SAINT JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK, FRIDAY, APRIL 21, 1848.

THE Weekly Chronicle

Volume 12. "Nec Rege, Nec Populo, sed utroque." Number 33.

THE SAINT JOHN CHRONICLE,

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

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

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

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

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

Weekly Almanack.

April.		R. Sun.	S. Moon	H.	W.
22	Saturday,	5 10	6 48	10 34	1 40
23	Sunday	5 9	6 49	11 26	2 12
24	Monday,	5 7	6 50	morn.	2 47
25	Tuesday,	5 6	6 51	0 12	3 28
26	Wednesday,	5 4	6 52	0 55	4 17
27	Thursday,	5 3	6 53	1 36	5 18
28	Friday,	5 1	6 55	2 12	6 38

Third Quarter, 26th. 9h. 36m. morning.

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIS Company is prepared to receive applications for Insurance against FIRE upon Buildings and other Property, at the Office of the subscriber. I. WOODWARD.
St. John, Nov. 11, 1846. *Secretary.*

THE HARTFORD
Fire Insurance Company,
OF HARTFORD, (CONN.)

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

The Directors of the company are Eliphalet Terry, James H. Wells, S. H. Huntingdon, A. Huntington, junr., Albert Day, Samuel Williams, F. G. Huntingdon, Elisha Colt, R. B. Ward.
ELIPHALET TERRY, President.
JAMES G. BOLLES, Secretary.

The subscriber having been duly appointed as Agent for the above company, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance against Fire for all descriptions of property in this city and throughout the Province on reasonable terms. Conditions made known and every information given on application to JOHN ROBERTSON.
St. John, 1st March, 1844.

Minerva Life Assurance Company.
King William street, London.

ALL Persons assured at the above Office, are requested to take Notice, that in future no Extra Premium will be charged on their Policies for residence in British North America, as heretofore: nor will such Extra Premium be charged on any Assurance hereafter effected. All applications for assurance to be made to
RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.
Agents for New Brunswick.
Medical referee, John PADDOCK, Esq., M. D.
January 30, 1846.

National Loan Fund LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY of London.

EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

Capital, £500,000 sterling.
Exclusive of a Reserved Fund (Surplus Premiums) of £37,000 sterling.

BOARD OF LOCAL DIRECTORS AT ST. JOHN, N. B.
(Office Nelson street.)
ROBERT F. HAZES, *Chairman.*
Edward Allison, Esq. William Wright, Esq.
John H. Gray, Esq. F. A. Wiggins, Esq.

Advantages offered by this Society.

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

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

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

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

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

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

A liberal allowance for the surrender of policies.

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

SUB-AGENTS FOR NEW BRUNSWICK.
Bathurst—Theophilus Desbrisay, Esq.
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Woodstock; James Robertson, Esq.
WILLIAM J. STARR.
FREDERICK R. STARR.
Managers, St. John, N. B.
February, 1848.

Hams, Buckwheat, and Rice.

PER Kate, from Boston—9 Tierces RICE, 1 do smoked HAMS; 43 bags Buckwheat MEAL.
Nov. 11. T. HANFORD, *Johnston's Wharf*

HOLLANDS GENEVA.

JUST RECEIVED 12 Hhds. Finest PALE GENEVA,—For sale by
Dec. 24. RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.

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

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

Passengers travelling on the route, will receive every attention from the Proprietor of the line, with whom they are requested to leave their names or at the Commercial Hotel, St. John and Segee's Hotel, St. Andrews, where Stage Books will be kept.
October 15. GEO. CHRISTY.

VULCAN FOUNDRY,
Main Street, Lower Cove, St. John, N. B.

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

He has on hand a large assortment of Cooking Stoves, and Franklins, of the most approved patterns, and is constantly Manufacturing further supplies of these articles; which, together with Mill and ship's Castings, &c., will be sold at lower rates than any other of equally good quality in this market. GEORGE CRAIG.
September 3.

WATERPROOF BLACKING,

WHICH renders Boots and Shoes completely impervious to Water and Snow, and at the same time does not prevent the Leather from receiving a Good Polish, by any Blacking in ordinary use.

The subscriber has just received another supply of the above named article, the virtues of which have been tended by hundreds of persons in various parts of the Province, and he strongly recommends its use to all persons who feel desirous of protecting their feet from dampness during the approaching season.

☞ The price is only one shilling per Pot. Orders from all parts of the Province attended to
S. K. FOSTER,
Nov. 5. Corner of King and Germain-sts

A CARD.

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

On Consignment,

PER *Julia Ann*, from New York, and for sale by the subscribers:—
50 Barrels Mess and Prime BEEF,
20 do. Prime PORK,
25 do. DRIED APPLES,
20 do. White Beans, 20 boxes Tobacco, 8's
40 Boxes Havana CIGARS, "Neptunus."
Nov. 5. J. & H. HAMM.

GOLDEN FLEECE.

FALL IMPORTATIONS,
1847.

The Subscribers have received by the Mountaineer Commodore, Themis, Howard, and William Carson, part of their FALL SUPPLY, comprising—

94 PIECES GRO DE NAPS, TURC SATINS, and Orientals & Ottomans
40 pieces *Silk Velvets—Ribbons, Flowers, &c.*,
470 pieces CLOAKINGS, in all the newest styles;
905 do. newest styles *Dress Stuffs*—Cobourgs; Orleans, English and *French Merinos*;
375 pieces *CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Beaver and Pilots*;
300 pieces IRISH LINENS, Lawns, Linen Cambrics and Handkerchiefs;
23 cases FURS, containing Muffs and Boas in Squirrel, French and Finland Sable, Stone Martin Fitch, Ermine, Chinchilla, and Jennet; CARDINALS, MANTLES, Victorines, & Cuffs, in *French and Finland Sable*, Ermine Jennet, Stone Martin, Fitch and Squirrel—Swan, and Fur Trimmings;
3 cases Gent's *FUR CAPS* and *Gloves*;
700 pieces *White Muslins*, in Book; Mull, Jaconet, Checked, Victoria, and Bishop Lawn, Tarlatan, &c.; *Laces, Edgings*, Netts, Veils; Muslin, Edgings & Insertions;
1150 pieces CALICOES, 250 pieces Furniture PRINTS,
73 pieces CARPETINGS, Hearth Rugs,
60 pieces Damask and Watered MOREENS, Rich FRINGES to match, Tassels, Curtain Holders, Furniture Gimps, Orris and Float LACES, &c.,
85 pieces BED TICKS, Linen and Cotton SHEETINGS, Table Covers, Damasks, Diapers, Toilet Cloths, Furniture Dimities, Window Muslins,
800 pairs BLANKETS; 135 pieces Plain and Twilled Regattas,
1470 pieces Grey and White COTTONS,
370 pieces Flannels, in Saxony, Lancashire and Welsh—Red, Yellow and Blue,
640 pieces SILESIAS, Rolled and Embossed Linings,
450 gross Cotton Reels—*Clark's* best;
A very extensive assortment of *WINTER SHAWLS*,
3 cases UMBRELLAS,
197 pieces Silk POCKET and NECK HKFS, Stocks, Thibet and Cashmere Mufflers,
760 dozen Winter Hosiery and GLOVES, Lambs' wool Shirts, Drawers and Vests, Rich Velvet, satin, and Fancy Vestings, Tailors' Trimmings and small Wares.
An extensive assortment of MADE CLOTHING in every variety suitable for the season.
☞ *Further supplies daily expected.*
DOHERTY & McTAVISH.
Prince Wm-street, st. John,
Queen street, Fredericton,
Happy corner, st. Andrews,
Near the Bridge, st. Stephen. (Oct. 29.)

KINGS' COUNTY BYE ROADS.

£20 for the shore road from the late Capt Perry's in Kingston, to James Ketchume's; 5 from near Perry's Brook, by Purvis', towards Nutter's; 10 from the Long Reach, near Suggett's, to the Mills late Bates'; 10 from Chatley's in the Midland, to M'Ginn's, leading towards Kingston; 10 to complete the new road by the Point of the Mountain; S from near Wetmore's Mill Pond to Patrick Harrity's; 10 from Richard Nichols' to Wetmore's Mill Pond; 15 from White's Mill by Neil McCarron's, to H. Williams', Long Reach; 10 of which to be expended between White's and M'Carron's; 10 from James White's, Kennebeccasis, to Seely's Point, Long Reach; 7 for the road along west side of Long Island; 5 from Peter Hamilton's to Sea Dog Cove, Milkish; 15 from Burnt Cove, near Seeley's Point, Long Reach, through the Milkish; 10 to cut down hills and improve the road near Nichol's Brook, Long Reach; 15 from Pickett's Mills to Kennebeccasis; 5 from the Ketchum road to Robert Nutter's, and thence towards Purvis'; 8 from Pickett's Mills, by John T. Appleby's, to Bel lesle Bay; 7 from Robert Smith's to the Pickwacket road; 5 from Erb's Landing to James Peter's; 10 from the post road, Grand Bay, in Westfield to the Fowler settlement and its branches; 10 for the new road on the eastern side of Nerepis from Robert Warks' to the Queens' county Line, 10 from Long Reach to the Cheyne settlement, and thence to the third tier of Lots; one half to be expended from Heighle's corner, back; 15 from the Greenwich Parish Line, through second tier of Lots, to the eastern Nerepis road; one half of the said sum to be expended from Heighle's corner towards the Nerepis; 10 for the Kimball road back to the Wallis road; 10 from the Wallis road to Stephen Crook's, and for the branch leading easterly to lands of Harrington and others; one half to be expended on said branch; 10 from Lund's End to the Reach Road, near Harding's; 10 from David M'Coy's eastern line to Robert Salter's eastern line; 10 from Fenwick's south west line to the road leading from the head of the Milkish to the Long Reach; 15 from James B. Lyons, Long Reach, to the Milkish; 10 from the Lyon's road, round the head of the Milkish, to the Harrison road; 10 from Worden's to the neck road; 10 from settlement of John Crabb, Junior, in Greenwich, to the River Saint John; 10 for the road through the second tier of lots from the Westfield Parish Line to Thomas Wallis'; 10 from James M'Keel's to the shore; 10 from the Wallis settlement to the Yorkshire road, near Coughlan's Mill; 10 from near Paul's, in the Menzie Settlement, to the Queen's County Line, on the new road leading to the Gagetown road, near Crozier's; 10 from Coughlan's to the Queen's County Line; 12 from the Widow Lynch's to the cross roads and thence to Andrew Hamilton's; one half thereof to be expended between Lynch's and the cross roads; 8 from Wm. Bogle's to Andrew Hamilton's corner; 10 from near Thomas B Flewelling's, by Nathaniel Flewelling's, to the School House near Paisley's, in the back lands; 5 from Jenkin's Cove to the back Settlement by Branson's; 7 from the Bellisle Bay road to the extremity of the road in the Urquhart Settlement; 10 from the Pidgeon Settlement, in the back lands, to Andrew Nixon's upper line, towards Wetmore's; 15 to repair the bridge and road from the main Post road to Smith's Creek, by way of Snider's; 7 from the Smith creek road to Jordan Mountain; 8 from the brook, near George Whitenack's, to the side of John Manning's land; 8 from Smith's creek to Butternut ridge to the Chapel on White's Mountain; 15 from Smith's Creek to Butternut Ridge; 7 for the road and to complete the bridge on the leading from the road, between Smith's Creek and Mill Stream, to the Jordan Mountain; 10 from Butternut Ridge to New Canaan; 10 from Edward Weyman's to Henry Parlees; 10 from Alexander Kennedy's to Queens' County Line; 10 from John Hay's to James Beatties; 7 from John Kierstead's corner, and running eastward through granted land; 8 from the School House on the Mill Stream Mountain to Fenwick's Mill; 7 from Richard Smith's, English settlement, to the McFarlane road; 8 from the main road to M'Gregor's Mill; 7 from Robert M'Arthur's to the Bellisle road; 8 from Seth Foster's to David Kierstead's; 5 from Richard Folkin's to Wm. Kierstead's; 8 from John Darling's to Gailey's; 10 from the bridge to M'Cready's; 10 for removing the rock and building Breakwater at Smith's Mill; 10 from Smith's Mill to Loch Lomond; 10 from Daniel Sweeney's to Palmer's field; 10 from Gondolo Point to Forester's Cove; 10 from the School House to Gondolo Point, by way of Wright's; 10 from Main's, by Colonel Wetmore's, to John Wright's; 10 from Brown's through the Hill Settlement, to the old road; 10 to complete the alteration on the Salt Spring road between James Campbell's and Samuel Handlin's; 6 to alter the road near Humphrey Brell's; 10 from Michael Donley's to Crowley's; 11 to John F. Sherwood, to enable him to pay for work on the bridge across Hammond River, near Humphrey Smith's; 10 from Wm. Barnes' to the South Stream bridge; 15 from Ammon Fowler's to Evanson's Manor; 5 of this sum for the bridge across the Hammond River on this road; 10 from Hammond River by Brandus', to the County Line; 15 from Aaron Scott's to Michael M'Mackin's; 10 from John Sherwood's to the Lesson Settlement; 10 from the Widow Patten's, on the Shepody road, to the Walker settlement; 10 from John Dick's, by way of Dougherty's, to Conville's; 7 from Faulkner's Mill to the new line of road to Sussex Vale, near Sherwood's Grist Mill; 8 from the Walker Settlement to the lower end of the Londonderry settlement; 7 from Hamilton's to the Shepody road; 10 from Deforest's lake to Sherwood's Mill; 10 from South Branch road to the county line, towards Goshen; 5 from the main post road to William Harmer's; 10 for the road leading to the Bay shore to the settlement of Francis M'Nair and others; 10 from Moore's Mill, south, to the Lake; 6 for the road leading to the Victoria settlement to M'Ewin's; 7 from the road leading to Shepody road by Michl McManus'; 8 from Timothy Murphey's lower line to the Cedar Camp road; 4 from the School house near George Robinson's, to Daniel Madden's; 7 from Abram Adare's south east corner to Alexander Moore's; 8 from Robert Shannon's to David Hawes by way of Wm. Louden's; 15 from Drummond's to Ellison's; 7 to assist to repair the bridge near Joliff's Mill, on the road from Baxter's to Campbelltown; 10 from Ward's creek to the road near Rutter's; 8 from William Storey's to the Shepody road; 10 from John Dalling's to the Shepody road; 10 from the main road near Jeffries', to J. Brown's; 10 from Wallon's Mill to Wm. M'Ewing's; 10 from Patrick Melone's to Antona Clean's; 7 from Hayward's Mill to Paterson's; 5 from William Ross' to Michael Denney's; 7 from Deforest's Lake to Campbelltown; 8 from M'Larron's brook to Cassady's; 8 from Ross's Mill to Duncan Kier's; 5 from Gilead Secord's to Edward Kirk's; 8 from the Irish settlement to C. G. Northrop's Mill; 7 from Bedstone's Mill to George Dunn's, by John Killelion's; 10 from Charles Gray's to the Creat road from Hampton to Henderson's corner; 5 from the small bridge, so called, to the county line, Maxwell settlement; 10 from Kedstone's Mill to Geo. Brown's, in the Scotch settlement, by way of McEwing's; 10 from John Manchan's to David Smith's; 10 from Widow Scott's back field to Peter Spragg's; 10 for a new line of road from Wm. Wetmore's bridge to Michael Collin's; 10 from James Scovil's to the road from the English settlement to the Mill stream; 10 from the Widow Guion's to Wesley Colpitt's, to assist in making an alteration near Mr. Guion's; 10 from Frederick Raymond's to Thomas Benson's; 5 from Andrew Nixon's to Lake's barn; 4 10 to complete the bridge across Noble's brook; 10 to build a bridge over the brook near Redstone's Mill; 20 from the West Scotch settlement to the main road leading to Spragg's point; 10 from Bellisle Bay to the base line road on the line between Daniel Hatfield's, Senior, and Drake Hatfield's; 10 from William M'Brayleys to Wm. Peesson's; 8 from English's to the Mill Stream, near Sharp's; 10 from Sidney Baxter's to the Parish Line; 10 to assist in building a bridge across Roland's Brook; 8 from Wilson's to Shaw's, by Watson's; 10 from Sidney Baxter's to Wm. Ross'; 10 from Roland's Brook to the School House, near Norton Wetmore's; 8 from the Widow Connor's by Mullholland's to Stewart's; 5 from Moses Hodge's to Kelly's, on the Glebe; 5 from the Widow Connor's to Mercer's; 10 from Pateeake to the Salt Spring road; 10 from R. Wilson's to Duncan Kier's; 10 from William Earle's, by William Mather's to the old Cumberland road; 9 to repair the Guthrie road; 10 from David Stevenson's to the Pakecake; 7 from Drummond's to Campbelltown.

