SAINT JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1848.

THE Weekly Chronicle.

Volume 12. "Nec Rege, Nec Populo, sed utroque." Number 1.

THE SAINT JOHN CHRONICLE,

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

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

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

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

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

Weekly Almanack.

SEPT.		R. SUN.	S. MOON	R. W.
23	Saturday,	5 50	5 54	1 57 5 30
24	Sunday	5 51	5 52	2 59 9 38
25	Monday,	5 52	5 50	4 0 10 28
26	Tuesday,	5 53	5 48	5 1 11 9
27	Wednesday,	5 54	5 47	SETS. 11 45
28	Thursday,	5 55	5 45	6 33 Morn
29	Friday,	5 56	5 43	7 4 0 19

New Moon, 27th, 4h. 41m. morning.

Mutual Insurance Company.

THIS Company is prepared to receive applications for Insurance against FIRE upon Buildings and other Property, at the Office of the subscriber. I. WOODWARD.

St. John, Nov. 11, 1846. *Secretary.*

National Loan Fund
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY
of London.

EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

Capital, £500,000 sterling.

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

BOARD OF LOCAL DIRECTORS AT ST. JOHN, N. B. (Office Nelson street.)

ROBERT F. HAZEN, *Chairman.*

Edward Allison, Esq. William Wright, Esq.
John H. Gray, Esq. F. A. Wiggins, Esq.

Advantages offered by this Society.

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

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

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

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

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

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

A liberal allowance for the surrender of policies.

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

SUB-AGENTS FOR NEW BRUNSWICK.

Bathurst—Theophilus Desbrisay, Esq.
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WILLIAM J. STARR,
FREDERICK R. SPARR
Managers, St. John, N. B.

February 1848.

Wine, Pale Ale, Porter,
and BROWN STOUT.

Now Landing Ex "Candria" from London:

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

Farm for Sale.

A FARM fronting on the Fredericton Road, about 28 miles from the City St. John, containing 100 Acres, with a good frame BARN, and LOG HOUSE thereon; and about 15 of cleared Land. Possession can given immediately if required.—Terms of payment made easy on application to the Subscriber, or, at the Store of Mr. C. C. MacDONALD, No. 5, North side, King-street.

May 19. SAMUEL BABBIT.

To Cash paying Customers.

Cont. Year, 8 Pantaloons.

MADE to Measure, of all Wool Scotch TWEED—Warranted to fit or no Sale, ONLY 40s.
GARRETT & SKILLEN,
Tailors & Drapers
Pantechnethecra, Prince Wm street, June 1.

Clothing for the Boys!

LIST of Prices—A plain well made Suit for Boys from the age of 6 to 8 Years viz.:—Jacket, Checked Pants and Vest only 15s;
Do. do. Cloth Jacket, white Pants & Vest 16s 3d
Do. extra fine Cloth Jacket, Pants and fancy Vest, only 20s;
Dress Suit, from the age of 8 to 16, fine Sack Coat, Pants, and Vest, from 22s 6d.
Cash before leaving the Shop.
GARRETT & SKILLEN.
Pantechnetheca, July 14.

SOAP.—Ex ship *Orleans* from Liverpool, on Consignment—300 Boxes *Steele and Son's* hard Yellow SOAP, in 64 and 56 lb. Boxes, For sale at Hammond's Brick Building, 20, Dock street by (June 16) H. G. KINNEAR.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A CASE

ABANDONED BY

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

SUMMARY OF AFFIDAVIT.

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

Sworn at the Mansion house of the city of London, this 5th day of March, 1842. } WM. BROOKE.
Before me, JOHN PIRIE, Mayor

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

October 15. GEO. CHRISTY.

VULCAN FOUNDRY,

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

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

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

GEORGE CRAIG.

September 3.

A CARD.

CALVIN POWERS, TAILOR, &c. beg most respectfully to announce to his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced business in the shop in Prince William Street, lately occupied by Mr. J. M. Campbell, where all orders in his line intrusted to his care, will be punctually attended to. St. John, 1st May, 1848.

Laths, Palings, Boards.

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

WILLIAM CARVILL.

February 18. *Nelson street.*

Salt, Sugar, Molasses.

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

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

For sale low from the vessel.

March 31. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

OIL, VARNISH, &c.

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

By the Lord Wellington:—

20 KEGS Superfine MUSTARD,
20 kegs Best Ground GINGER,
1 case Real CINNAMON,
1 do. CASTOR OIL,
1 sack CARRAWAY SEED,
1 case Pearl SAGE.—For sale by
JOHN KINNEAR.

Miscellany.

ELOQUENT EXTRACT.

The Rev. Henry Giles in a lecture recently delivered in the city of Philadelphia, thus eloquently describes the farewell thoughts of an upright man in the last hour of his life:

"Oh! thou glorious sun—still pour down thy splendour to bless men's eyes and to gladden their hearts. Many years have I rejoiced in thy light—with rapture have I watched it dawn upon the mountains—with rapture have I lingered with its parting magnificence upon the evening clouds. Still pour down thy beauty and be the central lamp in the blue canopy of heaven for endless generations. Shine on, ye stars, sweet and solemn as ye are, and though awful, yet lovely, with wings of fancy that no lower air could damp. I have risen to your dread sublimity and been lost in your measureless depths. I have felt a terrible and a speechless joy. Still show to the lonely watches of the night your everlasting harmony—still play to mortals the music of your eternal spheres. Roll on thou mighty ocean, symbol as thou art of mystery and power!—unfathomable abyss, resistless strength—great binder of the nations! I have slept upon thy heaving bosom.—I have sported with thy shore-hissing wavelets.—I have listened to thy low, sad song in the calm, and thy chorus of fierce sounds in the tempest—but the hour draws nigh when my eye shall no more see thee, and my ear shall no more hear thee. And thou, gentle earth! hospitable and comely home—beautiful thou art, beautiful exceedingly; and though sorrow, and wrong, and guilt, and death be on thee, thou remainest beautiful despite them all. Soon shall I look my last upon your hills and valleys, and your fields—but lovingly—as my senses fail shall I think on thee, first dwelling place to the infancy of my immortality. Human beings! leaving you I bless you. I bless your sympathies. I am grateful for every tie that bound me to you, for every benefit you have done me. Still let childhood bound in its innocence, and youth rejoice in its strength, and man put forth his power, and woman be lovely in her purity, and age enjoy the blessedness of peace. I must quit this habitation which must return to the dust out of which it was made, while my spirit returns to God who gave it. I am at the end of my pilgrimage and I am satisfied. I am at the portals of the invisible and mysterious future. I behold the stirring of the veil, which will soon be taken away; I see the shadow of the solemn messenger that is to announce my removal. Let the veil be raised. I am prepared to enter—let the messenger approach—I am prepared to follow."

A RUN INTO BOHEMIA—A DAIRY DISTILLERY.

Touching the farming of the country, we had no opportunity of seeing anything of the internal economy of a Saxon farmhouse; but our friend, Dr. Krause, was kind enough to take us to see a dairy farm, which is worth a passing observation. It is one of the royal estates, and is situate on the left bank of the Elbe, a little below the city. It is the completest thing of the kind we have ever seen. The estate consists of about 900 Saxon acres, 700 of which are tillage, and the 200 meadow land. The dairy stock consists of 200 milch cows, but taking oxen, calves, and bulls, the average number of the farm is generally about 400 animals in all. Fifty oxen and eighteen horses are required to do the work of the farm. The cow-houses form a very substantial square building, extending round a court yard nearly an English acre in extent. The interior of the buildings is lofty, and the floor sloping, so that the liquid manure is conveyed rapidly away. The roof is supported by long columns of stone pillars, and a flagged pavement gives a dry and clean passage round the entire building. One wing is appropriated to a piggery. It is of the same substantial character. There were in fifty pigs in it when we were there, but it is capable of holding a much larger number. The sties are substantial compartments of stone walls five feet high, and the drainage is so effective, that we never found a pigsty so free from smell. But there was a thorough draught through it by open windows placed above the walls of the sties. This allowed a perfect circulation of air, without exposing the precious lives of the dear animals to the baleful influence of draughts—the pigs never complain of catching cold, or having rheumatism. There were shutters also to the windows—a precaution which the rigorous winter of Saxony may render necessary. The cow houses, as well as the piggery, were equally well ventilated. To this establishment Dresden was much indebted for its daily milk. But there is another branch of it which deserves notice, and that is the *distillery*. The soil of the farm is suitable for potatoes which flourish in it. There are 450 bushels of potatoes washed, boiled, and mashed daily, and mixed with malt. The mash is carried by machinery into an upper room, to be cooled. It is then conveyed to a lower chamber, where it is left three or four days for fermentation, and after the spirit has been extracted from it, the refuse is given to the cattle. This part of the establishment is under the direction of a scientific distiller, Herr Ferdinand Krabes. The machinery and apparatus is of the very best description, and by the process adopted 97 per cent. of spirit is got out of a given quantity of material which formerly yielded only 80 per cent. This amount was first suggested as obtainable by the chemist Falkman; and Herr Ferdinand Krabes had recently been honoured with a prize from some scientific society, for having realised in the obtaining of so high a per centage. This intelligent gentleman gave us a lucid statement of the efforts made to get the devil alcohol out of the innocent potato, and the beneficent grain. He enlarged on the quantity of spirit produced by this process. The farm pays 11,000 dollars rent, and the product of the distillery 11,000 dollars yearly in duties.—The proprietor is a gentleman named Porines, who began as a simple cow keeper, and has reared this great establishment by his own industry, talent, and integrity. For the encouragement of the desponding, we will relate an anecdote which we heard of his beginnings. His friends had lent him two thousand dollars—the season failed, and he was well nigh ruined. Seeing their money going his confidence fairnok him. He feared to face them, and was almost ready to terminate his earthly speculation in a cowardly but most conclusive manner. His wife, however, counselled him to renewed exertions—she admonished him against the rash deed, and reminded him that there was a God above the season. He listened to her advice and now reaps his reward. The cattle in these sheds never go out. We saw a stout young bull, who had passed the whole term of his life within the walls. His first frisky manifestations of the bovine joys arose beneath this roof, and his last bellow was doomed probably to die away within its purlieu.—The cows were chiefly of the Holstein breed, and the machinery was from Berlin. The corn was ground by machinery which was worked by *a bullock tread-mill*. This tread mill was a circular inclined plane, the floor of which was crossed pieces of wood, which gave the beasts a stepping place; the inclination was very slight, and as the bullocks walked upwards, the floor moved down. By this means man was bruised for the distillery, oats were bruised, and chaff cut for the horses (fifty in number). We have omitted to state that the number of people employed is sixty constantly, and above three hundred in harvest time.—*Western Times.*

"I CAN'T SPARE TIME."—The four words with which we head this article, in the effects which they have produced, have been the cause of a great deal of mischief, and have kept many from embarking manfully in the work of storing up intellectual treasurers. When the young is urged to commence at once the work of study, he turns and lets fall the four simple words, "I can't spare time," and thinks he has given sufficient excuse from further attention to the subject.

There are mechanics too, who, instead of doing their part towards the cultivation of their own mind, and throwing their influence and talent into the general stock for the improvement of an association, satisfy themselves with the observation and perhaps really think they "can't spare the time." The excuse is a very handy one, and has passed current too long, for, in a majority of cases there is neither sense or truth in it.

In the first place it need not occupy a greater portion of time, for by proper management, a large share of invaluable information may be obtained in a short time; of this many may be convinced by trying the experiment.

There is enough lost or wasted in the pursuit of what men call pleasure, which, if properly applied, would place them ir a high state of cultivation. Time can be found to ride, and dance, and sing—time can be found to lounge and talk nonsense: but alas! how many think "they can't spare time" to the noblest and best part of their nature; that alone which elevates and causes them to feel the "Divinity within."

A MOTHER.—There is something in sickness that breaks down the pride of manhood; that softens the heart and brings it back to the feelings of infancy.—Who that has suffered, even in advanced life, in sickness and despondency—who that has pined on a weary bed, in the neglect and lonliness of a foreign land—but has thought of the mother 'that looked on his childhood,' that smoothed down his pillow and administered to his helplessness? O! there is an endearing tenderness in the love of a mother to her son, that transcends all other affections of the heart. It is neither to be chilled by selfishness, nor daunted by danger, nor weakened by worthlessness, nor stifled by ingratitude. She will sacrifice every comfort to his convenience, she will surrender every pleasure to his enjoyment; she will glory in his fame, and exult in his prosperity; and if adversity overtakes him, he will be dearer to her by misfortune; and if disgrace settle upon his name, she will love and cherish him; and if all the world cast him off, she will be all the world to him.

DEATH FROM THE BITE OF A MAN.—A few weeks ago, when the 4th Royal Irish Dragoon Guards were stationed at Nottingham Barracks, two of the privates quarrelled, and one bit the other in the finger. The wound festered, and at length the man's whole body became affected; the bones denuded of flesh, protruding through the skin. The sufferer lingered until Monday, when he was relieved by death. A despatch has been sent to Manchester (where the regiment is now stationed) for witnesses, and with orders for the man who so savagely attacked the deceased to be taken into custody, preparatory to an inquest being held upon the body. The case has excited great interest in a medical point of view.

THE ART OF HEALTH.—Walking is the best possible exercise. Habituate yourself to walk very far. The Europeans value themselves on having subdued the horse to the use of man, but I doubt whether we have not lost more than we have gained by the use of this animal. For one thing has occasioned so much degeneracy of the human body.—An Indian goes on foot nearly as far in a day, for a long journey as an enfeebled white does on his horse, and will tire the best horses. A little walk of half an hour in the morning, when you first rise, is delectable. It shakes off sleep, and produces other good effects in the animal economy.—*Jefferson's memoirs.*

FALLACY OF THE SUPPOSED DEGENERACY OF THE PRESENT RACE.—At Lord Eglinton's tournament, scarcely a knight could squeeze himself into the corslets of the middle ages. A curious experiment was made by the late Sir Samuel Meyrick, who possessed the finest collection of armour in the world. In his gallery hung sixty complete suits once the defensive arms of the glorious chivalry, of whom we are supposed to be the degenerate descendants. Two of his guests, Englishmen of average size, tried on the whole sixty in succession, and encountered failure in each case. The chests and shoulders of the moderns were found too brawny and for the panoply of their ancestors.—*From an address to the Middle Classes on the subject of Gymnastic Exercises by Lord Delmeny.*

THE BREAKWATER QUARRIES.—The vast improvement effected in the mode of blasting limestone rock in this port within the last 37 years is almost surpassing belief. In 1811, when the breakwater quarries were first opened under the able superintendence of Mr. W. Stuart the superintendent of the breakwater, only small quantities of rock were blasted at a time; and even then the operation was not altogether free from danger to the men engaged in it. The march of improvement, however, has not lacking in this department of mechanical labour, and year after year has therefore witnessed a progression in it. But our readers will, nevertheless, be surprised to find that last week, with a charge of 1 cwt of powder, placed in a hole in the rock 18 feet deep, no less than 1,000 tons of limestone rock was blasted at one blast, and that, too, without accident, occurring to the man engaged in firing the rock. He was six hours engaged in the operation, and was seven times pulled up from the side of the hole to the top of the quarries, before the fire took the effect and this huge blast was made.—*Plymouth Times.*

From Marston: or, the Memoirs of a Statesman.

