Head Quarters

The Weekly Observer.

Established in 1818, Under the title of "The Star." } Whole No 1562. SAINT JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1848. HAROLD B. GRIFFIN. VOL. XXI.—NO. 11.

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.

At a Court of Common Council holden at the City Hall of the City of Saint John, on Friday the 25th day of August, Anno Domini 1848:

Read and re-enacted the following Ordinance:

AN Ordinance to regulate Public Exhibitions within the City of Saint John.

By order of the Common Council.

J. WILLIAM BOYD,
Common Clerk.

AT a COMMON COUNCIL, 11th August, 1848—*Resolved*, That all BALLAST to be discharged on the South side of the *Breakwater*, shall be deposited to the Eastward of the prolongation of the Western line of Charlotte Street,—and further Ordered, that the Common Clerk transmit a copy of this Resolution to the Harbour Master.

And all parties concerned are hereby notified and required to govern themselves accordingly.

THOMAS REED,
Harbour Master.

To all whom it may concern:

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Commissioners appointed under and by virtue of an Act passed in the 9th year of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled "An Act to authorise the widening of Saint John street, and the continuation thereof to Duke-street, in the City of St. John," have deposited and filed in the Office of the Common Clerk of the said City, a true copy of the Report to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the said City, under the said Act, together with the Plan or Survey by them adopted in furtherance of the said Act, for the Inspection of all whom it may concern.

JOHN DUNCAN,
WM. O. SMITH,
J. H. GRAY,
GEO. A. LOCKHART,
Commissioners for widening and enlarging Saint John-street, and a continuation thereof.

June 24, 1848.

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.*

☞ NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers, under the Firm of THOMAS BARLOW & COMPANY, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. All Debts due to and by the late Firm, will be received and paid by THOMAS BARLOW, and all persons indebted to the late Firm, by having unsettled Accounts with them, will please call at their office at an early period and adjust the same.

THOS. BARLOW,
GEORGE FLEMING,
JOHN STEWART.

St. John, January 1st, 1848.

THE Subscribers tender their grateful acknowledgments for the patronage received by the late Firm, and beg to intimate to their friends and the public generally, that the Business will be continued in all its branches, at the PHŒNIX FOUNDRY, where they solicit a continuance of the patronage hitherto enjoyed.

☞ Any orders for *Castings, Machinery, Mill-Work, Engines, &c.*, will be promptly attended to.

THOS. BARLOW,
GEORGE FLEMING,

January 1st, 1848.

☞ NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of JARVIS & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Creditors are requested to present their demands to E. L. JARVIS, who is authorized to collect all debts due to the said Firm.

EDWARD L. JARVIS,
G. MURRAY JARVIS.

11th July, 1848.—[Chron. 8in.]

Copartnership Notice.

C. D. EVERETT

RETURNS his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage which has been extended to him since his commencement in business, and would now inform his friends and the public that he has taken into Copartnership with him his Son, CHAS. A. EVERETT, under the Frm of C. D. EVERETT & SON, who will continue business in the old stand, and respectfully call attention to the

Spring and Summer Style

of Moleskin, Silk, and Velvet HATS, which they are now manufacturing, and which have been acknowledged to be the easiest fit and most beautiful pattern that has been manufactured for many years.

☞ HATS of all shapes and Prices on hand, or manufactured to order at a great reduction on former prices.

C. D. EVERETT,
CHAS. A. EVERETT,
City Hat Store, East side of the arket Square.

April 29.

☞ NOTICE.

ALL persons having any legal demands against the Estate of VALENTINE C. TROOP, late of this City, Grocer, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within six months from the date hereof;—and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to REBECCA TROOP,
Sole Executrix.

Saint John, June 24th, 1848.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of ROBERT RAY, late of this City, Sailmaker, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within Six Months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to GILBERT T. RAY, THOMAS LEAVITT, GEO. A. LOCKHART, } *Executors.*

St. John, 11th February, 1848.

SCOTCH GOODS.

Landing ex ship "Rosanna," from Glasgow:

20 BARRELS "Ayrshire" OATMEAL, 25 barrels Pot and Pearl BARLEY,
10 Barrels Split PEASE,
1 Hhd. Washing SODA,
1 Do. Carbonate of Soda,
1 Bale TWINE,
4 Bales Wrapping PAPER.—For sale by

May 9. JARDINE & CO.

FANCY GOODS.

Per Jenny Lind. Received at the "Liverpool House," from London:

WHITE, Black and Brown Ginpure, Chantilly, Paris and Fancy Net, Thread, Valenciennes, American Lace and Muslin EDGINGS and INSERTIONS; British Chantilly and Brussells Falls and Veils; Black Silk Briganti Lace Shawls; Lace Capes; Paris and Cambray Quilling and Edged Goffered Blonds; Muslin Collars; Habit Shirts; Chemizettes; Brussels and Cambray Rouche; shaded Purse Silk; Artificial Flowers, Gents. and Ladies' Cambric Handkerchiefs, &c. at usual low prices

VAUGHANS & LOCKHART.

May 2, 1848.

EARTHENWARE, FANCY GOODS, SUGARS, Ships' Outfits, &c.

The Subscribers have on hand, and for sale at their Warehouses in Portland, viz:

ON CONSIGNMENT—*Ex "SPRING:"*—

21 CRATES EARTHENWARE, of good assortment for this market;
10,000 FIRE BRICKS;
500 RIDGE TILES.

Ex "CAMBRIA," from London:

Two Cases, containing—
Fancy DOESKINS, Cashmeretts, TWEEDS and Black BROAD CLOTHS;

One Case, containing—
Black Crapes, Satin Vestings, Silk Parasols,
Fancy Silk Opera Ties,
Black Kid, Pearl, and colored Silk GLOVES,
Black, White and colored Lace ditto,
Colored Lisle ditto,
LACE CAP FRONTS,
Lace HEAD DRESSES,
Muslin CAPS, Ribbon Collarets,
Lace Collars, Black Crape Collars,
Sewed Muslin Collars,
Muslin Habit Shirts, with Collars,
Worked Muslin do.; Worked Cambric do.
Bunches French FLOWERS,
White Mourning ditto,
Colored WREATHS,
Egyptian Muslin Edging,
Lisle and Imitation Valanciennes LACE,
Thread Lace, Thread Edging.

One Case, containing—
Checked GINGHAMS, Gambroons,
Fancy CRAPE,
Fancy Plaid ORLEANS CLOTHS,
Lustred Checked ditto,
Cheni ditto ditto,
SILK STRIPED GLACE;

One Case, containing—
Black and White and Printed Muslin DRESSES,
Men's and Women's Grey, Colored and White Cotton and Merino HOSE.

—ALSO—

40 Puncheons fine flavored Cuba RUM,
15 Tierces Cuba HONEY,
50 Hhds. British Island SUGAR,
60 Puncheons do. MOLASSES,
10 Hhds. } SHERRY WINE.
50 Qr. Casks }
100 Octaves }
2 Pipes } Madeira WINE,
2 Hhds. }

A few Puncheons Prime WHISKEY, imported in 1841.

ALSO—*Quantities of*

CORDAGE, CANVAS, CHAINS, ANCHORS, NAILS, SPIKES, Oakum, Pitch, TAR, Rosin, Putty, IRON, Patent BOLT METAL, HARDWARE assorted, POTS, Kettles, &c.; Screw AUGERS, PAINTS, OILS, Stone Jugs; SLOP CLOTHING, FLANNEL, Grey and Printed COTTONS, with various descriptions of DRY GOODS.

DAILY EXPECTED,
Per "Caroline Lesure" from Greenock:
10 Hhds. GENEVA,
10 Ditto BRANDY, (*Hennessey's.*)

ROBERT RANKIN & CO.

13th June, 1848.

LONDON HOUSE, MARKET SQUARE.

MAY 16th.

IN addition to the Shipments already received per "Jenny Lind," "Delta," and "Zenobia," the Subscriber has now received per "Wanderer," a Stock of MOUSLIN DE LAINES, plain and figured COBURGS and ORLEANS, Printed and plain MUSLINS, Ginghams, PRINTS, Furnitures, Grey and White COTTONS, Fancy Drills and Gambroons, VESTINGS, Cashmarett, Russell Cord, Mohair Facings, Moreens, Tweeds, Moleskins, Aprons, Linings, Towellings, Cotton Warp, &c. &c.

ALSO—1 Tierce Superior SALMON TWINE, and Fishing Thread.

T. W. DANIEL.

CHEAP BOOKS.

HISTORY OF ANIMAL MAGNETISM, containing a collection of experiments, &c., also, a dissertation on the proofs of Mesmerism.
Spurzheim on Education, founded on the nature of man; The Loves of Paris;
Wallace, the Hero of Scotland;
Yankee Stories, by Judge Haliburton;
The Journal of a Vicar;
Martin the Foundling, by Eugene Sue.
A large collection of cheap Novels, which are all offered for sale at very reduced prices.

V. H. NELSON,
July 4. *Victoria Book-Store.*

BLACKING.

Ex brigantine *Hantsport* from Philadelphia—

4 BARRELS and 13 boxes, containing 530 dozen Mason's large and small tins of PASTE BLACKING, for sale at lowest wholesale and retail prices, at Hammond's Brick Buildings, 20, Dock-street, by

July 18. H. G. KINNEAR.

Brandy, Geneva, Whisky, &c.

Now landing ex ship Rosanna, *Gibson, master, from Glasgow:*—

12 HHDS. Old Cognac BRANDY,
10 Hhds. pale Hollands GENEVA,
2 Puns. Old Malt WHISKY.

—ALSO—

4 Cases Linen THREADS—Black, White, Brown, &c., assorted numbers.

JOHN V. THURGAR,
9th May 1848. North Market Wharf

TEA.

Ex ship *David* from Liverpool:

26 CHESTS East India Company fine Congo TEA, of very great strength and flavour.—For Sale at Hammond's Brick Buildings, 20, Dock-street, by H. G. KINNEAR.

18th July, 1848.

VINEGAR.—Just received a further supply of Pure CIDER VINEGAR, in Casks and Barrels. GEO. THOMAS,
August 8. *South Market Wharf.*

The Garland.

THE JUDGMENT OF CUPID.

Between Janetta's lips and eyes
There once arose a warm dispute,
Each claim'd, for loveliness, the prize,
And Cupid sat, to try the suit.

The eyes, a pair of archest blue,
Darted him such a winning look,
That, spite of all the gods could do,
His judgment they severely shook.

The rosy lips' delicious pout
Arrested his attention next,
And, if he were before in doubt,
He then grew ten times more perplex'd.

The eyes, who now about their case
Began to have no trifling fears,
Look'd timidly in Cupid's face,
And burst into a flood of tears.

Their sorrow, quite, the god beguil'd,
And eyes had gain'd the contest then,
But the sweet lips so fondly smil'd,
That Cupid paus'd, in doubt, again.

And, deeming 'twere of little use
The matter longer to discuss,
When each could still new charms produce,
He wisely gave the sentence thus:—

"Whoe'er does homage to the eyes,
The lips shall pay his rich reward;
Whoever dares the lips despise,
His woe the eyes shall ne'er regard.

"Go, then, in friendship still combine,
And cease to quarrel till you meet
With eyes that more serenely shine,
Or lips, whose nectar is more sweet."

Thus did the god his judgment speak,
And bound them in eternal ties,
For well he knew, 'twere vain to seek
For sweeter lips or brighter eyes.

Miscellaneous.

GRETNA GREEN IN DANGER.

From the Edinburgh Correspondent of "Douglas Jerrold's Weekly Newspaper."

It is the opinion of some of our wise men here that if the Lord Advocate's Marriage Bill pass in the present or future session, it will go far to put an extinguisher on matrimonial elopements to Gretna Green. These are reputed "irregular," and must come in collision with the new statute. Should his lordship succeed in performing this exploit, he will accomplish what the Presbytery of Annan (to which Gretna belongs) has never been able to effect. The late Mr. Morgan (minister of Gretna), was very anxious to strike a blow at these romantic unions; but though he is said to have made trial of his prowess, he had not the good fortune to carry his point. His reverend successor, although humorously pronounced by the late Dr. Chalmers to be the "greatest man in the Church of Scotland" (Mr Roddick in height stands far above six feet) has never plucked up courage enough to take any serious hand in the contest. No doubt he has taken warning from the failure of his predecessor, and, perhaps, on such a ticklish field, deems "prudence the better part of valour."

I suspect that the strong arm of the law can alone reach and put down these bold and desperate movements of the "tender passion." No other power seems adequate for the Herculean task. And yet so long has mutual love been accustomed to indulge in these eccentric but interesting vagaries, that it may be extremely difficult for even legislative wisdom to abolish them in whole or in part. Perhaps it may amuse some of your fair readers if I give a short account of the office-bearers who are employed in this curious sort of match-making; and as my information is derived from pretty accurate sources, they may venture to accept it as not unworthy of their trust and confidence.

Mr. Linton, of Gretna-hall Inn, or rather Hotel, has long stood at the head of the matrimonial firm. He may be called the high-priest of the hymeneal temple, or bishop of this "peculiar" diocese. He is assisted in his labours by two (and sometimes more) coadjutors, or I may rather say curates, who are, however, quite independent of him, and do business entirely on their own account. He is an elderly, respectable-looking man, and is possessed of much intelligence and knowledge of the world. He shows a good family example, and in private life does no discredit to the black cloth which he occasionally dons. All the higher marriages are performed by him, and of course some of them pay remarkably well. At the elopement of Lady Adeliza Villiers with Capt. Ibbetson he is said to have cleared about £60; and I have little doubt that in the course of his professional career he has made even luckier hits than this. Some of his "richer affairs," however, have been called in question in courts of law. He has of course been summoned on such occasions as a witness; but I have never heard that his moral reputation has suffered in the slightest degree from any of these "delicate investigations."

Bishop Linton's nearest curate is Mr. Murray, of Sark Toll-bar, who not only collects the dues there, but also sells capital ale. When he puts on his "blacks," no man in his station can look more reverend or respectable. He shows well off at a funeral, and is extremely useful on such mournful occasions. I have little doubt that he performs the gayer ceremony with equal tact and decorum—in proof of which I may mention that his business is said to have increased since he began to practise. His house is most conveniently situated, being the very first you meet after leaving the "debateable land" (belonging for the most part to our ex-Home Secretary) and crossing the small river or "water" of Sark, which separates "Merry England" from her graver (but not more sober) northern sister.

Mr. Brough, the more distant curate, lives in the parish of Annan, and keeps the inn at Battlehill—from which a ferry-boat sails every day to Bowness, on the Cumberland shore. He was once a farmer in that "canny" country, but being too skilfu'-dudgent or convivial in his habits, he found it necessary to relinquish agriculture, and prudently retreated to the Scottish side of the Solway. The inn is small but comfortable, and in the summer season much frequented by sea-bathers. Mr. Brough is a large, athletic-looking man, and, like his two fellow-labourers, can boast of a respectable appearance. He leads a quiet, easy, domestic life; and though not a disciple of Father Mathew, he has not, as far as I have heard, been guilty of any remarkable breach of temperance since he entered upon his new vocation.

These two "Messieurs les Cures," as the French would call them, do a great deal of the more common work. Most of the crown and half-crown couples apply to them; and when a seven shilling fee is handed to them it is joyfully hailed as better luck than usual. Of course, besides the more direct payment, there is sometimes a handsome profit made from the ale and porter, (not to mention ardent spirits) that are consumed in the house by the gay parties, in order to enhance their gaiety and please their semi-clerical landlord, who has just tied the nuptial knot that has made them "one" and happy.

AREWELL TO THE PARENTAL ROOF.

There is something peculiarly interesting, far beyond the ordinary feelings of gossipping curiosity, in that one particular scene and hour of woman's history, in which many old ties are dissolved, on the formation of that other tie, so new, so solemn, and so binding, on till death itself. The ceremony (as it is called) of marriage is so common, so frequently performed, and generally attended with so much previous bustle of external preparation, that there is seldom leisure left to ponder deeply the serious responsibilities it involves. Indeed some are even mad enough to venture on that untried sea with less care or thought than they would expend on a voyage of a few weeks. To the contemplative spectator, however, the ideas suggested are full of meaning. Let us indulge them here for a moment. I see a charming maiden, with all her rainbow hopes and fancies clustering thick round her heart—even as her fresh and blushing graces mantle sweetly round her face and form—standing on the shore of a lovely island. Here have been spent her infancy and childhood—and many pleasant hours beside, all registered green in their secret memory. I see her early home, gleaming among the waving woods on the hill side. But she has bid it a long farewell. And now her foot is on the light bark that is to bear her away to a distant and unknown clime. All the friends of her purest years, her father, mother, the bold brothers, the gentle sisterhood, of her happy household are around her, and gaze upon her with a more intense and solemn affection. Their child, their companion, is about to leave them: and though they shall see her again, though she may return to visit her former haunts, she will be no longer the same; her spirit will have felt a change; and almost as a stranger when she comes, will she share the paternal roof. But whither is she bound, and goes she of her own free choice? Oh yes; here is no necessity, no constraint. The home she leaves is dear, and must ever be dear to her—but the home to which she is destined is full of bright and beauteous promise; and though she is almost loth to depart, she would not willingly remain. No marvel, then, that there is a soft tear trembling in that speaking eye—that there is a slight faltering of sudden emotion in that low voice—that her very soul seems warring with a thousand contradictory elements,—the past, the present, the future, all mingling in one flood of thought! But the struggle is short; for the bride's lustrous eye has caught the deep glance of that true knight whom holy rites have just vested with a husband's name; and beautiful as the moon, when she bursts from the barrier of the surrounding clouds, that trusting spirit casts off every shade of regret, and with one joyous bound springs into the bark which weighs swiftly from the land.—[Woman's History, by Gertrude.

