SAINT JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1848.

THE Weekly Chronicle

"Nec Regi, Nec Populo, sed Utroque."

Volume 12. Number 25.

THE SAINT JOHN CHRONICLE,

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

TERMS—10s. per annum, or 12s. 6d. if paid in advance.

Any person forwarding the name 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.

FEB.		R. Sun.	S. Moon	H.	W.
19 Saturday,	. .	6 54	5 35	Rises.	11 52
20 Sunday,	. .	6 53	5 36	7 21	ev 29
21 Monday,	. .	6 51	5 37	8 22	1 3
22 Tuesday,	. .	6 50	5 39	9 19	1 34
23 Wednesday,	. .	6 48	5 40	10 16	2 6
24 Thursday,	. .	6 47	5 41	11 12	2 35
25 Friday,	. .	6 45	5 42	Morn	3 9

Full Moon, 18th, 11h. 13m. evening.

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

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

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

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

The Directors of the company are Elphalet Terry, James H. Wills, S. H. Huntingdon, A. Huntington, junr., Albert Day, Samuel Williams, F. G. Huntingdon, Elisha Colt, R. E. Ward.

ELIPHALET TERRY, President.
JAMES G. BOLLES, Secretary.

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

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 P. HAZEN, *Chairman.*
Edward Allison, Esq. William Wright, Esq.
John H. Gray, Esq. P. A. Wiggins, Esq.

Advantages offered by this Society.

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

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

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

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

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

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

A liberal allowance for the surrender of policies.

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

SUB-AGENTS FOR NEW BRUNSWICK.
Bathurst—Theophilus Deshrisy, Esq.
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FREDERICK R. STARR.
Managers, St. John, N. B.

February, 1848.

Minerva Life Assurance Company.
King William street, London,

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

FLOUR! FLOUR!!
Now landing ex brig *Sarah* from New York:
115 BBLS superfine FLOUR;
Ex Brooklyn from Philadelphia:
200 Bbls superfine FLOUR;
125 Bbls Rye do.
For sale low from the Wharf by
November 12. J. R. SWEET.

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 Fireklins, of the most approved patterns, and is constantly Manufacturing further supplies of these articles; which, together with Iron and ship's Castings, &c., will be sold at lower rates than any other of equally good quality in this market. GEORGE CRAIG.
September 3.

WATERPROOF BLACKING.

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

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

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

A CARD.

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

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

GOLDEN FLEECE.
FALL IMPORTATIONS,
1847.

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

94 PIECES GRO DE NAPS, TURC SATINS, and Oriental's & Ottomans
40 pieces *Silk Velvets* and *Ribbons Flowers, &c.*
470 pieces CLOAKINGS, in all the newest styles;
905 do. newest styles *Dress Stuffs*—Cobourgs; Orleans, English and *French Merinos;*
375 pieces *CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Beaver and Pilots;*
300 pieces Irish Linens, Lawns, Linen Cambrics and Handkerchiefs;
23 cases **FURS**, containing Muffs and Boas in Squirrel, French and Finland Sable, Stone Martin, Fitch, Ermine, Chinchilla, and Jennet; CARDINALS, MANTLES, Victorines, & Cuffs, in *French and Finland Sable*, Ermine Jennet, Stone Martin, Fitch and Squirrel—Swan, and Fur Trimmings;
3 cases Gent's *FUR CAPS* and *Gloves*;
700 pieces *White Muslins* in Book, Mull, Jaconet, Checked, Victoria, and Bishop Lawn, Turlatans, &c.; *Lace Edgings*, Netts, Veils; Muslin, Edgings & Insertions;
1150 pieces CALICOES, 250 pieces Furniture Prints
73 pieces CARPETINGS, Hearth Rugs,
60 pieces Damask and Watered MOREENS, Rich Fringes to match, Tassels, Curtain Holders, Furniture Gimps, Orris and Fluted Laces, &c.,
85 pieces Bed Ticks, Linen and Cotton Sheetings, Table Covers, Damasks, Diapers, Toilet Cloths, Furniture Dimities, Window Muslins,
800 pairs BLANKETS; 135 pieces Plain and Twilled Regattas,
1470 pieces Grey and White Cottons,
1370 pieces Flannels, in Saxony, Lancashire and Welsh—Red, Yellow and Blue,
640 pieces SHIRTINGS, Rolled and Embossed Linings,
450 gross Cotton Reels,—*Clark's best;*
A very extensive assortment of *PINTES SHAWLS*,
3 cases UMBRELLAS,
107 pieces Silk POCKET and NECK HKFS.
Stocks, Thibet and Cashmere Mufflers,
700 dozen Winter Hosiery and GLOVES,
Laceby wool Shirts, Drawers and Vests,
Rich Velvet, satin, and Fancy Vestings,
Tailors' Trimmings and sewing Waxes,
An extensive assortment of MADE CLOTHING in every variety suitable for the season.
☞ *Further supplies daily expected.*
DOHERTY & McTAVISH.
Prince Wm-street, st. John,
Queen street, Fredericton,
Happy corner, st. Andrews,
New the Bridge, st. Stephen. (Oct. 29.)

Miscellany.

A TRUE NOBLEMAN.

The cottage of the widow Horton was one of the prettiest little domiciles imaginable; and was situated near the banks of a winding river, that seemed to murmur a melody to it through the live long day. There were sweet flowers of all kinds in the garden attached to the house, and the willows leaped gently, like a maiden avowing love to the wind. Close to the cottage was a little churchyard, very simple, yet very beautiful, and a small church that seemed built for the fairies. In that quiet cemetery lay the remains of the widow Horton's husband and two children.

There is something, to my mind very affecting in the proximity of the living and the dead. Here are the life, the stir, the feeling, all of which are hastening to corruption; and within a few yards of the senseless dust, that once contained the heart so loved, the mind so worshipped, and that can know no more corruption—sorrow and sickness are left forever.

The widow Horton had one treasure left. She had been stricken heavily; but possessed a son such as mother seldom has. Francis Horton was her first born, and was now twenty, and a sensible, clever, gentle lad he was. But he had been born blind of one eye; and gradually as childhood waned, the sight of the other became affected. He could see nothing now; but he bore his affliction with a sweetness even more perfect than the blind usually exhibit. Almost all the blind persons I have met with show resignation and contentment and it seems as if Heaven, when it takes away the most precious sense, imparts a serenity of mind which, without such a bereavement, few indeed attain to. How soon may one of us be afflicted thus! When we regard the nice structure of the eye, it is wonderful that it lasts so long. The most trivial accident might impair its delicate functions; and then all of this glorious universe, with its sun and moon, its stars and skies, the splendor of morning and its beauty of evening, only memory is left! Exquisite scene! If a man could never see, life were a dream.

Francis Horton was seated one fine summer afternoon on the seat in the church yard, beneath which slept his kindred. It was a favourite spot with him; for he loved much to meditate on the deep things of nature—on life, on death, and what is beyond. The blind are mostly thoughtful; and as there is nothing to distract the mind, the imagination must exercise itself into an idea, so that poetry seems like instinct with them. The blind looked sad, and his sightless orbs were bent downward. It was a touching spectacle! The orphan sitting on the grave of his father, and musing on the time when he might see once more—hopeless that it would be here! He was a boy of many thoughts; and his face denoted the bent of his intellect. It was an ideal face, and though not handsome, it irresistibly attracted one. The golden hair, the white smooth brow, the pale cheek, the parted lips—Raffaelle would have loved to paint; and there was something intense in the expression of the whole, akin to inspiration. And the shadows lengthened; yet still he sat there, dreaming and heedless of the flight of time. At length his thoughts found vent in these words:—

"How mysterious life is with its passions, its love and its melodies of hope! The first, to sink in death, the next, to become purified in a nobler being—the last, to live in immortal light, ever springing upto joy, or being cast down again. But it is not on earth that we can be happy! It was not intended for a holiday existence! By trouble we soar above the thoughts of mortality, and prepare ourselves for the high and divine delights of wisdom and truth above!"

The blind youth's lips became mute; but his mind was evidently still busy from the drawing working of his features. Tears trickled down his cheek, and he suffered them to roll unheeded on the grass. The tears of a heart over a parent who weeps not. You, of little thought, to whom death is a far off thing, there is something in that image—solemn but sweet. Dread not death, for we must all have sorrow; and this crowned King of Shadows is no more than time. To "sleep well," and to wake where there are no visions but beauty and virtue. If this be a dream, it is wise to dream it.

"Francis!" said a soft voice, "dear Francis!"

The youth started up, and his cheek blushed.—"Caroline! is it you?" he said, and he took the hand of a lovely girl apparently above seventeen. She was the Curate's child, and they had known each other from infancy. Her beauty was not striking; but it was winning beyond words. Her smile was bright and had a magic in it.

"Why do you sigh?" she smiled on him, and he exclaimed, "I never saw that smile since you were a little one. Carry; but it still lingers on my heart like moonlight. Beautiful smile! And you yourself, my sister, what are you? A smile of heaven! Oh that I could see you!"

"You would find nothing worth seeing, Frank, indeed," she replied, with a blush, "but you must know what I am, you so often put your hand on my face. I wish I could give you my sight, for I am sure you would make a better use of it than I."

"God bless you for the thought! though I wo'd not take the gift for the world of glory. Know thy face! Ah, yes! By instinct and memory I know exactly what it must be; but those dear eyes"—he paused.

"What of them, Frank? I know there is something passing in your mind, which you want to tell me, and will not; it is unkind."

The blind youth smiled sadly, and pressed the girl's hand to his lips, saying, "I was thinking, then, that it was better for me to be blind, as I cannot tell when the light of these eyes is for another than me. I am a foolish fellow; you must forgive me."

"But I don't love any one, except my father, as I do you, Frank," said the girl.

"Not one!" cried the other, joyously. "Rethink you, Caroline, is there not one, now—who—I cannot see your face, but it must tell."

"Frank," she interrupted, "I understand you. Do you think I could so soon forget an old friend—a brother—for a mere acquaintance! My father's pupil, Sir Henry Mortaunn, is a clever man, but he is not Frank's Horton. I hear his voice, but it cannot find my heart as yours does with thoughts of the past, ere it pleased God to take your sight away, and we wandered in our childhood over the hills, plucking wild flowers. You are my dear brother Frank!"

Caroline spoke in a tone of mingled kindness and reproach; and her voice was tremulous. The heart of Frank Horton leapt within him; but again a deep shade of melancholy came over his face, as he uttered to himself "No!"

"Why do you say 'no' Frank? Do you not believe me? You don't love me as you did—for you don't kiss me now—to you I am still a child, not a woman."

"Caroline," cried the youth passionately, "you make me sick with those words; but I must not speak thoughts, and I must not kiss you sweetest, for brother and sister we must remain, while I see not. But if I ever regain my sight—then—Carry."