The old French Revolution.

THREE hours carried me to the French shore.—Free from all the vulgar vexations of the road, I had the full enjoyment of one of the most pleasurable of all enjoyments—moving at one's ease through a new and interesting country. The road to Paris is now like the road to Windsor, to all the higher portion of my countrymen; but then it was much less known even to them than in latter days, and the circumstances of the time gave it an entirely new character. It was the difference between travelling through a country in a state of peace and, a country in a state of war: between going to visit some superb palace for the purpose of viewing its paintings and curiosities, and hurrying to see what part of its magnificence had escaped an earthquake. The landscape had literally the look of war; troops were seen encamped in the neighbourhood of the principal towns; the national guards were exercising in the fields; manic processions of children were beating drums and displaying banners in the streets, and the popular songs were all for the conquest of everything beneath the moon.

But I was to have a higher spectacle. And I shall never forget the intensity of wonder and awe which I felt at the first sight of the capital.

It was at the close of a long day's journey—the twilight gave a mysterious tone to a scene in itself singular and stately.—Glittering spire on spire; massive pile, which might in the deepening haze have been taken for prisons or palaces: vast ranges of buildings, gloomy or glittering as the partial ray fell on them: with the solemn beauty of the Invalides on the one wing, the light and lovely elegance of the St. Genevieve on the other, and the towering majesty of Notre-Dame in the midst, filled the plain with a vision such as I had imagined only in an Arabian tale. Yet the moral was even greater than the visible. I felt that I was within reach of the chief seat of all the leading events of the Continent since the birth of the monarchy; every step which I might tread among these piles were historical; within that clouded circumference like the circle of the necromancer, had been raised all the dazzling and all the disturbing spirits of the world. There was the grand display of statesmanship, pomp, ambition, pleasure, and each the most subtle, splendid, daring, prodigal ever seen among men. And, was it not now even to assume even a powerful influence on the fates of mankind? Was not the falling of the monarchical forest of so many centuries, about to lay the land open to a new, and perhaps a more powerful produce; where the free blasts of nature were to rear new forms, and demand new arts of cultivation? The monarchy was falling, but was not the space cleared of its ruins, to be filled with some new structure, statelier still? Or, if the Government of the Bourbons were to sink forever from the eyes of men, were there to be no treasures found in the recesses thus thrown open to the eye for the first time; no mines in the discovered strata—no fountains of inexhaustible fruitfulness and flow opened by thus piercing into the bowels of the land?

There are moments on which the destiny of a nation, perhaps of an age, turns. I had reached Paris at one of these moments. As my calèche wound round the base of Montmartre, through the deep evening twilight, a long train of flame spreading from the horizon to the gates of the city.—Shouts were heard with now and then heavy sounds of canon. This produced a dead stop in my progress. My postillion stoutly protested against venturing his calèche, his horses, and what he probably regarded much more than either, himself, into what he pronounced a counter revolution. My courier, freighted with dispatches, which might have been high treason to the majesty of the mob, and who saw nothing less than stipendiary from the first hasty post on their discovery, protested, with about the same number of oaths; and my diplomatic beams seemed in a fair way to be shorn.

But this was the actual thing which I had come to see; Paris in its new existance; the capital of the populace; the head-quarters of the grand army of the insurgency; the living centre of all those flashes of intestasy, fury, and fire, which were already darting out towards every throne of Europe. I determined to have a voice on the occasion, and I exerted it with such vigour that I roused the inmates of a block house, a party of the National Guard, who, early as it was, had been as fast asleep as a posse of city watchmen. They clustered round us, applauded my resolve, to see was to be seen, as perfectly national, *troisieme Francais* kicked my postillion till he mounted his horse, bent my sulky courier with the flats of their little swords, and would have barnacled him, or probably hanged him, if I had not interposed; and finally hoisting me into my calèche, which they loaded with half a dozen of their number before and behind, commenced our march into Paris. This was evidently not the age of discipline.

It may have been owing to this curious escort that I got in at city for at the gate I found a strong guard of regular troops, who drove back a long succession of carriages which had preceded me.—But my carriage was an exception to the rule; in fashion, they danced the *carmagnole* as a bolero, and sang patriotic songs with such strength of lungs, that it was impossible to refuse admission to patriots of such sonorousness. The popular conjectures, too, which fell to my share, vastly increased my importance. In the course of the five minutes spent in wading through the crowd of the rejected, I bore fifty different characters—I was a state prisoner—a deputy from Marseilles, a part of the kingdom then in a particular favour; an ex-general; a captain of banditti, and an ambassador from England to America; in either case an especially honoured missionary, for England was then pronounced by all the Parisian authorities to be on the verge of a revolution. I believe Jonathan had the preference, for the double reason, that the love of Jean Francois for John Bull is of a rather precarious order, and that the American Revolution was an egg hatched by the warmth of the Gallic bird itself a secondary sort of parentage.

As we advanced through the streets, my noisy "compagnons de voyage" dropped one by one, some to the lowest places of entertainment, and some tired of the jest; and I proceeded to the Place de Vendoque, where was my hotel, at my leisure. The streets were now solitary, to a degree that was almost startling. As I wound my way through long lines of houses, tortuous, narrow, and dark as Erebus, I saw the cause of the singular success which had attended all the Parisian insurrections. A chain across one of these dismal streets, an overturned cart, a pile of stones, would convert it into an impassable defile. Walls and windows, massive, lofty, and nearly touching each other from above, afforded a perpetual fortification; lanes innumerable, and extending from one depth of darkness and intricacy to another, a network of attack and ambush, obviously gave an extraordinary advantage to the irregular during of men accustomed to thread those wretched and dismal dens, crowded with one of the fiercest and most capricious populations in the world. Times have strikingly changed since, "Toe" fifteen fortresses" are but so many bars of the great cage, and they are neither too strong nor too many. Paris is now the only city on earth which is defended against itself, garrisoned on the outside and protected by a perpetual Pretorian band against a national mania of insurrection.

But on turning into the Boulevards, the scene changed with the rapidity of magic. Before me were raging thousands, the multitude which I had seen advancing to the gates. The houses, as far as the eye could reach, were lighted up with lamps, torches, and every kind of hurried illumination.—Banners of all kinds were waving from the casements, and borne along by the people; and in the midst of the wild procession were seen at distance a train of travelling carriages, loaded on the roofs with the basest of the rabble. A mixed crowd of National Guards, covered with dust, and dropping under the fatigue of the road, poissarades drunk, screaming the most horrid blasphemies, and a still wider circle, which seemed to be recruited from all the jails of Paris, surrounded the carriages, which I at length understood to be that of the royal family. They had attempted to escape to the frontier, had been arrested and were now returning as prisoners. I caught a glimpse, by the torchlight, of the illustrious sufferers as they passed the spot where I stood. The Queen was pale, but exhibited that starchness of countenance for which she was memorable to the last, she sat with the dauphiness pressed in her arms. The King looked overcome with exhaustion; the Dauphin gazed at the populace with a child's curiosity.

At the moment when the carriages were passing, an incident occurred truly characteristic of the time. A man of a noble presence, and with an order of St. Louis on his breast, who had been giving me a hurried and anxious explanation of the scene, excited by sudden feeling, rushed forward through the escort and laying one hand on the royal carriage, with the other waved his hat, and shouted "Vive le Roi!" In another instant I saw him stagger; a pike was darted into his bosom, and he fell dead under the wheel. Before the confusion of this frightful scene was over, a casement was opened immediately above my head, and a woman, superbly dressed, rushed out upon the balcony, waving a white scarf, and crying, "Vive Marie Antoinette!" The muskets of the escort were turned upon her, and a volley was fired upon her. She started back at the shock, and a long gush of blood down her white robe showed that she was wounded. But she again raised the scarf and again uttered her loyal cry. Successive shots were fired at her by the monsters beneath her; but she still stood.—At length she received the mortal blow; she tottered and fell; yet still clinging to the front of the balcony, and constantly attempted to pronounce the words of her generous and devoted heart, until she expired. I saw the scene with an emotion beyond my power to describe; all the enthusiasm of popular feeling was chilled within me; my boyish imaginations of republicanism were extinguished by this plunge into innocent blood; and I never felt more relieved than when the whole fearful procession at length moved on, and I was left to make my way once more, through dim and silent streets to my dwelling.

I pass by a considerable portion of the time which followed. The Revolution was like the tiger, it advanced couching; though, when it sprang, its bound was sudden and irresistible. My time was occupied in my official functions, which became constantly more important, and of which I received flattering opinions from Downing Street. I mingled extensively in general society, and it was never more animated or more characteristic. Men at the period in Paris. The leaders of faction and the leaders of fashion, classes to different in every other part of the world, were there often the same. The woman who dazzled the ball room, was frequently the *confidante* of the deepest designs of party. The coterie in a *salon*, covered with gilding, and filled with *chefs d'œuvre* of the arts was often as visible as a conspiracy in an obscure alley. Ladies, and the fashion of the moment or the mountebanks only the antecedent to an outbreak which shattered a monarchy into fragments. All the remarkable men of France passed before me, and I acknowledge that I was frequently delighted and surprised by their extraordinary attainments. The age of the *Encyclopedie* was in its wane, but some of its brilliant names still illuminated the Parisian *salons*. I recognised the style of Buffon and Rousseau in a crowd of their successors; and the most important knowledge was frequently communicated in language the most elegant and captivating. Even the mixture of society which had been created by the Revolution, gave an original force and freshness to these assemblies, infinitely more attractive than the most elaborate polish of the old regime.

Beauty, the common printer, but a man of singular strength of thought, there happened to be a Madame, the noble and beautiful Madame Roland, who had been the deep partisan, yet the man of intellect, mingled with the adversity of the Parisian country of Servant joined with his noble knowledge of the world against Vergniaud, the most [illegible] Tallyrand, already known as the most accomplished dealer of France, Maury, by the most powerful debater of France, Marat, as a Tyrant among the chief conspirators of the Revolution, the most insolent of persons, and the sullen scent-minuteness of Robespierre, then

Miscellany.

known only as a provincial deputy, finished a background which increased the prominence of the grouping.

But the greatest wonder of France still escaped the general eye. At a ball at the Hotel de Stae! I remember to have been struck with the energetic denunciation of some rabble insult to the Royal Family, by an officer whom nobody knew. As a circle were standing in conversation on the topic of the day, the little officer started from his seat, pushed into the group, and expressed his utter contempt for the supineness of the Government on those occasions, so strongly as to turn all eyes upon him. "Where the troops, where the guns?" he exclaimed. "If such things are suffered, all is over with royalty; a squadron of horse, and a couple of six-pounders, would having kept away the whole swarm of scoundrels like so many flies." Having thus discharged his soul, he started back again, flung himself into a chair, and did not utter another word through the evening. I little dreamed that in in the meagre frame, and long, thin physiognomy, I saw Napoleon.

I must hasten to other things. Yet I still cast many a lingering glance over these times. The vividness of this collision was incomparable. The wit, the eccentricity, the anecdote, the eloquence of those assemblages, were of a character wholly their own. They had, too, a substantial nutriment, the want of which had made the conversation of the proceeding age vapid, with all its elegance.—Public events the most powerful order fed the flame.—It was the creation of a vast national excitement; the rush of sparks from the great electrical machine, turned by the hands of thirty millions. The flashes were still but matters of sport and surprise. The time was nigh when those flashes were to be fatal, and that gay lustre was to do the work of conflagration.

I had now been a year in Paris, without returning, or wishing to return, to London. A letter now and then informed me of the state of those who still drew my feelings towards England. But I was in the centre of all that awoke, agitated, or alarmed Europe; and, compared with the glow and rapidity of events in France, the rest of Europe appeared asleep, or to open its eyes solely when some new explosion shook it from its slumber.

My position, too, was a matchless school for the learner in diplomacy, France was the stage to which every eye in Europe was turned, whether for comedy or tragedy; and I was behind the scenes. But the change was at hand.

One night I found an individual, of a very marked appearance, waiting for me at my hotel. His countenance was evidently Jewish, and he introduced himself as one of the secret police of the ministry. The man handed me a letter—it was from Mordecai, and directed to be given with the utmost secrecy. It was in his usual succinct and rapid style.

"I write this in the midst of a tumult of business. My friend Mendoza will give you such knowledge and assistance as may be necessary. France is on the point of an explosion. Every thing is prepared. It is impossible that it can be delayed above a week or two, and the only origin of the delay is in the determination to make the overthrow final.—Acquaint your English officials with this. The monarchy of the Bourbons has signed its death warrant. By suffering a legislature to be formed by the votes of the mere multitude, it has put property within the power of all beggars; rank has been left at the mercy of the rabble; and the church has been sacrificed to please a faction. Thus the true pillars of society have been cut away; and the throne is left in the air. Mendoza will tell you more. The train is already laid. A letter from the confidential agent tells us that the day is fixed. At all events, avoid the mine. There is no pleasure in being blown up, even in company with kings."

A postscript briefly told me—that his daughter sent her recollections; that Clotilde was still indisposed; De Fontaine giddier than ever; and, as to proof of his own confidence in his views, that he had just sold out 100,000 three per cent consols.

My first visit next morning was to the British embassy. But the ambassador was absent in the country, and the functionary who had been left in charge was taking lessons on the guitar, and extremely unwilling to be disturbed, by matters comparatively so trifling as the fate of dynasties. I explained, but explained in vain. The hour was at hand when his horses were to be at the door for a ride in the Bois de Boulogne. I recommended a ride after the ambassador. It was impossible. He was to be the escort of a duchess; than to go to dinner at the Russian embassy, and was under engagement to three balls in the course of the evening. Nothing could be clearer than that such duties must supercede the slight concerns of office. I left him under the hands of his valet, curling his ringlets and preparing him to be the admiration of mankind.

I saw Mendoza secretly again; received from him additional intelligence; and, as I was not inclined to make a second experiment on the "elegant extract" of diplomacy, and escort of duchesses, I went, as soon as the nightfall concealed my visit, to the hotel of the Foreign Minister. This was my first interview with the celebrated Dumourier.

He received me with the courtesy of a man accustomed to high life; and I entered on the purport of my visit at once. He was perfectly astonished at my tidings. He had known that strong resolutions had been adopted by the party opposed to the Cabinet; but was stated by the distinct avowal of its intention to overthrow the monarchy.

I was struck with the appearance, his quickness of conception, and the mixture of sportiveness and depth, which I had found characteristic of the higher orders of French society. He was short in stature, but proportioned for activity; his countenance bold, but with smiling lips and a most penetrating grey eye. His name as a soldier was at this period wholly unknown, but I could imagine in him a leader, equally subtle and daring; he soon realized my conjecture.

* * * *

(Conclusion next week.)

FARE REDUCED TO BOSTON.
Forward Passage, 3 dollars.
CABIN 5S.

THE sea going steamer **Maid of Erin**, Capt. Leavitt, will leave the North Wharf for Portland every TUESDAY morning at 8 o'clock, a. m. Passengers going by this conveyance will arrive at Boston by Railway, on Wednesday afternoon without charge or removal baggage.