DEBATE ON THE CARLETON RIOTS.

(Continued.)

Mr. Brown said, that the amount of money at stake sank into utter insignificance when compared with the magnitude and importance of the other matters therewith connected. The grant in the committee of Supply, had brought under their notice a subject of immense importance, deeply affecting the lives, liberties, and properties of the people, the supremacy of the law and the whole frame-work of society. That a fearful change had come over the character of a large portion of the inhabitants of the Province, within the last five years, could not be denied—no one could dispute it—no one could doubt it. Here was an instance—and but one out of many—of its dreadful consequences; and was it not passing strange that there should be a disposition in the mind of any one member of that House to pass it over unnoticed? Surely a matter of such vast importance did demand their most serious attention, and their most candid and impartial investigation. He (Mr. Brown) although an emigrant, knew the inhabitants of the Province well; he had travelled among them at least 13,000 miles, was intimately acquainted with all ranks and conditions, and had been associated with them all, from the poorest settler in his log hut, to those who assemble at the palace at the head of the city; and he would affirm, that until the last few years, a more quiet, harmless, friendly, hospitable set of human beings never did exist in any country. His learned colleague (Dr. Thompson) had said, that the party strife originated in some public procession in the City of St. John; he that as it might, it was quite certain it had gradually progressed until it had worked its way all up the country, as far as the Restook, extending through six counties, and spreading out among the settlements on each side of the River. He had marked its progress from year to year. Even its advancement with sorrow and pain. His hon. colleague (Mr. Boyd) complained that there was no authentic information before the House. Here was a printed copy of the correspondence between the Carleton Magistrates and the Executive Government; there was a letter signed by the Magistrates, [Mr. B. read the letter] informing the Government that there was an organized body of Orangemen in Woodstock; that they intended to walk in procession on the 12th of July; that the Catholics would also be likely to organize and oppose them, that they, the Magistrates, were fearful of some violent riot and breach of the peace, and therefore applied for assistance and instruction. It further appeared that the correspondence was carried on afterwards with the Sheriff of the county, that the Magistrates in some way took offence, that the proper precautions were not adopted, and that all their anticipations were fearfully realized. Here then was a clear definition of the whole matter. A body of Orangemen organized, and the Government arms in their possession; a body of Catholics about to organize, and ultimately armed with such weapons as they could find, and these two in deadly hostility against each other! Well did he remember when Catholics and Protestants, and people of all persuasions were living together in unity throughout the length and breadth of the land—when good offices and friendly sentiments were mutually exchanged, and when no injury or insult was offered to any man on account of his religious persuasion. Now, alas! these days were gone and who could could restore them? What could be done? What measures could they adopt to restore peace to the country, and to allay the demon of strife who was abroad in the land? From all that he heard, from all that he read, and from all that he saw, he was convinced that numbers of peaceably and well disposed inhabitants of the Province were joined in societies, which, in some way or other, were connected with these disturbances. He did not believe that they themselves were aware of the nature and tendency, or were not acquainted with the history of the institution of which they were members. There was ample information on the subject in the Legislative Library, and he would now attempt a brief outline of what he had met with in the course of his reading. True it was that he had once been censured for quoting the proceedings of the House of Commons, but surely if any light could be obtained from the proceedings of the Imperial Parliament, would be admitted by all parties to be a most legitimate source of information. Two distinct committees of the House of Commons were appointed to inquire into the origin, nature, extent and tendencies of Orange *Associations* in Great Britain and Colonies, and in Ireland." One committee sat five months, and the other forty-one days. They examined persons and papers, and produced several voluminous documents, the order for printing the principal report being dated September 7th, 1835. The evidence includes the transactions of the forty preceding years. Most of the witnesses were men of high standing, among whom were Lord Caleden, Lord Gosford, and many others of unquestionable honor, integrity and veracity. It appears that the first Orange Lodge formed in the house of a man named Sloan, in the village of Loughgall, county Armagh, on the 21st September, 1795. This rests on the evidence of a man named Christie, a Quaker proprietor, and that of Lord Gosford, at that time Governor of Armagh. Mr. Christie says, that "an association calling themselves '*Break of day men*,' commenced near Dungannon, driving out the Catholic inhabitants, and planting Colonies of Protestants in their stead; and that numbers were seen wandering about the country, half naked and infuriated; that 12 or 14 houses were sometimes wrecked in a night, and that it continued for two or three years, until the houses, gardens, and small farms, were put in the possession of Protestant tenants. That after the wrecking, the Break-of-day-men merged into Orangeism, the name dropped, and Orangeism succeeded to Break-of-day-men." Lord Gosford, in an address to the leading Magistrates, says:—"It is no secret that a persecution, accompanied with all the circumstances of ferocious cruelty, is now raging in the country. Neither age nor acknowledged innocence is sufficient to excite mercy, much less afford protection. The only crime which the wretched objects of their merciless persecution are charged with, is a crime of easy proof, it is simply *a profession of the Roman Catholic faith*. A lawless banditti have constituted themselves judges of this species of delinquency, and the sentence which they pronounce is equally concise and terrible, it is nothing less than a confiscation of all property and immediate banishment." Thus was the Orange Society commenced more than a century after the Battle of the Boyne, and long after the days of the Prince of Orange. At first the association was confined to the lower order, but it soon worked its way upwards. In 1813, it had become so formidable as to attract the attention of the House of Commons, but no proceedings were taken at the time. Fortunately worked its way into England, and in 1827, His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland accepted the office of Grand Master in England, and in following year become Imperial Grand Master of the two Associations of England and Ireland. A host of witnesses however declared, that not a 12th of July passed in which a breach of the Peace had not occured; that the institution led to breaches of the Peace; that the processions were monstrous, and the whole system tending to disunion. The books in the Library contain an explanation of their principles and forms; and the changes which were made from time to time. At first they took an oath of qualified allegiance; this was abolished, as also the oaths of supremacy, abjuration of the Pope, and the declaration against transubstantion. A solemn ritual of admission was then substituted, which while it appears to evade certain enactments, seems practically to bind with equal force. When the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel become favourable to Catholic emancipation, the whole body of Orangemen opposed them. It was then that their profession to support the law was put to the test, and numerous instances are recorded where they set at defiance the laws which were enacted against them. The most remarkable instance of this kind was the establishing of Orange Lodges in the Army. In 1822 the Duke of York issued an order forbidding the establishment of Orange Lodges in the Regiments, setting forth "that he could not too strongly reprobate a practise so fraught with injury to the discipline of the Army." This order was repeated by Lord Hill in 1829. These military orders were widely circulated, [illegible] the leaders; yet in defiance of these, Orange Lodges were established in more than fifty of the Regiments; the dates of the warrants, and the numbers and stations of the Regiments are all set forth in the minutes of the evidence, and these things done under the direction of the Imperial Grand Master, the Duke of Cumberland, himself at the time a Field Marshal in the Army. About this time there was also a missionary system of inspection and proselytism adopted. Col Fair man was appointed Grand Commissioner or Inspector, at Home. Mr. Nucella received a like commission for Italy and the Mediterranean, and similar powers were conferred on Mr Gowan in Canada. Fairman completed two circuits in England and Scotland, and was preparing to go to Ireland when he was summoned before the [illegible] House of Commons. Nucella returned from his mission, having visited the garrisons on the Island of Malta and other places, inspecting the Lodges in the Regiments, and furnishing warrants where some were sitting under precepts only. Gowan's return for Canada, in 1834, showed nearly 13,000 members, and on Nucella's return he was greeted by a vote of thanks from the Grand Lodge, under the Duke of Cumberland, on the 9th of June 1834. An Orangeman of the name of Haywood accused Fairman of certain treasonable expressions. Fairman filed a criminal information against Haywood. Various expressions in Fairman's letters to the Duke of Gordon and others, printed in the report of the committee, led to the belief that Fairman might have used still stronger expressions. It was therefore determined to undertake Haywood's defence, and it soon appeared that abundant evidence could be procured for that purpose. An indictment was actually prepared against the Duke of Cumberland, but Haywood died two days before the trial, and Fairman decamped with many letters and papers in his possession. In February 1836, the whole subject was brought before the House of Commons, in a long speech, by Mr. Hume, which he concluded by moving a resolution to address his Majesty praying that his Majesty would be pleased to remove from the public service at home and abroad, all officers (enumerating the same) who should not, within one month withdraw from such associations. He was followed by Sir William Molesworth, an eminent lawyer and member for Cornwall, who maintained that the Orange institution was an illegal society, under several existing statues which he quoted, and proposed either the adoption of Mr. Hume's motion, or the indictment of the Duke of Cumberland and other grand dignitaries which he named. Sir William was followed by Lord John Russel, in a long and most conciliatory speech addressed to both sides of the House, and as much of his reasoning appeared to be peculiarly applicable to this case, he (Mr. Brown) would beg leave to read an extract therefrom, as recorded in the 31st volume of Hansard's debates, then in his hand. After reviewing the whole matter his Lordship expressed his strong feeling, "that the effect of these societies had been injurious to the good Government of the country, that bands of men armed and prepared to stand in array by each other, following no recognized or lawful authority, but merely their own leaders, must be attended with unhappy results, whether it be founded on difference of religion or anything else. The moment you create such societies, and organize them into districts and lodges, you make a distinction between them and the other parts of the King's subjects, who immediately form into similar societies under some other denomination, and thus you institute a perpetual source of quarreling, discontent, and insubordination. By sanctioning such societies you weaken the allegiance of the subject, you give him two leaders, two sovereigns, instead of one; and while in the one case there is required only that allegiance which yields to no passion, in the other there is a combination of party and passion, and sectarian feeling and being supported by their leaders, and imbued with party feeling, they hold to that party feeling in spite of the supremacy of the law. There a state comes to be divided into two factions, suspiciously fearful of each other, and when a case is brought into a Court of Law instead of being decided on the principles of justice, those united in these societies are apt to think the prosecution is directed against them, and in this way hostile party feelings [illegible] impediments to the course of justice. [illegible] Such being my view of these institutions and of all similar societies—considering them as injurious to the peace of the public—as weakening the authority of the Crown—as weakening the supremacy of the Law—and likewise as disturbing that religious equality and harmony which otherwise would prevail, I certainly am one of those whose object it would be to rid ourselves of all such assemblies. His Lordship concluded a very long speech by moving the following resolution as an amendment to Mr. Hume's:

"That an humble address be presented to His Majesty, praying that His Majesty will be graciously pleased to take such measures as His Majesty may deem advisable for the effectual discouragement of Orange Lodges, and generally of all political societies excluding persons of different religions, and using secret signs and symbols, and acting by means of associated branches."

Mr. Patten, Mr. Crawford, Mr. Maxwell, Col. Verner, Col Percival, Lord Stanely, Sir Robert Peel, Mr. O'Connell, Mr. Plunkett, Mr. Shaw, and Mr. Lefroy, all followed in their turn. Mr. Hume withdrew his resolution, and after some remarks from Mr. Cooper and Col. Verner, Lord John Russell's address was carried without a division.—On appearing at the Bar and acquainted the House that His Majesty having been waited upon with the address of the House, was pleased to return the following most gracious answer:—

"William Rex. I willingly assent to the prayer of the address of my faithful Commons, that I will be pleased to take such measures as may seem to me advisable for the effectual discouragement of Orange Lodges, and generally of all political Societies excluding persons of different religious faith, using secret signs and symbols, and acting by means of associated branches; and it is my firm intention to discourage all such Societies in my dominions, and I pray with confidence on the fidelity of my loyal subjects to support me in this determination."

On Friday, February 26, 1836, Mr. Maxwell informed the House, that he was directed by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland to say, that steps had been taken in concert with the leading members of the Orange Society for the immediate dissolution of that institution. Lord John Russell also stated, that he had received a letter from the Duke of Cumberland, containing the like information, which he then read in his place. On Monday the 7th March, 1836, a debate on the same subject took place in the House of Lords, referring chiefly to the proceedings in the commons, by which Orange Lodges had been abolished. The Peers all admitted that these Societies were effectually dissolved, and some approved the exertions of the Commissioners had been so promptly acted upon, preferring much to see those institutions put an end to by moral influence rather than by compulsory means. This, continued Mr. Brown, is a very brief and faint outline of the rise, progress, proceedings, and dissolution of the Orange Society; a society which, from a small beginning, amounted in the end to a most formidable combination of nearly half a million of armed men, under the absolute control of one sing's leader, under no recognized or lawful authority. It was certainly a most lamentable fact, that the seeds and principles of this same society which had so been dissolved, had been transferred and taken deep root in this hitherto peaceable Province; the first which it had produced was in character and time precisely similar to that produced by the parent stock, as the specimen before the Committee fully proved. The horrors of the scene had been depicted by an eye witness, the hon. member for Carleton. Without suggesting any step with regard to what further ought to be done, he should vote a portion of the expences to the Magistrates of Carleton. In the meantime he would implore his fellow Legislators [illegible] fully on this most trying subject. He would implore them to look subject to act with forbearance and liberality towards one another, and above all, would he implore his fellow Christians (the Mr. B. however, was deeply [illegible] to the end [illegible] to allow one another the glorious privilege of believing concerning God, and of worshiping him according to the dictates of their own mind; to love one another, and to extend their love to all their brethren of mankind.

Mr. John Earle rose and said, that he stood there as an Orangeman, and was not ashamed to own that he belonged to that body. The hon. member from Charlotte had given them a long account of what he said was the origin of this Order, and he was not than prepared with the necessary documents to show where that hon member was wrong. He had not, however, told them any thing of what Orangemen was. He would therefore read for the information of the Committee what the qualifications of an Orangeman were before he could be admitted to that Order.

"He should have a sincere love and veneration for his Almighty Maker, productive of these lively and happy fruits, righteousness and obedience to his commands; a firm and steadfast faith in the saviour of the world, convinced that he is the only Mediator between a sinful creature and an offended Creator, his deposition should be human and compassionate, and his behaviour kind and conciliatory; he should be an enemy to savage brutality and every species of Janchristain conduct: a lover of rational and improving society, faithfully regarding the Protestant Religion, and sincerely desirous to propagate its precepts, (i. e.) charity and good will to all men. Zealous in promoting the honor, happiness and prosperity of his Queen and country; heartly desirous of success in those pursuits, yet convinced that God alone can grant them; he should have a hatred of cursing and swearing, and of taking the name of God in vain; he should use all opportunities of discouraging them among his brethren, and shun the society of all persons addicted to those shameful precnices; prudence should guide all his actions; embrace, sobriety, and honesty direct his conduct; and the laudable objects of the Association be the motives of his endeavours."

These were the qualifications necessary to become a fit candidate for admission into the Order, and the Committee would judge for themselves if men possessing these qualifications were likely to be bad subjects, or to commit breaches of the Peace. He would now read for them further information which an Orangeman took when he was admitted into the Order:—

"I, do solemnly and voluntarily swear, that I will, to the utmost of my power, support and defend Her present Majesty Queen Victoria, and her lawful heirs and successors, in the sovereignty of Great Britain and Ireland, and of these Provinces dependant on, and belonging to the said kingdom; so long as she, he, or they, shall support and maintain the Protestant Religion, and the laws of his Country; that I will to the utmost of my power, defend her against all traitorous conspiracies and attempts whatever, which shall or may be made against Her person, crown, or dignity; that I will do my utmost endeavours to disclose and make known to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, all treasons and traitors conspiracies and attempts which I shall know to be against her, him, or any of them; that I will steady maintain the connexion between the Colonies of British North America and the Mother Country, and be ever ready to resist all attempts to weaken such intercourse, or dismember the British Empire, that I will, when lawfully called on, assist the civil and military powers in the just and lawful discharge of their official duties, in repelling and subduing every enemy who may seek

to disturb or injure the Queen, the Protestant Religion, or the Country in general; that I will be true and faithful to every Brother Orangeman in all just actions; that I will not wrong him, or know him to be wronged, or injured, without giving him due notice thereof and preventing it, if in my power; that I will ever hold sacred the name of our glorious deliverer, King William the Third, Prince of Orange, in grateful remembrance of whom, I solemnly promise, if in my power, to celebrate his victory over James at the Boyne, in Ireland, on the first day of July (old style) in every year, by assembling with my Brethern in their Lodge Room; that I am not, nor ever will be a Roman Catholic or Papist, nor am I now, or ever will be, a member of any society, or body of men, that are enemies to Her Majesty, and our glorious Constitution. I swear that I have not to my knowledge or belief, been expelled from any Orange Lodge; and lastly, I do solemnly promise and declare that I will do my utmost to support and maintain the Loyal Orange Institution, obey all regular summonses, and pay all just dues, if in my power, and observe and obey all the rules and ordinances of the same; and that I will always conceal, and never in any way whatsoever, disclose or reveal the whole or any part of the signs, words, or tokens, that are now about to be privately communicated to me, unless I shall be duly authorised so to do by the proper authorities* of the Orange Institution, of which I am now about to become a member.