SAM SLICK'S CLASSIFICATION OF PATRIOTS.—There are jist five kinds of patriots in the colonies. Rebel patriots, mahogany patriots, spooney patriots, place patriots, and rael genuine patriots. Now, to govern a colony, a man ought to know these critters at first sight, for they are as different from each other as a hoss is from a jackass, or a hawk from a handsaw. A *rebel* patriot is a gentleman that talks better than he fights; haint got much property in a gineral way; and hopes to grab a little in the universal scramble. He starts on his own hook, looks to his rifle for support, and shoots his own gome. If he got his due he would get nothing for his reward. A *mahogany patriot* is a critter that rides like a beggar a-horse-back;—you'll know him by his gait. As soon as he begins to get on a little bit in the world, he is envious of all them that's above him; and if he can't get his legs under the mahogany of his betters, is for takin his betters' mahogany away from them. To skin his pride over and salve his vanity, he says he is excluded on account of his politics and patriotism, a martyr to his vartue. This chap mistakes impudence for independence, and abuse for manliness; he is just about a little the dirtiest and nastiest bird of the whole flock of patriots. This feller should be served out in his own way; he should stand in the pillory and be pelted with rotten eggs. A *spooney* patriot is a well-meanin', silly Billey, who thinks the world can be reduced to squares like a draftboard, and governed by systems—who talks about reforms, codifyin', progression, schoolmasters abroad, liberality, responsibility, and a pack of party catchwords that he don't know the meaning of. This chap is a fool, and ought to go to the infarmary. A *place* patriot is a rogue; he panders to popular prejudice, appeals to the passion of the mob, and tries to set them agin' their richer neighbors, and attempts to ride on their shoulders into government, and to secure place will sacrifice everything that is valuable and good and respectable. He is a philosopher in religion, and a rascal in his philosophy.—He is wilful, and acts against conviction. This man is the loudest and most dangerous of all, and should go to the workhouse. The *true* patriot is one who is neither a sycophant to the government nor a tyrant to the people, but one who will manfully oppose either when they are wrong; who regards what's right, as a minister said to me, and not what is popular; who supports existin' institutions as a whole, but is willin' to mend or repair any part that is defective.

A PINT OF ALE AND A NEWSPAPER.—How strangely the value of different things is estimated in some minds! A few grains of toasted barley are wetted and the juice squeezed into a little water, with a taste of the leaves of the hop plant—the value of both being too small to be calculated, and a very slight tax is laid upon the mixture, which costs also so little labour as hardly to be reckoned in our comage. A pint of this sells, retail, for fourpence, and, if of good flavour, it is reckoned cheap and well worth the money; and so it is. It is drunk off in a minute or two—it is gone. On the same table on which this was served lies a newspaper, the mere white sheet of which cost 1½d. and the duty thereon 1d. with no deductions for damaged, crooked, or over printed copies made ready for sale, and charged too, with carriage from mills and stampoffice at a distance; and it is covered with half a million of types, at a cost of thirty pounds for itself and other sheets printed at the same office the same day; and this sells for no more than the pint of ale, the juice of a little malt and hops!—And yet after one person has enjoyed it, affording him news from all parts of the world, and useful thoughts on all that interests him as a man and a citizen, it remains to be enjoyed by scores of others in the same town or elsewhere; and it promotes trade and finds employment, and markets for goods, and cautions against frauds and accidents, and subjects for conversation; and there are some who think this article dear, though the swiftly-gone barley-water is paid for cheerfully. How is this? Is the body a better paymaster than the mind, and are things of the moment more prized than things of moment? Is the transient tickling of the stomach of more consequence than the improvement of the mind, and the information that is essential to rational beings? If things had their real value, would not the newspaper be worth many pints of the best ale?—*Liverpool Mercury.*

LORD ELDON'S PROPHECY.—July 1830.—Now occurred the three days of July which placed Louis Philippe the citizen King on the throne of the Bourbons. On the 23rd of August, Lord Eldon said:—"The Frenchmen are making what cannot long exist, a Republican Government with a king at the head of it. They will soon find out that such things cannot co-exist, and revolution has not yet done its work in that country, I persuade myself."

SKETCHES IN PARIS.—That thin man, with his thin military waist, his long thin bronzed face, his thick mustaches and tufted beard, and his dark, somewhat heavy, eyes, gleaming forth from beneath a calm but stern brow, who is riding at the head of a brilliant staff, is General Cavaignac, the military commander of the hour, the autocrat into whose hands the National Assembly of France has confided its destinies. Although, when he removes his plumed hat to salute those who receive him now with enthusiastic acclamation, he exhibits a head partially bald, yet his general air is that of a man in the full vigour of his best years, in the full active use of his lithy form. See! at the head of another group is a still younger man of military command. His face is fuller and handsomer; and his thick mustaches give him a rough bold look, which does not, however, detract from his prepossessing appearance. This is the young General de Lamoricière, also of African fame. He is now minister of war. There are others, also, of the heroes of Algeria, who have not fallen in the street combat, in which so many, who had earned a reputation in the open battle-field, received death by the hands of their fellow-countrymen. In every sketch are to be seen, as prominent figures, these military rulers of the destinies of France, which a few days have again changed so rapidly. We cannot look upon their striking portraits, without asking ourselves how long Cæsar and Anthony may be content to rule the country hand in hand. —*Blackwood's Magazine.*

A FIRST-RATE TEMPERANCE TALK.—A captain of a packet vessel sailing from New York to Liverpool, says he never heard a better Temperance talk than the following; but that was "first-rate." He once went to a temperance meeting at Liverpool to oblige a friend; and a good looking well-dressed man was called upon to address the meeting. He now stood up before the meeting, and said he never had made a speech in his life, and did not believe he ever should, for it was not in him. However, he would tell what temperance had done for him. When he used to drink, somehow, he never was well, could never pay his quarter's rent, nor his weekly bills, nor clothe himself nor his family decently; but now that he had left off drinking, his rent was punctually paid to the day—he had no weekly accounts—for he had ready money. They all saw how he appeared and was dressed. And, taking a nice-looking woman by the arm, and four children by the hand, he said, "You see how my wife and children look in health and appearance. Well, their food and dress is all paid for; and if you want to see how my house is furnished, come and see me at home at any evening except church night, which is Tuesday, and this meeting, which is Thursday, and you will find me in as well-furnished a room as any one needs. Besides this, I have a hundred pounds in the savings bank. This is all I can say to-night." And he sat down. He had said enough.

THREE GREAT PHYSICIANS.—The bedside of the celebrated Dumoulin, a few hours before he breathed his last, was surrounded by the most eminent physicians of Paris, who affected to believe that his death would be an irreparable loss to the profession. "Gentlemen," said Dumoulin, "you are in error. I shall leave behind me three distinguished physicians." Being pressed to name them, as each expected to be included in the trio, he [illegible] "*Water, Exercise, and Diet.*"

SALT WATER AND FRESH.—We have just had the pleasure of drinking a goblet of water taken from the sea at Margate, as sparkling and aqueable as if drawn from the best pump in London; indeed, it was impossible to tell the difference. The water had been previously distilled in the usual way, and then treated by the simple galvanic process, as patented by Mr. Crosse. The invention, for emigrant ships and others on long voyages, will be invaluable.—*The Emigrant.*

SAGACITY OF THE BUFFALO.—The following instance of courage, sagacity, and attachment in the Buffalo, rivals what we read in the pages which Mr. Jesse, Captain Brown, and other enthusiastic naturalists, devoted to holding up the canine species to our admiration:—In the month of March, an occurrence took place in the division Modjokerto (residence of the Sourabaya) which deserves to be brought to general notice, as a new and striking proof of the attachment of animals towards their purveyors. The local authorities of the division have inquired into the truth of the facts mentioned below; there cannot, therefore, be the least doubt about the matter. On the 14th March, a boy eight years of age, in the Dessa Gilang, was herding some buffaloes in a wood not very distant from the village, when he was unexpectedly seized and dragged away by a tiger. At the cries of anguish uttered by the boy two buffaloes immediately came running up, one of which attacked the tiger with such success that he released the boy and seized the buffalo above the knee joint; on which a short fight ensued between the buffalo and the tiger, which ended in the flight of the latter. In the mean time the other buffalo had placed himself over the body of the boy, which was lying on the ground, in such a way as to cover it entirely and to protect it against a second attack of the tiger. The people of the neighbouring Dessa had in the mean time armed themselves and pursued and killed the tiger. The life of the boy, although he was severely wounded by the tiger on the right thigh bone, is not yet despaired of. The peculiar attachment which the two buffaloes in this case showed towards their herd, is explained by the circumstance that for the most part the young natives, who take care of the pasturage of these animals, bestow extraordinary attention on one or more of their flock, that they generally remain in their vicinity, and sometimes pass a large portion of the day on their backs.—*Singapore Free Press.*

THE MAIDEN'S LEAP.—A daughter of the first Earl of Gowrie was courted by a young Highland gentleman, much her inferior in rank and fortune. Her family, though they gave no encouragement to the match, permitted him to visit them at the Castle of Ruthven, in Perthshire, and on such occasions the chamber assigned to him was in a tower near another tower, in which his lovely mistress slept. On one of his visits the young lady, before the doors were shut, got into her lover's apartment, but some person of the family having discovered it, told her mother, who, cutting off all possibility of retreat, hastened to surprise them. The young lady, however, hearing the well-known steps of her mother hobbling up stairs, ran to the leads, and took a desperate leap of nine feet four inches, over a chasm sixty feet from the ground, alighted on the battlements of the other tower, whence, descending into her chamber, she crept into bed. Her mother having in vain sought her in her lover's chamber, came into her room, where, finding her seemingly asleep, she apologised for her unjust suspicion. The young lady eloped the following night with her Highland laddie, and was married. The chasm between the towers is still known under the appellation of "The Maiden's Leap."—*Glasgow Courier.*

BEAUTY IN A WIFE.—A young man married a wife whose only claim upon his regard was her personal beauty. She said to him at the end of one of their quarrels—"You don't love me; you cannot look me in the face and say that you love me." "You mistake me, my dear," cried he, "for it is only when I look you in the face that I can say that I love you."

SERMON OF AN AFRICAN CLERGYMAN AT LIVERPOOL.—The Rev. Alexander Crummell, one of the only four episcopally ordained African clergymen in the United States, has been residing for some days, on a visit, with the Rev. Mr. Ewbank, of Everton, to whom, as well as to many of our churchmen he was known by reputation, and highly recommended by letter. Mr. Crummell has a large congregation in New York, exclusively of his own race, and the object of his mission is to obtain contributions towards the erection of an episcopal church for his increasing congregation in that city, in which there is a large negro population, deprived of almost every means of spiritual instruction or education that may elevate them in the scale of humanity and religion, owing to the unhappy prejudices which exist against them even in that land of the free." Mr. Crummell read prayers on Wednesday evening last most impressively in Mr. Ewbank's church, (St. George's, Everton,) and having obtained leave to preach on Sunday forenoon at the same place, public notice was given, and much interest was naturally excited from curiosity to hear a negro preacher, and still more we trust from a desire to promote his benevolent object. The church was crowded by a most respectable congregation to repletion—many parties being unable to obtain seats, and fain to stand at the entrances, and many more obliged to retire, hopeless of even this last accommodation. The free seats were firmly packed, as well as the organ gallery All eyes were rivetted on the preacher as he ascended the pulpit. He is a good-looking man of small stature, with an intelligent countenance, so removed from the coarseness of a large portion of his race that, but for his sable complexion and thick frizzly hair, he might be said to be a European. His voice is strong and manly; his articulation clear, and his pronunciation of the English language so generally accurate, with, at the same time, a rapid flow of words and a modesty of bearing, that he immediately won the deep attention of his hearers; the first general feeling being that of astonishment.—*Liverpool paper.*

DEATH OF MR. GEORGE STEPHENSON.—It is with much concern that we announce the decease of Mr. George Stephenson, the celebrated engineer. He died at his establishment in Derbyshire on Saturday last, aged 67. Few men have obtained or deserved a higher reputation. He rose from the humblest life, from the elasticity of his native talent overcoming the obstacle of narrow circumstances, and even confined education. In his profession he was as happy and ingenious in his discoveries, as generous in imparting the benefit of them to the world. In the history of railroad enterprise and movement, the name of George Stephenson will live.—*London paper.*

THE LATE MRS. COBBETT.—The remains of Mrs Cobbett, widow of the late Mr. William Cobbett, M.P., were on Wednesday week conveyed to Farnham, in Surrey, and there interred in the same spot where those of her husband were deposited in 1835. The deceased lady, who was married to Mr. Cobbett in 1792, was in her 75th year at the of the Republic, that formality having been already anticipated by a community of mediation in the time of her death.—*London paper.*—["All that's bright must fade." One of the most beautiful things in the English language is Cobbett's description, in his voluminous works, we know not where to look for it, of the scutcheon of his wife. He was a soldier in New Brunswick.]—*Montreal Courier.*

A GENTLE REPROOF.—One day as Zachariah Hodgson was going to his daily avocations after breakfast, he purchased a fine large codfish, and sent it home with directions to his wife to have it cooked for dinner. As no particular mode of cooking it was prescribed, the good woman well knew that whether she boiled it or made it into a chowder her husband would scold her when he came home. But she resolved to please him for once, if possible, and therefore cooked portions of it in different ways. She also, with some little difficulty, procured an amphibious animal from a brook, back of the house, and plumped it into the pot. In due time her husband came home; some covered dishes were placed on the table, and with a frowning, fault-finding look, the moody man commenced the conversation.

"Well, wife, did you get the fish I bought?"

"Yes, my dear."

"I should like to know how you have cooked it. I will bet anything that you have spoilt it for my eating. (Taking off the cover.) I thought so. What in creation possessed you to fry it? I would as lief eat a boiled frog."

"Why, my dear, I thought you loved it best fried."

"You didn't think any such thing—you knew better—I never loved fried fish—why didn't you boil it?"

"My dear, the last time we had fresh fish you know I boiled it, and you said you liked it best fried. But I have boiled some."

So saying, she lifted a cover, and lo! the shoulders of the cod nicely boiled, were neatly deposited in a dish, a sight of which would have made an epicure rejoice, but which only added to the ill-nature of her husband.

"A pretty dish this!" exclaimed he. "Boiled fish? chips and porridge; If you had not been one of the most stupid of womankind, you would have made it into a chowder!"

His patient wife, with a smile, immediately placed a tureen before him containing an excellent chowder.

"My dear," said she, "I was resolved to please you. There is your favourite dish."

"Favourite dish, indeed," grumbled the discomfited husband. "I dare say it is an unpalatable wishy-washy mess. I would rather have a boiled frog than the whole of it."

This was a common expression of his, and had been anticipated by his wife, who, as soon as the preference was expressed, uncovered a large dish, near her husband, and there was a large BULL-FROG, of portentous dimensions and pugnacious aspect, stretched out at full length! Zachariah sprung from his chair, not a little frightened at the unexpected apparition.

"My dear," said his wife, in a kind, entreating tone, "I hope you will at length be able to make a dinner."

Zachariah could not stand this. His surly mood was finely overcome, and he burst into a hearty laugh. He acknowledged that his wife was right and that he was wrong; and declared that she would never again have occasion to read him such another lesson; and he was as good as his word.

LOGIC OF DEBT AND CREDIT.—The *Morning Chronicle* has a long article on the law of debtor and creditor. The essay is finely conceived and logically conducted, imparting to the trading world in general one unexpected comfort. For instance, "at this moment," credit is in a most wholesome condition. Hear the *Chronicle*:—"At this moment, not less than nineteen shillings in the pound of every body's money is fructifying or evaporating, as the case may be, in the pockets of somebody else." Now, as nineteen shillings in every body's pound is one in the pockets of somebody else, it follows that everybody must owe everybody nineteen shillings, and as everybody has nineteen shillings to receive, why everybody, in fact, owes everybody nothing.

There are in the United States about 10,000 lawyers, 1500 surgeons, and 20,000 clergymen of all sects.

The Observer.

SAINT JOHN, SEPTEMBER 5, 1848.

The steam ship *Niagara*, with the English mail of the 19th August, arrived at Halifax on the 29th, in 9½ days, and the mail was received in this City on Wednesday night. The Niagara brought out 112 passengers, five of whom (Rev. Dr. Willis and Lady, and Messrs. Wm. Porter, J. C. Hunter, and McAgy,) landed at Halifax—the remaining 107 proceeded to New York. The next steamer will be the Hibernia.

The Niagara arrived at New York on Thursday afternoon, and the news was telegraphed to Boston upwards of *twelve* hours previous to the arrival of the *express* steamer Buena Vista at that port from Halifax. The Buena Vista arrived at Boston at half-past 8 o'clock on Friday morning.

LIVERPOOL, August 19.

COMMERCIAL.—Whatever tendency there might be towards improvement in trade, consequent upon the visible signs of peace being restored between the Danes and Prussians, is more than counterbalanced by the continued unsettled state of the weather, which is now beginning to engender serious fears as to the result of the harvest. The accounts from the agricultural districts represent that considerable injury is now being sustained by the standing crops, whilst all the reports as to the condition of the Potatoe agree, stating that a considerable portion of the plant has again been destroyed; and should much more rain follow, it is asserted that the disease will be much extended. Under the influence of these causes, the funds have been heavy this week, and as an excess of imports over exports is looked to as the natural result of even a partial destruction of the grain and potatoe crops. Foreign Exchanges have already been influenced, and a large export of bullion is looked upon as probable at no distant period. Large orders for Indian Corn have already been transmitted to the United States, and we have reason to believe that the steamer sailing to-day will convey orders for many additional quantities, and also for some tolerably extensive lots of Flour. It is perhaps only prudent to look a-head, but we believe that as yet there is no real cause for so much alarm. No doubt a portion of the Potatoe crop has been destroyed, and no doubt that in some districts the Wheat crop has suffered, but not to an extent which is by interested parties reported, and by many others confidently believed. A return of fine weather would go far to restore the Wheat, if it did not check the destruction of the Potatoe. Pending the present uncertainty, we have already signs of the evil effects of a deficient harvest—in the fact that foreign Exchanges are becoming adverse to this country.