The maiden trembled and blushed deeply.—Through her living gushed a feeling she knew not the existence of before; the electric sympathy of love; the power of human passion, those so eloquent and thrilling, bereaved her of speech. Love and the Grave! It was there, in the soft twilight, as the moon came forth, attended by the pale evening star, and shone faintly on the tomb stones that a pure and sacred passion, cherished for years, was sealed in heaven. And the young girl knew what was passing in her lover's mind—the sorrow and the affection—the joy and hopelessness—and she threw her arms around his neck as she had done in infancy with all the confidence of a fond woman's soul and sobbed on his bosom. They were no happy tears as ever mortal shed; and it may be there is far more bliss in them than in the sunniest smiles. A pure woman's tears, it might almost be said, would form such gems as angels might not despise to gather up and contemplate as we do diamonds. It was then that their lips silently met, and they felt their destiny was one forever. Who can describe the rapture in the bosom of Frank Horton, when he felt that, despite his infirmity, the heart that he cherished as his life was his only! But even in that hour of exquisite happiness he could not forget his blindness, and he murmured something about it not very coherent.

"Our love," said Caroline, "is enough. You will not miss your sight, Frank, when I am with you; and what, love doth, shall part us?"

[*To be concluded next week.*]

Mortality in the Army and Navy.—The number of those who perish in battle, or afterwards from wounds, is small compared with those who die from other causes. During the last three years of the Peninsular war, the total number of deaths in the English army amounted annually to about 16 per cent., of the whole force.—Of these only 4 per cent. died in battle, or of wounds which proved fatal soon after. The number of men sick in hospital usually averaged about one fourth of the whole. In less than two years and a half, out of a force the average strength of which was 61,500 men, nearly 34,000 died, and of these only one fourth fell by the sword; and this enormous mortality occurred among a body of men, all of whom a short time previously, must have been in the healthiest vigor of youth or prime of manhood; so that it requires the annual sacrifice of 6,400 able-bodied men to keep in the field a working force of less than 50,000 men; if such was the amount of suffering and the waste of life, when every expedient was adopted that forethought could suggest to provide proper food and raiment, and every other attainable comfort both in sickness and in health, what must it be when these precautions are neglected! Of such neglect and its terrible and execrable consequences, Napoleon's compaigns of 1812 and 1813 afford memorable examples.—From want of proper supplies alone, the French troops, perished literally by hundreds of thousands! There is a remarkable difference between our land and sea services. The Channel fleet which consisted of twenty-four sail of the line, with frigates, &c., on its return to Torbay, in 1800, after a cruise of four months, sent only sixteen men to hospital. The average mortality in the years 1810, 11, and 12, was only 2½ per cent.; since 1830, it has not been more than ¼ per cent.; which is less than the general average among men of the same age on shore.—*Quarterly Review.*

FRANKLIN'S RULES OF LIFE.—The resolution he took up on his twenty first year, was one which might more frequently be adopted than we see it to be. He was then on his voyage from England, and employed himself in marking down incidents in a journal. It struck him while thus amusing himself that it was unbecoming the character of a man to whom Heaven had imparted intelligence and reason, to influenuate without a design through life; and he then resolved to form some plan for his future conduct by which he might promote his fortune, and secure respect and reputation in society.

This plan is prefaced by the following reflection "Those who write of the art of poetry teach us, that if we would write what would be worth reading we ought always before we begin, to form a regular design of our piece; otherwise we shall be in danger of incongruity. I am apt to think it is the same as to life. I have never fixed a regular design in life, by which means it has been a confused variety of different scenes. I am now entering upon a new one; let me, therefore make some town bloods and from some schemes of action, that henceforth I may live in all respects like a rational creature.

To these remarks he attached a set of rules and moral principles which while they show his noble ardor of virtue, may afford those animated with the same spirit no improbable example. They are partly as follows:

I resolve to be extremely frugal for some time, until I pay what I owe.

To speak the truth in every instance, and give no man expectations that are not likely to be answered; but aim in every word and action, the most amiable excellence in a rational being.

To apply myself industriously in whatever business I take in hand, and not divert my mind by any foolish project of growing suddenly rich, for industry and patience are the surest means of plenty.

I resolve to speak ill of no man whatever, not even in a matter of truth; but rather by some means excuse the faults I hear charged upon proper occasions, to speak all the good I know of every body &c.

To these resolutions though formed in the ardor of youthful imagination, he adhered with a scrupulous fidelity.

THE MONEY KINDS OF A WIFE.—A story, under the above head, is going the rounds, shorn of its most important features, the sequel to which is appended.

Mr.——, a merchant, now residing in Philadelphia, who formerly lived in an extravagant style, was in the habit of giving his wife every Monday morning, a certain sum of money for the table and other household expenses of the week. He never mentioned his business to his wife, and she, deeming him capable of attending to his own affairs never enquired into them.

About five years after their marriage, through some mismanagement, and the rascality of his confidential clerk, Mr.——, suddenly broke, and his fall was mentioned "sympathingly" on change and like all such matters, there all sympathy ended. The merchant kept the affair secret, and the first intimation he had of it, was a news paragraph in the Ledger. Shortly after the dinner was over, on the discovery of the startling facts Mrs.——requested her husband to remain in the parlor a few minutes, as she had something to say to him. She then left the room, hurried up stairs, and shortly after returned with a splendid bound Bible in her hand. Handing it to her husband, she said—"George, the day after our marriage, you gave me this precious book as a token of your love, and as a rich fountain to look to in the day of trouble. Its passages have been precious to me, and as your brow looks sad to day, I return it to you, that you may glean from it some consolation in this hour of gloom." She then left the room.

The merchant opened the book carelessly, and a bank bill fell out. He picked it up and glanced at its face—it was a $10 bill. He opened at the first page, and continued to find an X between every two leaves, till he arrived at the commencement of the book of Revelations. He was saved, could commence business, and had a capital of $9,000 to begin with.

Having a bell—a servant appeared.

"Request your mistress to come to me immediately," said the merchant.

"The lady obeyed, entering the room with some thing between a tear and a smile.

"Kate; Kate; where did you procure all this money?"

"This is the weekly savings of our household expenses for the last five years," was the modest reply. "Every week I put ten of the twenty dollars which you gave me into Bible bank, that when the day of trouble came upon us, we should have something to save us from the wold."

"You are an angle, Kate," cried her delighted husband, clasping her to his heart.

And she is. Does any one doubt it.

EXHAUSTION OF TALK.—How long the lamp of conversation holds out to burn, between two persons only, is curiously set down in the following passage from Count Gonfalonieri's account of his imprisonment:—"Fifteen years I existed in the dungeon, ten feet square! During six years I had a companion; During nine I was alone! I never could rightly distinguish the face of him who shared my captivity in the eternal twilight of our cell. The first year we talked incessantly together; we related out past lives, our joys forever gone, over and over again. The next year we communicated to each other our thoughts and ideas upon all subjects. The third year, we had no idea to communicate; we were beginning to lose the power of reflection. The fourth, at the interval of a month or so, we would open our lips to ask each other, if it were indeed possible that the world went on as gay and bustling as when we formed a portion of mankind. The fifth we were silent. The sixth he was taken away. I never knew where to—execution or liberty, but I was glad when he was gone: even solitude was better than the dim vision of that pale vacant face. One day, (it must have been a year of two after my companion had left) may the dungeon door was opened, and a voice—whence proceeding I know not—uttered these words; "By order of His Imperial Majesty, I intimate to you, that your wife died a year ago." Then the door was shut, and I heard no more; they had flung the great agony in upon me, and left me alone with it again."

WASTE—WASTE—WASTE.

What is there man cannot waste? and that too without a single instance of lavish prodigacy; but solely by those minute, scarcely perceptible squanderings, which, like the constant dropping of water upon the rock, wear away that which seems most likely to endure. He may waste his health by little indulgences of pernicious habit—by constant irregularities slight in themselves, and their effects in single instances scarcely perceptible, but which, as violations of the laws of his being, will work gradual, but certain ruin on the strongest constitution until the energies decay, the fountains of life are dried up, and premature old age sinks like a cream of thorns upon the the head of early manhood. He may waste fortunes in petty squanderings—time and talent on trifles, or in idleness and listlessness. How may a giant mind has been fettered away in pursuit of the unbenefiting object of low ambition! How often do we see powers perishing for lack of thought—shrivelling into insignificance for want of intelligence to feed upon which use might have polished to the highest brilliancy, and exercise would have made equal to achieving the noblest purposes! How many scatter, in idleness, or indifference to their value, the little minute particles of time, till golden hours and days and years are wasted, the treasure of life all scattered, and death finds nothing but a poor naked and useless thing at last.

SAVE—SAVE—SAVE.

What! is there a man cannot save and improve? By curbing appetite and restraining passion; by observing prudence and maintaining regularity; he may save his health, husband his strength and thus preserve the springs of life, as constant fountains of energy and happiness to sustain and cheer him under every labour and every hardship. He may save a fortune by industry, and denying himself needless indulgence, and he may find a pure employment in devoting it to noble uses.—Time—the indolent might made wealth of it—the most industrious improve upon their use of it. It comes to us in true measure to show us that present application is the sole duty required of us yet these so we waste in and make up our days and years, that misimprovement of the present is always at the expense of the future. One of the hours of each day wasted on trifles or indolence, and daily devoted to improvement, is enough to make an ignorant man wise in ten years—to provide the luxury of intelligence to a mind torpid from lack of thought—to brighten up and strength en faculties perishing with rust—to make the fruitful field, and death a harvester of glorious deeds.

In looking around among our file of exchanges we have picked up the following little paragraphs which are replete with wisdom and good sense.—They ought to go the rounds of the press. Hear what Dr Franklin says:

"A man as often gets two dollars for the one he spends in informing his mind as he does for the dollar he lays out in any other way. A man eats up a pound of sugar and it is gone—the pleasure he has enjoyed is ended, but the information he gets from a newspaper is treasured up in the mind to be enjoyed anew, and to be used whenever occasion or inclination call for it. A newspaper is not the wisdom of one man or two men; it is the wisdom of the present age, and past ages too.

TIME.—The only land working servant who is eternally admitted as a friend in the dove-ingenious.

MARRIAGE.—Love brought to the—going home by daylight after courtship's masquer.

Provincial Legislature.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, Feb. 5.

Read a third time as engrossed, a Bill to explain an Act, intituled "An Act to enable the Justices of the Peace of the several Counties in this Province, for the time being, to receive for public uses Grants of Land lying in their respective Counties, and to regulate the Commons belonging to the several Townships or Parishes within the same." That the Bill do pass.

Read a third time as engrossed, A Bill to increase the Duty imposed on Shipping entering the Bay or Harbour of Miramichi, for the support of Buoys, and Beacons.

Mr. Partelow, by leave, presented a Petition from James Paterson, late Assistant Teacher in the Grammar School at Saint Andrews, praying that a Grant may pass for his services in that capacity; which he read. Referred to the Committee on School Petitions to report thereon.

On motion of Mr. End Resolved, that an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor praying that His Excellency may be pleased to direct the Postmaster at St. John, to transit the Northern and Nova Scotia Mails by Express to Fredericton in all cases when such Mails do not happen to arrive at Saint John before the departure of the regular Courier, and to this House will provide for the expense of the same.