"So help my God, and keep me steadfast in this, my Orangeman's Obligation."

The Committee would see that by this obligation, an Orangeman was only obliged to support a Brother Orangeman in all just actions. If an Orangeman did any thing which was wrong, his brethren would not screen him. He could only assure the Committee that if he saw an Orangeman doing any thing which was wrong, or attempting to break the peace, or in any way infringe the laws or disturb the good order of society, he would be one of the first to put him down.

Mr. Ritchie rose and said, that the hon member from Carleton (Mr. Connell) had thought fit to go very fully into the subjects of the Carleton riots, and he wished in a few observations which he should make, to divest himself of any feelings, for or against either of the parties concerned in that transaction. He should have confined his observations entirely to the question before the House, which was, whether they ought or ought not to make the grant proposed by, the resolution, had it not been for the observation which that hon member had made. But lest his silence should be constructed into his giving his assent to the unwarrantable course which that hon member had pursued, in prejudging a case now pending before a Court of Justice, he felt himself called upon to make some observations on what had fallen from that hon member. For his own part, he considered any remark which could by possibility in any way effect parties who are about to be put upon their trial for any offence, should be avoided by every member of that House. But when they found a Magistrate of the county who had taken part in these proceedings—who had acted in his judicial capacity in investigating these serious charges—and who had himself been actively engaged in the scenes which he described as having taken place under his own eye; when such a one availed himself of his privilege, as a member of that house, to bring forward a highly coloured statement of what had taken place, he felt bound to do all in his power to weaken the effect which such a statement was calculated to make on the opinions of the hon members of that committee, and the people of the country. He had said the hon member's statement was a coloured statement, but while he said that, he did not mean to say that the hon member had wilfully stated what he did not believe to be strictly true; on the contrary, he had no doubt that hon member believed every word he had uttered was strictly in accordance with facts adduced; but this he was bound to say, that, after the most careful investigation of all the depositions made, connected with this affair, he had arrived at conclusions very different from those arrived at by the hon member from Carleton. He had been employed as counsel for the defence of those people who had been accused of being the originators of this riot, and on that account he had been led to a most laborious and careful investigation of the whole affair; but, placed as he was, he was precluded from bringing before that House, and before the country, his reasons for dissenting from the version given by the hon member. Were he at liberty to go into the whole circumstances connected with this case, he could show to that House and to the country, that the statements to which they had listened were coloured to the prejudice of his clients, who would be put upon their trial for this offence—not willingly coloured perhaps, but still coloured in such a way as could not fail to have an effect on the trial of the accused. Was such a line of conduct justifiable? Was it right that a Magistrate, engaged in the suppression of the disturbance, and actively employed in committing the offenders, should come to that house and give evidence against parties who could not be heard? If they wished to have evidence in this case, why was not notice given to the defendants, and their witnesses called to the bar of that house, when they could give evidence to rebut the charges brought against them, and defend themselves from the imputations cast upon their conduct? Were the opportunity afforded him he could place witness at the Bar of the house who could substantiate under oath, that some of the statements made by the hon member from Carleton were incorrect. It availed nothing that the hon member had been called upon to give an explanation of what had taken place; as a Magistrate he was bound to have answered that he had been engaged in his judicial capacity in investigating the matter; that it was still pending before a competent tribunal, and that on that account he could not enter into a detail and give evidence in the matter. This, in his (Mr R's) opinion, was the proper course for that hon. member to pursue, and not to stand in his place and give evidence which he again repeated would prejudice his clients at their trial. No one should be accused where they had no opportunity of defending themselves. A fair and impartial trial was the only method by which a fair and impartial conclusion could be arrived at respecting who was and who was not to blame in this matter; and a fair and impartial trial was all that he asked for on behalf of his clients. Every British subject was entitled to this, before judgment, on his character, his conduct, or his motives, were passed upon by any tribunal; and it was because the remarks of the hon member from Carleton would have the effect of depriving the parties accused of participating in this riot of this right, by prejudicing the public mind against them, that he had risen to make the observations which he had done. It was not for the hon member who was a Magistrate in the county, and a member of that house, to throw the weight of his influence into the scale against these parties, until they were brought to trial. He had no business to adopt such a course, and in doing so he hoped he had only erred in judgment, and not from a wish to injure his clients, although he was satisfied it would have that effect. With respect to the grant of money which was asked for, he was decidedly against paying more than a small part of the expences which had been incurred for in the first place he conceived the Magistrates had not done their duty, by neglecting to call a special meeting as recommended by the Government, to take steps, to prevent the outbreak. In the second place, to pay the large amount charged in these accounts, would be to offer a premium on these poisonous organizations from which all this riot, tumult, and suffering had sprung. On these, and on many other accounts, to which he could not then refer, as he was compelled to reserve them until the trial of the unfortunate men accused of being concerned in the riots, he was against granting a large sum for the relief of the county of Carleton. But as that county had been heavily assessed, he should not object to go with a reasonable grant. He would be disposed to go to the length of £250, leaving the county to make up the rest as they best could. The assessment would fall equally on all classes, and when the county found that they would be called upon to pay a large proportion of the expences which such proceedings entailed on the community in which they occurred, he thought it would have a strong tendency to lead them to discourage anything which might cause such disgraceful outbreaks as they would know that the Province generally would refuse to pay the expence.

Mr Street rose and said, that the hon. Member from Charlotte had given them a very lucid historical sketch of the origin of one of the parties which had unfortunately sprung up within this Province, but he was extremely sorry that anything had been said about party in this debate. It was advisable at all times that hon members of that house should be careful to do nothing which could tend to disturb the peace of any portion of the Province; but on a difficult and exciting question like this, it was particularly desirable that nothing which they said or did should have the effect of creating additional excitement on either side. He highly approved of the course adopted by the select committee in investigating the matter, and in framing their report. They had been careful to introduce nothing into their report which could lead to the discussion of party questions; but as that discussion had been introduced, it became necessary for him to express his opinion on what had fallen from hon. members, lest either party should misconstrue the reasons which guided him on giving his vote on this question. With regard to Orange societies, no hon. member on the floor of that house regretted their introduction into this country more than he [Mr. Street] did, but while he regretted their introduction, and was unwilling to countenance them any way, he was also bound to warn the other party that they were not to be put down by illegal means; and any expression which hon. members might let fall to excite these people to suppose that they were at liberty to violate the law and attemp to put down Orange societies by brute force, would only be leading these people into a trap from which they could not escape. That the riots in Woodstock had grown out of the determination of the Orangemen to celebrate the 12th of July was very probable, but this did not in any way justify the parties, who on that account had committed breaches of the peace, and it would be a most dangerous doctrine to go abroad that the Legislature of this Province in any way countenanced such lawless attempts. It would, as he had already stated, be leading these people into a trap, should any one be induced to suppose that a resort to brute force would be tolerated in this country to put down such societies.—The supremacy of the law must and would be maintained, whatever was the force necessary to do so, and however heavily the expense might bear on the parties among whom such disturbances broke out; the surest way to put down such societies was by the weight of public opinion, and, by moderation and forbearance, convince both parties that they were fellow subjects, and entitled to equal rights. Intimidation on either side could not be allowed. If any party was assaulted, aggrieved or in any way molested, there was a constitutional method of obtaining redress, and it was by entertaining a full sense of this acknowledged principle operating on the good sound sense of a large majority of the inhabitants of this country, that such scenes as had been enacted at Woodstock would best be prevented. It should therefore be the object of every good man to allay the excitement which unfortunately had gone abroad on this subject, and if, in spite of these peaceable efforts, there should still be turbulent spirits who would continue to keep up that excitement, and create tumult, it would then be the bounden duty of every peaceable man to aid the civil authority in bringing them to justice, without respect to party or creed. Some allusion had been made to the disturbances which had occurred in Mirimichi as a precedent, for supporting this grant. That disturbance had not occured from the formation of Orange societies, for there were none there then, and he believed they were still without them, and he prayed God they might continue without them, for their formation had led to serious difficulties. He would sustain the resolution, but hoped this would be the last case of the kind which would come before the Legislature of this Province.

Mr. Partelow said, he was in favour of the resolution, as other counties had got relief from expences incurred in consequence of rioting, although not perhaps under the same circumstances. He did not wish to offer any remark or to offer any opinion on how the riot might have been prevented—how it might have been put down—or what had been done subsequently to its having occurred.—That there had been a disgraceful riot there could be no doubt; what he objected to was the accounts themselves. These accounts contained charges which, in his opinion, were enormous; they were beyond any reasonable bounds. How was the enormous sum of £600 expended in eighteen days? and he would take that opportunity of asking whose fault it was that there was no gaol in that county when these riots took place? The continual bickering among the Magistrates of that county, about whether the gaol should be built at Hardscrable or at the Creek, had led to the enormous charges. Had there been, as there ought to have been, a proper gaol in which these parties could have been lodged, who were accused of participating in these riots, the greater part of £600 would have been saved. In 1845 their gaol had been burned down, and that house had promptly aided them by a grant of money to assist in repairing it; but the bickering among the Magistrates themselves had prevented this from being accomplished. This and other causes which he should not then discuss, had led him to the conclusion that the Magistrates themselves were not entirely free from blame, for having their county so ill prepared to deal with a riot of this description. The accounts, however, were so very objectionable that he could never consent to vote for the whole amount recommended by the committee. (Here the hon. member read over a large portion of the items which made up an account of nearly eleven hundred pounds, and commented on some of them with severity.) The utmost sum which he would be inclined to vote for was five hundred pounds, and when the blank come to be filled up he would move that it would be filled with that amount. In the mean time he would vote for the Resolution.

Mr. Hanington again explained the most of the objectionable items commented on by his Worship the Mayor had been struck out. With respect to Captain Cleary's pay list, it was clear that the Magistrates could not keep the large number of prisoners without a guard, and it was equally certain that the guard must be paid. He did not think that the circumstances of not having a gaol should operate against sustaining the report of the select committee, and if they examined the charges made in other counties, and took into account the number of persons employed, they would find the Woodstock charges as reasonable, and more so, than those that had come from Restigouche or Mirimichi. The committee had struck out 266 from the expences incurred in Carleton county, while in the other cases the whole amount had been allowed. He hoped, therefore, the motion of his Worship the Mayor, further to curtail the allowance to the people of Carleton, would not prevail.

Mr. End rose and said, that before they granted this large sum to the county of Carleton, he would like to know into whose pockets the funds were to go. He asked for information. If this large sum of money was to go into the pockets of a certain party in Woodstock, and its vicinity, who, in his opinion, had been the means of creating this disturbance, ("What party do you mean," from an hon member.) It was of no use to designate the party which he meant. The committee understood perfectly well the party alluded to, and if it were to be the case, that these organized parties were to receive this large amount of money for putting down a riot which they themselves had provoked it would be a capital speculation. All that these organized bands had to do was to resolve that they would irritate and provoke their neighbours in such a way as would lead them to resist and they were sure of making a capital thing out of the mistaken zeal of their Roman Catholic neighbours. No one could say that there had been no celebration of the 12th of July in Woodstock, these riots would have occurred; on the contrary, they were bound to believe that out of that circumstance had grown all the trouble, all the heart burning, and all the rioting that had taken place. It might be urged that the opposite party who provoked this riot were proceeding peaceeably to a place of worship, as was stated to be the case by the hon. member from Carleton, but did they not, by that means, stir up feelings of strife in their Roman Catholic brethern. It was a maxim in law, that every man was bound to use his own property in such a way as not to injure that of his neighbour. This was a good maxim and it was good law. The same would hold good with respect to religious liberty—that freedom of conscience to which they were all entitled. They should use that freedom in such a way as not to injure their neighbour and stir up feelings which were at variance with every precept of the Gospel in which they professed their belief. The man who said he loved God and hated his neighbour was a liar. They had Scripture for that. Why then continue an organization founded in hatred to the Roman Catholic Church. It was no part of the Protestant religion to do so. He was a Protestant, but he never considered it a part of his creed to entertain ill feelings towards those who might differ from him in religious belief. The hon. member from Queen's (Mr. J. Earle) had told them he was an Orangeman, and had read the oath which members of that body took when they entered the Order. It appeared after all that the loyalty of these people was squalified loyalty. They were sworn to support the Sovereign so long as the Sovereign supported the Protestant religion, but no longer. This was not the loyalty which the Roman Catholics cherished during the campaigns of the Peninsula, when, side by side with their Protestant fellow subjects, they fought the battles of their country and overthrew the enemies of England, although these enemies professed the Romad Catholic faith. It was not this kind of loyalty which gave peace to the world by the final victory of Waterloo. It was not this unchristian banding together of men which could ever give strength or stability to the country, or benefit the religion in which they professed their belief. He deeply regretted that the Roman Catholic portion of the community had done anything whatever to suppress these parties; he was sorry they were such fools as to be molested by them—they should take no notice of them; and it was to be deplored that they did not all follow the advice of that good man who was at the head of their Church in this Province, and let them alone. They must recollect, however, that man was frail, and that zeal, without knowledge, often led to error. Had the Roman Catholics followed the advice of their excellent Bishop, they would have done more to put down their enemies than ever could be accomplished by openly opposing them. He fully concurred in what had fallen from the hon. member from Northumberland, that it would never do to trample on the law and resort to brute force to redress real or fancied evils; but he was bound to maintain that a fearful responsibility rested on the parties who openly and wilfully stired up these unchristain feelings in the bosom of their neighbor, or harboured them in their own. This riot differed widely from the disturbances at Restiguouche, or at Mirimichi, and before he could consent put his hand into the Province Chest to pay for its suppression, he must first be satisfied that those who provoked the outbreak by uncalled for and unchristian organization, were not the parties who are to be profited by its having taken place.

(Conclusion next week.)

* The proper authority is the Grand Lodge.

OUTRAGEOUS CONDUCT.—THE PROBITY OF INDEPENDENTS.

The Rev. Robert Philip, of Maberly Chapel, London, is a Minister of the "Independent" denomination of Dissenters, and doubtless, he is respected by the congregation who elected him, as well as honored by the society of which he is a member.

To the office of a teacher he has superadded the character of an author, and has thus become better known to his party as the writer of the "Guides," than as the Incumbent of Maberly Chapel, London.

We have not read the books to which we make allusion, nor, for our present purpose, it is necessary that we should be acquainted with their contents; they are, however, respectively addressed to the "doubting," the "perplexed," the "conscientious," and the "experienced." Fit classes, doubtless, in the Christian family, to whom to apply the language of exhortation and encouragement, and well worthy of the thought and care of the Minister of Christ.

We do not, therefore, blame Mr. Philip for publishing these works, for we incline to the opinion that those who have wandered from the way of the Church require some "Guide," by which to direct their erring steps; having abandoned the "old paths," those which were formed by the Apostles, and trodden by their successors, it is necessary that the abettors of schism should observe some new marks by which to circumscribe the devious course of nonconformity. The experience of dissent seems daily to attest the necessity of some other substitute for that holy ritual which the Church has so carefully provided for her children.

With Mr. Philip, as an author, we have nothing to do, but we have something to say of him in his capacity of editor, when he assumes the responsibility of reprinting the writings of a divine of the English Church.