We have a speculative demand for Indian Corn, and a further important advance in price, the quotations now being 35s. to 38s. per quarter, and some parcels to arrive have been disposed of at 35s. to 36s. 6d. Indian Corn Meal 17s. to 17s. 6d. per barrel. Flour, duty paid, 32s. to 33s., and sour 29s. per barrel. American Wheat 7s. 3d. to 8s. 10d. per 70lbs.

The accounts from Manchester received last night do not vary much in their tenor from those reported on Tuesday. Generally there has been less disposition to purchase at the prices then current. The continuance of wet weather has checked the home trade market, and owing to the uncertainty still existing as to the course which will be taken on the Schleswig-Holstein question, the German buyers seem little disposed to increase their purchases. For India and China the demand is very limited. For Italy and the Levant the business still continues active.

We have to report the stoppage of Mr. George Jones of Salford, whose liabilities are stated at the large sum of £300,000. Mr. Jones appears to have been a large speculator in cotton when prices were high, and his unwillingness to submit to the decline which has since taken place, has brought on his present difficulties. It is said his assets will fall considerably short of his liabilities.

LIVERPOOL TIMBER MARKET.—Québec Pine has been sold at lower prices this week than usual; at least 1-4d. to 1-2d. per foot lower than the preceding week, owing, no doubt, to the unsettled state of continental affairs, and also feared apprehensions of increased imports. In Deals prices are still retrograding, and there does not appear any prospect of improvement, so long as the large supplies keep pouring in, coupled with the little house-building going forward here and in the country. Only one cargo of St. John Pine is landing, of apparently small sizes, which is not yet sold.—*Duncan & Ewing.*

THE CHARTISTS.—In various parts of England the proceedings of the Chartists have broken out into violence. At Ashton-under-Lyne and other districts round Manchester, considerable excitement has existed for some time past, and the Clubs have been more than usually active. Mobs have paraded the streets armed with pikes and guns, and there can be no doubt that some scheme has been concocted with the disaffected in other parts of the kingdom to get up some insurrectionary movement. On Monday the Manchester magistrates struck a blow against Club organization, by arresting 14 of the chief leaders of the various clubs. At the Hyde, Dukenfield, and Oldham, the Chartists have appeared in considerable numbers, parading through districts, armed with pikes and guns, but in all cases, upon the appearance of the police or military, they have taken to their heels and have dispersed. At Birmingham, the activity of the magistrates has repressed any over acts of violence. In our own town [Liverpool] we have been tolerably quiet.

In the metropolis, government having received secret information of the Chartist intention to make an attack upon some of the public buildings, took measures to defeat their design. On Wednesday evening strong bodies of police, well armed for an encounter, made a sudden attack upon the Chartist Club in Webber street, Blackfriars, and captured 14 men. A gang of Chartists in York street, Westminster, were waiting to march out to join their comrades, and were captured; and in one or two other parts of the metropolis similar arrests were made. It is reported that the government have complete information respecting the designs of the parties, and have taken the most effectual measures to suppress any further attempts which may be made to disturb the public peace.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Colonel Sir Wm. Macbean George Colebrooke, Knight, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Islands of Barbados, Grenada, St. Vincent, Tobago, and St. Lucia, and their dependencies.

It appears, from a return just made to Parliament, that the declared value of British machinery and millwork, exported from the United Kingdom in the year ended on the 5th of January last, was £1,263,015.

On Thursday morning Lord Palmerston had a lengthened interview with General Cavaignac at the Hotel in the Rue de Varennes.

On Sunday last, her Majesty Queen Adelaide completed her 56th year; on the 17th instant the Duchess of Kent will complete her 62d year; and on the 26th instant, her Majesty's illustrious consort, Prince Albert, completes his 29th year.

A series of dramatic entertainments is to be given at Windsor Castle, immediately after Christmas, by command of her Majesty. Mr. Charles Kean has received directions to superintend all the arrangements. The most distinguished talent is to be engaged.

Prince Albert has consented to lay the foundation-stone of the new docks at Grimsby in October next.

A society, called "The Suburban Village Association" has just been established in London, for constructing houses on the lines of railway in the suburbs for artisans and others of limited income; the rent to include a daily ticket, to and from London.

The period for which Lieutenant Monro, late of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue) was sentenced for causing the death of Lieutenant-Colonel Fawcett, in the fatal duel with that gallant officer, expires on Friday.

The existence of the cholera in Berlin was officially announced on the 30th ult.

THE NEW FRENCH MINISTER TO ENGLAND.—The arrival of M. Gustave de Beaumont in this country as the Envoy or representative of the present Government of France is a circumstance favorable to the maintenance of amicable relations between the two countries. M. de Beaumont is a gentleman already well known to the society of this metropolis, both in person and by his literary productions. He shared with M. de Tocqueville in the mission sent out by the French Government in 1831, to examine the penitentiary system in the United States; and some years later he became the author of a book on Ireland, which is one of the best foreign works on that inexhaustible subject, and does credit to his discrimination and his researches. In politics M. de Beaumont has been, since his entrance into the late Chamber of Deputies, an active member of what was termed the dynastic opposition; and he was one of those politicians who on the occasion of the proposed banquet of the 22nd of February gave a blind assent to that terrific conspiracy of the Republican party which was destined in a few hours to mingle all the other divisions of the State and the institutions of the kingdom in universal ruin. The selection of M. Gustave de Beaumont for a diplomatic mission to London at this important juncture is, however, a proof that General Cavaignac is aware of the advantage he may derive from the services of the more moderate members of the Liberal party, and it must also be regarded as a mark of deference to the views and predilections of this country. The duties which M. de Talleyrand assumed and discharged with consummate ability in 1831 are about to devolve on M. de Beaumont's shoulders.—*London Times.*

According to the *Times*, the Duke of Buckingham, whose affairs have gone so completely to the dogs, induced his son, the Marquis of Chandos, to join in cutting off the entail to the princely estates of the family by false representations.

The sale of the effects of the Duke of Buckingham, a bankrupt, at Stowe, commenced on Tuesday the 15th inst., and will extend over a period of thirty-seven days.—The total value is immense.

In the island of Sanday, Orkney, on the 7th instant, seventy-eight whales, commonly called bottlenoses, were driven ashore in the bay of Elsness, not far from the church of Lady parish, and every one of them secured.

The abolition of capital punishment has been voted by the National Assembly of Frankfort by a majority of 238 to 146.

A son of Abd-el Kader has died at Pau, and one of his wives is dangerously ill. The climate of France is not found to agree with the children of the desert.

All the revolutions in France since 1789 have taken place under Popes of the name of Pius.—Louis XVI. was dethroned under Pius VI.; the Directory was overturned under Pius VI.; Napoleon fell under Pius VII.; Charles X. under Pius VIII.; and Louis Philippe under Pius IX.

The Weather and the Crops.—The weather, though changeable, has, on the whole been unfavorable to the progress of the harvest since our last, some days having been exceedingly wet, and others rather fair and fine. It has been somewhat less unfavorable in other counties than in Lancashire, but it does not seem to have been good harvest weather any where. Fortunately it has been cool as well as wet, so that the grain is not likely to be injured by sprouting. There is a moderate quantity of grain cut in South Lancashire, but scarcely any carried. The potato disease is spreading rapidly, and is now so general as to render it difficult to find a field free from it. The number of decayed tubers varies greatly on different soils; it is the greatest on heavy soils, but is becoming very serious every where. Those who would persist in attempting to grow potatoes on stiff soils, in despite of all remonstrance, will be punished by the loss of the whole of their crops; whilst those who have grown them in light soil may fare considerably better, as they may save a portion of the crop, and obtain a high price for what they save. After the experience of the present year, even the most obstinate will cease to rely on this dangerous crop as a safe article of subsistence.—*Liverpool Times.*

CROPS IN IRELAND.—The accounts received in Dublin respecting the potato blight, especially from the western parts of Ireland, are most disastrous. The Dublin correspondent of the *Times*, writing on Tuesday, says,—"After just forty-eight hours of dry weather, the rain set in again last night, and this day it has fallen in one uninterrupted shower, accompanied by a cold, ungenial wind from the north east. The fact cannot be blinked that the potato crop is a failure to an enormous extent, and there is not the shadow of a doubt that there will be a fearful deficiency before the close of the year in the staple food of the Irish peasantry. What is to be the result of another season of famine Providence can alone foresee. From the accounts from all quarters, which arrived this day, there is scarcely one to afford any hope of mitigation of this additional calamity.—The Earl of Roden arrived in Dublin on Saturday from a tour in the counties of Tipperary, Limerick, Kerry, and Cork; and it is said his Lordship's report of the condition of the crops in this wide range of country is of the most distressing nature.

CROPS IN FRANCE.—The accounts received from all parts of the country give the most favorable accounts of the state of the harvest in France. In the south, the grain harvest is finished. In the middle and north it may be considered about two-thirds finished. The wheat is of an average quantity, and in quality is excellent. The heads are not so large as last year's, but the grain is plump, heavy, and well ripened. There is not the slightest appearance of the potato malady, which has created so much alarm in England and Ireland, to be found in any part of France. At the present moment the farmers suffer rather from the abundance of produce which they possess than the reverse. The price of corn, cattle, butter, poultry, and other farm produce, has never been known to be so low as at the present time in France.

IRELAND.

Public attention still continues to be directed towards Ireland. Messrs. Meagher, O'Donahue and Leyne have been arrested, and the police and soldiers are engaged in a hot pursuit after Mr. O'Gorman and those of the confederates who are still at large. A number of arrests continue to be made in all parts of the country, and active proceedings are on foot to bring Mr. O'Brien to trial. The celebrated counsel, Mr. Whiteside, who distinguished himself so greatly in Mr. O'Connell's case, having been retained for his defence.

In the mean time an enemy of even a more appalling character than civil war, has again made its appearance in the form of the potato disease in Ireland; also in England and Scotland. All the indications of destruction which discovered themselves in the autumn of 1845, are now re-appearing, and a luxuriant field of this essential esculent, becomes in twenty-four hours a withered and blackened mass. From a variety of well authenticated quarters, we learn that the destruction is already most extensive, and the pestilential effluvia which salutes the passenger on the road side, indicates but too fatally the extent of the mischief under ground. We earnestly trust that the alarm which has been excited within these few days, may subside, and as the crops of potatoes are gathered in, that the results may turn out quite different to what is now anticipated. At this present moment the prospects in every quarter are dark and dismal, but we do not even now altogether despair.

We are assured that the repeal association will not be permitted to reassemble under any form: and it is generally believed that Mr. John O'Connell will retire from public life, and devote his attention exclusively to the National Bank, with which he is connected as a director. Mr. Hartnett, the leader of the insurgent band, who attacked the mail at Abbeypeake, has been arrested. Doheny and O'Gorman have still eluded the vigilance of the Police. Dillon is supposed to be secreted somewhere, severely wounded in the affray at Boulagh.

The declaration made last week by Lord John Russell respecting the legality of the Repeal Association, provided separation was not advocated, from which it was deduced that the government was making terms with the Repeal party, has been considerably qualified by a more formal statement by the Marquis of Lansdowne.

On Monday his Lordship, upon being urged by Lord Glengal, and other Peers, to put down the repeal association by a renewal of the clause of the bill of 1832, empowering the Lord Lieutenant to suppress any association deemed dangerous to the public peace, refused to sanction the clause upon the ground that the repeal association was not now in existence, and that it remained to be seen what means would be taken to revive it. His Lordship significantly added that the Government felt satisfied with the extraordinary powers already granted them, until after the opening of the *next* session, to suppress any illegal or seditious assembly. That power would be vigorously applied, and he hoped it would be effectual.

The Liverpool Mail says: we have heard, through an individual on whose means of obtaining accurate information, we can rely, that Messrs. O'Gorman, O'Donnell, and Doyle, have positively escaped and sailed for America. It is understood that the Crown prosecutors are determined to abandon the indictment for felony against Mr Gavin Duffy, in order prosecute him for high treason, in consequence of the discovery among the papers found in Mr. Smith O'Brien's portmanteau, of a letter from Mr. Duffey, on the subject of the insurrection.

ARREST OF MEAGHER, O'DONAHOE, MAURICE AND LEYNE.—These individuals were brought to Dublin on Sunday morning, arriving at half-past 9, from Thurles, at the terminus of the Cashel Railway, Kingsbridge. Their arrest took place under the following circumstances: About 3 o'clock on that morning a police patrol on the road to Thurles, and near Rath Cahill, 4 miles from that town, came up with a party of three persons, dressed in the usual garb of peasants. The police saluted them in passing, saying "Good night, boys," and were replied to in the usual terms. Having proceeded some twenty yards or so, it occurred to the police that these might be persons against whom an accusation rested, or at least capable of affording information. They therefore returned and overtook the party, who did not appear at all anxious to elude them. Having come up with them, the police sergeant closing on them, thought he knew the person of one, and said instantly, "You are Mr. Meagher." Mr. M. made no reply, either in assent or denial, and was instantly arrested as the Queen's prisoner. His companions were also taken into custody. The police, not more than six in number, proceeded in the direction of Thurles with the prisoners, and were re-inforced on the road—there was, however, little fear of any attempt at rescue, as there was not a soul astir. They reached Thurles about 4 o'clock, A. M. The party immediately proceeded to the quarters of Maj. Gen. McDonald, before whom the prisoners in custody were brought, when it appeared the companions of Mr. Meagher, were Mr. P. O'Donahoe, clerk to a Solicitor, and a most ardent and prominent member of the Confederation, and Mr. Leyne, American student.

Mr. Leyne has been always connected with Conciliation Hall, but joined the League when it was proposed that that organization should swallow up the other two. A person named Sexton, conducting clerk to an eminent solicitor, has been arrested in Dublin on a charge of treason. Richard Franks Ryan, an American, in whose possession papers were found appointing him a delegate for England, Ireland and Scotland, was also arrested.

A younger brother of Mr. John Martin, was on Monday lodged in Kilmainham jail, having been arrested on Sunday morning in Londonderry, charged with being engaged in treasonable practices. A Mr. Dillon, brother of a respectable coach maker, in Dublin, was lodged in Kilmainham jail, having been arrested in Derry shortly after the capture of Mr. Martin. Several arrests have taken place of American sympathisers. On Monday a Mr. Timothy Sexton, supposed to act in that capacity, was arrested in Dublin. Five sympathisers, 3 Americans and 2 Frenchmen, have been arrested at Belfast. A paper of that town says "we have not been able to learn the particulars, but we understand that a sum of money, amounting to £1750, was found on their persons, and that documents were discovered in their trunks and portmanteaus, sufficient to establish a charge of high treason against them all. "They were arrested in one of the Hotels, by the constabulary, and were immediately conveyed under a strong escort of Police, to Dublin. We have not learned the names of the parties."

The special train had scarcely passed the station at *Templemore, when Mr. J. F. Lalor* arrived there in custody of two metropolitan police and a strong escort of the constabulary. He was brought on a car from Nenagh Gaol, and sent on by the mail train to Dublin. His appearance is greatly altered for the worse, and looks very haggard and dejected. Mr. Lalor has been brought up for the purpose of being examined as a witness for the defence in the case of the Queen *v.* John Martin.

Mr. Meagher, it is stated, refused to comply with the most urgent entreaties to escape from the country when the means of escape were offered to him, and this because he had determined to share in whatever penalty awaited his friends.

The *Dublin Packet* of Saturday night publishes a letter from Mr. Meagher, and another from the Rev. J. Mackey, both denying the imputation cast on the rebel chiefs of making stipulations with the Government for their lives. Mr. Meagher says that "the statement has *bitterly, most bitterly*, cut him to the heart's core;" and Mr. Mackey says that "his communication did not propose any advantage special to the insurgents."

THE STATE TRIALS.—At the sitting of the Commission Court on Saturday last, the jury in the case of the Queen v. O'Doherty, were called to the box, and the Court inquired if they had agreed to a verdict. The foreman said there was not the slightest chance of their agreeing. Baron Pennefather then intimated to the jury that they were discharged. In the cases of prosecution against S. D. Reilly and J. F. Fitzpatrick, the traversers, the Chief Baron ordered the sureties to be estrated, and Bench warrants to issue.

Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday was occupied with the trial of Mr. Martin, proprietor of the *Felon*. He was found guilty, but was recommended to mercy.

On Thursday morning, at ten o'clock, their Lordships took their seats on the bench, when Mr. R. O'Doherty was put into the dock, to stand his trial for felony, under the new act.

The Clerk of the Crown proceeded to call over the panel from which the jury to try Mr. O'Doherty was to be taken. Mr. Butt challenged the array, on the ground that it had not been well, equally, and impartially selected by the sheriff. The Crown joined issue and persons were appointed, who subsequently found that the array was fair and impartial. The jury were at length sworn, when the trial proceeded.

A rumor reached us late last night, that Mr. Martin, who had been found guilty of sedition, was sentenced yesterday to transportation for life. Our despatches via Holyhead, have however not arrived to confirm or contradict this statement, and we can therefore only give it as we received it.—Andrew McDavid and Hugh McMenamin, suppposed to be American sympathisers, have been arrested.

The Roman Catholic clergy of Tuam have got up a memorial to the Queen on behalf of the state prisoners, praying that the prerogative of mercy should be exercised in favour of the persons who recently took up arms against the Crown. The following is an extract:

"We have witnessed with pain the proceedings of a few inexperienced young men for some months past. We disagreed with them on principle, we denounced them as the enemies of order, religion, and country. Yet we now feel commiseration for their folly as intensely as we felt indignant when we beheld them carried away by the impetuosity of their ardent but erroneous aspiration for liberty.

