The Weekly Observer.

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SAINT JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, MARCH 28, 1848.

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The Observer,

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

October 12, 1847.

FALL GOODS.

Per ships *Unicorn*, *Harmony*, *Edinburgh*, and *Mountaineer*, from Liverpool, and *Lion*, from Glasgow, viz:—

GALA, VICTORIA and WOOL CLOAKINGS,
SHAWLS, Handkerchiefs and Mufflers,
Rose and Witney BLANKETS,
BATH CRADLE BLANKETS,
LADIES' DRESS MATERIALS, *newest Winter styles*,
FLANNELS, Serges, Kersey, Druggett and Baize,
A large Stock of Dark PRINTED COTTONS,
Ticks, Checks, Stripes and Homespuns.
Grey and White SHIRTINGS and SHEETINGS,
LINENS, Lawns, Diaper, Damask, Hollands.
Duck, Canvas and Osnaburghs.
Superior Salisbury Printed FLANNELS.
BROAD CLOTHS, PILOTS and BEAVERS.
MUSLINS of every kind, LININGS.
Cotton Velvets, Wadding, Buttons.
UMBRELLAS, White and Colored COUNTERPANES,
COLLARS and HABIT SHIRTS.
WORSTEDS and YARNS.
Glazed, Cloth and Sealette CAPS, &c &c.

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

W. G. LAWTON.

RECEIVED

Per ship Themis, from Liverpool,—

WITNEY, Bath, Rose, Merino, and Point BLANKETS,
Black, Blue, Rifle, and Drab Beaver and Pilot CLOTHS.
Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, and Kerseys,
Cloth and FUR CAPS, &c.

JAMES SMELLIE.

Prince Wm. Street, Nov. 2, 1847.

LONDON GOODS.

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

BLACK and Colored Silk Bonnet VELVET,
" " French " Satin,
" " and fancy Turc Satin and Gros de Naples,
Fancy Silk and Satin Bonnet Ribbon,
Plain " " 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' Lambswool and Angola Hose.
" " Cashmere and Winter Gloves,
" " Kid Gloves, fleecy lined,
" " Blk. and Col'd Silk Gloves,
Gents' Angola and winter Half Hose,
" Cashmere, Buck, Norway, Beaver, Pique Cloth, and Aberdeen Gloves.
" Blk. and col'd. French Kid Gloves, superior.
" Genoa Scarfs, Ducape Neck Hdkfs., Silk Pocket Hdkfs.
" 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.

November 23.

Third Importation this Fall of DRY GOODS!

Per *Lisbon* from England, just received by the Subscriber, a large assortment of WOOLLEN and COTTON GOODS, all of which are now open and ready for inspection, viz.:

FLUSHINGS, Pilot and Beaver CLOTHS,
Broad Cloths—all colors and prices,
Black CASSIMERES and DOESKINS,
Fancy TROWSERINGS in great variety,
Red, Blue and Checked FLANNELS,—all widths and qualities,
White Kersey Flannels, Blankets: a large and splendid assortment of Woollen Shawls, Tartan Hdkfs.—68, 72 and 80 inches, White and Grey Sheetings, White and Grey Factory Cotton, Newest Styles Printed Cottons, Bedticks, Regatta and Crossover Shirtings, Patent Shirtings, Osnaburgs, Ginghams, Jean Stripes, Stockings, Socks Braces, Cotton Hdkfs, Silk ditto, Mufflers, Gloves, Jaconets, Quilts, Counterpanes, Apron Checks, Buttons, Silk, Twist, Threads, Silesias, Cusban Shalloon, Nankeen and Grandreis. Black and Colored Merinos, Coburgs, Cashmeres, Patent Shaded Wool Cravats, Patent Canvas, &c. Black and Brown Hollands.

Wholesale Woollen Warehouse, Water-street,
St. John, N. B. GEORGE BEATTIE.
Nov. 30.

☞ NOTICE.

THE Co-Partnership of the undersigned, under the Firm of JOHN KERR & CO., is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. All Persons having claims against the said Firm, will please present the same to the undersigned. JOHN KERR, for payment; and all parties indebted to the said Firm, will please arrange the same with either of the undersigned.

JOHN KERR,
EDMUND KAYE.

St. John, N. B., 16th November, 1847.

☞ The Business formerly conducted by JOHN KERR & CO., will be continued by the undersigned.

St. John, 16th Nov. 1847. JOHN KRER.

Flour, Meal, Butter, &c.

The subscriber offers for sale, at lowest Market prices, at his Store in Ward Street:—

200 BARRELS best American Genesee FLOUR,
100 Do. do. Philadelphia FLOUR,
100 Do. do. Fine and Scratch'd do.
150 Do. CORN MEAL,
30 Do. OAT MEAL,
98 Firkins BUTTER,
5 Barrels best No. 2 MACKEREL,
3 Casks Tanner's OIL.—Enquire at the office of BENJAMIN SMITH.

St. John, Feb. 8.

SHIP CHANDLERY,

Peters' Wharf.

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

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

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

October 26. JOHN WALKER

Wholesale & Retail Warehouse,

—Prince William Street,—

J. & J. HEGAN,

Have received from London, Liverpool, and Glasgow, a general assortment of FALL and WINTER GOODS—consisting of

FLANNELS, Blankets, Counterpanes, &c.
Pilot and Beaver Cloths, Cassimeres,
Buckskins, Doeskins, Fancy Trowserings, Rich VESTINGS, &c.
Gala Plaid, and all Wool CLOAKINGS,
Maude & Plaid Wool Shawls, H'dkfs, Scarfs, &c.
Orleans, Coburgs, Delaines, and Cashmeres,
Ottomans, Cambrian Stripes, and Lama Cloths,
Black & col'd Velvets, Silks, Sattinets, & Satins,
Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, Laces, & small Wares,
Grey, White, and Printed Cottons, Ginghams,
Scotch Homespuns, Shirting Stripes, Muslins
Linen and Cotton Tickings, Linen Sheeting, &c.
Osnaburg, Canvass, Duck, Hollands,
Linens, Lawns, Diaper, Huckaback, &c.
Lambswool and Merino Shirts and Drawers,
Gent's H'dkfs. Stocks, Scarfs, & MUFFLERS in great variety, Cotton Warp,
Worsted & Woollen Yarn, Knitting and Sewing Cotton, Linen Thread,
Victoria and Damask MOREENS, with Fringes and Trimmings to match,
Red and Green Baize, Printed Druggets,
Hearth Rugs, Patent Tapestry, Brussels and other Carpetings, Travelling Bags, Carpet Thrums, &c. &c. &c.—Which, with a variety of other Goods, will be sold either Wholesale or Retail at the lowest Market prices.

Saint John, N. B. 26th October, 1847.

MORRISON & CO.

Are receiving ex *Lion*, from Glasgow, part of their

New Fall and Winter Goods,

—CONSISTING OF—

SHAWLS in great variety;
Scarfs, Handkerchiefs, Mufflers,
CLOAKINGS in Gala and Plaid Wool, &c.
Tweeds, Plaidings, Regattas,
Osnaburg, Canvass, Muslins,
Linen, Lawns, Diaper, and Hollands,
Scotch Bonnets; Glengarry and Cloth Caps,
With a large assortment of Reels, Linen Thread, Braces, &c. &c. will be sold at the lowest prices for Cash. Oct. 5, 1847.

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 and sugar-house Molasses,
62 bbls. heavy Mess, 25 do. Prime, and 5 do. Rump PORK; 12 do. Mess, 53 do. New York and New Haven Prime, and Prime BEEF,
200 do. Dry Pernambuco HIDES,
125 chests *Stephen Lurman* and other brands } Souchong and
15 2-3 chests *Douglas*
27 boxes *Rainbow* } Fine Congo TEA,
2 chests Old Hyson TEA,
15 boxes Family Souchong do.
5 boxes Oolong do., 3 chests do.
25 boxes Domestic Pale Yellow SOAP,
100 boxes American do. do. Fancy do.
50 boxes Domestic common Yellow do.
50 boxes do. do. second quality do.
750 boxes *Steele's* Liverpool SOAP,
100 boxes (small) Fancy and Chinese Medicated do.
130 boxes Honey-Dew, Aromatic and com. TOBACCO,
100 boxes Mould CANDLES, domestic, 8's and 6's,
50 boxes Dipt do. do. 12's, 10's, 9's and 8's,
150 boxes (new fruit) Bloom and Muscatel Raisins,
678 kegs very superior Cooking do (100 lbs. each)
150 barrels Newark Champaigne CIDER,
50 bags Maracaibo and Sumatra COFFEE,
25 barrels Cider VINEGAR, of three qualities,
5 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 do. }
1 hhd. and 20 brls. best screwed New England Dried APPLES; 5 barrels Spirits Turpentine,
20 barrels Bright Varnish; 5 barrels Copal do.
500 dozen Domestic and American Corn BROOMS, from 7s. 6d. to 17s. 6d.
2 cairotels and 5 barrels best Zante Currants,
25 quintals Dry COD FISH,
2 barrels and 5 tubs Hogs' Lard,
219 casks (2 cwt. each) Deck, Rose, & Ribbon Spikes,
119 casks (100 to 240 lbs.) 3d, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, and 20d'y Rose Head Board NAILS,
12 casks (200 to 210) 6, 8, 10, 12, and 14d'y clasp Nails,
21 casks (do.) 4 to 20d'y English Cut ditto,
55 casks (100 to 200) 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10d'y Horse do.
7 casks (100 lbs. each) *Derby* and ordinary TOW do.
10 casks (224 lbs. each) 2 1-4 to 3½ Sheathing do.
2 parts CHAIN CABLES, 3-8 and 5-4,
3 ANCHORS, 3 to 4 cwt.
12 casks Small Chains—1-4 5-8, 3-8 and 7-16,
8 dozen *Griffin's* SCYTHES,
5 dozen Reaping Hooks and Sickles,
250 Canada, Cooking, Close Box, Franklin, Hot-Air & Cylinder STOVES, *of every size and description*,
10 cases Writing and Wrapping PAPER, of every description; Wax, Pencils, Ink, Spelling Books, Blank Account Books, Waters,
100 reams American Straw and other Wrapping Paper,
100 reams Printing Paper, 21x30 and 20x30,
25 boxes (1 doz. each) *Hunt's* best American AXES,
594 boxes 7x9 to 18x24 best Eng'h Sheet Window GLASS,
245 boxes 7x9 to 24x30 German do.
150 boxes 7x9 to 10x12 American do.
20 boxes Tobacco Pipes,
35 dozen large and small American Painted PAILS,
20 kegs Queen's Bluing,
50 sides Upper LEATHER,
500 Wood, Flag, Cane, Hair & Plush angle CHAIRS,
50 do. do. do. Rocking ditto,
20 do. do. do. Arm and Office do.
5 hair seat Mahogany SOFAS,
5 Work and Round,
50 Wash Stands; 50 Looking Glasses, all sizes,
51 cases containing 2500 gross Block and Card Friction Matches,
5 cases containing 150 pairs Gents. Purdued figured Rubber Galoshoes,
13 cases containing 2141 pairs Gum Rubber Shoes,
60 bolts best Navy CANVASS, No. 4 to 7,
20 bags Whole Pepper; 40 boxes No. 1 Chocolate,
40 rods Bolt COPPER, 1-2 to 7-8 inch,
130 dozen black Levantine 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, bbls 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 and Osborne Furnaces, Lowell & Counter Scales and Weights, Nuts, Camp Pails, Wooden Bowls, wooden Flower Pots and painted Tubs, Deep Sea Lines, Segars, black, blue & white-brown sewing Thread, Loaf Sugar, Duck, Whitening, Bath Brick, Pimento, Nutmegs, Washing Soda, Cream Tartar, boxes ground Pepper, kegs ground Ginger and Mustard, American Sattinets, 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 *horns* and bags, barrels Nutmegs, casks Soda Ash, Oranges and Lemons in boxes, assorted Essences of all kinds, pipestem and thumb Liquorice, East India Senna, East India Rhubarb, Bees Wax, Leather Bindings, Gum Camphor, Wadding, Sacking Lines, Pungent Salts, Polishing Powder, bags Mustard, Cloves: sweeping, counter and Clothes Brushes; Wright's and Halsey's Sugar coated and Gold and Silver Pills, Forest Wine, Goodwin's Sarsaparilla Bitters, &c. &c. Jan. 29.—6y

Salmon Twine & Fishing Thread.

A QUANTITY of SALMON TWINE and FISHING THREAD, of a superior quality, has just been received at the

London House, Market square.

October 26. T. W DANIEL.

The Garland.

TO THE EARTH.

BY JAMES ALDRICH.

How are thy charms, O masking Earth! displayed,
In hill and valley, rock and waterfall,
Flower-studded field, deep glen, and open glade,
With the blue sky in beauty bent o'er all.

Seekest with outward shows to win the heart?
Only their glare our grosser vision dulls;
The inward eye beholds thee, as thou art,
Great hearse of man, vast catacomb of skulls!

Thy moving forces, which we call the living,
Busting and battling through their little day,
Are nought to thy great prostrate army, giving
Their flesh to worms, their bones to slow decay.

And what is that which life thy children call?
A little round of idle hopes and fears,
A dream preg'ring being, this is all
Made up of hope and smiles, despair and tears.

The countless millions all around us lying
With ghastly upturned faces, free from strife,
The unreturning dead, yet the undying,
How laugh they at the nothing we call life!

Enough! enough! if after our brief fretting,
Freed from thy fetters, we may rise in bliss
To some bright world where Life's sun knows no setting,
Where we may meet the lost and loved of this.

[Graham's Magazine.

WAR.

(From the Poems of Coleridge.)

Boys and girls,
And woman, that would groan to see a child
Pull off an insect's leg, all read of war.
The best amusement for a morning meal!
The poor wretch who has learnt his only prayers
From curses—who knows scarcely words enough
To ask a blessing from his Heavenly Father—
Becomes a fluent phraseman, absolute
And technical, in victories and defeats,
And all our dainty terms for fratricide—
Terms which we trundle smoothly o'er our tongue,
Like mere abstractions—empty sounds to which
We join no feeling and attach no form!
As if the soldiers died without a wound—
As if the fibres of their godlike frames
Were gored without a pang—as if the wretch
Who fell in battle doing bloody deeds
Pass'd off to Heaven translated, and not kill'd—
As though he had no wife to pine for him
No God to judge him!

Miscellaneous.

HEATING AND VENTILATION.

What is air? Why, the marrow of life—the pabulum of existence—the conservator of health and strength. But, in order to have it so, it should be pure, fresh, sweet—good, in a word. For, while foul, dirty, filthy air causes, directly or indirectly, fever, consumption, indigestion, melancholy—sweet, pure air ensures not only freedom from these destructive disorders, but leads to cheerfulness, good digestion, and appetite; firm, healthy flesh, and a ruddy, brilliant complexion.

Pure, fresh air makes children stout and hearty; enables them to eat twice as much food, and to digest it twice as well. The [illegible] or woman becomes not merely a healthy parent, but the parent of healthy children, happy occupants of this beautiful world.

Foul, dirty, ill-renewed air makes children rickety and delicate: dooms them to premature decay, or to become the progenitors of offspring feeble and puny as themselves.

These conclusions are not exaggerated. The consequences of neglect, as regards this vital point, are altogether inevitable. The alternative is health or disease, life or death. Most of the fever, much of the consumption, very many cases of insanity and suicide, and not a little intemperance, are owing to foul air.

In large cities, the abodes of the rich are comparatively cleanly and well ventilated; but the dwellings of the poor are sordid, filthy, mean, while the air reeks with every polluting abomination. It is thus in New York, in Vienna, Paris, London, Dublin, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Liverpool, Belfast. In all these towns, the dwellings of the poor too often vie with each other in filth and stench. To walk through Imperial London during warm weather, in any of the crowded narrow thoroughfares, and look at the swarming pallid inhabitants, and inhale the sickening odours, one wonders that plague, or somelother of nature's avenging maladies, does not break in afresh, and sweep them to destruction.

Schools everywhere are ill ventilated. I hardly ever saw a perfectly ventilated school-room, public or private. The moment one sets foot in the crowded precincts, that moment the nostrils are invaded with a peculiar, heavy, sickening odour, commingled with dust, and smoke, and ashes; for, rarely are school-rooms well cleansed, and rarely are they well aired. We have thus a condition of the vital fluid quite repugnant to the health and physical well-being of the young creatures condemned for many hours to inhale the polluting medium. A school-room should absolutely have no smell. Why, the bodies and the garments of the young should be sweet, and pure, and fragrant as the linen that hangs on the line; and the air which they breathe, both in the school and out of the school, as pure. The human frame necessarily has no evil odour; so far from it, that in all well constituted perfectly cleanly individuals, the person is actually fragrant. I know no author, ancient or modern, except glorious Homer, who adverts, even partially, to this fact, and he but utters the veritable and delightful truth.

In vain have I adjured the schoolmaster—"Sir, I beseech you to consider each boy—each of these breathes not less than twelve hundred times in an hour. Recollect I beg of you what the consequences must eventually prove, of continually inhaling and re-inhaling a vitiated atmosphere. Consider that it poisons the blood, deteriorates the frame at large, and paves the way for deadly disease." But such entreaties are seldom successful, because people in general—and teachers of the young are not always an exception—will not look to remote consequences; the present is their only concern. If they could only pierce the veil of the future; if they could behold the fevered and perishing structure, the ravages of hidden decay, the early sepulchre, and refer to its primary source—a poisonous, because tainted and ill-renewed atmosphere—they would take these matters to heart and no longer condemn their pupils to a putrid and vitiated air, and life-springs tainted at their source; else why, is it that boys and girls at school should so often grow pale and sickly, unless it be owing to this most unjustifiable circumstance; or how is it that teachers themselves are so often victims of dyspepsia and disease? I have often been tempted to wish there were no doors to school-rooms and factories; the pent up vitiated atmosphere would thus have some chance of renewal. Boys and girls too, would be better alternately standing and moving about, than sitting so habitually. But it is needless to pursue this topic further; suffice it to say, schools, colleges, factories, shops, workshops, dwelling-houses, hospitals, places of worship, are all abominably ill ventilated, or rather not ventilated at all, except in so far as the air finds casual admission, as it were by stealth.—*English Magazine.*

Dr Locock, the Queen's accoucheur, is the medical man who has returned his professional income at £30,000 a-year for taxation.