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

July 28, 1848.

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

PEOPLE'S LINE!
For Eastport, Portland, and Boston,
THROUGH BY RAILROAD OR BOAT.

THE new and splendid steamer **SENATOR**, Captain Samuel Seymour, will leave for the above places on TUESDAY morning next at 8 a. m. Returning will leave Boston every FRIDAY at 1 p. m.

☞ This Boat was built expressly for this route, and is in every respect adapted for the safety and comfort of the Travelling Public.

For Freight or Passage please apply at the Steam Boat Office, Peters' Wharf.

August 25. H. W. CHISHOLM, Agent.

LADIES' SHOE STORE,
German Street—next Store but one South Foster's Corner.

THE subscriber informs the Ladies and Families of the City and Province generally, that he has just received per ship *Boadecea*, an additions supply of

LADIES' FASHIONABLE BOOTS and SHOES, of the newest style and best quality.

☞ Orders from all parts of the Province punctually attended to.

August 25. [cour 3in] S. K. FOSTER.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, SEPT. 22, 1848.

The English Mail of 9th instant, had not arrived at the time of our paper being put to press.

Deserting Seamen.—Last week two convictions were made before Mr. Alderman Needham, for enticing seamen to desert. In the first case, John Duncan, Master of the Barque *Gleaner*, against John Doyle, for wilfully harbouring and secreting William McHarg, an articled seamen belonging to the Gleaner. Doyle was sentenced to pay a fine of ten pounds with one pound three shillings and ninepence costs, or be committed to the common gaol, at hard labour, for the space of three months.—The second case was the same Plaintiff against the same Defendant, for harbouring and secreting James McIsaac, an indented apprentice belonging to the same vessel: Doyle was sentenced to pay ten pounds, with one pound seven shillings and six pence costs, or be committed to gaol for six calendar months—the imprisonment to commence at the expiration of the first term of imprisonment, unless the fines and costs are sooner paid. It is to be hoped that these decisions will have a salutary effect in checking the wholesale system of enticing seamen to desert—as well for the protection of our own merchants as for our credit abroad.

☞ We lately inserted in our Paper a Communication signed "Watch," giving a faint idea of the villainously ruinous mode in which much of the business of this city is carried on. Our correspondent might justly have enlarged upon the subject, and probably to the material benefit of the ignorant and unwary, who are always liable to such nefarious impositions. It is no wonder that, under the ruinous prevalence of such a system, the business of this city is so often prostrate; no wonder that commercial confidence is so frequently shaken, legitimate enterprise so varying and unstable, and money so continually scarce among us. It has been seriously asserted by respectable men, that no strictly honest man can successfully compete in the business of this City and Province. To this reproach we are not at present inclined to give entire assent, but we do candidly admit, that while men of strict integrity and upright principle find the utmost difficulty in obtaining a living, no matter how talented, industrious or meritorious they may be, men who have been born in the community, or who have passed a large portion of their life among us, bearing an irreproachable character through a long series of years, and making every honest and honorable effort in their power to succeed in pursuits for which they are well qualified—despising the mean and petty acts of self advancement to which many resort—are yet doomed to struggle in vain against continued adversity and are unable to raise their heads above the disheartening pressure of want of encouragement and constant pecuniary difficulty; (and such instances are not wanting among us)—no sooner does a swaggering knave like Paddy Farrell obtrude his impudence, his false pretences and bombastic assurance upon our notice, than he at once secures credit, custom, patronage, popular favour and success; and with the utmost ease reaps a rich harvest of profit from the public credulity and favour. Mendacious assertions of great resources, mock operations of business, and sham commercial transactions soon establish such an impostor in St. John. He trumpets loudly forth his own importance and means, (both equally fictitious,) easily gains credence and credit, entoils a blind him to pluck his gulled victims to his heart's content, till some unforeseen explosion bursts the bubble, and enables him to decamp with his ill gotten plunder to a new scene of operation; while at the same time, an honest man of limited means, or of genuine qualifications, is wholly unable to obtain that moderate support and accommodation which will enable him patiently to contend against present difficulties, and to persevere in integrity and exertion till time and fortune bring him ultimate success. Too often is it the case, not only in this community, but in the world at large, that while swaggering impudence and unprincipled deception secure worldly prosperity and wealth; modest merit and humble worth meet with no encouragement and are doomed to poverty and neglect. But altho' there may be but few such nefarious imposters as Paddy Farrell to be found among us, yet there is much that is vicious and unjustifiable in the general system of trade and commerce in this community. Universal dealings on credit; buying and selling without prompt payments; the general habit of incurring debts and liabilities, without regard to present means or future prospects, and the consequent indulgence in extravagant and luxurious habits, unjustifiable pretence and display, social emulation in outward appearances and domestic appointments, induce a train of evils fatal to honorable principles, legitimate enterprise and public prosperity. Where none can safely calculate on prompt payment; where labour, genius, talent and enterprise can never be assured of certain and immediate reward; where all the business and transactions of life are carried on, on false principles and with uncertain results, it is no wonder that the general interests suffer, and that individual enterprise is disheartened. Could we all determine strictly to live within our means, to indulge only in what we can honestly pay for, and to pay as we go; so that every one might be sure of a prompt return for his labour or the produce of his talent or ingenuity, how infinitely improved would be the whole aspect of our social and public affairs. What a vast amount of deception, fraud, falsehood, meanness, trickery, knavery, imposition and dishonesty would be abolished; and how immensely would the moral tone of society and the happiness of every individual be increased. But while the evils to which we have alluded exist and prevail, it can be no wonder that the extensive emigration of the most valuable portion of our population, which has caused of late and still causes such strong animadversion and interest, should have arisen and continue. It is strange and lamentable, that in a country like this, with a healthy climate, excellent soil, abundance of good and cheap land, an immense amount of natural resources, the development of which ought naturally to enrich the whole country, and apparently every inducement to success by honest industry and prudent conduct, our population (and the most useful of them) should in such numbers be driven to leave our shores from absolute impossibility of securing a decent living. Surely there must be something vicious in the whole social or commercial system, "something rotten in the State of Denmark," to have produced such a state of things as this. Our contemporary, the Editor of the Courier, has in his last two numbers, drawn the attention of the public to this lamentable state of facts; and we sincerely hope he will persevere in elucidating its causes and suitable remedy. For ourselves, we have already extended this article to too great a length, and must therefore for the present curtail the expression of our ideas on the subject. But we cannot conclude, without remarking that it is one which pre eminently demands the serious attention of the Governmental powers, in devising remedies for the existing evils; and of the public at large, in individually endeavouring to establish and carry out a better order of things for the future. Probity, self-denial, mutual encouragement and support, undeviating integrity, fidelity, caution, energy and promptitude, would soon induce a vast improvement in our affairs, and essentially promote individual and public prosperity.

Portland Police Office.—Peter Gormley, Drayman, was fined 40s. by the Police Magistrate for furious driving on the public streets in Portland, on Wednesday afternoon last.

His Lordship the Bishop of Fredericton, and daughter, with Judge Carter and Lady, came passengers in the steam packet of 21 September, from England, and arrived here last week in the steamer Commodore from Halifax, via Windsor. Mr. Heywood, member of the British Parliament, also came passenger in the steamer on a visit to the Colonies, and proceeded to Fredericton on Tuesday last.

The Honorable Mr. Aylwin, member of the Canadian Government, and the Right Rev. Dr. Walsh, Roman Catholic Bishop of Nova Scotia, arrived in this City on Saturday last. The former gentleman proceeded to Boston on Tuesday.

Cricket Match.—A match at this truly English game was recently played at Fredericton, between the officers of Her Majesty's First Regiment of Infantry, and a requisite number of the citizens of Fredericton, which terminated in favour of the latter. The *Reporter* says, this is the first time the Royal Regiment has ever been beaten at the match. On Wednesday last, the return game was played, which ended in favour of the civilians, viz.: First innings, military 22, second 34; first do. civilians 36, second 22, with five wickets to go down. The exercises terminated on Wednesday evening, over a supper at Welch's Hotel, given by the conquerors, and in which each party equally enjoyed themselves.

Importation of Horses.—Three fine Horses for the use of the Eastern section of the Province, have just been imported from England by Mr. Hugh McMonagle of Sussex Vale, King's County.—They reached here on Wednesday, in the ship *Themis*, from Liverpool, in excellent condition, and we are informed by their enterprising owner, that they in every way meet his expectations. The importation consists of one Cleaveland Bay, one Hunter, and a Thorough Bred. Eight sheep of the most approved breeds, have also been imported by Mr. McMonagle, in the same vessel.—It will be recollected that he lost a similar importation last year, by the sinking of the ship Neptunus, when on her passage here; the present safe arrival will therefore be the more gratifying to his friends; and we trust Mr. M. will in his present enterprise be fully remunerated for his losses, and receive the reward his perseverance deserves.

(From the Head Quarters.)

Emigration from New Brunswick.—Our cotemporaries of the Courier and New Brunswicker continue to direct public attention to the number of people which are daily leaving this Province for the United States. The former proposes an early Session of the Legislature, in the event of the Executive Government not having sufficient power "to provide against impending evils which threaten to be serious;" and the latter despondingly tells us that we may "look in vain for any thing except a lustful desire on the part of our public men to squander the revenues of the country, without any sincere desire for the welfare of its inhabitants." With the former we agree, and it must be admitted that the latter has but too much reason for indulging in gloomy reminiscences on the past; but the remedy for part of the evils of which he complains is in the hands of the people, and has but little to do with the crisis which has now overtaken the inhabitants of this country. By public men we presume the New Brunswicker must mean the members of the House of Assembly, for every one knows that they are the parties who claim and exercise the right of saying how much money shall be expended, and where it shall be laid out, leaving the Executive Government no other discretion in the matter than that of seeing the funds properly applied to the purposes for which they were appropriated. "The lustful desire" of every individual member on the floor of the Assembly to secure as much as he can of the public money to be expended in his own section of the country, is too apparent at every Session of the Legislature, and has led to a system of extravagance in the expenditure of the public funds which calls aloud for an efficient remedy, and that remedy can only be found in the people of this country insisting on their representatives relinquishing the initiation of money grants, and placing that power where it ought to rest—in the hands of a responsible Executive Government. There is, however, no immediate necessity for insisting on this measure, for nothing can be more certain than that the revenue of the Province for the current year will fall many thousands of pounds short of the appropriations of last winter, and it is equally clear that the "lustful desire" of our public men to possess themselves of money, must fail to devise ways and means of raising a revenue for 1849, which will be more than sufficient for the support of the Government in all its details, and for the payment of the sums appropriated by Statute, amounting together to somewhere about *forty thousand pounds* per annum. We trust that the time is not far distant when the pruning knife of the present Government will be applied to lop off some of the excrescences which have swelled the annual expenditure of this small Province to such an enormous amount; and we mistake the composition of the present Council, if much time will be lost before they take steps to relieve the country of a portion of the dead weight which has become too heavy to be borne by its inhabitants. The people of this country look to the present Government for substantial reform and strict economy in the expenditure of the public money, and we see by no means prepared to say that they will look in vain; on the contrary, we believe them to be a body of "public men," sincerely desirous of consulting the welfare of the people committed to their charge; and until they, by their acts, or by their refusing to act, shew symptoms of a contrary disposition, we cannot join our cotemporary in censuring them.—It is in vain for the New Brunswicker, or for any other else, to look for the causes of the present depression of business and consequent desertion of the Province by a portion of its inhabitants, in the laws, the system of appropriating money, or in the administration of the Government. The evil has had its rise at a source which colonial pressure has never been fairly exerted to influence. By the free trade policy of the British Parliament, the market for our exports has been given up to foreign competition, and that competition comes from countries much nearer the English market than ourselves, and in which labour is much cheaper than on any part of this continent. The abundance of, and the facilities for procuring the raw material, are also against us, add to this machinery as perfect, and freights for less than a half of what is charged for the conveyance of American lumber, and you have the true cause of the ruin which has overtaken the trade of this country. The New Brunswicker, however, seems to be of opinion that the House of Assembly of this Province have caused the present distress by their endeavouring to protect domestic manufactures, and holds the following extraordinary language on this subject:

"We have looked in the protection journals for some solution of the difficulties with which we are surrounded, but have looked in vain. As they endeavoured to make us believe that *protection* to domestic manufactures was all that would be necessary to secure prosperity to the Province, and as the House of Assembly ran mad on the subject last session, and granted them all they could desire or ask for, we might reasonably enough expect to see some of the beneficial fruits of the system; but every day's experience goes to shew that a reciprocity of trade with our neighbours is the only resource left us, and this must eventually force itself upon the attention of the people, if it has not already done so."

Here we have a public journalist writing in the midst of general distress, brought about by the very measures which he has been for years advocating, yet, trying to shoulder the dire calamities which have overtaken the country on the opponents of the very measures which have brought about the evils under which we are suffering. Instead of this Province and the whole of British North America joining as they ought to have done, and should still do, in a simultaneous movement to protect themselves from the intrusion of foreigners, on equal terms in our own markets, who are advised to seek reciprocity from the United States; our neighbors, however, know too well the value of protection of their own people to deal with us on any terms which would not give them the decided advantage, and we cannot blame those who would cringe and crawl at the door of the American Halls of Congress, begging admission to a market which could never, under any circumstances, compensate for that which has been lost partly, we are persuaded, through neglect of the colonists themselves to strengthen the hands of their friends in the British Parliament. Instead of indulging in despondency or fostering a feverish and uneasy anxiety to get a market, they know not where, and assistance they know not from whom, it would be much better for the people of this country to turn their attention to the quarter from whence they are entitled to look for protection. The policy which has ruined the West Indies, and well ruined the British possessions in North America, is beginning to loose ground, and we hope such representations of its effects will be laid before the British Parliament, from the Legislatures of the North American colonies as will accelerate its fall. In the meantime the exercise of public and private economy is the only means by which the inhabitants of this country can hope to sustain themselves under the unparalled pressure which has driven so many away from the Province, and those who have the courage to remain and bear their share in the re establishment of prosperity, will be entitled to all the present relief which can be extended to them by the Government, and all the future protection which the Imperial authorities or the local Legislature can bestow. Had the British Colonies in North America been bound together by a Legislative Union, it is hardly possible that their interests would have been allowed to suffer so materially without remonstrance, as they have done within the last few years, but cut up as they are into separate Governments, independent of each other, and frequently legislating at cross purposes, lose the influence which uniformity of action, numerical strength, and extent of territory would naturally command. New Brunswick has this time been comparatively the *greatest sufferer*, but as it is quite impossible for our Canadian and Nova Scotia neighbors to have altogether escaped the multiplied evils inflicted on colonists by free traders, and as it is also very uncertain what interest is next to be offered up on the altar of the brazen God of their idolatry, we should think the present crisis would powerfully remind them of the fact that the North American Colonists are all subjects of the same Sovereign, capable of being included in a Legislative Union, whose numbers, enterprise, and resources, might be made to exert an influence on the Imperial Legislature, which would be for their own benefit as well as for the benefit of the parent state.

ENGLISH ITEMS.

Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts—*Anniversary Meeting.*

The Lord Bishop of Fredericton rose to propose the next resolution. He came from a part of the world intimately connected with Liverpool—New Brunswick, and as his diocese was mainly supported by the Society whose anniversary they had met to celebrate, he trusted increased exertions would be made in its behalf. He was happy to bear his testimony to the general good character, Christian zeal and activity of the missionaries throughout the whole of his diocese. By their exertions the number of churches built, and communicants connected with these churches, had increased, were increasing, and were the means at their disposal greater, would increase still further.—(Hear.) It was time, however, for the people of this country to arouse themselves, and to tell the Government that into whatever colony members of the Church of England emigrated, it was their duty to see that their spiritual wants were not neglected. (Loud cheers.) He showed the wickedness and the folly of the doctrine advanced by some, that the colonies might be thrown off. It would be just as natural for a parent to discard his own family because they were a burden to him. If they did, they might depend upon it that the country would not become merely a second-rate state, but sink into the lowest depths of degradation and ruin. (Hear, hear.) The right reverend prelate then at length detailed the operation of the missionaries and clergy connected with the society throughout his diocese, and gave a very gratifying statement of the great exertions and disinterested labours performed by them. Some of the parishes were so large that it was impossible for one man to perform his duties with satisfaction to himself, or with that advantage he desired to his own flock. He strongly appealed to the meeting for support, in order not only to build more churches, to support more missionaries, but also to enable them to establish schools in connexion with the Church of England, for the education of youth.

Payne's Patent for Preserving Wood, &c. against Fire.—On Tuesday forenoon a series of experiments was exhibited on shingles at low water in front of White-hall-wharf, Canon-row, in the presence of Lord Auckland and several Lords of the Admiralty, the Speaker of the House of Commons, and many scientific gentlemen, to test the efficiency of Messrs. Payne to prepare wood in such a manner as to render it capable of withstanding fire and perfectly uninflammable, though exposed to the heat of flames and burning masses of wood or coal. The experiments were as favourable as could be wished for. Three cottages or miniature buildings were ignited, two of them constructed of wood prepared by the patentees of the invention, the other of unprepared wood. The cottage built of unprepared wood was speedily consumed, whilst those of which the wood had been prepared by the invention, although partially charred from the terrific heat of the fire, never became absolutely on fire, and resisted the utmost effort of the flames. The expense of preparing timber under the patent of Messrs. Payne is small, and by it many trees hitherto considered as of little importance, may be hardened and made into the most elegant pieces of furniture. The timber prepared against the "dry rot" is impregnated or imbued with sulphate of iron decomposed by muriatic acid. That which is prepared against fire is prepared with sulphate of iron, and with alum decomposed with muriate of lime, and that which is prepared against worms is composed of sulphuret of barium, decomposed by sulphate of iron. The invention is very important in many respects. It renders all kinds of woods capable of resisting fire; it hardens them, and produces on them a beautiful surface. The invention may be applied to the sleepers on railways, on which, from its tenacity of fibre, it is likely to be generally employed. For ship-building, for beams and rafters in house-building, and for all purposes in which timbers that will will ignite, and in which heretofore iron has been employed, it will be used with good results. The invention is one of great usefulness, and should be generally encouraged.

Improvements in Steam Navigation.—Mr. J. Scott Russell, in the British Association, proceeded to describe the recent improvements & discoveries that had been made in steam navigation, which he explained by appropriate diagrams. The first great improvement was in the boilers. Formerly, the flues was constructed of great length, so that the smoke was kept winding round and round, and at last was allowed to escape with difficulty. Now, however, they had adopted the plan of getting as much fire as possible in the shortest possible space of time, and this had been accomplished by imitating, as nearly as they could, the locomotive engine boiler, by having tubes of thin metal, which would evaporate a much greater quantity of water in the same time, than flues of the usual thickness. Now also, instead of taking the smoke a long distance as formerly, they use short flues of four or six feet in length, and by having a great many of them, and of as thin metal as possible, they heated the greatest quantity of water, and had the additional advantage of keeping the metal cooler, and thus a boiler of smaller extent and surface was of much greater efficiency with less weight of metal. The next improvement was in the engine. The beam engine was changed for the direct action engine, which was of various kinds; but the greatest change which had been made within the last ten years consisted in the employment of greater quantities of wrought iron in the construction of the engines, instead of the mass of cast iron formerly used. The paper also describes the improvements that had been made in the paddle wheels, the changes in the shape of the steam boat itself, and other improvements connected with this important subject.

Important from the Danubian Provinces.—According to accounts received by the *Debats*, the Russians had not yet entered Wallachia, and the Turkish troops were stationed along the frontier as if with the intention of opposing their passage, a situation which is full of danger. The Russians claims a right of interference, grounded upon a letter written by Rifaat Pacha, which the Turks deny.—The French and Prussian consuls at Jassy had protested against the entry of the Russian into Moldavia as a flagrant violation of treaties. At Bucharest the revolutionary party had acquired their advantages through a popular movement that took place on the 12th, and the old members of the Provisional Government were recalled. Such was the situation on the 15th. The Porte had concentrated an army of 35,000 men, composed of the best troops, and had placed them under the command Eumer Pacha, the conqueror of Albania and of Kurdistan. The last news from Servia announces that a body of 8000 had crossed the frontier to join their brother Sclavians, who were combating the Magyars. The situation of Servia, as regards Turkey, was considered very good; but to retain its supremacy Turkey must show a firm front to Russia on the Wallachian question, but her firmness is not counted on.

Boston, September 14.

A Locomotive Overboard.—An accident of rather a singular nature occurred on the Old Colony Railroad, yesterday afternoon. The draw of the bridge, on which the road crosses to South Boston, was hoisted for the purpose of allowing a schooner to pass, and had not been let down when the accommodation train that leaves the depot at half-past six o'clock, came along. The usual signal that the draw was up, was in its place, but the engineer did not see it in season to stop the train, which consisted of the locomotive, tender, one baggage car, and four passenger cars, filled with passengers. The engineer and fireman seeing their perilous situation, jumped off and escaped unhurt, just as the locomotive, tender, and the baggage car went off the bridge into the water. Two men who were in the baggage car escaped with no other injury than a cold bath. The fastening between the baggage car and the passenger cars broke and thereby prevented the whole train from following the locomotive into the water. It can hardly be supposed there was not some carelessness somewhere, but we are unable to say who is most to be blamed, and it may be acknowledged little short of a miracle that the whole train did not go into the dock together, an event which would most probably have been attended with very serious, if not fatal results.

The Launch of the Line of Battle Ship Vermont.—About one hundred thousand persons, of both sexes and all ages and conditions were present yesterday at the Navy Yard and in the vicinity to witness the launch of this noble vessel of war, the keel of which was laid in 1819. At half-past 11 o'clock, she easily and gracefully glided into the river and across the channel. At the moment a salute was fired from the Ship of War Marion, accompanied by music from the band of the Navy Yard, and amidst the loud and enthusiastic cheering of the immense concourse of people.

A Good Deal Frightened.—Somewhere about a year ago, the ship A. Z., of and for New York, from Liverpool, with a large number of passengers, struck on Nantucket shoals, but got off with damage, and put into this port for repairs. Her passenger manifest, in the possession of the Alien Agent at this port, bears the names of John Rooney, James Hicky and James King, and it appears that these three individuals wrote the following doleful letter, and after enclosing it in a bottle, entrusted it to the mercy of the waves:

"Thomas Duff,
Kilcock,
Ireland.

On the ill-fated F. Z."

Below this follow the names of "John Rooney, James Hickey, James King. All lost—God have mercy on their souls."

The bottle was picked up by a fisherman a few days ago, near Bagged Islets, a long distance from the place where it was thrown over.

In the meantime, Messrs Rooney, Hickey and King were safely landed at this port; and if they have since met with no mishap, are probably enjoying the life, which they thus prematurely gave up as "lost."

Death of Alexander Sidbell McKenzie.—This gentleman, while riding on his horse, yesterday, at Sing Sing, fell in a fit of apoplexy, and instantly expired. His name in connection with the tragedy on board the brig Somers in which young Spencer was so unceremoniously swung from the yard arm, is familiar to all. At that time he was a lieutenant in the U. S. Navy, but was subsequently appointed to the command of the U. S. steam frigate Mississippi, stationed in the Gulf of Mexico. He returned to Boston a short time since, where the frigate now lies. He was brother of Mr. John Shidell, late Minister to Mexico, and that was his name; but in consequence of inheriting a fortune from a Mr. McKenzie, adopted that as his surname. He was also related to Commodore Perry, and it was through the influence of that officer he was promoted to the post commander.—[N. Y. Herald.

MUTINY AND MURDER.

The New Orleans Bee of the 4th, gives the following particulars of a mutiny:—

The ship St. Louis, Capt. Haley, left Vera Cruz on the evening of the 21st ult. for this port, with a crew of eight men before the mast, two of them being Spaniards by birth, one named Antonio Chapedor, the other Pedro Vanntena; both of them came to Capt. Haley on the evening of the 28th ult. and said that the crew intended to throw them overboard and drown them, and asked permission of Captain Haley to allow them to sleep aft, as they feared the crew would carry their threat into execution, which privilege the captain granted them. Mr. Chapell had fallen asleep about ten minutes, and Capt. H. was partly in a doze, when he heard Antonio Chapedor jump to his feet and saw him stab Mr. Chapell (a passenger,) with a large carving knife under the ribs in the right side, to the depth of seven inches; at the same time he made a lunge at Captain Haley, stabbing him in the right shoulder, penetrating in the bone, the force of which turned the point of the knife. He then made an attempt to stab the mate, without causing very great injury, in consequence of the point of the weapon being in a bad condition. Mr. Chapell exclaimed, at the time when he received the wound. "My God, what have I done that they should murder me? and ran below. Captain Haley followed him to the cabin, when he fainted away from the loss of blood. Mr. Chapell breathed his last about twenty minutes after receiving the wound. Captain Haley says, when he was about sailing from Vera Cruz, a steamboat came out to him and delivered a package of money to Mr. Chapell, which the men saw, and supposed it to be doubloons, which was, no doubt, the cause of their committing the murder. The whole amount was only $400, in Mexican money. They were immediately secured and put in irons, and given in charge of the U. S. Marshal, yesterday, on their arrival in this city.

One Picture of War.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says:

Never was there such array of shattered humanity congregated in the Capitol before—the "maimed, the lame and the blind," are, I assure you, fully represented. The hospital at Chelsea might produce a parallel, but even that would fail to surpass Washington, in the number of individuals destitute of legs and arms. The number of land warrants already issued at the Pension Office exceed 25,000, and the half are not issued yet. Those that are entitled to them must file their claims at least two months before they can receive them, so great is the press of business in the office; and I assure you, with the aid of land sharks and speculators, that at the end of that time, the poor soldier has very little left for his trouble and patriotism—not even enough to purchase a false arm or an Anglesey leg to hide his deformities."

Montreal, Sept. 11.—An extensive robbery was perpetrated on Friday night, at the store Mr. Dwight, corner of Notre Dame and St. Francois Xavier Streets.—The thieves effected their entrance in the rear of the premises, leaving behind them the tools with which they had opened the window, through which they entered.—We are sorry to add that they carried off successfully pretty nearly all the valuable goods in the place, estimated, as far as can be readily ascertained, at £223 14s. 8d., including about fifty-nine pounds worth of watches left in Mr. Dwight's hands to be repaired. Among the spoils are about £40 of manufactured silver plate, gold chains, brooches, rings, pencil cases, &c. The following is a list of the watches belonging to Mr. Dwight's customers:—

1 silver watch, Midden Liverpool, No. 36792; 1 gold watch, No. 2439, chain and key, "screw balance"; 1 gold watch, Lepine, silver dial, No. 222461; 1 silver watch, Wm. Wall, Richmond, No 84; 1 silver watch, Smart, London, No 15265; 1 silver watch, C. Boward, London, No. 1885; 1 gold Lepine hunter, cover off engraved on cap "Miss Julia Phillips, presented by her Brother"; 1 silver watch, coarse English.

Potato Rot.—In conversation with a gentleman from Nova Scotia, we are informed that last year his field, and those of his neighbours, of Potatoes exhibited all the appearance of having been infected with the rot. He immediately engaged persons to cut off the stalks without removing the potato, which he allowed to remain in the ground, until the usual time of digging. His friends laughed at his trouble, but in the Spring all his crop was safe and sound, whilst many of those who ridiculed him had to purchase seed for the ensuing planting. This clearly proves that it is only when the stalk of the Potato becomes discoloured or infected, that there is any danger of the root being so. We strongly recommend the above plan to our friends.—*Gaspe Gazette.*

It appears from Mr. Tidd Pratt's report, that the extent of the embezzlements in the Tralee Savings Bank is £32,000. Mr. Pratt says:—"Several parties who were inmates of the Union Workhouse, as well as recipients of the late relief fund, and three parties who were in gaol as debtors, came in the custody of the gaoler, to claim deposits." Similar frauds to this perpetrated at Tralee, have been discovered at Killarney, where there is a deficiency of £90,000.

Dr. W. P. Evan's Pain Killer.

No medicine has been discovered that is so happily adopted to the internally as drops to be taken, and yet perform such wonder when applied externally, as a wash, bath, or by friction.

"THIS PAIN KILLER" may be used with a success that will astonish the beholder in such cases as the following:—Distressing Dysentry, Pain in the side and stomach, Corns, Cuts and Bruises Cholera, Infantum, Bronchites, Healing sores on man or beast.

Children Teething, Raising Blood, Hoarseness, Quinsey in a few hours, Chilblains and frosted feet, Sprains, prevent a Blister from Burns, broken Breasts, Measles, Cramps, hurts, scratches or torn Flesh, bites or stings.

In very foul stomachs it may cause vomiting.—So much the better, the stomach will be cleansed and the next dose will settle the sickness.

Certificates to fill a volume might be published, showing the wonderful effects of the "Pain Killer" but they are too common, and used for articles of no merit. We insert but a few but they are to be depended upon:—

This will certify that I have used the "Pain Killer in my family for headache, toothache, rheumatism, dysentry, &c. and believe it to be a first rate medicine. JOHN P. SMITH.

Manchester, N. H.

I have used the "Pain Killer" for burns, and found in applying it immediately, to prevent even a blister. I would recommend it to the confidence of the public. H. A. REEBE,

Editor of the Westfield Standard, Westfield.

I have been selling the Pain Killer for a few months past, and find that it gives as good satisfaction as recommended. I have used it in my own family also, and believe it to be one of the best family medicines now in use. J. H. COBB.

Littleton, Mass.

This will certify that I have used the Pain Killer in my family for the last six months, and can safely say that it has proved the best family medicine I have ever used, especially for coughs, colds, burns, bruises. I take pleasure in recommending it to the public. JAMES WILLIAMS.

Chloroform Toothache Drops.

It is well known that "CHLOROFORM" has superseded (in a great measure,) the use of Ether as an allayer of pain and is now used by the best Surgeons and Dentists in preference. A Celebrated Chemist, (and one of the first manufacturers of Chloroform,) has discovered that "Chloroform" with other simple preparations, will instantly cure the TOOTHACHE. After testing it in many cases it has never failed to give instant relief. There is no possible danger in using it, as it will not injure the sound teeth a particle. All that is necessary in using these drops is to saturate well a bit of cotton or lint, and place it in the cavity of the tooth. Relief will be immediate.