Mr. George Virtue, of London, has lately published a handsome and costly quarto volume, entitled, "*Bishop Jeremy Taylor's Life of Christ, a new edition, with Notes, by the Rev. Robert Philip.*"

When we saw the work, we turned with interest to observe what Note the Editor had appended to the chapters on Baptism, (the only one to which our attention was especially directed,) for we were curious to discover by what means Mr. Philip could make the sentiments of the Church, as enunciated by the Bishop on that subject, acceptable to what he calls "his own circle;" and our surprise was only equalled by our indignation, when we found that matter which occupies twenty four pages of the folio of 1678, had been wholly left out, and that this excision had been made without remark or apology on the part of the Editor.

Mr. Philip truly states that Jeremy Taylor's "own Church glories in his name;" aye, and she feels the more incensed at the wrong which has been perpetrated at his memory by the dishonest mutilation of his works. Mr. Philip does not require to be told that the suppression of the truth and the utterance of a falsehood are offences against probity, and the party who indulges in the former generally practices the latter; and when a negative deception of this kind is resorted to, it amounts to a positive fraud, for Mr. Philip has represented that the book contains the work of a particular author, while he must have known that he had surreptitiously withheld from the public a most important portion of that work.

Mr. Philip speaks of Jeremy Taylor as the "Milton of Prose." What would be said if an Editor was, without apology, to expunge the first book of his Paradise Lost from a volume affecting to contain the whole of that great poem? And yet Mr. Philip has acted in a similar manner in regard to whose eloquent passages of the life of Christ which speaks of the Divine Grace which is conferred in the holy Sacrament of Baptism.

We have not space to enter more fully into this subject, nor have we now leisure to look carefully through this book, or compare it with the folio before us. Mr. Philip's own language will testify that he can be plausible while he pilfers, that he can affect a virtue while he perpetrates a wrong. He remarks, that "No consideration, but the impossibility of bringing out this volume in a form worthy of its author, and without risk to its spirited publisher, could have induced me to and either a note or a line to 'the great examplar.' No one can feel so deeply, as I myself do, the humiliating position in which I have placed myself by the Editorship. It is, however, a willing sacrifice at the shrine of Taylor. I have thus secured his introduction to my own circle, and am, therefore, quite content to bear all the odium of my presumption. For his sake, I hazarded the melancholy contrast which I must ever present in this connection."

Jealous for the fame, forsooth, of the good Bishop! What mockery! What dishonesty! Query, Mr. Philip, were you not afraid, lest the Scriptual arguments of the good Bishop might influence your circle? Were you not desirous that the honest and ingenious of your followers should remain blinded upon a point of doctrine, so essential as that contained in the pages which have been so presumptuously expunged from your reprint of the writings of the "great examplar?" Were you not afraid lest, while his eloquence fascinated, his arguments should bring conviction to those of your followers who would otherwise continue enslaved by their schism? Were you not afraid, lest the sincere hearts of your party should be penetrated with a sense of the truth which you have concealed from them, and lest, seeing the truth, the "truth should set them free?"

This outrage upon an author, while it is a wrong to the Church, is also an injustice offered to dissent. It is a wrong to the Church, because the opinions of one of its chief ornaments are most dishonestly mutilated and cancelled. It is an injustice to dissenters because it conceals the essential doctrines of the Church.

If this is true of the object, what shall be said of the author? Of one who affects to be a gentleman and a Christian Minister—of one who assumes to compose the fears of the "doubting," to quiet the agitation of the "conscientious"—of such an one, who while affecting veneration for the writings of a dead Bishop, has done violence to his memory, by expunging the chief lesson contained in his works—of one who could traffic in the writings, while he traduced the Churchmanship of the author—of one who could panegyrize the works, and at the same time, betray the writer?

With one warning we conclude. We speak to Churchmen, and we again caution them against receiving instruction through such mediums. Even the Fathers of the Church, in their hands, are made to speak another Gospel than that which we have received. Let us more and more exemplify our determination to observe a watchful jealousy upon these important subjects, and then we shall cease to be instrumental in promoting dishonesty and encouraging fraud.—*Toronto Church.*

THE ORANGE INSTITUTION.

ADDRESS FROM THE LOYAL ORANGE LODGE, CITY GRAND, ARMAGH, No. 184.

To the Right Hon. William Earl of Clarendon, Governor and General Governor of Ireland.

May it please your Excellency.

We, a portion of the Loyal Orangemen of Armagh, looked around us and seeing the fierce spirit of disorder diffusing itself through our country, called into life and nourished by the inflammatory harangues and addresses of wild and selfish demagogues, and carrying in its train terror, devastation, and blood, feel justly alarmed least by acquiring strength in its onward progress, it again as in '98 develope itself in open rebellion, and make our land once more a chaos of savage slaughter and ruin!

It is a well known and lamentable fact, that in Ireland at the present day is a large number of misguided men eager to overthrow the constitution and government of the land, and anxiously awaiting opportunity and circumstances favourable to the execution of their traitorous designs, and who publicly avow their intention "*to hide their time*" and make *England's difficulty their hour of action*, and so they rejoice at the overthrow of constituted authority even in foreign nations, and hail the rebellious subjects of every sovereign as their own peculiar brethren.

We, born British subjects, glorying in the liberty of British laws, think it well to come forward and declare our unshaken fidelity to our Queen, and our firm determination, even with our blood, to resist all aggressions on her rights—no matter whence they come—and to the utmost of our power to maintain inviolate and unbroken her mighty empire.

The Orangemen of Ireland in time of need have ever acted as the native garrison of their country, and would again render similar service, should events cause their assistance to be required.

In every county of Ulster, in Dublin, and other parts of Ireland are numbers of Orangemen closely united together for the sole purpose of preserving the British constitution in church and state, without interfering or intending to interfere with the full enjoyment of liberty by their fellow subjects of every creed. Of these men "good and true" could be formed an army of which any nation might be proud—an army strong, faithful, and compact, with loyalty in their hearts, and vigour in their hands. At a few days' notice a force of 100,000 men could be mustered, who, if trained, and supplied with arms would, with the assistance of the God of their fathers, repel any foe foreign or domestic daring to attack their country. It is for your lordship and the other members of her Majesty's government to decide whether it would not be well to at once organise a body of such men who *can be relied on in the hour of danger*, and who—like their fathers of yore—would pour out their fortunes and lives to beat down the common enemies of the empire, and, to the death stand by the banner of truth and freedom.

The following declaration of opinion on the present crisis in is general course of signature throughout Ireland:—

Dublin, March 11, 1848.

We, the undersigned—under the state of alarm, and the agitation which surround us—feel bound to declare our unalterable attachment to our Sovereign, and to the institutions over which she presides, as well as our determination to support his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in his efforts to protect the lives, the liberties, and the fortunes of all classes; and we respectfully and earnestly invite our fellow-subjects to join in this declaration of constitutional loyalty, as the best means of protecting us from all the dangerous efforts now making by a few misguided persons to create confusion, and thereby to endanger the peace of our common country.

An aggregate meeting of Orangemen, convened by the City of Dublin Grand Orange Lodge, took place on Monday, the 13th inst., in Whitefriar's Hall.

The chair was filled by Brother Stewart, Worshipful Grand Master of Dublin.

The following resolutions were adopted:—

"Resolved—That as the Orange body in those kingdoms number in its ranks from 900,000 to 1,000,000 of true hearted loyal men, who are resolved to defend with their life's best blood, the constitution as established in 1688, under our glorious deliverer King William the Third of immortal memory, and are also prepared and determined in like manner to oppose all advances towards French Republicanism, anarchy and rebellion.

"Resolved—That we, Orangemen, being banded together, namely, for the one grand object—'Protestant Ascendancy in Church and State'—we feel ourselves imperatively called upon, at this most momentous crisis, to come forward and publicly declare that we have fully resolved to afford our support and protection to all loyal Protestants and peaceable subjects, for the defence of their lives and properties, in case of any rebellion or insurrectionary movement taking place in this country.

"Resolved—That in the opinion of this meeting the present disorganised and deplorable state of Ireland can only be attributed to the base policy of statesmen who have treacherously betrayed the trust reposed to them by Protestants, in granting unjustifiable concessions to Popery, and that no attempt to remedy existing evils will be successful until the Roman Emancipation Bill, the Maynooth Endowment Bill, and all such measures are entirely repealed, and the constitution restored to its original integrity.

"Resolved—That as Orangemen we do not fail to remember our obligation to be faithful, and bear true allegiance to the Queen and her illustrious house while they maintain the principles which gained them the throne of these kingdoms; and also, that we are ready and willing to aid and assist when called by the magistrates and civil authorities in the lawful execution of their duties.

"Resolved—That we are of opinion, and are assisted in that opinion by the speech of a Papist nobleman in parliament, that Popery is the same it ever was, and is unchanged and unchangeable, and that all Bulls, &c., ever ordered by the Court of Rome for the extirpation and extermination of Protestants are still in force, if the opportunity occurred of using them.

"Resolved—That when we know a Bull to be in force which calls our Queen a heretic, and would reward an assassin for murder, we consider it most disloyal and unconstitutional of her Majesty's ministers to seek to establish diplomatic relations with her deadly enemies.

"Resolved—That in order that we may the more effectually render the required aid assistance, to our Protestant brethren of this city in particular, we cordially invite all true Protestants who are anxious to avail themselves of the privileges and advantages of brotherhood in the Orange institution in joining in our ranks, to peruse our rules for the government and guidance of the order, which are such that no Christian can object to, even in the slightest degree; and if such persons application are properly and strictly recommended and approved of, admission will be immediately granted them.

"Resolved—That the thanks of this meeting are hereby presented to the Committee of the Dublin Protestant Association and Reformation Society, for the use of their Hall for this occasion."

Colonel Phayre, Grand Master of Wexford, having been called to the chair, the usual vote of thanks was passed to the former chairman, and the meeting separated.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, APRIL 21, 1848.

His Excellency Sir Wm. Colebrooke, late the Lieutenant Governor of the Province, left this day at 12 o'clock in the steamer *Admiral*, for Boston, at which place he will take passage in one of the Mail steamers for England.—A salute of 13 guns was fired by a detachment of the New-Brunswick Regiment of Artillery, stationed at Reed's Point, as the steamer passed down the harbour.—Lady Colebrooke and Family, with Mr. Reade, Private Secretary, His Excellency's son-in-law and family, accompany Sir William on his return to England.

The Militia.—A General Order dated 4th inst. states that the Commander-in-Chief having received from Her Majesty's Government a sufficient number of Arms, Saddles, Bridles, &c., to equip 12 troops of Cavalry of 25 men each, he has been pleased to direct that the different troops already raised, be formed into one Regiment to be called the New Brunswick Yeomanry Cavalry, and their distribution to be as follows:—York 1 troop; Carleton 1; Sunbury 1; Queen's 1; Charlotte 1; Saint John 2; Northumberland 1; King's 3; making 11 troops out of the 12 required.—Robert Jones, Esq., of Stanley, late of H. M. 7th Regiment of Hussars, is appointed Major Commanding the Regiment.

Lieutenant Colonel Hayne, of the New Brunswick Regiment of Artillery, is appointed Assistant Adjutant General of Militia, vice Robinson, deceased.

The third Battalion King's County has been divided into two separate Battalions; making a 4th Battalion in that county, under command of Lieut. Colonel Allan C. Evanson.

The Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to dispense with the two days' company drill for the present year; and the Inspection will take place at such times and places as the commanding officers of Battalions may direct.

We commenced last week copying into our paper the remarks made by members in the House of Assembly on the character and objects of the Orange Institution, brought up on the discussion of a grant to the Magistrates of Carleton county, to reimburse them expenses paid in quelling the riots there last year. The debate we publish, that Orangemen may know what was said, and by whom. The malignity displayed by that everlasting leech upon the revenue, Mr. James Brown, of Charlotte county, will be completely controverted by the editor of the *Loyalist*,—from whose paper we copy the following remarks:—

This much we will say, however, that Mr. Brown's history of Orangeism is *wilfully and maliciously false and calumnious*:—that his quotations are taken from the writings of those who were bitterly opposed to Orangeism, because they knew Orangemen could never befriend *low Radicalism*, nor tolerate rebellion or Popish Supremacy—that the works he has quoted from are *wilfully and maliciously perverted*, by having assiduously sought out the passages bearing against Orangeism, and sedulously forborne to quote many passages in their favour,—that he has displayed an almost total ignorance of the Rules and mode of working in the Orange Institution, and laboured to misrepresent their principles and objects,—and that we can show by certain passages in his own speech, that Orangeism is widely different from the thing he has endeavoured to make the world believe. All these assertions we pledge ourselves to prove immediately after the close of the Session, and for the satisfaction of those friends of the Institution who may have had any doubts, we assure them that we rejoice that the question has been agitated, for we shall be enabled to sweep the specious charges like a web of gossamer, and Orangeism will stand forth brighter from the fiery ordeal it has passed through. It will also be interesting to many of our readers to be informed that we shall follow up this defence with the history (as far as his public life is concerned) of the *man* who has malignantly vomited forth the *slander*, showing how he has been pampered and fed at the public expense, and what he has done for the public in return! The history will be accompanied with a *likeness*.

Through the kindness of Lieutenant Colonel Brown, of the Royal Regiment, our citizens' ears were regaled yesterday afternoon with the strains of the Band of this fine Regiment, which was sent to King's Square for that purpose; being in the centre of the city, and saving those otherwise disposed to avail themselves of a little fine music, a long walk to the Barrack Square. It is much to be desired that Colonel Brown and the officers of the Regiment will continue this musical treat at short intervals during the summer, and which we are informed they will have an opportunity of doing, as the Head Quarters of the Corps will remain in Saint John.

☞ We have received the communications of "One of the Vestry," and a "Lower Cover," but having as yet inserted no communications nor taken any part respecting the points at issue between members of the Church, we deem it advisable not to depart from that course at present. We are of opinion that a great deal of what has already been published should have been disposed of quietly at a meeting of the Parishioners, as it concerns no portion of the community but those attached to the Established Church:—notorious as the fact is that it has not progressed here for many years past, we still judge this course, at first, the most proper and prudent. As, however, publicity has been given to the affairs of the Church, we shall not decline inserting any article having a tendency to heal the unfortunate differences that have already taken place.

Free Trade between the Colonies.—We learn that the Legislatures of the several British North American Colonies have agreed to an Act for establishing a reciprocity system between all the Colonies, and that it will come into operation this month. By this Act, the native produce and manufactures of one Colony will be admitted duty free into another.—*Newbrunswicker.*

Queenston, March 30.

Most extraordinary and exciting occurrence.—This morning we witnessed an unprecedented spectacle of wonder, long to be remembered in connection with the Falls. Suddenly the water fell to a considerable extent, so that the Table Rock was left dry, sufficiently to enable those who were fortunate enough to be in the vicinity to go far enough across the rivers as to be directly over the tremendous rock. This truly astonishing fact, was accomplished, among others, by ladies; and although the water has to some degree returned, yet the memento of their journey towards the Horse Shoe centre is still to be seen in a pole there erected. The villagers of Chippewa thought they had entirely lost their creek. Off the old Chippewa Forts, about 100 feet beyond low water mark, was discovered a burning spring in the bed of the Niagara river, which some had the curiosity to enclose with an old potash kettle, and gun barrel knitted therein, and succeeded in producing flames and a loud explosion. Several bayonets, muskets, swords, &c., have been picked up. The water has since returned to nearly its usual level. The cause of the occurrence is conjectured to be an accumulation of ice at the egress of the river, from Lake Erie, closing for a time the outlet.

FROM NEWFOUNDLAND.

The mail boat *Orion*, at Halifax from Newfoundland, has brought dates to the 5th inst.

Many of the Sealing vessels had arrived, mostly with good fares, only a few having below 1000, but the principal part had from 2000 up to 4000.

Shipwreck and Loss of Life.—The *Royal Gazette* contains the following particulars of the loss of the brig *William Kelson*, and the miraculous escape of two of the crew:—

Extract of a letter from Trinity Bay, dated 11th March:—"I am sorry to inform you that the brig William Kelson was lost on the night of the 21st ult., at the western head of Green Bay, a little below the Horse Chops. The Captain (Robbins), his son, the mate, and three of the seamen are lost. Two seamen were saved, and are now at Trinity. It appears from their statement that they had 38 days passage from Cadiz, made Cape Spear, and came along St. John's shore, passed Bacaleau just before dark, and ran until about 8 o'clock, when it became thick, and blowing hard from the S. E.; hove to for about two hours.—He was bound for Catalina, but at last he made up his mind to run for Trinity, and again made sail, and soon after doing so found himself embayed between the western and northern heads of Green Bay; and having but small sail set she could not beat out, and went on shore. The crew then all took to the jolly boat, but a dreadful sea broke on them, and swamped the boat; fortunately the two men who are saved caught hold of the main rigging, and ran to the maintop, from which they swung themselves into a shiver in the cliff, as she was sinking. They had about two square feet to stand on, and could not climb any higher, neither could they descend; they used to hold each other on in turn, whilst they slept;—they were nearly naked, and totally without food; still they managed to hold on upon this narrow shiver of the rock from the middle of Monday night till 11, a. m., on the following Thursday, when they were lowered down by a rope from aloft into a punt. One of them is a Bonavista man, by the name of John Landen; the other an American, of New Jersey, United States, by the name of Gideon Badger. They are both very much frostbitten."