RUSSIA.

Russia is the most extraordinary country on the globe, in the four most important particulars of empire,—its history, its extent, its population, and its power. It has for Europe another interest,—the interest of alarm, the evidence of an ambition which has existed for a hundred and fifty years, and has never paused; an increase of territory which has never suffered the slightest casualty of fortune; the most complete security against the retaliation of European war; and a government at once despotic and popular; exhibiting the most boundless authority in the sovereign, and the most boundless submission in the people; a mixture of mutual obedience, and divine homage: the reverence to a monarch, with almost the prostration to a divinity. Its history has another superb anomaly; Russia gives the most memorable instance in human annals, of the powers which lie within the compass of individual man. Peter the Great was not the restorer, or the reformer of Russia; he was its national creator. He found it, not as Augustus found Rome, according to the famous adage, "brick, and left it marble;" he found it a living swamp, and left it covered with the fertility of laws, energy, and knowledge; he found it Asiatic, and left it European: he removed it as far from Scythia, as if he had placed the diameter of the globe between, he found it not brick, but mire, and he transformed a region of huts into the magnificence of empire.

Russia first appears in European history in the middle of the ninth century. Its climate and its soil had till then retained its primitive barbarism. The sullenness of its winter had prevented invasion by civilized nations, and the nature of its soil, one immense plain, had given full scope to the roving habits of its half-famished tribes. The great invasions which broke down the Roman empire, had drained away the population from the north, and left nothing but remains of clans behind. Russia had no sea, by which she might send her bold savages to plunder or to trade with Southern or Western Europe. And, while the man of Scandinavia was subduing kingdoms, or carrying back spoil to his northern crags and lakes, the Russian remained like the bears of his forest, in his cavern during the long winter of his country; and even when the summer came, was still but a melancholy savage, living like the bear upon the roots and fruits of his ungenial soil.

It was to one of those Normans, who, instead of steering his bark towards the opulence of the south, turned his dreary adventure to the north, that Russia, owed her first connexion with intelligent mankind. The people of Novgorod, a people of traders, finding themselves overpowered by their barbarian neighbours, solicited the aid of Ruric, a Baltic Chieftian, and of course, a pirate and a robber. The name of the Norman had earned old renown in the north. Ruric came, rescued the city, but paid himself by the seizure of the surrounding territory, and founded a kingdom, which he transmitted to his descendants, and which lasted until the middle of the 16th century. —*Blackwood's Magazine.*

ANECDOTE OF STEPHEN GIRARD.

CITIZEN.

The following capital anecdote, illustrative of the late Stephen Girard, of Philadelphia, is from an American paper:—

pleased him, and who, when at the age of twenty-one, expected Mr. G. to say something to him of his future prospects, and perhaps lend him a helping hand in starting him in the world. But Mr G. said nothing, carefully avoiding the subject of his escape from minority. At length, after the lapse of some weeks, the clerk mustered courage enough to address Mr G. upon the subject.

"I suppose, Sir," said the clerk, "I am free, and I thought I would say something as to my future course. What do you think I had better do?"

"Yes, yes, I know you are," said Mr. G., "and my advice to you is, that you go and learn a cooper's trade."

This announcement well nigh threw the clerk off the track; but recovering his equilibrium, he said if Mr. G. was in earnest, he would do so.

"I am in earnest." And the clerk rather hesitatingly sought one of the best coopers, and agreed with him upon the terms of apprenticeship, and went at it in good earnest, and in course of time made as good a barrel as any one. He went and told Mr G. that he had graduated with all the honours of the craft, and was ready to set up his business; at which the old man seemed gratified, and told him to make three of the best barrels he could. The young cooper selected the best materials, and soon put into shape and finished three of the best barrels, and wheeled them up to the old man's counting-house.

Mr G. said the barrels were first-rate, and demanded the price.

"One dollar," said the clerk, "is as low as I can live by."

"Cheap enough," said his employer, "make out your bill and present it.

And now comes the cream of the whole. Mr. G. drew a check for twenty thousand dollars, and handed it to the clerk, closing with these words:—"There, take that, and invest it in the best possible way, and if you are unfortunate and lose it, you have a good trade to fall back upon, which will afford you a good living at all times."

DR. HOWLEY'S FAITHFULNESS AND MUNIFICENCE.—The late Archbishop of Canterbury had difficulties with which to contend, and many painful duties to perform. He had baptized the Queen; he had solemnized her marriage; he had placed the Crown upon her head; he was the first ecclesiastic in the realm; and when it appeared to him, as well as to other distinguished members of the hierarchy, that, in the palace of the Sovereign, Sunday was observed in a manner rather in accordance with the gaity of continental tastes than with the quiet reserve of English and Protestant habits, he did not hesitate to call her Majesty's attention to the subject; and it has been stated that more than once during the Melbourne Ministry he respectfully tendered to the Crown advice not quite in accordance with the wishes of those who at that time surrounded our then youthful and inexperienced Sovereign. Though a man of remarkably mild and unassuming manners, he was by no means deficient in moral courage, nor likely to be deterred by any set of courtiers from discharging a duty due to his Sovereign or to the church of which that Sovereign is the head. It is a remarkable fact that the grandfather of the Queen, George III., instead of requiring similar advice from the Primate of his day, was himself the remonstrant. His Majesty once, during the incumbency of Archbishop Cornwallis, addressed to that prelate a very grave letter, censuring the "routs and revelries" of Lambeth Palace, and praying his "good Lord Primate" to terminate the scandal. But Archbishop Howley, though cheerfully hospitable, never exposed himself to such a rebuke, nor to any other species of animadversion; for, notwithstanding the apparent simplicity of his character, he was generally adroit in avoiding awkward situations. Unlike his immediate successor in the see of London, he usually managed to keep out of trouble, not so much by genuine dignity and elevation of soul as by the possession of prudence and the absence of vanity. He had sufficient sympathy with his fellow-men to understand on the whole their feelings as well as their prejudices, and sufficient skill to avoid wounding their self-love; he therefore obtained the reputation of being very amiable, without earning the fame of extraordinary benevolence. As munificent as other Archbishops he certainly was, but withal remarkably methodical and perhaps too well regulated in his almsgiving; almost every deed was done apparently as a portion of his routine duty; and though it is, within a limited circle, well known that he often gave way to generous impulses, yet the world at large underrated the amount which he expended in good works; and as he was never supposed to be a man of facile disposition, impostors did not victimize him so extensively as it is their wont with men of his rank; he, therefore, won no praise by profusion, nor by parsimony incurred any reproach.

LIFE.—What a glorious thing life, in its fulness, is!—The man who truly lives has great and various plans—as great as his faculties—reaching definitely into the future, on all of which the minutes as they come find him at work—joyfully, fearlessly, at work. One part of all his plans is never to be disappointed. Another part is to enjoy everything in the universe as it floats by him. Call on him, he is glad to see you. How heartily he shakes your hand. If there is nothing very amiable in you he makes something so by his smile and hearty cheer. He is not one of the cold, dull, discouraging dead men, that walk our streets and mope into their counting rooms, who suspect everything, and confide nothing.

Even life's angels, the bright-browed young men, and the fair but glossy-locked maidens, but half live, through care and worry for the future—for profession, settlement, business, husbands,—neglecting their own work and not trying to do God's. There is not a young man or woman in the opening bud of life who might not, by the joyous and free expanse of our glorious nature, the frank untrammelled flowering of our natural kindness, make a heaven all around.—["American Messenger."

NEVER DO IT.

Never ask the age of any unmarried lady when she is past five-and-twenty.

Never show your protested bill to a man you want to borrow money of.

Never expose your poverty to a rich relation if you would have him treat you as a cousin.

Never let it come to the ears of a rich and childless relative that you secretly pray for his sudden and premature dissolution.

Never tell a man he's a fool; in the first place he won't believe you, in the next you make him your enemy.

Never speak of the gallows to a man whose father or grandfather has been hanged; nor of the corruption of office-holders to a government defaulter.

Never impose secrecy on a man to whom you communicate anything in confidence; he is sure to tell it to some friend if you do.—[In Family Herald.

LABOURS OF AN EDITOR.—Severe is not the proper word; some stronger expression is needed. Nobody labours, in reality, but an editor; other men merely amuse themselves in their occupations: the merchant has a merry time of it; the lawyer frolics with his clients; the clergyman is but a grave idler, who has only to study to keep his countenance free from smiles; the mechanic and farmer, who literally live by the sweat of their [illegible] daily paper is a poor slave to the public: he works when others are asleep, and never can know the luxury of taking an unconcerned view of human affairs. Let what will happen, in whatever part of the world, it can never be a matter of indifference to him: he must turn the matter over in his mind, and have his say about it. All is grist that comes to his mill, and whether a man be married or murdered, the editor must be equally interested in the event. He is happy to hear things every day that are perfectly indifferent to him, and continually regrets to learn that events have occurred which he forgets the moment he has given utterance to such a thought; while he must be indignant at wrongs which he never felt, and recommend measures and men of which he is profoundly ignorant. —[From the "Trippings of Tom Pepper."

ACTIVITY OF THE ENGLISH.—Perhaps one of the things that strikes a stranger the most on his arrival in London, is not the nobility but the common people; their strength, their energy, their quickness, their skill, their civility, and above all, their calmness and silence during their unceasing activity. They are all alive to what they are about, and they are clever at it; you can see this in the carriages, the ships, and especially in the railroads. The skill with which an English coachman drives you through the streets of London, among thousands of vehicles, without ever jostling you, is inconceivable. The day of my arrival in London I visited the ancient seat of our friend M ——, built in the time of Elizabeth. The railroad took me a certain distance, where I had to hire a carriage to take me on to L—— Park; but what on the Continent might perhaps have occupied an hour was here done in an instant. In less than a minute all our luggage was lifted from the train into the carriage, and the Fly was winging its way towards the Park. —["D'Aubigne's Germany, England, and Switzerland."

DUTY.—"England expects every man to do his duty"—and every man did it. The Duke of Wellington, being asked if he had seen a French criticism on the 11 volumes of his Despatches, replied, in the negative; and inquired, "What do the French say of them?" He was told that the reviewer remarked the word *glory* did not once occur, but that *duty* frequently did.—*D'Aubigne.*

LADIES wrote almost illegibly till the reign of Elizabeth, when a great change for the better took place, all imitating their Sovereign, whose handwriting was particularly good. Queen Elizabeth's first writing-book is preserved at Oxford in the Bodleian Library, and the gradual improvement is very demonstrable to her diligence; but the most curious thing is the paper on which she tried her pens; this she usually did by writing the beloved name of her brother Edward, a proof of the early and ardent attachment she formed for that amiable prince.

Some Norfolk squire has been writing to the Duke of Wellington on some subject not stated, and his Grace's answer seems to me one of his happiest and best. It is as follows;—"The Duke of Wellington presents his compliments to Mr. B., and has received his letter of the 11th ult. It will save Mr. B. a great deal of anxiety and trouble if he will not believe half, and, in the particular subject to which he refers, not one word of what he reads in the newspapers respecting the Duke and his intentions." This is pointed and correct, a merit not always attaching to the Duke's short notes. It realises Dean Swift's definition of a good style—"Proper words in proper places." The subject of the note must have referred either to love or war—to Miss Burdett Coutts or the National Defences—for these are the only subjects on which the newspapers have of late been dealing largely with the iron Duke.

BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENT IN CHAINS.—The agent of a bible society was arrested in New Orleans for offering a slave a bible. The agent declared he did not know the man was a slave; but was convicted before the city court, and would have been severely punished, but for an engagement on the part of the officers of the bible society, that strict orders should be given to their agents never to be guilty of a similar offence.—["Brief Notices of American Slavery."

GOOD BYE.—There is hardly a greater perversion of the meaning of a phrase in the English language than is contained in the words so often used at parting with friends—"Good b'ye"—words which in themselves have no signification whatever. In olden times it was customary, among pious people, when parting from those they loved or respected, to commend them to the protection of God. The phrase in French was "a Dieu," to God—*anglice* "adieu" and now used by thousands without a knowledge of its meaning. The old English form of expression, "God be with you"—a most beautiful phrase when taking leave of a friend—is superseded by "Good b'ye," a corruption of this phrase.

ANNIVERSARY OF HER MAJESTY'S WEDDING DAY.—The eighth anniversary of her Majesty's marriage was celebrated at Buckingham Palace on 10th Feb., when her Majesty gave a grand banquet and evening party. Sophocles' tragedy of "Œdipus," interspersed with Mendelssohn's music, was read before her Majesty and the guests in the course of the evening.

A LADY SMOKER.—In their transit through Egypt to India, Lord and Lady Dalhousie paid a visit to Cairo to Mehemit Ali, by whom they were most hospitably entertained. Lady Dalhousie, after the presentation, smoked a pipe with the Viceroy, though his Highness, noticing that her ladyship did not relish it, did not press her to smoke if she were not accustomed to it.

As a proof that few changes occur in Rome, the Roman correspondent of the *Daily News* mentions that not only the house and the baker's shop, but even the identical marble counter and the scales are now to be seen in full operation, and just in the same state as they were when, over 300 years ago, Raphael's *Fornarina* sold penny rolls across that counter. The almost invisible inscription over the plinth of the door was carved by Raphael's own hand, "*Tecbit sva quemque voluptas.*"

DEATH.—Dr. Mandl's plan for distinguishing real from apparent death is to apply caustic. On dead tissue a blister is never raised by the application of heat; but this effect is always produced on the skin as long as life is preserved.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

House of Assembly, March 17.

Mr. Partelow, from the Committee appointed on the nineteenth day of January last, and to whom was referred the state of all the Roads of Communication in the Province, with directions to report what sums will be required for the repairing and improving thereof, submitted a Report as follows:

"The Committee appointed to take into consideration what sums may be necessary to grant for repairing and improving the Roads throughout the Province, recommend that the following sums should be granted, and the same apportioned as follows:—

GREAT ROADS.

Saint John to the Nova Scotia Line,	£1,800 0 0
Fredericton to St. John, via Nerepis,	1,000 0 0
Saint John to Saint Andrews,	700 0 0
(£400 of the two latter Grants to be applied as follows, to-wit:—£200 from each for the improvement and extension of the Steam Ferry Landings, East and West sides, in con-	
Nerepis to Gagetown,	75 0 0
Dorchester to Shediac,	75 0 0
Shediac to Petitcodiac,	100 0 0
Richibucto to Chatham, (including Bridges,)	450 0 0
Newcastle to Bathurst,	300 0 0
Bathurst to Belledune,	200 0 0
Belledune to Metis Road,	500 0 0
Fredericton to Woodstock,	1,050 0 0
Woodstock to Arcstook,	700 0 0
Arcstook to the Grand Falls,	425 0 0
Fredericton to the Finger Board,	400 0 0
Belfisle to Saint John,	100 0 0
Fredericton to Newcastle,	900 0 0
Fredericton to Saint Andrews,	600 0 0
Salisbury to Hopewell,	500 0 0
Shediac to Richibucto,	400 0 0
Waweig to Saint Stephen,	150 0 0
Woodstock to Houlton,	75 0 0
Oromocto to Gagetown,	100 0 0
Oak Bay to Eel River,	550 0 0
Fredericton to Bend of Petitcodiac,	400 0 0
Grand Falls to Canada Line,	900 0 0
Bathurst to Miramichi, via Pokemouche,	250 0 0
Saint John to Quaco,	200 0 0
Hampton to Belisle,	75 0 0
Lower Landing, Grand Falls, to American Boundary,	50 0 0
Cole's Island to Cape Tormentine,	225 0 0
Pickard's Store to American Boundary,	50 0 0
Total	£13,500 0 0

SPECIAL GRANTS.