None genuine without the signature of Ross & Poor on the wrapper. Sold at No. 19, Tremont row, Boston, and by our appointed agents, S. L. Tilley, W. O. Smith, and J. H. Chipman, st. John, New Brunswick.

Kolmstock's Vermifuge.
SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

Alternate paleness and flushing of the countenance, a dull expression of the eyes, drowsiness, itching of the nose, a swelled upper lip, tongue whitely furred and thickly speckled with red points, fœted breath and enlarged belly, a partial or general swelling or puffiness of the skin, a starting in the sleep, and grinding of the teeth, a gradual wasting of the flesh, a sensation as if something were lodged in the throat, sickness of the stomach, vomiting, a short dry cough, appetite sometimes voracious, at other times feeble, an unnatural craving for chalk, dirt or clay, bowels sometimes too costive, fits, convulsion, and palsey. No mother who suspects her child has worms should all to produce the Vermifuge. Sold only genuine, at 19, Tremont row,

and by our agents, S. L. Tilley, Kingsley, W. O. Smith, & J. H. Chipman.

Dr. Kingsley's Universal PILLS.

The most safe effectual, and ea for diseases of the human consti ever been discovered. These P entirely of materials extracted from and are warranted not to contain Mercury or any mineral substance

The Family Pills are a sure rem dice, sick and nervous Headac Costiveness, sickness of the stom all Bilious complaints, Fevers of taken at the commencement, will their progress, and save the pati tracted and dangerous sickness. able in nervous and hypochondria of appetite, Cholic, Cholera Morb matism, scrofula, white swelling, salt rheum, Cough, Colds, Inflien all complaints to which females a They operate as a mild and eff are a safe and certain remedy fo dren.

Females will find that two or th taken at bed time, and continued will remove any irregularity or restore nature to her usual course

☞ For sale by Ross & Poor, Boston; and by our appointed age late Peters & Tilley, W. O. Smith st. John, N. B.

Obstructions of the Liver, Dr. Halsey's Gold and Out of the "thousand and one" are the means of hurrying many doom, more than one half arise fr in the liver. This important o healthy condition, secretes the bile if unfit to perform its proper fun bilious matter accumulates—the v of the blood continues in the circu slow but malignant poison, diffus ont the whole system, finally giv dreadful malady. It may break o some dangerous Fever or Liver C dice, or Rheumatism, or Scrofula, ing epidemic; in fine, a morbid st stomach, and bowels, is the great c disposes the system to every class o

Dr. Halsey's Gold and Sil known to be the most excellent world to bring the liver to the pro proper functions, and to cleanse stomach and bowels all viscid and putrid mat Halsey's Pills always resorted to w sickness, or excess of bile are app amount of suffering would be preve lives saved, who otherwise, from medicines, would go prematurely to

As there are many bad pills in public should bear in mind that unle signature is on the label of each bo genuine, and that they are only fo Kinnear, 20, Dock street, and at Dr No. 2, Courtland street, New Yor 25 cents for the box, containing bo Silver Pills.

ANOTHER LIFE SAV BY THE USE OF DR. WISTAR'S BA CHERRY.

The following certificate is from Enoch Per

and by our agents, S. L. Tilley, late Peters & Tilley, W. O. Smith, & J. H. Chipman, st. John, N.B.

Dr. Kingley's Universal Family PILLS.

The most safe effectual, and economical remedy for diseases of the human constitution, that has ever been discovered. These Pills are composed entirely of materials extracted from medicinal plants, and are warranted not to contain one particle of Mercury or any mineral substance.

The Family Pills are a sure remedy for the Jaundice, sick and nervous Headaches, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, sickness of the stomach, Heartburns, all Bilious complaints, Fevers of all kinds, and, if taken at the commencement, will invariably check their progress, and save the patient from a protracted and dangerous sickness. They are invaluable in nervous and hypochondrical affections, loss of appetite, Cholic, Cholera Morbus, Gout, Rheumatism, scrofula, white swelling, Ulcers, Erysipelas, salt rheum, Cough, Colds, Influenza, Dropsy, and all complaints to which females alone are subject. They operate as a mild and speedy purge, and are a safe and certain remedy for worms in Children.

Females will find that two or three of these Pills taken at bed time, and continued for a short time will remove any irregularity or obstruction, and restore nature to her usual course.

☞ For sale by Ross & Poor, 19, Tremont row, Boston; and by our appointed agents S. L. Tilley late Peters & Tilley, W. O. Smith, J. H. Chipman st. John, N. B.

OBSTRUCTIONS OF THE LIVER, BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, DR. HALSEY'S GOLD AND SILVER PILLS.—Out of the "thousand and one" disorders which are the means of hurrying mankind to their final doom, more than one half arise from obstructions in the liver. This important organ, when in a healthy condition, secretes the bile and blood, but, if unfit to perform its proper functions, excess of bilious matter accumulates—the worn out principle of the blood continues in the circulation, and like a slow but malignant poison, diffuses itself throughout the whole system, finally giving rise to some dreadful malady. It may break out in the form of some dangerous Fever or Liver Complaint, Jaundice, or Rheumatism, or Scrofula, or some prevailing epidemic; in fine, a morbid state of the liver stomach, and bowels, is the great cause which predisposes the system to every class of disease.

DR. HALSEY'S GOLD AND SILVER PILLS are known to be the most excellent remedy in the world to bring the liver to the performance of its proper functions, and to cleanse from the stomach and bowels all viscid and putrid matter. Were Dr. Halsey's Pills always resorted to when symptoms of sickness, or excess of bile are apprehended, a vast amount of suffering would be prevented, and many lives saved, who otherwise, from the use of bad medicines, would go prematurely to the grave.

As there are many bad pills in the market, the public should bear in mind that unless Dr. Halsey's signature is on the label of each box, they cannot be genuine, and, that they are only for sale by H. G. Kinnear, 20, Dock street, and at Dr. Halsey's office No. 2, Courtland street, New York. Price, only 25 cents for the box, containing both the Gold and Silver Pills.

ANOTHER LIFE SAVED
BY THE USE OF DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

The following certificate is from the wife of Mr. Enoch Perry, a very respectable farmer in Oxford county, Maine, and can be relied on as true in every particular. It was not solicited, but given by the lady, from a sense of duty, feeling that she owed the preservation of her life to Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

Rumford, Oxford County, Me., July 22.

This may certify that I have for a number of years been severely afflicted with the asthma. In October, 1843, I took a violent cold, which produced a very severe cough, which was accompanied with severe pains in my side, and I sweat profusely at night. These bad symptoms continued, until I was so much reduced that I was unable to do any work about house, or even walk across the room without assistance. In July, 1844, I was so afflicted with shortness of breath, such great difficulty in breathing, and in such severe pain, that I was unable to lie in bed or sleep for three weeks. One physician who attended me, and another who was consulted, both gave me up to die—said they could do no more for me. My friends despaired of my life. I had no hope myself. I then commenced taking Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. Before I had taken one bottle I was able to walk about the house. I continued to take the Balsam until I had taken four bottles, and now I am well and free from pain.

Signed RELIANCE PERRY.

None genuine unless signed I. Butts on the wrapper.

For sale by S. L. Tilley, King Street, St. John, New-Brunswick.

PASSENGERS in the Ship *Themis*, Capt. Leighton, arived on Wednesday from Liverpool:—Rev. R. D. Palmer, R. D. Wanford, Messrs. W. and G. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Morse; Mr. Cochran, Mrs. Cochran; Mr. and Mrs. Horsfall, and child, of this City.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday evening at the residence of Thomas B. Millidge, Esq., by the Rev. Mr. Stewart, Andrew Rainsford Wetmore, Esq., of this City, Barrister at Law, to Louisa Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Lansdowne, Esq.

In this City, on Tuesday evening, the 5th inst., by the Rev. I. W. D. Gray, Mr. Alexander R. McKinn, to Miss Margaret Beam, of Milkish, K. C.

On Monday evening, by the Rev. H. Daniel, Mr. George Corey, to Hannah Eliza, eldest daughter of Mr. B. F. Mabee, all of this City.

At Sussex Vale, on the 6th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Chesley, Mr. George M Leod, of Fredericton, to Miss Charity Davis, of the former place.

At Norton, on the 5th inst., by the Rev. J. F. Brett, Wesleyan Minister, Mr. Wm. D. Hartt, of Wakefield, to Miss Lucinda, second daughter of Mr. Elisha Loomer, of the same place.

On the 12th ult at Horse Bay, Kent, England, by the Rev. Mr. Meridith, Thomas R. Pike, Esq. R. N., to Anne Leonard, second daughter of Capt Thomas Beer, R. N., of this City.

DIED.

On Thursday, after a short illness John, fourth son of Mr. John Doody, aged seven weeks and four days.

On Monday morning, aged 3 months and 9 days, James White, son of Mr. Geo. V. Nowlin.

On Wednesday, 20th inst., Agnes Flora, infant daughter of Mr. H. P. Sturdee, Queen square.

On Thursday morning, Sarah, eldest daughter of Mr. E. C. Waddington, of this city, in the 26th year of her age. Funeral to-morrow, (Saturday) at 3 o'clock, when friends and acquaintances are respectfully requested to attend.

On Tuesday 19th inst., Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Daniel Russel, of Indian Town, aged 46 years, leaving a husband and five children to lament their loss.

At Indian Town, on Tuesday morning last, at 5 o'clock, John Adolphus, eldest son of Cyprian E. Godard, aged 4 years and 6 months.

At Shediac, of Consumption, on Sunday morning, 10th inst. Margaret Elizabeth, wife of Mr. John Camidge.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—ARRIVED.

Friday—Brigantine Amelia, Clark, Eastport; ballast.

Steamer Maid of Erin, Leavitt, Portland, 27 hours, T. Parks, passengers, &c.

Saturday—Barque Joanna, Ruddick, Leith, 22; R. Rankin & Co. Coal.

Brig Harmony, Anderson, Troon, 37; to order ballast.

Brigt. Montague, Ross, Boston, 6; George Eaton, ballast.

Schr Sarah Ann, Pickance, Eastport; ballast.

Senator, (s) Seymour, Boston, 30 hours; H. W. Chisholm, passengers, &c.

Sunday—Barque Sovereign, Holland, Hull, 42; S. Wiggins & son, ballast.

Monday—Barque Rose, Brown, Hull, 42; S. Wiggins & Son, coals; spoke, 29th ult, lat. 50 41, long. 19 15, ship Amazon: 8th inst., lat. 46, long. 40, signalised ship Scotia.

Brig Edwin, Leonard, Colerraine, 34; R. Rankin & Co., ballast.

schr. L. O'C. Doyle, Frost, Magdalen Islands; master, oil and fish.

Tuesday—ship Queen, Wright, Liverpool, 26; W. & R. Wright, general cargo.

Brig Helen Douglas, Rodick, Annan; Wm. Thomson ballast.

schr. Lamartine, Smally, Belfast, (U. S.) 4; master ballast.

Arminde, Kinney, Eastport; master, flour.

Wednesday—ship Wanderer, Allen, Leith, 31; R. Rankin & Co. coals and hemp.

Themis, Leighton, Liverpool, 26; Chas. Brown, general cargo;

Barque Humber, Lawson, Hull, 41; R. Rankin & Co., ballast.

Brigt. Casilda, Clifford, Boston, 4; George Eaton, ballast.

Juverna, Reed, New York, 6; James Finn, flour wheat, &c.

Thursday—Barque Sampson, Murdock, Boston, 5; W. Thomson, coals and bricks.

Barque Warrior, Tiernan, Drogheda, 42; James Kirk, ballast.

Schr. Olive Branch, Thompson, Gloucester, 4; master, baitage.

Chancellor, Carlisle, Boston, 4; master, assorted cargo.

Friendship, Allen, Yarmouth, 2; C. M'Lauchlan molasses.

Pheasant, Petch, New York, 6; J. V. Troop, assorted cargo.

CLEARED.

15th—Barque Avon, Mosher Preston, timber and deals; brigt. F. L. Vail, Vail, New York, deals.

16th—Brigt. Isabella, Kelly, Ayr, timber and deals; Planet, Jones, Eastport, boards; schr. Kate, Holder, New York, plaster; Brunswick Lion Croft, Lubec, wood.

18th—ship Gleaner, Duncan, Greenock, timber and deals; barque Agenoria, Hunt, London, deals; schr. Mariner, Wells, Boston, fish.

19th—Brig Layfette, Clifford, Pittston, board and shingles.

20th—Brig Druid, Shackford, Eastport do; Eliza Ann, Crowell, Halifax, fish

21—Barque Lady Caroline, 330, Norton, Newcastle, timber and deals; brig Charles M Laughlan, Crosby, Cork deals.

Capt. Browne, of the steamer Commodore, reports the brig Nautilus, from Boston for Windsor, in ballast, was capsized in the bay on Tuesday last. Capt. Browne went to her assistance, and towed her to shore, a distance of about six miles. Fortunately all on board the N. were on deck at the time she went over, and were saved.

CROOKHAVEN, Aug. 21.—The ship Wm. Penn, Reed, of and from st. John, N. B. for Greenock, ran ashore between Mizen Head and Three Castle Head, in Dunlough Bay, at 2 o'clock, a.m. The keel and stern were carried away; and although rather confident hopes were entertained that she might be towed off, she became a total wreck at 12 o'clock on Saturday night. The crew (27 in number) saved themselves by means of a ladder, which they rested against the side of the cliff.

HATS.
Fall styles for 1848.

THE subscribers have received and are now opening a part of their fall stock of HATS, the style is quite new and neat, with Gutta Percha trimming, a decided improvement. The Public are invited to call and examine—*Terms Cash.*

22d sept. LOCKHART & CO.

The French Language.

MONSIEUR LOUIS LE CHAUDELEC, thankful for the patronage he has received since his residence in this City, begs leave to announce that he will on the first October next open an evening class for young Gentlemen at his residence in Charlotte street, for instruction in the French Language.

Private Tuition given, and Schools attended.—For terms and particulars apply at the residence of the professor. 22d sept.

TO LET,

And possession given immediately:—

THE subscriber's House at Indian Town, formerly owned and occupied by Alexander McGuire, as a dwelling House, Bakery and Grocery.

JOHN B. TRAVIS.

Sept 8. Indian Town.

GIN! GIN!

DAILY expected per schooner 'Eliza Jane' from Halifax, and for sale by the subscribers—20 Hhds Holands GIN, (very superior)

Sept 15. J. & H. HAMM

SPRUCE DEALS, BOARDS, *and Scantling.*

The Subscriber offers for sale:—

500,000 FEET Bright Gang-sawed DEALS.

Also—Merchantable spruce BOARDS and SCANTLING, Refuse BOARDS and DEALS.

JOHN B. TRAVIS.

Sept. 8.—1m. Indian Town.

Metallic Gum-Elastic Patent

INDIA RUBBER SHOES.

