's service that I should be removed from my high office, to make way for one who should not indeed hold views at variance with mine, with respect to the duties of a constitutional Governor, but who should have the advantage of being unobnoxious to any section of her Majesty's subjects within the Province. I have, &c.,

ELGIN and KINCARDINE.

In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. John O'Connell complained that the speeches of Catholic members, who took part in the discussion on the Parliamentary Oaths Bill, were unfairly reported, and wilfully misrepresented, and that therefore, when the Bill came to go into committee that evening, he should move the exclusion of strangers from the gallery.

Lord John Russell moved that the House assent to a resolution which had come down from the Lords—1st, that Mr. W. Smith O'Brien had been adjudged guilty of treason—and 2nd, that a new writ be issued for the county of Limerick, in place of William Smith O'Brien.

Soon afterwards, when the Parliamentary Oaths' Bill came on in committee, Mr. John O'Connell kept his word by moving "That strangers be ordered to leave that gallery," pointing to the reporters gallery. The chairman at once ordered the gallery to be cleared, and it was done amidst loud cries of no, no; and up to the time of the evening papers going to press, it was not again opened.

General the Hon. Sir Edward Paget, G. C. B., died at Chelsea Hospital on the 13th inst., aged 74. He was present in the naval actions off Cape St. Vincent on the 14th February, 1797, in the actions of the 8th, 13th and 21st March following in Egypt, and at the investment of Cairo and Alexander. From 1822 to 1825 Sir Edward was Commander-in-Chief in the East Indies. He was nominated a G. C. B. in 1812, appointed Colonel of the 23th Foot in 1815, and Governor of Chelsea Hospital in 1837. These lucrative appointments are thus vacated.

His Royal Highness, Prince Albert, in addition to the donation of £50 presented to the London Society for the Protection of Young Females, has signified his intention to become patron of the charity.

The Emperor of Austria made his appearance in Vienna amidst the general acclamations of his subjects, and visited the theatre on the 8th inst. He has announced his intention of taking the field in person against the Hungarians.

In Spain the Carlists appear to be entirely subdued. The solemn inauguration of the present King of the Netherlands, William III. took place at Amsterdam on Wednesday, the 12th inst.

LIVERPOOL TIMBER MARKET, May 19.—The sales during the week are comprised in one cargo of Quebec yellow Pine at or about 15d. per foot; one cargo of Dalhousie at 13d. per foot; one cargo of St. John Deals at £7 15s and Battens at £7 10s per standard, and three parcels of Pitch Pine at from 2s to 2s 1d per foot.

Freights.—During the past week Freights have been very fully supported, and higher rates paid in several instances. With a fresh westerly wind arrivals are becoming more numerous, and some decline may probably be expected. Passengers are less abundant, and some of the ships have been filled with difficulty at reduced rates. We quote to New York—dead weight, 15s. per ton; fine goods, 15s. to 17s 6d; hardware, 12s 6d; earthenware, 5s to 6s.

LONDON, Friday Evening, May 18.—*Railway Shares.*—The Railway share market further improved to-day, the business transacted showing a decided increase, while prices generally ruled higher.

The Flour market has rather improved since the sailing of the Caledonia, and Western, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, bring 23s. to 23s 6d per barl, at which rates there is a moderate but steady demand, and the best Ohio is quoted at 24s per barrel. Indian Corn is also higher, and with an increased demand for Ireland at 32s to 33s for White, and 34s to 36s. per quarter for Yellow. Indian Corn Meal 15s to 16s per barrel, but the supply is small.

The Continental accounts, together with those by the Europa from Canada, have exercised an unfavourable influence upon business. The Produce markets, notwithstanding, are pretty firm, and an advance is expected in most articles. The Iron trade is still dull and depressed, and the prices continue to recede. The state of trade in the manufacturing districts is still without life. Little business is going forward and holders of goods are unwilling to accept lower prices

The Steamship *Europa*, which sailed from New York on the 2d May, and Halifax on the 5th, arrived home after a rapid run of nine days from the latter port.

IRELAND.—By the accounts from the western district we learn that mortality from destitution and disease is rapidly extending. The *Ballinasloe Star* states that the number of deaths in the workhouses of that town for the week ending the 5th inst., was 609. The official return gave it as 490. The frightful result, the editor maintains, was produced by the collecting into the town of Ballinasloe all the paupers of the union, which contains an area of 250 square miles. The whole fixed population of the town, he says, is not equal to the number of inmates crammed into the workhouse and its auxiliary establishments. The miserable beings are estimated at 4000. It is not easy to give the exact number on any specified day, as large numbers come in one day and die the next—their places being immediately filled by others, whose sojourn in those abodes of wretchedness is but too frequently of a few hours duration. The cholera had somewhat abated on the 12th. The *Galway Vindicator* says that the deaths in Ballinasloe for the week ending the 5th inst., amounted to 860. We should prefer the official returns above given to either this estimate, or the figures set down by the *Star*. Adopting the lowest, it is a frightful state of things at Ballinasloe.

The Treasurer of the county of Limerick, who is also a guardian of the Limerick union, told the board on Wednesday that fifty years ago the county cess was only £5500, whereas it now amounted to £64,000, which added to poor-rates, &c., might form a total of about £260,000 burden on that county annually.—The National Bank has refused to advance £4000 to the board until the new rate is struck.

Seven vessels, carrying 883 passengers, sailed from Limerick for America last week. The fares to Quebec have been advanced to £5 a head. Ten vessels arrived in Limerick on Friday, laden with foreign corn.

THE CASE OF SMITH O'BRIEN.—There is much speculation as to the effect of the action of the House of Lords. The judgment against Mr. Smith O'Brien and the other state prisoners by the House of Lords. The other state prisoners by the House will be commuted, sentence of death, of course, but it is considered probable that the prisoners but it is considered probable that the prisoners will be transmitted to a penal colony, or, possibly, will be allowed to expatriate themselves. Two or three days ago, the commander of the Hydrabad transport received orders to take in no more convicts, and to proceed to the Kingstown Harbour, received orders to take in no more convicts, and to proceed on his voyage to New South Wales until further orders. Another rumour is afloat that Her Majesty has power to transport these gentlemen, and not only confine them for life in some part of the United Kingdom.

An official communication has been made that the sentence of ten years' transportation would be carried into effect in the case of Mr. John Martin.

It is stated that Government intend to withdraw the prosecution against Mr. Duffy.

No order has yet been received at Dublin about the state prisoners. A meeting was held on the 16th inst. in Dublin, for the purpose of getting up a petition that the sentence of transportation might be commuted.

Seven vessels, carrying 835 passengers, sailed from Limerick for America last week. The fares to Quebec have been advanced £5 a head. Ten vessels arrived in Limerick laden with foreign corn.

CONTINENTAL.

Affairs on the continent continue in a very unsettled state. In Elberfield, Dusseldorf, Hagen, Iserlohn, and in all the market towns in Rhenish Prussia, the insurgents have erected barricades, and make the Constitution a pretence for tumult, but a large army is [illegible] Berlin, a sort of Congress has assembled and Baron Gagern's scheme of a German Fedral State is revived.

The Hungarians are said to have gained another victory over the Austrians, which has brought them within a few days march of Vienna; but the Russians are pressing forward towards the same, and several other points, with rapid strides.

It is said that the settlement of the Danish question will soon be effected.

In Italy the Austrians have entered the Papal States on the north, and Marshal Wimpfen threatens with fire and sword all those who resist him. His object is avowedly to restore the Pope to his former power. On the south the Neapolitans were advancing on Rome for the same object, but Garibaldi had fallen in with their vanguard at Albona and defeated them. It is probable that a general battle has since taken place. Meantime, the French army remains in the same position before Rome. General Oudinot has been reinforced by many thousand troops, and he has probably now a well-appointed army of 20,000 men under his command. But the enthusiasm of the Romans is raised to the highest pitch: and if a single-handed or combined attempt to bombard and take Rome by storm should be made, the defence of the city, by means of barricades, and by the courage of the people, will be so well maintained that the assailants are by no means certain of success.

At Leghorn and Florence all was fighting and confusion. The Austrians entered Leghorn on the 11th, when the populace became tranquil.

MILITARY INSURRECTION AT BADEN.—The intelligence from Baden is alarming. It was officially announced in Frankfort, on the 13th instant, that four battalions of Baden troops stationed at Rastadt had revolted, murdered five of their officers, and proclaimed the republic. The insurgents are complete masters of the fortress, as well as of all the military stores.

A battalion has also revolted in Lorrach, murdered the colonel, and joined in the republican movement.—It is asserted that Offenburg is also in insurrection, and that a general republican movement all through Baden may be expected.

By advices from Frankfort the news from Baden is confirmed, and has created a great sensation. The Grand Duke has fled, the military have gone over in a body to the people, a regiment of cuirassiers being all that for some time remained loyal.

GENERAL BEM AND THE HUNGARIANS.—It is reported that General Bem, in consideration of his valuable services, has received from the grateful Hungarian nation the grant of the domain of Alcouth. This princely estate, which formerly belonged to the late Palatine or Viceroy of Hungary, is situate in the fertile county of Szabolcs, is worth about £30,000.

ROME.—The firing of the French artillery injured the upper part of St. Peter's and a portion of the Vatican gallery. Colonel Galletti and General Garribaldi are both badly wounded, but the latter keeps his saddle, and is as active as ever. Madame Potemkin (an Irish lady) has got safe to Frascati, and gives a most curious account of the battle as seen from that hill.

The 500 French prisoners at Rome were accompanied to Palo with all possible demonstration of joy. A letter of the 8th, announces the landing at Fiumicino of a Spanish force, which was marched on towards Rome.

FRANKFORT, May 8, 1849.

DEATH OF MADAM ROTHSCHILD.—Madam Rothschild, widow of the founder of the banking house, died here yesterday. She had lived many years alone in Jew street, an old and unfrequented quarter, where he first established himself, and which he always refused to leave; though her oldest son, the present head of the house, has long been living childless and also alone in one of the most splendid houses of the Geil, the principal street of Frankfort. She was 90 years old.

The Observer.

SAINT JOHN, JUNE 5, 1849.

The news by the English Mail of the 19th May, per steamer *Niagara*, was received in this City on Thursday evening, by Express from Halifax, via Digby. The express was only 14½ hours from Halifax to this City.

The principal intelligence is given in the preceding columns, for which we are indebted to the New-Brunswicker and other papers.

The Ministry were nearly defeated upon the second reading of the Rate in Aid Bill, which on division was carried by a majority of two only.

A fire occurred in Glasgow, on the 16th inst., which destroyed a large amount of property, with a church in Clyde street. The loss is estimated to exceed £50,000.

An iron wharehouse has been constructed at Manchester—60 feet long, 24 feet wide, and 10 feet in height—and is now ready for shipment to California.

The Roman triumvirate have published a report on the affair of April 30, from details furnished by the Minister of War. The French are in it said to have lost 1,500 men in killed, wounded, and prisoners; and the Romans 50 killed, and 200 wounded. A letter from Garibaldi speaks of the bravery displayed by the Roman troops.

Intelligence has reached Paris, from Civita Vecchia, that the French troops will, after all, enter Rome without fighting or opposition forthwith.

It is stated that the difficulties between Denmark and Prussia, relative to the Schleswig-Holstein question, are likely to be soon settled, through the instrumentality of Lord Palmerston.

The President of France was recently attacked by a man while out riding, who struck his horse a severe blow on the head. The man escaped, but search was afterwards taken. His premises were searched, and a large quantity of guns, swords, and even small cannon were found therein.

The emperor of Russia has retarded the march of his army toward Hungary and has himself set off for Moscow, where an outbreak was apprehended. Dembinski and Bem are fully prepared to take advantage of any insurrection which may break out in the rear of the march of the Russian force.

Her Majesty's Annual Visit to Scotland.—From the improvements and preparations which are being made in the Highland districts which were visited by the royal family last year, there is every likelihood of their revisiting Aberdeenshire in a few months.—At a suitable spot on the carriage way which leads from Balmoral to Lochnagar, a handsome cottage is almost completed. It has been erected at the request of her Majesty.

Only five vessels are reported as having arrived at Boston on Thursday and Friday last,—*all British*, four from Nova Scotia ports and one from St. Andrews.

FIRES IN THE WOODS.—For some days past fires have been raging to such a degree in the woods in the vicinity of this City that the flames were discernible from town, and the whole atmosphere was filled with smoke. We fear that much loss must have been sustained by settlers on new farms, whose clearings were small. On Thursday last the burning woods set fire to the Saw Mill on Little River, about five miles from this City, built by Mr. John W. Scott, which was consumed, with four dwelling houses, &c. adjacent. Two of the houses belonged to Mr. James Davidson and Mr. Robert Roberts, of this City. We have not heard the names of the owners of the others. To one of them, we understand, the approach of the flames was so sudden, that a woman who was engaged at her wash-tub, had barely time to snatch up her child from the floor and make her escape.

For a time, on Thursday evening, the Botsford Steam Mill was in imminent danger, which place is only a few miles nearer the City than the Saw Mill on Little River, about two miles from the City, belonging to Messrs. J. & R. Reed, had a fire engine conveyed to the spot from the City, and by great exertions succeeded in saving their valuable property.—*Cour.*

Some fine showers on Friday and again last night have effectually extinguished the fires in the woods, and also been of immense benefit to the grass and all kinds of vegetation, which were kept in a very backward state by the drought of two or three weeks.