"We then confidently hope that your most gracious Majesty will be pleased to take into your merciful consideration the unfortunate situation of Mr. Smith O'Brien and *the other unreflecting persons* who have so foolishly embarked in the late lamentable outbreak, thereby proving to the world their utter insanity."

The last news from the south of Ireland reports every thing tranquil, and all add that the people had mostly returned to their ordinary occupation in the fields.

The Cork papers announce that it is the intention of Mr. John O'Connell to take up his permanent residence in London, for the more efficient discharge of his duties as a director of the National Bank. The hon. gentleman, it is stated, means to retire from politics.

FRANCE.—General Cavaignac, and M. Bastide, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, presented themselves on Friday to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. They were first requested to explain the object of the mediation of France and England between Austria and King Charles Albert. General Cavaignac replied, that it was necessary for the interest of France and of Italy that this negociation should remain secret. He consequently refused to enter into any other explanation on that subject. He was then asked whether the mediation was in conformity with the wishes already expressed by the National Assembly in favour of the emancipation of Italy? To which he replied, that the will of the Assembly would ever be the rule of his conduct; but he repeated his resolution not to give any other answer, adding that the committee might be assured that he would ever act for the interest of France and for her honour and dignity. He was, in conclusion, asked whether, in case the mediation produced no result, he proposed to declare war? General Cavaignac replied, that he firmly expected to be able to maintain peace, in concert with Great Britain, and that he would not declare war except at the last extremity. This declaration elicited the approbation of the committee.

The committee on the constitution has at length completed the project amended in consequence of the suggestions of the bureaux. It would, seem that the committee adheres to the much-disputed clause, which declares that every one has a right to demand employment from the state, a right expressed by the words, "Le droit du travail."

A report was prevalent on Monday that General Cavaignac, oppressed with the weight of his public duties, had resolved to resign at the end of the present month.

The state of siege still continues in Paris, about 1700 more persons have been found guilty of having part in the insurrection, and 2000 have been set at liberty. Two new frigates, the Belle Poule, and the Uranie, have been ordered to be fitted up at Brest, for the reception of the Insurgent prisoners.

The greatest anxiety continues to prevail respecting the disclosures which the printed evidence of the late insurrection is expected to unfold. The delivery of the papers to the members is expected hourly. No portion has been suppressed, and the debate on the question will take place on Monday next. It will probably lead to great excitement, but the arrangements of General Cavaignac will prevent violence and bloodshed.

The latest news from Paris describes an unsettled state of things, owing to the doubt which exists, even up to the last moment, whether the evidence respecting the insurrection shall be published. A difference of opinion seems to prevail in the French Cabinet on the subject. The non-intervention policy of Gen. Cavaignac is expected to create for him a vast number of enemies; but it is to be hoped that the cause of good sense and order will triumph.—Numerous arrests continue to take place. At Lyons there has been a serious riot, but it does not seem to have been of a political character.

On Wednesday, Lamartine delivered an energetic speech in the Committee of Foreign Affairs, in favor of an armed intervention in Italian affairs, by France, as the only way by which she can observe the solemn engagement which Lamartine made in the name of the country, and with its evident approbation. If it should succeed, an European war becomes inevitable, as most assuredly Austria, flushed with victory and backed by the German Confederation, will never yield to French violence alone.

The wise pacific counsels of England and France united may bring about a far different result, and our only hope is in the firmness of Gen. Cavaignac. The moment is in the highest degree critical.

CONTINENTAL.—Continental news is still of deep importance. All the preliminaries for an active renewal of the war in the Duchies have taken place; but with the exception of a slight skirmish with the Prussian outposts near Hadersleber, in which six Prussians were killed, no further hostilities have taken place. The blockade would recommence on the 15th, and we wait the next accounts with great anxiety. The combined troops on the frontier already amount to 12,000 men, and these will speedily be joined by 10,000 more in reserve. "General Wrangel was expected to cross the frontier on the 14th inst. However, before that date, the loud expression of opinion by France and England will have reached Frankfort, and we have now some hopes that the Germans who have embarked in this quarrel will seriously reflect before they pass the Rubicon, as assuredly the combined forces of France, England, and Russia, with the secret support of Prussia, will undoubtedly be employed in putting an end to this most unprovoked war.

Some trifling disturbances have taken place at Hamburg. No fresh outbreaks have occurred at Berlin. Hanover seems to be on better terms with the Central Executive at Frankfort than heretofore. The parliament in that city is still engaged in the discussion of what States shall or shall not be included in or detached from the Germanic Confederation.

Cologne is the scene of the great commemoration of their Cathedral. The people of Vienna seem fully sensible that the victories of Radetsky must either lead to a general pacification or an immediate general war.

The Russians having retired within their own territories, leaves the Danubian principalities without fear, and the Hungarian Croation question is expected to be amicably adjusted. The return of the Emperor from Innspruch to Vienna is announced as likely to take place immediately.

The news from Italy of last week will have prepared our readers for the final evacuation by Charles Albert of the whole of Lombardy. Having retired within the City of Milan, he found his position wholly untenable; accordingly, he was compelled to capitulate, but was permitted to withdraw his troops across the Ticino. The populace considering themselves betrayed, opposed his withdrawal from the city, and he only contrived to make his exit amid the execrations of the mob, after having fired blank cartridges over their heads in order to intimidate them.

We learn from authentic sources that while Radetsky commands Northern Italy, from Milan, Gen. Wrangel has crossed the Po, and has penetrated into Romayna. He issued a proclamation declaring that he would destroy any town which offered the least resistance to his troops as he had destroyed Sermida, and he advanced without opposition as far as Bologna. Considerable slaughter ensued, and the Austrians were beaten out of the town as far as Montagnola.

From this spot the Austrians bombarded the town, which was set fire to, but the people again attacked the Austrians and took Montagnola by assault. The violation of the territories of the Pope by Gen. Wrangel is under the plea of releasing the Pope from political tiraldom. Ravenna is already occupied by the Austrians, and we cannot suppose that the brave Bolognese will be able long to resist the superior forces brought against them.

Charles Albert having retired to Novara, was by the last accounts at Alessandria. Milan was held by Radetsky, who has appointed Prince Felix Schwartzenberg, governor.

At Naples, the meditated expedition against Sicily, is still suspended until the return of the Neapolitan embassy from London and Paris. England is doing all in her power to prevent Sicily from falling again into the hands of the King of Naples; but whether the English Admiral will prevent the Neapolitan fleet from sailing by force of arms, is still doubtful.

From Spain and Portugal we have no news deserving especial mention. The Cabrera movement seems to be put down.

THE ALLIANCE OF ENGLAND AND FRANCE.—The *Paris Journal des Debats* of the 13th August, has the following leading article on the intervention of France and England in the affairs of Italy:—"At the moment when, at several opposite points of the continent of Europe, questions of international policy appear to be complicated by fresh difficulties, and to enter into unexpected crises, we are happy to find the Governments which exercise the larger share of influence simultaneously protesting their firm intention to maintain peace. Yesterday we found England, through the organ of her Prime Minister, expressing her lively desire to remain on good terms with France, and to solve, in conjunction with her, the difficulties which might compromise the repose of Europe. To-day the *Moniteur* publishes an article which fully confirms the language attributed to the head of the Executive power. The country will favourably receive the assurances given it by the official organ of the Government. Never has there been so imperious a necessity for peace; never has the sense of that necessity been more widely diffused throughout Europe: and the solution of the internal problems which have been raised in almost all countries requires the exclusive devotion of all the energies and resources of each. The first minister of England declared in Parliament that England had recognized the Government of the Republic, that formality having been already anticipated by a community of mediation in the affairs of Italy. But it is not only in Italy that the friendly mediation of the two Governments has been exercised; it is at this moment contributing to re-establish peace in the north as well as in the south of Europe. We are much mistaken if the serious question of Schleswig-Holstein has not just been amicably solved; and we are assured that the last communication of the Minister of Foreign affairs of the Republic with the National Assembly of Frankfort have not a little served to hasten that conclusion. The union of the two principal Powers of the West of Europe most naturally exercise an important influence on the dispositions of the rest of Europe. We are not, therefore, surprised to hear that the Republic, as the official journal declares, is on the best terms with the very Government which its name alone was calculated to inspire with prejudices. The English Minister is more explicit, for he tells us that Russia, no less than England and France, is firmly desirous of the maintenance of peace. We deeply regret that, generally speaking, the language of the English press for some days past has ceased to be as liberal as that of the English Government. In the estimation of these writers, mediation in the affairs of Italy would appear to have become far less opportune since the re-conquest of Lombardy by the Austrian troops. This change of fortune may certainly have conferred on the Austrian Government a right to hold out more obstinately than before, and to refuse now the conditions which it offered of its own accord a few months ago. But we hope that the Government of Vienna will have retained sufficient prudence and *clairvoyance* to forbear from a manifestation of the obstinacy thus imputed to it beforehand. The commander of the victorious army has already belied the apprehension expressed with respect to his conduct by consenting to the armistice demanded by the Ministers of France and England. Why should this first success of the mediations be also the last? We have more confidence than the English journals appear to repose in the prudence of the Austrian Government, and we are persuaded that the great powers which are desirous of peace wish to obtain it on the terms which can alone render it substantial and permanent.

DISTRESSING CASUALTY.—We regret to state that Capt. George Briggs, of the ship *Ann Dashwood*, of this port, met with a serious accident last night, by falling from the deck into the ship's hold. It appears that the after hatchway was incautiously left uncovered, and about half-past ten o'clock Capt. B., in walking across the deck from the cabin door, where he had been talking with one of his officers, with the intention of going on the wharf, was tripped by a rope across the hatchway, and fell to the bottom of the hold upon his head. He was taken up insensible, in which state he has since remained, and, we are sorry to say, that the injury done to his head is so serious that but little hope is entertained of his recovery.

Captain Briggs is the eldest surviving son of Mr. James Briggs, of Portland—whose late melancholy bereavements are fresh in public recollection. He was a young man of much promise, having returned last week from his first voyage as Master of one of his father's vessels. We, in common with their numerous acquaintances, sincerely sympathise with the afflicted family in their repeated trying visitations.—[Courier.

We regret to state that Captain Briggs expired on Sunday morning, deeply lamented by his family and friends, and the community at large. His remains were interred this afternoon, followed to the grave by the Sons of Temperance and a great concourse of other citizens.

At the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Mechanics' Whale Fishing Company, held yesterday at the St. John Hotel, the following gentlemen were re-elected Directors for the ensuing year:—Messrs. Thomas Nisbet, John Duncan, John Wishart, James Kirk, D. J. M'Laughlin, William Lawton, and J. W. M. Irish.

An Address, "which (says the Gleaner) bore the signature of every mercantile firm on the river, as well as that of almost every individual of standing in the community," was, on the 23d ult. presented to John Wright, Esq., late Collector of Her Majesty's Customs at Miramichi, expressive of regret at his retirement from office, after a service of upwards of thirty years as chief officer of Customs at that port, and wishing himself and family prosperity and happiness through life,—to which Mr. Wright made a suitable reply.

A recent heavy freshet on the Stewiacke River, N. S., destroyed a large amount of valuable property. A new grist mill, carding mill, and stone dam, belonging to D. & A. Fisher, were swept away; a grist mill belonging to Mr. Wm. Newcombe, was also destroyed; the crops were injured, bridges swept away, &c.

At Musquodoboit the grain and potatoes on the low lands were swept from whole fields by the heavy rains about a fortnight ago; and houses and mills were carried away or greatly injured.—At Kempt, near Yarmouth, also, much damage has been done to the hay and other crops by the freshet.

The Light House on the Cape at Yarmouth, N. S., was struck with great force by lightning during a thunder storm on Sunday the 20th ult. One of the huge corner posts was split, one of the knees shattered almost to splinters, four of the studs were knocked out of place and destroyed, every pane of glass was broken in three of the windows, boards and shingles were removed, &c.

The last Halifax Royal Gazette announces Her Majesty's assent to the Judges' Tenure Bill, passed by the Nova Scotia Legislature at their last session.

Arrivals at American ports from Jamaica, furnish rumors of an insurrection having broken out among the blacks in that island, and that from 400 to 500 of them had been slain by the whites. The report was not credited.

The population of Prince Edward Island, by a late census, is ascertained to amount to nearly 60,000. Charlotte-Town and Royalty contain 4,500 inhabitants.

The net proceeds of the Horticultural Bazaar, recently held at Halifax, amounted to £246 17s. 10d. The managers passed a vote of thanks to the Ladies for their valuable assistance on the occasion.

Hunt's (N. York) Merchants' Magazine says that about one-half the fresh Salmon sold in the American markets are brought from St. John.

Mr. Barnum, of the New York Museum, has produced to the public a dwarf three years older, three inches less, and by many degrees more sprightly, than Tom Thumb.—He is called "Major *Little-Finger*."

INGENIOUS FRAUD.—An ingenious mode of defrauding the Revenue was detected on board the steamer *Senator* yesterday, by the Officers of the Provincial Revenue. Two tierces apparently filled with onions, and three barrels with beans, and three with flour, were opened, and inside of each was found a cask containing American rum, which fitted so tightly as to afford only room for a small quantity of the articles mentioned. The fraud was most skilfully planned, and aptly illustrates the tricks of old smugglers.—*New Bruns.*

We are informed that the Stebon-Heath, Troop Ship, among her other passengers, brought out 28 pensioners from Malta and other places, who are to settle in the Sister Provinces, and that others, loyal men and true, will from time to time be settled in the British Colonies. The 28 men referred to left on Thursday morning for New Brunswick, and are the first instalment.—*Halifax Colonist.*

We are sorry to say that one short week has made woful havoc among the potato fields in this vicinity. Vines which a few days ago were in a healthy state, are now withered down; and most of the potatoes brought to market are diseased.—*Fredericton Reporter.*

On Saturday last, the 29th anniversary of Prince Albert's birth, was celebrated here with the usual Military honours.—After the usual salute from the Royal Artillery, the 1st Royal Regiment, under the command of Colonel Brown, paraded on the Square in front of the Officers' Quarters, and performed a number of the most beautiful, and we thought complicated evolutions. In these performances, the whole Regiment seemed as if actuated by the spirit of one man; thus affording us another strong example of the extreme point at which Military discipline has arrived in the British Army.—*Ib.*

LORD ELGIN.—The rumor is still kept up in the Montreal papers, that the Earl of Elgin has tendered his resignation as Governor General. The retirement of His Excellency would be regretted by men of all parties in Canada, particularly if the reason assigned be the true one, the continued illness of his amiable lady.—*Quebec Gazette.*

We are happy to learn that Her Excellency the Countess of Elgin and Kincardine has returned to Monklands in much improved health. We take this opportunity of stating that there is not the slightest foundation for the silly rumours circulated by some of our contemporaries regarding the probable retirement of His Excellency the Governor General from the government of this country.—*Montreal Pilot.*

A GOOD EXAMPLE.—The Governor General shows a laudable anxiety to contribute to the advancement of education in Canada. Last year his Excellency presided with much ability at the Annual Exhibition of the High School. This season he attended to the College at St. Hyacinthe, and took much interest in the examination of the students there. Prizes—the gift of the Governor General—are, we believe, next season to be given to the most successful pupils, both in the High School and in the College.—*Montreal Pilot.*

A heavy blow to the commercial prosperity of Montreal is likely to be inflicted, we are sorry to say, by allowing goods to proceed to Upper Canada without being warehoused and paying the duties in the metropolis; so that the importers will no longer be under the necessity of employing agents, commissioners, &c., there. But such things must be submitted to for the general good.—*Quebec Gaz.*

THE CROPS IN CANADA.—The progress of the crops during the last fortnight has been almost marvellous. The accounts from the various parts of the surrounding country, agree in stating that the farmers are pushed very hard to find labor and time to get them in, as they are ripening so much together. About ten days ago a report was current that the spring wheat was threatened with rust, but we have not yet heard it confirmed.—*Toronto Patriot.*

TEMPERANCE IN CANADA.—The progress of the Temperance cause among the French population is most astonishing. In the County of Berthier, 12,000 persons were recently added to the Total Abstinence Society by the exertions of Father Chinquy, and in Sorel 4,300. This society is now stated to number not less than 100,000 adherents among the French Canadians.

THE MORALS OF THE CITY.—Intemperance, licentiousness, poverty, and crime, seem to be rapidly on the increase amongst our population. Every stranger visiting the city is struck with the number of inebriates and beggars wandering about our streets in the day, and the hordes of abandoned women prowling about them by night—while the daily scenes at the police office give fearful indication of the crime and wretchedness which prevail. There can be no doubt that a large proportion of all this vice and misery is the direct fruit of the immense number of taverns and grog-shops which are either sanctioned by law, or permitted by our authorities to demoralize the community, and to provide victims for our prisons, hospitals, and lunatic asylums. The recent murder of O'Brien and another victim, are but isolated instances in the vast catalogue of crime and misery which intemperance is entailing upon the city from year to year.—*Toronto Examiner.*

DESERTION.—We have heard with regret, that six of the bandsmen of the Rifle Brigade deserted on Wednesday night last, taking with them their instruments. The names of four of them have been handed to us—Wright, Trueman, Blake and Phelan.—*Toronto Patriot.*

IRISH ARRESTS IN QUEBEC.—Some stir was excited yesterday among the Irish population of this city by the arrest, at an early hour of the morning, of three persons who have taken a prominent part in the support of Repeal doctrines among their fellow-citizens. The three, John Giblin, John Hearn (the secretary of a Quebec Emmett Rifle Club) and John Feore, were arrested by the police shortly after midnight, for shouting and being disorderly, and in their possession were found five 12-pound cannon balls, said to have been taken from in front of the now vacant officers' guard room near the old chateau. Six shot are missing from that spot.