5 CASES consisting of Gentleman's Ladies & Children's high finished Over-shoes Buskins, and Sandals.

☞ The above are a sample of this beautiful and useful article, and the subscriber is instructed to order to any extent that he can sell—please call and see.

JOHN KINNEAR.

Sept 15 Prince Wm. street

HAMS.—1 Cask Canvassed Hams; 6 kegs Saleratus; 20 barrels Pippin Apples; per *Senator* from Boston, for sale by

September 15 THOS. HANFORD.

PURE CIDER VINEGAR.—On consignment—ex the *Duke* from Liverpool—40 Barrels Pure Cider Vinegar, for sale by

September 15 THOS. HANFORD.

For Charter.

THE Copper Fastened Barque "TADMOR," 648 tons Register, Adam Rowie, Master, will take a Charter for Liverpool or the Clyde.

Apply at the Office of WM. CARVILL.

15th sept. *Nelson Street.*

IRON.

Now landing ex Barque *Tadmor*, Bowie, master

1910 BARS } Common and 3-9 Bundles } Refined IRON.

Well assorted. For sale cheap for approved payment. WM. CARVILL.,

15th sept. *Nelson street.*

County Grand Black Orange Lodge.

THE "*Royal Orange Black Knight Companions,*" of New Brunswick, will meet for the despatch of business, on the second Friday in each month, where appointed.

Office Bearers are requested to be punctual in their attendance.

By order of the County Grand Master.

July 28, 1848.

THE Members of WELLINGTON, No. 21, are requested to meet at their Lodge Room in Portland, on Monday next at 8 o'clock. Regular night. By order of the W. M. sept 22

S. K. FOSTER'S
Ladies' & Gentlemen's SHOE STORE,
Corner of King and Germain streets, and
LADIES' SHOE STORE,
Next store but one South of corner store in Germain street.

THE subscriber has just received per ship *Queen*, from Liverpool, the first part of his Fall supply of Fashionable BOOTS and SHOES, suitable for the present and approaching season.—Comprising every variety that may be required for Dress as well as for Service.

sept 22. S. K. FOSTER.

A GREAT BARGAIN.
Saint John Foundry
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the whole of his Works, comprising an extensive supply of PATTERNS, TOOLS, MACHINERY, STEAM ENGINES, and every needful apparatus for conducting an Iron and Brass Foundry; with the Good Will of the Business, and the unexpired term of the Leasehold Property on which the Establishment is conducted. This being the first Foundry established in this Province, from which during the last 16 years, an immense number of *STOVES and PLOUGHS* have been sold, (requiring occasional repairs) renders it a most eligible situation, and worthy the attention of any person desirous of going into the Foundry and Hardware business. The subscriber will dispose of his present extensive stock of Wares, or retain them and dispose of the Machinery and Tools apart.

☞ He is now SELLING OFF his stock of

STOVES

at very reduced rates for prompt payment, and would earnestly solicit the attention of purchasers.

22d sept. THOS C. EVERITT.

Diocesan Church Society.

A MEETING of the Executive Committee of the DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY will be held in the *St. John Episcopal Sunday School Room* at 11 o'clock on Wednesday, October 4th.

W. Q. KETCHUM,
Secretary of the Ex. Committee.

Fredericton, Sept. 22, 1848.

Stoves! Stoves!! Stoves!!!

150 STOVES, consisting of Stewarts, Washington, Hathaway, Knickerbocker, Victory, New England, Rotary, Economist's Friend, Yankee Premium and Trogan Pioneer Cooking Stoves, sheet Iron, Air Tight, Close, and Cylinder Stoves.

H. G. KINNEAR.

22d sept. 20, *Dock street.*

CUT NAILS.

BY the *Queen* from Liverpool:—5 tons assorted sizes. ALSO—1 bag Senna Leaves, 1 bale BED CORDS.—For sale by

22d sept. JOHN KINNEAR.

Chains, Anchors, and Iron.

Now landing ex ship *Queen*, from Liverpool:

TWO 60 fathoms each ¾ inch Proved Studd CHAIN CABLES;

2 60 fms each	¾ inch	do.	do.	ditto;
2 60 do.	¾ inch	do.	do.	ditto;
1 75 do.	1 inch	do.	Close Link,	do;
1 60 do.	⅞ inch	do.	ditto,	do;
1 60 do.	⅞ inch	do.	ditto,	do;
2 60 do.	⅞ inch	do.	ditto,	do;
2 60 do.	⅞ inch	do.	ditto,	do;
2 75 do.	7-16 inch	do.	ditto,	do;
2 75 do.	⅜ inch	do.	ditto,	do;
2 75 do.	5-16 inch	do.	ditto,	do;

5 Wood-stock ANCHORS, fm 6 to 10 cwt. ea.;
10 Iron-stock ditto from 1¼ to 5 cwt.;
837 bars and 25 bundles best Refined IRON, well assorted.—For sale by

THOS. F. RAYMOND.

22d sept. *Nelson street.*

Iron, Spikes, Anchors, Chains, &c.

Daily expected to arrive per ship *New Zealand*, Inglis, Master, from Liverpool:—

3132 BARS & 76 Bundles common & Refined IRON, well assorted.
150 Bundles Sheet IRON, ass'd Nos 21 to 26.
100 Boxes best Charcoal TIN PLATES, assorted.
ICW, IC, IX, and DC;
200 bags SPIKES, assorted 5 to 8 inch;
6 Iron stock Anchors, ass'd from 2 to 6 cwt.
4 ¾ inch best stud Chain Cables, 60 fms. each;
3 7/8 inch do. do. do. 60 fms. each;
3 tons best Liverpool OAKUM.

All of which will be disposed of at low rates for prompt payments. WM CARVILL.

22d sept *Nelson street.*

Window Glass and Sugar.

BY the *Themis* from Liverpool: 8000 feet Window GLASS, 7x9 8x10 10x12, 12x14 in 25 and 50 feet packages; 6 pieces Crushed Sugar.—For sale by (sept. 22.) JOHN KINNEAR.

WINDOW GLASS.

PER ship *Themis* from Liverpool:—180 quarter and half boxes 7x9, 8x10 and 10x12 best *Sheet WINDOW GLASS.*—For sale at Hammond's Buildings, 20, Dock street, by

22d sept H. G. KINNEAR.

SHIP STORES.

20 BARRELS MESS PORK;
15 ditto Prime ditto;
20 barrels Mess BEEF, 5 do. Prime ditto;
75 do. NAVY BREAD.

For sale at Hammond's Buildings, 20, Dock street, in or out of bond by

22d sept H. G. KINNEAR.

St. John Daguerrian Rooms,
King Street—a few Doors below the Saint John Hotel.

THE subscriber has lately received from New York a superior large sized CAMERA, by which he will be enabled to take Daguerreotype Miniatures of various sizes.

Portraits taken singly or in groups, in any weather, with or without Colours, and neatly inserted in Rosewood Frames or Cases, or set in Lockets, Brooches, Bracelets, Rings &c

☞ Perfect satisfaction guaranteed or no charge The public are requested to call and judge for themselves. JAMES C. MELICK.

CARD.

THE subscriber would respectfully intimate to the public that he has commenced business as

STOVE DEALER,

in the Brick Building on the North side King's square, adjoining the British American Hotel, where he offers, at Wholesale and Retail, every description of STOVES, FRANKLINS, HOLLOW WARE, &c.

J. S. WESTLOTORN.

N. B. Orders received at the above establishment for all kinds of *SHIP and MILL Castings.*

St. John 4th August, 1848.

LINSEED OIL.

PER Ship *Lady Caroline*, from Hull:—20 Casks Raw and Boiled LINSEED OIL.—for sale low by

Sept. 15. S. L. TILLEY.

COOL RETREAT!
In the Old Custom House, nearly opposite the Bank of British North America.

THE Subscriber takes this method to inform the Public that he is now prepared to accommodate those who may please to favour him with a call, with *Lunches, Dinners,* and *Suppers* every day, (Sundays excepted), on the cheapest terms possible, and in usual good style which cannot be surpassed by any house in New Brunswick.

Sept. 1. JAMES SORLIE.

☞ Meat Pies, &c. made to order and sent home

Tannery Establishment
at Waweig, in the County of Charlotte,
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers the above named PROPERTY for sale, consisting generally of the 'Tan House, Vats, Bark Mill, Cottage, Garden, and about 3 acres of Land attached, and a Dam formed across the Brook or Stream upon which the Property stands, which empties itself into the Waweig near the Tan House; until the 15th day of September next, when it will be offered, if unsold, at 12 o'clock, noon, at Public Auction, in the Market Square of this City; at which, Terms and any information will be given, both which may be obtained on application at the Office of

Sept 1. F. A. KINNEAR.

☞ *The Sale of the above Property is Postponed until Monday next, 25th instant.*

22d september.

Valuable Real Estate,
FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION.

On THURSDAY, 28th inst at 11 o'clock, A. M.

THAT pleasantly situated HOUSE and LOT on Duke street, with all the FURNITURE, as they stand, and belonging to the subscriber. The Lot is 20 by 100 feet, and joins the lot formerly owned by Mr. Swymmer. The House consists of six rooms, with good kitchen and Cellar, Coal and Wood shed.—The FURNITURE is all of solid Mahogany, and made in England—Chairs Sofas, Bedsteads, and Tables, with a five and a half octave PIANO FORTE, by *Kirkman*, London. One of the Carpets is new, and of the best material; Beds and Feathers of the best geese feathers. The whole will be sold at private sale as they now stand, or a part, as may suit purchasers. Possession can be given immediately, with a good warranted Deed. Parties wishing to purchase can see the premises before the day of sale.

Sept 22. PETER BURNS.

FELLOWS & CO.,
Chemists and Druggists,
Wholesale and Retail—No. 31, near the Head of King Street.

WILL endeavour to keep constantly on hand a full assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, Tooth, Nail and Hair BRUSHES, Combs, Sponges, Soaps, Dentrifices, and Cosmetics, &c., &c.

The utmost care and attention given to the preparation of Physicians prescriptions and the dispensing of Family Medicines, all of which are prepared under the immediate supervision of the Proprietors.

The only authorized Agency in the Province for Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and Dr. Tobin's Vegetian Liniment.

☞ Depot for the sale of Genuine Patent Medicines. July 21.—1m.

SAINT JOHN FOUNDRY.

The Subscriber has on hand, at his Establishment, (adjoining the Custom House,) an extensive assortment of

COOKING STOVES, of the most approved patterns;
FRANKLINS;
Close Wood and Coal STOVES;
Air Tight ditto
Register, and half Register GRATES;
PLOUGHS of various patterns, with and without Wood Work;
Ship's Patent Windlass Gears, Hawse Pipes, Cylinders and Pulls;
Stove Pipe, Tinware, House pumps and lead pipe to suit;
BOILERS, Furnace Doors and Bars;
Patent Oven Doors;
Sash Weights;
Pots, Bakepans, Tea Kettles, Griddles, Grid irons, Frying pans, Sad Irons, Saucepans, Preserving Kettles;
Bells; Nails and Spikes;
Deep Sea, Hand and Net LEADS, &c. &c.

All of which is offered to his friends and the public at the lowest rates; and he would respectfully solicit the attention of purchasers

☞ Orders for *Mill and Ship Work*, and Iron, Brass, and Leak Castings, executed at shortest notice.

Sept. 8 1848. THOMAS C. EVERETT

Royal Mail STAGE.

PASSAGE to ST. ANDREWS.

THE subscriber being under contract to convey one of Her Majesty's Mails between *St. John* and *St. Andrews* informs his friends and the public that he leaves the former place every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings, and leaves saint Andrews on each succeeding day.

Stage books kept at the Saint John Hotel in this City, and at Pheasants' Rail Road Hotel, Saint Andrews.

Passengers travelling on this route will receive every attention from the Proprietor; and to ensure comfort, will be driven in COVERED COACHES, with five changes of horses on the road.

Aug. 18. W. H. WILLIAMS.

H. S. SCRIBNER,
Tailor,
Prince William Street—St. John, N. B.

KEEPS constantly on hand a well selected Stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and TROWSERINGS—of various colour and pattern.

A variety of VESTINGS—consisting in Satins, Quiltings, & Fancy Stuffs, suitable for the season, which he will make up to order at very low prices for satisfactory payments;

He would also call attention to his stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

which he is making up under his own inspection, and offering at very low prices for cash.

—ALSO—

Fine Lambswool, Merino, and Cotton SHIRTS and DRAWERS;
Fine Linen Shirt Fronts and Collars;
Fine White Shirts; Satin Stock Ties, Scarfs, Stocks, Cravats; Cotton Socks; Silk and Indian Rubber Braces; knit do.; Web do.;
Pocket Handkerchiefs; Scarlet and White Night Caps, &c. &c. &c.

July 13.

Sign of the Golden Boot,
North Side King Street, 10 Doors below the Commercial Hotel.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE undersigned begs leave to invite attention to his large and well assorted stock of Gent's, Youths', Boys' and Children's Boots and Shoes, of Foreign and Domestic manufacture, at low rates. Having been constantly employed in the manufacture of Boots and Shoes for the last thirty five years, such a long and practical knowledge qualifies him to judge in these matters; he asserts that the Gent's Boots manufactured at this establishment, in point of style, materials and workmanship cannot be excelled in any part of the world.

St John 28th July, 1848. DAVID PATERSON.

☞ NOTICE.

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

Creditors are requested to present their demands to E. L. Jarvis, who is authorised to collect all debts due to the said firm.

EDWARD L. JARVIS,
G. MURRAY JARVIS.

11th July, 1848.

CHEAP SALE OF
Ready-Made CLOTHING!!!
FOR 30 DAYS, AT THE
PANTECHNETHECA,
Prince Wm. Street, opposite Sand's brick buildings.

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

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

FULL DRESS SUIT!!!

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

only £3.

On hand—An IMMENSE ASSORTMENT of

BOYS' CLOTHING.

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

GARRETT & SKILLEN,
Tailors & Drapers.

August 18.

WANTED.

TWENTY JOURNEYMEN TAILORS will find steady employment on application to

Sept. 8. GARRETT & SKILLEN.

Stoves! Stoves!! Stoves!!!

(Just received, per 'Widow,' from New York:)

A LOT of fancy Air-Tight Parlor STOVES, for burning coal.—Also, a lot of Diamond Empire Cooking Stoves, Charcoal Furnaces, Water Urns, Hollow Ware, &c. &c.—For sale low, by

JOHN S. WESTLOTORN.

King's-Square.

SALERATUS.

Ex schr. *Beverley* from Boston on consignment.

6 TIERCES, 10 Barrels & 10 Boxes SALERATUS—ground and unground, in Papers and in Bulk, for sale at the Manufacturers prices with charges, at Hammond's building 20, Dock street, by

Sept. 15. H. G. KINNEAR.

South Bay Boom Company.

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

By order of the Board,

THOMAS M'MACKIN,
Superintendent

Indian Town, Sept. 8, 1848.

Commercial HOTEL,
Head of King-street, Saint John, New Brunswick!!