To which Mr. Partelow moved as an amendment—To expunge the whole of the said Resolution, after the word "Resolved," and substitute as follows:—"That this House will make provision for a Daily Mail, Sundays excepted, between Saint John and Fredericton, during the existence of the present Session, provided that the expense does not exceed twenty five pounds, and that the Clerk do communicate the same to the Deputy Postmaster General at Saint John." And upon the question for adopting the said amendment, it was carried in the affirmative.

Mr. Taylor moved for leave to bring in a Bill to authorize the Justices of the several Counties in this Province to make Regulations for the Markets. The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Partelow, by leave, presented a Petition from Michael Fitzgerald, of the City of Saint John, Stone Cutter, praying that a Grant may pass, in addition to the appropriation already made, to remunerate him for completing a Tablet, now placed in Christ Church, Fredericton, to the memory of the late Captain John H. Pipon, late of the Corps of the Royal Engineers; which he read. Petition received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Partelow, by leave, presented a Petition from Benjamin Smith, of the City of Saint John, praying that a Grant may pass to reimburse him advances made to Patrick O'Neill for his services in teaching a School in the Parish of Upham, in King's County, under a Certificate from the Trustees of Schools for that Parish; which he read. And upon the question, that the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee on School Petitions, it was decided in the negative.

Mr. Partelow, by leave, presented a Petition from the Reverend James Quin, Roman Catholic Missionary at St. John, setting forth certain expenses to which he has become subject by reason of his daily visits to the Emigrants on Partridge Island, during the past year, and praying reimbursement; which he read. Petition be received and referred to the Committee for taking into consideration claims for the support of Emigrants to report thereon.

Mr. End, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, with the Address of the House of the third day of February instant, relative to the papers connected with the Emigrant Ship "Eliza Liddell," which arrived with Emigrants at Shippegan, in August last, reported—That they had attended thereto, and that His Excellency was pleased to say, the papers required should be furnished.

The Lieutenant Governor lays before the House, the copy of a Despatch, with other papers which he has received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, relative to the views of the North American Colonial Association of Ireland for the systematic Colonization of New-Brunswick.

COLONIZATION OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Downing Street, 7th Jany. 1847.

SIR,—I transmit to you herewith the accompanying copy of a Letter, which has been addressed to me at the instance of the Secretary of the North American Colonial Association of Ireland, in which they offer their services to Her Majesty's Government for the purpose of promoting the more rapid and systematic Colonization of the Province of New Brunswick, on the condition of receiving that degree of countenance and assistance from the Government which may be necessary to enable them to carry their plans into effect.

Having carefully perused the application made

I have no hesi- ... commend it to the ... the Provincial Legisla- ... dent persuasion, that those ... consent to the proposals ... about taking such precautions ... receive requisite for effectually se- ... public interest.

GREY.

Governor sir W. M. G. Colebrooke, &c.

7, Broad Street Buildings 31st May. 1847.

My Lord.—I am desired by the Directors of the North American Colonial Association of Ireland, respectfully to tender our services to Her Majesty's Government for the purpose of promoting the more rapid and systematic Colonization of the Province of New Brunswick.

A List of the Directors of the Association, together with the Acts of Parliament by which it is incorporated and invested with powers for carrying out its objects, are submitted herewith for Your Lordship's inspection. I am also directed to forward an Act passed by the Legislature of New Brunswick in 1840, authorizing the Lieutenant Governor and Council to Grant to the Association, on certain terms of purchase, 100 000 acres of the Wild Lands of that Province, belonging to the Crown.

Circumstances, with which it is unnecessary to trouble Your Lordship, have hitherto prevented the Association from availing itself of this Grant, and indeed, from exercising the powers which it possesses for purposes of Colonization. But the Directors think that the time has now arrived, when, if Her Majesty's Government be pleased to make use of its instrumentality, the powers in question might be employed with benefit alike to the Mother Country and the Province which they have selected as the fittest field for their operations.

The principal object which the Association has in view, is to render available its powers and the facilities which its organization affords for conducting the business of Immigration and settlement in New Brunswick, by offering its co-operation to the many Landholders in Ireland and desire to encourage and assist the surplus population of their respective estates to establish themselves in British America. The Directors are led to hope that by their agency, in connexion with such Landholders, it will be found practicable to locate upon tracts well suited for Agricultural purposes, and not too remote from Lands already reclaimed from the waste, considerable bodies of Emigrants coming from the same neighbourhood, and bringing with them the Ministers of Religion, and other means and appliances of civilization, and to make, at the same time, effectual provision for the comfortable maintenance of the Settlers, until they shall have reaped their first crop.

The Directors of the Association are willing to undertake their part in this useful work, if Your Lordship be disposed to afford them that degree of maintenance and assistance, on the part of Her Majesty's Government, which is necessary to enable them to carry it on with good effect.

To this end it is essential that the Land upon which Emigrants of the description in question are to be located, should be placed at the disposal of the Association at a very cheap rate. Your Lordship will aware that the means of such parties as well as the means of their landlords of assisting them when applied to any considerable number of persons, are extremely limited; and this circumstance has prevented the Directors from turning the high priced Lands which they already possess in Lower Canada, to the use now proposed, for the cheaper Lands of New Brunswick. But the Directors do not seek a remission or abatement of the price of 3s. Halifax currency (equivalent to 2s. 6d., sterling) per acre, stipulated for in the accompanying Act of the Colonial Legislature. They ask that they should be enabled to prepare the Lands, at this price, for the actual occupation of the Emigrants, by being permitted to discharge the claim of the Government by the legitimate and proved expenses incurred in the survey and sub-division of the Wild Tracts which it is intended to reclaim, and in the construction of the necessary Roads. Otherwise, such outlay, must, of course, be added to the original cost of the sale, and with due precaution for the safety and well being of the Emigrants, which it is alike the steps of Survey and Road making involve only a part of the preliminary expenses which must be incurred before settlers can be thrown upon their own resources in the forests of New Brunswick.

Adverting to that consideration, and to the fact that the Directors desire to embark in the useful enterprise which they have in view, as the Agents of the Government, and not as a matter of speculation, they request in the second place that they may be required to pay for the Land which the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick may be pleased to place at their disposal, only as they are able to sell and settle it, the land reverting to the Crown, if not paid for within a certain limited period.

The Directors are aware that the power of disposing of the Crown Lands in New Brunswick has been conceded to the Local Government; but they entertain no doubt, that, on such representation from Your Lordship, as would demonstrate your confidence in the views and intentions, at least of the Association, and your wish that a favourable field might be granted to its endeavours to carry those views into execution, the Lieutenant Governor, and the Legislature of the Province would be alike disposed to give every reasonable encouragement to the objects which the Directors desire to accomplish. They feel the more assured of this, because they have reason to know that this was the spirit in which the Provincial Parliament passed the Act of 1840, and the inability of the Association to avail itself of the opening afforded by that Act has been much regretted. The Directors have a further guarantee that a fair trial will be both afforded to the experiment, and that, even, if not so eminently successful in its issue as they hope and trust it will be, the parties who may proceed to New Brunswick under the auspices of the Association, will, at least, be protected from injustice, and from that severe suffering which has too often followed upon the heels of ill-advised Emigration. Mr. Perley, the Government Emigration Agent of that Province, has long been a Shareholder in the North American Colonial Association of Ireland. The Act of 1840 was obtained by his exertions as its Agent, and he is now desirous, with Your Lordship's sanction to undertake the management, in New Brunswick, of the operations for which it is the object of this Address to obtain the countenance and support of Her Majesty's Government. If Your Lordship shall be pleased to favour the Directors with an assurance to that effect, they will lose no time in taking such measures as may place them in a position to begin to carry their plans into execution immediately upon receiving an intimation of the readiness of the Local Government to afford them that cordial co-operation essential to success.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JAMES DEWAR, *Sec'y.*

Secretary's Office, Fredericton, 26th August, 1847.

Sir,—I have the honour to inform you, that your communication relative to the proposed purchase of Crown Lands in this Province, by the North American Colonial Association of Ireland, was duly laid before His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, on the 19th of this instant month, and I am directed to inform you that the Executive Government cannot depart from the terms prescribed by the Act 3 Vic. cap. 82, but that 20 000 acres of Land may be granted to the Association under the conditions of that Act.

(Signed) J. S. SAUNDERS.

M. H. Perley, Esq., Commr. N. A. Col. Ass. of Ireland, St. John.

St. John, 12th August, 1847.

May it please Your Excellency,

I have the honour of representing to Your Excellency, that the North American Colonial Association of Ireland, by instrument, bearing date the 16th June, 1847, have appointed me their Commissioner, for the conduct of the affairs of the Association in New Brunswick.

As such Commissioner, I beg to refer to the letter from the Association to the Right Honorable the Earl Grey, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated 31st May last, and to His Lordship's reply, copies of which it is understood, have been transmitted to Your Excellency.

On behalf of the Association, I have now to state their desire to purchase twenty thousand acres of Land, West of the River Saint John, between Woodstock and the Sea, as parcel of the quantity of one hundred thousand acres which the Lieutenant Governor and Council are authorized by the Act of 1840 to sell to the Association by private sale.

The Association ask to require this portion at the minimum price stated in the Act, of three shillings currency per acre, and pray that Your Excellency in Council, will give the necessary instructions to Her Majesty's Surveyor General for the Survey of this quantity, in some fitting locality to be agreed upon by that Officer and myself.

In the letter to the Right Honorable the Earl Grey, the Association states its desire to render available the powers and facilities its origination affords for conducting the business of Emigration and Settlement in New Brunswick, and that thro' its agency, it will be found practicable to locate upon tracts well suited for Agricultural purposes, and not too remote from lands already reclaimed, considerable bodies of Emigrants coming from the same neighbourhood, and bringing with them the Ministers of Religion and other means and appliances of civilization, and to make at the same time effectual provision for the comfortable maintenance of the Settlers until they shall have reaped their first crop. And as the Association desire to embark in this useful enterprise, as the Agents of the Government, and not as a matter of speculation, I have to solicit a favourable consideration of its request, and the expenses of Survey and Road may be deducted from the purchase money of the Land; and in the second place, that they may be required to pay for the Land placed at their disposal only as they are able to sell and settle it, the Land reverting to the Crown, if not paid for within a limited period.

From the high standing and character of the Noblemen and Gentlemen who constitute the Board of Directors of the Association, there can be no doubt that they honorably intend to fulfil the objects they have started; and the experiment they now propose to make, if successful cannot fail to prove highly beneficial to this Province, and lead to its settlement on an extensive scale, in a manner which will be highly desirable.

I have the honor, &c. &c.

(Signed) M. H. PERLEY,

Commissioner.

To His Excellency Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke, K. H., Lieutenant Governor, &c. &c. &c.

Monday, February 7.

Read a third time as engrossed, A Bill to authorize Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for Queens' County to make provisions for the payment of the County Contingencies. That the Bill do pass.