☞ The navigation of the St. Lawrence is fairly open, and the steamers have commenced their trips.

☞ The Woodstock *Telegraph* says, that the ice in the upper St. John and the Madawaska is wasting rapidly. In the latter it has nearly all gone.

☞ The steamer *Fredericton* which left here last week, was laying at Oromocto, about eleven miles below Fredericton, last Tuesday; the ice not having permitted her to proceed any farther up the River. We learn that during the present week persons have crossed the upper part of the River upon the ice, whilst at the same time, a few miles above this city farmers have been busily engaged ploughing their lands.

☞ A daily Mail has again commenced running between this City and St. Andrews.

Towed into this harbour yesterday afternoon, by the steamer Conqueror, a new Barque called the *Unicorn*, of about 400 tons. She was built at Quaco, for Messrs. G. & J. Salter.

From the South.—*Steamboat burnt, with loss of life.*—The Steamboat Charter Oak has been burnt near St. Louis. The engineer and four other persons perished in the flames. Some eight hundred tons of valuable freight were destroyed.

Indians on the Frontier.—Accounts from St. Louis from Fort Arkansas state, that a large body of hostile Indians had assembled 200 miles south of Fort Arkansas. Col. Gilpin was about marching to attack them. The Chequene Indians had returned from a hostile expedition against the Snakes and Pawnees and brought twenty-five scalps.

Bold Robbery in Maine.—A daring robbery was perpetrated near Limerick, York Co., on Monday evening last, which has very naturally caused a good deal of excitement in that vicinity.

Mr. Cole, the inholder at Limerick, sent to Saco on Monday, by Jacobs, the mail driver between Saco and Limerick, to obtain $700 from one of the banks, which he did. On getting within a few miles of Limerick, in the evening, in a piece of woods, he overtook a stranger, who complained of being very tired, and appealed to Jacobs to let him ride. He admitted him to a seat beside him, but soon observed that his charity passenger was acting rather strangely—whistling, &c. He dropped his whip, and requested him to get off and pick it up. Instead of doing this, the stranger knocked Jacobs off his seat, and a wagon soon drove up, undoubtedly called to the spot by signs given by the villain. One man was in the wagon—the two fell upon the driver, and beat him most cruelly, leaving him senseless on the spot—then robbed him of his money, and left him.

The mail went on a half mile or so, and stopped. Several inhabitants, after waiting some hours for the mail, came on and found it. They pushed on a little farther, and found poor Jacobs senseless in the road. He has revived, and tells the incidents we have narrated above.—But his treatment has been so brutal that he soon relapses into a state of partial insanity or insensibility. *Portland Argus.*

Extract from a letter, dated New York, 10th April, 1848.—A friend of mine had an interview last week with the Receiver of the "Croton Insurance Company" of New York, which you remember exploded some time since. The Receiver told him that the liabilities of the Company were over $600,000—the assetts $3,800. That was a *base swindle*, and another Company has just come up, taking the name of "Protection Insurance Company" of New Jersey. Circulars & cards are issued *broad cast* from Wall Street, New York, signed by Benj. S. Whitney, agent, Capital $200,000—invested in *moonshine*. That Whitney is a real bagatelle. This is very modest, but somebody will be *shorn* by that concern as they were by the Croton.

United States of America.—*Commonwealth of Massachusetts.*—Suffolk, Ss., Boston, April 17th, 1848.—The following is a copy of the Verdict of the Coroner's Jury who sat on the body of Reuben T. Cooke, who was found dead on board of the steamer *Admiral*, at the Eastern Steamboat Wharf, at said Boston, April 8th, 1848:—The Jurors upon their oaths do say, that the said Reuben T. Cooke died on the 6th day of April, 1848, in a fit, the cause of which was from an accidental blow from a chest or box thrown from a Brig alongside on to the steamer, striking the said Cooke in the stomach.

Jabez Pratt, *Coroner.*
J. L. Andrews, *Foreman.*
John Bugham, Paschal Paine, Wm N. Davis, J. D. Barker, E. W. Sanborn, } *Jurors.*

Suffolk, Ss., Boston, April 17th, 1848.—I hereby certify that the above verdict was taken from the records by me, and is correct, and that no person or persons committed any violence on the said Cooke, but that his death was accidental.

Jabez Pratt,
Coroner of Suffolk County.

☞ City papers will please copy

From the Philadelphia

Generosity of the Bar.—
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From the Philadelphia Ledger.

GENEROSITY OF THE BAR.—Yesterday a case of extreme hardship was brought to the notice of Judge King. A young girl was convicted of the larceny of money under peculiar circumstances. Nearly 2 years since a boarder in her father's house missed a small sum of money out of his trunk, which she confessed to have taken under the supposition that it belonged to her father. The parents of the defendant had promised to restore the property, but were prevented most probably from doing so, in consequence of their poverty. A short time since, the girl was married to a respectable young man, when the prosecutor commenced proceedings against her. The mother of the girl was forced to appear against her in the performance of a sacred but painful duty, and it was most likely her testimony that influenced the jury in rendering a verdict of guilty.

Judge King said that he had reflected deeply upon the case, and had determined upon passing a nominal sentence, believing that the ends of public justice would be better satisfied than if the severity of the law were inflicted upon her. He then decreed that she pay a fine of one cent, restore the property, and undergo twenty four hours' imprisonment. A member of the bar arose and said that he was sure that his brethren around him would raise the money on the spot, if the Court would withhold its sentence for the present.

The sum was about $50, and the whole of it was in the space of three minutes obtained—the officers of the Commonwealth throwing off their coats at the same time. After the money had been thus raised, the prosecutor stepped forward, and positively refused to touch a penny of the money, and desired that the utmost leniency be extended to the unfortunate prisoner.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BERMUDA.—We are happy to be able to announce that the Deputy Postmaster General of these islands has received authentic information from England to the intention of the Royal West Indian Mail Steam Packet Company to run one of their first class steamers, once a month, between Bermuda and New York. This new arrangement will take effect from and after the first of May next. It is well known that in every month since the new route of steam communication between England and New Orleans (via Bermuda) was entered upon one of the company's steamers has lain in port at these islands for a fortnight entirely unemployed—waiting to convey to saint Thomas the mails for the Windward and Leeward Islands, which are bro't here in the steamer direct from England. The attention of the company having been invited, as we learn, to the feasibility of employing the saint Thomas steamer, during that fortnight between Burmuda and New York, without in the least disarranging their plan of communication already in existence—they concurred in the view so presented, and have decided upon the arrangement. The following extract of a letter, dated London, March 1st, received at the General Post Office, saint Georges, supplies definite information as to the time of the steamer's departure for New York, and its return to Bermuda, together with the rates of postage of letters and newspapers:—"On and after the 1st May next, a monthly communication will be established between the West Indies and the United States, by the vessels of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, which will convey mails between Bermuda and New York, leaving Bermuda at 6, a. m., on the 7th, of each month, and returning to Bermuda at 4, p.m., 16th. Postage on letters, 1s per ½ oz; newspapers 2d each, to be paid in Bermuda. —*Bermudian, March 22.*

THE BIBLE IN THE SOUTH.

THIS IS A CIVILIZED LAND!—The Boston Chronotype of the 26th ult. contains a report of the trial and conviction of Martha Christian, at the August term of the Common Pleas, for 1847, in Wood county, Virginia, on a charge of teaching a slave to read the *Bible!* The following is the indictment, and we commend it to the careful consideration of all who claim to be humane and Christian citizens:

"WOOD COUNTY, TO WIT.—The Grand Jurors empanelled and sworn to inquire of offences committed in body of said county on their oath present—That Martha Christian, late of said county, being an evil disposed person, on the fourth day of July in the year of our blessed Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty seven, at Righteous Ridge, in said county, not having the fear of God before her eyes, but moved and instigated by the Devil, wickedly, maliciously, and feloniously did teach a certain black and negro woman, named Rebecca, alias Black Beck, to read in the Bible, to the great displeasure of Almighty God, to the pernicious example of others in like case offending, contrary to the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth of Virginia."

Unnatural and inhuman as it may seem, the defendant in the case was found guilty, and on the next morning was brought into court for sentence. Judge Shackleford dwelt upon the great favour extended towards her in her trial; the enormity of the offence, and the necessity of faithfully administering the law, and she was sentenced to ten years confinement in the penitentiary, and to pay the costs. The defendant's counsel immediately appealed from the cruel sentence, and the parties are now awaiting a decision of the higher Court.

Those who read this indictment cannot fail to see how ill adapted the *forms* and *precedents* of Common Law are to the demands of slavery.—*Rochester Daily Democrat.*

LATE FROM MEXICO.

The United States steam Frigate Mississippi Alexander Slidell McKenzie, commander, arrived at Boston on Sunday; she left Vera Cruz on the 2d instant, and Havana on the 8th. Just as the Mississippi was about to sail, the propeller Massachusetts came into the harbour, having on board Mr. Clifford, the Commissioner of the United States to negotiate a treaty with the Mexican Government. Mr. Sevier, Mr. Clifford's associate, was also on board the Massachusetts.

The Vera Cruz True American of the 21st ult., contains the following in relation to Santa Anna:—

"We learn from good authority that Santa Anna requested Col. Hughes, Governor of Jalappa to receive him, as he had a passport to leave the country. Col. H. went with two companies of dragoons and one of artillery to meet the gentleman at his hacienda of Encero. He will probably embark in the English steamer for Havana. He will go to Antigua, and finally to Jamaica to await there an offer from John Bull to return to his native country."

The Mexican civil authorities of Vera Cruz resumed their power on the 30th ult.

DEATH OF GEN. VALENCIA.—We find in the *Moniteur Republicano* of the 25th, the following paragraph:

Died, at one o'clock this morning, of a violent attack of apoplexy, Gen Valencia.

HORRIBLE CASE OF SUICIDE.—The following particulars of one of the most singular, yet horrible cases of suicide that as ever fallen under our observation, are furnished by the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun:

A most horrible case of monomaniacal suicide occurred recently at Baton Rouge, La., in the person of a gallant soldier, an Army Major, who lost an arm in one of the earliest Mexican battles. Sitting alone in his room, at the above military post the fancy took fast hold upon his mind that he saw the Virgin Mary sitting or standing in the midst of the fire upon his hearth. She told him he was devoid of the requisite firmness, and as a test required him to thrust his remaining hand into the live coals.—He did so, and held it there until the hand and part of the fore-arm had been consumed! The spirit, or vision, seemed not to be yet satisfied; whereupon the Major, sitting upon the floor, filled his lap with coals, and his body was burned to the bone! His servant found him in this condition. For two days he seemed to remain insensible, but revived sufficiently to relate the particulars as given above.—Strangest of all, he experienced not the slightest pain during the time his arm was burning, or while the living coals were upon his lap! His death was consequent upon the injuries self-committed upon his person.

Another important Letter from Georgia. Read it.

We are daily receiving testimony like the following, from the North, South, East, West:

Messrs. Reese & Ware,—Gentlemen: I was afflicted with Asthma for fourteen years, and had tried every remedy in the country; I had also been to several physicians, and found no relief whatever. I was afflicted at times so severely, that the blood would gush from my nose, and my breathing was difficult. Indeed, the disease had gained so much on me, that I despaired of ever getting well, when I chanced to get a bottle of *WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY*, which effected a perfect cure, and I now consider myself perfectly sound—This can be proved by numbers of men in Franklin county and vicinity, and I think it my duty to let it be known. THOMAS A. PATRICK.

Franklin Co., Ga., Nov. 19, 1847.

None genuine without the written signature of I Butts.

☞For sale wholesale and retail by Peters & Tilley, St. John, N. B.

DR. HALSEY'S GOLD AND SILVER PILLS—Are founded upon the principle that nearly all diseases arise from the same causes, or that a morbid condition of the *liver, stomach, and bowels*, predisposes the system to every class of disease. When these important function become obstructed with superabundance of bile and viscid matter, Nature ceases to fulfil her proper office. It is then that the *blood* becomes impure, because the secretive organs of the liver, whose office it is to seperate the worn-out principle of this vital fluid, are no longer fit for their office, and the wasted parts of the blood continues therefore in its circulation and become diffused throughout the whole system. Thus filled with infectious humours the body is made liable to sickness. If, by chance, it is exposed to a sudden change in the weather, a bad cold, or consumption, would be the result—if in the vicinity of contagious disorders, it would imbibe the infection.

Dr. Halsey's Gold and Silver Pills, although pleasant to take and innocent in operation, is the most excellent medicine in the world, to remove the bile and viscid matter from the system, and to restore the liver, stomach, and bowels, to the performance of their proper functions thereby rendering the blood pure, and divesting the system from all morbid and infectious humours, which we finally remove every disease, however long standing, and endow the system with health, strength, and vigour.

A circular giving a full explanation of the two-fold action of the *Gold and Silver Pills*, can be had of the agent gratis.

For sale at the Proprietors general Depot, No 2, Courtland street, New York, and by his appointed Agents in the Cities & Towns in the United states, and at the store of the subscriber, 5, brick building, North Market wharf. Price 1s 3d. per box with liberal allowance to wholesale Dealers.

H. G. KINNEAR.
General Agent for the Provinces

St. John, January 25, 1848.

FRESH SEEDS.

A SUPPLY of Fresh Garden, Flower, Grass, and red and white Clover SEEDS, for sale at No. 1, North side Market-square.
April 21. W. O. SMITH.

Spanish Leeches.

300 PRIME LEECHES, in healthy condition.—just received at No. 1, North side Market square.
April 21. W. O. SMITH.

St. John, April 21, 1848.

FROM this time to the middle of May ought to be planted, and can be had at **Harris' St. John Nursery:** Asparagus Roots (1 to 3 years old). Gooseberries, in bearing by name of the best English kinds. Raspberries (the large red and white). Currants (five new sorts). Tobolsk, and Victoria Rhubarb). Strawberries (several very large sorts).

Hardy Dwarf and Climbing Roses. Hardy Perennials (several hundred species). Garden and Flower Seeds, &c. JOHN HARRIS.

LONDON & PARIS
***Spring Fashions*, 1848**

Per Jenny Lind and *Delta.*

THE subscribers have received, and are now opening by the above vessels, from the best London and Paris Houses their Spring Stock of Fashionable GOODS, Manufactured expressly for their Establishment, viz:—25 cases Gentlemen's French Satin Velvet HATS, which are of elegant style and durable quality; Gents. London superfine Beaver, Satin, Gossamer and Plate Hats; Youths' Silk Velvet, Hair Cloth, Leghorn, and fancy Cloth Caps; Mens' and Youths' Glazed Silk and Lawn Caps; Fancy Glengarry and Travelling do.; Farmers' low crowned and covered Hats; Cap Covers; Leather Hat Cases; Cap Peaks & strips. Pieces Glazed Silk and Lawn, Hat and Cap Leather and Trimming, &c. &c. &c. Wholesale and Retail, at very reduced prices.

☞French SILK HATS at $1.☜
Terms Cash. LOCKHART & CO.
No 1, *Prince Wm. st., corner Market Square.*

NEW GOODS.

AT THE GOLDEN FLEECE.

The Subscriber have received by the "Delta" from London, and "Renfrewshire" from the Clyde.

A SPLENDID assortment of Brussels 3 ply and superfine CARPETING, Hearth Rugs to match; newest styles of Straw and Tuscan BONNETS, plain and fancy; SHAWLS and Dress Stuffs; PARASOLS, and silk Umbrellas; RIBBONS, Stays, Laces, Edgings, Veils, MANTILLAS; black and colored Orleans; Crapes, Brocade Muslins, for curtains; rich Satin Vests, &c. *At very low prices.*

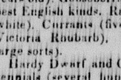
Further supplies daily expected, from London, Liverpool and Glasgow.
April 21. DOHERTY & McTAVISH.