They yesterday underwent a private examination before W. K. McCord, Police Magistrate, and were committed to stand their trial for larceny, at the next Criminal Term, in February.

They were not liberated on bail, but we understand that an application for their release, on *habeas corpus*, will be made to-morrow morning. In the meantime they remain in confinement.—*Quebec Mercury, 25th.*

DESTRUCTIVE CONFLAGRATION.—About two o'clock yesterday afternoon, the works of the New York Gas-Light Company, at the corner of Centre and Hester streets, were accidentally set on fire, and the principal portion of them entirely consumed.

Some workmen were engaged in repairing a gas-ometer, and, having occasion to use light to assist them in their operations, one of them carelessly let a candle fall upon the tar with which the meter was coated. The flame instantly ignited the tar, and in a moment the dense cloud of black smoke which rolled upward showed that the fire had spread with fearful rapidity. Before assistance could arrive, the works were enveloped in flames, and the adjoining edifice, used by the company as a gas fitting establishment, offices, &c., was threatened with destruction.

The firemen speedily arrived, and their efforts were mainly directed so as to prevent the flames from spreading, and they succeeded so well that, by extraordinary exertions, the surrounding buildings were, with one exception, saved.

The fire presented a grand spectacle, which drew many thousands together, Canal street and all the avenues leading to the scene being blocked up with people. The heat was so intense that two large gasometers in the building were alm

more timber and fastenings than any other steamer. Her length on the main deck is 255 feet, and over all, or from figure head to taffrail, 290. Breadth of beam 42, and depth of hold 26 feet. The engines will be of 92 inches, eight feet stroke; the wheels 35 feet diameter and 11 feet face, and all her internal arrangements will be as complete and comfortable as they can possibly be made. She is 2,200 tons.—*Ib.*

SHOCKING RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—As the steamboat train from Boston yesterday morning, was nearing Palmer Depot, and about half a mile east of the station, Mr. Eldridge Phillips and his wife, of Monson, in a carriage, attempted to pass the usual crossing, as the train was approaching. The horse became frightened at the moment the carriage was on the track, and would not go ahead. The locomotive struck the carriage, dashing it to pieces, and Mr. and Mrs. Phillips were instantly killed. Their bodies were brought to the depot, and conveyed to their suddenly bereaved and darkened home. Mr. and Mrs. P. were highly respected and worthy inhabitants of Monson, and we judge were about 60 years of age. Mr. Phillips probably did not hear the bell of the engine. Mr. and Mrs. P. were going to her father's funeral, and their sudden deaths make up *seven* that have occurred in their families within the past two weeks!—[Springfield, Mass., Republican, 30th Aug.

A collision, attended with some loss of life, occurred at Southfold, on the Long Island Rail Road, a few days previous.

TERRIFIC EXPLOSION. — The extensive iron foundry of Ransom & Co., corner of Broadway and Schuyler street, was this morning the scene of a most alarming accident. About half-past 12, the boiler burst with a tremendous explosion. There were eleven men in the moulding room, through which bricks, rafters, and the fragments of machinery were scattered, and some of the men were seriously injured. No less than 118 men are employed in the foundry. They were chiefly at dinner; had the accident occurred while they were present, the loss of life would have been immense. —*Albany Atlas, Aug. 29th.*

YELLOW FEVER AT STATEN ISLAND.—The fact appears to be well established, that a number of cases of yellow fever have occurred at Staten Island, outside the Hospitals, six of which have terminated fatally.

It would not be strange if there should be more or less cases in this city; though this does not necessarily follow from the fact of the disease being at Quarantine. There are scattering cases in the city almost every year; and no damage to the general health results from them. Besides, it is now so late in the season, that frost would soon put an end to the disease, even if it should get a firm foot-hold here, which we do not expect.—*New York Journal of Commerce, Aug. 31.*

EXCURSION AND EXPERIMENT WITH THE NEW DIVING BELL.—The steam tug R. B. Forbes went below yesterday, taking the Presidents of the several Insurance Companies and many of the Directors on their annual excursion. Among the invited guests were the Hon. Abbott Lawrence, Captain Sturgis, Collector Morton, and some others. To add to the interest and pleasure of the day, the new Diving Apparatus recently constructed, of which we have already given a detailed description, was put on board a lighter and taken in tow of the steamer with the view of testing its efficiency.

The party proceeded down to Minot's Ledge, near the wreck of the ship Alabama; and here the Bell was rigged for trial, and being entered by Mr. Rumrell, was sunk some ninety-five feet. Mr. R. remained by the side of the wreck about half an hour, during which conversation was kept up with him from above through communicating pipes. He reported that he was surrounded by empty crates, broken crockery &c., and could have taken hold of various articles.—On being hoisted up the position of the lighter was changed so as to bring the bell immediately over the wreck. Dr. James B. Gregerson then entered the Bell with Mr. Rumrell and they were lowered about ninety feet, till the Bell rested on the quarter deck of the Alabama. Here they remained three quarters of an hour, during which they could see all the objects upon the wreck, the main chains, bulwarks, &c. It was remarked that they could see more distinctly at the bottom than at points higher up. The experiments with the Bell were highly satisfactory to the company present, who took a great interest in them, and its utility was fully established.

We learn that while in the bell Dr. Gregerson and his companion smoked their cigars without inconvenience. The thermometer fell from 76 to 56; but this was not a fair trial of the difference of temperature as the bell had been hanging several hours in the sun. All who witnessed the operation of the Bell were satisfied that it is a very useful machine, and can, by slight improvements, be made entirely practical.—*Boston Transcript.*

Another difficulty with Mexico is likely to occur, in consequence of the seizure of American vessels, which had put into Vera Cruz without knowing of its transfer by the Americans to the Mexican authorities. These vessels eighteen in number have cargoes which were admissible by our laws, but are rendered contraband by some recent Mexican law.

The ship Serampore cleared at Boston on Tuesday, for the Sandwich Islands, with a cargo of Yankee notions, valued at nearly $90,000. Her manifest at the Custom-house is nearly two yards long.

It is stated that the Prince de Joinville intends settling in the United States, and will be accompanied by numerous French gentlemen of capital, who will unite with him in settling a colony to be called Joinville. Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte is also said to have some design of becoming an American citizen, should he be disappointed in his expectations on the Continent.—*N. Y. Express.*

Passengers in the ship Charles Chaloner, sailed on Friday for Liverpool—Mrs. Valpey and two children; Miss Reed; Messrs. George Canning DeVeber, William Robinson, and Jas. P. Street.

WISTAR'S BALSAM AT HOME.

Boston, April 14, 1846.

MR. S. W. FOWLE,

Dear Sir:—I have been induced at the suggestion of many of my friends, to make known to the public through you, the great benefit I have derived from the use of the medicine called

"WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY,"

in the hope that others suffering from lung complaints may find the same relief by its use that I have done.

The latter part of last summer, and in the fall, I suffered greatly from a severe cough, pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, loss of appetite, and other symptoms which indicated a rapid decline. Three of the most learned and intelligent medical practitioners pronounced my case consumption, and stated to me that nothing but a change of climate could be of the least possible benefit to me, as my lungs were in a very inflamed and diseased state. At this time, in hopes I might find a temporary relief for my cough, I bought a bottle of the Balsam, which not only gave me the relief that my failing strength required, but seemed to give me new life and energy.

After taking several bottles of the medicine, my appetite returned, and with it my strength; my cold entirely left me, as also the night sweats, which previous to this had been very profuse. In five weeks' time I gained eight pounds of flesh, and have been able ever since to take my accustomed exercise, a walk of from three to four miles a day, and attended to my regular business. I should be most happy to have you refer any one, who may wish further particulars, to me, at my place of business, No. 205 Washington-street.

Very truly yours,
WM. H. HOLBROOK.

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

VALUABLE MEDICINAL WINE—manufactured from the combined virtues of the *Sarsaparilla, Dandelion, Wild Cherry* and several other *Exotic Plants*, whose wonderful curative properties are altogether unknown, except o the author of

HALSEY'S FOREST WINE.

It is well known to good chemists, that all vegetable substances contain more or less deleterious properties, as well as medicinal virtues. Those opposite qualities which are diffused together in every root, plant, and blossom, remain inseparable in the extracts, as obtained by the usual method of boiling, &c., rendering all medicines thus prepared inert, and in many cases either injurious or altogether useless. This accounts in a great measure for the insufficiency of so many medicines in curing the diseases which they profess to cure.

It is very different with *Halsey's Forest Wine*. By means of a wonderful chemical apparatus, invented for the express purpose of manufacturing this article, the entire virtues of the most valuable combination of plants ever discovered is obtained, pure and free from every property but those which act in unity and harmonize with the constitution of the human frame. This renders the *Forest Wine* the most excellent and truly valuable medicine in the world, both for its miraculous powers of curing as well as delightful flavor.

The Forest Wine is most distinguished for its great efficacy in *renewing worn-out constitutions*, and curing general ill health proceeding from *nervous disorders*, complaints of the stomach, liver, heart and kidneys, including costiveness, dyspepsia, indigestion, loss of appetite, and a debilitated state of the system. A free use of the Forest Wine restores invalids of this class to the most robust, strong and vigorous health. It has also proved useful in restoring invalids from a lingering state, after severe attacks of sickness.

For sale at the Proprietor's General Depot, No. 2 Courtlandt street, New York, and by his appointed Agents in the cities and towns of the United States, and at the store of the subscriber, 5, Brick Buildings, North Market Wharf, price 5s. per bottle, with liberal allowance to wholesale dealers. H. G. KINNEAR,

Feb. 15, 1847. General Agent for the Provinces

MARRIED.

On Thursday morning last, by the Rev. William Stewart, Mr. WHITCOMB FAIRBANKS, to ELIZABETH JANE, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Plummer, all of this city.

On Monday evening, 4th instant, by the Rev. I. Sutcliffe, Mr. HENRY D. FROST, Merchant, of Halifax, to ANNA, eldest daughter of Aaron Eaton, Esq., of this city.

This morning, at Fall-Side, Parish of Lancaster, by the Rev. F. Coster, Mr. GEORGE PEEBLES, Manager of the Gas Works, to MELICENT SARAH, eldest daughter of Mr. B. Tilton.

At Belle Vue, N. S., on the 31st ult., by the Rev. E. Evans, Edward H. Wilmot, Esq., of Fredericton, N. B., to Sarah St. Clair, daughter of the Honorable W. A. Black, of Halifax.

At Blissville, Sunbury County, on the 18th ult. by Geo. Hayward, Esq., Commissioner for Solemnizing Marriage, Mr. Joseph Parsons, to Miss Mary Jane Prosser, all of the same place.

DIED.

On the 25th ult. after a short illness, in the 68th year of his age, Mr. Neil McHugh, a native of the County of Tyrone, Ireland, and for several years a resident of this City.

On the 26th ult. Anne Jane, eldest daughter of the late Mr. John Bulmer, aged six years and six months.

On Tuesday, after a short and severe illness, Isabella, daughter of Mr. James Henderson, aged 19 years.

On Sunday, after a long and tedious illness, which she bore with christian resignation to the Divine will, Jane M., wife of Mr. John Brown, in the 24th year of her age, leaving a husband, child, and a large circle of relations and friends to mourn their bereavement.

On Sunday morning, on board the ship "Ann Dashwood," Capt. George S. Briggs, aged 19 years and 7 months, eldest surviving son of Mr. James Briggs, Portland, Ship Builder.

Yesterday morning, after a short illness, Mr. Guy Brown, (coloured) aged 42 years, leaving a wife and six children to lament their loss.

At Sackville, on Monday the 28th ult. Francis Clifford, aged two years and six months, eldest son of Mr. Joseph F. Allison.

At Sheffield, on Thursday, after a long illness, Miss Eleanor A., daughter of Mr. James Hamilton, of that place, aged 20 years.

At Fredericton, on the 26th ult. after a short but painful illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude and resignation to the Divine will, Oliver Smith, Esquire, in the 50th year of his age.

At Fredericton, on the 31st ult., Isabella, youngest daughter of George Lee, Jr., Esquire, Barrister at Law, aged 7 months.

At Halifax, on the 29th ult. the Hon. William Lawson, in the 77th year of his age—a member of the Legislative Council and formerly a Representative of the County of Halifax in General Assembly.

In London, on the 6th ult. of small-pox, William Dupuy Nash, Esq. aged 46 years, late a Lieutenant of the 46th Regt. Royal Native Infantry, and for the last fifteen years a resident at Poquiock, County of York, New-Brunswick. He has left a wife and eight children.

In Pictou, after a lingering illness, on the 13th inst., the Rev. Joseph Bandyside, in the 57th year of his age. Mr. H. was a Licentiate of the U. Secession Church of Scotland.

At Lynn, Mass., August 10th, the Rev. James B. Ambler, in the 55th year of his age, lately connected with the Dutch Reformed Church, and formerly of this city. He has left a large family and an extensive circle of friends to mourn his loss.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.

ARRIVED.

Tuesday—Ship Douglas, Hubert, Liverpool, 37 days—James Kirk, ballast.

Wednesday—Ship St. Clare, Foy, Liverpool, 50—John Hammond, coals, &c.

Barque Prince of Wales, Brown, Liverpool, 36—W. & J. Lawton, salt and coals.

Olive, Olive, Liverpool, 41—Geo. Thomas, coals.

Gleaner, Duncan, Greenock, 46—R. Rankin & Co. ballast.

Avon, Mosher, Dublin, 36—J. W. M. Irish, ballast.

Brig Sterling, Smith, Dunbar, 32—to order, ballast.

Brigt. Fly, Vail, Vail, St. Kitts, 23—Thomas Hanford, sugar, molasses, &c.

Schr. Emily, Wood, Halifax, 10—sugar and oil.

Æneas, Cushman, Berehaven, 63—R. Rankin & Co. passengers.

Mariner, James, Boston, 6—assorted cargo.

Nelson, Furnas, Boston, 10— do.

Friday—Brigt. Isabella, Kelly, Boston, 4—ballast.

Schr. Post Boy, Smith, Yarmouth, N. S.—molasses.

Steamer Maid of Erin, Leavitt, Portland, 30 hours—Thos. Parks, passengers, &c.

Saturday—Steamer Senator, Seymour, Boston, 30 hours—H. W. Chisholm, passengers, &c.

Brigt. Euphrates, Foley, New York, 10—master, flour, meal, &c.

Sunday—Schr. Kosciusko, Eells, Searsport, 4—G. Eaton, ballast.

Monday—Ship Cambria, McCready, London, 43—Estabrooks & Ring, ballast.

Royalist, Beveridge, Leith, 29—R. Rankin & Co., coals.

Wm. Carson, Vaughan, New York, 14—D. & T. Vaughan, ballast.

Free Trader, Bell, New York, 10—order, ballast.

This Day—Brigt. Judge Whitman, McLoon, Boston—Geo. Eaton, ballast.

Portland, Scott, Gloucester, (U. S.)—F. Clerke, ballast.

CLEARED.

Aug. 30th—Ship Java, Duffy, Cork, deals—Jas. Kirk; Chancellor, Dudne, Liverpool, timber and deals—James Kirk; Admiral, Crisp, London, timber and deals—Robt. Rankin & Co.; Schr. Relief, Johnston, Philadelphia, salt.

31st—Ship Waterloo, Predgeu, Hull, timber and deals—R. Rankin & Co.; Charles Chaloner, Valpey, Liverpool, timber and deals; Mahtoree, Cowan, Dumfries, timber & deals—James Kirk; Barque Salem, Gibson, Liverpool, timber and deals—James Robertson; British Queen, Bell, Londonderry, deals—W. Howard; Brig Metallak, Duell, Sydney, (C. B.) ballast.

Sept. 1st—Barque Britain, Littlejohn, Newcastle, timber and deals—John Kirk; Londonderry, Boyle, Londonderry, deals—S. Wiggins & Son; Brig Lydia, Durkee, London, deals—Geo. Beattie; Clare, Allen, Cork, deals—W. Carvill; Zenobia, Halpin, Hull, deals—S. Wiggins & Son; Minerva, Miller, Ayr, timber and deals—John Robertson; Lady Lilford, Hughan, Dundalk, deals—John Robertson; Brigt. Gipsy, Task, Cork, deals—S. Cerow; Schr. Ida, Roberts, Philadelphia, salt—Allison & Spurr; Schr. Hutoka, Jones, Eastport, boards—L. March.

2nd—Brigt. Ava, Dunn, Alexandria, salt; Schr. Hutoka, Jones, Eastport, boards.

4th—Schr. Olive Branch, Thomson, Gloucester, fish.

5th—Brigt. Emily, Kinney, Alexandria, salt and plaster—J. V. Troop.

The Prince of Wales spoke, Aug. 17th, ship Scoodiac, of St. Andrews, bound to New York, with passengers—the master unwell—supplied him with some medicine.

Ship St. Clare, Capt. Foy, while on her passage from Liverpool to this port, in lat. 46, 22, long. 32, being closhauled, with light breeze, was run into by the ship *Clara Syme*, bound from Quebec to Liverpool; the latter carrying away flying jibboom, top sail yard-arm, and leaving topmast studding-sail on board the St. Clare; the weather being moderate, the latter vessel was slightly chafed on the larboard side. On Monday 23th ult. off Halifax, fell in with schr. *Tiger*, of Barrington, which had been blown off the coast while fishing, and supplied her with provisions.—The St. Clare experienced very rough weather from W. N. W. in the earlier part of the voyage.