The honorable Mr Hazen, by leave presented a Petition from the Reverend the Presbytery of New Brunswick, adhering to the Westminster Standards, praying that the Ministers of the said Presbytery may be placed on the same footing in regard to the Solemnization of Matrimony as the Ministers of the Episcopalian, Roman Catholic, and scotish churches; which he read. Petition received and lie on the table.

Mr. Smith moved for leave to bring in a Bill to establish the Road leading from Isaac Derry's, in the Parish of Harvey, to the Post office, thence to Point Wolf River, in the county of Albert, as one of the Great Roads of Communication in this Province. The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

THE DESPATCH.

Extract of a Despatch from Earl Grey to Sir John Harvey, dated Downing street, 31st March, 1847 —No. 25.

Upon a careful comparison of these very able Papers, in which the Members of your Council, and their political opponents, have stated their respective views as to the manner in which the Executive Government of Nova Scotia ought to be conducted, I am led to the conclusion, that there is not, in reality, so wide a difference of principle between the conflicting parties as would at first sight appear to exist; and that it may not be impossible to chalk out a system of Administration to be hereafter adopted, if which, without the slightest sacrifice of consistency, both might assent.

On the one hand, I find that the Members of your Council declare that they desire in no degree to weaken the responsibility of the Provincial Government to the Legislature; and I gather from the general tenor of their Papers, of the 28th and 30th January, that they are aware, that in the present state of affairs and of public opinion in Nova Scotia, it is necessary that the Governor of the Province should, in administering its affairs, have the advice and assistance of those who can command the confidence of the Legislature, and more especially of that branch of the Legislature which directly represents the people.

On the other hand, I can hardly doubt that the Gentlemen of the opposite party, who have insisted so strongly upon the necessity of what is termed Responsible Government, would admit the justness and importance of many of the arguments which have been used, in order to show the danger and inconvenience of making the general tenure of offices in the Colonial service to depend upon the fluctuations of political contests in the Assembly.

I am the more convinced that the gentlemen of the opposition will recognize the force of these arguments, because I observe in the various Papers in which they have stated their views, frequent references, either direct or implied, to the practice of this Country, as that which affords the best model for imitation in laying down rules as to the manner in which the Government of Nova Scotia should be carried on.

Now there is scarcely any part of the system of Government in this Country which I consider of greater value than that, which, though not enforced by any written Laws, but deriving its authority from usage and public opinion, makes the tenure of the great majority of offices in the public service to depend *upon good behaviour.*

Although, with the exceptions of those who hold the higher judicial situation, in which judicial independence has been considered to be necessary, the whole body of public servants in the United Kingdom hold their offices technically, during the pleasure of the Crown: *in practice, all, but the very small proportion of offices which are distinguished as political, are held independently of party changes,* nor are those who have once been appointed to them, even, in point of fact, removed, except in consequence of very obvious misconduct or infirmity.

Thus, in fact, though the legal tenure "during good behaviour" is rare, tenure during good behaviour, in the popular sense of the term, may be said to be the general rule of our public service.

The exception as in the case of those high public servants whom it is necessary to invest with such discretion as, really, to *leave in their hands the whole direction of the policy of the Empire, in all its various departments,* such power must, with a Representative Government, be subject to constant control by Parliament and is, therefore, administered on'y by such persons as from time to time enjoy the confidence of Parliament, as well as of the Crown.—These Heads of Departments, or Ministers, together with their immediate subordinates, who are required to represent or support them in Parliament, are almost invariably Members of one or other House, and hold their offices only as long as they enjoy the confidence of Parliament. Though it is not without some inconveniences, I regard this system, as possessing, upon the whole, very great advantages. We owe to it that public servants of this Country, as a body, are remarkable for their experience and knowledge of public affairs, and honorably distinguished by the zeal and integrity with which they discharge their duties, without reference to party feeling. We owe to it, also, that as the transfer of power from one party in the State to another, is followed by no *change in the holders of any but a few of the highest offices;* political animosities are not, in general, carried to the same heigh, and do not so deeply agitate the whole frame of society, as in those countries in which a different practice prevails.

The system with regard to the Tenure of Office which has been found to work so well here, seems therefore well worthy of imitation in the British American Colonies; and the small population and limited Revenue of Nova Scotia, as well as the general occupation and social state of the community, are in my opinion additional reasons for abstaining so far as regards that Province from going further than can be avoided, without giving up the principle of Executive responsibility, in making the Tenure of Offices in the Public Service dependent upon the result of party contests. In order to keep the Executive Government in harmony with the Legislature, it is doubtless necessary that the direction of the internal policy of the Colony should be entrusted to those who enjoy the confidence of the Provincial Parliament; but it is of great moment *not to carry the practice of changing Public Officers further than is absolutely necessary for the attainment of that end,* lest the administration of Public affairs would be deranged by increasing the bitterness of party spirit, and subjecting the whole machinery of Government to perpetual change and uncertainty.

In the political application of these views, there will, I am aware, be room for considerable difference of opinion. In this, as in all questions of classification, varying circumstances and the various views taken by different men, will give rise to discussions, and occasional alterations with respect to particular offices. Your acquaintance with what has passed, and is passing in the Mother Country, will suggest to you instances in which the question has been raised, whether a particular office should not be a Parliamentary Office, and some in which different offices have been deliberately removed from the one into the other class.

The question, how many of the Public Offices in Nova Scotia ought to be regarded as political, is one to be determined on the general principles I have before laid down, and with reference to various considerations arising from the peculiar exigencies of the Public Service, and the Finances and social state of the Colony. The practical end of Responsible Government would be satisfied by the removability of a single public officer, provided that through him public opinion could influence the general administration of affairs. Without quite assenting to the too modest estimate which your present Council have given of the resources of the Province, I admit that the smallness of the community, its want of wealth, and the comparative deficiency of a class possessing leisure and independent incomes, preclude it from at present enjoying a very perfect division of public employments. Small and poor communities must be content to have their work cheaply and somewhat roughly done. Of the present Members of your Council, the Attorney General and Provincial Secretary, to whom the Solicitor General should perhaps be added, appear to me sufficient to constitute the responsible advisers of the Governor. The holders of these offices should henceforth regard them as held on Political Tenure, and with a view to that end the Provincial Secretary should be prepared, in the event of any change, to disconnect from his office, that of the Clerkship of the Council, which seems to be one that should on every account be held on a more permanent tenure.

It is possible that in the event of any change being rendered necessary by the course of events in the Provincial Parliament, the party succeeding to power might insist on increasing this number of Political Officers, by adding to the list of those to be so regarded. In case such a question should arise, I must leave it to your discretion, on a view of various local and temporary circumstances, which I am unable at present to appreciate, to form your own decision with respect to any such demand. I should feel no objection to somewhat increasing the number of Political Officers, (for instance, by appointing a financial Secretary and a responsible Chief of the Department of the Public Lands and Works,) should the expenses of doing so, without injustice to those now in the public service, be found to be not more than the Colonial Revenue would conveniently bear.

But I rely on your using your influence *to resist that disposition,* which, a party succeeding to power often exhibits, *to throw open the various offices of emolument to their friends, without sufficient regard to the mischiefs thereby permanently entailed on the public service;* and it is but due to what I have said of the conduct of the principal advocates of Responsible Government in Nova Scotia, to express my reliance on their public spirit, and sober estimate of their Country's position and interest, as the most effectual safeguard against any abuse of power.

There is another safeguard, which, even with the less considerate members of any party, you will, I think, find sufficient to protect the public interests against any great disposition, unnecessarily, to place offices, hitherto held on what has practically been a tenure of good behaviour, on one of a more precarious nature. However desirous the people of Nova Scotia may be to establish the principle of Responsible Government, they would, I feel assured, shrink from affecting any reform, however just or necessary, *at the cost of injustice to individuals.* Now when individuals have engaged in the public service under a belief, sanctioned by custom, that they obtained a tenure of their offices during good behaviour, it would be most unjust to change that tenure to one of dependence on a Parliamentary majority, *without ensuring them a provision that would make up for the loss of official income.* I think that the consideration that that improvident grasping at any particular office would necessitate the provision of an adequate pension for its occupant, will be a salutary check on any disposition to carry Party Government beyond its just limits.

This condition must be applied to the removal of those Public Officers who now have seats in your Executive Council, unless where they have clearly accepted office on an understanding to the contrary effect.

I cannot suppose that the necessity of providing the requisite pensions will be deemed by the Assembly an unreasonable accompaniment of the establishment of Parliamentary Government: and hereafter I think it would be proper to recognise, *as an invariable rule, that no person should, without such provision, be deprived of any office,* (except upon the ground of unfitness or misconduct) unless he had accepted it on the distinct understanding that it was to be held virtually, as well as nominally, during pleasure.

I entertain a strong conviction, that the adoption of such a rule will be found conducive, not only to the interests of the holders of offices, but also to those of the public, and to a true economy of the public money. As I have already observed, it is impossible to expect that men of superior capacity will devote themselves to the public service unless they are assured that their employment will be permanent, or are offered emoluments so large as to make up for the uncertainty, a strong temptation is given to holders to endeavour to make up for these disadvantages by irregular gains, and thus to give rise to practices equally injurious to the community in a pecuniary and in a moral point of view. You will observe, that in the preceding observations I have assumed, that those only of the public servants who are to be regarded as removable, on losing the confidence of the Legislature, are to be members of the Executive Council. This I consider to follow from the principles I have laid down.

Those public servants who hold their offices permanently, must upon that very ground be regarded as subordinate, and ought not to be members of either House of the Legislature, by which they would necessarily be more or less mixed up in party struggles; and on the other hand, those who are to have the general direction of affairs, exercise that function by virtue of their responsibility to the Legislature, which implies their being removable from office, and also that they should be members either of the Assembly, or of the Legislative Council.—But this general direction of affairs, and the control of all subordinate Officers, it is the duty of the Governor to exercise, *through the Executive Council;* hence the seats in that Council must be considered as in the nature of political offices, and if held in connection with other offices, must give to these also a political character. This, however, leads me to observe, that if only two or three of the principal Offices are to be regarded as political, it may, very probably, be advisable to assign salaries to two or three of the Executive Councillors, as such. The Executive Council has duties of a very important character to perform: those duties, and the effects in the manner in which they had then generally been discharged, I find thus described in a confidential Despatch, which the late Lord Sydenham, then Mr. P. Thomson, addressed to Lord John Russel, from Halifax, in the year 1840:—

"The functions of Executive Council on the "other hand, are, it is perfectly clear, of a totally "different character: they are a Body upon whom "the Governor must be able to call at any or at all "times for advice, with whom he can consult *upon* "*the measures to be submitted to the Legislature,* and "in whom he may find instruments within its walls, "*to introduce such amendments in the Laws as he may* "*think necessary,* or to defend his policy. It is obvious, therefore, that those who compose this Body, "must be persons whose constant attendance on the "Governor can be secured; principally, therefore, "Officers of the Government itself,—but when it "may be expedient to introduce others,—men holding "Seats in one or other House, taking a leading "part in Political life, and above all, exercising "influence over the Assembly.