Steam to Portland & Boston.

THE sea going steamer MAID OF ERIN, Captain LEAVITT, will leave the NORTH WHARF for Portland, on TUESDAY next, the 18th instant, at 9 o'clock, A. M. Passengers going by this conveyance will be forwarded to Boston by Railway.

For Freight or Passage apply to the Captain on board, or to THOMAS PARKS.
April 14 1848.

Carriage Manufactory.



THE Subscriber begs to inform the Public that he has commenced the above Business in all its various branches, in the building corner of *Richmond* and *Brussels street*, where he is prepared to manufacture every article in his line in a neat and substantial manner, and on the most liberal terms.

On Hand—a number of Fancy SLEIGHS, &c.
JOHN THOMAS.
Sept. 17. *Brussels Stree.*

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of a pamphlet just published in this City, entitled "Testimonials and Memorials of the services of Lieutenant Charles Hare, of the Royal Navy, 37 years a Lieutenant,"—dedicated to Admiral the Honorable W. F. W. Owen. The testimonials are from Officers of the highest distinction for rank and bravery in the Naval service, as also from other highly respectable gentlemen. Those of our inhabitants who resided in this city during the last American war, will recollect the indefatigable activity and enterprize displayed by Lieut. Hare, while in command of H. M. 6-gun schooner *Beagle*, in capturing American privateers and merchant vessels between St. John and Boston, and the numerous prizes sent into port by that officer. We well remember that the zeal and fearless activity of Lieut. Hare was the theme of universal admiration at the time. Lieut. H's. commission as Lieutenant bears date 8th June, 1810—and how his strong claims on the nation for consideration and promotion should be so long overlooked and neglected, in the face of his many personal services, and the strong testimonials for bravery, character and ability, in his behalf, is indeed surprising. But we trust that justice, though long deferred, may yet be awarded to him. The testimonials are from the following distinguished officers—Admiral Sir John Borlase Warren, Admiral Sir Henry Hotham, Admiral Edward Griffith, Admiral Sir Philip P. V. Broke, (the gallant Captain of the frigate Shannon, in the memorable capture of the American frigate Chesapeake); Admiral Sir Thomas Hardy, (Captain of the immortal Nelson's ship, the Victory, at the death of that great hero); and Capt. Sir H. LeFleming Seahouse.—*Observer.*

THE RURAL CEMETERY.—We understand that operations are about to be commenced at the Rural Cemetery. Walks were laid out last autumn, but the winter came on before the lots could be marked off. We also understand that about one hundred lots will be offered at auction in the course of a week or two, for the purpose of allowing the public generally the right of selection. By an act passed at the late session of the Provincial Legislature, no interments will be permitted in the old Burying Ground after the first of May, and no doubt most persons will be disposed to remove the ashes of their forefathers and relatives to a place which is likely to be kept sacred for that purpose for many generations.

It is intended, in the new Cemetery, that no wooden railings are to be erected round the lots, but that the owners will be expected to cultivate flowers and shrubs on them. All who have visited the modern Cemeteries in England or the United States, can appreciate the great boon that this undertaking will confer on the inhabitants of this City, in affording to those who mourn, a place of resort, where all will be in harmony with their feelings.

We learn also, from those who have had an opportunity of knowing, that our Cemetery possesses natural capabilities for being beautified, not surpassed by any. We trust, therefore, that our citizens will take an interest in, and support this institution, which, if so upheld, will, at no distant day, be an ornament and credit to Saint John.—*Courier.*

MARRIED.

On the 15th inst., by the Rev. Samuel Robinson, Capt. George Tant, of the ship Perthshire, to Miss Caroline, third daughter of the late Mr. Edmond Crisp, of Yarmouth, England.

At St. Ann's Chapel, Fredericton, on the 10th inst., by the Rev. W. G. Ketchum, Curate of Fredericton, Mr. James Cedier, of that City, to Miss Mary Rose, of the Parish of Kingsclear.

DIED.

On Friday, 14th instant, in the 21st year of her age, Miss Eliza Crag, niece of Messrs. R. & A. Jardine.

On Saturday morning, after a short but severe illness, in sure and certain hope of a glorious resurrection, Mrs. Jane Foster, in the 56th year of her age, leaving four children to mourn their sudden bereavement.

At the Alms House, on the 5th inst., Mr. Richard M'Farlane, of perpetual motion notoriety.

At Burton, County of Sunbury, on the 5th instant, Mr. Ammon Hubble, in the 90th year of his age. Mr. H. served in the Revolutionary war under the late Colonel Ludlow, and came to this Province with the British Loyalists in 1783. He has left a large number of descendants to mourn the loss of a kind and indulgent parent; and as he always maintained the character of an honest man, a good neighbour and steadfast friend, his numerous acquaintances will long revere his memory.

On Tuesday evening, after a short illness, at his residence in Fredericton, William Tyng Peters, Esquire, Clerk of the Circuits and Clerk of the Crown on the Circuits, Clerk of the Legislative Council, and for many years an Attorney and Barrister of the Supreme Court.

At Fredericton, on Saturday morning last, Esther, wife of Mr. John Mullin, and fourth daughter of Mr. James Pollock, of that City, aged 21 years.

In Niagara, on the 16th inst., after a short illness, Augusta, wife of Thomas McCormick, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada, deeply regretted by a large circle of relatives and friends.

At Galway, Ireland, on the 26th January last, of fever, Mark Lynch, Esq., oldest son of P. M. Lynch, Esq., of Runmore Lodge. Mr. Lynch visited this City three years ago, and was much esteemed by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.

ARRIVED.

Wednesday—Steamer Admiral, Rogers, Boston—Master, passengers and merchandise.

Thursday—Brig Wanderer, Cunningham, Barrington, N. S.—Master, ballast.

Friday—Brig Charlotte, Fouls, Turk's Island, via Yarmouth—C. McLauchlan, ballast.

Schooner Margaret, Crane, Yarmouth, N.S.—C. McLauchlan, molasses, sugar and salt.

Pheasant, Petch, Fredericksburgh, 12—James Robertson, wheat.

Saturday—Barque Henry Porcher, Greig, Grangemouth, 39—R. Rankin & Co., coals and cordage.

James, Cornish, Matanzas, 20—J. Moran, molasses and cigars.

Brig Dahlia, Porter, Yarmouth—C. McLauchlan, ballast.

Brigt. Ganymede, Toye, Halifax, 5—Geo. A. Lockhart, sugar and molasses.

Schr. Albion, Stanwood, Yarmouth, 4—C. McLauchlan, salt and sugar.

Monday—Ship Delta, Gover, London, 35—S. Wiggins & Son, general cargo.

Jenny Lind, Card, London, 35—George Thomas, general cargo.

Barque Exporter, Robertson, Leith, 38—order, ballast.

Atalanta, Quinn, Boston, 4—Wm. Carvill, ballast.

Tuesday—Brig John Wilson, Copland, Dunmries—W. Thomson, ballast.

Schr. Sir Robert Sale, Payson, Nevis—G. Thomas, sugar and molasses.

Enterprise, Cann, Yarmouth, N. S.—C. McLauchlan, ballast.

Barque Renfrewshire, Cliney, Port Glasgow, 33—R. Rankin & Co., general cargo.

Brig: Rainbow, Church, Philadelphia, 10—J. M. Hamilton, flour and corn.

Brigt. Jane Allison, Brown, Trinidad, 37; Wm. Thomson, molasses.

Desdemona, Miller, New York, 6—George Thomas, flour, meal, &c.

Schr. Ida, Roberts, Cienfuegos, 27—Thos. Leavitt, molasses, rum and honey.

North Carolina, Harryman, Salem, 4—master, ballast.

Wednesday—Schr. Sarah Anna, Philadelphia, 15—master, general cargo.

CLEARED.

April 14th—Barque Selma, Patterlo, Dundee, timber and deals—R. Rankin & Co.

April 17th—Schr. Vineyard, Kyle, Boston, scantling and shingles.

Barque Perseverance, Robinson, Dundee, timber and deals—R. Rankin & Co.

Sch. L. O. C. Boyle, Frost, Bay Chaleur, goods.

At New Orleans, 31st March, ship Leodianah, London; Lord Seaton, Liverpool.

At Charleston, 5th April, ship Sir H. Pottinger, Belfast, 7th, Atala, Liverpool.

At New York, 11th, brig Alve, Bermuda. Left at B. 1st April, ship Argo, for this port.

Cleared at New York, 10th, brig Desdemona, for this port; 12th, brig Ann, do. At Philadelphia, 8th, brig Diadem, for this port; 12th, Ella, do. At Boston, 12th, schr Meridian, do. At Salem, schr. North Carolina, do. At New Orleans, 25th, Swan, Liverpool; 29th, Admiral, do.

Cleared at Savannah, April 3d, Ann Dashwood, Reed, for St. John.

At Turks Island, March 30, brig Sarah, Johnson, for Philadelphia next day.

Barque Thalia, from Cork, arrived at quarentine at Boston, on Sunday 9th inst., after a passage of 136 days. She has seventy passengers, four of whom are sick. Six passengers died on the voyage, and two with most of the sailors left her at Antigua, which port she put into in distress.

Br. barque Lady Bagot, dismasted, water logged, abandoned among fire, was passed 3d ult. no lat &c., by Br. barque Emma at Charleston, 7th inst. from London. The British barque Lady Bagot, (435 tons) Anderson for New Ross, Ireland, cld at Savannah, Feb. 1, and is undoubtedly the vessel seen. It is also probable that this was the cotton laden barque which had been on fire, seen Mch. 10, lat. 45, lon. 13, by a vessel which arrived in England.

THE Steamer *Admiral* from Boston—25 Boxes very choice Honey Dew TOBACCO, which may be sold from 9d. to 1s. 1d per lb.
March 17. H. G. KINNEAR.

WOOL CARPETING
BY AUCTION.

ON TUESDAY next at 11 o'clock, will be sold without reserve, for cash, at the Subscriber's Store:—20 Pieces fine Superfine and three ply CARPET.

ALSO—

20 Dozen BUCKETS, 35 bags CORKS;
4 Casks Washing SODA;
4 Do. Epsom SALTS;
3 Bags Pimento; 4 brls Spirits Turpentine; 10 do Liquid and Paste BLACKING;
15 Bags BLACK PEPPER;
10 Bags superior COFFEE.

April 21. JOHN KINNEAR.

CONCERT.
Sacred Music—Carleton.

THE Members of MR. SCRIBNER'S Class in Sacred Vocal Music in Carleton, beg leave to announce that, with the kind assistance of members from M. S.'s other Classes, they will give a

Concert of Sacred Music

In the Baptist Meeting House, opposite the Church, on MONDAY Evening, April 24, consisting of Choruses, Anthems, Tunes, Solos, Duetts, &c., nearly all of which are new.

The proceeds above expenses, to be appropriated to the Sabbath School taught in the same building. Examples of Singing at sight, &c. may be expected, in order to show the proficiency of the Classes in the art of reading music.

☞Tickets 1s. 3d., to be had at Mr. J. Thompson's Store, Carleton, and at the door. Doors open at 7 o'clock; Concert to commence at half-past 7.
April 21, 1848

Houses to Let.

TWO or three good HOUSES in the neighbourhood of St. John Church—Apply to
April 21. J. FAIRWEATHER.

Removal.

MISS TROUNCE has removed to King street, in the rooms formerly occupied by Wm. Wright, Esq; a few doors below the Commercial Hotel. April 21.

WHEAT FLOUR.

Ex Nonpareil, from Boston, on Consignment—

100 BARRELS Wheat Flour, landing this day, by
April 21. THOMAS HANFORD.

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

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

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

All of which will be sold cheap when landing to save expense of storage.
WILLIAM CARVILL.
April 21. *Nelson street.*

Window Glass, on Consignment.

To arrive ex Ganymede—

4 BOXES	London	Window	Glass	38 x 30
6	do.	do.	do.	36 x 30
2	do.	do.	do.	28 x 36
40	do.	do.	do.	18 x 12
30	do.	do.	do.	16 x 12
36	do.	do.	do.	14 x 12
47	do.	do.	do.	12 x 10

For sale by RANNEY, STURDEE, & Co.
April 15. *Prince Wm. street.*

BUTTER & OATMEAL.

Per schooner Sackville Packet from Sackville.

20 FIRKINS & Tubs very choice Cumberland BUTTER from Rivers Nappan and Macan; 10 barrels new Ground OATMEAL for sale by H. G. KINNEAR.
April 14, 1848.

STEELE'S SOAP.—Ex ship *Edinburgh*, from Liverpool: 250 Boxes, 64lbs each, steele and sons best Liverpool hard SOAP: for sale by
Feb. 18. H. G. KINNEAR.

Received by the Last Mail.

GENTS' Spring and Summer Fashions for 1848, Dress Coat, Pants, and Vest ready for inspection GARRETT & SKILLEN.
Prince Wm. Street, April 15.

For Charter.

THE British Barque "ATALANTA," 305 Tons burthen, James Quinn, Master, will take a CHARTER to a safe Port in Great Britain or Ireland. Apply at the Office of
April 20. WM. CARVILL.

PORK, Beef, &c.

Now landing ex Brig "Desdemona" from New York—on Consignment—

25 BRLS. new Prime PORK, 25 do. ditto Mess BEEF, 50 barrels new Prime Beef, for Ship Stores. Also—15 Barrels New Mess PORK off New York City Inspection.
50 barrels Pilot and Navy BREAD, 12 boxes Fine TEA, for Family use; for sale by
April 20 THOS. RAYMOND, Water-st.

NOW LANDING,

Ex Jenny Lind from London—

ONE Hundred Casks Bass' Genuine East India PALE ALE, in Pint and Quart Bottles; for sale by
April 20 RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.

Brandy, Geneva, Window Glass.

NOW Landing ex *Delta* from London—35 Hhds. finest Cognac BRANDY, Martell's, Hennessy's, Otard's, &c.; 20 hhds. finest Pale GENEVA. Ex *Ganymede*—160 boxes London Window Glass, 38x30, 36x30, 28x36, 18x12, 16x12, 14x12, 10x12; for sale by
April 20 RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.

Window Glass and Veneers.

ON Consignment—125 Boxes 7x9, 8x10, 9x12 and 10x12 GLASS; 4000 feet Mahogany Veneers; 1000 feet Rosewood ditto; 1000 feet Walnut ditto—received this day.
April 18 THOMAS HANFORD.

VICTORIA HOUSE.

8th April, 1848.

First Spring Importations!

PER SHIP "QUEBEC"—

NEWEST Designs in Long and Square India and British SHAWLS, in Mospa, Byroni, Silva, Sylphide, Cashmer, Mohair and Canton Crape, &c. &c. &c.;

Ladies DRESS MATERIALS of every variety and newest style;

Victoria and Bishops Lawns; Swiss, Book, Mull and Tarlatant MUSLINS;

Sewed Worked COLLARS and Habit SHIRTS;

Ladies and Infants sewed work ROBES and CAPS. JAMES DOHERTY & CO.

N. B. Remainder of Spring and Summer Goods by first Ships from LONDON, LIVERPOOL, and the CLYDE.

Iron, Steel, Canvass, etc.

The Subscriber has in Stock and for Sale on reasonable terms;—

200 TONS Common and Refined IRON, assorted; 5 do Swedes Iron, assd;
280 Bundles small round and Square Refined IRON, ¼ to ½ inch;
25 bundles PLOUGH PLATING;
5 tons SHEET IRON, No 19 to 24;
2¼ tons CAST STEEL, Sanderson Bros & Naylor & Co's;
1½ cwt BLISTER STEEL;
1 CHAIN CABLE, 90 fathoms 1 11/16 in;
3 ANCHORS, 5 cwt 1 qr 22 lbs, 3 3 qrs 9 lbs., 3 cwt, 1 qr 16 lbs;
2¾ tons best London OAKUM,
½ ton Plough Share MOULDS;
3 Blacksmiths' VICES;
6 warranted ANVILS, assorted sizes;
10 pairs Blacksmith's BELLOWS, 30 to 36 in;
12 boxes IC and DC TIN PLATES;
5 tons SPIKES, assd, 4 to 10 inch;
200 bolts best Navy CANVASS, No 4 to 6;
300 lbs Seaming and Roping TWINE,
4 tons CORDAGE, assorted.
THOS. F. RAYMOND,
April 18 *Nelson-stree*

Spring Clothing fo BOYS!!