Brig Bellisle, of Annapolis, which was upset on the 19th ult. on the passage to Boston, was towed into Gloucester on the 27th, by the schr. Z. A. Paine, from Eastport for New York. The crew of the Bellisle were taken off by the British schrs. Shannon and Eliza, after having been two days on the wreck, with nothing but a little rye flour wet with salt water to subsist on. Several vessels passed the wreck during the time without paying any attention to the distressed situation of the unfortunate crew.

Cleared at Bathurst, Aug. 11th, ship Oriental, Hoyt, Hull.—At New York, 28th, ship Delta, Gover, St. John; 29th, Forest Monarch, Richardson, do.—At Quebec, 22nd, ship Favorite, Pickance, Bristol; Swan, Taylor, Liverpool; 23rd, Digby, Taber, do.; 24th, Harmony, Jamieson, do.

Cleared at New York, schr. Kate, St. John. At New Orleans, 20th, brig Monterey, do. At Halifax, 30th, barque Jane Hammond, Miramichi; 29th, brig Mary Tiffin, and schr. Eliza Ann, for this port. Sailed from Alexandria, 25th, brig Samuel French, for this port. From Halifax, 29th, ship Jenny Lind, Miramichi.

ARRIVALS FROM ST. JOHN AT EUROPE.—August 4th, Lydia, Hull; Henry, Ardrossan; Albion, Pentland Firth; Cove, London; 6th, George Smith, Sunderland; Sylvanus, off Dundee; 7th, Lord Brougham & Vaux, Shields; Quebec, Gloucester; 9th, Satisfaction, Montrose; Alice, Galway; 10th, Abigail, Gravesend; Star, Waterford; Equity, Berwick; Sylvanus, Perth; 11th, Pilgrim, Clyde; Commodore, Grimsby; 12th, Elizabeth, Leith; Corsair and Victoria, Liverpool; 13th, Victory, Hull; Rokeby, Leith; 14th, Britannia, Gloucester; 18th, Lord Maidstone and Ann McLester, Liverpool.

VESSELS SAILED FOR ST. JOHN.—Aug. 8th, Ross and Amazon, from Hull; Camilla, from Deal; 10th, Emily, from Dublin; 12th, Pallas, from Cork; Duke of Wellington, from Deal; 16th, Bethel, from the Clyde; 17th, Avon, from Liverpool; 18th, Bombay, do.

Cleared at Liverpool, Aug. 16th, ship Themis, Leighton, and Commerce, Henry, for St. John—Loading. Queen and New Zealand do.

Government Contract.

SEALED TENDERS, the rate to be expressed in Sterling, will be received by Deputy Assistant Commissary General EDWARDS, at the Commissariat Office, Saint John, until 12 o'clock, noon, on Monday, 11th September, 1848, for the undermentioned supply:

20 Cords of Firewood, at per Cord.

To be delivered into and piled in the Queen's Fuel Yard, Lower Cove, on or before the 15th October next—the cord to be English measure.

All further particulars, &c., concerning the terms and conditions of the Contract will be furnished on application at this office, as also blank forms of Tender.

Commissariat Office, St. John, N. B. }
September 2, 1848. }

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having this day assigned unto his Son, 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.

Furniture Ware-Rooms,

Prince William Street.

THE Subscriber having assumed the CABINET and UPHOLSTERY Business heretofore carried on by THOMAS NISBET and SON, would respectfully inform the Public, that all orders in the above line will be promptly attended to, on the most reasonable terms.

On Hand—A large Stock of FURNITURE, of every description, which is offered for sale on as reasonable terms as can be purchased in the City.

☞ UNDERTAKING attended to, and HEARSE and PALLS furnished.

St. John, Sept. 5. ROBERT NISBET.

Coals! Coals!

50 CHALDRONS best quality GRAND LAKE COALS.—For sale by JOHN S. WESTLOTORN,

Sept. 5th, 1848. *King's Square.*

HIDES.

Ex schooner Mariner, from Boston:—

1000 BUENOS AYRES Dry SALTED HIDES, a very superior article.—For Sale at low rates while landing, at Hammond's Brick Building, 20, Dock-street, by

Sept. 5. H. G. KINNEAR.

WASHING SODA, Carbonate Soda, Alum, White-wash Brushes, Small size White ROPE, Clothes and Travelling BASKETS, just received by the ship *St. Clare* from Liverpool, and for sale by JOHN KINNEAR,

Sept. 5. *Prince Wm. Street.*

COFFEE, RICE, &c.

Landing ex Mariner, from Boston—

25 BAGS Java COFFEE;
10 casks RICE;
5 ditto SALÆRATUS;
10 boxes TOBACCO;
1 case MACCARONI;
1 case CIGAR LIGHTERS.

For sale by [Sept. 5.] JARDINE & CO.

SAINT JOHN
MECHANICS' WHALE FISHING COMPANY.

AT a Meeting of the Directors, held this day, a Dividend of Twenty Shillings per Share was declared, payable to the Stockholders at the Commercial Bank, on or after the 18th September next. THOS. NISBET,

St. John, Aug. 26, 1848. *President.*

South Bay Boom Company.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that no TIMBER, LOGS, or other Lumber will be permitted to be removed from within the limits of the SOUTH BAY BOOM COMPANY, until application be made to, and permission obtained from the Superintendent, nor until satisfactory arrangement be made with him for the payment of the *Boomage* due thereon. And all parties desirous of removing Timber, Logs, or other Lumber at night, shall give notice in writing to the Superintendent of their wish to do so on the day previous; and that all persons are forbidden to open the BOOMS, or intermeddle therewith, without leave of the Superintendent.

By order of the Board,
THOMAS M'MACKIN,

Indian Town, Aug. 24, 1848. *Superintendent.*

S. K. FOSTER'S SHOE STORES,

Corner of King and Germain Streets, and "Foster's Corner.

JUST received per ship "*Boadicea*," from Liverpool, A NEW AND HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

Boots, Shoes and Slippers,

of the very best description.

P. S. Orders from all parts of the Province punctually attended to. August 29.

Ladies' Shoe Store,

Germain Street—next Store but one South of Foster's Corner.

THE Subscriber informs the Ladies and Families of the City and Province generally, that he has just received per ship *Boadicea* an additional supply of Ladies' Fashionable BOOTS and SHOES, of the newest style and best quality.

☞ Orders from all parts of the Province punctually attended to. [Aug 29.] S. K. FOSTER.

VINEGAR!

To Arrive per brig *Ella* from Philadelphia:

10 CASKS and 20 Bls. Pure CIDER VINEGAR, from the celebrated Manufactory of "Mathews," Philadelphia.

GEORGE THOMAS,

August 29. *South Market Wharf.*

Superfine Carpeting.

By the Boadicea *from Liverpool*—

2 BALES containing 800 yards superfine SCOTCH CARPETING. For sale by JOHN KINNEAR,

Aug. 29. Prince Wm. Street.

Tannery Establishment

at Waweig, in the County of Charlotte,

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers the abovenamed PROPERTY for Sale, consisting, generally, of the TAN-HOUSE, VATS, BARK MILL, COTTAGE, GARDEN, and about eight acres of LAND attached, and a DAM formed across the Brook or Stream upon which the Property stands, which empty's itself into the Waweig near the Tan-house; until the 15th day of September next, when it will be offered, if unsold, at 12 o'clock, noon, at Public Auction, in the Market Square of this City; at which Terms and any information will be given, both which may also be obtained by application at the Office of

F. A. KINNEAR.

St. John, 29th August, 1848.

[Cour. Chron. N.Brns, Bee, M.News; St. Andrews Standard, Charlotte Gazette.]

FOR SALE,

A SMALL lot of flanged and centre balanced Furnace BOILERS, ranging from 10 to 200 Gallons,—by JOHN S. WESTLOTORN,

Aug. 29. King's Square.

PALE SEAL OIL.

FOR sale by the Subscriber, 10 barrels first quality Pale SEAL OIL.

JOHN S WESTLOTORN.

Aug 29. King's Square

Sales by Auction.

Notice of Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in consequence of Mr. THOMAS PICKARD, Jun. not having paid the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Assessments upon Eight Shares of the Capital Stock of the *South Bay Boom Company*, held and owned by him, of which assessments respectively due notice was given in accordance with the Act of Incorporation, and there being now due and owing on such Shares the sum of Four Pounds Sixteen Shillings, being the amount of the second assessment on such Shares, with Interest from the twenty-fifth day of September, 1847, being the time such assessment became due; and the sum of Four Pounds Sixteen Shillings, being the amount of the third assessment on such Shares, with Interest from the twenty-fifth day of October, 1847, being the time such assessment became due; and the sum of Four Pounds Sixteen Shillings, being the amount of the fourth assessment on such Shares, with Interest from the tenth day of December, 1847, being the time such assessment became due; and the sum of Four Pounds Sixteen Shillings, being the amount of the fifth assessment on such Shares, with Interest from the fifteenth day of June, 1848, being the time such assessment became due; and the sum of Four Pounds Sixteen Shillings, being the amount of the sixth assessment on such Shares, with Interest from the first day of July, 1848, being the time such assessment became due; and the sum of Four Pounds Sixteen Shillings, being the amount of the seventh assessment on such Shares, with Interest from the tenth day of August, 1848, being the time such assessment became due.

The said Eight Shares of the Capital Stock of the said South Bay Boom Company, will, in pursuance of the authority contained in the Act of Incorporation, be sold at Public Auction on Monday, the twenty-fifth day of September, at the Auction Room of J. V. THURGAR, Esq. in the City of St. John, at eleven o'clock, A. M.

And further notice is hereby given, that in consequence of Mr. GIDEON BAILY, not having paid the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Assessments upon Two Shares of the Capital Stock of the *South Bay Boom Company*, held and owned by him, of which Assessments respectively due notice was given, in accordance with the Act of Incorporation, and there being now due and owing on such Shares the sum of One Pound Four Shillings, being the amount of the second Assessment on such Shares, with Interest from the twenty-fifth day of September, 1847, being the time such Assessment became due; and the sum of One Pound Four Shillings, being the amount of the third Assessment on such Shares, with Interest from the twenty-fifth day of October, 1847, being the time such Assessment became due; and the sum of One Pound Four Shillings, being the amount of the fourth Assessment on such Shares, with Interest from the tenth day of December, 1847, being the time such Assessment became due; and the sum of One Pound Four Shillings, being the amount of the fifth Assessment on such Shares, with Interest from the fifteenth day of June, 1848, being the time such Assessment became due; and the sum of One Pound Four Shillings, being the amount of the sixth Assessment on such Shares, with Interest from the first day of July, 1848, being the time such Assessment became due; and the sum of One Pound Four Shillings, being the amount of the seventh Assessment on such Shares, with Interest from the tenth day of August, 1848, being the time such Assessment became due.

The said Two Shares of the Capital Stock of the said South Bay Boom Company, will, in pursuance of the authority contained in the Act of Incorporation, be sold at Public Auction on Monday, the twenty-fifth day of September next, at the Auction Room of J. V. THURGAR, Esq. in the City of St. John, at eleven o'clock, A. M.

And further Notice is hereby given, that in consequence of Mr. JOHN FRETCHSEN not having paid the Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Assessments upon Two Shares of the Capital Stock of the *South Bay Boom Company*, held and owned by him, of which Assessments respectively due notice was given, in accordance with the Act of Incorporation, and there being now due and owing on such Shares the sum of One Pound Four Shillings, being the amount of the third Assessment on such Shares, with Interest from the twenty-fifth day of October, 1847, being the time such Assessment became due; and the sum of One Pound Four Shillings, being the amount of the fourth Assessment on such Shares, with Interest from the tenth day of December, 1847, being the time such Assessment became due; and the sum of One Pound Four Shillings, being the amount of the fifth Assessment on such Shares, with Interest from the fifteenth day of June, 1848, being the time such Assessment became due; and the sum of One Pound Four Shillings, being the amount of the sixth Assessment on such Shares, with Interest from the first day of July, 1848, being the time such Assessment became due; and the sum of One Pound Four Shillings, being the amount of the seventh Assessment on such Shares, with Interest from the tenth day of August, 1848, being the time such Assessment became due.

The said Two Shares of the Capital Stock of the said South Bay Boom Company, will, in pursuance of the authority contained in the Act of Incorporation, be sold at Public Auction on Monday the twenty-fifth day of September next, at the Auction Room of J. V. THURGAR, Esq. in the City of Saint John, at eleven o'clock, A. M.

THOMAS M'MACKIN, *Treasurer.*

St. John, 25th Aug. 1848.

Ladies' Very Superior BOOTS & SHOES.

JUST received at the *Brunswick Shoe Store*, by the Ship "*Arab*," from Liverpool, the remainder of their SUMMER STOCK, embracing Patterns and workmanship not to be obtained elsewhere, among which will be found,—

Ladies' Prunella Pump BOOTS, patent Vamp'd,
Do. Prunella do. do. patent Leather Cap's,
Do. Cashmere Boots, pump and thick Soles,
Do. Fancy Col'd Boots,
Misses do. do. do.
Girls' Drab Cantoon and Lavender col'd Prunella Boots,
Do. Wellington Figured and Drab Prunella and Cantoon Slippers,
Do. Ties, Slippers, enamel'd and patent Leather,
Ladies' Ties, Shoes and Promenade Slippers, in great variety,
Do. Prunella, patent Leather, Goloshed BOOTS,
Do. Cloth, to Button or Lace do. do.
Infants' Boots and Shoes, of variety in pattern and make,—all of which will be sold Cheap for Cash.

FAULKE & HENNIGAR.

August 29th, 1848.

Groceries! Groceries!

JAMES MACFARLANE,

MARKET SQUARE, ST. JOHN, N. B.

Respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his present Stock in this branch of business; a very great reduction in price having taken place in the Staple articles of consumption, an extra inducement is held out to wholesale customers in the trade, his premises being large and commodious, every facility can be afforded; articles all warranted,—to enumerate:

150 CHESTS Fine to Extra Fine Congo TEA, price from 1s. 4d. to 2s.;
A few Chests very fine Souchong TEA, all English importation;
20 Half Chests fine Oolong, Pekoe, and Hyson TEA;
10 Chests and half chests fine Congo TEA, American importation;
200 Barrels and 10 Hhds. Muscovado SUGAR, very fine to middling qualities;
50 Bls. Crushed and Bastard SUGARS;
30 Hhds. British, Muscovado, and Cuba MOLASSES;
10 Do. Foreign Muscovado ditto;
10 Boxes TOBACCO, all qualities, from 5d. to 1s. 6d. per lb;
COFFEES, Mocha, Java, Cuba, and St. Domingo;
SPICES, of all descriptions;
FRUIT, CURRANTS, RAISINS, &c.
BREAD, Pilot and Navy; Water, Butter, Lemon, Soda and Sugar BISCUIT;

With a good Stock of the miscellaneous articles of the Trade.

FLOUR, CORN MEAL, OATMEAL, SALT, &c. &c. on Retail.

☞ *J. M'F. would call attention to his Ground COFFEES,—having every facility for roasting, they can be had always fresh.*

St. John, August 22, 1848.

SHIPS' CAMBOOSES.

FOR sale by the Subscriber, 4 large size Ships' Cambooses, superior articles, with double grates and fenders, and two ovens—suitable for ships of the largest class.

JOHN S. WESTLOTORN,

Aug. 29. King's Square.

MR. JAMES P. P. LESTER, SURGEON,

HAVING just arrived in this City, from Glasgow, where he has been pursuing his studies, begs leave to offer his services to his friends and the Public generally.

Mr. L.'s present place of residence is at his Father's, in Charlotte Street, where he may be found at all hours. July 4, 1848.

Files & Saws.

THE Subscriber has on hand a very large and well assorted stock of FILES & RASPS, made by VICKERS & Co., and by HOOLE, STANIFORTH & GRAY. Also—A Stock of Single, Gang, Cross-cut, and Circular SAWS, which he will sell LOW for CASH. THOS. R. GORDON,

Corner of Market Square and Dock street.

August 22.

CHEAP SALE OF

Ready-Made CLOTHING!!!

FOR 30 DAYS, AT THE

PANTECHNETHECA,

Prince Wm. Street, opposite Sand's brick buildings.

OUR STOCK being immensely large and there being a great depression in every branch of business, we are compelled to dispose of our large Stock at whatever prices they will bring. The following is a list of the leading articles:

Blue Plaid Hunting Coats, from 8s. 9d.
All-Wool Fine Summer Cloth Fashionable Sack Coats, from 15s.
Dress, Sack and Frock Coats, from 25.
(Good quality Broad Cloth of any colour.)
Superfine Cloth or Doeskin Pantaloons, from 8s 9d.

FULL DRESS SUIT!!!

Black Dress or Frock Coat, Black or Rich Fancy Satin Vest, and Cassimere Pantaloons, any colour, made to measure or otherwise, at 6 hours notice if necessary (and warranted to fit—or no sale)

only £3.

On hand—An IMMENSE ASSORTMENT of

BOYS' CLOTHING.

☞ The character of this Establishment, in point of good work, is so well known already, that we deem it unnecessary to make any farther comments, than, that we are now two years in business, during which time we have given employment to over FIFTY PEOPLE on custom work, being a far greater number than has ever been employed by any similar Establishment in this Province.

GARRETT & SKILLEN.

August 18. *Tailors & Drapers.*

PEOPLE'S LINE!

For EASTPORT, PORTLAND, and BOSTON!

Through by Railroad or Boat.

THIS new and splendid Steamer SENATOR, Captain SAMUEL SEYMOUR, will leave for the above places on TUESDAY morning next, at 8 A. M. Returning will leave Boston every FRIDAY, at 1, P. M.

This Boat was built expressly for this route, and is in every respect adapted for the *safety* and comfort of the travelling public.

For Passage or Freight apply at the Office, Peters' Wharf. H. W. CHISHOLM,

August 29. *Agent.*

Steamer ST. JOHN.