The weather to-day is warm and pleasant with a bright sun, which cannot fail of greatly advancing the growth of the crops after the late rains.

PLEASURE EXCURSIONS.—The fine steamer *Reindeer* conveyed a large party of ladies and gentlemen to Hampton, and back, on Friday. The speed and splendid accommodations of the boat gave great satisfaction to the entire party. We learn that she is to run between this City and Fredericton and Woodstock, while the water in the river will admit of her proceeding to the latter place.

The steamer Maid of Erin also went on a pleasure excursion in the Bay of Fundy, on Thursday, with a large party of ladies' and gentlemen, who returned much pleased with the sail.

Vice Admiral the Earl Dundonald, Naval Commander-in Chief on the West India and North America station, arrived at Halifax in the Flag Ship Wellesley, on Wednesday last.

The brig Mary Pring, from Oporto, has a cargo of Wines valued at £16,000, which are to be landed at this port and re-shipped in the same vessel for Antwerp and Riga. A reduction in the duties is insured by the article passing through a Colonial port.

The Steam-Ship CANADA, with a large number of passengers for England, &c., arrived at Halifax on Saturday morning, in 60 hours from New York, and sailed the same day for Liverpool.

☞ "A New Brunswicker" is received, but (with other articles) is unavoidably omitted till our next paper.

☞ Advertisements omitted this week will be carefully attended to in our next.

We are glad to understand that by last mail from England, intelligence reached St. John that the Rev. Dr. George Burns, formerly and for many years minister of St. Andrew's Church in connection with the Established Church of Scotland, in this City, and now minister of the Free Church, Corstorphine, in the Presbytery of Edinburgh, has at the request of the Free Church Colonial Committee, consented to preach in different places throughout Scotland, and make collections in aid of the building fund for the Free Church here. He has one this engaged in that good work, and we trust with that success which the cause deserves. We feel assured that Dr. George Burns could not give a more decided testimony than this to the truth of great principles, and to his firm and well-founded belief that these principles—the principles on which the Free Church of Scotland is based, and the power of which appears to a greater or less extent in almost every evangelical communion throughout the world—must eventually be triumphant.—*Com. to Courier.*

NEW VESSELS.—Launched, on the 26th ult. at Carleton, from the Building Yard of Messrs. McLaughlan & Stackhouse, the ship *Marion*, of 999 tons new measurement, 993 O. M. The Marion was built under the care and superintendence of Mr. Trustram Ring, and for model, beauty and symmetry, she cannot be surpassed. Her materials are of the best description and she is pronounced by judges a superior ship; and will add to our port one more vessel that will do us credit wherever she may go. We wish her enterprizing owners, Messrs. McLaughlan & Stackhouse, good luck and a profitable investment.

Launched at Digby Gut, on Saturday last, from the Yard of Mr. Wm. Hicks, a fine new vessel of 150 tons, called the *Lion*. She is built of the very best materials, and was rigged on the stocks. The Lion is owned by Capt. W. G. Brown and Mr. William Pratt, of this city, and much credit is due to their enterprize, as they have spared no expense to render her a first class vessel in every respect.—*New-Brunr.*

A lad of about 16 years of age, in the employ of Mr. G. V. Nowlin, Deputy Sheriff, was unfortunately drowned on Friday morning, by falling from his horse into the Creek on the Sands, while wading through the water.—*Ibid.*

CANADA.—The *Montreal Pilot* of the 19th ult. gives a list of 49 Addresses to the Governor General, approving the policy of the Administration.

An Address from the County of Leeds was signed by 3602 names, and was presented by a Deputation of 64 persons.

The Niagara Address had 6000 names.—Many of the Conservatives have enlisted under the Ministerial banner.

The Address from St. Hyacinthe county and head of Lake Ontario, contained 9,585 signatures.

It is stated that over 100,000 signatures, attached to 150 addresses, measuring two thirds of a mile in length, have been presented to Lord Elgin, expressing confidence in his Government, and condemning in severe terms the Montreal riots.

The Highland Society of Brock, has unanimously voted an address to Lord Elgin, and requested permission to enroll his Lordship as an honorary member of the Society.

The Saint Andrews Society of Woodstock, (only two dissenting) have resolved to send an Address of confidence in the noble Earl.

MONTREAL, May 31.—The Parliament is just prorogued by the Commander of the Forces, the Governor not returning to town. The crowd, about six hundred men, all British, cheered with a general hurrah for the new government. The crowd dispersed before Gen. Rowan left the House. Many bills were assented to, among which was one to incorporate the St. Lawrence and Champlain Company.

MONTREAL, May 26.

THE DEATH OF SIR BENJAMIN D'URBAN.—It is our melancholy duty to announce the demise, in Montreal, yesterday morning the 25th of May, of his Excellency Lieut. General Sir Benjamin D'Urban, G. C. B., K. C. H., K. C. T. S., &c., Commander of her Majesty's Forces in British North America.

The loss of this highly distinguished officer, cannot be viewed but as a great public calamity; his family and friends feel most deeply the severe bereavement which they have sustained. The Duke of Wellington accounted him "his most accomplished officer." He was a most loyal and faithful servant of his sovereign, of admirable judgment, of inflexible integrity, ever zealous in the performance of his duties, and his benevolence of disposition endeared him to every one to whom he became known.

Last autumn the General had a severe attack of ulcerated sore throat, since which time his respiration has been more or less affected; his general health had also became impaired from a long and arduous career in the service of his country, and recently, his strength gradually failed, from the harrassing nature of his duties and subsequent confinement. Yesterday morning he was seized with a fainting fit, from which he never rallied, and, at the age of 72, he died, like a true soldier, at his post.

Sir Benjamin D'Urban had received a cross and five clasps for various services from 1793 to the close of the war in 1815.

Sir Benjamin D'Urban was Colonel of the 51st King's Own Light Infantry, had been Colonel of the Royal Staff Corps, and administered, consecutively, the governments of Antigua, British Guiana, and the Cape of Good Hope.—*Gazette.*

Lieut-General Sir Benjamin D'Urban, Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Forces in North America, having died recently at Montreal, the office of Commander-in-Chief devolves upon His Excellency Sir John Harvey, for the present, in virtue of being the next officer in rank to the deceased in these provinces. Sir John, it is reported, will embark to-day, on board H. M. Steamer Vixen for Canada, to assume the duty of his new office.—*Halifax Recorder, Saturday.*

HAND THEM ALONG CAREFULLY.—It is said that there are now residing at Gold River to the westward and at some other locality to the eastward of this city, an old man and his wife, who landed with the early settlers of Halifax in the year 1749! They are both considerably over one hundred years old, but both it is asserted recollect distinctly the event. We are informed that measures are in progress to insure the presence of this antiquated venerable pair in the procession on the EIGHTH OF JUNE ensuing.—[Halifax Courier.

The woods in several places in this vicinity have recently been on fire. On Saturday, Sunday and Monday, fears were entertained for the safety of the Nashwaak Mills, in the vicinity of which a fire was raging. Every precaution was taken to save the Mills, and fortunately no serious damage was done to them, and with the exception of fences no damage was done to the property on cleared lands in that neighborhood.—[Fred. Head Quarters.

At a meeting of the Committee of Management of the York County Agricultural Society, on the 7th May, the President, W. H. Odell, Esq., informed the meeting that, accompanied by Messrs. Kerr and Simonds, he had waited upon the Lieutenant Governor, Sir Edmund W. Head, and requested him to become the Patron of the Society, when His Excellency was pleased most graciously to accept the charge, and at the same time expressed his readiness to promote the interests of so useful an institution, and presented the Committee with a donation of Ten Pounds for the use of the Society.—On motion of Mr. Thomas R. Barker, a vote of thanks to His Excellency was unanimously passed by the meeting.—[Ib.

AN IRON LIGHT HOUSE is now being cast at Philadelphia, to be placed on Carysfort Reef on the Florida coast. It is designed to supersede the present floating light, and will be a permanent structure in the open sea, built upon a rock which is always eight or ten feet under water, and which is not unlike the new light at Minot's Ledge in Boston harbour.

Extracts from late American Papers.

RAVAGES OF THE CHOLERA.—*New York, May 31.*—A despatch from St. Louis dated the 20th, says that the cholera is disappearing on the Upper Missouri, but is making sad havoc among the California emigrants on the plains.

Three cases of cholera occurred in Philadelphia yesterday, all of which proved fatal.

Three cases of cholera occurred at Baltimore on Wednesday night.

The Board of Health at Norfolk report twelve cases during the week ending on Tuesday—six whites and six colored. Four deaths occurred.

THE CHOLERA.—It would seem by our telegraphic advices of yesterday that the cholera has made its appearance in Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Norfolk. One death from the disease has occurred in Paterson, N. J. Cases of the disease were also reported at Newark, N. J., and West Troy, N. Y., but the reports were not well authenticated.

The cholera has again made it appearance in Nashville. Some nine cases had occurred to the 24th, six of which proved fatal.—*Boston Journal June 1.*

The New York Board of Health report eight new cases of cholera and two deaths between 12 o'clock on Wednesday and 12 o'clock on Thursday.

The ravages of the Cholera at San Antonio were awful in the extreme. The number of deaths reaching near five hundred. The disease broke out in the camp of the third Infantry and Quartermaster's encampment and on Salado.—The dead and dying were piled up in the open air unattended.

THE OVERFLOW AT NEW ORLEANS.—We are sorry to say that the water in the rear of the city, which had fallen considerably previous to Saturday night, commenced rising again at that time, and last evening it was higher than it had been at any time previously. The rise amounts to over three inches, and the flood now extends up Canal and Common streets as far as Baronne.

The crevasse at Tunis we are sorry to say, has not yet been stopped, but presents a much more alarming appearance than at first. It is now more than one hundred feet wide.—*New Orleans Crescent, May 21.*

NEW ORLEANS, Friday, May 25—P. M.

The great crevasse at Sauve's still remains unchecked, and there is no prospect of stopping it for two weeks to come. The water has risen four inches within the last twelve hours, and Phillipi-st. is utterly impassible. In the rear of the Sixth Ward all the bridges and vehicles have been carried away, and the greatest consternation prevails.

To add to all the rest the Cholera has broken out in the vicinity of the crevasse, and already a child and three negroes have died of the disease.

NEW ORLEANS, Wednesday, May 30.

In spite of all the efforts to stop the great crevasse, the water is still rising, and labor is perfectly lost in attempting to subdue it.

THE CREVASSES.—Our latest accounts from New Orleans by telegraph are to the 30th May. At that period the crevasse had not been stopped, and one-half of the city was overflowed.

Already half of the city is inundated.—The inhabitants are flying from their homes, and business matters are being wound up.

THE CEMETERIES IN NEW ORLEANS.—Nearly all our cemeteries are under water, so as to cause great inconvenience in the burial of the dead. Yesterday, hearses were driving about from one cemetery to another, in the vain search of a dry place to deposit the dead. The Protestant cemetery, at the foot of Girod street, is about two feet under water.—*May 18.*

JEFFERSONVILLE, May 24.

Cholera among the California Emigrants, &c.—A company of eight gentlemen have arrived here on their way to California, who have met with sad disasters on their route, but are still determined to push on to their destination. On starting out they numbered twenty-eight hale and hearty men, and the cholera has since carried off twenty of their comrades, leaving only eight of the original number to "push on for California."

The Mobile Register contains the following California news to the 9th of April:—Plans were on foot to establish a regular line of mails through California. There were 80 vessels at San Francisco, with new arrivals daily.

The town of San Francisco was under great excitement, from rumors afloat that the military was preparing to attack it, and Gen. Smith had abolished all measures of safety taken by the legislature. The Alcalde and all the council of the town had been displaced by Justices of the Peace, and disorder was reigning in all branches of the administration, which was attributed to the conduct of their late governer, Col. Mason.

Col. Fremont and his party have arrived safely in California, by the overland route.

Gambling and inebriety were on the increase in California—Provisions at the placers are still very high.

In some parts of Mexico whole towns have been deserted by men who have gone to the gold mines. At Valparaiso the same rush for the gold mines has taken place; nearly all the merchants are preparing to go.

Late and Important from Texas.—The express between Brownsville and Palo Alto had been attacked by numerous and formidable bands of Camanches, and acts of the most startling barbarity were perpetrated.

The stage at Point Isabel had been intercepted and the proprietor and passengers all taken prisoners.

The accounts from San Fernando, Western Texas, state that Major Berry's party was cut to pieces by the Indians. They were attacked 150 miles beyond the Hacienda of San Juan de Zendas, and all murdered, except one prisoner, five others, the Major and a Commander from Malverton.

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIFE.—*St. Louis, May 30.*—The steamer San Francisco in leaving port last evening, bound up the Missouri river, collapsed her flue, blowing overboard twenty persons, several of whom are supposed to be drowned.

BOSTON, June 2, 5 P. M.

The Cholera is on the increase in New York, and the panic occasioned by the spread of this terrible disease makes Stocks fall and Business dull.

FROM CALIFORNIA.—The steamer Southerner has arrived at New York from Charleston, bringing dates four days later from San Francisco. The steamer Oregon arrived at Panama on the 5th May. The accounts from the gold region more than justifies the accounts previously received. Lieut. Beale, bearer of despatches for the U. S. Government, arrived in the Southerner. He brings with him a lump of pure gold, weighing *eight pounds*, and consequently worth nearly $1,500. It was exhibited a short time on 'Change, and produced quite a sensation.