Towards finishing the Arcstook Bridge,	£800 0 0
Towards completing the Bridge over the Memramcook River, on the Great Road from Saint John to the Nova Scotia Line,	100 0 0
New Line of Road to and through the Mechanics' Settlement, in Kings' County and the County of Albert,	100 0 0
Hammond River to Hopewell,	100 0 0
Lech Lomond to Sussex Vale,	100 0 0
From the River to Gillen's, and thence to and through the Victoria Settlement,	50 0 0
From the Nerepis Road to and through the Douglas Valley Road, and towards Hatt's Mills,	200 0 0
Towards completing and covering the Bridge over the South West Branch Miramichi River,	200 0 0
Bridge near Smith's, Hammond River,	50 0 0
Camp's to Forks of Upsalquitch, Portage Road,	100 0 0
From Christ

Road from Dennis Gallagher's to Point Wolfe,	50 0 0
German Town Road to Saint John Line, through new Ireland Settlement,	75 0 0
Turtle Creek Bridge, at P. Jonah's, Albert,	50 0 0
From Newcastle Bridge to the Gaspereau, through the Hard Wood Ridge,	150 0 0
For Dipper Harbour Road, from the Saint Andrews Road, past the Dipper Harbour Church, through Mace's Bay Settlement, in the Counties of Saint John and Charlotte, to the Basin,	75 0 0
For the balance due on the Scoudac Bridge, County of Westmorland,	175 0 0
For the Aboushagan Bridge,	50 0 0
Bridge over Palmer's Creek,	30 0 0
Towser's to Courtney Kinnear's, Aboushagan Road,	70 0 0
Bridge across Lunn's Mill Stream, English Settlement, Queen's County,	40 0 0
For the Road leading past and near House of Correction and Alms House, Saint John, and for the Approaches to the new Bridge,	40 0 0
From Groom's Bridge to Hendrick's, Kings' County,	25 0 0
From Snow's to Fowler's, Kings' County,	100 0 0
From Pabineau Falls to Chaplin Island Road,	100 0 0
Road from Dixon's Ferry to Corry's, Bartibog,	100 0 0
Towards Bridges, at Black River, Northumberland, and improving the Road to Escuminac,	35 0 0
Butternut Ridge to Little's, *via* Gailey's, Kings' County,	30 0 0
Coates' Mill to Belisle, New Line,	60 0 0
Rushagonish to Saint Andrews Road,	100 0 0
Towards paying for Planking Bathurst Bridge,	100 0 0
For the Pabineau Bridge,	100 0 0
Towards Bridge across Ten Mile Creek, County St. John,	100 0 0
Towards Bridge to connect Public Landing at West Branch, Quaco,	100 0 0
Towards the Road to and over the Aboideau at Little River, St. John,	75 0 0
For the Bridges at Mispeck, and Emerson's Creek,	40 0 0
Road from Point Wolfe to and through Saint John County,	50 0 0
Through the Richmond Settlement to Eel River, Carleton,	100 0 0
For the Becaguimec Bridge	50 0 0
Road from Studholm through the Corn Hill Settlement into the Ryan Settlement, Westmorland	30 0 0
For the Bridges on the Road leading from Saint Nicholas River, up the South side of the Richibucto.	50 0 0
For a Bridge across the Richibucto River, at or near the head of the Tide,	200 0 0
Towards building a Bridge across Daigle's Creek, Kent,	50 0 0
Road through the Williamston Settlement to the River De Chute,	125 0 0
	£5,800 0 0

BYE ROADS.

York,	£1,233 15 0
Carleton,	1,232 10 0
Queens'	1,150 0 0
Gloucester,	875 0 0
Charlotte,	1,257 10 0
Kings',	1,317 10 0
Saint John,	983 10 0
Sunbury,	694 0 0
Northumberland,	1,296 5 0
Restigouche,	693 15 0
Westmorland,	1,139 0 0
Kent,	842 10 0
Albert,	693 15 0
	£16,000 0 0
Total Road Grants,	£32,800 0 0

"Your Committee would earnestly recommend, that in all cases where new Bridges are to be erected, if practicable, Stone should be used instead of Wood materials, for although the first outlay would be materially increased, a great saving would in the end be effected.

"The usual Grant of £400 is also recommended to be expended through the Lands of the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Land Company. Respectfully submitted.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and on motion of Mr. Partelow; further *Ordered*, that the said Report be referred to the Committe of Supply.

SATURDAY, March 18.

Removal of the Seat of Government.—Mr. Ritchie moved the following Resolution:

Whereas several Petitions have been presented to this House, praying that the Seat of Government may be removed from Fredericton to the City of Saint John; and whereas it is highly desirable to ascertain the probable expense which such proposed change would occasion; therefore

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to appoint two or more Commissioners to enquire into and make an Estimate, during the recess, of the probable expense which would be incurred in accomplishing this object, and report their proceedings to His Excellency for the information of the Legislature at its next meeting.

To which Resolution Mr. L. A. Wilmot moved as an amendment—

To expunge the whole thereof, as well as the Preamble thereto, and substitute as follows:—

"*Resolved*, As the opinion of this House, That while great injury and injustice must accrue to the Inhabitants of Fredericton and the surrounding Country from the protracted agitation of the question of the Seat of Government, no such advantages can arise from the removal thereof as to justify the abandonment of the Public Property in Fredericton and the expenditure of so large a portion of the Revenue as must unavoidably take place for its accomplishment."

Whereupon Mr. Partelow moved—

Resolved, That this House do now adjourn.

And upon the question, it was carried in the affirmative, and the House adjourned accordingly.

MONDAY, March 20.

Mr. Ritchie again brought forward the Resolution regarding the removal of the Seat of Government to Saint John, as above.

To which Resolution Mr. Street moved the following amendment—To expunge the whole thereof, as well as the Preamble thereto, and substitute the following:—

"*Resolved*, That inasmuch as the removal of the Seat of Government from Fredericton to the City of Saint John, must be attended with a very heavy expense, without being productive of any benefit to the general interest of the Province, it is inexpedient to pass any Resolution, authorizing the appointment of Commissioners to inquire into the probable expense thereof."

The question being taken upon the said proposed amendment, the House divided as follows:—*Yeas*—The Hon. Mr. Rankin, The Hon. Mr. Baillie, Messrs. Boyd, Brown, Cranney, Carman, Street, Tibbits, L. A. Wilmot, Fisher, Taylor, Hayward, Miles, Gilbert, Connell, Partelow, Montgomery, Smith, Wark, Porter, End, M'Leod, Read, Thomson. *Nays*—Messrs. Barberie, Steves, Hanington, Landry, Ritchie, Botsford, Vail, R. D. Wilmot, Woodward, Jordan.—And so it was carried in the affirmative, and the amended Resolution adopted by the House.

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION OF 1848.—Every body is anxious to know what the English think of this sudden and astounding revolution, which has swept away in an hour, what was supposed to be one of the strongest governments of Europe. We give below the opinions and remarks of several of the English newspapers.

The London Sun of February 26th, has the following:

"FRANCE A REPUBLIC.—Exult, shade of the great Vergniaud. Rejoice spirits of Gensonne, of Condorcet, of Brissot, of Barbere, of Fonfrede, of the beautiful and sublime Roland, for after a struggle of nearly seventy years, through the alternations of many successive Constitutions—after the rise and fall of three distinct dynasties, through perils from within and from without, from traitors and coalitions—in spite of hostile armies and conspiring faction—in spite of despotism and treason—the genius of patriotism has triumphed—the genius of liberty has proved victorious—at last."

LIBERTY, EQUALITY, FRATERNITY.—In speaking of the new Provisional Government, the Sun says:—Here, therefore, we have the foretaste of a Republic. Shall it not be a Republic? Is not Ledru Rolin a Republican? Is not Garnier Pages a Republican? Is not Marrart, the Editor of the National, a Republican? Is not Louis Blanc, the Historian of the Revolution of 1830, a Republican? Is not Arago, the great Philosopher of Europe, a Republican? Is not Lamartine, the noble and elegant panegyrist of the Girondins, a Republican?

The Liverpool Mail, a Tory paper, says:

The insurrection will have a prejudicial effect upon other countries. It has happened at a singularly unfortunate crisis. The recent radical despotism in Switzerland will we fear give rise to new outbreaks and more sanguinary convulsions. The Italian patriots, if fearful and undecided hitherto, will derive courage, and it will not surprize us to hear of a Sicilian Republic. And how will Austria feel? Revolutions on her confines, and patriots knocking at her gates. We do not say that the people of Austria are disaffected; far from it; but seditious movements are infectious. If reform be necessary for the happiness or the glory of France, why should a dose of it be unwholesome or poisonous at Vienna or Parma? *Indeed there is no saying where the Reform will end.*

Since writing the above, the Editor of the Mail received further intelligence, upon which he says, "What was an insurrection has ended in a *Revolution*. A Provisional Government, composed of some revolutionary scoundrels, sits in the Hotel de Ville. The Parisian populace and the National Guards are said to be clamorous for a Republic on the model of the United States. Heaven help ye, silly ones."

The London Chronicle says:

We shall not pretend to dissemble our concern at the catastrophe which has befallen the cause of constitutional liberty in France.

The same paper adds:

Whether we look to the past or future, it would be difficult to say whether our regrets or our alarms predominate.

The London Times says:

England watches with deep but varied emotion, the Revolutions of the Great Sister Empire. Another epoch, another revolution has come. Capricious fortune has again thrown down the pillar of the Bourbon dynasty. We deplore the obstinacy which induced Louis Philippe to press what might have been so easily conceded. We but little doubted, or rather but little wished to doubt the power of 100,000 men to reduce to present submission the unarmed population of a metropolis. The result shows that the system was even more hollow, the core more rotten and the surface more deceptive than we supposed.

The game which Louis Philippe has played, it was evident to all, must one day come to an end. Temporising and artificial as it was, it must one day run out. His life we thought the spell of its tenure. We are mistaken. It has not lasted his time. He lives to see his work in ruins. The conqueror of Abd-el-Kader shows that strength as well as weakness can fall:

"The desolator desolate,
The victor overthrown;
The arbiter of others' fate
A suppliant for his own."

The younger branch of Bourbons, if it has not ceased to reign in France, only survives with a nominal and provisional existence.

SIR ROBERT PEEL AND HIS FOLLOWERS.—The Daily News contains the report of the Friends Saturday, for the purpose of considering the policy which they should henceforth adopt towards the present ministry, and that it was unanimously resolved that their present indeterminate position between the liberals and protectionists was no longer tenable. According to that journal, Sir Robert Peel declined to head them in any course which might place him in such a position as to render it possible that he should be called again to take office; and recommended them to choose the Earl of Lincoln as their leader, whom he would willingly serve with his advice and vote. This proposal is said to have been adopted without opposition.—*Liverpool paper.*

SIR ROBERT PEEL AND THE JEWS.—Sir Robert Peel seems to be undergoing a singular process of mental transformation. Should he live a few years more, he will have become a complete double man—nothing of the Sir Robert Peel of 1828 will be left; and we shall find it necessary, when quoting any opinion of his, to state in what year it was held, in order to avoid confusion. His mind is a thorough sliding scale. It may, to be sure, be said, that he is daily becoming wiser, which is the metaphorical interpretation of daily thrusting out old opinions to make room for new ones. Sir Robert has just voted for the second reading of the Jewish Bill!

Great Railroad Speed.—The excitement in England and Scotland respecting the continuance of the Income tax and its increase from 7 to 12d, or from 3 to 5 per cent., was so intense as to stimulate railroad managers beyond all former precedent of swift movements. Messrs. Wm. H. Smith & Son, news venders of London, left that city at 35 minutes past 5, on the 19th of February, for Edinburgh and Glasgow, with papers of the morning which contained Lord John Russell's opening of the budget and the damaging attacks upon it in the House of Commons. The distance of 472 1-2 miles they accomplished in 10 hours and 22 minutes, including 50 minutes of detention, leaving the actual time of running this express over North Western, Midland, York, Newcastle and Berwick and East Coast lines, 9 hours 32 minutes, or at the rate of 50 miles per hour. Some parts of this were run at the rate of 60 miles per hour.

GEN. SANTA ANA.—Our readers cannot but be interested by a perusal of the notes in which Santa Ana describes his escape from Gen. Lane's attempt to surprise him. The American Star translates the letter to our hands:—

CASCATLAN, Feb. 1, 1848

Most Excellent Sir,—At Tehuacan I was preparing the accompanying note, to be forwarded to your Excellency, when the people were suddenly invaded early in the morning of the 25th ult., by four hundred dragoons of the enemy under command of Gen. Lane. They came from Mexico, and by the express order of Gen. Scott, to take possession of my person in some way or other. General Lane, by hurried marches and journeying by night, succeeded in reaching the vicinity of Tehuacan without being perceived. Fortunately, however, I was informed of his approach two hours before he came, and thus was safe from his clutches with my family, and with a small escort which accompanied me, I took refuge in the town of Teotitlan del Camino, where there was a force from the State of Oajaca. My persecutors forced open the doors of my habitation, and searched for me with extraordinary activity, extending their search to different houses of the place. The greater part of my equipage was destroyed by the invading soldiers, and their chiefs took my wrought silver plate, two canes, a new uniform and other things of less value as I have been informed.

After two days Gen. Lane proceeded to Orizaba, where he remains, having left no very favorable recollections of himself in Tehuacan. I left for this place in order to look about me, and see whither I shall go, and place myself beyond the reach of the enemy, now that I cannot fight against them, in consequence of the mournful condition to which I have been reduced by the Government, which ordered that I should throw aside my arms. I am sensible that spurious Mexicans and the invaders persecute me at the same time—the one calling me a traitor, and the other, the only obstacle to the negotiation of a peace. Fatal position in which I have been placed by the injustice of some of my fellow citizens.

When I shall have found an asylum which offers sufficient security, I shall make it known to your Excellency, for the information of the First Magistrate in the Republic, in compliance with my duty.

Receive the considerations of my particular esteem. God and Liberty.

ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANA.

To his Excellency the Minister of War.

The following is the "accompanying note" mentioned above, which is also translated by the Star;

Most Excellent Sir:—The world has witnessed the solemnity and formality with which I was called to my country from the exile imposed upon me, in consequence of our political discords. It is notorious, also, that abandoning my own convenience with pleasure, I have been anxious to meet the expectations which that high honor created, to the extent of my ability, omitting no means or sacrifice. Providence is wise and just. But incomprehensible in its works, it has not this time vouchsafed to favor the Mexican people with victory, and all its great and extraordinary efforts have been of no avail. A circumstance so lamentable, has induced some bastard enemies to go to the extent of calling me a traitor, taking advantage of their being out of harm's way thus to stigmatize me. They forget that when I was in power and had the ability to make them suffer for their grave offences, I was prodigal of every attention and favor to them. In vain do they see my fortune ruined by the hands of the invader, and call to mind their own rancor in their own public writings. In vain have they witnessed my public cares, and the frankness with which from my private purse I paid the soldiers who marched in the campaign, receiving no indemnity for the obvious dangers through which I ran on the field of battle, and in a word, that before consenting to a degrading peace, I preferred the hazards of war.

Because fortune has denied me her favors, and I have failed in my enterprises, without regard to the generous frankness with which I resigned power in order to continue the campaign, I was suddenly withdrawn from the theatre of the war, in violation of the fundamental law, powerfully wounded in my feelings, and abandoned to this retirement for more than three months, as if for no other reason than that an ignominious peace might be ever present to my thoughts. It would seem to have been due, also, that I might patiently suffer, without being able to defend myself from outrages and treacherous insults which cowardly Mexicans inflicted upon me through the press, in presence of the invaders whom I had fought. The discredit, which conduct so infamous always bring upon an afflicted country, did not restrain them. To this is to be added, that, to enable me to live out of the way of the banditti travelling about here in large parties, I have had to spend more than two thousand dollars, necessary to maintain a small escort, when through the scarcity of means in the treasury, I served my country without pay.

Under such circumstances, when my service seems unnecessary, my situation has been most painful, no one can justly reproach me if I employ myself in providing for my innocent family, and if, in consequence I have determined to seek an asylum on a foreign soil, where I can pass my last days in that tranquillity which I can never find in the land of my birth. A victim at one time to the fury of factions, persecuted by them without mercy, I can scarcely fail to doubt, that my misfortunes will go so far even, as to see me deprived of the consolation which man has in dying and being buried in the land of his fathers, though I have moistened it with my blood, and fought to have a cemetery.

This conviction induces me to solicit, as I now respectfully do, due permission of the supreme government to leave this Republic, taking my journey in such direction as circumstances shall permit. And I expect of your Excellency, that this being accorded as I ask, that you will do me the favor of sending to this place, with all possible despatch, a passport in regular form. I can sincerely assure you, that the honorable distinctions which the magnanimity of the nation has thought me worthy of, for such services as I have been able to render it, will forever live in my memory, and eternal.

I have the honor to offer to your Excellency the considerations of my particular esteem.

God and Liberty. Tehuacan, Jan. 22, 1848.

ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANA.

His Excellency the Minister of War.

[N. O. Picayune, March 8.

RETIRING ORDERS OF GEN. SCOTT.—The following is published in the American Mexican papers:

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Mexico, Feb. 18, 1848.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 39.—By instructions of the President of the United States, just received, Major Gen. Scott turns over the command of the army to Major Gen. Butler, who will immediately enter upon the duty accordingly. In taking official leave of the troops he has so long had the honor personally to command in an arduous campaign—a small part of whose glory has been, from position, reflected on the senior officer—Major Gen. Scott is happy to be relieved by a General of established merit and distinction in the service of his country.

By command of Major Gen. Scott.

H. L. SCOTT, A. A. A. G.

VENEZUELA.

[From the New York Albion.]

Of all the southern Spanish Republics, Venezuela has, up to the present time, exhibited the most stability, and shown itself the most capable of self-government. The grand experiment, indeed, of trying what man could do when left to his own energies without the aid of education, has failed, as far as these Republics have tested it. On the overthrow of the Spanish authority on this continent, some half dozen independent governments were formed and modelled after that of the United States,—Mexico, Guatemala, Colombia, Buenos Ayres, Chili, and Peru, suddenly appeared on the stage of the world, being "called into existence," as Mr. Canning expressed it, and took their place among the great community of nations.—The event was grand and striking, and was regarded as the great and sure harbinger of civilization in those vast regions whose wealth was inestimable, whose commerce was destined to enrich the earth, but whose energies and resources had been kept in subjection by the tyranny of Old Spain. Europe was dazzled by the splendour of the vision, and England lent her power, her wealth, and her influence to give it reality. But no sooner were the legions of Spain expelled, and all external danger removed, than the demon of discord arose, and it was speedily found that each new Republic had within its own bosom enemies far more numerous and dangerous than those who had been driven away. Civil dissensions arose, the blood of the best patriots was shed, and anarchy grew where peace and concord should have been cherished and cultivated.