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

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

GARRETT & SKILLEN
Prince Wm. Street, April 14

LEATHER—50 Sides very superior Spanish Sole LEATHER, for sale by
April 14 1848. H. G. KINNEAR.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS

THE Subscriber, in returning thanks to many friends for their liberal patronage since the commencement in business, would solicit attention of the public in general, and *Hotel Boarding House Keepers* in particular, to his Superior FAMILY BREAD, BREAKFAST ROLLS, FRENCH TWISTS, &c., with a general assortment of TEA CAKES, and Fancy BISCUIT.

☞*BRIDE'S CAKE made to order.—Plain and Fruit CAKE always on hand.*

☞BREAKFAST ROLLS, of first and second quality, fresh every morning at 8 o'clock, commencing on Monday 3rd of April—for ready money only.)

J. McLARDY.
Opposite Trinity Church Germain street.
St. John, March 31, 1848.—4i.

For Windsor.

A Steamer will leave for Windsor every Tuesday evening Tide for the season, commencing next Tuesday afternoon at 4 P. M. Apply to
April 7, 1848. JAMES WHITNEY.

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

COPPERSMITH'S WORK.

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

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

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

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

Soda Water, Soda Water.

THE Subscriber has for sale, a large assortment of Soda Water Fountis, and Counter Ornaments, which he will sell low—cheap for cash—all warranted of his own manufacture.
April 7, 1848. ROBERT WALLACE.
A few doors north Trinity Church, Germain st.

Baths! Baths!

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

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

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

AMERICAN STEAMER ADMIRAL,
Captain T. Rogers.

WILL leave St. John for BOSTON (touching at EASTPORT, FRANKLIN, and all the landings in Penobscot Bay) every *THURSDAY*, until further notice.

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

☞*CONSIGNEES will confer a favour on the Proprietor by being prompt in obtaining permits on the arrival of the Boat from Boston.*

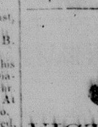
To be Let.

And Possession given on the first May next;

THE Brick STORE fronting on the North Market Wharf, and now occupied by Messrs. John Kerr and Wm. Garnett.

Also, a large Brick Building in rear of the same.
Apply to
March 10. E. L. JARVIS.

FARM FOR SALE.



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

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

N. B. Possession given immediately, if required.
THOMAS CALVERT.
Lancaster, 28th March, 1848

Strong Rum.

JUST RECEIVED ex steamer *Admiral* from Boston:—10 Puncheons, 30 barrels extra Strong and fine flavoured RUM.
For sale by RANNEY, STURDEE & Co.
April 7, 1848.

Joseph Summers,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCER
King street, opposite St John Hotel.

Received via Halifax direct from Malaga:
250 whole boxes, } Raisins,
150 half do.
150 quarter do.
12 casks Cooking Raisins;
NEW FRUIT, and to be sold low for Cash.
December 10.

Prince Wm. Street, April 18.

To Gentlemen Musical Amateurs and Amateur Bands.

THE Subscriber begs to intimate to Gentlemen Musical Amateurs and those who wish to have a good Violin, that he has just received a few very superior VIOLINS made on the same principles and after the same models as the celebrated Cremonese and Steiners Instruments, (the most celebrated in the World,) and that he will sell them at very moderate prices.

—ALSO—

2 Double Basses, very fine;
6 VIOLONCELLOS, Vienna make;
GUITARS, Spanish and Italian make, various prices; English, French and German CONCERTINAS, without cases; TROMBONES, Bass, Tenor and Alto, with Water Key; TRUMPETS, Chromatic, Valve and Plain; BUGLES, with from 6 to 4 Keys in Germain Silver, Copper and Brass; CLARIONETS, Patent, with from 5 to 13 Keys; ACCORDIONS, a large assortment, with from 8 to 21 keys, and latest improvements. FLUTES of all descriptions, from 2s 6d. upwards; Violin Strings, Pegs, Finger boards, Tail pieces and Bridges;
Violoncello do. do. do. do;
Rosin, in Boxes, Paganini's improved; besides a Stock of Violins and Bows from 5s. upwards.

☞Instruction Books for all Instruments and several other articles to numerous too mention—all of which are warranted to be of superior quality, and at the lowest prices ever charged in this Province.

PIANOFORTES and all other descriptions of Musical Instruments Tuned and Repaired on the most reasonable terms, by S. STEVEN.
Germain-Street, March 24 1848. 3i.

RE-OPENED.

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

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

March 10, 1848. OLIVER BYRAM.

EXCHANGE RE-OPENED.

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

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

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

WILLIAM H. GARDNER.

Ladie's Gentlemen's & Children's
India Rubber SHOES
FOR SALE AT
S. K. Foster's Shoe Store.
Corner of King and Germain Street's.

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

N. B.—India Rubbers Repaired, Soled, &c.
March 31st 1848. S. K. FOSTER.

FOR SALE.

THAT beautiful *Villa* residence, occupied by Mrs. Wheeler, in the Parish of Lancaster, near Carleton, situate on the main road leading to Manawagonish. The property is delightfully situated, commanding a fine view of the scenery in the neighbourhood of the Falls, and of the City and Harbor of Saint John. The House is new, substantially and thoroughly built, finished in good style, and provided with every requisite for the comfort and convenience of a family. The land has a front of 120 feet on the highway and extends back 520 feet to the old Manawagonish road, and will admit of six building lots being set off from it, leaving ample gardens and other grounds attached to the dwelling house. The premises may be viewed at any time and any further information will be given on application to the subscriber. GEO. WHEELER.
November 26, 1847.

City Clothing Store,
South Side of the Market Square.

THE subscriber has commenced it's day to dispose of his entire Stock of WINTER CLOTHING, at and under *FIRST COST*; and as this splendid assortment of Clothing is acknowledged by all who have examined it, to be superior to that of any other store in the City, persons wishing to purchase have now an opportunity of doing so at such low prices as must demand an immediate sale. JOHN ANDERSON.

☞P. S.—Persons wanting any of the above articles or not, are requested to call and examine them, as the sub

JAMES AGNEW,

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

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

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

CITY STOVE STORE,

14.—Dock Street.—14.

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

FRANKLINS—various sizes;
Prism and *Wager's Airtight*;
HAREWAY—three sizes;
VICTORY, 3 do; *Diamond Empire*, 4 do;
Atwood Empire, 2 ditto;
Hartshorn and Ames, and Charles 1st, for wood or coal;
Box and Cylinder Stoves, of various patterns;
Shape Cabin and Forecastle do;
CAMBOOSES;

Together with a general assortment of Hollowware

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

Oct. 15. W. WESTLOTORN.

☞ *NOTICE.*

THE subscriber, grateful for the kind manner in which he has been patronized through the past year, acquaints his friends and the public generally that he continues in his old stand, North Market Wharf, where he hopes through unremitting attention to be enabled to give satisfaction to all who may favour him with their custom, and intimates that he has on hand OAKUM, PITCH, TAR; White, Red, Yellow, Black and Green PAINTS; Boiled and Raw Linseed OILS; seal, Lard, sea Elephant and Cod Oils; spirits Turpentine and Varnish,—together with a general assortment of SHIP CHANDLERY and GROCERIES, all of which he will dispose of at lowest Market prices.

December 3. JOHN C. McINTOSH.

Just received per late arrivals from Liverpool—A supply of ships' Brass and Wood Compasses; Log Glasses; Ensigns and Union Jacks, broad & narrow blue, scarlet and white Bunting.

Also, a further supply of Log Lines: Deep sea and hand lead Lines; Mops, Tar Brushes, and sailors' Palms.

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

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

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

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

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

St. John, August 20, 1847.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A CASE ABANDONED BY

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

SUMMARY OF AFFIDAVIT.

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

Sworn at the Mansion house of the city of London, this 8th day of March, 1843. } WM. BROOKE.
Before me, JOHN PIRIE, Mayor.

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

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

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

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

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

The question was recently started in one of our courts, observes the *Boston Chronotype*, whether marriage contracts entered into on Sunday were valid. The judge and counsel all agreed, however, that they would be valid, as coming under the head of "works of necessity or charity."

CHEAP
Hardware and Cutlery.

T. R. GORDON,

CORNER OF MARKET SQUARE & DOCK-ST

Has received, and offers at low prices for Cash—

250 BAGS SPIKES, rose and clasp head NAILS, Boat, Clout, Horse, & OX NAILS;
10 Smiths' Bellows, 8 Anvils, 1 basket VICES,
200 pairs Horse Traces, 50 Ox & Logging Chains,
1 cask 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,
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, (Hoobles Staniforth & Gray, and other makers,)
114 GRIDDLES, ass'd sizes, 12 to 20 inches,
1 cask Lead PIPE, 2 casks SHOT, 5 rolls *Sheet LEAD*, 1 case *sheet COPPER*;
1 cask sheet ZINC, 5 cases 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,
82 casks GUN POWDER, 3 cases GUNS and PISTOLS,
6 cases *Sanderson Brothers & Co.'s* best Cast STEEL, 10 cwt. Blister STEEL,
22 dozen Spades and Shovels,
3 casks well assorted Table Knives and Forks, and Pen and Pocket Knives, superior quality and very cheap, having been manufactured expressly for the subscriber.
54 Casks and Cases containing—Locks, Hinges, Latches, Screws, Fire Irons, And Irons, Japanned Brass, and Plated Candlesticks, and snuffers and Trays Curtain Bands, Pins, and Rings; Cornish Ends; Tea Trays, Knife and Bread Baskets, Urns, Tea and Coffee Pots; Hot Water Jugs; Gas Fittings; Wool Cards; Wheel Heads, 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 paint, white wash, black LEAD, scrub and hearth Brushes; Plate Baskets, slop Kettles, Water Cans, Files and Rasps, brass and iron Castors, table catches and Screws, Window Furniture, Rules, Compasses, &c.; Sleigh Bells, Fox and Rat Traps, steel Yards Mops, Scales, &c. &c.

December 3.

Ex Maranham from London

THE subscriber has received his Spring Supply of DRUGS and MEDICINES, PATENT MEDICINES, Surgeons' Instruments, Trusses, PERFUMERY, Fancy SOAPS, SPICES, Hair Cloth, Teeth, Paint, Wash, and Nail BRUSHES.

—ALSO—

480 kegs *Brandram's* best WHITE LEAD,
200 kegs green, red, yellow, black, and brown PAINTS,
5 casks containing Crome Yellow, Prussian Blue, Vermillion, Gold Leaf, Gold Bronze, Amber, Terra de Siena, Verdigris, Brunswick and French Green, Copal and Carriage Varnish, Camels Hair, and Sable Hair Pencils, &c.

Daily expected per Helen from London:—
30 hhds. Boiled and Raw Linseed OIL.

May 21. WM. O. SMITH.

English Window Glass.

Ex *Themis*, from Liverpool:

15 BOXES 7x9; 40 ditto 8x10;
30 ditto 9x11; 10 ditto 9x12;
5 do. 10x12; 25 do. 10x14; 10 do. 12x14;
0 do. 12x16; 40 do. 12x18; 15 do. 12x17;
0 do. 14x20; 5 do. 14x18; 10 do. 16x20;
0 do. 16x22; 10 do. 16x24; 10 do. 18x24,

For sale low by W. O. SMITH,
October 30. Market Square

Iron, Sleigh Shoe STEEL, &c.

C. & W. ADAMS, have just received per ship *British American*—
2 Tons Bolt IRON,
13 cases Sled and Sleigh shoe STEEL,
50 Bundles spring STEEL; 2 packages Vices;
2 casks best Sheffield Tools;
2 cases 'Houle & Co.'s Gang *SAWS*,
Pit do. Hand do. Files, &c. Dec. 17.

STOVES.

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

December 31. W. WESTLOTORN.
14 *Dock Street*

21 IRON PUMPS with Composition Boxes. Windlass Gear, &c. For sale by FAIRWEATHER.
Feb. 12.

January, 1848.

H. G. KINNEAR

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

85 HHDS. and 37 barrels best Porto Rico and Cuba SUGAR;
17 puns scotch Treacle & sugar house Molasses;
62 brls heavy Mess, 25 do Prime, and 5 do Rump PORK;
12 do Mess, 53 do New York and New Haven Prime and Prime BEEF;
200 do Dry PERNAMBUCO HIDES;
125 chests *Stephen Lurman* and other brands } Souchong and
15½ chests *Douglas* } Fine Congo
27 boxes *Rainbow* } TEA;
2 chests Old Hyson TEA;
15 boxes Family souchong do;
5 boxes Oolong; 5 chests Bohea do;
25 boxes Domestic Pale Yellow SOAP;
100 boxes American do do. Family do;
50 boxes Domestic common Yellow do;
50 boxes do do second quality do;
750 boxes *Steele's* Liverpool do;
100 boxes (small) Fancy & chinese Medicated do;
130 boxes Honey Dew, Aromatic & com Tobacco;
100 boxes Mould Candles, domestic, 8's & 6's;
50 boxes Dipt do do 12's, 10's, 9's and 8's;
50 boxes (new fruit) Bloom & Muscatel Raisins
167 kegs very superior Cooking do. 100lbs each;
50 barrels Newark Champaigne CIDER;
50 bags Maracaibo and samaira Coffee;
25 brls cider Vinegar, of three qualities;
15 barrels and 10 kegs Saleratus;
75 barrels Watson's best Navy BREAD;
12 barrels No 1 Pilot do.
84 boxes *Johnston's* New York soda Biscuit;
50 kegs *Watson's* sugar, soda, lemon, Water, and Butter Biscuit;
25 barrels silver skinned ONIONS;
40 bags best washed Filberts; 5 do Pea Nuts;
2 barrels best Hickory Nuts;
10 barrels Lard OIL } very superior;
10 do sea Elephant Oil }
1 hhd and 20 brls best screwed New England Dried APPLES;
5 brls spirits Turpentine;
20 brls bright Varnish; 5 brls Copal do;
500 dozen Domestic and American Corn Brooms, from 7s 6d to 17s 6d;
2 carroccis and 5 brls best Zante Currants;
25 quintals Dry COD FISH;
2 barrels and 3 tubs Hogs' Lard;
249 casks (2 cwt. each) Deck, Rose, and Ribbon SPIKES;
119 casks (100 to 240 lbs) 3d, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, and 20 dy Rose Head Board NAILS;
12 casks (200 to 210) 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 20 dy;
55 casks (100 to 200) 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 & 10y horse do;
7 casks (100 lbs. ea) *Derby* and ordinary Ox ditto;
10 casks (224 lbs. each) 2¼ to 2¾ Sheathing do;
2 parts CHAIN CABLES, ⅝ and ¾;
3 ANCHORS, 3 to 4 cwt;
12 casks Small Chains—¼, 5/8, ⅜ and 7-16;
8 dozen *Griffin's* Scythes;
5 dozen Reaping Hooks and Sickles;
250 Canada, Cooking, Close, Box, Franklin, Hot-air and Cylinder STOVES, *of every size and description*;
10 cases Writing and Wrapping PAPER, of every description; Wax, Pencils, Ink, Spelling Books, Blank Account Books, Wafers,
100 reams American Straw and other Wrapping Paper;
100 reams Printing Paper, 21x30 and 25x35;
25 boxes (1 doz. each) *Hunt's* best Am. AXES;
594 boxes 7x9 to 8x24 best English Sheet Window GLASS;
245 boxes 7x9 to 21x30 German do;
150 boxes 7x9 to 10x12 American do;
20 boxes Tobacco Pipes;
12 boxes (1 doz. each) Wool Cards, No. 6;
6 boxes do. Cotton Cards, No. 10;
2 boxes (12 dozen each) Cattle do;
35 dozen large and small American Painted Pails; 20 kegs Queen's Blueing;
50 sides Upper LEATHER;
500 Wood, Flag, cane, hair & Plush angle Chairs
50 do do do do Rocking ditto;
20 do do do do Arm and Office do;
5 hair seat Mahogany Sofas;
5 Work and Round Tables;
50 Wash stands; 50 looking Glasses, all sizes;
54 cases containing 2,600 gross Block and Card Friction Matches;
5 cases containing 150 pairs Fur lined Figrees' Gent's Rubber Galoshes;
13 cases coming 2141 pairs Gum Rubber Shoes;
60 bolts best Navy CANVAS, 4 to 7;
20 bags Whole Pepper; 40 rods Bolt Copper, ½ to ⅞ inch; 40 boxes No 1 Chocolate;
120 dozen black Lavantine and White Pongee silk Handkerchiefs;—and
Sponge, Paste and Liquid Blacking, Bottles of castor Oil; barrels Blue Vitriol; kegs saltpetre; bbls Alum, casks Epsom salts; kegs split Peas, barrels Tapioca; mill saw Files; Borax; scales; balances, &c. Barn shovels; Box Pumps; coffee mills; copper Basons; Tailors' Geese, Waffle Irons; Oven Doors; Ash Doors; Fox & Osborne Furnaces; Lowel and counter Scales and Weights; Nuts; camp Pails; Wooden Bowls; wooden Flower Pots and Painted Tubs; Deep sea Lines; segars; black washing soda; cream Tartar; boxes Ground Pepper; kegs Ground Ginger and Mustard, American saltpetre, ground red wood, manilla rope, soda Ash, ground and whole Coffee in small boxes; Pot and Pearl Ash, Ground Pimento in small boxes, whole and Paste Cocoa in *boxes* and bags, barrels Nutmegs, casks soda Ash; Oranges and Lemons in boxes; assorted Essences of all kinds; pipestem and thumb Lunetrice; East India senna; East India Rhubarb; bees wax; leather bindings; Gum Camphor; wadding, sacking lines; pungent salts; polishing Powder; tins mustard; cloves; sweeping; counter and clothes Brushes; wright's and Halsey's sugar roasted and Gold and silver Pills, Forest Wine Goodwin's sarsaparilla Bitters, &c. &c.