NEW YORK AND BOSTON MARKETS—June 2.—Flour and Corn Meal are held higher in consequence of the news by the Niagara. Provisions unchanged in Boston. Flour firm and in good demand. Genesee $5 12 a $5 25. Corn—Prices advancing; Yellow 62c a 63c; White 57c, since which held higher. Prime Pork $9 50, Mess $10 50, Clear $12 a $13.

☞ The Annual Election of Trustees of St. Andrew's Church in this City, will be held within the Church, on Wednesday next, 6th instant, between the hours of twelve and two o'clock.

ST. JOHN MARKET—June 2, 1849.

FREIGHTS.—To London, Deals, £4 10s.; Deals to Liverpool and Clyde, £4 to £4 5s.; to Irish Ports, £4 5s. to £4 10s.

TIMBER AND DEALS.—White Pine Timber, 29s. to 32s. 6d. for 12 inch average. Deals, £[illegible]

FLOUR, &c.—Mill Flour in bds. 30s.; bags, 14s. 4 1-2d. U. S. Superfine, 30s. to 31s. 3d.; Rye Flour, 18s. 9d.; Corn Meal, 17s. to 17s. 6d.; Oat Meal, 17s. 6d. to 20s; Oats scarce—retailing at 2s. 6d.

SUGAR.—The Market moderately supplied; Bright selling at 23s. 9d. to 25s. in bond—and retailing, in hds. at 30s. to 32s. 6d. D. P.

MOLASSES.—A full stock: Muscovado retailing in hds. at 1s. 3d.; Clayed, 1s. 2d. D. P.

FISH.—Dried Cod, 20s. to 22s.; Pollock 9s.—The Gaspereaux Fishery is as yet very unproductive.—[Courier.

[From the Columbus (Ga.) Inquirer, Feb. 8, 1848.]

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

We have an utter abhorrence for all kinds of puffs, and especially such as are calculated to mislead the public as to the curative virtues of patent medicines. There are doubtless many catch-penny nostrums, daily vended and hourly used, which are not only of no value, but absolutely deleterious to the physical man. There are other *balsams, extracts, &c.*, not embraced paradventure in the pharmaceutic arrangements of the apothecary or even in physician, *that are, in certain cases, of more value than all the prescriptions of Galen put together.* WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY is admitted by the concurrent testimony of those who have proved its virtues to be of the latter class. In colds and consumption, asthma and chronic coughs, as well as in other kindred diseases, it has been used with almost universal success. In a climate so changeable as this, superindcuing and aggravating the family of diseases above alluded to, this medicine has a value not to be estimated.

None genuine without the written signature of I. Butts on the wrapper.—For sale by S. L. TILLEY, King Street St. John, N. B.

MARRIED.

On Saturday evening last, in St. Luke's Church, by the Rev. William Harrison, Captain Edwin J. Holder, to Hannah, youngest daughter of Mr. William Parrett, of Westfield, King's County.

On Wednesday last, by the Rev. W. Scovil, A. M., Mr. William Mathews, to Anne Jemima, third daughter of Mr George Brown, all of Norton.

On the 28th inst, at Christ Church, Fredericton, by the Venerable Archdeacon Coster, Henry Draper Neville, Esquire, Captain, Royal Regiment, to Eliza Jane Peter, eldest daughter of Captain Hayne, Commissioner of the New-Brunswick Land Company, and Colonial Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency Sir Edmund Head, Baronet.

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Peatman was one of the Loyal Band who landed in this Province on the 18th May, 1783.—During life he sustained the character of an honest man—was highly esteemed by all who knew him, and died as he lived, in peace with his maker and the world.

At Hampton, on the 23d ult., Mrs. Anna DeForest, widow of the late Mr. Nathan DeForest, in the 82d year of her age.—Mrs. D. came to this Province with the Loyalists of 1783, and has left a large circle of relatives and friends to lament their loss.

At Springfield, K. C., on the 28th ult., after a lingering illness of ten months, Leah, wife of Mr. James W. Nowlan, and eldest daughter of Mr. Jesse Gillies, in the 26th year of her age; her end was peace.

At Marble Island, (West Isles.) on the 25th ult., Elizabeth, widow of the late Capt. John Ferris, aged 79 years. Mrs. F. came to this Province with the Loyalists in 1783, and for a number of years was a consistent member of the Baptist Church in this City.

At Wilmot, N. S., on the 28th May, of Consumption, Mr. Ambrose Margeson, in the 26th year of his age, leaving a wife and one child to lament their loss. He was a member of the Baptist Church for upwards of ten years, and died in sure and certain hope of a glorious immortality beyond the grave.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.

ARRIVED.

Sunday—Brig Britannia, Simpson, Newcastle—R. Rankin & Co., ballast.
Waterford, ——, Limerick—passengers.—(At Quarantine.)
Tuesday—Brig Mary Pring, Howeson, Oporto, 24—John Robertson, wine.
Schr. Sago, Mowick, Portland, 5—J. McGrath, flour.
Friday—Brig Hope, Tolerick, Esparto, (Spain,) 41—R. Rankin & Co., ballast.
Schr. Mariner, Margison, Boston, 11—John Murphy, do.
Steamer Maid of Erin, Leavitt, Eastport—Thomas Parks, passengers and merchandise.
Saturday—Ship Waterloo, Pritchard, Villarcios, (Spain,) 44—R. Rankin & Co., ballast.
Barque Clytha, Timble, Boston, 8—James Kirk, do.
Brig Waterford, Robinson, Limerick, 40—R. Rankin & Co., passengers.
Beaver, Shield, Hull, 45—order, coals.
Sunday—Brig Dahlia, Porter, Yarmouth, 1—C. McLauchlan, ballast.
Brigt. Emily, Kinney, Alexandria, 10—J. V. Troop, flour and wheat.
Schr. Good Intent, Kinney, Boston, 9—master, hides.
Steamer Commodore, Browne, Portland—Jas. Whitney, passengers, &c.
Monday—Ship Unicorn, Thain, New York, 6—Jas. Smith, general cargo.
Diadem, Skeen, Boston—J. P. Payne, ballast.
Brig Masonic, Heckman, Yarmouth—C. McLauchlan, ballast.
Brigt. P. I. Nevius, Boddie, Alexandria, 21—S. Hersey, wheat, &c.
Schr. Emily, Wood, Boston, 7—master, ballast.
Brothers, Fitzgerald, Boston—master, assorted cargo.
This Day—Schr. Dolphin, Holder, New York—master, flour, &c.

CLEARED.

May 30—Ship Infanta, Purdy, London, timber and deals—R. Rankin & Co.; barque Ant, Williams, Bristol, timber and deals—R. Rankin & Co.; brig Triumph, Dudley, Limerick, timber and deals—R. Rankin & Co.; brigt. George & Mary, Mackenzie, Stornaway, deals—R. Rankin & Co.; Portland, Scott, Providence, coals—Berton Brothers; schr. Olivia, Whelpley, Boston, boards—Geo. Beattie; Vine, Kelly, Cork, deals—Chas. McLauchlan.

31st—Barque Forager, Spendlove, Hull, timber and deals—S. Wiggins & Son; brig Albion, Leslie, Aberdeen, timber and deals, R. Rankin & Co.; Minerva, Miller, Ayr, timber and deals—John Robertson; brigt. Charles, Haulon, Youghal, timber and deals—S. Wiggins & Son.

June 1st—Ship Catharine, Gardner, Dublin, timber and deals—Wm. Carvill; barque Alfred, Brown, Leith, timber and deals—R. Rankin & Co.; brig William Gowland, Thirkell, Lynn, deals—R. Rankin & Co.; John & Isabella, Patterson, Wisbeach, timber and deals—R. Rankin & Co.; Spring, Willins, Perth, timber and deals—John Robertson; brigt. Juverna, Reid, New York, lumber—Robertson & Morris; schr. Olive Branch, Thomson, Newburyport, hacmatac knees—master.

2nd—Brig Chas. McLauchlan, Cain, Glasgow, deals, boards and fish; Tweed, Jones, Lynn, deals; Schr. Alabama, Wall, Boston, boards and shingles—master; Steamer Rowland Hill, Armstrong, Quebec.

4th—Brig Zenobia, Halpin, Liverpool, deals; Schr. Rising Sun, Bissett, Portsmouth, lumber.

5th—Barque Princess, Crosby, Cork, timber and deals—M. Fisher; Brig Margaret, Turner, Hull, deals—George Beattie.

At the Sandwich Islands, (no date,) whale-ship Athol, Coffin, with 2000 brls. oil.

Cleared at New Orleans, 19th, ship Belmont, Grant, Liverpool; 20th, Woodstock, Blair, do.—At Boston, 26th, barque Chas. Walton, Baker, London.

Sailed from Savannah, 24th, ship New Zealand, Inglis, Liverpool.—From Charleston, 24th, barque Portland, Stalker, St. John.—From Key West, 15th, ship Alceste, for Liverpool.

Cleared at New York, May 28, brig Dalston, Davidson, St. John.—At Fredericksburgh, 28th, schr. Sterling, Holmes, St. John.

Spoken, 6th May, lat. 40, lon. 11, brig Alice, from Cadiz, for St. John.

Cleared at New York, 31st May, ship Seraphine, McDevitt, St. John.

Arrived at Buenos Ayres, March 26, brigt. Anglo Saxon, Tomlinson, St. John.

Arrived at Liverpool, May 13th, Ship Speed, Savannah; 17th, Boadicea, The Duke, and Commerce, New Orleans; 18th, Orbit and Prince of Wales, do.—At Gravesend, 11th, Lady Caroline, St. John; 15th, India, do.

Sailed from Westport, May 11th, Agamemnon, for St. John.—From the Clyde, 16th, Jenny Lind, do.—From Liverpool, 16th, Mountaineer, Savannah.

At Cork, 16th, St. John, from Liverpool, for New York.

Cleared at London, May 8th, barque Ashley, Gray, N. York.—At Liverpool, 13th, Delta, Philadelphia; Sarah, Yarmouth, N. S.

Loading at Liverpool, May 13th, ships Themis, Ann Hall, Arab, Mary Caroline, and Perthshire, for St. John; El Dorado, for Staten Island and St. John; Olive Branch, for Boston; Courier, for Port Philip, N. S. W.—In the Clyde, Perseverance, and Solon, for Boston; Caroline, for Boston and St. John; Commodore, for New York.

Sailed from Liverpool, May 16th, ship Oriental, Boston.

Arrived at Liverpool, May 17th, ship Wm. Vail, New Orleans.—At Gravesend, May 11th, Whale-ship James Stewart, for London.

Loading at Liverpool, Jane and Favourite, Staten Island; Charlotte, New York.

Ship Anna Maria, 700 tons, Charles Bell, master, from London, bound to Quebec, in ballast, was lost on Cape North, Cape Breton, on Monday the 14th inst., and all hands, with the exception of five, were drowned; the vessel on striking immediately went to pieces. The master and two mates were lost. Two of the survivors arrived at New London this week.—*Charlottetown Islander, May 27.*

QUEBEC, May 25.—*Shipwreck and loss of Life.*—The melancholy announcement in our last issue has been confirmed, and our statement unhappily turns out to have been too true. The bark Roslin Castle arrived yesterday, having on board three of the crew (the mate, a seaman, and the cabin boy), and nine of the passengers (4 men, 2 women and 3 boys) saved from the wreck of the brig *Maria*, Capt. Hedigan, from Limerick. It appears she struck a piece of ice near St. Paul's on the 4th inst. and almost immediately went down—ONE HUNDRED AND TWO PASSENGERS AND THE CAPTAIN AND SIX OF HIS CREW going down with her; three of the crew and nine passengers being all, out of 121 souls, that escaped to tell the sad tale!—The surviving passengers were picked up by the brig Falcon, and afterwards transferred to the Roslin Castle, the former vessel being short of water.

MAY 23.—The John Thompson, arrived yesterday, has brought up the remainder of the crew of the Coverdale, from Liverpool for Montreal, with a general cargo. She was stove by the ice on the 3d inst., between St. Paul and the Bird Islands, and went down in fifteen minutes after the boats left her.

The ship Victory, also arrived yesterday, has on board the crew of the ship Gleaner, stove and sunk by the ice on the 5th inst.

MAY 24.—Three more vessels have been lost in the ice—the Torrance, Mary Elizabeth, and Resolution; fortunately all the crews were saved, and have arrived in the Fingalton. The Torrance was stove by the ice near Anguille—the crew took to the boats, and were seven days exposed to cold and hunger (having saved but very little provisions) before they reached St. George's Bay, Newfoundland, where they found the Fingalton, which had also suffered by the ice.

EXHIBITION OF

Pantechnetheca Clothing.

☞ This Extensive Establishment, corner of *King* and *Cross streets*, has for the last three years enjoyed the high reputation of selling the best, cheapest, and most Fashionable READY MADE CLOTHING in the Province. Our

SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK,

consisting of every variety and style of Garment necessary for a complete assortment, is now ready for exhibition, and will be sold at *very low Prices for Cash only*. Every person in want of a Garment for his own wear, combining gentility, durability and cheapness, should visit the

"PANTECHNETHECA,"

and he may be assured of getting a good article for little money. In addition to our Ready Made Clothing, we have a Large and splendid assortment of PANTALOON STUFFS, consisting of 75 Ends, for Spring and Summer wear, comprising all the styles worn in London and Paris, which we will make to order, giving every satisfaction to the wearer as heretofore.

P.S. Parties purchasing cloth elsewhere can have them made to measure at the following prices: Coats from 7s. 6d. to 30s. and other articles equally low in proportion.