THE Subscriber begs leave to announce to his numerous friends and the public generally, that he has re-leased the above Establishment for a term of years. This Hotel has recently undergone a thorough repair, and neither pains nor expense has been spared to render it equal to any in the Province. The walls of the old part have been torn down and new one substituted, besides which very extensive additions have lately been made to the Establishment—fourteen entirely new rooms have just been thrown open, finished and furnished in a superior style.

Thankful for the patronage heretofore received the subscriber pledges himself that no effort on his part shall be spared to render the stay of those visiting the 'Commercial' pleasant and agreeable.—The Travelling Public and others are respectfully invited to call and make trial for themselves.

Families visiting this City can always be accommodated with Private Rooms, &c. &c.

Commodious Stabling for Horses, and a superior Hostler always in attendance.

ROBERT WETMORE,
Proprietor.

St. John, June 9, 1848

CHARLES E. POTTER,
Carver, Gilder, Looking Glass,
Portrait, and Picture Frame Manufacturer.

BEGS to inform his friends and the Public that he has taken a Shop in Mr. Sears' House, *Corner of Germain and Princess Streets*, and is now prepared to execute in the neatest manner and at the shortest notice, all orders with which he may be entrusted, and he hopes by strict attention and moderate charges, to receive a share of Public patronage.

Looking Glass, Portrait and Picture Frames of every description, Plain and Gilt, made to order at the shortest notice. Mouldings of every pattern, always on hand.

Particular attention will be given to SIGN PAINTING, in Plain, Gilt, and Fancy Lettering. Orders in this line respectfully solicited.

☞ SHIP GILDING, of every discription, shall receive prompt attention at moderate charges.

N. B. Old Frames repaired and re-Gilt, Borders for Rooms, &c. &c.

St. John N. B., September 1st, 1848.

Line of Waggons to Indian Town.

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

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

June 9 1848. JAMES HEWITT.

House to Rent.

THE whole or a part of the subscriber's Dwelling House in Horsefield street; being well adapted for two families, is required for that purpose. The Company's Water is let in, with fire hose, pipes, &c. A Woodhouse Workshop, and Stable are attached. Enquire at the Chronicle Printing Office.

July 14 L. W. DURANT.

SUPERFINE CARPETING.—2 bales containing 800 yards superfine Scotch CARPETING, for sale by JOHN KINNEAR.

Sept. 1. *Prince Wm. street.*

Coals! Coals!

50 CHALDRONS best quality GRAND LAKE COALS—For sale by

JOHN S. WESTLOTORN.

Sept. 8, 1848. *King's Square.*

SHIPS' CAMBOOSES.—For sale by the subscriber 4 large sized ship's Cambooses, superior article, with double grate and fender and with ovens suitable for ships of the largest class.

August 25. J. S. WESTLOTORN,
King's square.

TEA.

Now Landing ex 'Acadian,' from London:

50 CHESTS fine Congo,
20 Do. Souchong,
25 do Extra. } TEAS,

In Store—72 Chests CONGO.—For sale low by

August 11. L. H. DEVEBER & SON.

LARD OIL, &c.

Per *Juvenia* from Boston:—

10 BARRELS No. 1, Lard OIL;
15 Ditto Wilmington TAR:
10 Barrels 5 bags White BLANS.

August 11. THOMAS HANFORD.

FOR SALE.—A small lot of flanged and centre ballanced Furnace BOILERS, ranging from 10 to 200 gallons by

August 25. JOHN S. WESTLOTORN.
King's square

PALE SEAL OIL.—For sale by the subscriber. 10 barrels first quality Pale Seal OIL.

August 25. J. S. WESTLOTORN,
King's square.

S. K. Foster's
SHOE STORES,
corner of King and Germain Streets, and "Foster's Corner."

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

Boots, Shoes, and Slippers,

of the very best description.

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

August 25. [cont 3ms.]

Sand's Arcade, Prince Wm. street.

Marsh, late Drury,
Importer and Retail Dealer in Cutlery, Family HARDWARE, and Carpenter Tools,

IS now opening by the *Wanderer*, a complete assortment of Carpenter's Door Locks, and Hinges; an extensive variety of Table and other CUTLERY; Scissors; Tin Ware; Brass Taps; Hand saw Files, and a general stock of shelf Goods suited for the season,—all of which are offered at lowest Cash prices. June 2.

☞ NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of TISDALE LYON, late of Sussex Vale, Yeoman, deceased, are requested to present the same duly attested, within twelve months from this date; and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to MARGARET A. LYON, *Administratrix.*

Sussex Vale, 21st June, 1848

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

Sept. 1. *Prince Wm. street*

TOBACCO! TOBACCO!

On hand and for sale by the subscribers:—

10 BOXES Conrad's 5's;
34 do. Alley's 8's;
15 do. Holland's 8's; 16 do Wickliff's 16's;

The above has been recently received from New York, and will be sold low for Cash, or approved payment. (Aug. 4.) J. & H. HAMM.

BALANCE SCALES.—Ex Schooner Eliza Jane from Boston, on Consignment—12 Balance Platform Scales, calculated to weigh 320 lbs each.—For sale at Hammond's Buildings 20, Dock street.

August 2. H. G. KINNEAR.

SUGAR & MOLASSES,

On Consignment—The Cargo of the Brigantine *F. L. Vail*, Vail, master, from Nevis:

160 BUS. SUGAR;
75 Puncheons Molasses;
1 cask, 2 kegs TAMARINDS, 4 puns. RUM,
10 casks and Packages of HARDWARE, and DRY GOODS, which will be sold low from the Wharf by (sept. 1) T. HANFORD.

FOR CHARTER.

A NEW Copper fastened Ship of about 500 tons Register, to any safe Port in Great Britain or Ireland, will be ready to take in cargo in about ten days. Apply to Capt. Cramsie, or to the subscriber,

Sept 1 WM. HOWARD.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

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

MADAM,

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

(Signed) SCOTT PORTLAND.

Welbeck Abbey, May 31, 1842.

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

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

Eaton Hall, Cheshire, Feb. 12, 1842.

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

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

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

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

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

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

These truly valuable Pills can be obtained at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, near Temple Bar, London. And

Poetry.

FROM JAMES GREGOR GRANT'S "MADONNA PIA" AND OTHER POEMS.

We extract from his poem called "A Character," this happy series of antithetic lines, whose only fault is that the conceit of them is carried out at too great length.

Who traced these lines, upon the world was thrown.
Alike "to fortune and to fame unknown;"
So very poor, his only store was health;
So very rich, he envied no man's wealth;
So very proud, he owed a debt to none;
So very bold, he never feared a dun;
So very brave, he kissed no tyrants rod;
So very cowardly, he feared his God;
So idle, that he loved to muse and dream;
So selfish, that he loved his self-esteem;
So tame, he swore not when dispute grew loudest;
So fierce, he brooked no insult from the proudest;
So hot, a slanderer well-nigh drove him mad;
So cold, he formed no friendship with the bad;
So timid, that he dared not be a slave;
So stubborn, that he would not be a knave;
So great a blockhead that he wrote a book;
So great a Tory, he could praise the Duke;
So great a Whig, he wished the throne secure;
So great a bigot, wished all doctrines pure;
So great a demagogue (oh! Proteus elf!)
He knew "Reform" was needful—in himself;
So ignorant of life, he hoped and feared
As fortunes varying sky o'ercast or cleared;
So ignorant of man, he half believed
All were in turns deceivers and deceived;
So ignorant of law, he knew no better
Than to prefer the spirit to the letter;
So poor a drudge, he earned his daily bread;
So odd, he thanked the Giver as he fed;
So childish that he held his children dear;
So credulous, he thought one friend sincere;
So loyal, he abused nor church nor state;
So rancorous, a villain moved his hate;
So insolent, a fool provoked his scorn;
So foolish, that he pined the forlorn;
So old, at last, he grieved that youth had wings;
So young, e'en then, he loved all lovely things;
So monstrous, that his heart could burn and bleed;
And "whom it loved, love tenderly indeed!"

Now would ye learn! the vain recital spare;
"He was a wight, if ever such wight were,"
To feed on fancy, and to build on air!

WORMY FRUIT.—Friend Farmers see that all the immature fruit which remains beneath your tree is carefully gathered up and economically disposed of, or destroyed.

The worms contained in such fruit, and which cause it to fall, will thus be prevented from perpetuating their ravages the next season. The old maxim, "an ounce of preventive is better than a pound of cure," applies in this case with peculiar force.

DEEP PLOWING.—As the period is approaching when our brethren will begin to break up their wheat grounds, we avail ourself of the occasion to remind them, that deep plowing is one of the farmer's best helps. Before wet lands, however, are deeply plowed they should be drained:

It is a singular fact that the use of milk was unknown on this continent at the time of its discovery by Columbus. The cow and horse which now swarm in countless multitudes on the table lands of North and South America, were introduced by the Spanish conquerors.

Important to the Public!

SPRING AND SUMMER

CLOTHING!

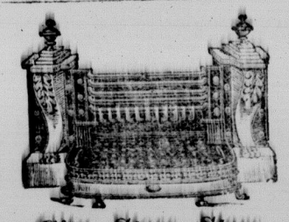
The subscriber has received per late arrivals, a large and varied assortment of GOODS, consisting of:—

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, Cashmeres, Cassinets, Buckskins, Velvets Satins, &c. with a large assortment of MATTRASSES Hammocks, Blankets, Sheets, Rugs, a superior article of OIL CLOTHING, Glazed, Beaver, and silk HATS,—high and low crowned, latest styles; Cloth and glazed Caps; silk and lawn Covers for do; Belts and sheaths; Knives; Lambswool, Merino and Cotton Shirts and DRAWERS; Regata and heavy striped do: White Cotton do., with Linen trimmings: Linen Fronts, and Collars; Red and Blue Flannel and Serge Shirts; with an assortment of *Tailor's Trimmings*, and almost every article in connection, suitable for a GENERAL CLOTHING STORE.

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

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

CITY CLOTHING STORE.
JOHN ANDERSON.



City Store Store,
14,—Dock Street.—14.

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

FRANKLINS—various sizes;
Priam and Wager's Airright;
HATHEWAY—three sizes;
VICTORY, 3 do.; Diamond Empire, 4 do;
Atwood Empire, 2 ditto;
Harlshorn and Ames, and Charles 1st, for wood or coal;
Box and Cylinder Stoves, of various patterns;
Ships Cabin and Forecastle do.;
GAMBOOSES;

Together with a general assortment of Hollowware
☞ All articles in Copper, Tin, sheet Iron, lead zinc, made and repaired at the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.

Oct. 15. W. WESTLOTORN.

Leeds House,

THIS Seasons' stock of Bonnets will be sold at a great reduction in price, to make room for fall importations.

BENJ. CROWTHERS.
August 11. *Prince Wm. street*

EMPORIUM OF FASHION.

Selling Off, 25 per cent. Cheaper, than any other Store in the City, at the

St. John CLOTHING MART,
Water street—Old Stand, Stephen's Brick Building

10 BALES of West of England, Beaver, Pilot and superfine Broad CLOTHS, of various colours and textures;
Cassimeres, Buck and Doeskins, latest styles;
20 Bales of WINTER CLOTHING, consisting of fine & superfine plain diamond Pilot Cloth COATS, Bedford, Albert, Polka and Athol styles, and improved shapes richly trimmed silk velvet COLLARS, CUFFS, and Trimmings, to suit.
CLOTHING MADE IN THE ESTABLISHMENT:
A Great Variety of Fine and superfine FROCK and Dress COATS; Do. Beaver, Pilot, Frock and OVER COATS, of every shade and quality, got up by Olivers new style of cutting, richly trimmed;
PANTALOONS in great variety—plain and figured Cassimeres, Checks and stripes;
VESTS—In rich Silk Velvet, Satin, Cassimere, Valencia, Tollinett, and Plaid;
SUPERFINE BROAD CLOTH JACKETS—In blue, black, brown, and Invisible Green; Ditto, fine beaver, Duffield and Pilot Cloths
Youth's Clothing, of every description, made to order, Mackintosh and Water proof, Coats.
Lambswool Shirts and Pants, plain and ribbed;
Regatta and heavy striped SHIRTS; White Cotton, with linen fronts; white red and blue Flannel, plain and twiled;
Gents', silk and satin Handkerchiefs and Scarfs; satin stocks, plain and figured; 3 cases of capes for sealskin, cloth, plush and sealette caps;
Beaver, silk and gossamer HATS; glengarry and blue bonnets; umbrellas;
Travelling Bags and Trunks; silk, india rubber and cotton braces; Hosiery, in great variety.

SEAMEN'S CLOTHING:

Beaver, pilot, reefing, pea and monkey jackets oil skin south westers; mattresses;
Hammocks and clews; sheaths and belts; mits, gloves, socks, and heavy stockings; boots, shoes, &c.
Various other Articles, too numerous to mention.

☞ Gentlemen leaving their Orders and selecting their Cloth, can have them executed on the shortest notice, quick despatch, latest fashion, and newest style.
☞ Those wishing to purchase, would find it much to their advantage to call and judge for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.

F. NEILL.

CHEAP
Hardware and Cutlery.

T. R. GORDON,
CORNER OF MARKET SQUARE & DOCK ST
Has received, and offers at low prices for Cash—

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

Baths! Baths!

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

ROBERT WALLACE.
A few doors North Trinity Church, Germain st.
St. John, N. B., April 7, 1848.
☞ The above are all manufactured from the best material and warranted.

IRON & SPIKES.

Now landing ex ship *Ion* from Liverpoopool:
30 TONS common Bolt IRON, assorted;
60 bags Deck SPIKES, 4 to 10 inch.
Daily expected per *Unicorn* and *Thomas*—50 Tons Common and Refined Iron, assorted; 100 Bags Deck SPIKES, 4 to 10 inch.
July 11. THOS. F. RAYMOND. Nelson st

Vicker's Files.

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

T. R. GORDON.

JAMES AGNEW,

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

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

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

Soda Water! Soda Water!

THE Subscriber has for sale, a large assortment of Soda Water Founts, and Counter Ornaments, which he will sell low—cheap for cash—all warranted of his own manufacture.

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

MINERVA
Life Assurance Company,

84, King William street, Mansion house, London

TRUSTEES.
Thomas Halifax, junior, Esquire,
Francis Mills, Esquire,
Thomas Heath, Esquire,
Claude E. Scott, Esquire.

DIRECTORS.
FRANCIS MILLS, Esquire, *Chairman.*
THOS. HEATH, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*

John Leach Bennett, Esq.	William Lyall, Esq.
Wm. Chippindale, Esq.	Thomas Morgan, Esq.
Edward S. Codd, Esq.	John Stewart, Esq.
John Harvey, Esq.	R. F. Watson, Esq.
Edwin Leaf, Esq.	J. J. Zornlin, Esq.

AUDITORS.
Robert Wells Byles, Esquire,
Charles R. Hartford, Esquire,
William Scott, Esquire.

PHYSICIANS.
Dr. Tweedie, F. R. S., 30, Montague Place, Bedford-square, London.
Dr. John Paddock, saint John, N. B.

SOLICITOR.
John Saunders Bowden, Esq., 66, Aldermanbury.

BANKERS.
Messrs. Glynn, Halifax, Mills & Co.
Sir Claude Scott, Bart & Co.