"The last, and in my opinion by far the *most serious defect* in the Government, is the *utter absence of* "*power in the Executive,* and it total want of energy "to attempt to occupy the attention of the country "upon real improvements, *or to lead the Legislature* "*in the preparation and adoption of measures* for the "benefit of the Colony. It does not appear to have "occurred to any one that it is one of the first duties "of the Government to suggest improvements "where they are wanted. That the Constitution, "having placed the power of Legislation in the "hands of an Assembly and a Council, it is only by "acting through these Bodies that this duty can be "performed, and that if these proper and legitimate "functions of Government are neglected, the necessary result must be not only that the improvements which the people have a right to expect, "will be neglected, and the prosperity of the Country checked, but that the Branch of the Legislature will misuse its power, and the popular mind "be easily led into excitement upon mere abstract "theories of Government to which their attention is "directed as the remedy for the uneasiness they "feel."

In this view of the proper functions of the Executive Council, I entirely concur; but I greatly doubt whether they could be adequately discharged by a Council composed of only two or three persons holding offices in the public service, and of gentlemen serving gratuitously. It is hardly possible to expect that those so serving should devote any portion of their time to their public duties, and it therefore appears to me highly desirable that salaries should be assigned to at least one or two seats in the Executive Council.

On such terms as these, which I have thus detailed, it appears to me that the peculiar circumstances of Nova Scotia present no insuperable obstacle to the immediate adoption of that system of Parliamentary Government which has long prevailed in the Mother Country, and which seems to be a necessary part of Representative Institutions, in a certain stage of their progress.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, FEBRUARY 18, 1848.

We have at length arrived at a crisis in the history of New Brunswick, which harbingers a lasting and momentous change, for evil or for good, in the future management of our governmental affairs, and in the political prosperity and happiness of the Province. Viewing the future, with an eye vividly impressed with the images of the past; and regarding the organic changes at work around us, with a mind imbued with the reminiscences of experience and with veneration for the bye-gone glories of the *genuine* British Constitution, we confess that we contemplate the crude experiments of political quackery and charlatanism with no complacency; and prognosticate much of evil and little or nothing of good, as likely to arise therefrom. The ancient landmarks and bulwarks of British Constitutional Government, are being violently swept away by the infuriate hurricane of radical empiricism; the broadest principles of democracy or republicanism, under the specious and deceptive title of "Responsible Government" are being violently forced upon us, by the unprincipled intrigues of selfish demagogues, in all their odious absurdity; the Ministerial policy of the Mother Country has of late years fatally aided such insidious agitations, and tended to drive these hitherto loyal British Colonies into the arms of Republican confraternity; by conciliating traitors and rebels, encouraging and rewarding seditious and disloyal demagogues, neglecting and disgusting truly loyal subjects and consistent lovers and supporters of genuine constitutional principles, the Parent Government have for some time past evinced a systematic tendency to repress loyalty, and to foster every species of anti-British feeling and principle, in the North American Provinces; and thus to lend the impulse of their power and influence in effecting the final severance of these Colonies from the British empire, and their absorption in the neighbouring inflated republic. The recent Despatch of Earl Grey to the Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, which appears to afford our Provincial agitators and demagogues a pretext for cramming the absurdities of *miscalled* Responsible Government down the throats of the loyal inhabitants of New Brunswick, is the climacteric evidence of the propositions we have advanced; and the fatal effects of the quackery, if practically put in operation, will speedily develope themselves. Should this political humbug be established in this Province, popular clamour will henceforth be the ruling organ of political operations among us—Mob-ocracy, in its most fatally influential phase, will be installed as the paramount principle of Provincial Government. They who can most successfully pander to the sympathies of an ignorant and credulous mob, will engross to themselves all the Governmental loaves and fishes; all the fat places and perquisites of power and influence. Talent, integrity, learning, industry, age, experience, genius, will henceforth be of little or no avail, as qualifications for promotion or patronage; *Votes* will be the sole criterion; electioneering chicanery and intrigue the only sure road to political exaltation or official station; the principal ministerial dignities, high legal offices, and places of trust and responsibility, will be conferred exclusively on those who can most obsequiously stand cap-in-hand, and most servilely seduce the "sweet voices" of the mob; and popular Representatives of "the Sovereign people" will, without reference to other qualification, unblushingly be pitchforked into preferment, over the heads of their more modest, more upright and delicately minded seniors, who disdain to solicit, by grovelling and degrading sycophancy, the promotion justly due to their own personal merits. Whether changes such as these will prove essentially beneficial to the Province and its best interests, can scarcely be a problem; whether such changes will not tend to substitute cunning for talent, servility for integrity, a grovelling sycophancy for independance of spirit, and pliant subserviency for pure and upright principle, can scarcely be a question. We are evidently, fast approaching the worst and most disgusting practical principles of republicanism; and may, if doomed to experience the threatened empirical changes in our Provincial system of Government, soon sorrowfully bid adieu to the long cherished and venerated characteristics of the British Constitution. When once the Rubicon is passed; when once the downward road to Democracy is taken, the result, sooner or later will be inevitable. That result, whenever it shall happen, will be chargeable on the unprincipled intrigues and reckless presumption of a few contemptible agitators of the present day, and on the blind fatuity of the Ministry of Great Britain, whose mistaken policy, if practically persisted in, will compel us to a destiny, which our own loyal and genuine British principles detest, and would have for ever avoided if left to our own choice.

There is yet, however, a faint hope, that the common sense of a majority of our Legislators, will save New Brunswick from the threatened degradation and political ruin. On a calm perusal of the Despatch of Earl Grey, it will be seen, that its recommendations are NOT IMPERATIVE on any Colony; they are merely explanatory and directory, intended simply as guides for procedure, to such Provinces as may *choose* to adopt them. Even as addressed to Nova Scotia, the Despatch merely lays down a plan of proceeding, in compliance with the *precious request* of that Colony; it does not *direct* or *command* its adoption even there; it merely states in effect, that if Nova Scotia determines on practically adopting the theory of Responsible Government, it must work out that theory in the manner laid down in the Despatch; still leaving it entirely optional with the people of Nova Scotia, to adopt or reject the new system at pleasure. If, then, the despatch be not compulsory on that Province, to which it was especially addressed; still less can it be so on any other. It is stated, indeed, to be equally *applicable* to other Provinces; but its applicability depends entirely on the *voluntary adoption* of its principles by any of those Provinces respectively; it is binding on none of them without such voluntary action; and it is only when a Province declares its willingness to establish the principles of Responsible Government, that the dispatch becomes *applicable, as a guide* for the working out of those principles. Let our Legislators, therefore, ponder well ere they decide; let them calmly and dispassionately weigh all the consequences of their decision; let them remember, that they are in *no way bound* to adopt the principles of this important dispatch, but possess an undoubted free will in accepting or rejecting those principles; and let them pause ere they fasten on this Province a system, the manifold evils of which, (*as it is intended to be worked by our present agitators,*) in a young, thinly populated and far from wealthy colony, they can scarcely foresee, but will surely entail on their country by its adoption. If, however, Responsible Government *must* be established, let us have it *fully* and in its *integrity,* as plainly marked out by Earl Grey; and not in the mutilated, half-and-half, corrupt mode designed by the demagogues of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Let our Legislators carefully weigh the meaning of each paragraph in the Dispatch. Let them observe, that genuine Responsible Government, as practised in Great Britain, couples power with responsibility; that it involves the yielding of the initiation of money grants and the general direction of Governmental affairs to the Executive; that it is absolutely necessary that a system of Pensions be established, as a provision for political Officers of Government, deprived of their posts by changes of Ministry; that all suggestions for important matters of legislation must originate with the Executive, whose responsibility is solely based on the power thus invested in them. This is the genuine and indivisible system of Responsible Government, explained in Earl Grey's dispatch: this system *in its entirety* we must have, or *nothing of the kind;* and unless our Legislators are prepared to effect this great and comprehensive change, let them resist every insidious attempt at innovation.

His Worship the Mayor is expected to arrive in town this evening from Fredericton.

More Robberies.—On Saturday night Mr. Keltie's brewery, in Union Street was entered by thieves, and about £4 in money and a gun and a pistol abstracted therefrom. They entered the premises by getting under the outside gate, and then, being out of sight and hearing, easily effected an opening through the office window.

The Bake House of Mr. Smith, in Main Street, Lower Cove, was broken into on Saturday night, and eight or ten dozen loaves of bread and a quantity of flour were quietly taken off by the robbers.

☞ A very unfortunate occurrence took place at the Provincial Penitentiary on the afternoon of Saturday last, and which eventually terminated in the death of a prisoner named Justus Hoyt, who was convicted of a Larceny at the last sitting of the Supreme Court, and sentenced to confinement in the Penitentiary for Six Months. It appears that there is a guard of several armed men stationed round the prison enclosure, and at the time mentioned above, Hoyt attempted to escape and was pursued by some of the guard, but finding the prisoner too fleet for them, a shot was fired over his head in order to deter him from further flight, which he however did not regard, and a second one was fired at his person—the gun being loaded with large shot, a few of them took effect in Hoyt's back, mortally wounding him, and of which the unfortunate man died on Sunday morning. An inquest was held on the body on Monday, and after a lengthened deliberation the jury returned a verdict of Justifiable Homicide.

Several communications, regarding the North American Colonial Association of Ireland will be found in our impression of this day. They are important, and require very deliberate attention on the part of the House of Assembly and the Executive Council; by whom they should be received with a great deal of jealousy,—contemplating as they do, locking up a large portion of wild lands in the Province for the benefit of the Association, for which they modestly ask to pay *as they are able to settle it*—the lands reverting to the Province if not paid for within a limited period!!!—The Executive Council can do more justice to the Province by attending to individual settlers, than by accepting such terms from the North American Colonial Association of Ireland.

In the House of Assembly last week, Mr. L. A. Wilmot made a powerful, eloquent, and impressive speech in favour of the Protective interests of this Country, which seems to have taken the House rather by surprise.—It is gratifying to find that even this extreme radical Member of the Assembly, and at the eleventh hour, is opening his eyes at last to the true interests of the country; but a strange inconsistency marks his conduct, as well as a great many other people who call themselves *Protectionists,*—that while they are violent radicals in politics, and in every thing else, they are, or pretend to be, conservatives in commerce. The Colonies have never derived benefit either from a Whig Government in England, or a Radical House of Assembly at home, and the same thing will apply to individuals:—the true interests of a country are only studied and accomplished by a general conservative course of conduct, both in public bodies and private individuals; and it is to be hoped that the Hon. member mentioned above, having made one move in the right track, will continue therein, and shortly renounce altogether the error of his way, and by an honest and conservative course of procedure, turn his talents to a redemption of the past. His transgressions are many, and as nothing but dissaffection and turmoil accompanied his advent into the Councils of the Country, we hope at last to see his support given to heal its wounds, and forever promote that loyalty and affection to British institutions for which New Brunswick has ever been pre-eminently noted, and in supporting her in the proud and peaceful position she has always maintained between the rebellious faction in Canada, and the party violence of the sister Province of Nova Scotia.