One of the first consequences of this unhappy state of things was the revolution in the new Republic of Colombia, in which Sucre was murdered; Bolivar, the Washington of the southern world, after having narrowly escaped the dagger of the conspirators at Bogota, was banished, and died of a broken heart—and the magnificent Republic dislocated and permanently divided into three fragments—New Grenada, Equador and Venezuela. Venezuela, which is our present subject, speedily formed itself into a comparatively small but compact Republic, and assumed the aspect of a regular and independent nation, where law and order prevailed. The discords of the other portion of the great continent seldom visited her, and then but for a moment; and the world, when contemplating the splendid failure of free institutions among uneducated masses pointed to Venezuela as one exception to the rule—one bright spot in the great picture of moral and social desolation which South America presented.

This happy exception, however, was not destined to be permanent, and the late accounts from that country bring us the afflicting intelligence that she, too, has caught the contagion of revolutionary discord—that the civil and legislative authority has yielded to military violence, and that the blood of some of her best citizens has been shed within the walls of Congress itself.

The imputed author of the mischief, Monagas, is so far triumphant, and holds his power by dint of a military force, devoted to his interest. How long he may enjoy his ill gotten power, will be shown by subsequent events. Gen. Paez, it is said, is collecting a force to attack him. The course which Paez pursues will indicate the true policy which the country should follow, for he is a chief of tried patriotism; and to him and the patriotic exertions, heretofore, may be ascribed the tranquility which Venezuela has so long enjoyed.

We cannot close without once more pointing out the error, as we have often done, of supposing that universal liberty brings with it universal happiness. Self-government is a business to be learned like any other human occupation, and the first step towards its success is education. There can be no greater fallacy than for an uneducated people to look at the institutions of the United States, copy them, and suppose that the same results will follow. The art of self-government had been learned by the United States during their colonial adhesion to Great Britain, from whom they derived charters fraught with all the elementary principles of rational liberty and good government. So much was this the case that some of the provinces went on under the old charters till within the last few years—the change at the epoch of the revolution being merely nominal. The Spanish colonies of the south were not in this state of preparation. Spain herself had not free institutions to give them. The people of the south moreover wanted education, which those of the north possessed.—The separation then of the colonies from Spain was premature by half if not a whole century; it would have been happier for them to have remained as they were, and no Mexican or other native of the Southern Republics can look at the island of Cuba, and the few other possessions which have remained faithful to the mother country and watch their increasing wealth, commerce and prosperity, without being sensible how much she has lost by the change.

THE MURDERS IN CHINA.—The China Mail of Dec. 23d, contains a detailed narrative of the circumstances attending the murder of the six British merchants, Messrs. Small, W. Rutter, Bellamy, Brown, Balkwell, and McCarte; differing, however, in no material respect from the account heretofore published. A peremptory demand having been made by Sir John Davis upon Keying, for the surrender of the bodies of the victims within a specified time, they were one after another brought to the British factories, covered with wounds, and some of them partially decomposed. "The inference," says the narrative, "to be derived from the aggregate of the evidence, almost entirely of a surgical nature, was, that the whole party had been murdered by a number of persons using various weapons and instruments; and that the ferocity of their murderers had attained so savage a pitch, as to have induced them to ill-treat the bodies of the fallen after their decease."

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.—His Excellency Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary is pleased to give publicity to the annexed note from himself to the Chinese Minister, in accordance with which the four principal criminals have been executed this morning at the village Hwang-chu kee, in presence of British and Chinese officers; and eleven others are reserved for decapitation, strangulation, military slavery, and banishment for life, after reference to the Criminal Board.

But His Excellency considers that security for the future is, if possible, still more essential than reparation for the past.

By order: A. R. JOHNSTON.

British Consulate, Canton, 21st December, 1847.

There was, however, a suspicion among the foreigners that this punishment was not inflicted upon the real murderers, but upon convicts from the prisons.

STEAMSHIP HERMANN.—This new steamer, built at New York, by the Ocean Steam Navigation Company, and commanded by E. Crabtree, took her departure on her first trip to Southampton and Bremen on Monday the 20th inst. She lately tested her capacity for a sea voyage, by an experimental trip to sea, in a strong breeze. Her performance is reported to have been highly satisfactory, in all respects.

Dimensions of the Hermann—Length on deck, 245 feet; depth of hold, 31 feet; width of beam, 40 feet, with extra planking outside, of 6 inches. The ship is of very heavy frame, with extra large knees and diagonal braces of wood and iron, with four extra large kelsons (bolted through and through) running the length of the ship, and is extra heavily fastened throughout—the whole giving great strength to the vessel, the graceful model of which is truly beautiful. The engines are highly finished, and were made by Messrs. Stillman, Allen & Co., of the Novelty Works; and not a key or bolt was disturbed during the trip. Cylenders 72 inches diameter; 10 feet stroke. Diameter of the water wheel, 36 1-2 feet, with 8 feet face.

All of science, combined with sound practical knowledge that could be brought to bear has been exerted in behalf of this ship; her engines, cabin accommodations, saloons, &c., and no pains or expense have been spared to render her in every respect throughout a first class vessel, combining great strength and excellent qualities as a sea steamer—and it is expected her average passages will be found at least to equal the present Cunard line.—*N. York paper.*

NEW YORK CITY VALUATION AND TAXATION.—The valuation of property in the City of New York for 1847, just published, exhibits the amount of real estate at $187,315,386; which was an increase of $3,834,852 over that of the preceding year; and of personal estate at $59,837,363, showing a diminution to the amount of $1,633 653.—The rate of taxation was $1,04 1-2 per hundred dollars, and the amount levied $2,581,726.

THE CUSTOMS' ESTABLISHMENT—NOVA SCOTIA.—The act of last session abolishing the Imperial Duties, and transferring the collection of all duties on Imposts, hitherto paid at the Custom House, to the Excise Department, has at length received the assent of Her Majesty. After the 31st March, the new law will come into operation, and it is understood to be the intention of the house that all duties, after the end of the current month, must be paid in Cash. The above act with several Despatches on the subject of the Custom House, were yesterday, by command of His Excellency, laid upon the table of the house. We understand by these documents that it is the intention of the Home Government still to retain a Customs establishment at every port, into or from which goods are imported or exported. The principal duties devolving upon the officers under the new arrangement will be:

1st. To enforce the provisions of the Navigation Laws, which restrict the carrying of Goods, from one British possession to another, to British vessels—and limit the carrying of the products of any Foreign country to a British possession, to British vessels, or the vessels of the country in which the produce was grown.

2nd. To issue Certificates of Registry to all British built vessels.

3rd. To furnish the Registrar-General of Shipping, with the names, country, and tonnage, of all vessels entering inwards and outwards.

4th. To maintain the regulations hitherto in force, which restrict the importation of goods from Foreign countries to Free Ports, and to grant Certificates of Clearance to all vessels departing from the Port.

It will be perceived from the above that the changes in the management of the Establishment involve the abolition of the ware-housing system, (as far as the Customs is concerned) and the payment of duties at the Excise, previously paid at the Custom-house. We are glad, however, to find that although the Trade of the Country will not be relieved to the extent we could desire, that the number of officers and expense of the Customs Establishment will be considerably reduced when the new Act comes into operation. £7144, currency, now paid by the Province for the support of the Customs Establishment—under the new arrangement, but £4330, sterling, equal to about £5400, currency, will be required, and the funds of the province relieved about £1700.

The principal reduction in the number of officers will be at Halifax, where the Establishment will be reduced to

A Comptroller of Customs and Navigation Laws	£500
1 Clerk £200. 1 ditto £150	350
1 Superintending Officer of Imposts	300
1 ditto to act as Clerk	150
	£1300

At the Ports of Pictou and Sydney, C. B. there will be two officers—a Comptroller of Customs and Searcher and Clerk in each, with salaries of £250 and £150 stg. Liverpool and Yarmouth will have the same officers at salaries of £200 and £100.

At all the other Ports, where there are now Customs Establishments, the number of officers and amount of salaries will remain unchanged.

The above is an abstract of the views of Her Majesty's Government—how far these may be modified by the action of the local Government and the Legislature, we have yet to learn—but that several of the Out-port Establishments might be abolished or consolidated, with advantage to the public service, few, we believe, will doubt.—*Nova Scotian.*

THE JUDGES' BILL.—The Debate on the Hon. Mr. Huntington's Bill to change the tenure of the Judges from a tenure "during pleasure" to one during "good behaviour," was debated during the whole of Tuesday. The speakers were Messrs Fraser, Harrington, Johnston, and Hall against the Bill, and the Hon. and learned Speaker, Mr. Secretary Howe, Hon. Atty. General, and Mr. Henry, in its favor. Amendments were offered by Messrs. Fraser and Harrington, which were lost by large majorities. The House divided about 7 o'clock, when the Government carried the measure by a majority of 27 to 17.—*Ib.*

The Observer.

SAINT JOHN, MARCH 28, 1848.

The health of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor we are happy to state, is much improved, but as it is deemed ill-advised for His Excellency to undertake the fatigue of a journey to Fredericton by land, at present, the Legislature we learn have been summoned to meet His Excellency in St. John, in order that the Revenue and other Bills may be assented to. They are expected to arrive in the City to-morrow evening; the Supreme Court Room, and the Common Council Chamber, in the Court House, are being prepared for the reception of the two Houses. It is probable, and we expected, that the Legislature will complete their sitting in St. John, as it will be scarcely worth their while to return to Fredericton for the few days more they are likely to require to finish the Session. It will doubtless be to most of the inhabitants of this City a novel sight to witness the debates and proceedings of their Representatives in Assembly, but we fear that only a few can have that pleasure, from want of sufficient space in the apartments.

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—The erection of a Telegraph to form a connection between Quebec and Halifax is occupying so much attention in these Provinces at present that we felt no small degree of satisfaction in seeing the announcement that a Lecture was to be delivered on the subject in the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute last Friday evening, by Mr. Gisborne, Superintendent of the British North American Electric Telegraph Association at Quebec. We made one of a large multitude who assembled on the occasion, including many of the most respectable of our citizens. Happening to be near the Lecturer, we enjoyed, (what many others did not, on account of the fewness of his voice,) the satisfaction of hearing a very good and intelligible description of the Telegraph. The action of the Galvanic Battery was described and the difference of the Electric fluid as generated by that Battery and the Electrical Machine. It was stated "that the *law* of galvanic attraction was to find a *circuit* or return from pole to pole of the battery by the shortest conducting substance intervening, and that the earth itself, by means of metallic plates, connected with the wires of the battery, was economically and efficiently employed as part of the circuit. By means of a model of the Telegraph Lever Magnet, (furnished for the occasion from Dr. Paterson's apparatus,) it was shewn by the Lecturer that a small bar of soft metal, which would round with insulated or covered wire, would, when placed in the galvanic circuit, become a strong magnet, and, on the disconnection of any part of the circuit, lose its attractive power instantaneously, and that the small lever balanced within the influence of the bar, would be attracted to it, as was shewn by experiment, as often as the circuit was completed. The moving power being thus acquired, a strip of paper is made to pass by clock work under a grooved roller so placed as to allow a blunt point, which acts as Pencil, fixed at the other end of the lever, to rest in the groove. The advantages of this alphabet were mentioned, as also the secrecy observed in the Telegraph offices, and the important position held by operators. It was considered that telegraphic lines constructed in the Province would hold forth new incentives for our New Brunswick youth, as stations were required at every 100 miles. In mentioning this, Mr. Gisborne shortly adverted to his own remarkable success, which he gained, as we understood, under the direction of O. S. Woolley, Esq., the highly talented superintendent of the Montreal Telegraph Company. He stated that a line could be well erected at the actual cost of £20 per mile, although a Contractor would require fully £5 extra for risk, time, guarantee, &c. He also shewed the facility of keeping the line in order and the annual cost for supporting it, and explained the very simple method of connecting and disconnecting the offices at each station. He stated how much could be comprised in a few words, at what a small rate communications were charged, and how easily and quickly operators conversed and even laughed together at the same instant, although six hundred miles apart.—In relation to the line proposed to be established through these Provinces, from Quebec to Halifax, he stated "that the British North American Company had already expended £5,500 in Canada, and would readily complete the line to Campbeltown, on receiving encouragement from the New Brunswick Legislature to enable them to construct it through their Province, that Nova Scotia had determined to build their portion of the line from the Province Chest, but would not connect with Quebec, as one Company, until they could see their way made clear through New Brunswick; that New Brunswick had granted £2,000 towards the main route, but insisted on a deviation that would cost more than the actual money granted, and even then bound down that grant to be untouched until the completion of the line, which made it comparatively useless." Under a consciousness that the project was likely to be defeated by the attitude which our Legislature had assumed, Mr. Gisborne at the close of his lecture called upon the people of St. John to use their influence with the Legislature, that a sum might be obtained which would ensure the continuation of the line through the direct route, as they would now have a line from St. John, built by another Company.

We hope the gentleman's appeal to the good people of this City will not be lost, and that if the object has not been gained before the appearance of the Legislature in this City on Thursday next, an address will be made to them on the subject. Let the main route, we say, be established by Legislative aid, and then let private Companies establish the branches. Let not that spirit of selfishness, which seems to predominate in the Nova Scotia Legislature, produce a single taint upon the Representatives of our Province. We thank Mr. Gisborne for his clear and simple explanation of the Telegraph, and wish him all the success to which his credentials for talent, perseverance and integrity entitle him.

Last evening, Mr. Duval delivered an instructive lecture, chiefly *extempore*, on the *Crusades*, and their influence on the destinies of Europe.

Next Friday evening, Mr. Foulis will lecture on the *Assaying of Ores.*

Next Monday evening, Mr. G. N. Smith, on the *Origin of Trades, the division of labour, and the Education necessary for modern Mechanics.*

FREDERICTON, *Monday Morning, March* 27.—Legislative affairs have all at once assumed an important character, as it was announced on Saturday morning last that His Excellency Sir William Colebrooke would not return to Fredericton to give his assent to the Revenue and other Bills, but required the attendance of the members in St. John on Thursday next, that he might *prorogue the Legislature!* Members had been calculating upon two or three weeks longer service—and *pay*, but upon the reception of this intelligence all was hurry, flurry and confusion. No doubt many measures in contemplation will be summarily disposed of until next session, and other Bills be passed without much consideration or debate. The Assembly on Saturday passed the St. Andrews Railway Bill, which gives the Company 20,000 acres of land in blocks, and guarantees six per cent., interest on £100,000 for 25 years. This provision was sustained by a vote of 18—14.

The Houses are hurrying through with the appropriations; probably little else will now be thought of, and the close of the general scramble will close the session.

The Council have amended the Crown Land Relief Bill, and it having been sent up on parchment, of course the amendments will be rejected in the other branch.

On Saturday the Fredericton Corporation Bill was taken up in the Council; was opposed by Hon. Messrs. Shore, Saunders, Minchin, and Peters; and by Mr. Botsford on the ground of the approaching prorogation, and want of time; but the motion to read the Bill section by section having prevailed, by a vote of seven to five, all further opposition was withdrawn, and the Bill passed. We wish the new City prosperity and peace.—*Com. Times.*

The House has granted £100 annually for three years towards encouraging the running of an efficient steam-boat, of not less than 50 horse power, between St. John and Sackville, and St. John and Dorchester and Bend of Petitcodiac.

A grant of £800 in aid of the Leper's Lazaretto on Sheldrake Island was passed by a large majority on Thursday.

On Wednesday £100 was voted for the improvement of Dark Harbour Grand Manan as a harbor of refuge.

On Thursday a Bill for the establishment of Boards of Health in the respective Counties, was discussed, and received warm support from his honor the Speaker and several others. After the principal sections had passed, Mr. Partelow moved an additional clause, to the effect that no expense be incurred without the approval of the Executive, which was sustained.

The report of the Road Committee is given in full in preceding columns. The total amount recommended to be appropriated for Roads is £32,800.

The resolutions respecting the removal of the Seat of Government to St. John, and the division thereon, is also given in another column.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, Mr. Moor proposed a motion that the Committee on Finance should consider the expediency of admitting lumber, cut in Maine and manufactured in New-Brunswick, into our ports free of duty, which was agreed to.

THE TREATY.—Mr. Clifford, the Attorney General of the United States, has been appointed by the President, and confirmed by the Senate, to accompany Mr. Sevier—with equal powers—on his mission to Mexico. He left Washington on the 18th inst., taking the Treaty with him. Mr. Walsh goes with him as Secretary, and Mr. Sevier is to follow in a few days.

The steamer Empire State, of 1800 tons, to run between New York and Fall River, R. I., in conjunction with the steamer Bay State, was launched in fine style at New York on the 18th inst.

The steamer Raritan, valued at $70,000, from New Brunswick, N. J. for New York, took fire on the passage, on the 20th inst. and in order to save the lives of the passengers, she was run ashore on Bedlow's Island, a few miles from New York.

The exports of merchandize from New York during the week ending the 16th inst. amounted to $718,588, of which $199,600 was to Liverpool.

CORPORATION REVENUES.—The undermentioned sources of Corporation Revenue were leased on Wednesday last, by Mr. Thomas Raymond, Auctioneer, for one year, from the 1st of April next. We subjoin the amounts for which the several sources of Revenue were bid off on the present occasion, as well as last year, from which it will be seen that there is a falling off in the aggregate this year of 256 10s.