THIS fine Steamer is now plying between St. John and Fredericton. Her days and hours of starting are as follows:—

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

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

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

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

ISRAEL MERRITT, Agent.

May 2. *Indian Town.*

FRANKLIN STOVES.

THE Subscriber has just received from one of the principal Foundries in Scotland, and offers for sale at his Shop in *Nelson Street*, a large number of

FRANKLIN STOVES,

of different sizes and of the latest and most approved patterns, and finished in the very best style of workmanship, which on inspection will be found to be of a quality far superior to the Franklins usually offered for sale in this market. They will be disposed of on very moderate terms; and he has made arrangements to receive from the same Foundry a regular supply of the like description of Franklins. He will likewise always have on hand spare plates, so that should any part of these Franklins be at any time accidentally broken, they can be replaced immediately without trouble.

☞ Register GRATES made to order.

WILLIAM TURNER,

Blacksmith, Nelson Street.

St. John, 15th August, 1848.—3m.

CHAINS, CHAIN CABLES, SPIKES, &c.

Received by the *Unicorn*, from Liverpool, and for Sale—

ONE 7-8 CHAIN CABLE, 60 fathoms,
One 13-16 do. do. 60 do.
One 3-4 do. do. 60 do.
One 5-8 do. do. 60 do.
One 9-16 do. do. 60 do.

ALSO, *in Casks*—

100 fathoms 5-16 CHAIN,
200 do. 3-8 do.
100 do. 7-16 do.
100 do. 1-2 do.
1 ton 4½ inch Iron SPIKES,
2 tons 6 inch do. do.
2 do. 7 inch do. do.
2 do. 9 inch do. do.
30 casks 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. and 20d. NAILS,
1 cask 1½ inch Boat NAILS.

ALSO, *on hand*—

ANCHORS, with Iron Stocks,
ANCHORS, for Wood Stocks.

25th July. JOHN KINNEAR.

Valuable FARM

To be Let on Lease for a term of Years.

THAT desirable FARM situated near the Village of Kingston, in King's County, and within twenty miles of the City of St John, lately owned, occupied, and considerably improved by the late WILLIAM SIMPSON, Esquire, Barrister at Law, &c. There is a comfortable dwelling House, two Barns, outhouses and other buildings on the premises, and about ninety acres of Land will be attached thereto, all under cultivation, and most of which has been partially cleared of stone, and is well fenced with cedar. The above Farm will be let at a very reasonable Rent to an approved tenant, and possession given on the 1st of January next, or sooner if agreed on.

For further particulars enquire of Mr. WILLIAM SWYMMER, at Mr. SEARS' Hat Store, St. John, or of the subscriber on the premises.

SARAH P. SIMPSON,

Administratrix of the Estate of the late William Simpson, Esq.

Kingston, King's County, }
7th August, 1848. }

Champagne! Champagne!

Poetry, &c.

THE EXILE'S RETURN.

BY J. E. CARPENTER.

ALL—all are changed, each old familiar place,
Each bright green spot where I in childhood played,
The woods are green, but yet they give no trace
Of those lone paths where I so oft have strayed:
There is afar a bright and sunny land,
Where, through long years, I lived from all estranged—
Yet my heart yearned once more again to stand
Near my old home—I come—and all is changed.

All, all are changed—the friends I loved of yore,
The dear companions of my boyhood's day,
They pass as strangers by my father's door,
Round which each summer's eve we used to play;
Oh, that the world should have such power to blight
Each sunny future that the past arranged,
That youth should be a vision of the night
From which we wake to find, that—all is changed.

All, all are changed—my gentle sister's voice,
I hear not now its tones of happy glee!
Where are my brothers: will they not rejoice?
If friends prove cold, they still will welcome me!
No! they have gone before me to the land
Of unknown realms, by mortals never ranged;
I am a stranger in my native land,
Home—kindred—old companions—all are changed.

HYMENIAL STATISTICS.—We find the following popular article in the columns of one of our American contemporaries (the "Lancaster Examiner"), and which we readily assist in disseminating, as a tabular summary that will, we presume, be anything but disagreeable to some of our readers in the present leap-year:—Number of young men now going a-courting in Lancaster, 2350; of which have actually popped the question, and been accepted, 630; ditto, and been refused, 25; number who are anxious to pop the question, but can't screw up their courage, 1610; number who have been jilted, 85; number hunting fortunes, 2349; number of confirmed old bachelors, 850; of which are not worth having, 845; of which would do as a last resort, 4; number of widowers who wish to marry again, 5; number of widows ditto ditto, 306; number of young ladies who are in the market, 6649; of which have actually had offers, 655; of which waiting in dreadful suspense, 1610; of which have concluded to accept, 1606; will ask her mother, 1; number of young ladies in the market with "metallic charms," 147; of which hold bank stock, 60; of which will inherit a small farm each, 47; of which have money at interest, 40; number of young ladies qualified to make good wives, 6649; of which would darn their husbands' stockings, 550; of which skilled in astronomy, 5830; of which learned in the languages, 4735; of which able to spell their own names, 562; of which know how to waltz, 4300; of which know how to use the spinning-wheel, 40; of which know how to make a pudding, 1760; of which know how to spend their husbands' money, 6649. What a "Lancasterian School" for the marriageable!

WEAR FLANNEL.—If your constitution is delicate wear flannel next the skin during the summer season, and be particularly careful that your children wear it also. We have heard an eminent physician, now residing in this city, say, that a very large proportion of the deaths by *cholera infantum*, which annually take place in this city and vicinity, could have been prevented by this simple precaution. It is the sudden changes of the weather, the ordinary effects of which may be warded off by wearing flannel next the skin, which produce those fatal diseases, and which are generally ascribed to too great an indulgence in summer fruits.—*Boston Journal.*

THE CHILDHOOD OF MARY LEESON. By MARY HOWITT. *Darton, London.*—"I have often been asked," says Mrs. Howitt, "to write a work on education; people have imagined that, because I had children of my own, I must understand the subject." We are of the same opinion, and can sincerely recommend this valuable little work, showing as it does how beautiful is the truth, how mean and cowardly is a lie.

ADMIRAL PAKENHAM. — Once when Admiral Pakenham, one of our renowned naval officers, landed at Portsmouth, a friend asked him how he left the crew of his ship. "O (said he), I left them all, to a man, the merriest fellows in the world."—"How so?" asked his friend. "Why (replied the admiral), I flogged seventeen of them, and they are happy it is over; and all the rest are happy because they have escaped."

A vessel arrived in London from the West Indies has brought an entire cargo of pine apples and turtles. Some of the pine apples are growing in the soil in which they were originally planted, and the turtles are placed in troughs filled with sea water from the place where they were taken.

The following lines, said to be prophetic, have been current for many years in Germany:—"I would not be a king in 1811; I would not be a soldier in 1849; I would not be a grave-digger in 1850. But I would be whatever you please in 1851."

Whenever you see a person insult his inferiors, you may be assured he will creep to his superiors; he will act the part of a bully to those who cannot resist, and of a coward to those who can.

Voltaire, speaking of law, said, "I never was but twice in my life completely on the verge of ruin; first, when I lost a law suit; and secondly, when I gained one."

Q. What is the greatest abuse of all that the country contains? *A.* Quack medicine. Because it is the most undoubted *sine-cure!*—*Punch.*

If you wish to know whether anybody is superior to the prejudices of the world, ask him to carry a parcel for you.

Well, my boy, do you know what *syn-tax* means? (said a schoolmaster to the child of a teetotaller). "Iss, Sir; the *dooty* upon *sperrits.*"

MORRISON & CO.

Spring & Summer Importations, for 1848.

By the *Delta* and *Cambria* from London, *Wanderer* from Liverpool, and *Rosanna* from Clyde:

BROAD CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Doeskins, TWEEDS, Cashmeretts, Cassinettes, Summer Cloths and VESTINGS, Plain and Printed COBURGS, Orleans, DeLaines, Saxonies, Balzarines, Muslins, Organdies, &c. &c. &c.; PARAMATTA, Crapes and Crape Trimmings; an immense variety of SHAWLS and Handkerchiefs; PARASOLS, RIBBONS, *Laces, Hosiery* and *Gloves*, Muslin Collars, Habit Shirts, Neck Ties &c.; Gents. Pocket and Neck Hkfs., Scarfs, Stocks and Operas; Linen, Lawn, Diaper, Towelings and Holland, Drill, Duck, Osnaburg and Canvas; Grey, White and Printed COTTONS, Ginghams, Homespuns and Regattas; white and Coloured Counterpanes; Marseilles & Toilet QUILTS and Covers; White and coloured Stays; Cloth, Tweed and Glazed CAPS, &c. &c.,—with a large and general assortment of SMALL WARES and Trimmings, will be sold at the lowest *CASH Prices.*

RE-OPENED.

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

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

March 1, 1848. OLIVER BYRAM.

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 radidly 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.; Amhurst, Mr. Arthur Masters; Digby, James Crowly; Kentville, Daniel Moore; Bridgetown, Thomas Spurr, New Brunswick:—St. Martins, Mr. Alex. Lockhart; Bend of Petitcodiac, James Beck; Frederic. ton, C. H. Jouett; Shediac, E. L. Smith; St. Andrews, Thos. Sime; 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 ommission Store of H G. KINNEAR, Agent, 8, Brick Buildings, North M Wharf. St. John—at 1s. 3d. per box.

TO LET,

And possession given on the 1st of August, or now:

THE two upper stories of the subscriber's brick Building on the South side of the Market Square, directly over and above the Stores occupied by Messrs. John Anderson and A. Hegan. The Rooms are eight in number, together with a private office, will give good accommodations for a Boarding House.

Also, to Let, the lower flat of the House next adjoining Mr. Lester's premises in Charlotte Street. Enquire of BENJAMIN SMITH.

PAPER AND INK.

Per "Rosanna" from Glasgow:—

350 REAMS Writing and Wrapping PAPER;
1 Hhd. Red, Blue and Black Writing INK.

16th May. ARCHIBALD HEGAN.

SPIKES, SHEET LEAD, &c.

. & W. H. Adams

Are receiving per ship *Avon* from Liverpool—

71 BAGS SPIKES, 8 rolls Sheet Lead,
2 cases Cast Steel, 2 pkgs. SCYTHES,
2 bags Iron Clinch Rings, 1 cask Locks, &c.
2 casks SHOT. [June 6.

LIVERPOOL SOAP.—*Ex* ship *Unicorn* from Liverpool—600 Boxes 'Steele's' best hard SOAP, in 36 and 64 pounds each.—For sale at Hammond's Buildings, 20, Dock Street, by

July 25. H. G. KINNEAR.

NEW BOOKS, Cheap for Cash.

THE Works of the Rev. Sydney Smith; Gallery of Nature.
Dickens complete Works.
Lord Brougham on Instinct.
Capt. Marryatt's Novels.
Crookshank's Table Book.
Fowler on Love, Marriage, and Offspring.
Mrs. Candle's Curtain Lectures.
Combe's Constitution of Man.
The Works of Theadore Hook.
Cooper's Sea Tales.
250 Miscellaneous Novels, Tales, and Stories.

N. B. A large number of the above works have been received on Consignment, and will be sold 20 per cent below the publisher's prices, at the Victoria Book Store. V. H. NELSON,

June 6. *King-street.*

PAINTS, OILS, Glass, Indigo, and Powder.

Just received per Cambria, from London—

7 CASKS Boiled and Raw Oils;
2 tons Brandram's White Lead;
1 ton Red, Yellow, and Black PAINTS;
5000 feet Window GLASS—9x7, 10x8, 12x9, and 12x10;
1 chest Madras INDIGO;
75 kegs Hall's fowling Gun Powder;
25 do. Hall's Cannister Gun Powder.

For sale at low rates for Cash, by

May 9. W. TISDALE & SON.

Molasses and Cigars.

Now landing direct from *Cuba*, ex Barque "James":—

200 HHDS. best Clayed, 162 Hhds. } Bright & heavy *Muscovado* } MOLASSES.
31 Tierces,
15 Barrels,

75,750 choicest brands Havana CIGARS.

Landing ex "Jenny Lind," from London:—
50 Chests choice TEAS,
5 Hhds. Crushed LOAF SUGAR,
20 Boxes blue STARCH,
5 Casks BLACKING,
1 Cask assorted PICKLES.

All of which will be sold at lowest rates, by

JARDINE & CO.

St. John, April 18th, 1848.

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

Corner of King and Germain streets and

Ladies' Fashionable SHOE Store,

Germain Street.

THE Subscriber has just received ex ship *Cambria* from London, part Spring supply of Ladies', Misses' and Children's

SUMMER BOOTS AND SHOES,

FOR SALE CHEAP.

May 9. S. K. FOSTER.

NEW SPRING GOODS!

Per ships *Delta* and *Jenny Lind* from London, viz.:

GENTS' Rich PARIS HATS,
BROAD CLOTHS and DOESKINS,
VESTINGS, Braces, Stocks, and Umbrellas,
Rich Black and Colored SILKS,
SATINS, Sarsnets, Crapes and Serges,
SHAWLS, Handkerchiefs and Scarfs,
Silk, Cotton and Cachouere HOSIERY,
GLOVES of every description,
Nets, Laces, Edgings and Quillings,
Habit Shirts and Muslin Collars,
GIMPS, Fringes and Cords,
RIBBONS and PARASOLS,
White and Colored STAYS,
ORLEANS and DELAINES,
With a large lot of BOOTS and SHOES.

—ALSO—

Per "Rosannn" from Glasgow, and "Wanderer" from Liverpool:—

18 Packages Grey, White and Striped Shirtings,
13 " Fancy Printed COTTONS,
4 " ORLEANS and COBURGS,
2 " Fancy DRESSES,
6 " Sundry Dress Materials,
3 " SHAWLS and Handkerchiefs,
4 " CARPETING and RUGS,
7 " Linens, Lawn, Damask, Diaper, Osnaburgh, Canvas and Duck,
1 " Muslin Collars and Habit Shirts,
1 " Muslin Work, Lappets, Veils, &c.
1 " Printed Cotton Handkerchiefs,
1 " Fancy Ginghams,
4 " Muslins of all kinds,
2 " Cloth CAPS,
4 " Cotton Reels,
6 " White and Blue Cotton Warps,
2 " White and Red FLANNELS,
2 " Cotton Ticks,
2 " Fancy Trowserings,
2 " Linen DRILLS,
3 " Tapes, Cotton Balls, Braces, &c.
2 " Buttons, Silk and Twist,
3 " Small Wares,
3 " Plain and Twill Linings,
2 " Moleskins; 2 do. Robes and Cravats,
1 " Cotton VELVET,
3 " Sundry FANCY GOODS,
3 " Fancy DRUGETTS,
31 Pieces of FLOOR CLOTHS, say 3-4, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 widths,

The whole of which are offered at the lowest market prices.

W. G. LAWTON.

SPRING GOODS.

The Subscribers have received per "Jenny Lind" from London, and "Zenobia" from Glasgow, part of their SPRING STOCK, consisting of—

SILKS, SATINS and ORIENTALS,
HOSIERY and GLOVES,
Laces, Netts, and Blonds,
SHAWLS, Handkerchiefs, and SCARFS,
S'fine BROAD CLOTHS,
Buckskins, Doeskins, Tweeds, and Cassimeres,
Fancy VESTINGS, in great variety,
Checks, Homespuns, and Ducks,
Striped SHIRTINGS, Osnaburghs, and Drills,
A large assortment of Ladies' and Children's Straw, Tuscan, and other BONNETS, with a great variety of FLOWERS, RIBBONS, &c.
Gent's Silk, Beaver, and Paris HATS,
Cloth CAPS, &c.

Which are offered at the lowest possible prices Wholesale and Retail, for *Cash only.*

April 25. J. & H. FOTHERBY.

Spring and Summer Goods.

Liverpool House.

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

Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS,

suitable for the City and Country Trade,

Which they offer, Wholesale and Retail, at very low prices.

RICH SATINS, Gro de Naps, Orientals, and PERSIANS, POPLINS, Silk Serge, Crape, Lisse, Fancy NECKTIES;
Rich Fancy Bonnet RIBBONS, in great variety;
Do. Fancy Cap ditto, in silk, satin, and gauze;
Plain Silk, Satin and Velvet Ribbons, all colors;
Rich LACES in great variety; Cap Trimming;
FLOWERS, FEATHERS, Lace Falls and VEILS;
Habit Shirts, Rouches, Silk Nett;
DRESS MATERIALS—in Coburgs, Orleans, Delaines, Cashmere, Oregon, Check, Paramatta, Muslins, Organdies, Checked and Crape Challie, Balzarines, Graduated, &c.;
CORDED SKIRTS;
Plain and Fancy MUSLINS, every description;
CURTAIN MUSLIN;
Worked Muslin Collars, Cuffs, Caps; Insertion and Edging;
SHAWLS and SCARFS in Satin, Silk, Cashmere, Barege, Llama, Indiana, Shallic, Lace, and Net;
Fine LINENS, Lawns, Diaper, DRILL, &c.;
Fancy PRINTS, Cotton Warps, Marseilles Quilts;
Venetian Blinds, Earlston Ginghams, Linings;
VELVETS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, PARASOLS;
BROADCLOTHS, Doeskins, Cassimeres;
VESTINGS, in Satin, Silk Velvet, Marseilles, and Cashmere;
Fancy Gambroon; Umbrellas;
Cashmarette, Cassinetts, Satara Cloths;
Gents' Satin Scarfs and Opera Ties, Satin and Fancy Stocks;
Gents' and Youths' Silk Pocket and Neck Hdkfs.;
Regatta and Shirting Stripe; Satin Jean;
CARPETING—in Brussels, 3-ply and Superfine;
Hearth Rugs, Woollen and Cotton Drugguetts, Cloth CAPS, &c.; FLANNELS, &c.