We understand that the Governor General received by this last mail, a Despatch from the Home Government, in which it is announced to him that a new and satisfactory Postal arrangement has been made with the United States, and that it will come into operation in April next.—*Montreal Courier.*

Mechanics' Institute.—Last Friday evening Dr. Paterson resumed the subject of Electricity, and exhibited, by various interesting and beautiful experiments, much to the gratification of a large and respectable audience, several of the phenomena that attend the electrical manifestations of the Atmosphere.

Monday evening, Mr. John Boyd delivered a highly gratifying lecture on *Intellectual Improvement,* to a very large and respectable audience. It is pleasing to find a young man thus coming forward, and both by example and argument, endeavouring to stimulate his compeers both in age and station to put forth the energies with which God has endowed them in improving their faculties both physical and mental, that they may take part in the grand moral and intellectual progress of the present age, instead of wasting their time in frivolous and insipid amusements or sottish and sensual pleasures, which can prepare them only for a premature grave or a despicable and useless manhood.

Friday evening Mr. Foulis will enter upon an explanation of *Oxygen,* with experiments, administer the *laughing gas,* and explain how *Chloroform* is made and administered, &c.

Next Monday evening, Mr. James Agnew will deliver a lecture on *Horology.*

On Monday the 23th instant, Mr. LaSueur's subject will be "*The Potency of Female influence, especially in the Maternal Relation, and the consequent importance of its right application.* This we now mention, because it was not announced in the Programme.—*Observer.*

A new Wesleyan Methodist Church, at the Bend of Petitcodiac, was opened and dedicated to Divine service on Sunday the 23d ult. Appropriate sermons were preached by the Rev. H. Pickard, M. A., Principal of the Sackville Academy. On the 30th, the Rev. Mr. Boyer, of the Church of England, conducted divine service in the church.—*Observer.*

Snow.—Our western neighbours appear to have had an unusual quantity of this indispensable, while this Province has suffered much for the want of it. The Boston *Advertiser* of Saturday last says that the roads have been much obstructed by heavy snow drifts. In some parts of Worcester county the roads were almost impassable. The railroads, by means of the great power of engines, which is bro't to bear upon the snow-plough, have been so expeditiously cleared, as to prevent serious delays. The train from Albany came through yesterday and the preceding day, on the Western and Boston and Worcester Roads, notwithstanding much drifting, particularly in Worcester county, about an hour behind the usual time.—The upward train to Springfield, yesterday morning, was retarded several hours, in consequence of which the downward train was delayed, and it did not arrive in town until late in the afternoon. The New Haven Mail, as we learn by telegraph, did not pass Springfield until 6 o'clock, and it had not arrived here when our paper went to press.

The Eastern Railroad was more seriously obstructed yesterday. We learn that the morning train for this city had not advanced beyond Salem at 4 o'clock, P. M. when the train from Portland, which was due here at half past 12, arrived there. The train, with the mail, arrived here at a quarter before 9.

The snow storm of last week extended to the State of Maine, where the roads have been, in some parts, much obstructed.

At different times we have published articles descriptive of the English and French Police, as hints to those who pretend to perform that duty in this City.—From a late number of the London *Spectator* we copy the following, descriptive of

THE IRISH POLICE.

"The entrance to the town of Ballycastle, shaded by rows of trees, is very pretty. As I was walking in, I met a party of policemen dragging some unfortunate victim to the guard-house. The regulations of these police officers are very beneficial to the country, and deserve the highest commendation; the men are usually efficient and active; and, indeed, it is surprising how in some instances they have traced a culprit through the almost inaccessible fastnesses of the country; and when they have found him, their courage in making a capture, opposed as they are by hundreds, is highly creditable to their bravery; and by this time they have an accurate knowledge of all the desperate characters, and of their favourite haunts. Every town and village in Ireland have police stationed in them, regulated in number by their size, and the disposition of the inhabitants round about; for some neighbourhoods are more dangerous than others.—They are all dressed in dark green cloth jackets and white trousers, these latter being of grey cloth during the winter; each man is armed with a cartouche, pistols and sabre; and they have a manly appearance. It happened to be fair day when I was at Ballycastle; and of course there was a row in the evening, and the usual incitations of the 'face of a Papist!' and 'the face of an Orangeman' were loudly vociferated. A regular battle ensued; the shillelagh was flourished in double quick time, the stones flew about like hail; the Police were instantaneously called out; and I could not but admire their activity and dauntless conduct. The quickness with which they pierced through the dense crowd and laid hold of the most desperate offenders were wonderful; but they were a small party, and the crowd hemming them in on all sides, they were ultimately, though reluctantly compelled to fire in self defence; and soon the valourless multitude was quickly dispersed.

A meeting of the Colonization Society was held in the Hall of the Representatives at Washington on the 18th January, and Henry Clay, President of this Society, took the Chair. He made a speech on the occasion, of which the following is an extract:—

The two races can never become one harmonious and homogeneous people. In what State of the Union (if there be one I do not recollect it) does the black man enjoy equal political rights with the white? No where. It is out of the question. He is no where regarded as standing on an equality of condition with the white man. The laws of almost all our States have become more rigorous against the blacks. In some of the States emancipation has been prohibited. A remarkable case of this kind occured to myself. A respected and Reverend citizen of Alabama, whom I never saw, three or four year since, devised to me in absolute fee twenty five or thirty slaves, without giving in his will any intimation as to the cause or motive of this bequest. I had reason to believe it was from some confidence in me, and because he desired that they should be sent to Liberia. I took measures to accomplish this result, through the Colonization Society; and I am happy to have learned since I arrived here, that twenty-three of them are ready to embark at New Orleans, (and the rest will soon follow) for the coast of Africa, cheerfully going home to the land of their ancestors. (Cheers.) What would have been their condition but for this Society? They could not have been set free in Alabama. The laws of that State, through the unhappy agitation of the North, prohibit emancipation by will, or other means. I had to take them as my slaves from Alabama to New Orleans, where they are still held as mine, and must be so regarded until they are out of the jurisdiction of the United States. This is but a single case. Alabama is not the only State which has been compelled, by the unhappy agitation, to make more stringent laws against the blacks. Most of the States have enacted similar laws.

English Mail.

An express bringing the English Mail arrived here on Wednesday last from Halifax, where it was brought by the Mail steamer *Hibernia;* she left Liverpool on the 30th of January.

A gradual revival of trade is stated to be taking place in Britain; though many more failures had occurred. The timber trade, likewise, had assumed a more firm aspect, and better prices were obtainable for our staple article.

No further tidings had been heard of any of the officers or crew of the ill-fated war steamer *Avenger,* among whom as Mesters' Assistant, we regret to state was Mr. Thomas Otty, son of Captain Otty,

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R. N., of Hampton. He was a promising young man, as was attached to the Surveying steamer *Columbia*, when on this station, and in which vessel he proceeded to England. Hopes are still entertained that some of the ship's company may have reached the island of Galita, about 14 miles distant from the scene of disaster.

Mr. W. C. Hare, of this City, who was also attached to H. M. steamer *Columbia*, has been appointed Master's Assistant on board H. M. ship *Poictiers*, of 72 guns.

The steamer *Unicorn*, from Newfoundarrived in the Clyde on the 26th ult.

Her Majesty's Sloop-of-war *Snake* was totally lost in the Mozambique Channel, in October last; the officers and crew, and part of her stores were saved.

AMERICAN PINE TIMBER.—The import this year is 4,172,319 feet against 7,429,421 feet; the consumption has been barely an average one, being 5,949,519 feet against 6,620,131 feet, and the stocks are small as compared with last year, being 3,359,000 feet against 5,136,200. Red Pine, although included in the foregoing figures, is stated separately below. The stocks of Colonial Fir in Logs and Planks, are just now estimated at 35,540 loads last year; but the consumption likewise compared, has been only 192,585 loads against 211,000 loads in the previous year. The stock consists of 2,174,600 feet Quebec; 901,000 feet St. John and other ports, and 284,000 feet Red Pine. The sales of the month have been of a cargo of saint John from the Quay, 13 inches average, at 15½d, and one from the yard 19½ inches, at 16d per foot. Of Quebec a cargo has been sold at 14d, and an old cargo at 13½d; and by auction, about 30,000 feet at 13½ per foot. A cargo of Miramichi has been sold at 12½d per foot.

RED PINE.—The import this year has been on an extensive scale; the activity of the Railway works in the early part of the year having promoted a demand, which sustained prices relatively much higher than other Fir; the quantity imported this year is 558,599 feet against 407,337 feet last year; the consumption has been large, being 520,699 feet against 333,500 feet. The stock is heavier being 284,000 feet against 246,000 feet last year.—Latterly the prices have somewhat receded, chiefly caused by the giving way of Baltic Timber; altho' the favour shown to it in this locality, owing to its superior length to Baltic, sustains for it a higher rate relatively than that article. It must, however, be borne in mind, that it has unusually heavy stocks of Baltic to contend with, which will be entitled to a reduction of duty in April of 5s per load, or nearly 1½d per foot. The latest sales, with cargo have been sold at 19d to 19½d; by auction at 18d to 18½; and some lots apart at 20d per foot.

The following summary contrasts the present with last year's import of colonial square Fir Timber.

1848.		1847.	
Quebec .	Ft. 2,144,085	Quebec .	ft. 5,591,076
St. John .	1,320,902	St. John	2,248,332
Miramichi	33,459	Miramichi	88,903
Other ports .	115,281	Other ports .	241,779
Red Pine	558,590	Red Pine .	464,252
	4,172,319		8,634,342

PLANKS—NEW BRUNSWICK AND NOVA SCOTIA.—The import of Planks, although similarly affected to other articles by the diversion of the tonnage, and consequently smaller than last year, is still on a very large scale, say 17,976,460 feet of 2 inches, against 20,367,663 feet in last year, but with that exception, is greater than any other year, and far beyond an average of years; thus showing the constantly increasing estimation and favour that the Spruce Planks of New Brunswick, &c. enjoy in this market. The consumption has been extensive, say 19,073,460 feet against 19,654,663 feet in last year, which is most extraordinary, when the very depression of general trade is considered, and is a convincing proof of the astonishing power of low prices in foregoing consumption, even in the worst times. The stock is moderate comparatively, being 7,170,000 feet against 8,267,000 feet last year.—Prices ruled pretty steadily at from 2d with cargo, to 2½d in cargoes, until September, when, owing to the extent of the import and the increasing pressure of the times, large sales were made at much reduced prices, say at 1¾d per foot as stowage and 2d per foot in cargoes. The sales of the month have been of one lot, with cargo, one cargo of Miramichi at £8 per standard; one at 1¾d per foot of 2 inches; a cargo of yellow at £9 to £7 7s 6d, and a cargo of Halifax at 1¾d per foot of 2 inches.

BIRCH.—The import has been only 246,415 feet against 344,424 feet last year. The consumption 284,915 feet against 386,924 feet; but the stock is very moderate, say 87,000 feet against 125,500 feet in last year. Good quality was scarce throughout the year, and the price for such was well supported until lately, when sales of Lower Port, not St. John, have been made as low as 11d per foot. The last sales have been of some Mirimichi at 12d per foot, and some choice St. John, with cargo, at 14d per foot.