	1847.	1848.
Wharfage and Slippage at the Market Wharves and Ships,	£556 0	£410 0
Slippage at Union-street Slip,	9 0	8 0
Do. at North Slip,	24 0	12 0
Do. at Lower Cove Slip,	26 0	26 0
Do. at Carleton,	3 15	1 0
Weighing Machine at Union-street,	103 0	105 0
Do. at North Slip,	69 0	71 0
Do. at Market house, Sidney Ward,	2 5	1 0
Wharfage at the Breakwater,	190 0	265 0
Anchorage,	450 0	430 0
Wharfage & Slippage at Rodney Wharf, Carleton,	101 0	57 0
Total,	£1474 0	£1367 10

Colonial Comptroller of Customs and Navigation Laws.—The import duties which have been hitherto levied under the British Possessions' Act on goods imported into several of the Colonies having been repealed, the Lords of the Treasury have concurred in the suggestion of the Commissioners, that, for the performance of the various functions which will still remain to be performed by the officers irrespective of the collection of the above-named import duties, and notwithstanding their repeal, an officer with due authority from the Commissioners shall be stationed in each Colony, with the designation of Comptroller of Customs and Navigation Laws, and that it shall be the duty of this office to attend to the due observance of all provisions of the Imperial laws relating to the intercourse of foreign shipping; to the returns of vessels entering inwards and outwards, whether British or foreign; and to the issue of any requisite certificate of clearance, and of origin of produce, or otherwise, in order to the admission of goods either into the United Kingdom, or to other British possessions.—*Courier.*

We understand that Alfred Reade, Esquire, Private Secretary to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, has presented the Church at Stanbury with a Bell, to call the scattered congregation to the House of Prayer in that wilderness settlement. This liberal donation must be highly prized by the Minister and parishioners, especially as Mr. Reade will soon leave our shores for another distant Colony.—*Ib.*

AMPUTATION OF BOTH LEGS.—A young man named Flood, a resident of Portland, having had his feet frozen a short time since, it was found necessary to amputate both his legs about four inches below the knee. The operations were performed on Wednesday last by Dr. T. W. Smith, assisted by Mr. John M. Walker, of this City. The patient having previously inhaled a dose of the recently discovered Chloroform, exhibited no symptom of experiencing pain during the operations, although his eyes were open and he occasionally spoke. We have thus another proof

trial. No cause can be assigned for this desperate act.—*Mail.*

FREDERICTON.—At a meeting of the members of the Ladies' Benevolent Society, held at Fredericton, March 11th, 1848—it was

Resolved, 1st—That the Ladies present do form the Ladies' Committee, with power to add to their number, and that Mrs. Parker, be President, Mrs. Kerr, Secretary, and Miss Julia Parker, Assistant Secretary to the Society.

2d—That the following Gentlemen do form the Gentlemen's Committee for the ensuing year, with power to add to their number—Mr. Wetherpier, Rev. Mr. Ketchum, Mr. Reir, Mr. Simpson, Mr. Jas. Odell, Mr. d'Avray.

Resolved—That upon the arrival of Lady Head, the following Ladies shall form a Committee, to wait upon her Ladyship, and request her to undertake the office of Patroness of the Society:—Mrs. Parker, Mrs. Coster, Mrs. Shore, Mrs. Wetherpier, Mrs. Street.

Moved by Mr. Simpson, seconded by Mr. Kerr, and Resolved unanimously—

That this Meeting most sincerely tenders its warmest acknowledgments to Lady Colebrooke, the distinguished Patroness of this Society from its formation until the present period, whose valuable services we are about to lose, for her Ladyship's unwearied exertions, and for the deep interest which she has so perseveringly manifested in it behalf, even amidst the most formidable difficulties, and whose efforts have been so well directed in devising means for the relief of the indigent and suffering among all classes of the community, and while her name will be long and gratefully remembered and associated with most Institutions which have had their origin in her Ladyship's benevolent heart—a heart which so often forgets itself in the welfare of others—we would fervently pray that her Ladyship's health may be speedily restored, and that a life so useful may long be spared as a pattern of benevolence in the performance of deeds as honorable in the sight of heaven, and so essential to the well-being of Society.

Moved by Mr. Kerr, seconded by the Venerable Archdeacon, and Resolved unanimously—

That the sincere thanks of this Society be tendered to Mr. Reade, for his unceasing attention to its interests, and for his constant exertions in its behalf.—[Head Quarters.

The celebration of St. Patrick's Day is going on with unusual *eclat*. The streets are crossed in several places by triumphal arches, lined with evergreen trees and overhung with a profusion of flags bearing appropriate devices. The different Fire Companies in uniform, with Mr Sauvageau's Band, walk in procession with St. Patrick's Society, who are also attended by their own band and that of the 93rd Highlanders. Three hearty cheers were given before the residence of the eloquent preacher of the day. The committees of the other national Societies have turned out with their respective banners, to do honor to that of Ireland.—*Quebec Gazette, March 17.*

PUBLIC MEETING.—A crowded meeting was held at the Exchange Room, last evening, by the citizens, to express their approbation of the noble conduct of Capt. Scott, in rescuing the greater portion of the passengers from the ill-fated "Omega," in the middle of the Atlantic, in a heavy gale, and transporting them to his own ship the "Aurora."—On motion of the Hon. E. Kenny, His Worship the Mayor take the chair.

Resolutions were moved and seconded by various gentlemen; and passed unanimously, expressive of the meeting's grateful thanks, for the heroic manner in which Capt. Scott rescued so many of his fellow creatures from a watery grave; and attribute of respect was paid to the memory of the noble seamen who fell a sacrifice in their endeavour to save more of the unfortunate passengers from the ship.

One of the passengers, Mr. James Flinn, an Englishman, was introduced to the meeting, and gave a succint account of the sufferings endured by the passengers of the Omega; he commenced from the first sailing of the ship from Liverpool, up to the anchoring of the Aurora in this port.

Mr. Flinn spoke for about half an hour, and enraptured his audience by his easy and fluent style—he possesses all the attributes of a polished speaker. The manner in which he described the wretched misery—and the number of deaths on board the "Aurora," drew from the citizens expressions of the utmost commiseration; he then went on to relate the kindness and humanity of Capt. Scott, in administering to the best of his power, to the people's necessities, even sharing alike in the allowance allotted to them all—and at times giving that small share to the weakest of the sufferers.—Full justice cannot be done to the high eulogy passed by the speaker upon Capt. Scott.

A Subscription was then opened, headed by the Mayor subscribing £5, and different amounts by other gentlemen, in order to tender Capt. S. a suitable mark of the meeting's esteem. Towards the close of the meeting Capt. Scott made his appearance, and was hailed with enthusiastic applause. Capt. S. is apparently about the middle age, and has a fine open countenance, in which one may read the physiological traits which mark the true philanthropist.—*Halifax Herald.*

MUNIFICENT.—The British Government, through Mr. Elliott, the British pro Consul at Boston, has awarded £500 sterling, to be distributed by him to the owners, master and crew of the American bark Byron, Capt. Read, of Stonington, Conn. and a Gold Medal, bearing the portrait of Her Majesty the Queen, to Capt. Read—for their humane exertions in rescuing eighteen British seamen, wrecked on the coast of Patagonia. Mr. Elliott has also been directed by the British government to give £100 sterling to the owner of the schooner Leander, of Boston, for rescuing and taking into port the crew of the British brig Lelia.—*Boston Transcript.*

Father Mathew is to leave Liverpool in "The New World," Captain Knight, about the middle of April. Messrs. Grinnell & Minturn, the owners, having offered him a free passage. Previously to the sailing of the New World from New York for Liverpool, a crowded meeting of ladies and gentlemen was held, at which Capt. Knight was presented with a beautiful white banner in Father Mathew's behalf. It is designed to be worn at the mizzen peak on his departure from the old world.—*National Intelligencer.*

NEW YORK, March 23, 2 P. M.—Flour market inactive, and prices droop. Sales 200 to 300 bbls. including Genesee and Michigan, at $6 62 1-2 to $6.75.

POSTSCRIPT.

ENGLISH MAIL.

The English Mail of the 11th inst., per Caledonia, arrived at Halifax on Sunday morning, and was received in this City about 12 o'clock to-day.—The news is of the greatest importance. France has been proclaimed a *Republic*—a Republican Government established—the Royal Family have been proscribed, and have arrived in England—the surrounding nations thus far were quiet, but making active preparations to quell any attempt at outbreak among themselves, and to resist any interference of France in the affairs of other European States. There appeared to be no disposition on the part of the different Powers to interfere in French affairs so long as they kept within their own limits.

A serious riot has taken place at Glasgow, attended with loss of life. At London, Edinburgh, Manchester, and other places, some disturbance took place, but no lives were lost.

We learn that our new Governor, Sir EDMUND HEAD, came out in the Caledonia, and that he proceeded in the Steamer from Halifax to Boston, with the intention of coming by that route to St. John; and if the Caledonia arrived at Boston previous to the departure of the Admiral, His Excellency will probably be here to-morrow.

The following extracts, hurriedly made, will put our readers in possession of the principal intelligence.

The Liverpool Journal of the 11th inst. says:—The terrible events of the French revolution still exercise their influence on the mind of Europe. Because the first revolution resulted in a general war, a general war is now apprehended as the natural consequence of another revolution.

To quiet the fears of neighbouring nations, M. LAMARTINE has addressed a note to the diplomatic agents of the republic at foreign courts, explaining the hopes and views of France, as speaking through the provisional government. It is an eloquent and elaborate document; firm, but temperate; declaring that the republic does not desire war, but is at the same time prepared to accept it.

FRENCH CHAMBERS.—We say it openly, if the hour for the reconstruction of some oppressed nationalities in Europe, or elsewhere, appear to us to be announced in the decrees of Providence—if Switzerland our faithful ally, was constrained or menaced in the movement of growth that she is effecting within herself, to lend an additional force to the aggregate of democratic governments—if the independent states of Italy were invaded—if hats or obstacles were imposed upon their internal transformations—if by force of arms, their right should be disputed of forming alliances among themselves for the consolidation of an Italian country, the French republic would believe herself authorised to arm for the protection of these legitimate movements of the growth and nationality of those people.

"We do this for humanity's sake that peace may be preserved. We even hope it. A sole question of war had been laid down a year ago between France and England."—*Lamartine's Speech.*

DREADFUL RIOTS IN GLASGOW!

THE MILITARY CALLED OUT!

Some very serious riots have occurred in Glasgow, originating among the unemployed operatives in that city.

Extract from a private letter dated Glasgow, Monday evening:—

"The city is in great confusion and excitement. Several shops broken into and gutted, by the unemployed, who are marching about with guns, &c. The gunsmith's shop in Exchange-square, and the goldsmith's shop in Buchanan-street are forced in; the former is cleared of its contents, and the windows smashed. All shops are closed, and the streets crowded. Several shots were fired in Buchanan-street a few minutes ago."

The following despatches contain the latest intelligence:—

GLASGOW, MONDAY, 4 P.M.

"A chartist riot is at this moment taking place in this city. The mob are breaking open the gunsmiths' shops. The one next our office is now being pillaged. The cry is, 'Down with the Queen!' The mob is composed of 1000 persons. Two policemen shot."

HALF-PAST SIX, P.M.

"The city is now quiet, but from the number of guns stolen it is feared that there will be fresh outbreaks during the night. The military are posted in various parts, and a large body in the Royal Exchange. The shops of jewellers and gunsmiths have all been more or less pillaged. All business is suspended."

The Liverpool Journal of the 11th, says:—The local commotions have every where ceased. In Glasgow only have they been attended by loss of life. The destruction of property in that city is estimated, probably too high, at £40,000.

The effects of riots fall only on the poor; in general they only suffer in person; they always suffer in a pecuniary sense, for all popular commotions stop work; no one pays them for lost time; the public pay for the destruction or the injury done to property.

As riots in this country are mere wickedness, the working-classes should reprobate them, and the press should avoid magnifying them. The London papers dealt in gross exaggerations respecting the "affair" at Charing-cross. Happening to have been accidentally present, we can say that it was a libel on a riot. A "row" in Liverpool would be a Waterloo compared to it. It ought to have been extinguished in three minutes. We suspect that the riots in other places were not more dignified. At the same time it should be observed, that the row in London arose out of the foolish prohibition to hold a foolish meeting. Government are wrong when they refuse to let people talk any where except in narrow streets. A meeting at Charingcross would have interfered with no one, and would have, if held, been laughed at.

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

The news from Paris is of a peaceable character. No more blood has been shed. The Provisional Government has been established, and a REPUBLIC declared.—Louis Philippe and his family have arrived in England.

The latest accounts fully confirm the entire re-establishment of peace. Each post brings in unnumbered adhesions to the Republic. The uniformity of the proceedings in all the provincial places, great and small, in adopting the revolution of Paris, is singular, and indicates in a striking manner how perfectly prepared the public mind throughout France must have been for such a catastrophe, strange and unexpected as it seems.

Marshals Soult, Molitor, Sebastiani, Bugeaud, Reille, and Dode de la Brunerie, have sent in their adhesion.

"It has been decided in the ministry of war," says the *Reforme*, "that an army of the Meuse and an army of the Rhine shall be immediately formed. The denomination of troops of the line is to be replaced by that of troops of the republic. It has been already proposed to replace the schakos by rocked hats, and to give to the soldiers white pantaloons with large stripes. These was the uniform of the soldiers of the old revolutionary army.

One hundred and ten hogsheads of wine, found in the cellars of Neuilly, had been removed to Paris, and distributed among the hospitals, for the use of the wounded, amounting to 426, of whom 300 were civilians, and 78 military.

The alliance of England is justly looked to as advisable and of the first importance. The *National*, formerly an opponent of all alliance, now declares that its object then was lest the arrangement should strengthen the hands of the royal family. It adds:—"We are to-day altogether at liberty to declare that we will accept an alliance with the great English nation, in terms honourable to both countries, and with such securities as we have a right to exact. The force of events always carries away with it the will of men, and here the force of events is in favour of peace. The French republic, occupied in its own organization, and employed in inactifying the future of the working classes, would only undertake war if European nationalities were menaced. This much is certain, that the two nations, if they unite for any great and common object of justice and civilization, will weigh too heavily in the scales to be counterbalanced by any other influence."

The following proclamation was issued by the provisional government:—

"PROCLAMATION OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

"To the French people,

"A retrograde government has been overturned by the heroism of the people of Paris.

"The government has fled, leaving behind it traces of blood, which will for ever forbid its return.

"The blood of the people has flowed, as in July; but happily, it has not been shed in vain. It has secured a national and popular government in accordance with the rights, the progress, and the will of this great and generous people.

"A provisional government at the call of the people and some deputies, in the sitting of the 24th of February, is for the moment invested with the care of organizing and securing the national victory. It is composed of MM. Dupont del'Eure, Lamartine, Cremieux, Arago, Ledru-Rollin, and Garnier Pages. The secretaries to this government are MM. Armand, Marrast, Louis Blanc, and Ferdinand Flocon.

"These citizens have not hesitated for an instant to accept the patriotic mission which has been imposed upon them by the urgency of the occasion.

"Frenchmen give to the world the example Paris has given to France. Prepare yourselves by order and confidence in yourselves, for the institutions which are about to be given you.

"The provisional government desires a republic pending the ratification of the French people, who are to be immediately consulted.

"Neither the people of Paris, nor the provisional government, desire to substitute their opinion for the opinions of the citizens at large, upon the definite form of government, which the national sovereignty shall proclaim.

"L'unite de la nation, formed henceforth of all classes of the people which compose it.

"The government of the nation by itself.

"Liberty, equality, and fraternity for its principles.

"The people to devise and to maintain order.

"Such is the democratic government which France ows to herself, and which our efforts will assure to her.

"Such are the first acts of the provisional government.

(Signed)

DUPONT (DE L'EURE), LAMARTINE,
LEDRU-ROLLIN, REDPAU,
MICHEL GOTCHALY, ARAGO,
BETHMONT MARIE, CARNOT,
CAVAIGNAC, GARNIER-PAGES

The municipal guard is disbanded.

The protection of the City of Paris is confided to the National Guard, under the orders of M. Courtais."

ALARMING STATE OF IRELAND.—PROCLAMATION OF THE CONFEDERATES.

The Irish confederation held a meeting in Dublin on Thursday night. More than 3000 persons were present. Placards posted around bore the following words:—"Courage! Forgiveness! Fraternity!"

The Chairman, Mr. Crean, said, I cannot deny that I feel proud at being allowed to preside over the most important meeting the Irish Confederation ever held (loud cheers). I am proud of my position, because the majesty of the people has spoken out (tremendous cheers). We have long toiled, and asked and entreated the higher orders to come amongst us; but they have held back, and the people, who have shown that the high and noble spirit is in them, have come boldly forward and therefore I am here (cheers). It is not our business to impel men forward in the paths of rashness; therefore I say, in the words of your motto—"Courage, forgiveness, fraternity," (tremendous applause). I believe there is no reason for saying you want courage, because Irish bravery is well known (cries of "it is," and "we are ready") and as to forgiveness is there a man here who will not forgive and forget? (cheers).

Mr. Dillon then read an address, which, after quoting M. Lamartine's words respecting French sympathy with democracy, says:—

"When shall this hour have sounded? Whether in a month, in a year or never, depends, brother Irishmen, upon you. [A voice—We are ready (cheers).] If, upon the threshold of this new career, we will blot out all recollections of past injury from our hearts—if, with hand clasped in hand, we will swear before Heaven that we will be true to each other—that no evil influence shall divide us—that no danger shall turn us back—then be of good hope, for the hour of deliverance is at hand, and a good and pitying God will not have sent us this fair opportunity in vain.

"Be prudent; when boldness risks the safety of a cause, it becomes rashness. Be prudent, but not for yourselves. The man who now shrinks from personal risk must stand aside; he is of neither to lead nor to follow. To what purpose do we express our admiration of the heroes who braved death for liberty, if we ourselves are frightened by the "menace of the law?" Freedom smiles not upon cowards; she turns her radiant face away from those who will not woo her in the midst of danger.

"For ourselves, brother Irishmen, we have but one request—that we may be suffered to share the labour and the danger of your struggle, as we hope to participate in the fruits of your triumph; we are ready to forget our party, our luxuries, and our pride, for the sake of our country. In her service, humiliation—and danger—and sacrifice—and death, are welcome to us. Wherever we are required we shall be present, indifferent as to whether our post be humble or exalted. Whoever leads on we shall follow—insisting only that we shall go forward, though graves were to yawn and gibbets to frown across our path."