January 29.

London Goods.

Received at the **Liverpool House**, per barque *Lisbon*:

BLACK and Colored silk Bonnet VELVE,
Do. do. French Satin,
Do. do. and fancy Ture Satin, and Gros de Naples,
Fancy silk and satin Bonnet RIBBON,
Plain do. do. Ribbon, Genoa Velvet Ribbon,
White and Black Crape; White Crape Lisse,
Ladies' white French satteen Stays,
Do. Fancy silk and satin Neck Ties,
Bullion Fringe, Black and coloured Silk Gimp,
Chain Gimp, Crape Trimming,
Children's Worsted Socks and Garters,
Ladies' and Misses' Lambs-wool and Angola Hose,
Do. do. Cashmere and Winter Glover,
Do. do. Kid Gloves, fleecy lined,
Do. do. Blk. and Col'd Silk Gloves,
Gents'. Angola and Winter Half Hose,
Do. Cashmere, Buck, Norway, Beaver, Pique Cloth, and Aberdeen Gloves,
Do. Blk. and col'd French Kid Gloves, superior
Do. Genoa Scarfs, Ducape Neck Hdkfs., Silk Pocket Hdkfs,
Do silk Velvet and satin Vestings,
Printed Oil Cloths and Pencil Table Covers
Gingham Umbrellas, Paramatta, cut and prepared Whalebone, Toilet Fringe, Furniture Lace;
Mohair and silk Coat Cord, Braid and Binding
Fancy Cord, Patent fancy satin coat and vest Buttons.

The subscribers are selling the above, with their extensive assortment of Cloths, Blankets, Flannels, Prints, Cottons, Dresses, Moreens, Carpeting, Shawls, Laces and Furs—all of recent importation, at retail for wholesale prices.

VAUGHANS & LOCKHART.

Dec. 3.

STOVES.

100 COOK STOVES,
74 air tight ditto,
50 small FRANKLINS, 25 box STOVES,
100 assorted kinds—for sale by
JOHN KINNEAR.
25 Feb. Prince Wm. street

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—25 Bags Fresh
Dec. 24 THOMAS HANFORD.

Which is the best Clothing Store in Saint John?

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE ANSWERS

THE CITY CLOTHING STORE,

South Side of the Market Square.

JOHN ANDERSON, PROPRIETOR,

Has received per recent arrivals from London, Liverpool, Glasgow, &c., a large and varied assortment of Goods suitable for a GENERAL OUTFITTING STORE—namely.—

BEAVER CLOTHS in Black, Blue, and Drab, and invisible colours;
Pilot ditto in Blue and Drab;
CASSIMERES in Black, Blue, and Drab;
DOESKINS, BUCKSKINS, TWEEDS, &c., of the most fashionable patterns;
Superfine BROADCLOTHS, wool dyed, in all colours;
Regattas, Heavy striped, and White Cotton Shirts, with Linen Trimmings;
MUFFLERS, Comforters, scarfs, and Handkerchiefs;
Blue and white Flannel SHIRTS, Blankets counterpanes and Rugs;
Kersey and Flannel DRAWERS, Fur Caps, a splendid assortment of Cloth ditto;
Silk Covers; Lambs' Wool Shirts and Drawers—middle and extra sizes;
Guernsey SHIRTS in White and spotted;
For Gloves and Hosiery;
Low crowned Beaver HATS in Black & Drab;
Glazed Hats—a superior quality;
Macintosh & Co.'s Patent Coats and Capes, warranted water proof—from 20 to 30 shillings—the best in the market.

☞ *Remember—SOUTH SIDE of the MARKET SQUARE.* Nov. 26.

And, having had his workmen employed for the last two months in making up WINTER CLOTHING suitable for all classes, and cut by a first rate Foreman according to Barnett & Good's latest style of fashion, he can with confidence offer them to the public as being the best and cheapest assortment of Clothing ever offered for sale in St. John—and he is particularly desirous that parties wishing to purchase anything in the above line, and more so those that are in the habit of trying elsewhere, should call and examine the above stock of Goods

SEAFARING MEN

will find it much to their advantage by calling at the above Store, as the *Proprietor keeps constantly on* hand a large supply of SAILORS' CLOTHING, made up in a substantial manner—and as every article is marked in plain figures he runs no hazard in paying two prices for an article, which is too frequently the case in this city.

Persons wishing to have their Clothes made to order can have them done so expeditiously, and in a superior manner, as the subscriber keeps constantly in his employment the best of workers.

DRIVING TO FRANK NEIL'S ESTABLISHMENT,

the Emporium of Fashion.

OLD STAND—WATER STREET.

Just Received at the above establishment, per ships *Themis*, and *Howard*, from Liverpool, and *William Carson*, from London, a large supply of—

BLUE, brown and drab Beaver and PILOT CLOTHS; superfine double milled CASSIMERES;
Buck and Doeskins & Tweeds of various shades—and texture, newest patterns and latest style—the choicest in the city;
400 superfine, brown and blue beaver, Pilot, Buffalo, and CANADA CLOTH Frock & Over COATS, richly trimmed and made in the establishment;
200 superfine Frock and DRESS COATS—of various shades and textures;
100 Cassimere and Tweed Sporting Coats;
20 Dozen of satin and silk velvet VESTS;
Ditto Beaver and superfine cassimere, Broad cloth and wee d;
Beaver, Pilot, and Duffil Reefing JACKETS—warranted the best got up in the city, both durable and cheap;
Superfine Broad Cloth JACKETS;
YOUTHS' CLOTHING—of every description;

November 26, 1847.

SEAMEN'S OUTFITS;
suitable for all climates;
White, red and blue Flannel Shirts & Drawers,
Lambs' Wool Shirts and heavy Drawers;
Silk, Rockspun and Cotton Handkerchiefs;
Regatta and heavy striped Shirts;
White ditto, with linen fronts;
HOSIERY—in great abundance;
Gentlemen's Fur and Cloth CAPS—of every description;
Silk and Beaver HATS; felt and covered ditto;
Trunks, Travelling Bags, Umbrellas;
MACKINTOSH COATS;
Combs, Brushes, Powder Flasks, &c. &c.

☞ Gentlemen wishing to purchase in the above line, would do well to call before purchasing elsewhere, and they will find that there is no empty puffing like my neighbour in the upper street.—Persons desiring to have their Cloth made to order, in the best style, equal to any establishment in the city, will be attended to with despatch.

☞ Twelve Journeymen Tailors wanted immediately to whom the highest wages will be given.

HARDWARE!

Per ships *Themis* and *Howard*, from Liverpool

G. T. WILEY,

WILL receive to-day part of his WINTER SUPPLY of ENGLISH HARDWARE, in which are Dinner & Dessert KNIVES & FORKS, Pocket Knives, Scissors, Brass and Copper Wire; House Bells, Bell Cranks, Pulls, and Check Springs; brass and bronzed Door Rappers; Table Latches & Castets; Dog Collars; Powder Flasks, Skate Screws; Wrought and Cut Iron Tacks and Brads; Trunk Handles; Horse and Counter Brushes; Andirons, Stable Latches, PAILS, Coal Scoops; Dust Pans, a variety of Locks and Hinges, Carpenters' Rules, Block Bushes, and Block Bush Rivets; which he offers at fair prices.

☞ Opposite J. McDonnell's, Prince William street. October 29, 1847.

High Price for Music.

JOSEPH PRICE, Master of the Queen's New Brunswick RANGER'S BAND, begs to return thanks to his numerous patrons for the encouragement he has hitherto received at their hands, begs to inform them that he is now prepared with an excellent QUADRILLE BAND, to attend BALLS, EVENING PARTIES, &c., and having engaged the services of some Musicians lately belonging to the 33d Regiment, he is confident of giving satisfaction to those who employ him. Any number of Musicians can be furnished from 2 to 8.

Mr. Price will also give instructions on all instruments of music, at moderate prices.—Please apply at his residence, Carmarthen street.

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

Music.

November 5, 1847.

Musical Instruction.

MR. and Miss Gardiner having taken up their residence in Saint John, beg to say that they will be most happy to devote their time and attention (to those who may feel disposed to honour them with their patronage) by giving instruction on Organ, Piano Forte Playing and Singing.—Any orders left at the stores of S. K. Foster, J. & A. McMillan, J. Summers, or at Mr G's residence, Horsefield street, will be punctually attended to. *May* 14 tf

COFFIN WAREROOMS.

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

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

MADE COFFINS,

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

☞ A Hearse may be obtained on application as above.

Nov. 5, 1847. M. N. POWERS.

ON HAND:

and for sale by the subscriber

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

September 24. J. FAIRWEATHER.

Iron, Spikes, Anchors, &c.

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

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

For sale by THOS. F. RAYMOND.
October 28. Nelson street

Saleratus, Castor Oil, and Onions.

PER schooner *Eliza Jane* from Boston—10 barrels best Saleratus; 10 cases small bottles Castor Oil; 5 barrels Onions; for sale by (Dec. 17.) H. G. KINNEAR.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

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

MADAM,

If Mr. HOLLOWAY will undertake to cure you perfectly, when the Cure is complete I will undertake to pay him £5 108. You may show him this Letter.

(Signed) SCOTT PORTLAND.

Welbeck Abbey, May 31, 1842.

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

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

Eaton Hall, Cheshire, Feb, 12, 1842.

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

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

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

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

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

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

These truly valuable Pills can be obtained at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, near Temple Bar, London, and are sold by PETERS & TILLEY, Provincial Agents, No. 1, King St., St. John, N. B.; James F. Gale, Fredericton; W. J. Baird, Woodstock; Alexander Lockhart, Quaco; James Beck, Bend Petitcodiac; O. R. Sayre, Dorchester; John Bell, Shediac; John Lewis, Hillsborough; John Currey, Canning; and James E. White, Belleisle.

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

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

Robinson's Patent Groats,

FOR MAKING PURE GRUEL,

IN TEN MINUTES;

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

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

Sold by JOS. SUMMERS,
Grocer, King street, nearly opposite St. John Hotel.
September 3.

New Goods.

THE subscriber is now opening a very choice assortment of

Fall and Winter CLOTHING,

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

Nov. 19. JOHN BOWES.

JAMES R. SWEET,

Offers for sale at lowest market rates:

200 BBLS. Gennesee superfine FLOUR
100 Do. Western do.
124 casks Matanzes MOLASSES;
4 hhds. Muscovado SUGAR;
20 bbls do. Do.
165 bbls Mess PORK; New York city inspection
35 bbls Prime; in bond for ship's stores;
115 bbls American Navy BREAD;
100 bolts Navy CANVAS;
5 tons Russian OAKUM;
6 tons Patent Hemp CORDAGE, assorted;
5 hemp HAWSERS, 4 4½ and 5 inch;
50 bbls 3 doz. each London PORTER;
30 bbls Brown Stout and E. I. Pale ALE;
500 boxes Window Glass, assorted;
200 cans London LEAD;
50 cans coloured PAINTS;
100 boxes common SOAP;
40 chests Congou TEA, very superior;
5 bales Water Twist;
100 pieces Grey Cottons;
300 American CHAIRS, assorted patterns;

To arrive per schr Relief from Philadelphia:
100 barrels superfine FLOUR;

Also, per *Eliza Jane*, from Boston:
Gennesee superfine FLOUR.

November. 5.

Polka, Waltz, Quadrille, &c.

S. K. FOSTER, has lately opened at his store, corner of King and Germain streets,
Ladies White and Black Satin *SLIPPERS*,
do. do. do. Satin POLKA BOOTS,
do. French Kid and Enamelled Slippers,
do do. Morocco Opera ditto,
Misses White and Black satin ditto,
do. black and fancy col'd French Kid ditto,
do. French enamelled and Patent ditto,
Boys' French Calf and patent Dancing Pumps,
Gentlemen's Patent Opera Boots, (an elegant article.)
Do. black and drab Cashmere Polka Boots,
do. French Calf and Patent Pumps,
Ladies' white and black silk HOSIERY,
do very superior White cotton do.

Dec. 10. S. K. FOSTER.

Iron, Copper, Spikes.

Now landing ex ships *Belmont, Mountaineer*, and *Lion*, from Bristol, Liverpool, and the Clyde:

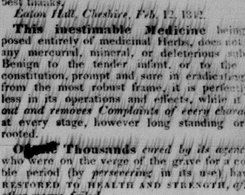
120 TONS BOLT IRON, assorted, ⅜ inch to 1¼ inch;
140 Bolts COPPER, assorted, ⅜ to 1¼ inch
200 Do YELLOW METAL, ass'd ⅜ to 1¼ inch;
150 Bundles SHEET IRON, Nos. 20 to 26;
12 Tons Iron SPIKES, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 inches;
30 Boxes *TIN PLATES*, IC and IX;
50 Tons No. 1 Gartsherrie PIG IRON.

For sale low, by WM. CARVILL.
October 22, 1847.

IRON,

Landing this day, ex ship Edinburgh:

200 BUNDLES best Staffordshire Sheet IRON, Nos. 20 to 26 ass'd;
570 Bars Double Refined Bar IRON, ass'd sizes
And daily expects ex *Lion*, from Clyde:
50 Tons No. 1 Gartsherrie PIG IRON. For sale low by WM. CARVILL.
Sep. 7



By the Queen's patent.

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF

Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life,

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR

Colds, Coughs, Asthma, and Consumption.

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

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

As a preventive medicine, and an antidote to the consumptive tendencies of the climate, it is invaluable. As a remedy for severe and obstinate coughs Inflammation of the Lungs, croup, &c. it is unrivaled. But the Proprietors so confident of the merit of this great remedy, in the worst forms of consumption, that he prefers to have it used by the DYING INVALID, rather than by persons afflicted with some simple and less dangerous disorder of the throat and lungs:—this may seem strong language, but it is the result of experience in thousands of cases, sustained by the most intelligent and unimpeachable testimony. It is not pronounced an infallible remedy in all cases, but it is THE MOST INFALLIBLE remedy known to the civilized world. It is the best preventive of hereditary consumption—it is the best defender against the influences of climate—it is the best remedy for incipient consumption—and it is the great and only remedy for that fearful *softening of the lungs—inflammation of the membrane, and tuberculous decay*, which are the last effects of that dreadful scourge, and which are erroneously supposed to be beyond the reach of medical aid;—the agent or proprietors of other medicines dare not claim for their preparations a power like this; they know that in no case has such effects been produced;—the grand object and purpose of the common 'remedies' is simply to *give relief—not to cure*; this is easily done by an intelligent Physician or Druggist; but while dallying with these delusive compounds, the patient rapidly declines, and every day places him farther and farther beyond the reach of hope.

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

[From the John Bull, newspaper, London.

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

Sold by McDon