May 29. GARRETT & SKILLEN.

RICE, PEASE, &c.

Landing ex "*Meridian*" from Boston—

12 TIERCES RICE; 10 barrels PEASE, 10 barrels Dried APPLES, 6 bales WICKING; for Sale by

May 22. JARDINE & CO.

☞ *NOTICE.*

THE Undersigned gives Notice, that he holds a Power of Attorney from Mr. PETER LESEUER, (late Accountant in the Bank of British North America,) dated 24th April last, to transact for him all matters of Business, during his absence from this Province.

GEORGE A. LOCKHART.

St. John, N. B., 24th May, 1849.

NEW-BRUNSWICK

Marine Assurance Company.

THE Annual General Meeting of the Stockholders of the *New-Brunswick Marine Assurance Company*, will be holden at the Office of the Company, on MONDAY the 9th day of July ensuing, at noon, for the purpose of electing Directors, and transacting other important business of the Company. JAMES KIRK,

St. John, June 5th, 1849. *President.*

[Courier.]

ANY Persons desirous of entering into a Contract for carrying by EXPRESS, from Halifax to Saint John, via Amherst or Annapolis, the MAILS from England for New-Brunswick, which leave Liverpool every Saturday during April, May, June, July, August, September, October and November, and every alternate Saturday during the remainder of the year, will send in Sealed Tenders, addressed to the Deputy Postmaster General at St. John, until noon on Saturday the 16th instant.

Tenders will be received at the same time for the conveyance of the New-Brunswick MAILS from St. John to Halifax, to meet the sailing of the PACKETS from Halifax, which leave Boston and New-York every Wednesday during the above named eight months of the year, and every alternate Wednesday during the other four months.

The particulars of the Contract are, that the mails must be conveyed at a rate of speed of not less than eight miles an hour, and Letters and Newspapers together. The Tenders to express the rate per mile in Currency for which the service will be performed, and the name of two persons willing to become bound with the party tendering for the faithful performance of the same, must accompany each Tender. One of the routes will be adopted.

The Contractor will not be allowed to carry any passengers with those mails.

General Post Office, St. John, 2d June, 1849. J. HOWE, D. P. M. G.

Government Contract.

SEALED Tenders, the rates to be expressed in Sterling, will be received by Deputy Assistant Commissary General EDWARDS, at the Commissariat Office, St. John, until 12 o'clock, noon, on Friday, the 15th instant, for the following Articles for service of the Royal Engineer Department in New Brunswick, for the Year ending the 31st March, 1850, viz:

Description of Articles Required.		Probable Quantity. Saint John.	Fredericton.
SPRUCE BOARDS, 1 in.	ft. superf.	500	500
PINE, best Merchantable, Boards, 1 in.	"	500	500
Plank, 1½ in.	"	195	
Plank, 2 in.	"	250	1976
TIMBER, Ton, Spruce,	ft. cubic.	50	50
LIME, White,	Brls.	12½	12½
BRUSHES, Whitewash, best,	No.	6	6
GLUE,	lbs.	5	5
HAIR, Plasterer's,	"	5	5
NAILS, Spike, 4½ in.	"	—	150
Rose, 20 lb. per M.	"	25	25
Rose, 70 lb.	"	25	25
Clasp, 10 lb.	"	75	25
Clasp, 40 lb.	"	20	20
Shingle, fine, 3½ lb. per M.	"	10	10
Boiled	galls.	[illegible]	
PAINT, White Lead,	lbs.	1203	
Lamp Black,	"	15½	
Yellow,	"	126½	
Litharge,	"	15½	

The Articles to be all of the best descriptions, and to be delivered at Saint John or Fredericton in quantities more or less than the probable quantity stated; the whole of the articles to be subject, after delivery, to the approval of the Commanding Royal Engineer, or such Officer of the Department as shall be appointed to inspect the same, upon due notice being given for the attendance of the Contracting party, or authorized person on his or their behalf.

The rates, in Sterling, must be stated in words at length opposite to each article, and security will be required for the performance of such Contracts as may be entered into.

Payment will be made in Silver or Gold Money, at the Army rate, by Draft of the Deputy Ordnance Storekeeper on the Commissariat Chest.

Blank Forms of Tender will be furnished, on application at the Commissariat Office, St. John.

Commissariat, St. John, N. B., 5th June, 1849.

New-Castle COKE.

By the brig *Beaver*, and for Sale—

50 CHALDRONS best description of COKE. JOHN KINNEAR.

June 5th, 1849. *Prince Wm. Street.*

BUTTER!

40 FIRKINS.—just received by the Steamer Maid of Erin: for sale by

JOHN KINNEAR.

June 5. *Prince Wm. Street*

Corporation Creditors.

A DIVIDEND of Two and a Half per Cent upon the several Bond Debts of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Saint John, for the half-year ending 1st day of June next, will be paid to the respective Creditors, at the Chamberlain's Office, on the production of the Bonds or other Securities held by them.

Dated this 25th day of May, 1849.

WM. WRIGHT, HUGH JOHNSTON, THOS. MERRITT, *Trustees, &c.*

South Bay Boom Company.

A DIVIDEND of Ten per Cent. on the Capital Stock paid in of this Company, will be paid to the Shareholders on or after the fifteenth day of June next, at the Office of the Company at Indian Town. By order of the Board.

THOMAS M'MACKIN, *Treasurer.*

St. John, 15th May, 1849.

South Bay Boom Company.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that a further Instalment of Ten per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the South Bay Boom Company, is required to be paid in at the Office of the Company, at Indian Town, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

THOMAS M'MACKIN, *Treasurer.*

15th May, 1849.

Saint John Hotel Company.

AT a Meeting of the Directors held on the 9th instant, a Dividend of Two Shillings and Sixpence per Share, was declared payable to the Stockholders by the Secretary, on or after 31st May, instant. W. WRIGHT,

May 12. *President.*

☞ NOTICE ☜

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of WILLIAM SCOTT, Esquire, late of the Parish of Sussex, King's County, Farmer, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within Three Months from this date; and all those indebted to the said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to the subscribers.

ROBERT SCOTT, Jun., WILLIAM O. A. SCOTT, *Executors.*

Sussex, 7th May, 1849.

Sales by Auction.

Shaft and best quality Refined IRON,

FOR SALE BY AUCTION.

On WEDNESDAY the 13th June, instant, at 11 o'clock, on Peters' Wharf, will be Sold by Public Auction:

AN Invoice of Round and Octagon best quality SHAFT IRON; 17 Shafts assorted sizes from 5 1-2 to 7 inches; 36 Bars Round and Square best quality Extra Refined IRON, 3 1-4 to 4 1-2 inches.

The IRON can be seen on application at the Counting Room of the subscriber, and is well worth the attention of purchasers. JOHN V. THURGAR,

5th June, 1849. North Market Wharf.

Corporation Law.

At a Court of Common Council holden at the City Hall of the City of Saint John, on Monday the fourth day of June, A. D. 1849:

Read and Enacted the following Law:

A Law in addition to and in amendment of "An Ordinance to regulate the Measurement of SALT and COALS."

I. BE it Ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Saint John in Common Council convened, That from and after the passing of this Ordinance, it shall be the duty of the Common Council annually to appoint a Superintendent over the Measurers of Coal and Salt, appointed and to be hereafter appointed by the Common Council, and that it shall be the duty of the said Superintendent so appointed or to be appointed, to keep an alphabetical list of all Measurers of Salt and Coal, and when any person in the City of Saint John shall require the services of a Measurer of Salt or Coal, under the provisions of the ordinances relating to the measurement of Salt and Coals, he shall apply at the office of the said Superintendent, and the said Superintendent shall appoint from such list the Measurer first for duty, and in case of the sickness or absence of such Measurer, the next on the list shall be appointed, and the said Superintendent shall be at liberty and he is hereby required and authorized upon application being made as aforesaid for a Measurer, to direct that the Measurer appointed by him do proceed immediately to the Ship or Vessel in which the said Salt or Coal shall be, and such Measurer shall measure the whole of the cargo of Salt or Coal on board said ship or vessel.

II. And be it ordained, That if any Measurer of Salt or Coals shall measure any Salt or Coal on board any ship or vessel unless he shall have been so appointed by the said Superintendent, or his Deputy to be appointed in manner hereinafter mentioned, he the said Measurer shall not be entitled to demand or receive any fees for such measurement, and shall be discharged from his office as such Measurer of Salt and Coals.

III. And be it ordained, That it shall be the duty of each and every Measurer of Salt and Coals appointed or to be hereafter appointed, to give his or their personal attendance at each Ship or Vessel to which they shall be appointed under the provisions of this ordinance, and in case he or they shall attempt to send a substitute, or to act by deputy or substitute, for the first offence he or they shall be fined the sum of Five Pounds, to be recovered with costs upon complaint before the Mayor, Recorder, or any one of the Aldermen of the said City, and for the second offence shall be dismissed.

IV. And be it ordained, That it shall be the duty of each and every Measurer of Salt and Coals now appointed or hereafter to be appointed under this ordinance, who shall measure any Salt or Coals in any ship or vessel to which he or they may be appointed, to make a just and true return of the number of chaldrons of Coal or bushels of Salt he or they may so measure as aforesaid, to the said Superintendent or his Deputy, who shall make a correct entry of the same, which said Superintendent or his Deputy is hereby authorised and required to collect the fees for said measurement and pay the same to the said Measurer, weekly, retaining for his services [illegible] every chaldron of Coal, and one Half-Penny for every Twenty Bushels of Salt, out of and from the Fees and Rates of Service allowed to Measurers by this Ordinance.

V. And be it ordained, That the fourth section of the said "Ordinance to regulate the measurement of Salt and Coals," be, and the same is hereby repealed.

VI. And be it ordained, That the following fees and rates of service, and none other, under the penalty of Five Pounds for each and every offence against the provisions of this section, to be recovered with costs as aforesaid, shall be asked for, received or demanded by the said Superintendent, namely, for every chaldron of Coals, the sum of Five Pence, and for every Twenty bushels of Salt, the sum of Two Pence, to be paid by the owner or person in charge of the Ship or Vessel from which such Salt or Coals may be delivered.

VII. And be it ordained, That the Superintendent to be appointed under and by virtue of this Ordinance, shall before entering upon the duties of his office, be sworn to the faithful discharge of the duties required of him in and by this Ordinance, and that in case of the sickness or unavoidable absence of the said Superintendent, the said Superintendent shall apply to the Mayor, Recorder, or any two of the Aldermen of the said City, to appoint for the time being a Deputy, who when appointed shall have the same power vested in him for the time being as by this Ordinance belongs to the said Superintendent, he being first duly sworn to the faithful discharge of his duty as such.

VIII. And be it ordained, That all disputes between the owner or owners of Coal or Salt or persons having charge of the Ship or Vessel, and the Measurer, shall be settled by the said Superintendent or his Deputy, as the case may be.

IX. And be it ordained, That no Measurer of Salt or Coal shall be at liberty to purchase any cargo of Salt or Coal, of which he is the Measurer, under penalty of being dismissed from office.

By order of the Common Council,

J. WILLIAM BOYD, *Common Clerk.*

COMMON CLERK'S OFFICE, St. John, June 4, 1849.

MR. W. H. A. KEANS has been appointed by the Common Council to be SUPERINTENDENT of the Measurers of SALT and COALS within the City, under a Law this day enacted, and has taken the oath of office.

J. WILLIAM BOYD, C.C.

Office of Superintendent of Salt and Coal Measurers.

SAINT JOHN, June 5, 1849.

THE Subscriber having been appointed Superintendent of Salt and Coal Measurers, hereby requests that all Persons duly qualified under the Ordinance of the Corporation, do forthwith attend at said office, for the purpose of exhibiting their Warrants of Appointment, &c., and having their respective names alphabetically enrolled for duty as the Law directs.

W. H. A. KEANS.

N. B.—The Law will be strictly enforced against all persons acting contrary to said Ordinance.

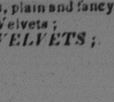
Afternoon Class for Young Ladies.

MR. E. H. DUVAL conducts a Class for the instruction of Young Ladies, at his residence, Carlton-street, three doors from the Stone Church. The course of studies will include English Grammar and Composition, History, Geography, Natural History, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Use of the Globes, Crayon, Pencil and Map Drawing; together with the usual Elementary Branches.

Any of the above Studies may be selected by the Pupil, if thought desirable.

TERMS, 30s. per Quarter. May 29.—6i.

TO LET,



THREE very desirable Dwelling HOUSES, situate in very eligible situations, with Stables, Gardens, and every convenience.—Apply at the Office of W. & G. RITCHIE.

April 10, 1849.—[Courier.]

Corporation Notice.

COMMON CLERK'S OFFICE, St John, May 28, 1849.