Mr. Barry called on Irishmen to be bold, courageous, and self-sacrificing; stating, that if they only were so for a few days, the citizens of Dublin would take the advanced guard of the united army that was about to place itself in front of the English government (loud cheers). The minister might offer conciliation, but they would accept of nothing short of independence (loud cheers).

Mr. Smith O'Brien then came forward, and was received with loud cheers, which lasted for some minutes. He said,—Truly, he was compelled to tell them that never, at any former period, did he observe less disposition to do what was right in reference to that country, on the part of the rulers of Ireland: never did he perceive so resolute a determination to exhibit utter contempt for the claims of the Irish nation.—They had seen the French soldiery do that which the Irish soldiery would do under similar circumstances (cheers) fraternise with the people of Paris. And could they view without emotion those great results of popular opinion. And he was prepared farther, if it were the pleasure of his fellow-countrymen that he should go over as their deputy (loud cheering and waving of hats) to Paris, to wait on the provisional government, and tell them that the people of Ireland invoked French sympathy on their own behalf (continued cheering). His candid conviction was, that the time for Ireland's liberation was come (hear, hear, and cheers). The only difficulty against which they had at present to contend was the old sin of disunion and dissension amongst themselves (hear, hear). For his part, he was willing to adopt the mottos of "forgiveness and of fraternity" (applause) with all classes of the Irish people. They were told that the aristocracy formed in that country the garrison of England. Perhaps it might not be unwise to remind the Government of England that they too had a garrison in England—that there were in Liverpool some thirty or forty thousand repealers, in Manchester some forty or fifty thousand repealers, and in Glasgow fifty thousand repealers.

The meeting was then addressed by Mr. O'Gorman, Mr. Duffy, and others. It then separated, and a vast multitude went to the castle, greeted the Lord-Lieutenant, and gave three cheers for the republic of France.

PROHIBITING PUBLIC MEETINGS IN IRELAND.

A letter has been received in a mercantile form Dublin, from a source likely to be correctly informed, announcing that the Lord Lieutenant was about to issue a proclamation, prohibiting the contemplated public meetings on St. Patrick's day (Friday next). There was, he said, no doubt of this, and the fact being known to the confederates, it was their determination to attempt the holding of the meetings. It is to be hoped they will abandon so mad a resolution.

COMMERCIAL.

The disturbances at home and abroad have caused a want of confidence in all mercantile transactions, and made business very quiet, though, probably, it is better than under these circumstances it might have been expected.

The supplies of Grain and Flour continue to be very light and prices had advanced 6d. per barrel.

The Timber trade is gradually recovering. The consumptive demand is setting in, and sales to the merchants, who in good time stocks, are more easily effected. The sales are as follows:—Quebec a cargo for St. John Pine [illegible] per foot, and Birch at 2s 1½d. per standard; and during the last 14 days, a cargo of St. John at 1s 8d. per foot; for Yellow Pine Deals per 90 feet for Birch 15s.; for Red Pine and Deals at 90 per standard.

The unfortunate Duchess of Orleans and her two children arrived, on the 2nd inst. at Eme in Prussia. The party accompanied by a French nobleman escaped from Paris in a one-horse vehicle, with which they reached Aix-la-Chapelle, and thence by rail and steamer to Cologne.

A telegraphic despatch from Metz, dated 5th instant, five o'clock, p.m., announces that the Prussian governor of Sarreloube had ordered all the French residents to quit the town.

A letter dated Dusseldorf, 2d instant, published in the *Gazette of Aix la Chapelle*, states that all the Prussian troops on leave of absence had been recalled, and that the greatest activity prevailed in the barracks and arsenals.

Mayence is in a feverish state, for there the guns are pointed against the town. Prince Frederick of Prussia declares that the instant any attempt is made to effect a revolution, he will bombard and destroy the place.

An alarming riot took place at Hamburg on the night of the 3rd instant. During the tumult the house of the burgomaster, Herr Kellingshusen, was ransacked from top to bottom.

The garrison of Aix-la-Chapelle has been reinforced, and fresh troops are shortly expected there.

Constitutions are all the rage. Florestan, Prince of Monaco, a little principality near Nice, has instituted a chamber of twelve members, of whom six are to be chosen by his handful of subjects, and six nominated by himself.

At the last accounts everything remained perfectly tranquil in Paris. The Minister of War is making arrangements for the relief of the national guards of Paris from their onerous duties, by the recalling of the regular troops.

The *Moniteur* contains a decree of the provisional government, instituting a national bank of discount in Paris, with a capital of 20,000,000f.

M. d'Harcourt has been appointed ambassador from the Republic to London.

On Tuesday the Archbishop of Paris, accompanied by two vicars-general, attended at the Hotel de Ville, and gave in his adhesion to the provisional government in the name of the entire clergy of the diocese.

The German Confederation have declared for every state liberty of the press.

Such is the hatred borne to the Germans by the people of Milan, that even Fanny Elsler has come in for a share.

Lord Hardinge left Calcutta on the 18th of January for England.

The trade in Manchester is materially affected by the state of affairs on the continent.

The steamer Hibernia arrived at Liverpool on the night of the 10th, in 13½ days from N. York.

The Duke d'Aumale and the Prince de Joinville had arrived in sight of Toulon, and made a communication to Admiral Baudin, who had, through the telegraph, applied to the government for instructions. The admiral, it is said, had been authorised to place a steamer at the disposal of the princes, to convey them wherever they pleased.

PRUSSIA.—The King of Prussia's ambassador in London made, on Saturday last, an official declaration to the British government, to the effect that Prussia would not interfere in the internal affairs of France; but that while she did not contemplate any aggressive military movement against the new republic, she was resolved to resist any attempt of France to violate the territory of her neighbours.

GERMANY.—The excitement produced by the recent events in Paris is on the increase in Germany. Commerce is at a complete stand-still, and military preparations are actively carried on. The Diet had been convoked at Frankfort.

The *Frankfurter Journal* asserts that a treaty of alliance between Austria, Russia, and Prussia was ratified at Berlin on the 28th ult. The object is to support Austria in its efforts to supress the movement in Italy.

We understand that Prince Metternich has resigned the presidency of the Austrian council.—*Morning Chronicle.*

The Pope has crowned his many concessions by giving a representative constitution to his subjects.

We are informed that the Emperor of Russia is seriously indisposed.—*Morning Chronicle.*

CONCERT.—We beg to refer our readers to the Programme of Mr. Ricks's Concert to be given at the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute to-morrow evening. A rich and rare treat may be expected. Those who wish to obtain good seats would do well to purchase tickets and go early.

☞ *Several Communications, &c., intended for this day's Observer, are unavoidably omitted to make room for the News by the English Mail.*

MARRIED.

On the 23d ult. by the Rev. Robert Irvine at the house of the bride's father, Mr. Thomas Henry Grafton, of the Parish of Petersville, to Miss Margaret Jane Thompson, of Carleton.

In St. Paul's Chapel, Portland, on the 17th ult., by the Rev. John McGivern, A. B., Robert Beauchamp Hare, Quarter Master in Her Majesty's 62d Regiment, to Miss Mary Anne Anderson, of the City.

At Woodland, on the 14th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Comeau, Mr. John Inch, of the Parish of Petersville, Queen's County, to Miss Jane Porter, of Westfield, King's County.

At Hillsborough, County of Albert, on the 14th January last, by Jean Lewis, Esq., Commissioner for Solemnizing Marriage, Mr. Nathaniel Steves, to Miss Olive, third daughter of Mr. John Taylor.—On the 7th instant, by the same, Mr. David McPeters, to Miss Clarissa, eldest daughter of Mr. Joshua Jeavey, all of Hillsborough.

DIED.

On Sunday, after a severe illness of 17 days, Mr. William W. Jordan, in the 15th year of his age—leaving a wife and one child to lament their irreparable loss.—Funeral on Wednesday, at half-past 3 o'clock, from his late residence in the Parish of Portland, when friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

On Thursday morning, the 16th inst. Mr. Robert Barbour, a native of Ayrshire, Scotland, leaving a wife and five children to mourn the loss of an affectionate husband and kind father.

On Friday morning, John, infant son of Mr. John Hogan, aged one year and eight months.

On Friday evening, in her 20th year, and her age, Mary Jane, consort of Frederick R. Starr, Esquire, of this City, and eldest daughter of the Honorable Chief Justice Jarvis, of Prince Edward Island, deeply lamented.

At a Court of Common Council, holden at the City Hall of the City of Saint John, on Tuesday the fourteenth day of March, Anno Domini 1848.

Resolved, that it be Enacted—

"AN Ordinance to regulate the Elections of Aldermen, Assistant Aldermen and Constables in the City of Saint John. And

"A Table of Fees for Boilers to regulate the Public Fish Market in the City of Saint John.

J. WILLIAM BOYD,
Common Clerk, &c.

TO THE

Electors of King's Ward.

GENTLEMEN:

AT the earnest solicitations of numerous Friends, Freeholders and Freemen of King's Ward, I have consented to offer myself as a Candidate for the office of ALDERMAN for the next year. Should I have the honor to receive your cordial support and patronage to such an extent as may ensure my Election, I hereby pledge myself to perform the duties of the said office in a manner faithful and impartial, to the utmost extent of my ability, and to use every exertion in my power in order to promote the interests of the Ward in particular, and the welfare of the City at large.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most Obedient Servant,
V. H. NELSON.

St. John, 14th March, 1848.

Madras School.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Central Male and Female Schools, were reopened on MONDAY last, at the NEW School House, in Duke Street, and are now ready for the reception of Scholars. By order of the Local Committee,

J. WILLIAM BOYD,
Clerk to the Governor and Trustees, &c.

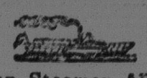
March 13th, 1848—3i.

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders in the PORTLAND AND LANCASTER STEAM FERRY COMPANY are required to pay up a further instalment of TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. of the Capital of the above named Company, on or before the first day of April next. Payable at the Commercial Bank of New-Brunswick.

ISRAEL MERRITT, *President.*

St. John, 11th March, 1848.



American Steamer ADMIRAL,

Captain T. ROGERS,

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

For Freight or Passage please apply at Steam Boat Office, South Market Wharf.

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

March 14th, 1848.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.

ARRIVED.

Tuesday—Schooner L. O'C. Doyle, Frost, New York, 3—Master, flour, bread, &c.

CLEARED.

24th—Barque Eagle, Lang, Liverpool, timber and deals—G. & J. Sadler; Brig Rover, Purdy, Demerara, boards and scantling—Joseph Fairweather.

25th—Brig Calla, Scovil, Barbadoes, boards and shingles—Joseph Fairweather.

The Step Queen Pearce, of this port, 308 tons, Wm. Mann, master, for Liverpool, with a cargo of timber, started on Thursday afternoon with a light breeze from N. E. and when near the Beacon, was taken aback with the wind from S. E. and [illegible] on the rocks point of the Round Reef, where she now lies on her beam ends, much strained. The vessel can be stopped, and cargo discharged, as she sits at high water. The steamers Hercules and Cooperator proceeded down on Friday morning, at 2 o'clock, but could not render any assistance to get her off. The ship is owned by Messrs. William Parks & Son, and is insured for £3,000 in the Marine, £2000 in the Globe, and the remainder in the Crown Offices, Boston. Freight and Cargo insured in England.

SHIP NEWS.

Arrivals from St. John—28th Feb. Java, Liverpool; 29th, Lady Campbell, do. March 3, Argo, Hull; 4th, Medina, Cork; Woodstock, Liverpool; 7th, J. S. DeWolfe, Cork; 8th, Courier, Liverpool; Osceola, Gravesend; 9th, Frederick, Plymouth; 10th, F. Bentley, Liverpool; Progress, do; Ann Hall, Deal.

Sailed—March 1st, Wm. Dawson, the Clyde; 2d, Wilson, and Diana, Dumfries; 7th, Lexington, Leith; 8th, Jenny Lind, Gravesend; at Deal, March 8th, Delta, for St. John.

Cleared at Liverpool—Estrapuba, St. John; Avon, Cadine, and St. John, Loading in the Clyde, Rosanna, Renfrewshire, and Zenobia, St John.

COWES, March 9.—The Mary Caroline, for St. John, has put back leaky.

Barque Highland Mary at New York on the 21st March. On the 12th Feb. fell in with the Ship Omega, (before reported) and took off the Captain, first officer, and 22 of the crew and passengers, which had been left on board.

CONCERT

Of Vocal and Instrumental Music.

MR. RICKS, Band Master 33d Regt having been requested by a number of Gentlemen of St. John, to give a CONCERT during his stay in this City, has the pleasure of announcing his intention of doing so TO-MORROW (Wednesday) evening, at the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute, on which occasion he will be assisted by his own BAND, (by permission of Major BLAKE, Commanding Officer,) the Philharmonic Society, Messrs. Steven and Gardiner, and several Gentlemen Amateurs.

PROGRAMME.

PART FIRST

1. Overture—Heart of Malothian, *Bishop.*
2. Solo—Flute, *Nicholson.*
3. Overture—"Tancredi," *Philharmonic Society, Rossini.*
4. Nightengale Waltz, *Julien.*
5. Song—Mr. Hatheway.
6. "Home Sweet Home"—Varied, Mr. Ricks.
7. Gallopade Railroad, *Gung'l.*
8. Polka—"The Cricket on the Hearth," *Julien.*

PART SECOND

1. Introduction—"Maria Stuarda," *Donizetti.*
2. Song—by an Amateur.
3. Overture—"Figaro," *Philharmonic Society, Mozart.*
4. Polka—American, *Julien.*
5. Song—Mr. Gardiner, *Russell.*
6. Solo—Flute, Mr. Ricks, *Drouett.*
7. Song—Vestal—33rd Band.
8. Quadrilles—"Royal Navy," *Julien.*

Finale—GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

☞ The Doors will be opened at 7 o'clock, and the Concert will commence at 8 precisely.

TICKETS 2s 6d each, to be had at Messrs. Chubb & Co., McMillan's, and Steven's Stores, and at the Door of the Institute on the Evening of the Concert.

March 24.

Important to House-Keepers!!

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

☞ *BRIDES CAKE made to order.—Plain and Fancy CAKE always on hand.*

☞ BREAKFAST ROLLS, of *first* and *second* quality, fresh every morning at 6 o'clock, commencing on Monday 3rd of April—(for ready money only.)

J. McLARDY,
Opposite Trinity Church, Germain street.

St. John, March 24th, 1848—1.

[New-Brun. Cour. True Loyal. 6 each.]

28th MARCH, 1848.

Selling off the Entire Stock of

GROCERIES.

THE Subscriber begs to intimate to the public that in consequence of changing his business he is now Selling off the whole of his present Stock of GOODS, *at greatly reduced prices for satisfactory payments.*

☞ Customers will please take notice that in consequence of the alteration in business, *no Entries* will be made after the 31st instant, in order to be able to make up all Accounts, and get them settled to that date.

ARCHIBALD HEGAN.

PICKED UP!

THREE ANCHORS were lately picked up a considerable distance below Partridge Island.—Any person proving property, and being otherwise in conformity with the Law on the subject, can have the same, by applying to

JEREMIAH MURPHY,
Fish Market Wharf.

St. John, 28th March, 1848.

NOVA-SCOTIA PAPER.

A Moderate amount of the Notes of the Province of Nova-Scotia will be exchanged by early application to JOHN V. THURGAR,

March 22. North Market Wharf.

Seal Oil & Catrimed Plaster.

10 CASKS SEAL OIL,
25 brls. Calcined Plaster of Paris.—

For sale by JOHN V. THURGAR,
March 24. *North Wharf.*

An excellent Situation for Sale.

A HOUSE, excellently situated either for Business or a Gentleman's summer residence, near the Methodist Meeting House, at *Jones's Cove*, (so called,) in the Parish of Greenwich, King's County.—A good Barn and other outhouses, with one acre of prime land well planted with fruit trees, are attached to the premises.—Other particulars made known on application to the subscriber, on the premises.

GEORGE JONES.

March 24, 1848.—6wp.

TO LET,

From the 1st May next—

THE store and premises, now occupied by the subscriber, in Water street, fronting the Market Square, suitable for a general business.

A. HEGAN.

March 24, 1848.

For Charter.

A NEW SHIP, now building in Carleton, by W. Olive, Esq., about 850 Tons,—will be launched and ready for Cargo about 15th next month. Apply to GEORGE THOMAS,

March 24. *South Wharf.*

FOR CHARTER.

Ship JOHN TARDINE, 500 Tons, now on her passage from New York. Apply to GEO. THOMAS.

March 24.

Sales by Auction.

"Stephen Lurman, No. 3," TEA, &c.

BY AUCTION.

TO-MORROW (Wednesday) the 29th instant, the Subscriber will Sell at his Store, North Market Wharf, at 11 o'clock in the morning, the following GOODS:—

25 CHESTS "Stephen Lurman, No. 3" Fine Congo TEA,
25 Do. superior English do. do.
30 boxes do. do.
14 kegs and 50 barrels Porto Rico SUGAR,
10 boxes fine Pearl STARCH,
3 barrels heavy Mess PORK,
90 boxes American common SOAP,
55 do. American pale Yellow do.
25 do. best Mould CANDLES,
100 do. Black Muscatel RAISINS,
30 kegs (new) Cooking do.
30 barrels Newark Champagne Refined CIDER,
10 do. NAVY BREAD,
20 boxes Johnston's SODA BISCUIT,
10 barrels very fine Sea Elephant OIL,
15 bags Washed FILBERTS,
5 do. PEA NUTS,
100 dozen Domestic and American Corn BROOMS,
150 boxes 7x9, 8x10 and 10x12 English and Foreign Window GLASS,
50 Sides Upper LEATHER,
20 bags white PEPPER,
With a variety of smaller Articles.