VAUGHANS & LOCKHART.

24 May, 1848.

LONDON HOUSE,

MARKET SQUARE,

Spring and Summer Goods,

Per "Isabella" and "Jenny Lind" from London, and "Zenobia" from Glasgow:—

A VARIETY of SHAWLS, SCARFS and HANDKERCHIEFS; Sundry Materials for DRESSES—viz: SATINS, GROS DE NAPS, MUSLIN DE LAINES, Balzerines, Bareges, Fancy Lawns and Ginghams, Challi and Crape Checks, Printed MUSLINS and ORGANDIES, Book, Mull and Cambric Muslins, &c.; RIBBONS, Neck Ties, Lace, GLOVES, Hose, Muslin Collars and Habits, Parasols, Aprons, Stays, &c.

BROAD CLOTHS, KERSEYMERES, Fancy TWEEDS, DOESKINS and Gambroons, VESTINGS, Stocks, Scarfs, Bandannas, Carpet Bags, Moreens, Shirtings, Sheetings, LINENS, Duck, Dowlas, Canvas, Towelings, Umbrellas, &c.

April 25, 1848. T. W. DANIEL.

Earthenware and Crown Glass.

Landing for the Subscriber ex the Ship *Spring*, from Newcastle-on-Tyne:

300 BOXES Crown Window GLASS ass'd sizes, from 10x8 to 16x12,
10 crates well-assorted EARTHENWARE;

Also—4 cases LINEN THREAD,—black, blue, and whitey-brown. For sale by

May 23. JOHN V. THURGAR.

Wine, Geneva, &c.

Landing per Cambria, *from London:*

5 QR. Casks fine Old PORT WINE;
5 do. do. superior Brown SHERRY,
16 Hhds. GENEVA,
30 dozen *Lazenby's* PICKLES.

FLEWWELLING & READING,

May 16, 1848. 10, *King Street.*

New Spring Goods.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL WAREHOUSE,

Prince William Street.

J. & J. HEGAN

Have received per "Cambria" from London, and "Rosanna" from Glasgow,

A SPLENDID assortment of newest materials for Ladies' DRESSES, in Mottled Stripes, Marled SILKS, Grenadian CHECKS, Albioni Stripes, Balzarines, Organdies, Delaines, &c. &c., Black and Fancy Glace Silks, and Gros de Naps, Black and colored Satins, and Satinetts, Ginghams and Printed Muslins, Velvets, Crapes, Ribbons, Hosiery, Gloves, Blonds, Laces, Plain and Fancy Nets, &c. &c.

A great variety of Shawls, Handkerchiefs, and Neck Ties, Muslin Collars, Habit Shirts, Black Lace Squares, Green and Blue Barege, Demi Veils, &c.

Linens, Lawns, Diapers, Hollands, Osnaburghs, Duck, Sheeting, Huckaback and Damask, Towelings, Table Cloths and Covers, Regatta, Gents. Scarfs, Stocks, Opera Ties, and Handkerchiefs of the newest Styles, Braces, Shirt Collars, &c. &c.—Rich Fancy Vestings in Satin, Velvet, Cashmere, Chaillie, &c.—Tweeds, and New Style Fancy Trowserings, Knitting and Sewing Cotton, Angola, Worsted, Lambswool and Shetland Yarn, for Knitting, Linen Thread, Tailors' Trimmings, and Small Wares in great variety.

A large assortment of Carpetings, Hearth Rugs, and Door Mats, Carpet Thrums, &c. &c.

(BONNETS BY THE CASE.)

Per "Wanderer," from Liverpool:

Broad CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Doeskins, fancy Drills, and Moleskins; Welsh and Saxony FLANNELS, Grleans, Coburghs, plain and Silk striped Lama Cloths and Cassimeres; Grey, White and Printed COTTONS, fancy Shirtings, Furniture Prints, Marseilles Quilts and Counterpanes, Bed Ticks, Moreens and Damasks, with Fringes and Trimmings to match, COTTON WARP, &c. &c.

The whole of the above Stock will be sold at the lowest possible prices for Cash.

St. John, 23d May, 1848.

NEW GOODS,

Just arrived per *Cambria* from London.

THE Subscriber has just received a large assortment of best West of England Broad CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, German and French DOESKINS; the best Angola TWEEDS; VESTINGS of the very finest quality, and newest styles; all of which are guaranteed as articles of the most superior description, having been selected by himself during the present Spring.

J. H. would further state to his friends and the Public, that he is prepared to sell cheaper for Cash payments, *for the same description of Goods*, than the same article can be obtained in any other establishment in the Province.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

In connection with the usual business, the Subscriber has imported a large assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING of the very latest London fashions. These articles were made up in a first rate London establishment, expressly under the direction and superintendence of the Subscriber, and will be warranted to give every satisfaction, as regards quality and workmanship; altho' as cheap as they can be obtained any where in St. John.

In addition to the Ready Made Clothing, there is a large assortment of ready made Shirts, Collars, Braces, Handkerchiefs, Gaiters, Stocks, Opera Ties, &c. &c.

J. H. would expressly invite the attention of his friends to his articles of Ready Made Clothing, which he intends selling *exclusively for Cash.*

☞ J. H. when in London engaged with Mr. LUPTON, of *Mr. Hart's* Establishment of Pall Mall, where he had the experience of *ten year's* cutting. Mr. L. is now in the subscriber's establishment, acting as Foreman. To those who know any thing of London, "Hart's Establishment" is recognised as one of the first in Europe; so that the Subscriber is willing to guarantee every satisfaction to customers, feeling such full confidence in his choice. JAMES HOWARD.

May 16, 1848.

Summer Styles in Dry Goods.

LEEDS HOUSE.

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

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

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

SHAWLS.—Barege, Cashmere, Llama, Shetland, Bordered Cashmere, Celestial, Maude, Byroni, Netted, Printed and Striped Shawls.

PARASOLS.—Fancy Satin and Shot Parasols, Claremont, Fancy Cotton and Gingham, Brown Silk and Satin, with improved finish, loops and handles.

DRESS GOOD'S.—Muslins, DELAINES, Scotch and Earlston Ginghams, Printed Saxonys, Printed, Plain and Checked Orleans, Oregon Checks, Muslin Dresses and Robes, Orleans and Coburgs, Paramatta, Henrietta Cloths and Barege.

SILK GOODS.—Glace Silks, Light Fancy Checked Gro de Naples, Black Velvets, Orientals, Moire, Satin Stripes and Damask Silks, for Visites and Mantles, Black and Colored Gro de Naples, Satinets and Satins, Lisse Gauzes, Patent Crapes, Tarlatan Muslins.

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

GLOVES.—Habits, Children's and Men's; Light Gloves, in Kid, Lisle, Thread, Cotton, Silk, Spun, Lace, and Fancy Embroidered; Black and White Lace Mitt. Black and White Kid Gloves.

BERLIN WOOLS, Plain and Shaded Bone Meshes, Netting and Rug Needles, Bone Hooks; Gilt, Plated and Steel Beads; Crewells, Canvas, CARPETS, Hearth Rugs, Door Matts, Oil Cloths, HATS, FLANNELS, Moreens, Fringe, and Union Damasks.

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

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

BENJAMIN CROWTHER,

May 23.—2m. *Prince Wm. Street.*

RICE, Tobacco, &c.

EX schooner 'Messenger' from Boston:—5 Tierces Rice; 16 boxes "Meyers & Co." Aromatic TOBACCO:
10 boxes "Grant & Williams" ditto;
5 boxes Refined SALERATUS, in 1 lb. pkgs.;
10 bags St. Domingo COFFEE, 20 doz. Painted *PAILS.* For sale at Hammond's Brick Buildings, 20, Dock Street, by H. G. KINNEAR.

Loaf sugar, Starch, & Black Lead.

EX Ship *Lord Wellington*, from Liverpool—5 Hhds. refined Loaf Sugar; 50 boxes best Poland Starch; 50 do. Black Lead, in 2 and 4 oz. papers—For Sale at Hammond's Brick Buildings, 20, Dock St. July 4. H. G. KINNEAR.

HARDWARE.

No. 2, North Market Wharf.

C. & W. H. ADAMS,

Are receiving from Ship Wanderer, and other late arrivals—

23 CASKS and cases containing a good assortment of LOCKS, Latches, Hinges, Screws, PLANES, Plane Irons, Chisels, Rules, Hammers, SAWS, Pocket & Table CUTLERY, Scissors and Shears, "*John Wilson's*" Shoe, Butchers', and Cooks' KNIVES, Brass and Enamell'd PRESERVING KETTLES, Tinn'd, Untinn'd, and Enamell'd TEA KETTLES and SAUCEPANS, GUNS, COFFIN MOUNTING, Counter SCALES and Weights, Sad Irons, Wire Window Lattice, HOES, Cowbells, Fire Irons, JAPANNED Canisters, TRAYS, Candlesticks, &c. &c.; HAIR CLOTH, Curled HAIR, and a variety of small Iron and Brass Wares.

—ALSO—

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

—ON HAND—

HOOLE & CO'S. Gang, Circular, Cross-Cut, Pit, and Hand SAWS, *Vicker's, and Marsh & Shepparil's* FILES, Hay and Manure FORKS, Iron and Steel SHOVELS, Steeled SOCKET SHOVELS, Short and Long handled SPADES, Blacksmiths' BELLOWS, ANVILS and VICES, HOLLOW-WARE, AUGERS, Glass, Putty, Paint, and OIL.

May 23, 1848.

No. 1, South Wharf.

Just received ex *Wanderer* from Liverpool:

68 BAGS best NAILS, assorted;
50 bags SPIKES, and Sheathing NAILS,
5 bags Block Rivets; 2 casks Block Bushes,
1 ton Sparrowbills; 6 Smiths' ANVILS,
1 basket VICES; 6 Smiths' BELLOWS, ass'd sizes,
Cast, Spring and Blister STEEL,
50 dozen SCYTHES, 2 baskets Scythe Stones,
50 dozen Sickles and Reaping Hooks,
2 casks Tea Kettles and Sauce Pans,
1 cask Preserving Kettles; 1 cask GLUE,
12 dozen Shovels and Spades; 1 cask ZINC,
1 cask Horse Traces,
1 do. Cut and Wrought Tacks and Clout Nails,
1 do. Curled HAIR and HAIR CLOTH,
2 rolls Sheet LEAD; 1 cask LEAD PIPE,
1 cask BARN HINGES,
25 PLOUGH MOULDS; 1 ton Plough Plating,
1 case Writing Slates and Slate Pencils,
2 cases Percussion and Flint GUNS, MUSKETS, and Pocket Pistols,
1 bundle Masons' Riddles, 50, 60, 70 and 80 mesh,
2 rolls IRON WIRE; 1 cask Horse Shoes,
1 cask Borax; 1 cask *Vickers'* Mill, Hand, Tenon, and Cross-Cut Saw FILES,
150 "Hoole, Stainforth & Co's." Gang MILL SAWS, 5½, 6, 6½ feet,
1 case ditto Circular SAWS, 18 to 28 inch,
2 cases pit, hand, tenon, buck, X Cut, and other SAWS,
200 fathom short link'd CHAIN, 1-4 to 7-16 inch,
4 casks, containing Pen, Pocket, and other KNIVES, Scissors, Shears, Razors, Chisels, Gouges, Adzes, Drawing Knives, Trowels, Bevels, Squares, Spokeshaves, with a general assortment of CUTLERY and Edge Tools.
16 Casks, containing LOCKS, in every variety; Hinges, Screws, Latches, Cow Bells, Coffin Furniture, Measuring Tapes, Hammers, Bench and Moulding Planes, Percussion Caps, Glass Paper, Wood Knobs, Snuffers & Trays, Brass and Plated Candlesticks, Britannia Tea and Coffee Pots, Tea and Table Spoons, British Plated Goods, Powder Flasks, Counter Scales and Balances, Iron and Brass Weights, House Bellows, Shoe Awls, Heel Ball, Shoe Tacks, and other Shoe Findings; brass Trunk Nails, with a general variety of BRASS Foundry, Hand Cuffs, Kettle Ears, Frying Pans, Pincers, Ship and Coopers' Compasses, Iron Tea and Table Spoons, Bolts Castors, two foot Rules, Coffee Mills; Paint, Shoe, Cloth, Black Lead, and Horse BRUSHES; Fire Irons, and And-Irons, Whip Thongs, &c. &c.

Which, with the Stock on hand, comprising a superior assortment of IRONMONGERY, are offered at exceeding low rates for Cash, by

May 23, 1848. W. TISDALE & SON.

CHEAP HARDWARE and CUTLERY.

T. R. GORDON,

Corner of Market Square and Dock-Street

Has received, and offers at low prices for Cash—

250 BAGS SPIKES, rose & clasp head NAILS,
Boat, Clout, Horse, and Ox NAILS,
10 Smiths' Bellows, 5 Anvils, 1 basket VICES,
200 pairs Horse Traces, 50 Ox and Logging CHAINS,
1 cask Plate HINGES,
2 casks Curled HAIR and Hair Seating,
6 casks Tinned and Enamelled Tea Kettles, Sauce pans, Stew pans, Mortars, Preserving Kettles, Coffee MILLS, Italian IRONS, GLUE POTS, &c. &c.
1 cask WEIGHTS, *and Grocers' Coffee Mills,*
3 casks *Improved* SMOOTHING IRONS,
5 crates japanned Coal Hods, Scoops, Scuttles, Dust Pans, and Cinder sifters,
4 bales IRON WIRE, 6 bales Wire RIDDLES,
1 cask Lamp SHADES,
6 cases Mill, Pit, and Circular SAWS, (Hoole, Stainforth & Gray, and other makers,)
114 GRIDDLES, assorted sizes, 12 to 20 inches,
1 cask Lead PIPE; 2 casks SHOT, 5 rolls Sheet LEAD
1 case Sheet COPPER,
1 cask Sheet ZINC, 5 cases AUGERS,
15 tons POTS, OVENS, Boilers, Fry Pans, Fire Dogs, Oven Covers, &c.,
50 Heavy STOVES—20 to 30 inch,
1 bale Chalk Lines, 1 cask best RED CHALK,
62 casks Gunpowder, 3 cases Guns and Pistols,
5 cases *Sanderson, Brothers & Co's.* best CAST STEEL, 10 cwt. Blister Steel,
23 dozen SPADES and SHOVELS,
3 casks well assorted Table Knives and Forks, and Pen and Pocket Knives, superior quality and very cheap, having been manufactured expressly for the subscriber.
Fifty-four casks and cases containing—
Locks, Hinges, Latches, Screws; Fire Irons, and Irons; Japanned, Brass, and Plated Candlesticks, and Snuffers and Trays; Curtain Bands, Pins, and Rings; Cornice Ends; Tea Trays; Knife and Bread Baskets; Urns; Tea and Coffee Pots; Hot Water Jugs; GAS FITTINGS; Wool Cards; Wheel Heads; Curry Combs; Ox and Horse Cards; Flints; Percussion Caps; Shot Belts; Powder Flasks; Sparrowbills, Shoe Thread, and Hammers; Gimblets, Planes and Plane Irons; *Cam's* Chisels and Gouges, Drawing Knives, &c.; Harness Mounting; Coffin Furniture, and Cord; Shoe Point, White wash, Black Lead, Scrub, and Hearth BRUSHES; Plate Baskets, Slop Kettles, Water Cans, and Foot Tubs; Cut and Wrought Brads and Tacks; Files and Rasps; Brass and Iron Castors; Table Catches and Screws; Window Furniture; Rules, Compasses, &c.; SLEIGH BELLS; Fox and Rat Traps; Steelyards, Mops, Scales, &c. &c

Saint John, November 30, 1847.

SHIP CHANDLERY,

Peters' Wharf.

THE undersigned has received per ships *Themis* and *Howard*, from Liverpool, an Extensive Supply of—

Compasses: Deep Sea and Hand Log Lines,
Binnacle Lamps, Log Glasses,
Telescopes, Paint and Dusting Brushes,
Long and short handled Varnish Brushes,
Sheet LEAD, Stockholm TAR, VARNISH,
150 gallons prepared Wood OIL, for the prevention of Dry Rot.

*** The above, in addition to an extensive Stock on hand, constitute a complete and well selected assortment of every article in his line, which are offered for sale at the lowest market rates.

October 26. JOHN WALKER.

Loaf and Crushed Sugar.

Per *Wanderer* from Liverpool:

15 TIERCES Loaf and Crushed SUGAR,
1 cwt. Stove Lead, 1 bundle Shore Hemp, 1 cask Vitriol; Windsor Soap, Pepper, Pimento, Lampblack, &c.

FLEWWELLING & READING,

May 23. 10 *King-street.*

No. 1, South Wharf.

W. TISDALE & SON,

Have received ex Caroline Lesure from the Clyde

100 KEGS POWDER, B. F. FF.;
1 cask Hair Cloth & Curled Hair; 4 tons Pots, Bake Pans, Spare Covers and Frying Pans.

Ex *Joseph Howe* from Boston—50 dozen Scythe Sneaths; 30 dozen Hay Rakes; 10 dozen Hay Forks, and 1 box Scythe Rifles, which are offered at low rates for Cash. July 11.

MR. G. BLATCH,

BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY AT LAW

Notary Public, and Conveyancer, &c.

OFFICE in Mr. L. H. DeVeber's Building, on the Western side of *Prince William Street.*

Saint John, Feb. 15, 1848.

New Importation.

A few doors North of the Country Market.

Dry Goods, Hardware & Groceries.

THE Subscriber has received per *Commodore* and *Avon* from Liverpool, and *Beverley* from Boston, a general assortment of the above Goods, suitable for the City and Country, comprising—

Dry Goods.

Grey and White COTTONS, Blue and White Cotton Warps,