THE following Persons are duly authorized to act as CITY OFFICERS within the City of Saint John for the current Year,—that is, to the 10th April, 1850:

John Boyd, George J. Harding, James Coxetter, Robert P. Smith — *Visiting Physicians.*

William D. Fe[illegible], Thomas M. S[illegible], George Thomas, James U. Th[illegible], Isaac Woodward, J. W. M. [illegible], Charles McLachlan, Thomas Le[illegible], William Oulth, E. Hippesl[illegible], William Litt, James Robson — *Port Wardens.*

Thomas R[illegible] — *Port or Harbour Master.*

John Ree[illegible], George Thomas, John Mi[illegible], Alexander Mills, James P. Thomas, John Moy, William Fears, Daniel Field, John Wheeley, John Sp[illegible], James [illegible], Donald McDougall, Thomas Vaughan, John St[illegible], Edward Murray, John Holland, Michael Garrity, Michael Langan, William Dougan, Patrick Trainor, George Mulherring, Richard Cline, William Hatfield, Edward J. Fletcher — *Pilots.*

William O. Smith, Henry Porter, Gregory Vanhorne, Thomas Harding, Thomas Coram, George Bond, Joseph Fairweather, B. Cutter, Joseph O. Dunham, J. Bitteny, Alexander Balloch, Michael Hennigar, William Needham, William H. A. Keans, George A. Lockhart, J. Wetmore, Junr., Thomas McAvity, John C. Littlehale, Charles Johnston, G. V. Nowlin — *Firewards.*

Thos. M. Smith,—*Chief Engineer Fire Department.*

Daniel Ansley, John Sears, John Sandall, Joseph B. Whipple — *Assessors of Taxes.*

James Jerow, Junr., *Collector of Taxes.*
James Jerow, Junr., *Coll. Watch & Lamp Tax.*
James Jerow, Junr., *Coll. Statute Labour Assessm't.*
George Stockford, *Collector Dog Tax.*
William C. Dunham, *Coll. of Taxes—Carleton.*
William C. Dunham, *Coll. Statute Labour, do.*
Robert C. Minnette, *City Surveyor.*
W. H. A. Keans, *Superintendent Flour Inspectors.*

Nathaniel Clinton, John Humbert, John Berryman — *Inspectors of Flour.*

George Stockford, *Inspector of Bread.*
Benjamin C. Chaloner, *Gauger of Wines, &c.*
Fyler Dibblee, *Ins. Firewood, Bark, &c., Mkt. Slip.*
John Paul, *Do. Do. Lower Cove.*
Stephen Gerow, *Do. Do. North Slip.*

Samuel Gillaspey, James Peacock — *Searchers & Guagers of Oil.*

Samuel Jordan, John Jordan, Thomas Leach, David M. Whiting, George Cassie, Jacob Snider, Thomas Fairweather, Edward D. Gore, James H. Fairweather, Oliver B. Cougle, William Shives, Robert C. Frost, Stephen P. Wetmore, Geo. W. G. Fairweather, John Gallivan, Charles E. Fairweather, Charles E. Harding, George H. Robertson, Nelson A. Cougle, David Porter, N. Adams, William C. Hall, Alexander McHarg, Edward M. Hoyt, William Grady, A. McGrotty, James Hunter — *Surveyors of Lumber.*

Jacob Wilson, John Jones, Thomas Rankine, Francis Mann, William McAuley, Francis Wilson, John Bogan, Robert Riley — *Measurers of Salt.*

J. Wilson, F. Wilson, J. Jones, J. Bogan, Henry Austen, T. Rankine, F. Mane, W. McAuley, R. Riley, James Cullinan, William H. Williams — *Measurers of Coals.*

Samuel Gillaspie, *Culler of Dried Fish.*

James Peacock, Thomas Miles — *Inspectors of Staves, Hoop Poles, &c.*

John Kinney, Thomas Wilson, John Christopher, Junr., Samuel Gillaspie, William Dunham — *Inspectors of Pickled Fish.*

George Stockford, —*Pound Keeper.*

W. Cronk, R. Shewbridge — *Do. Carleton.*

George Stockford, J. Langrill, Wm. Kilpatrick — *Hog Reeves.*

William Cronk, R. Shewbridge, Justus Danforth — *Do. Carleton.*

And all other persons acting in any of the foregoing Offices, will be liable to the penalty of *Five Pounds.*

By Order of the Common Council,

J. WILLIAM BOYD, *Common Clerk.*

Commercial Bank Stock.

FOR SALE, BY EARLY APPLICATION,

15 SHARES of the Capital Stock of the Commercial Bank of New-Brunswick.

JOHN V THURGAR,

May 29. *North Market Wharf.*

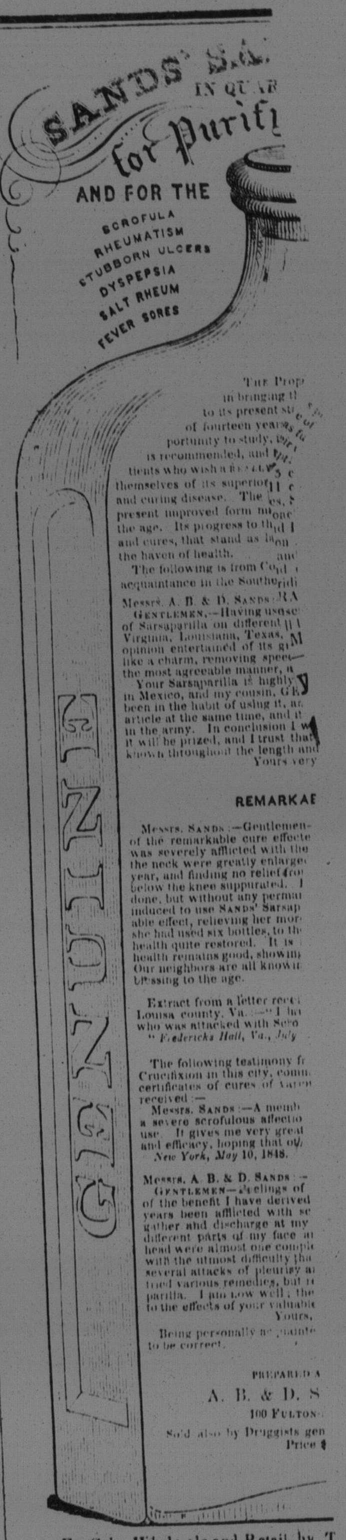
GENEVA.

Landing per Pilgrim, from London.

12 Hhds. Pale Holland's GIN.

FLEWWELLING & READING, 10, King Street.

May 8.



THE Prop[illegible] in bringing t[illegible] to its present st[illegible] of fourteen years [illegible] portunity to study, [illegible] is recommended, and [illegible] tients who wish a [illegible] themselves of its superior [illegible] and curing disease. The [illegible] present improved form [illegible] the age. Its progress to th[illegible] and cures, that stand as la[illegible] the haven of health.

The following is from Co[illegible] acquaintance in the South[illegible]

Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS:

GENTLEMEN,—Having used [illegible] of Sarsaparilla on different [illegible] Virginia, Louisiana, Texas, [illegible] opinion entertained of its g[illegible] like a charm, removing spee[illegible] the most agreeable manner, a[illegible]

Your Sarsaparilla is highly [illegible] in Mexico, and my cousin, GE[illegible] been in the habit of using it, a[illegible] article at the same time, and it [illegible] in the army. In conclusion I w[illegible] it will be prized, and I trust tha[illegible] known throughout the length and [illegible]

Yours very [illegible]

REMARKA[illegible]

Messrs. SANDS:—Gentlemen [illegible] of the remarkable cure effecte[illegible] was severely afflicted with the [illegible] the neck were greatly enlarge[illegible] year, and finding no relief fro[illegible] below the knee suppurated. I [illegible] done, but without any perma[illegible] induced to use SANDS' Sarsap[illegible] able effect, relieving her mor[illegible] she had used six bottles, to th[illegible] health quite restored. It is [illegible] health remains good, showin[illegible] Our neighbors are all knowin[illegible] blessing to the age.

Extract from a letter rec[illegible] Louisa county, Va.—"I ha[illegible] who was attacked with Scro[illegible] "*Fredericks Hall, Va., July*

The following testimony f[illegible] Crucifixion in this city, comm[illegible] certificates of cures of vario[illegible] received:—

Messrs. SANDS:—A memb[illegible] a severe scrofulous affectio[illegible] use. It gives me very grea[illegible] and efficacy, hoping that o[illegible] *New York, May 10, 1848.*

Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS:—

GENTLEMEN—Feelings of [illegible] of the benefit I have derived [illegible] years been afflicted with se[illegible] gather and discharge at my [illegible] different parts of my face a[illegible] head were almost one comp[illegible] with the utmost difficulty th[illegible] several attacks of pleurisy a[illegible] tried various remedies, but [illegible] parilla. I am now well; the [illegible] to the effects of your valuab[illegible]

Yours, [illegible]

Being personally acquainte[illegible] to be correct.

PREPARED A[illegible]

A. B. & D. S[illegible]

100 FULTON [illegible]

Sold also by Druggists gen[illegible] Price $[illegible]

For Sale, Wholesale and Retail, by T[illegible]

St. John, June 5, 1849.

May 5th, 1849.

VICTORIA HOUSE,

Prince William Street.

The Subscribers have received their

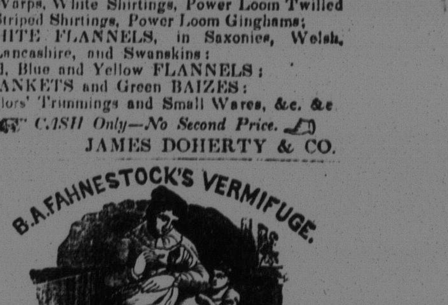
Spring & Summer Stock,

Per the ships *Pilgrim* and *Lisbon* from LONDON, *Infanta*, *Harriott*, *Harmony*, and *Thomas*, from LIVERPOOL, and *Ant* from the Clyde—of which the following are a part:

RICHEST French and British SATINS and SILKS, in Brocade Figures, Stripes, Shades Shot and Plain, in newest and most beautiful colourings and patterns;
Paramattas, and PATENT CRAPES,
LADIES' DRESS MATERIALS, in all the newest and most elegant designs in California, Napier, Chameleons, Madonnas, Chemese, Brilliants, Cashmere, French Delaines, Bareges, Balzarines, Llamas, Alpacas, Lustres, Coburgs, and Orleans CLOTHS;
French and British Printed MUSLINS;
French and British Garment Cambric PRINTS, 7-8, 9-8 and 5-4;
FURNITURE PRINTS;
French and British Plain and Fancy Linen and other GINGHAMS and LAWNS;
Newest work and patterns in Collars, Habit Shirts, Chemizettes, and Cuffs;
Infants' WORKED ROBES and CAPS;
Ladies' and Children's BONNETS, in all the newest and handsomest shapes and patterns, in plain and fancy styles;
Youth's and Children's Plain and Fancy Tuscan and Straw HATS;
Newest and Richest styles in French and British BONNET and CAP RIBBONS;
NECK TIES; PARASOLS, newest styles;
An immense variety of the newest and most elegant designs in Long and Square SHAWLS;
Limerick White Lace VEILS and CAPES;
Black Chantilla Lace FALLS and VEILS;
Fancy Colored LACE VEILS;
Thread Laces, Half Laces, Edgings and Footings, Machinery Laces, Edgings and Footings;
Black Thread and Silk LACES, Sewing Silk, Fringes and Gimps;
Elusion, Brussels and Paris white and colored Plain and Fancy NETS;
BLONDES and BLONDE QUILLINGS;
Drawing Room Window Nets and Muslins;
Ladies' plain and fancy French Cambric Pocket Handkerchiefs;
Gent's French Cambric and India Silk ditto ditto;
Gent's Satin and Silk Neckerchiefs, STOCKS, Opera TIES; and Braces;
Ladies', Gent's and Children's Silk, Lisle, Vigonia and Lambs' Wool HOSIERY;
Ladies', Gent's and Children's Kid, Silk and Lisle GLOVES;
French and British STAYS;
West and North of England Extra Superfine BROAD CLOTHS, in Black, Blue, and Medley colours;
SUMMER CLOTHS, in Cashmerettes, Zephyrs and Tweeds, in black and all fashionable medley colours;
PANTALOON CLOTHS, in Single and Double Milled Cassimeres and Doeskins, in all the most fashionable and fancy colorings and patterns;
Russell Cords, Lastings, Gambroons, Cantoons, Nankeenets, and Moleskins:
VESTINGS, newest and prettiest styles, in plain and fancy Marseilles, Cashmeres, plain and fancy French Satin, Silk and Genoa Velvets;
Colored and Black GERMAN VELVETS;
[illegible] Lenos;
IRISH LINENS, Lawns, Diapers, Damask Table Linen, Napkins, Towels and Towelling, Brown Holland, Brown Undressed Linen, Plaid Linen, Drills and Duck, Osnaburg, Linen and Cotton Tickings, Marseilles Quilts, Counterpanes and Toilet Covers, Sheetings, Grey Cottons, Cotton Warps, White Shirtings, Power Loom Twilled Striped Shirtings, Power Loom Ginghams;
WHITE FLANNELS, in Saxonies, Welsh, Lancashire, and Swanskins;
Red, Blue and Yellow FLANNELS;
BLANKETS and Green BAIZES;
Tailors' Trimmings and Small Wares, &c. &c.

☞ *CASH Only—No Second Price.* ☜

JAMES DOHERTY & CO.



THIS preparation has now stood the test of several years' trial, and is confidently recommended as a safe and effectual medicine for expelling worms from the system. The unexampled success that has attended its administration in every case where the patient was really afflicted with worms, certainly renders it worthy the attention of Physicians.

Lowell, Mass., April 2d, 1844.

I have a child six years of age, who has been troubled with worms for some time past, and I have endeavoured to obtain a specific, but have found nothing that could be relied upon, until *Fahnestock's Vermifuge* was recommended to me by a friend. I procured a bottle, and gave it according to directions, and in less than three hours my child passed seventeen large worms. I subsequently gave it two other doses, and it passed in all about one hundred worms. I also gave one tea-spoonful of it to a child three years old, and to my surprise it brought away more than a hundred fine worms, in less than two hours from the time I administered it. AMASA WOODWARD,

Moody Street.