PITCH PINE.—The import has been light, being 110,230 feet against 432,433 feet in last year. The consumption has been large, say 261,833 feet against 216,833 feet in the previous year, and the stock is light, being only 77,000 feet as compared with 228,600 feet last year. The splendid dimensions yielded by this Wood give it a more favourable position for many purposes than any other description of Red Fir. The latest sale was by auction, of a parcel just arrived, at from 21½d per foot, and 2s 1½d per foot, and Planks at 3d per foot of 2 inches. The import of these latter this year being 1296 pieces against 1111 pieces last year.

RAILWAY SLEEPERS.—The quantity imported this year has been considerable, say 431,370 pieces against 240,584 pieces in the previous year; and in the early months, during the activity of railway works passed rapidly into consumption. Of late, however, they have chiefly been increasing in stock, and in consequence have suffered a severe decline in price. The chief sales having been of Hackmatack 9 x 10 x 5 at 3s to 3s 4d each, and 9 x 9 x 4½d at 2s 6d to 2s 10d each, and some parcels of 9 x 10 x 5 at 4s each. Anything not Hackmatack, and under the latter dimensions, are scarcely saleable at any price, but if possible no dimensions but 9 x 10 x 5 should be shipped. The present stock consists of 227,000 single and 32,000 Double Sleepers.

NEW BRUNSWICK AND ASH HOOPSTAVES.—The Import has been moderate, being 96 M. against 209 M. last year. They sell generally at £4 to £6 per M.

UNITED STATES STAVES.—The import in the past year has been very moderate, say 64 M. against 1232 M. in the previous year. This has given time for an impression to be made on the stocks which at the close of last year were excessive, being 488 M. Puncheon against 118 M. new held; 107 M. Wine Pipe against 16 M. and 8¼ M. Barrel against 15 M. now held. The most saleable now are good heavy W. O. Puncheon, and for such £12 10s. to £14 are obtainable.

LATHWOOD.—The import has been 1142 fathoms against 1789 fathoms, and the stock is only 412 fathoms against 690 fathoms last year. The demand is good at from £3 to £3 15s for good quality.

Stet—At Deal, January 10, the 31st Regiment, (Young Buffs) commanded by Lieut.-Col. Spence, C.B., renowned for its gallant actions during a long service in India, and particularly in the battles which decided the fate of the Sikhs, has been quartered in Walmer Barracks since its return from India at the close of the past year, recruiting its ranks and recovering its discipline. During the present year, the gallant corps has been twice officially inspected by General Brown, and received great credit for the progress made in drill; and shortly before the departure of Sir Harry Smith for the Cape, the gallant soldier visited it, and awarded it a high meed of praise. The Duke of Wellington having announced his intention of inspecting the Regiment, it was formed in line in review order this morning in the South Barrack Square, composed of ten companies of twenty-eight files each. Precisely at 11 o'clock (the time appointed) his Grace arrived, wearing the uniform of the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports and a Field-Marshal's sash, and was received by the Regiment drawn up in line, which presented arms as he rode into square; his Grace then passed slowly up the front and down the rear of the line, minutely inspecting the whole of the Regiment. His Grace than ordered Col. Spence to put the Regiment through the following movements:—The ranks were closed and the companies broke into open column, right in front, and marched past in slow time. The column was halted, and closed to quarter-distance on the Grenadiers, and marched past in quick time. After the first wheel, they closed upon the Grenadiers on the march, and again wheeled twice in close column, the second wheel being in echellon, in which position they advanced some distance and deployed into line upon the right centre company. The oblique line then advanced, halted and formed quarter distance columns on the Grenadiers and left centre company, right in front—charged front by the wheel and countermarch of subdivision round the centre of wings—advanced in echellon of columns, and again charged front to rear on the centre—halted, and deployed on the Grenadiers and left centre companies (preserving distance correctly)—formed a parallel line on the right centre company, which wheeled four paces to its left. The ranks then opened, and the line advanced in slow time, the band playing the Regimental march. The line halted and presented arms to his Grace, who returned the salute, and addressing Col. Spence, said he was highly satisfied with the state of discipline and steadiness of the corps, who were a fine body of young men, and they reflected the greatest credit on their Col. and others of the Regt.; that he had known the corps for many years, and was much pleased with its appearance, &c. His Grace then retired from the ground, which presented a very animated appearance, there being a great number of the inhabitants of the neighborhood present, many of whom partook of a *dejeuner* provided by the officers. His Grace was pleased to invite the Lieut. Colonel and the officers of the regiment to dine with him at Walmer Castle this evening. It is a singular fact that at the same hour, on the same day and month, in the year 1813, his Grace led this Regiment to victory at the battle of Nivelle.

DESERTION BY SEAMEN—NEW LAW SUGGESTED.—*Hull, Dec. 10*—Never a week elapses without a number of sailors appearing before the magistrates of this borough as deserters from the British ships in North American ports. Many of them apply to the Customs for new register tickets, and not being able to produce their old ones are fined for such non-production. On such occasions if Alderman Thompson be on the bench, whose attention to such matters is most thorough and constant, it is customary for him to drop some remark, either to the magistrates clerk, the registrar of Customs, or the masters and owners of vessels who may happen to be present. These reiterated and earnest counsels, coupled with his own example as a shipowner, have already exercised considerable influence, in causing the prosecution to conviction of runaway seamen. One point which Alderman Thompson has laboured hard to establish, is a system of correspondence between the magistrates' clerks, and the officers of Customs, and the owners of all vessels from which seamen have deserted, so as to ensure the punishment of all offenders of this description. The object is most laudable, and the perseverance with which it is being pursued by the gentlemen to whom we have alluded is beyond all praise. But it is too much to expect that a system, so complete as that must be, which would secure the punishment of every delinquent on his return to this country, will ever be the result of any purely voluntary association. We therefore perfectly agree with one short but emphatic sentence which the above magistrate uttered on the bench on Friday last, when he said "There will be an end to shipowners working their ships with profit to the American ports." What the law should be is tolerably plain. It should provide every applicant for a new ticket, and who admits himself to be a deserter, should be required to wait for such ticket until a reasonable time has elapsed for the Customs' officers to inquire, by a post letter, of the owner from whose service the seaman has deserted, whether he intends to prosecute. An answer in the affirmative, coupled with the seaman's confession, should be sufficient ground for giving him into custody. The expenses of prosecution should be defrayed out of the Custom's revenue, or some other tax contributed by the shipping of the country. Where a ticket is stated by a seaman to have been lost, he should be required to produce a certificate of his discharge, or to wait until the Custom's officer can procure one. Shipowners should be bound, under penalty to furnish such certificate, when applied for by the Customs. The application by the Customs should contain a description of the seaman's person, as well as his name. A small fee should be allowed for such certificate, which the seaman ought to pay on or before the delivery of the new ticket. The payment of such fee could not be complained of by the party whose carelessness had been the occasion of it.

A Gentleman from Vermont writes as follows:—
Cambridge, Vt., June 18, 1846.

Mr. Seth W. Fowle—Dear Sir: For several years past, my usual good health has been occasionally interrupted by spells of coughing, produced by colds; a year ago last winter I was brought to the verge of the grave by a very severe cough, accompanied by pains in both sides, between both shoulders, &c., which, with continued night sweats and other alarming symptoms, reduced me so low that my friends despaired of my recovery. I consulted physicians, and tried the various remedies of the day, but none of them cured me. At last I procured Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, and it saved my life. I have not enjoyed better health for many years; therefore I can recommend others who need it to try it. SAMUEL BETLEY.

For sale by Peters & Tilley, St. John, N. B.

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

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

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

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

H. G. KINNEAR,
General Agent for the Provinces.

St. John, January 28, 1848.

STOVES.

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

December 31. 14 *Dock Street.*

MARRIED.

On Wednesday afternoon, the 16th instant, in Trinity Church, by the Rev. Alex. Stewart, Captain WILLIAM ROBINSON, of the Bergue Kingston, to SARAH, eldest daughter of George Taylor, Esq. Washington, D. C., and Grand Daughter of the Late Lawrence Foster, of this City.

At Trinity Church on the 16th instant, by the Rev. A. Stewart, Mr. Charles E. Frost, to Julia Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. Charles Calkin, all of this City.

At Coverdale, Albert County, on the 4th of January, by the Rev. R. A. Chesley Wesleyan Minister, Mr. William Cochrane, of Dorchester, to Eliza Ann, youngest Daughter of Mr. Chapman of Coverdale.

Also by the same at Coverdale Albert County on the 20th Jany. Mr. John H. Jonah of Hillsboro', to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of Mr. John Kelley of Coverdale.

On Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Samuel Robinson, Mr John O'Hara, to Miss Mary Gloria, second daughter of Mr. James Hancock, all of this City.

At Sackville, Westmoreland County, by the Rev. G. Miller, Jane, eldest daughter of Christopher Bontenhouse, Esq., to Captain Rufus S. Cole.

DIED.

On Sunday, Fanny, the wife of Mr. Edward Murray, in the 32 year of her age, leaving a disconsolate husband and 3 children to mourn her loss.

On Saturday evening, after a short illness, Miss Frances Monday, a native of Ballyshannon, Ireland, aged 23 years.

On Saturday morning, after a long and protracted illness, Mr. Robert Purvis, eldest son of Mr. John Purves, in the 23d year of his age, deeply and justly regretted by his surviving relatives and friends.

At Black River, Parish of Simonds, on the 9th inst. of dropsy, after a long and painful illness of eighteen months, which she bore with pious resignation to the Divine will, Alice, wife of Mr. Ishmael Reed, aged 39 years. She has left a large family of eight sons and two daughters, to mourn their bereavement of a tender parent, and a husband to lament the loss of a kind wife. She died in hope of everlasting life. Her end was peace.

At Deer Island, on the 29th Jan., Archd. Henry, aged 62, leaving a wife and large family, with a most extensive circle of relations to mourn their loss.

At Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia, on Friday the 11th inst, in the 80th year of her age, Mary, relict of the late William Winniett, Esq. for many years High Sheriff of the County of Annapolis.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—ARRIVED.

Wednesday—Ship Queen Pomare, Till, London, via Cowes, 52—William Parks & son, ballast.

Monday—Schr. Flora, Wilson, Boston, 10—Master, assorted cargo.—Spoke on Friday morning last off Fox Island, schr Mariner, from this port for Boston.

Tuesday—Schr. Eliza Jane, Sharp, Boston—Master, assorted cargo.

CLEARED.

8th—Schr. Valeria, Golding, New York, deals and scantling—James N. Thain.

9th—Ship Elizabeth Bentley, Bennett, Liverpool, timber and deals—N. S. Demill; Brigt. John Bull, McLellan, New York, planks, &c. W. J. Starr; Schr. Beverley, McCarthy, Boston, timber and deals—Peter Rogan.

10th—Schr. Pheasant, Petch, Norfolk, gypsum—Jas. Robertson.