March 23. H. G. KINNEAR.

On FRIDAY next, the 31st inst. at 11 o'clock, at the subscriber's Store, South Market Wharf—*Balance of Consignment.*

10 BARRELS Hickory NUTS,
20 Boxes TEA (20 lbs. each,)
5 barrels Boston CRACKERS, 4 bags COFFEE,
5 boxes TOBACCO (extra sweet) 10's,
3 do. Hayle's American AXES,
20 pieces SATTINETS, assorted; 2 boxes PICKLES,
3 casks pure Cider VINEGAR, (Mathew's),
3 barrels Bright VARNISH,
20 do. excellent ONIONS.

March 23. GEORGE THOMAS.

FREEHOLD PROPERTY

BY AUCTION.

To be Sold at Public Auction, on TUESDAY the 18th day of April next, at twelve o'clock, noon, on the premises, for payment of the debts of the late THOMAS BURNS, late of the Parish of Portland, in the County of Saint John, deceased, in consequence of a deficiency of the Personal Estate of the deceased for that purpose—*Pursuant to a License obtained from the Surrogate Court for the City and County of Saint John:*—

THE Lot of LAND and Premises following, that is to say:—Beginning at a stake distant from a House owned by James Gallagher, on the road leading from the Indian Town Road to the rear of a Lot owned by Samuel Dalton and others twenty-six feet, thence North eighty-seven degrees fifteen minutes East twenty-five feet, thence South seven degrees thirty minutes West twenty-five feet, thence South eighty-seven degrees fifteen minutes West twenty-five feet, and thence North seven degrees thirty minutes West to the place of beginning—Situate and being in the said Parish of Portland in the County of Saint John, and having a Dwelling HOUSE and other Improvements thereon.

☞ For terms and other particulars apply at the Office of C. W. STOCKTON, Esquire, Attorney at Law, Sands's Arcade.

BRIDGET BURNS.

St. John, March 13, 1848. *Administratrix.*

NEW-BRUNSWICK,

In Chancery.

BETWEEN—Anthony Nichol, Sir Matthew White Ridley, Robert Hedley, Thomas Dunn, and Joseph Sewell—*Plaintiffs;*

AND

John Ward, Charles Simonds, Lauchlan Donaldson, William J. Ritchie, Ezekiel Barlow, Eliza Barlow and Ann Barlow, Helen Barlow and Jane Barlow, by their Guardian Eliza Jane Barlow—*Defendants.*

TO BE SOLD, by Public Auction, on Monday the third day of July next, between the hours of eleven of the clock in the forenoon, and one of the clock in the afternoon, by the undersigned, at his Office in the Commercial Bank Building, in the City of Saint John, (which office will then be open to the public for the purpose of said Court of Chancery) made in this cause on Tuesday the seventh day of March, instant—That well known Property situate on the Northerly side of King Street, in the City of Saint John, known by the name of "THE MARKET INN," heretofore mortaged by Thomas Barlow, since deceased, and wife, and Ezekiel Barlow, to the above named Anthony Nichol, in trust for himself and the other Plaintiffs above named, by Indenture bearing date the twenty-fourth day of February, A. D., 1842, and described in the said Indenture as follows, that is to say, "All that certain Messuage, Lot, "piece and parcel of Ground and premises, situate, "lying and being in King's Ward, in the said City "of Saint John, the same being twenty-one feet "nine inches front on King Street, and extending "back fifty feet of the same breadth, and from "thence fifty feet more of the breadth of forty-"three feet six inches, to the boundary of David "Merritt's lot

Poetry, &c.

SHADOWS OF DEATH.

(From Fraser's Magazine for July. Mrs. Jameson's Poem of the Dead Mother to her Surviving Child.)

To-morrow's sun will rise on my tomb,
There's a hollow sound on my home;
I feel that my life is ebbing away,
So my child, for to-morrow, one now;
I hear a voice on the breeze
The tone of a fairer home;
A voice sent to the tomb
For only whispers, "Come."

I shall go down to the grave
Just when my sun is clearest—
Down to obliv'ns wave
Just when my fame is up arest;
Just when the light of affection,
Longed for on earth so often,
Comes on life's pathway a beacon,
The ray of a way to soften.

Weave a wreath for my head,
And we will be fadeless roses;
See that we make my bed
Where the first pale spring flower reposes.
Faded flowers are best
For the grave of the early perished;
And quiet shall be my rest,
Where the world is cherished

A SKETCH.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "A SEW HOME."

Calista! who can view that face,
And yet believe thee false as fair?
Who gaze upon that form of grace,
And doubt an angel's soul dwells there?
I saw those locks luxuriant wave
Around a brow than snow more white;
Most I believe 't was malice gave
The eyes they shade such piercing light?

Strong sense, and wit with lightning gleam,
Enhance thy wondrous beauty more;
The wild bee's precious, plenteous store,
But while we mark the dazzling flash,
Or watch the wild bee on the wing,
We think upon the thunder's crash,
And guard against the latent sting.

Oh! never did Heaven, in kindest mood
A brighter, lovelier dwelling frame,
To hold a spirit pure and good,
Than that which shrouds thy soul of flame.
Yet thou art cruel, false and cold,
Of smiling hatred, deep and still;
That, like the Indian serpent's fold,
Clasps closer when it means to kill.

Wanted by a Young Lady, aged nineteen, of pleasing countenance, good figure, agreeable manners, general information, and various accomplishments, who has studied everything, from the creation to crochet, a situation in the family of a gentleman. She will take the head of his table, manage his household, scold his servants, nurse his babies (when any arrive), check his tradesmen's bills, accompany him to the theatre or in walking or riding, cut the leaves of his new books, sew on his buttons, warm his slippers, and generally make his miserable life happy. Apply in the first place, by letter, to "Louisa Caroline," Linden Grove, and afterwards to papa, upon the premises. *N.B.* The wedding finger is size No. 4 (small.)

Kentucky against the World.—An old lady of this city, who looks as if she would outlive two generations to come, was married at fourteen, and was a mother at fifteen. The number of her children amounted to eighteen. Her grandchildren have already numbered more than one hundred, of whom eighty-nine are living. And she has twenty-eight great-grand-children living, and has lost ten descendants, of a lady only sixty eight years old. If she should live thirty years longer she might almost count her descendants by thousands.—*Maysville Eagle.*

It Don't give a Fellow a Fair Chance.—"What, Bill," asked an acquaintance who met him, "have you got the influenza?"—"Well, I'm in for it, Jim, that's a fact. I thought to dodge it, but couldn't, and it's the first time I ever failed in anything. I have dodged a streak of lightning, stood a blow-up on the Mississippi, and never grinned; had a tug with a *bar*, and licked him until he cried out 'Enough;' but I give in to your cowardly, sneaking influenza—it don't give a fellow a fair chance, no how."

Good Counsel.—"Remember," said a trading Quaker to his son, "in making thy way in the world, a spoonful of oil will go further than a quart of vinegar."

The Special Commission Executions.—Refusal of the Hangman to Act.—We understand that the "finisher of the law" in Limerick has most unexpectedly refused to execute his office on the prisoners sentenced to be hanged at the special commission there. The Sheriff has, in consequence, been obliged to apply to Mr. John Ketch, of Kilmainham, to whom he has sent a retainer, and it has been accepted with *pleasure.*—*Belfast News-letter.*

A Teetotal Mayor.—The Mayor of Boston, in Lincolnshire, England, has declared his determination to preside at no public dinner where drinking customs are permitted.

The mechanics in Douglas, in the Isle of Man, have allowed the Mechanics' Library to be sold by auction! A community of 50,000 cannot support one Mechanics' Institution, but they can support more than 200 public-houses!

Somebody tried to excuse a liar to Dr. Johnson, saying, "You must not believe more than half what he says."—"Ay," replied the Doctor, "but which half?"

The "United States Courier," turning the tables upon the English royalists, informs its readers that "the Queen of England had the honour of dining with the lady of the American Minister, Mrs. Bancroft, at the court of St. James's, on the 5th ult."

Amongst the persons proclaimed outlaws, at the Sheriff's Court, London, on Thursday week, were Lord Edw. Russell, the Hon. Wm. Fred. Byng, the Hon. Henry Thos. Stanley, and the Rev. Wm. Cuthbert.

At the Westminster County Court, on Thursday week, Lord Palmerston was sued for £17. 10s., the amount of a wheelwright's bill, and failing to appear or answer, was adjudged to pay the demand.

No fewer than 60 coasting vessels are now owned by aboriginal inhabitants of New-Zealand.

Many ladies at Naples, when attending balls or private parties, now wear tricolor cockades instead of flowers in their hair.

An English newspaper, entitled the *Neighbour*, the first ever published in Chili, has been established at Valparaiso.

When Espartero paid his first visit to the theatre after his return to Madrid, some of the audience, to honour and welcome him, let loose in the house several doves, gaily bedecked with ribbons of various colours.

In Australia, where tea is abundant and cheap, the average annual consumption is 8lb. per head; in England it is only 1lb. 10oz. per head; although in families where expense is no consideration it has been known to rise as high as 13lb. per head. The allowance in the navy is 5lb. 5oz., and in workhouses 3¼lb. per head.

Coffee, Raisins, &c.

Landing ex "Peruvian" from Boston—

50 Bags Java Coffee,
10 casks Raisins,
10 kegs Lard,
10 brls. Beans,
10 casks Rice,
1 case French Prunes,
2 bbls. Hickory Nuts,
2 cases Florence Oil,
5 boxes Lemons,
For sale by
JARDINE & CO.
December 14.

Soap.—Ex ship *Progress* from Liverpool—350 Boxes Steele's best hard SOAP,—landing at Paddock's Wharf, and for sale by
January 11. H. G. KINNEAR.

CHEAP HARDWARE and CUTLERY.

T. R. GORDON,
Corner of Market Square and Dock-Street,
Has received, and offers at low prices for Cash—

250 Bags SPIKES, new & cleaned NAILS, Best, Chest, Horse, and COACH NAILS,
10 Sacks Patent Shot, assorted Sizes,
20 pairs Horse Traces, 20 Ox and Logging CHAINS,
1 cask Bale HAND Saws,
2 casks Crosscut HAND Saws,
6 casks Tinned and Japanned Tea Kettles, Sauce Pans, Stew Pans, Mustard, Preserving Kettles, Coffee Mills, Bellows, IRONS, GLUE POTS, &c. &c.
1 cask WEIGHTS, *Grocers, Coopers, &c.*
3 casks *Lancashire* SMOOTHING IRONS,
A great variety of Cow Horns, Scoops, Scrubbs, Dust Pans, and Other Brushes,
4 bales IRON WIRE, 6 bales Wire RIDDLES,
1 cask Lamp SHADES,
6 cases Mill, Pit, and Circular SAWS, (Hoole, Stanforth & Gray, and other makers.)
911 GRIDDLES, assorted sizes, 12 to 20 inches,
1 cask Lead PIPE, 2 casks SHOT, 5 rolls Sheet LEAD
1 case Sheet COPPER,
1 cask Sheet ZINC, 3 sizes AUGERS,
15 tons POTS, OVENS, Bakers, Fry Pans, Fire Dogs, Oven Covers, &c.
50 Hearth STOVES—20 to 30 inch,
1 bale Cloth Tacks, 1 cask Best RED CHALK,
1 cask Sporting Gunpowder, 3 cases Guns and Pistols,
5 cases *Sanderson, Brothers & Co's* best CAST STEEL, 10 cwt. Blister Steel,
23 dozen SPADES and SHOVELS,
3 casks well assorted Table Knives and Forks, and Pen and Pocket Knives, superior quality and very cheap, having been manufactured expressly for the subscriber.
Fifty-four casks and cases containing—
Locks, Hinges, Latches, Screws; Fire Irons, and Irons; Japanned, Brass, and Plated Candlesticks, and Snuffers and Trays; Curtain Bands, Pins, and Rings; Corner Ladles; Tea Trays; Knife and Bread Baskets; Urns; Tea and Coffee Pots; Hot Water Jugs; GAS FITTINGS; Wood Cards; Wheel Heads; Cows Combs; Ox and Horse Cards; Horse Brushes; Percussion Caps; Shot Belts; Powder Flasks; Spectacles, Shoe Thread, and Hammers; Gimlets, Pliers and Plane Irons; *Com's* Chisels and Gouges, Drawing Knives, &c.; Harness Mounting; Coffin Furniture, and Cord; Shoe Paint, White wash, Black Lead, Scrubs, and Hearth BRUSHES; Plate Baskets, Slop Kettles, Water Cans, and Foot Tubs; Cut and Wrought Brads, and Tacks; Files and Rasps; Brass and Iron Cocks; Table Cutlery and Screws; Window Fastenings; Rules, Compasses, &c.; SLEIGH BELLS; Fox and Rat Traps; Stockards, Maps, Scales, &c. &c.
Saint John, November 30, 1847.

FALL IMPORTATIONS!

LEEDS HOUSE,
Prince William Street

A LARGE assortment of Gala and Woollen PLAIDS; Striped Orleans and Coburg CLOTHS; Plain Orleans Lustres and Coburgs, Anglo and French MERINOS in various colors, Tweeds, Doeskins, Broadcloths and Kerseymeres; Welsh, Saxony, Lancashire and Serge FLANNELS; Checked Saxony Flannels; Printed Orleans, Saxonies and Merinos; Pod de Chevre and Henrietta Cloths; Albion Checks; VESTINGS; Printed Cottons; Grey and White Cottons; Twilled and Swansdown Cottons; Plain, Fancy and Checked MUSLINS; Furniture Prints; Dimities; Moreens; Damasks; Fringes; Demetts; Sheeting Cottons; Cotton and Linen Ticks; Osnaburgs; Silesias; Embossed and Figured Lining Cottons, with a large quantity of other DRY GOODS.

Also, Bonnets and Trimmings; Silk Velvets; Cap and Bonnet RIBBONS; Bonnet and Cap Flowers; Velvet and Batiste Flowers; Cap Borders; Gimps and Fringes; Velvet Ribbons; Colored Braids; Cashmere, Kid, Thibet, Cloth and Berlin GLOVES; Linen Collars, Fronts and Cuffs; Pembroke Ties and Bows; Mufflers; Children's Gloves in sizes; Men's White and Colored Kid Gloves, Stocks, Opera Ties, Shirt Fronts, and Collars; Ladies' Neck Ties and Mitts; Men's Wool and Merino Vests and Drawers; Hearth Rugs; Door Mats; CARPETING; Lustre Aprons and Vests; HOSIERY generally; Fancy Satins; Sarsnets; Black Striped Moreen and Oriental; Cambric and Silk Handkerchiefs; Braces; Ruches; and Lawns; Diapers; Moleskins; Cotton Velvets; Crapes and Lisle Gauzes; Red Flannels;

Furs, Blankets, Shawls;

are offered, wholesale and retail, at the lowest Cash prices. BENJAMIN CROWTHER.
Nov. 16.—2m.

LONDON HOUSE,
Market Square

Winter Importations!

Per *Commodore, Mountaineer,* and *Lion,* from London, Liverpool, and the Clyde—

AN extensive Stock of SHAWLS, SCARFS, Hdkfs., CLOAKINGS, *Silks, Satins, Satin Turcs, Velvets, Ribbons, Gloves, Hose, Laces,* CASSIMERES, Coburg and Orleans Cloths, Tartans, Camlets, Paramatta, Moreens, Aprons, Gent's Mufflers, Doeskins, Kerseys, Tweeds, *Pilot, Beaver, and Broad CLOTHS,* &c. A large quantity of PRINTS, Grey & White COTTONS, Ginghams, Furnitures, Linings, LINENS, Lawns, Diapers, Muslins, Moleskins, Ticks, SHEETINGS, Shirtings, *FLANNELS, BLANKETS,* Quilts, Counterpanes, Duck, Dowlas, Padding, Canvass, Cotton Warp, &c.

Also, a variety of FURS.

October 12. T. W. DANIEL.

NEW Fall and Winter Goods.

J. & H. FOTHERBY

Have received per "Lion" from Glasgow, and "Mountaineer" from Liverpool, part of their Winter Stock, consisting of—

PILOT, Beaver and Broad CLOTHS, Buckskins, Doeskins and Tweeds, ORLEANS, Coburgs and CASHMERES, Satin, Strip'd and Check'd Orleans & Cashmeres, Grey, White and Printed COTTONS, Red, White and Blue Flannels and Serges, BLANKETS, Rugs, Quilts and Counterpanes, LINENS, Lawns, Hollands and Diapers, Jaconet, Book, Mull and Swiss MUSLINS, Gala and all-wool Plaid and Fancy Cloakings, Plaid, Maude, Cashmere and other fancy Shawls, HANDKERCHIEFS in great variety, Fancy Cashmere, Mohair and other DRESSES, LACES, EDGINGS, NETS, Striped Shirtings, Apron Checks and Homespuns, OSNABURGS, Canvass and Padding, HEARTH RUGS and CARPETS, Cloth, Fur and Scotch CAPS, COTTON WARPS, &c. &c.

Also per *William Carson* and *Commodore* from London, and *Howard* from Liverpool:

CAPES, MUFFS, BOAS and CUFFS,—in Squirrel, Sable, Stone Martin, Fitch, &c.
Gro de Naps, Satins, and Satinetts,
VELVETS, Bonnet Silks and Flowers,
Lambs' wool and Thibet Hosiery and Gloves,
Fancy Dresses and Cloakings in great variety,
GIMPS, Fringes and Trimmings,
Tailors' Trimmings, &c. &c.

Which are offered at the lowest prices, wholesale and retail, for *Cash* only.
October 26.