☞ A Supply of the above valuable Medicine constantly on hand, and for Sale by the subscribers whole sale and retail.

THOMAS WALKER & SON

St. John, June 5, 1849.

JOHN BARRY,

Silversmith,

INFORMS his Customers and the Inhabitants of the City and Province generally, that he has REMOVED his

Silver Plate Manufactory

to the premises next adjoining S. K. Foster's *Ladies' Shoe Store*, in Germain Street, three Stores South of FOSTER'S CORNER, where he is prepared to execute with neatness and punctuality all orders for every variety of SILVER PLATE with which he may be intrusted.

Jewellery of all sorts Repaired.

Having purchased from Mr. JOHN MUNRO his Stock of superior Jewellery, he offers the same for Sale at greatly reduced prices.

All Silver Plate made by the Subscriber will be Warranted, and Engraved without extra charge.

May 15, 1849. JOHN BARRY.

. 1, South Market Wharf.

ved ex *Infanta*, *Sophia*, and *Hamony*, from Liverpool, and *Lisbon*, from London:

0 KEGS *Brandram's* No. 1, WHITE LEAD, 50 do. colored PAINTS,
asks Boiled and Raw OIL; 1 do. PUTTY;
kegs Fo. F. FF, and Canister POWDER;
bags Cut and Wrought Board NAILS;
bags SPIKES, from 3 to 10 inch;
cwt. BLOCK TIN;
ton Sparrowbills—Iron and Brass;
Hoole, Staniforth & Gray's Gang Mill SAWS, and Circular ditto;
Hoole, Staniforth & Gray's Pit, Cross-cut, Hand, Tenon, and other SAWS;
1 cask Sad Irons; 1 cask Curled Hair and Hair Cloth;
1 cask London GLUE; 1 cask BORAX;
1 ton SHOT, BB. to No. 8; 8 rolls Sheet LEAD;
8 casks ZINC and Sheet BRASS; 1 ton Block Bushes,
1 cask Block Rivets; 2 casks Cart Boxes;
50 dozen Miners' SHOVELS;
30 dozen SCYTHES and 40 dozen SICKLES;
2 casks Tea Kettles, Preserving Kettles, and Saucepans; 1 cask pump, pack, and clout NAILS;
2 casks CUTLERY, in every variety;
cask Mill, Cross-cut, Pit, Tenon, Smiths', and other FILES; 1 cask Lead PIPE, 1-2 inch to 1 1-4 in.;
rolls IRON WIRE;
Smith's BELLOWS, 24 to 32 inch;
dozen Masons' Riddles; 50 Plough Moulds;
ANVILS; 1 basket VICES;
ases Thomson's Scotch Screw AUGERS;
asks containing every variety of Door Locks, Hinges, Screws, Bolts, Brads; Horn, Iron, & Plated Squares, Wrenches, Trowels and Hammers, Chest Handles, Locks, Buttons, Shoe Tacks, Heel Plates and Nails and Brass Castors, Gouges, Chissels, Plane Irons, rail Screws, Griddles; Jack, Trying, Smoothing other Planes, Caulking Irons, Rules, Italian Irons, rons, &c. &c.; with a very superior assortment of SS GOODS, which, with their former Stock, comas varied a stock as the City can afford, and which e sold at low rates for CASH, by

ay 8, 1849. W. TISDAE & SON.

---

the "Harriott," from Liverpool,

ON CONSIGNMENT—

8 KEGS assorted Wrought NAILS; 20 kegs 8d'y, 9d'y and 10d'y Horse Nails,
kegs 1½ to 3 inch BOAT NAILS;
hhds. Boiled Linseed Oil, 5 hhds. Raw do.
barrels Scotch BARLEY,
boxes Poland Starch, 20 boxes Tobacco Pipes,
reams Wrapping Paper,
kegs Colored Paints, 50 bags assorted SHOT,
Gross Common Corks,
egs Mustard and Ginger,
s. Servants' Friend, 50 dozen Bath Brick,
ards Scotch CARPETING. ALSO:
's Blue, Saltpetre, Sulphur, Cream of Tartar, Pearl Sago, Jamaica Ginger, Beeswax, Liquorice, Twine, Sweet Oil, Castor Oil, Senna Leaves, Tartaric Acid.—For sale by

8. JOHN KINNEAR, *Prince Wm. Street*

Brandy, Wines, Whisky.

e Ship Lisbon, from London, and Peruvian, from Glasgow:

C CASKS, in pipes and hhds. Hennessey's Prime Old Cognac BRANDY;
hhds. first quality Pale GENEVA;
puns. superior Malt WHISKY;
half pipes } PORT and Sherry WINES,
qr. casks } of very first quality.
cases Linen THREAD, assorted numbers, superior article, &c. &c.

y 1. JOHN V. THURGAR, *North Mkt. Wharf.*

Paints, Oil, &c.

ing ex "Exporter," and selling at Reduced Rates—

42 KEGS No. 1 White and Coloured PAINTS;
Casks Boiled and Raw Linseed OIL;
so—PATENT DRYERS, at the Subscriber's Chandlery. JOHN WALKER,

ay 1. *Ward Street.*

---

the 'Portland,' from Boston:

5 BARRELS PRIME PORK; 6 brls. Spirits of Turpentine;
dozen Painted PAILS;
dozen BARREL COVERS.—For Sale by

22. JOHN KINNEAR.

By the HARMONY, from Liverpool:

5 TONS assorted sizes CUT NAILS, 1 ton SPELTER.—For Sale by

May 8. JOHN KINNEAR.

TRANSFER OF AGRICULTURAL CAPITAL.—A gentleman lately residing in a neighbouring county has just *purchased* an estate in Poland of 5000 acres. The land is of first-rate quality, and the price was £7000, or rather less than 30s. per acre. He is engaging a few skilled agricultural labourers to accompany him, to train and improve the awkward and clumsy native husbandmen, and he offers them 20s. per week wages. From the capabilities of the soil, and the locality, he anticipates a good profit on his outlay, and that he shall be able to afford to deliver his wheat, free of charge, in the port of London, at 25s. per quarter. Facts like these need no comment: they are daily occurring to confirm the predictions of the protectionists, and to silence the free-traders.—*Liverpool Standard.*

SUDDEN DEATH OF MR. HORACE TWISS.—We regret to learn the death of Mr. Horace Twiss. It appears that at a meeting on Friday of the Rock Life Assurance Company, held at Radley's Hotel, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, the persons assembled were addressed in a most luminous speech, by the above gentleman. After having spoke for full half an hour, he suddenly stopped, fainted, and instantly expired. Under these circumstances, the proceedings of the meeting were immediately adjourned. Mr. Twiss, who held the office of Chancellor for the Duchy of Lancaster, will be remembered as the author of the Life of Lord Eldon, and for his literary contributions to the *Quarterly Review.*

MINERAL WEALTH OF RUSSIA.—The metallic produce of the Russian empire, in 1848, was, according to official documents, as follows: namely, 1,826 poods of gold, ¼ pood of platinum, 1,192 poods of silver, 254,569 poods of copper, and 8,513-673 poods of wrought iron. The pood is equivalent to a little more than 36lbs. avoirdupois. The gold from Russia therefore represents a value of £3,914,832, (or 98,120,800f.) making due allowance for the English alloy. The silver, at 5s. 6d. the oz., represents a value of £188,000.

MONUMENT AT DUM DUM.—A very handsome monument to the memory of the officers and men belonging to the Bengal Horse Artillery, who fell during the disastrous retreat from Cabool, in November and December, 1841, and January, 1842, has been erected at the head station at Dum Dum. It consists of a noble Egyptian column 132 feet high, on the base of which there are black marble tablets with the names inscribed of every officer, non-commissioned officer, and gunner, who fell in the pass. The inscription terminates in the following line:—"Fortis cadere, cedere non potest." —*The Architect.*

HOCK IN PROSPECT.—As Prince Metternich has not paid his taxes, about 177,000 francs, on his chateau in the Duchy of Nassau, his wines have been seized, and will be shortly sold. Some of the wines are two hundred years old.—*London paper.*

It is now known, that when Sir Robert Walpole's parliamentary supporters were invited to his ministerial dinner, each of them found a £500 note under his napkin.—*Blackwood.*

BARLEY, STARCH, and Agricultural Seeds.

Landing ex Peruvian, from Glasgow:—

10 BARRELS Split PEAS; 25 do. Barley; 10 do. Pearl do.;
15 do. Ayrshire OATMEAL;
5 chests Soluble STARCH;
1 do. Sago STARCH;
1 cask Carbonate of SODA;
20 boxes Tobacco PIPES;
100 reams Wrapping PAPER;
44 bags assorted CORKS.

Also, a large assortment of choice Agricultural SEEDS.—*For sale by*

May 1. JARDINE & CO.

No. 10, Kingstreet.

Per "*Portland*" from Liverpool—

17 CASKS Loaf and Crushed SUGARS; 5 cwt. Store L; 300 Stone Jugs,
3 casks Bath Bricks, 1 case Spanish Chocolate,
1 truss Shoe Hemp, asso
1 truss Shoe Twine, asso
25 dozen Packages Table SALT,
200 reams WRAPPING PAPER.

Per *Cuba* from [illegible]—

30 hhds. Clayed and Muscovado MOLASSES.

May 8. FLEWWELLING & READING.

Pork, Tea, Beans, &c.

By the "*L. O'C Doyle,*" from Boston:

82 BARRELS First Quality BEANS; 25 brls Prime PORK
20 Chests Congo Tea; 15 Hhds. Prime Molasses;
6 Bales CLOVES; 12 Willow Waggons;
9 Boxes Clothes Pins; 1 Bale and Door Mats;
6 Children's NURSERY CHAIRS;
6 Dozen Hickory Axe Handles;
For Sale by

April 17. JOHN KINNEAR, *Prince Wm. Street.*

Salmon, Shad and Herring Twines.

Just received per ship William Carson—

4 CASKS, containing an assortment of Salmon, Seine, Shad and Herring TWINES, of very best quality.

April 10, 1849. JOHN V. THURGAR, *North Market Wharf.*

Rye Flour and Corn Meal.

To arrive per brig "Widow

200 BARRELS RYE FLOUR, 100 ditto CORN MEAL—will be sold low from the Vessel, or at the Steamboat Landing, Indian Town.

In Store—WHEAT FLOUR, MESS PORK, TEA, TOBACCO, &c.

☞ LIME as usual.

Indian Town, April 24, 1849. R. ROBERSON.

Calcined Plaster.

100 BARRELS Calcined PLASTER,—For Sale low.

April 10. FLEWWELLING & READING, No. 10, King-street.

1st January, 1849.

H. G. KINNEAR

Has on hand at this date—

51 HHDS. Bright Porto Rico SUGAR; 6 puncheons Scotch TREACLE, in Bond;
50 chests Fine and Congo TEA,
40 boxes Souchong ditto,
20 boxes Pale Yellow Domestic SOAP
150 do. Steele's Liverpool ditto
75 do. Boston No. 1 ditto
50 do. Honey Dew Aromatic and common Tobacco
25 do. Mould CANDLES,
20 do. Dipt ditto,
15 barrels Cider VINEGAR,
50 do. Watson's NAVY BREAD
50 do. No. 1 and 2 PILOT ditto
200 packages Sugar, Soda, and Water BISCUIT
50 boxes Domestic ditto
20 bags best Washed FILBERTS
10 barrels (new) Hickory NUTS
5 do. Sea Elephant OIL,
200 dozen (Domestic) CORN BROOMS,
1 caroteel and 15 brls. best Zante CURRANTS,
10 quintals Dry COD FISH,
175 casks Deck and Rose SPIKES
147 do. 3½ 6 8 10 12 14 16 20 24 and 32d'y Wrought Board NAILS,
25 do. 6 8 10 12 and 14d'y Clasp Wrought NAILS
23 do. 5d'y to 28d'y English Cut ditto
49 do. 4 5 6 7 8 9 and 10d'y Ox and Horse ditto
5 do. Derby Ox Nails,
32 do. 2½ to 3½ inch Sheathing Nails
56 do. 1 5-16 to 3½ inch Boat do.
4 pieces CHAIN CABLE, 5-8 to 3-4 inch
1 ANCHOR, 3 cwt.; 5 dozen *Griffin* Scythes
40 casks small Chains, 1-4, 5-16, 3-8, 7-16, and 1-2 in.
150 STOVES, Cooking, Close, Box, Hot Air, and of all descriptions and sizes,
2 cases STATIONERY,
15 boxes No. 1 Hunt's best Am. AXES, warranted,
520 boxes 7x9, 8x10, 9x12, 10x12, 10 and 12 by 14, 11x15, 12x16; 17 and 15, 13, 14 and 16x [illegible]; 16,17, and 18x24 best English Sheet WINDOW GLASS,
10 boxes Tobacco [illegible]
30 Weaver's Reeds, 20 Wash Stands,
20 dozen American large Painted PAILS,
50 sides Upper LEATHER,
250 Wood, Flag and Cane-seat CHAIRS,
35 do. do. do. Rocking ditto
15 Arm and Office ditto
59 Looking GLASSES, (assorted sizes,)
15 cases containing 500 gross block and card Matches,
5 cases containing 400 pairs Ladies' Patent Manufactured RUBBER Over-Shoes; 6 cases containing 750 pairs best Para common Gum RUBBERS,
15 bolts best Scotch Navy CANVAS, No. 1 to 6,
5 bags Black PEPPER; 10 bags Salt-Petre,
25 kegs and boxes Ground GINGER,
25 boxes No. 1 Halifax Chocolate,
20 barrels Fresh Ground OATMEAL,
20 firkins best Cumberland BUTTER,
5 barrels Pot Barley, 10 do. White Beans,
1 ton London Picked OAKUM,
25 boxes Ground Pepper,
250 dozen tins Mason's Paste BLACKING,
25 Platform, Dearborn, Union, Counter-trip, Druggists and Post-Office BALANCES and SCALES,
10 boxes London STARCH, 25 do. 2 oz. and ¼ lb. papers Black Lead, 20 kegs Fig Blue, 2 bundles Tapioca, 10 tins India Rubber Blacking, 1 cask and 2 barrels Epsom Salts, 150 bladders PUTTY, Mill saw Files, Borax, Box Pumps, Coffee Mills, Tailors' Geese, Copper Basins, Waffle Irons, Ash Doors and Osborne Furnaces, Camp Pails, Wooden Bowls, Deep sea Lines, black, blue, and white-brown sewing THREAD, Duck, Whiting, Bath Brick, Pimento, Cloves, Cassia, Nutmegs, Ground Redwood, Ground COFFEE, Paste Cocoa, pipestem and thumb Liquorice, Gum Camphor, Pungent Salts, Polishing Powders, tins Mustard, sweeping BRUSHES, &c. &c.