AT the FIRST division of Profits for the five years ending 31st December, 1841, the Reversionary Bonus averaged 31 PER CENT. *on the Premium paid during the preceding five years!* The equivalent reduction of Premium averaged nearly 17 PER CENT. *on the Annual Premiums payable during the succeeding Five Years.*

The SECOND division of Profits, was made on 23d June, 1847, for the five years ending 31st December 1846. The clear divisible surplus was then £30,269 7s 9d, *four-fifths* of which, have been distributed according to the provisions of the Deed of settlement, among the Policy holders an AVERAGE REDUCTION ON THE PREMIUMS PAYABLE until the next division in 1852, of 31½ per cent.; or give an equivalent REVERSIONARY BONUS, averaging £8 13s 5d. per cent. on the sums assured, on 53½ per cent. on the *Premiums received thereon, during the last five years.*

Among the advantages of the Company are the following:—

Four fifths of the profits given *every five years* to the Assured by the participation scale.

Persons assured with this Company are allowed to reside in the colonies of *British North America, New South Wales,* and *Cape of Good Hope,* WITHOUT extra charge upon payment of sea risk only for the two latter.

No appearance before the Court of Directors required.

Loans are granted on deposit of Policies for five years standing, to the extent of their value.

WM. THOS. ROBINSON,
Actuary and Secretary.

The Quinquennial division will be made in June, 1852; and all persons assuring by the participating scale prior to 31st December, 1850, will be entitled to share therein.

WM. THOS. ROBINSON, *Actuary and Secretary.*

☞ Tables of Rates of Premium, and every information can be obtained by application at the office of RANNEY, STURDEE & CO., St. John, *Agents for New Brunswick.*
August 4.

Steamer "New-Brunswick."

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

THOMAS M. SMITH,
May 5. Agent.

Steamer St. JOHN.

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

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

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

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

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

ISRAEL MERRITT, Agent,
May 5. *Indian Town.*

For Windsor.

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

April 7, 1848. JAMES WHITNEY.
☞ For Annapolis every Saturday, at 8 o'clock in the morning.

Fare Reduced.

Twice a week to Windsor. Twice a week to Digby & Annapolis.

THE steamer *Commodore,* will commence next week to run Twice a Week to DIGBY and ANNAPOLIS, and Twice a Week to WINDSOR, and reduce the Fare on the latter route to $1 Cabin, and $2½ Forward. She will leave for Windsor every MONDAY & THURSDAY evening, and, returning, leave Windsor every TUESDAY and FRIDAY morning at high water.

For DIGBY and ANNAPOLIS every Saturday and Wednesday Mornings at 8 o'clock, and returning leave Annapolis every Monday morning, and Wednesday evening.

JAMES WHITNEY.
July 21, 1848.
☞ The Cabin Fare to Halifax ex *Herald,* is also reduced to $6.
☞ A Boat will be out on the route to Sackville and the Bend next week.

COPPERSMITH'S WORK.

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

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

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

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

NAVY BREAD.—Ex brig *Ida* from Philadelphia, on consignment—100 Brls. No. 1 late baked Watson & Sons Navy Bread.—For sale at Hammond's building 20 Dock street, by

August 1. H. G. KINNEAR.

LADIES SHOE STORE,
Germain Street,

NEXT STORE BUT ONE TO FOSTER'S CORNER.

The subscriber has just received per ship *Acadian* from London:—

A NEW and handsome assortment of Ladies, Girls' and Children's Fancy **Boots and Shoes,** of various qualities and patterns:
Women's Leather Surpreme, 1s. 9d;
Ditto Seal Skin ditto, 2s. and 2s. 6d.
☞ Further supplies daily expected per ships *Boadicea* and *The Duke.*
☞ Wholesale and Retail.

August 1. S. K. FOSTER.

MANCHESTER HOUSE,
MARKET SQUARE.

The subscriber has received a variety of New and Fashionable Spring Goods, consisting of—

NEWEST Materials for *Ladies' Dresses,* in Printed Cashmeres and Delaines, Ginghams, Poplin de Soie, COBURGS; Silk, striped and Figured *ORLEANS;* Printed Muslins; SHAWLS and SCARFS in Barege, Cashmere, &c; Fancy Printed Calicoes; Furniture Prints; BONNETS in great variety, latest style; Bonnet Ribbons; Parasols, Gent's Gingham CRAVATS, satin Stocks, Bed Ticking, Regatta Shirting, Irish Linens, Lawns, Diaper, Hollands, 8 4 Damask, 8 4 and 10 4 Sheetings, Moleskins, Cotton Drills, white and fancy COUNTERPANES, Carpets, Rugs, &c.

100 Chests superior Congo TEA, 1 ton Madras INDIGO.

☞ A further supply daily expected.

May 26. WM. HOWARD.

Long Handled Spades.

100 DOZ. Long Handled Spades;
300 doz. Miner's SHOVELS;
For sale cheap for approved payment, by

May 26. WM. CARVILL.

RE-OPENED.

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

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

March 10, 1848. OLIVER BYRAM.

Tobacco, Pails, Oranges, &c.

Ex steamer 'Maid of Erin,' from Boston.

10 BOXES (Grant & Williams brand) best Honey Dew Tobacco;
30 Dozen Painted Pails; 5 Nests Tubs;
15 Boxes large and Sweet ORANGES, in fine order; 6 butts superior Cider Vinegar; 5 barrels ONIONS—For sale at Hammond's brick building 20 Dock street.

August 1. H. G. KINNEAR.

Mr. James F. F. Lester,
SURGEON,

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

Mr. L's present place of residence is at his Fathers' in Charlotte street, where he may be found at all hours. July 7, 1848

BREAD & CRACKERS.

Per brigs *Ellis* from Philadelphia, on consignment,

25 BRLS, No 1 PILOT BREAD,
15 do No 2 ditto.
70 half and third barrels Family CRACKERS,
40 do do do Sugar BISCUIT,
40 do do do Soda ditto; Watson's manufacture—for sale by

H. G. KINNEAR.
August 15 No 20 Dock street

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

LIVERPOOL HOUSE!

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

Fancy and staple DRY GOODS,
suitable for the City and County Trade,

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

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

VAUGHANS & LOCKHART.
April 28, 1848.

High Price for Music.

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

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

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

MUSIC.
November 5, 1847.

COFFIN WAREROOMS.

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

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

MADE COFFINS,

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

☞ A Hearse may be obtained on application as above.

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

☞ REMOVAL.

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

PRINCE WILLIAM STREET,
Saint John N. B.

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

BROAD CLOTHS, in all colors and qualities, Black and color'd DOESKINS, AND KERSEYS, VESTINGS, &c.
Black and colored GROS DE NAPS and SATINS,
RIBBONS, LACES, NETS, Gloves, Hosiery,
SHAWLS, HANDKERCHIEFS, UMBRELLAS,
Parasols, Hats and Caps,
Childs', Misses', and Womans' BONNETS,
Artificial Flowers, &c. &c. &c.

From Liverpool, per "Wanderer,"

Cotton Warps, Cantoons, Drills, and Moleskins,
Linens, Muslins; *Plain Figured, and Striped ORLEANS and COBOURGS,*
Fancy Summer DRESSES, of all kinds,
Black Orleans, Cobourg, Paramattas, & Prints,
Grey and White Cottons, &c. &c. &c.

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

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

May 26. JOHN HASTINGS.

HARDWARE.
No. 2, North Market Wharf.

C. & W. H. ADAMS,

Are receiving from ship WANDERER, and other late arrivals—

23 CASKS and cases containing a good assortment of LOCKS, Latches Hinges, screws, PLANES, Plane Irons, Chisels Rules, Hammers, Saws, Pocket & Table CUTLERY Scissors and shears, *John Wilson's* shoe, Butchers' and Cooks' KNIVES, Brass and Enamelled PREserving KETTLES, Tinn'd, Untinn'd, and Enamel'd TEA KETTLES, and Saucepans Goose COFFIN MOUNTING, Counter SCALES and Weights, sad Irons, Wire Window Lattice Hoes, Cowbells, Fire Irons, JAPANNED Canisters, Trays, Candlesticks, &c. &c.; HAIR CLOTH, Curled HAIR, and a variety of small Iron and Brass Wares.

—ALSO—

6 tons SHORT LINK CHAIN, ¼ to ⅝ inch,
210 bags CUT NAILS, 10 bags Clasp do.
1 package Blacksmith's VICES,
1 cask Pump TACKS,
8 dozen BALLAST SHOVELS,
10 bundles spring STEEL.

—ON HAND—

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

Iron, Tin, Anchors, Chains, &c. &c. &c.

Now landing ex ship NEW ZEALAND—

100 BOXES TIN PLATES, assorted, ICW, IC, IX, IXX, DC & DX.
60 bundles Sheet Iron, assorted, Nos. 20 & 22;
6 pairs FORGE BELLOWS, 30 to 34 inch;
10 M. English FIRE BRICK;
157 bolts best Navy CANVAS, ass'd, Nos. 1 & 7.

Ex "Orleans" from Liverpool—

2 best proved STUD CHAINS, 60 fms. ⅞ in. with Shackles complete;
4 best proved Stud Chains, 75 fms., ⅞ & 1 inch, with Shackles complete;
1 best proved Stud Chain, 90 faths., 1⅛ inch, with Shackles complete;
7 best proved short link Chains, assorted, from ½ to 1⅛;
6 best iron stock Anchors, ½ to 8 cwt;
8 best wood stock Anchors, from 10 to 27 cwt;
200 bags diamond deck and rose head SPIKES, ass'd, 5 to 10 inch;
12 best Blacksmiths' Anvils, 12 do. do. Vices.

—IN STOCK—

50 tons English Bar and Bolt IRON, well assd;
150 tons refined do. do. (Hunt & Brown's);
10 tons 'Swedes' IRON, assorted;
20 tons small round refined IRON, ¼ to ½ inch;
5 tons HOOP IRON, assorted;
5 tons Plough Plate IRON, assorted 2 to 5 in.;
5 tons 'Sanderson's' best CAST STEEL,
2 tons 'Naylor's' best do. do.;
3 tons best Blistered Steel, Hoop L & COND
2 tons spring and shear STEEL, assorted;
400 sheets Moulds and Anchor Palms;
250 bolt COPPER, assorted, ⅜ to 14 inch;
150 bolts PATENT METAL, 5 8 to 1⅛ inch;
5 tons Liverpool OAKUM;
100 doz. Long handle Irish SPADES,
100 Miners' Shovels, 30 doz. Ballast do;
60 dozen Griffin's SCYTHES, ass'd, 30 to 36 in;
6 tons HOLLOW WARE, consisting of Pots, Pans, Bake Ovens and Covers, and Griddles;
140 TEA KETTLES, assorted, Nos. 1 to 6;
50 bundles Iron WIRE, Nos. 6 to 18;
100 pieces Irish LINEN, (very superior).
Daily expected per ship *Commodore,* Pritchard, master:—
50 tons BOLT IRON, assorted sizes:
Per *Caroline Lesure,* Patten, master:—
40 tons No. 1, Garisherrie PIG IRON.

All of which the subscriber offers for sale at low rates for prompt payment.

WILLIAM CARVILL.
Nelson street, June 6, 1848.

ST. JOHN COFFEE HOUSE
AND GENTLEMEN'S
Oyster Saloon,

THE Proprietor most respectfully informs the Public of saint John, that he has taken that Commodious House in Cross street, (nearly opposite his old stand,) and formerly known as Mrs. Brook's Boarding House, and that he has, at a very great expence, and a disregard of time and trouble, fitted it up in the most approved manner, after the style of similar establishments in Great Britain and the United states. He flatters himself that he has among his friends and well wishers, a great number of highly respectable gentlemen, and to them he would now tender his most sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage he has received from them. To those who may henceforth honor the ST. JOHN COFFEE HOUSE with their patronage he will pledge himself to give every satisfaction both in the quality and style in serving up of the viands which he may place before them; as also to have at the earliest moment any and every variety which this and the American markets can produce.

Families can be supplied with the choicest **Oysters,** raw or cooked in any style, delivered at their own dwellings, the quality of which shall be unquestionable.

Clubs and Dinner parties attended to with the least possible delay and at the most reasonable charges.

☞ Gentlemen will please call and judge for themselves and they will have a proof positive.

Dinners, Lunches, &c. prepared. Gentlemen accommodated with private rooms.

☞ *A prime lot of Oysters, (real natives) just received by the Admiral.*

June 2 T. W. HENERY

FURNITURE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has ready for inspection at his Ware Rooms in Germain street, a select assortment of Mahogany Sofas, Couches, Centre Tables, Rocking, Lounging, and Dining Room Chairs. Also, a variety of Bottomed Furniture, together with a large stock of Cane and Wood seated Chairs, Birch Tables, Post and French Bedsteads, &c., all of Domestic Manufacture, which will be disposed of on reasonable terms.

DANIEL GREEN, JUNR.
June 2, 1848.

SALT:—Landing ex ship *Thomas,* and for sale by the subscribers—6000 Bushels Liverpool SALT.

J. & H. HAMM.

Exchange Re-Opened.

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

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

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

WILLIAM H. GARDENER.

DR. MANLY HARDY'S
JAUNDICE BITTERS,
For Jaundice and Bilious Complaints.

German Pain Killer,

One of the best remedies ever offered to the Public *for Cholic, Cramp, Rheumatism, Pain in the side or Back, Chilblains, Chapped Hands, Bruises, Burns, &c.*

There are several kinds of PAIN KILLER in use, *of little or no real value.* On each label of the *GERMAN PAIN KILLER* may be found the signature of WM. G. HARDY.

Hardy's Columbian Anodyne Liniment, or,

Liquid Opodeldoc.

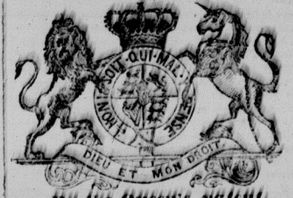
An article which has been for several years before the Public, and tens of thousands of Bottles of it have been sold, and it is pronounced by all who have used it superior to any other for sprains, Bruises, stiffness of the Joints, Cramp, Rheumatism, Chilblains, Chapped Hands, Bites and stings of insects, Flatulency, Cholic, Internal strains, spitting of Blood, Coughs, Weakness of the Lungs, and many complaints consequent on injuries of the Chest and Debility. Each label contains the signature of R. K. & W. G. HARDY.

Marden's Horse and Ox Liniment,

An invaluable remedy for Scratches, Harness Galls, stiff and sprained Joints, Bruises and Fresh wounds, Wind Galls, and all other rumoured affections.

Each label contains the signature of R. K. & W. G. Hardy.

☞ For sale by Mr. S. L. Tilley, King street, saint John, N. B. June 30.



By the Queen's patent.

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF
Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life,
THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR
Colds, Coughs, Asthma, and Consumption.

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

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

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

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

[From the John Bull, newspaper, London.]

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

Sold by McDonald & Smith, Sole Agents for the United Kingdom.

By special appointment PETERS and TILLEY, No. 2, King street, St. John, Sole Agents for the Province of New Brunswick. Aug. 10

GROUND PEPPER.—Per *Charlotte* from Halifax:—25 boxes best Ground PEPPER, in bul