Writing Papers, Playing Cards and STEEL PENS.

SEVEN Hundred Reams Writing and Wrapping PAPERS, assorted—Ruled and Plain—from 3s. per Ream upwards;
200 dozen superfine English Playing CARDS;
500 gross STEEL PENS, assorted, from 1s. 3d. per gross upwards; 10,000 QUILLS;
SCHOOL BOOKS, Blank Account Books; Family and Pocket BIBLES; Testaments; Prayer, Psalm, and Hymn Books—together with a general assortment of STATIONERY and Miscellaneous Books, all of which will be sold at very low prices for CASH ONLY.
V. H. NELSON,
Dec. 7. *Victoria Book Store, King-st.*

FALL GOODS!

Tea, Loaf Sugar, Fruit, &c.

Now landing ex ship *Wm. Carson,* from London:

113 CHESTS fine Congou TEA,
5 carroteels CURRANTS, 1 bale Almonds,
10 boxes Smyrna Raisins, 1 bag Carraway Seed,
10 bags black Pepper, 1 barrel NUTMEGS,
4 cases Liquorice and Cassia, 1 do CLOVES,
20 kegs superfine MUSTARD, 1 case bottled do.
2 cases Fig BLUE, 1 ditto Senna Leaves,
10 dozen SHAD TWINE, 1 case Confections,
95 kegs *Hall's* GUNPOWDER—assorted,
5 barrels D. & M's Paste BLACKING,
50 dozen *Highlander* Playing CARDS,
1 case Japan INK, 1 do Shoe BRUSHES,
10 hhds. Raw and Boiled LINSEED OIL,
20 kegs BLACK PAINT, 1 bbl. PUTTY,
20 barrels Lamp Black, Blue Vitriol, GLUE, Salts, Sulphur, and Black Lead,
25 barrels *Hyass'* best PORTER,
2 hhds. Golden Sherry WINE, 20 bags Corks.

Ex *Themis* and *Howard* from Liverpool—

22 hhds. fine Pale HOLLAND GENEVA,
5 barrels French White Wine VINEGAR,
20 kegs Ground Ginger, 1 bbl. STARCH,
40 bags SHOT, 1 bale BLUE PAPER,
1 bbl. Scrubbing Brushes, 1 bale Shoe Thread

Ex Brig *Syria* from New-York—
10 qr. casks OLD PORT WINE.

—LATELY RECEIVED—

50 hhds. *Martell's* BRANDY,
15 ditto PALE HOLLAND GENEVA,
30 casks Jamaica and Cuba RUM,
25 ditto Port, Sherry and Madeira WINE,
100 boxes London, Liverpool and Glasgow SOAP,
75 hhds. Bright Muscovado SUGAR,
20 bags Java and St. Domingo COFFEE,
20 boxes London MOULD CANDLES,
10 barrels D. & M's Liquid BLACKING,
10 ditto Pale SEAL OIL,
10 ditto CIDER VINEGAR.

Daily expected per ship *Quebec*—
400 reams Writing and Wrapping PAPER,
5 boxes Sugar Candy, 1 hhd. COPPERAS,
15 hhds. *Martell's* BRANDY,
15 ditto HOLLANDS GIN.

Ex schooner *Harriet Alice:*
20 puns. high proof RUM,
150 boxes Muscatel RAISINS.

Rice, Saleratus, Brooms, Pails, and Cheese.

The above, with a large assortment of articles in the Grocery line, will be sold low for good payments, by WILLIAM E. MOORE.
November 2, 1847.

No. 1, South Wharf.

Ex Mountaineer and Themis, from Liverpool:

150 HOOLE & CO's Mill Saws, 5½ to 7 ft.; 2 cases circular, Cross cut, Hand, Tenon, Buck, Pit, and other SAWS; 2 casks assorted CUTLERY; 10 pair Smiths' Bellows; 6 Anvils; 1 basket VICES; 15 rolls Iron Wire, from 5 to 17; 10 doz. long handled Frying PANS; 50 bags Spikes, 5 to 9 inch; 50 bags Cut NAILS; 40 bags Sheathing Nails; 9 casks Horse Nails; 2 tons Block BUSHES; 1 cask LEAD PIPE, ⅝ to 1¼ inch; 150 fathoms CHAIN, ¼, 5/16, 3/8, 7/16 inch; 2 casks OX CHAINS and Horse Traces; 40 SHARE MOULDS; half a ton of PLOUGH PLATING; 1 ton *Sanderson Brothers'* CAST STEEL, for Axes; 2 tons Sheet IRON, half do. ZINC; 2 cwt. Block Tin, 1 ton Sad Irons, 250 Tea Kettles, 4 tons pots, Griddles, Bake Pans, 10 Casks containing Locks, Hinges, Coffin Mounting, brass Nails, Curtain Rings, Awl Hafts, Sleigh Bells, brass and metal Cocks, Castors, Planes, Bras' & Men's SKATES, Counter Balances and Weights, Carpenters Compasses, Ships Compasses, Awls, Candlesticks, Iron and Copper Coal Scoops, copper and brass Wire, Braces and Bits, Steel Yards, Screws, Cinch Wrenches, Fishhooks, Horse [illegible] and scupper Nails, Carpenters RULES, Fire Dogs and Fire Irons, Shovels & Tongs; house, paint, shoe, and other BRUSHES, Jews Harps, Carry Combs; with a general assortment of Hardware.
20 Doz. Barn SHOVELS and SPADES.

On Hand—Rowland's MILL SAWS; *Welch & Griffith's* Circular Saws; POWDER, B.F. IF. and Cannister. Ex "Wm. Carson" from London:—Raw and Boiled Paint OIL; *Beaudrams* White LEAD, Black, Yellow, and Red PAINT, Shoe Thread, &c. &c.,—all of which are offered at low rates for *Cash,* by
Jan. 1. W. TISDALE & SON.

NEW FALL GOODS.

JAMES SMELLIE

Has received per ships *Commodore,* from London, and *Mountaineer,* from Liverpool, part of his FALL STOCK, consisting of

BLACK and colored Orleans and Coburgs,
Figured ORLEANS and LUSTRES,
Black and colored French Merinoes,
Morens and Damasks,
PRINTED COTTONS,
Grey and White Shirtings and Muslins,
White and colored STAYS,
RIBBONS, SILKS, and SATINS,
Black and colored SILK VELVETS,
FURS—in Boas, Capes, Cardinals, Victorines, and MUFFS,
Beaver BONNETS—Grey and Black, &c.

All of which will be sold at the very smallest possible profit.
Prince William Street, October 19, 1847.

Ladies' Rich FURS.

Received at the LIVERPOOL HOUSE, Prince William Street, an invoice very Rich FURS, ex "William Carson," from London, consisting of

SETS STONE MARTIN, in very large Cardinal, Flat Boa, Muff and Gauntlet,
Sets French SABLE, large Cardinal, Boa, Muff and Gauntlet,
Sets FITCH, same,
Sets Siberian SQUIRELL, same,
Very large CARDINALS, in Siberian Squirel, Lacu, Lettered Mink, and British Sable,
MUFFS and BOAS, in Stone Martin, French Sable, Fitch, Siberian Squirel, Squirrel Lock, British lynx, British Ermine, British Sable,
VICTORINES, Misses and Ladies, in Siberian Squirel, Squirrel lock, and British Sable,
Ladies' Gauntlets, in Stone Martin, French Sable, Siberian Squirel, and lettered Mink,
Ladies' Fur Trimmings, in Squirrel lock, Fitch, British Sable, and British Ermine,
Ladies' Strong Gloves,
Gents. FUR TRIMMING, in Astrachan, Mottia, and British Sable.

☞ The above splendid assortment of FURS are offered very low, wholesale and retail.
Oct. 26. VAUGHANS & LOCKHART.

C. & W. H. ADAMS.

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

6 ROLLS SHEET LEAD,
187 Bags NAILS,
4 cases CAST STEEL,
11 bales Blistered do.
10 pair Blacksmith's BELLOWS,
2 casks Horse Traces,
2 crates COAL SCOOPS,
20 bundles Eye Handle SHOVELS,
96 do. SHEET IRON,
1 cask Curled HAIR,
2 casks PLANES,
1 cask Sheet ZINC; 2 cases GUNS,
3 casks Tea Kettles; 1 cask Borax.
October 26.

Rum, Sugar, Ship Bread, &c.

Now landing for the subscriber—

20 PUNS. High Proof RUM,
10 Puns. fine flavored Jamaica,
15 Hhds. bright quality SUGAR,
40 Barrels } Fresh NAVY BREAD.
20 Bags }
Also—50 Brls. Genesee Superfine FLOUR.
October 19. JOHN V. THURGAR.

NEW GOODS.

Fall Importations!

ALBION HOUSE, KING-STREET.

THE Subscribers have received per *Lion* from Clyde, part of their FALL IMPORTATIONS,—consisting of

Gala Plaids, Britannia CLOAKINGS,
Maude and Plaid Wool Shawls and Scarfs,
Orleans, Coburgs, DeLaines, and Saxonies,
GINGHAMS, Mohairs and Cashmeres,
Blankets, Flannels, Quilts and Counterpanes,
Damasks, Moreens, and Printed Druggets,
Linens, Diapers, Huckabacks, Towels,
Osnaburgs, Canvasses, Ducks, and Dowlasses,
Brown, White and Checked HOLLANDS,
Regattas, Circle, Homespuns,
Buckskins, Doeskins, Cassimeres & Vestings.

Per "Mountaineer":—

Linen and Cotton BED TICKING,
Grey, White, Printed and Furniture Cottons,
Plain, Figured and Shaded Orleans & Coburgs.

To arrive per Howard, Wm. Carson, and Margaret Jane—61 Packages, containing

Black and Colored SILK VELVETS,
Black and Brown Collar VELVETS,
Black and Colored Gro de Naps & Satin Turcs,
Dark BONNET RIBBONS (new styles),
Thread Valencines and Gimp Lace and Edgings,
Hosiery, Wool and Merino Vests and Drawers,
Ladies' Cashmere, Thibet and Kid GLOVES,
Fancy Hdkfs, Silk and Ribbon Neck Ties,
Printed and Check'd Cashmere and Satin SHAWLS,
FURS—in Cardinals, Muffs, Boas, Victorines, and Cuffs,—stone martin, fitch, squirrel, and mock sable;
FUR CAPS, Gauntlets, Gloves and Trimming,
Gent's Scarfs, Stocks, Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Mufflers, Braces and Hose, in great variety,
Pilot, Beaver and Fancy Winter COATINGS, with Trimmings to match,
Linen and Wool Stair Cloth, Sheetings,
Cotton Warps, Oil Cloth, Wool Rugs,

And a great variety of other Goods, which are offered, wholesale and retail, at the lowest prices for Cash.
Oct. 19. BEARD & VENNING.

Chairs, Furniture, Matches, and Rubber Blacking.

PER schooner *Mariner* from Boston—400 Plain and Rocking CHAIRS, of wood, flag, cane, hair and plush seat; 4 Mahogany Beauroux, 1 Centre TABLE, 2 Work ditto, 100 LOOKING GLASSES, of all sizes, 4 Hair SOFAS, 12 Toilet Tables; 16 cases containing 350 gross Card and Block MATCHES; 12 Tins, 1 Gallon each, India Rubber BLACKING; for sale by
December 28. H. G. KINNEAR.

Ladies' LACES.

Received at the *Liverpool House,* Prince Wm. Street, ex "William Carson," from London:

A LARGE assortment Gimpen Thread LACE; Brussels, Gordet and Lancy and Silk Net; Paris and Queen's Quilting, Egyptian Pleat, Valenciennes, and Thread Edgings and Insertions; British Cambric Frills and Ruffs; Bonnet and Cap Goffered and Blond Borders, Infants' Egyptian Caps; FEATHERS, Flowers, and Cap Fronts.
VAUGHANS & LOCKHART.
October 26.—(Chron. Albion.)

GENTLEMEN'S, LADIES', & CHILDREN'S CLOTH BOOTS.

Just received at S. K. FOSTER'S Shoe Stores, Corner of King and Germain Streets, per ship "Mountaineer," from Liverpool:—

AN Extensive and elegant assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's, Girls', Boy's, and Children's CLOTH BOOTS, of every quality for the season; Ladies' Satin and Kid Slippers, in great variety; ditto Walking Shoes, of all the newest styles; Gentlemen's Dress and Walking Shoes.

☞ Orders from the Country punctually attended to as usual.
Oct 12, 1847. S. K. FOSTER.

A NATURAL REMEDY

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

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS
OF THE
NORTH AMERICAN COLLEGE OF HEALTH.

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

SUBJECT TO BUT ONE DISEASE,

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

NATURAL PRINCIPLES,

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

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

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

GRAND PURIFYING PRINCIPLE,

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

GIVE EASE AND PLEASURE,

disease of every name is rapidly driven from the body.

CAUTION.

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

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

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS
(Indian Purgative.)
OF THE NORTH AMERICAN COLLEGE OF HEALTH

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

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

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

WILLIAM WRIGHT, JUN. PRESIDENT
Of the North American College of Health.

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

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

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

H. G. KINNEAR,
General Agent for the Province

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

Winter Cloths & Blankets.

Received at the *Liverpool House,* ex "Themis" from Liverpool:

SUPERFINE, Beaver and Pilot CLOTHS, in Blue, Brown, Invisible Rifle, Oxford mixt, Claret, Drab, and Black Blue Heavy *Duffil* Cloths—superior for Travelling Coats;
Doeskins, Cassimere and Kersey Trouserings, in black, blue, drab, striped, checked, and fancy;
A few pieces Grey Canada CLOTH, very fine, for Overcoats;
A large variety Rose, Witney, and Point Mackinaw BLANKETS;
The above splendid *Winter Goods,* are offered at a very small advance, wholesale and retail.
Oct 26 VAUGHANS & LOCKHART.

Steel, Iron Shafts, and Bar Iron.

Now landing from on board the ships *Themis, Howard,* and *Thetis,* from Liverpool—

50 CASTS Sanderson, Brothers & Co's best Cast STEEL,
2 cases, } Vickers' STEEL, assorted—viz: high
33 bundles. } shoe Steel, German and best Cast Steel, and best cast Blister Steel.

Also—20 best Iron Shafts, and a lot of best refined BAR IRON, assorted. Will be sold low while landing, by
Nov. 2. JOHN V. THURGAR.

Boys' Strong Peg Boots

S. K. FOSTER has just received this day a New Stock of BOYS' STRONG BOOTS, of all sizes and qualities. For sale cheap
S. K. FOSTER,
Dec. 14. *Foster's Corner.*

Watson's Crackers

Landing per Josephine, from Philadelphia:

70 HALF and Third Brls. Soda Biscuit,
70 half and third do. Water do.
17 half barrels BUTTER,
10 do. do. SUGAR.
FLEWWELLING & READING,
October 19. 10, *King street.*

Astonishing Efficacy
OF
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS
AND
OINTMENT.

EXTRAORDINARY CURES BY
Holloway's Ointment.

CURE OF A DESPERATE CASE OF ERYSIPELAS.

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

TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.

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

JOSEPH GILDON.

Amputation of Two Legs Prevented.

Extract of a Letter, dated Roscommon, February 20th, 1847, from the highly respectable Proprietor of the Roscommon Journal.

To Professor Holloway.

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

(Signed) CHARLES TULLY,
Editor and Proprietor of the Roscommon Journal.

Cure of a Desperate Scorbutic Eruption of long standing.

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

To Professor Holloway.

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

(Signed) RICHARD HAVELL.

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

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

☞ In all Diseases of the Skin, Bad Legs, Old Wounds and Ulcers, Bad Breasts, Sore Nipples, Stony and Ulcerated Cancers, Tumours, Swellings, Gout, Rheumatism, and Lumbago, likewise in cases of Piles: Holloway's Pills, in all the above cases, ought to be used with the Ointment and not alone. The Ointment is proved to be a certain remedy for the bite of Moschettoes, Sand-flies, Chiegofoot, Yaws, Coco-bay, and all Skin Diseases common to Europe, the East and West Indies, and other tropical climates.

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

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

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

Vickers' Files, &c.

1031 DOZ. *Vickers'* Mill, Hand Saw, Frame Saw, Bastard, Cabinet, and other FILES and RASPS, just received per Progress, and for sale cheap by
THOMAS R. GORDON.
Corner of Market Square & Dock Street.
February 8, 1848.

Stoves and Hollow Ware.

Per *Lion,* from the Clyde—

FIFTY Canada STOVES, 20 to 30 inch; 10 tons of Pots, Ovens, Covers, Spiders, Fry Pans, Griddles, Fire Dogs, Cart and Pipe Boxes, &c.;
52 dozen 6 Thompson's" Screw AUGERS.
THOS. R. GORDON,
Corner of Dock Street and Market Square.
October 12, 1847.

Second Importation this Fall of DRY GOODS!

Just received per *Themis* from England—

FLUSHINGS, Pilot and Beaver CLOTHS,
BROAD CLOTHS in all colors,
Black Cassimeres and Doeskins,
Fancy TROWSERINGS in Cassimeres,
DOESKINS, Buckskins, Tweeds, &c.
5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 Witney, Medium, and Super BLANKETS,
3-4, 7-8 and 4-4 Lancashire, Medium, Swanskin and Kersey FLANNELS,
Super. Saxony and Welsh FLANNELS,
Red, blue and checked ditto,
White and Colored COUNTERPANES,
COTTON SHEETS, various sizes,
Rolled Jaconets, MOLESKINS,
Black and Colored ORLEANS CLOTHS,
Black and Colored COBURG CLOTHS,
And a general assortment of Dry Goods too numerous to be particularized.
GEORGE BEATTIE,
*Wholesale Woollen Warehouse,