LONDON GOODS.

Ex ship "Lisbon," from London:—

100 CHESTS Fine Congo TEA, 6 hhds. LOAF SUGAR,
10 hhds. Fine CRUSHED SUGAR,
3 caroteels Zante CURRANTS,
2 cases Italian LIQUORICE,
25 bags BLACK PEPPER,
10 bags soft shell ALMONDS,
30 cases STARCH,
11 boxes SPERM CANDLES,
5 tierces LINSEED OIL,
17 casks "Day & Martin's," BLACKING,
1 cask HARNESS POLISH,
2 boxes CANDIED PEEL,
10 cases MACCARONI,
5 cases VERMICELLI, 1 can ISINGLASS,
4 cases SALAD OIL, 1 tierce Pearl SAGO,
1 cask Lazenby's PICKLES and SAUCES,
100 kegs Brandram's WHITE LEAD.—For Sale by. JARDINE & CO.

St. John, April 24, 1849.

Fishing Twines and Lines, SAIL CLOTH, &c.

Per Ship "William Carson" from Liverpool—

5 CASKS Salmon, Shad, Seine, and Herring TWINES;
12, 15, and 18 thread Cod and Pollock LINES;
6 bales heavy Navy CANVASS, assorted numbers, 1 to 6.

—IN STORE—

200 boxes and half-boxes prime bunch Muscatel RAISINS;
20 chests Fine CONGO TEA, &c. &c.
On sale low by J. V. THURGAR,

April 17. *North Mkt. Wharf.*

By the "William Carson,"

From Liverpool:

560 BOXES assorted Window GLASS, 207 boxes Steele's best YELLOW SOAP,
105 Do. Steele's Crown PALE SOAP, *equal to Glasgow Pale,*
100 Bags cut NAILS, 1½ to 3½ inch,
20 Casks 8 to 10 clasp and Rose NAILS,
10 Do. 4, 5, and 9 Horse NAILS,
20 Do. 6 and 7 inch SPIKES,
1 Chest SERVANTS' FRIEND,
1 Bale Carroway Seed,
1 Mat CLOVES,
1 Cask NUT EGS,
1 Case TOYS.—Just landing and for Sale by JOHN KINNEAR,

April 10, 1849. *Prince Wm. Street*

New-Brunswick STONE Works.

PORTLAND BRIDGE.

P. CORMACK,

WHILE thanking the public for the favour he has hitherto received, begs to invite attention to his very extensive and select Stock of Cut MARBLE and FREE STONE, comprising *Monuments of every description, Obelisks, Tombs and Grave Stones, &c. &c.*—In order to render his Establishment perfect in this department, he has lately entered into partnership with P. McGRATH, whose proficiency in this line, and Ornamental CARVING generally, has enabled him, even during his short residence here, to attract public notice. He has also a large collection of very beautiful MONUMENTAL DESIGNS, which he offers for inspection.—He hopes that their combined efforts will render them worthy of public support.—HOUSE WORK of every kind, as usual, is executed in the best and cheapest manner.

☞ Come and see their Works at Portland Bridge, St. John January 30th, 1849.

FLUID
Extract of Valerian,

For Head Ache, Nervous and Hysteric Affections.

☞ READ THE FOLLOWING.

From Parker Cleavland, LL.D., Professor of Chemistry, Materia Medica, Mineralogy, Geology and Natural Philosophy, Brunswick College, Maine.

Brunswick, Aug. 9, 1848.

Messrs. EDW. BRINLEY & Co.

I HAVE not till the present time found leisure to devote any attention to the "Fluid Extract of Valerian," a bottle of which you were kind enough to send me a few weeks since. I have now sufficiently tested it, to satisfy me, that it contains the active medicinal principle of Valerian, in a *purer*, more simple and concentrated state, than *any other* preparation of this root, with which I am acquainted. From the great success which has attended its use, I think the public may rely upon it as a very *valuable* medicine in all Nervous Affections, Headache, Sleeplessness, &c. Permit me to add that it is important that the manufacturer should *continue* to prepare the Extract with the same care as heretofore. With much respect, yours, &c. P. C. CLEAVLAND, M. D.

STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL, Worcester, Mass., August 7, 1848.

DAVID PARKER, *Shaker Village, N. H.*

Dear Sir:—Your favor of the 3d, has been received, and I hasten to reply. We have used only one bottle of your "Pure Fluid Extract of Valerian." In one case of a mild form of Delirium Tremens in which we used it, the agitation and trembling were calmed by one hundred drop dose of it.

I hope to be able to say something in favor of the Valerian before long; it is an elegant preparation.

Yours very truly, GEO. CHANDLER, M. D.

We hereby certify that we are acquainted with the method of making the Pure Fluid Preparation of Valerian, as put up by the United Society of Shakers, at Enfield. It possesses the properties of the Valerian highly concentrated, and may be used in all cases where the medicine is proper, and all may rely on its being genuine. It is the kind we use and recommend.

DIXI CROSBY, M. D., *Dartmouth College, N. H.*
E. E. PHELPS, M. D.
JOHN CLOUGH, M. D., *Enfield, N. H.*
BENJAMIN GALLUP, M. D., *Lebanon, N. H.*
M. M. DAVIS, M. D., *Norwich, Vt.*
ALBIGENCE PIERCE, M. D., *Strafford, Vt.*
B. N. STILES, M. D., do. do.

March 17, 1848.

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

☞ S. L. TILLEY, King-Street, Sole Agent for St. John, N. B. February 13, 1849.

Corn Meal, Superfine Flour, Pilot Bread, Mess Pork, &c. &c.

100 BARRELS of FLOUR,
50 do. CORN MEAL,
30 ditto Mess PORK,
20 ditto PILOT BREAD,
20 chests TEA.—For sale low for Cash by GEORGE BEATTIE,

April 17. *Johnston's Wharf.*

Wallsend and Smiths' Coal.

To arrive about the 10th May—

THE Cargo of the *John and Isabella*; the Cargo of the brig *Spring*; the Cargo of the brig *Beaver*; consisting of superior Wallsend and Smiths' Coals from Newcastle, are now offered for sale, to arrive, by JOHN KINNEAR,

April 17. *Prince Wm. Street.*

CORN MEAL and PORK.

Landing ex 'Zelica' from New York—

200 BARRELS CORN MEAL; 10 brls. City MESS PORK;
For sale by JARDINE & CO.

April 17.

To intending EMIGRANTS from New-Brunswick!

THE CANADA COMPANY would submit to the serious consideration of all parties who may contemplate leaving New-Brunswick, whether the Western section of Canada, (formerly the Province of Upper Canada,) does not offer every inducement for them to settle there, rather than that they should proceed to the United States. In Upper Canada they will find a most healthy climate, the soil very fertile, and abundance of excellent Lands, to be obtained upon easy terms, from the Government and the Canada Company. The great success which has attended settlement in Upper Canada is abundantly evidenced by the prosperous condition of the Farmers throughout the Country; and is also shown by the success of many natives of New-Brunswick and Nova-Scotia, who have settled in many Townships of the Country and; the individual progress made by several thousands of people, who have taken Lands from the Company, corroborates the success which has attended settlement in Upper Canada.

The Canada Company's LANDS are offered by way of LEASE for *Ten Years*; or for SALE CASH DOWN. *The plan of 1-5th Cash, and Balance in Instalments, being done away with.*

The Rents payable 1st February each Year, are about the Interest, at Six per Cent., upon the Cash Price of the Land. Upon most of the Lots, when Leased, NO MONEY IS REQUIRED DOWN; whilst upon the others, *according to locality, One, Two, or Three Years' Rent* must be paid in *advance*, but these payments will *free* the Settler from *further* Calls, until the Second, Third, or Fourth Year of his Term of Lease.

The Settler has secured to him the *right* of converting his *Lease* into a *Freehold*, and of course, *stopping payment* of further Rents, before the expiration of the Term, upon paying the purchase of Money specified in the Lease.

The Lessee has thus *guaranteed to him* the *entire benefit* of his *Improvements* and *increased value* of the Land he occupies, should he wish to purchase. But he may, if he pleases, refuse to call for the Freehold: the *option* being *completely* with the *Settler.*

A Discount, after the rate of Two per Cent., will be allowed for anticipated payment of the purchase Money for every unexpired year of Lease, before entering the Tenth Year.—The Lessee has also secured to him the benefit of the SETTLERS' SAVINGS' BANK ACCOUNT.

☞ The Canada Company have published "*A Catechism of Information for intending Emigrants of all classes to Upper Canada*": copies of which, as well as further information, may be obtained *gratuitously*, by applying at the Office of G BLATCH, Esq., Barrister at Law, Prince Wiliam Street, St. John, N. B.

Commissioners of the Canada Company's Office, CANADA [illegible] 30th Nov. 1848.

A NATURAL REMEDY

Suited to our Constitutions, and competent to the cure of every curable disease, will be found in

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

OF THE

NORTH AMERICAN COLLEGE OF HEALTH.

THESE extraordinary Pills are composed of plants which grow spontaneously on our own soil; and are therefore better adapted to our constitutions, than medicines concocted from foreign drugs, however well they may be compounded; and as the INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS are founded upon the principle that the human body is in truth

SUBJECT TO BUT ONE DISEASE.

viz: corrupt humors, and that the said medicine cures this disease on

NATURAL PRINCIPLES,

by cleansing and purifying the body; it will be manifest, that if the constitution be not entirely exhausted—a perseverance in their use, according to directions, is absolutely certain to drive disease of every name from the body.

When we wish to restore a swamp or morass to fertility, we drain it of the superabundant waters; in like manner, if we wish to restore the body to health, we must cleanse it of impurity.

The Indian Vegetable Pills will be found one of the best, if not the very best, medicines in the world for carrying out the

GRAND PURIFYING PRINCIPLE,

because they expel from the body all morbid and corrupt humors, the cause of disease, in an easy and NATURAL MANNER, and while they every day

GIVE EASE AND PLEASURE,

disease of every name is rapidly driven from the body.

CAUTION.

The citizens of New England are respectfully informed that in consequence of the great popularity which the above named Indian Vegetable Pills have earned by their astonishing goodness, a gang of counterfeiters are now industriously engaged in palming on the unsuspecting, a valueless and perhaps dangerous medicine, under the name of Indian Vegetable Pills.

This is to inform the public that all genuine medicine has on the boxes

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

(Indian Purgative.)

OF THE NORTH AMERICAN COLLEGE OF HEALTH

And also round the border of the label, will be found in small type, "*Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1840, by* WM. WRIGHT, *in the Clerk's office, of the District Court, of the Eastern district of Pennsylvania.*"

It will further be observed that the printed directions for using the medicines, which accompany each box are also entered according to Act of Congress, and the same form will be found at the bottom of the first page.

The public will also remember, that all who sell the genuine Indian Vegetable Pills are provided with a certificate of Agency, signed by

WILLIAM WRIGHT, VICE PRESIDENT

Of the North American College of Health.

and; that pedlars are never in any case allowed to sell the genuine Medicine. All travelling agents will be provided with a certificate of agency as above described; and those who cannot show one will be known as base impostors.

☞ Persons in this city and vicinity will also be on their guard against purchasing medicine purporting to be the Indian Vegetable or Purgative Pills, of Apothecaries or Druggists, as they are not allowed to sell my medicine, and any composition which they may offer as such must of necessity be COUNTERFEIT and injurious; therefore never purchase of them.

☞ Agents for the sale of the above in Nova Scotia:—Halifax, John Whitmon Esq.; Amherst, Mr. Arthur Masters; Digby, James Crowly; Kentville, Daniel Moore; Bridgetown, Thomas Spurr, New Brunswick:—St. Martins, Mr. Alex. Lockhart; Bend of Petitcodiac, James Beck; Fredericton, C. H. Jouett; Shediac, E. L. Smith; St. Andrews, Thos. Sune; Dorchester, Miss Jane McCardy; St. Stephens, Mr. Daniel Sullivan; Sackville, Richard Wilson; Cocagne, James Catter.

H. G. KINNEAR, *General Agent for the Province.*

☞ For sale at the commission Store of H. G. KINNEAR, Agent, 8, Brick Buildings, North Wharf, St. John—at 1s. 3d. per box

---

No. 1, South Wharf.

SHEE LED, SHOT, Steel, Files, Twines, &c.

Received ex "*William Carson,*" from Liverpool, and for sale at exceedingly low rates, for cash:

5 ROLLS Sheet Lead, 3½, 4, 4½ to 5lb.; 16 cwt. Patent Shot, No. BB to 7;
8 cwt. best Spring STEEL, assorted sizes;
1 cask *Vickers'* best Tenon, Hand, Pit, X-Cut Circular, Mill, and Smiths' Files and Rasps
50 dozen very fine Herring Thread;
50 doz. Drift Salmon Twine; 50 doz. Seine do.
30 doz. assorted 9, 12, 15 thread Cod and Pollock Lines. W. TISDALE & SON.

BREAD, PORK, TAR, &c.

EX steamer "Maid of Erin."—25 Barrels PILOT BREAD. *On the way—*
100 barrels Mess PORK, 50 do. Prime do.;
50 do. Riggers TAR, 20 do. PITCH; will be sold Cheap before storing.

May 8. GEORGE THOMAS.

BEAUTIFUL

French Paper Hangings.

1500 PIECES handsomely assorted French PAPER HANGINGS, at from 2s. to 10s. per Piece.—For Sale by JOHN KINNEAR,

April 10. *Prince Wm. Street*

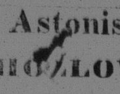
SOAP.

Per ship "William Carson" from Liverpool:

105 BOXES fine Pale Yellow SOAP, 60 lbs. each;
175 Boxes Ordinary SOAP, 64 lbs. each;
33 Do. do. do., 112 do.;
Steele's manufacture—for sale for *Cash only*, by

10th April, 1849. H. G. KINNEAR.

COTTAGE--for Sale.



THE Subscriber will sell the COTTAGE at present occupied by him, in Morris Street.—It is in every respect a desirable residence for a small family. Terms liberal. [Jan. 30.] A. JARDINE.

TO LET—*From 1st May next:*

THE STORE with Wharf in the rear, at North Slip, at present in the occupation of Joseph Fairweather. CHAS. HAZEN.

March 20, 1849.

Astonishing Efficacy
OF
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS
AND
OINTMENT.

EXTRAORDINARY CURES BY
Holloway's Ointment.

CURE OF A DESPERATE CASE OF ERYSIPELAS.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Joseph Gildon, Jun., a Farmer, East Kent, near Spilsby, Lincolnshire, 8th April, 1846.

TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.

SIR,—I have the gratification to announce to you a most wonderful cure wrought upon myself, by the use of your Ointment and Pills. I had a severe attack of Erysipelas in my right foot, which extended along my ancle, and was attended with swelling and inflammation to an alarming degree, insomuch that I was unable to move without the use of *crutches.* I consulted a very eminent Physician, besides other Medical men, but to no purpose. At last I tried your Ointment and Pills, when, strange to say, in less than two weeks the swelling and inflammation subsided to such a degree that I was enabled to pursue my daily avocation, to the utter surprise and amazement of those who were acquainted with my case, seeing that I was cured so quickly. I and my family are well known here, as my father holds his farm under the Rev. J. Spence, Rector of our Parish.

JOSEPH GILDON.

Amputation of Two Legs Prevented.

Extract of a Letter, dated Roscommon, February 29th, 1847, from the highly respectable Proprietor of the Roscommon Journal.

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

SIR,—Mr. Ryan, the well known proprietor of the Hotel next door to me, had two very Bad Legs, one with eight ulcers on it, the other with three, they were in such a fearful state that the effluvia from them was very great. Some time since he made a journey to Dublin for the purpose of consulting some of the most eminent professional men, but returned home to his family with the choice of two alternatives—to have both Legs amputated, or die!—On his way home he met a gentleman in the Coach who recommended the use of Holloway's Pills and Ointment, which he had recourse to, and was perfectly cured by their means.

(Signed) CHARLES TULLY,

Editor and Proprietor of the Roscommon Journal

Cure of a Desperate Scorbutic Eruption of long standing.

Extract of a Letter, dated Wolverhampton the 10th of February, 1847, confirmed by Mr. Simpson, Stationer.

TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.

SIR,—Having been wonderfully restored from a state of great suffering, illness and debility, by the use of your Pills and Ointment, I think it right for the sake of others to make my case known to you. For the last two years I was afflicted with a violent Scorbutic Eruption, which completely covered my chest, and other parts of my body, causing such violent pain, that I can in truth say, that for months I was not able to get sleep for more than a very short time together. I applied here to all the principal Medical men, as also to those in Birmingham, without getting the least relief; at last I was recommended by Mr. Thomas Simpson, Stationer Market-place, to try your Pills and Ointment, which I did, and I am happy to say, that I may consider myself as thoroughly cured, I can now sleep all the night through, and the pain in my back and limbs have entirely left me.

(Signed) RICHARD HAVELL.

Bad Digestion, with extreme Weakness and Debility—an extraordinary Cure.

Mr. T. GARDINER, of No. 9, Brown street, Grosvenor square, had been in a very bad state of health for a long time, suffering much from a distended Stomach, very impaired digestion, with constant pains in his Chest, was extremely nervous, and so greatly debilitated as to be scarcely able to walk one hundred yards; during the long period of his declining he had the advice of four of the most eminent Physicians besides five Surgeons of the greatest celebrity in London, from whose aid he derived no benefit whatever. At last he had recourse to Holloway's Pills, which he declares effected a perfect cure in a very short time, and that he is now as strong and vigorous as ever he was in his life. This being so extraordinary a case, may lead many persons almost to doubt this statement, it may therefore be necessary to say that Mr. Gardiner is a broker, and well known.

☞ 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; Holloway's Pills, in all the above cases, ought to be used with the Ointment and not alone. The Ointment is proved to be a certain remedy for the bite of Moschettoes, Sand-flies, Chiegofoot, Yaws, Coco-bay, and all Skin Diseases common to Europe, the East and West Indies, and other tropical climates.

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

Sold by the Proprietor, 244, Strand, near Temple Bar, London; and by PETERS & TILLEY *Provincial Agents*, No. 2, King Street, St. John, N. B.; James F. Gale, Fredericton; W. T. Baird Woodstock; Alexander Lockhart, Quaco; James Beck, Bend of Petitcodiac; O. K. Sayre, Dorchester; John Bell, Shediac; John Lewis, Hillsborough; John Curry, Canning; and James G. White, Belleisle.—In Pots and Boxes, at 1s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 7s. each. There is a very considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients are affixed to each pot.

Selling off for Cash only

at very REDUCED PRICES!!!

The Subscriber offers for sale at the

VICTORIA BOOK STORE,

his whole Stock of BOOKS and STATIONERY, comprising—

A LARGE collection of STANDARD and MISCELLANEOUS WORKS.

Superfine Laid and Wove Writing Papers, Pocket Books, Card Cases, Albums, Drawing Pencils, Quills, Steel Pens, Wafers, Wax, Office Tape, Parchment, Inks and Ink Powders, Slates Copy Books, Memorandum Books, Blank Books Picture Frames, Drawing Paper, Artists' Materials FULTON and KNIGHT'S PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY; The Tutor's Assistant, by Lawrie, with Key; UNIVERSAL SPELLING BOOK, new edition, 1846; British Primers, Mothers' Catechism, Gray's Arithmetic, Fogo's Geography, &c.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

The latest and best Editions, such as are in general use throughout the Provinces: Primers, Spelling Books, Class Books, Readers, Grammars, Dictionaries, Geographies, Catechisms, Arithmetics, Classical Works, &c.

MAPS OF THE BRITISH PROVINCES IN NORTH AMERICA.

PLANS of the CITY and HARBOUR.

MODERN GEOGRAPHY, designed for use in Schools throughout the British Colonies, by JAMES PATERSON, LL. D., Principal of the Grammar School, St. John, N. B.

August 15. *V. H. NELSON.*

Great Importation of
WOOLLEN GOODS.

Per the "Columbus" from Liverpool, and just received at the Wholesale Woollen Warehouse of the Subscriber on Johnston's Wharf:

A SPLENDID assortment of Fancy Doeskins and other Trowserings, Black and other Broad CLOTHS of every quality, description and price, expressly calculated for the severity of the coming winter.

A very large and varied assortment of Flushings, Pilot Cloths, Beavers, &c., Colors, Drabs, Blues and Browns, of all qualities.

A very large and well selected assortment of Witney, Mackinaw-Point, and other BLANKETS of all sizes, and every quality suitable for this cold climate. A large assortment of Horse Blankets of all the suitable sizes and qualities, colors, &c.

And a large and well selected assortment of Red, Blue and White FLANNELS of all qualities, &c.

The Subscriber respectfully invites the attention of wholesale and other dealers to the before-named Goods, which he feels assured will be found well deserving the attention of all, which he will sell low for approved payments.

Oct. 31. GEORGE BEATTIE, *Johnston's Wharf*

GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

HALSEY'S
FOREST WINE!

Patronized by the Nobility and Medical Faculty of England, and esteemed the most extraordinary Medicine of the age.

Medicines containing molasses or liquorice, like the boasted Sarsaparillas, require many large bottles to produce the slightest change in health. The *Forest Wine* is altogether a different article. It contains no syrups to give it consistency, but acquires its excellent flavor and powerful medicinal qualities from the vegetable plants of which it is composed. The *Forest Wine* combines the virtues of the

Wild Cherry, Dandelion, Yellow Dock, and Sarsaparilla!

with other valuable Plants whose properties are still more powerful.

Its high concentration renders it one of the most efficient medicines now in use. Less than a single bottle restores the lingering patient from weakness, debility, and sickness, to strong and vigorous health. Every dose shows its good effects on the constitution, and improves the state of the health. The *Forest Wine* is recommended, in the strongest terms, for all complaints of the

☞ *Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Nervous Disorders, Bilious Affections, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, Female Complaints, Scrofula, and all Disorders arising from BAD BLOOD and impure habit of the system.*

SAVED FROM DEATH!

Testimony of *Mr. Nathan Mathews*, a highly respectable and wealthy citizen of Newark, N. J.

Dr. G. W. Halsey:—I believe your Forest Wine and Pills have been the means of saving my life. When I commenced taking them, I laid at the point of death, with Dropsy, Piles, and Asthma. My physicians had given me over as past cure, and my family had lost all hope of my recovery.—While in this dreadful situation, your Forest Wine and Pills were procured for me, and before I had finished the first bottle of the Wine and box of Pills, I experienced great relief; my body and limbs, which were greatly swollen, became sensibly reduced. Hopes of my recovery began now to revive, and after continuing the use of your medicines for about a month, the Piles and Asthma were completely cured. The Dropsy, with which my life was placed in such great danger, was also nearly gone. I have continued the use of your medicines until the present time, and I now enjoy as perfect health as ever I did in my life, although I am more than sixty years of age.

I ascribe my recovery entirely to the use of your excellent medicines. Several of my neighbors have also used them with similar success in obstinate complaints, and I can cheerfully recommend them to the public. Yours respectfully,

Newark, Dec. 19, 1847. N. MATHEWS.

Great cure of Liver complaint of Ten Years standing!

New-York, Jan. 9, 1848.

DR. HALSEY—Dear Sir: Having taken your Forest Wine and Pills to remove a disease of the Liver, from which I have suffered severely for upwards of ten years—and, having adhered closely to the directions which accompany the medicines, I have recovered my health, notwithstanding all who knew me thought my case incurable. Previous to taking the Wine and Pills, I had recourse to the best medical treatment, but continued to grow worse to an alarming degree. Some of my friends spoke despairingly of my case, and tried to persuade me from making use of any advertised remedies; and, I doubt not, but what there are hundreds who are dissuaded from taking your excellent medicines, in consequence of the deception and inefficiency of many advertised remedies put forth by unprincipled men, in flaming advertisements. But, what a pity it is, that the deception used by others should be the means of dissuading many laboring under disease from making trial and being cured by your excellent remedies. Humanly speaking, they have saved my life; when I commenced making use of them, I was in a wretched condition, but began to experience their good effects in less than three days; and, in six weeks from the time I purchased the medicines, to the great surprise of all my friends, I was entirely cured, and had increased fifteen pounds in weight, having taken one box of the Pills and two bottles of the Wine. Would to God that every poor sufferer would avail himself of the same remedies. Yours, &c.

JAMES WILSON.

☞ Seven hundred certificates from physicians, clergymen, and individuals, of known respectability, have been given, testifying to the great cures made by "*Dr. Halsey's Forest Wine and Pills.*"—Among them is the cure of Mr. John Syms, of 525 Pearl-st. New York,—cured of Affection of the Liver and bad Cough, after having been given over by his physicians, who pronounced his case seated Consumption. A child of Mr. William Bowers, Broadway, New-York, who had been dreadfully afflicted with Scrofula, of four years standing, cured in less than six weeks time.—Mary J. Brown, daughter of the Rev. James R. Brown, of Disease of the Heart and incipient Consumption. Others of Jaundice, others of Piles, others of General Debility, others of Gravel, Female Complaints, &c. &c.

☞ For Sale in St. John by H. G. KINNEAR, Hammond's Building's, 20 Dock-street; and at the Proprietor's General Depot, No. 2, Courtland-Street, New-York. Sept. 19, 1848