11th—Ship Progress, Abel, Liverpool, timber and deals—John Hammond; Barque Princess Newton, Kingston, (Ireland) deals—D. & T. Vaughan.

12th—Ship Osceola, Oliver, London, timber and deals—Allison & Spurr.

14th—Ship Frederick, Smith, Plymouth, timber and lathwood—A. Wiggins & Son; John S. DeWolfe, Reed, Cork, timber and deals—J. L. Marsh.

15th—Schr. Henrietta, Best, Boston, lumber—T. McHenry.

ARRIVALS AT EUROPE FROM ST. JOHN.—Jan 13th, Plymouth, Fewey; Infanta, Belfast; 24th, Czar, Dundee; Selma, ditto; Henry, Ayr; 16th, Coolock, Kingstown; Quebec, the Clyde; Sea King, Deal; Retreat, Grangemouth; 17th, Joanna, Leith Roads; Dealy, Waterford; 19th, Gremona, ditto; 19th, Zolus, Hull; Symmetry, Gravesend; Duke of Wellington, Ditto; 20th, Lady Gordon, Bideford; 21st, Princess, Gloucester; Tweed, Plymouth; 22d, Sarah, Dublin; 23d, Governor Douglas, ditto; Ann, Droghedia; 25th, Mongo Park, Plymouth; 27th, Hirundo, ditto.

Sailed from Gravesend, 25th Jan. Ann Dashwood, Charleston; Deal, 14th, Schoodiac, Mobile; 19th, Mountaineer do.; 23th Columbus, ditto; Deal, 14th, Prince of Wales, New Orleans; Liverpool, 16th Sea, ditto; Themis, do. Deal, 19th, Liston ditto; Liverpool, 19th, Margaret, Savannah; 23d, Leander, ditto.

Loading at Liverpool—Witch, Ina, and Howard, New York. At London—Jenny Lind, St. John. At the Clyde—Perthshire, ditto.

Spoken Jan 12, Lat 50, Long 11, Unicorn for New York.

DONEGAL, Jan 15—The Lady Dombrain, from St. John N. B. in going over Ballyshannon Bar, thumped heavily, and is making a good deal of water.

AYR, Jan 14—The Henry arrived from St. John, N. B. with loss of bulwarks and other damage.

BELFAST, Jan. 13.—A barque of about 300 tons waterlogged and abandoned: topmasts and jib-boom gone, with a bust-head, a house on deck, and painted green, was passed 30th ult. in lat 45, lon 12, by the Infanta, Hawes, arrived here.

TO THE LADIES.

THE Subscribers beg to invite the attention of the Ladies to a new stock of very beautiful Gold, Silver, and Steel Purse fittings & trimmings.—They have also received some very beautiful Scent Bottles, and a small supply of "Gosnells" superior Lavender Water, and other PERFUMERIES, which together with their already extensive and valuable stock of Fancy GOODS will be sold at very moderate prices.

TO SIGN PAINTERS & BOOKBINDERS.

Lately Received a supply of Pale and Deep coloured Gold-Leaf, Lettering and other Hair PENCILS and BRUSHES. Cheap, Cheap.

TO READERS.

As the Subscribers are desirous of diminishing their heavy Stock of BOOKS, they will sell them at a very small advance. The BOOKS are mostly of a Religious or sober and instructive kind, a very considerable proportion being adapted to the Libraies of Glergymen, and Sunday Schools. Most if not all the School Books in use will be found in their Store, together with Copy BOOKS, PAPERS, INKS, SLATES, PENCILS, and all other School or Office requisits.

Water Colours, Mill Boards, Bristol Boards, Drawing Paper, Prepared Canvass, India Rubber, Coloured Saucers, and most of the requisite for artists.

Gold and Silver Pens and Pencil Cases, Penknives, Paper Folders, Letter Clips, &c.

Bibles, Prayer Books, Church Services Watts and Wesleys Hymns and other devotional Books, at unusually low prices and in great variety.

Toilet, Mantel, and other Ornaments, &c. &c.

☞ We are desirous of impressing the fact that we sell cheap; our charges are small and we can therefore compete to advantage in all the goods in which we deal.

January 31. C. SMILER & CO.

STEELE'S SOAP, &c.

By the "Progress," from Liverpool.

350 BOXES Steele's best SOAP 64 lb. boxes;
100 Reams Grey Cap PAPER.

Just received and for sale by
Jan. 8 1848. JOHN KINNEAR.

Mr. G. BLATCH,
Barrister and Attorney at Law,
Notary Public, and Conveyancer, &c.

OFFICE in Mr. L. H. DeVeber's Building, on the Western side of Prince William street. Saint John, Feb. 18, 1848.

DEALS, DEALS, DEALS.

150,000 SUPERFICIAL Feet Spruce DEALS. Steam Mill sawed, delivered at the head of the Bay of Fundy. For sale by H. G KINNEAR.

February 18, 1848.

TO LET.

APARTMENTS in the subscribers House, corner of Duke and Charlotte Streets, enquire on the premises to

February 18. E. DURANT.

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

Feb. 18. H G. KINNEAR.

TO LET,

FROM the 1st May next—the second flat of the subscriber's Dwelling House in Union street.

Also, a large double house, suitable for one or two families, situated in rear of the subscriber's Warerooms in Germain street.

Feb 18. D. GREEN, jun.

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.*

Saleratus and Corn Meal.

Per *Eliza Jane*, from Boston on consignment:

5 BBLS SALERATUS; 50 bbls Philadelphia CORN MEAL: for sale low for cash, from the Wharf, by

February 18 THOS HANFORD.

MASONIC BALL.

THE Brethren of ALBION LODGE, No 570, on the Registry of the Grand Lodge of England, intend having a BALL under their Banner, on the evening of Thursday, 2d March next, at the St. John Hotel.—Dancing to commence at 8 o'clock.—Members of the Sister Lodges in this city, and Visiting and Transient Brethren are respectfully requested to join. Brethren can obtain tickets of admission for their guests *not being Masons*, on application to the Committee, addressed to them at the St. John Hotel at any time previous to Saturday the 26th instant.

By order,
February 11, 1848. *Secretary*

C. PERCY BETTS.

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM on board the Barque "*Princess*," while lying at CARLETON, last week, a large BLACK DOG, with a brass Collar, and the owner's name, *Capt. J. T Newton*, inscribed thereon. Whoever will give information to the owner as will lead to his recovery will be liberally rewarded.

J. T. NEWTON,
Feb. 11. *Captain Barque Princess.*

Tea and Starch.

PER *Edinburgh*, from Liverpool—20 chests fine Congo TEA, superior; 20 boxes best Poland STARCH. For sale by

Feb 11. H. G. KINNEAR.

COAL.—250 Chaldrons of COAL—on board ship Edinburgh, for sale by

Feb 18. J. FAIRWEATHER.

Ship's Pumps, &c.

21 IRON PUMPS with composition Boxes; Windlass Gear, &c. For sale by

Feb. 18 J. FAIRWEATHER.

TO LET,

FROM the First of May next, the house occupied by B. Ansley, Esq in Sewel street. Also, the house occupied by Miss Hopkins, in the same street.

Feb 18. J. FAIRWEATHER.

TO LET—*From 1st May next*:

A Good Dwelling HOUSE, in Great George street, now in possession of the Rev Mr. Irvine.

Two comfortable HOUSES in st. George street, at present occupied by Messrs S. D. Berton and J. N. Black. Enquire of

February 4. L. H. DEVEBER & SON.

Hibernian Hotel

TO LET—*And Possession given on the First of May next*:

THIS well known Fire Proof Brick Building stands unequalled by any in the city from its central position both to the Steamboat Landing and Market square—and has lately been thoroughly fitted with Gas. A term of one to five years will be given. If not let before the 8th of March, it will then be let at Public Auction on the premises.

ALSO—TO LET

THE Wooden Building next adjoining, containing several small Rooms, with a frost proof Cellar and a small shop. Possession given on the first May.

ALSO—TO LET

A corner House in Lower Cove, containing several Rooms, with a good SHOP and frost proof Cellar and Cellar Kitchen.

ALSO—TO LET.

THAT two story double Building, next adjoining the Gas Works, containing several Rooms with Frankins and Grates set, and well adapted for two genteel families. Apply at the Hibernian Hotel to

January 28. JAS. NETHERY.

☞ As it is the subscribers intention to retire from business on the first of May next, he desires to return his grateful thanks to those who have so liberally patronized him since his commencement in business, and requests all parties indebted to him to make immediate payment, that he may be enabled to meet his demands.

[Cour. and Loyalist] J. NETHERY.

FOR SALE.

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

November 26, 1847.—(Cour.)

Mess Pork, Coffee, &c.

LANDING, ex schooner *Nelson*, from Boston—50 Barrels Mess PORK, city inspection; 20 bags Java COFFEE; 5 do. Pepper. For sale by

Nov. 12. J. R. CRANE.

Great REDUCTION OF PRICES.

AT THE

Pantechnetheca.

UNTIL the end of this month, a CANADA COAT, usually charged 45s, now only 25 Shilling! A BROWN BEAVER CLOTH COAT, Velvet Collar and Cuffs, sold at 50s, now only THIRTY shillings! and every other article of CLOTHING equally low for Cash, without discount.

BOYS' CLOTHING.—A large assortment of TOP COATS, from 12s. 6d.!

PANTALOONS from 3s.; Cloth VESTS 2s. and upwards.

☞ Clothes purchased elsewhere made up with neatness and dispatch.

MOURNING.

This melancholy, yet necessary appendage of bereavement, has been made almost exclusive, by the enormous prices heretofore charged, and the great uncertainty and trouble of getting Clothes made in proper time. From the immense stock always kept on hand, individuals or families can be supplied in five minutes, at the following prices:—A respectable suit—Coat, Vest, and Trowsers, £3; Superior ditto, £3 15s.; Super ditto, £5. Cash on delivery, without discount

St. John, Jan. 28 1848.

H. S. SCRIBNER,
Tailor.

HAS on hand a good selection of CLOTHS suitable for the present season, consisting of Blue, Black, Brown, Olive, and Invisible Green wool dyed Beaver Cloths;

Black, Blue, Olive, and Invisible Green wool dyed Broad Cloths;

Black Cassimeres and Doeskins; Fancy Doeskins newest styles;

Fancy Vestings—latest styles;

Which he will make to order, at moderate prices for prompt payments. Nov. 12.

Religious Tract Society.

TWENTY Sunday School Libraries are now for sale at the Depository of this Society, also a quantity of Books & Tracts.

A few Books, and Tracts, have been sent out for gratuitous distribution. JOHN KINNEAR,

January 14, 1848. Secretary, &c.

HARDWARE.

Per "Progress" and "Joseph Howe," at the Store of

Marsh, late Drury,
Prince William Street:

AN assortment of superior IVORY and other TABLE CUTLERY, with *Carvers* & Steels to match; *Rodgers'* one, two and three blade Pen and Pocket Knives; Patent PENMAKERS; Boys' Skates, of different sizes; *Wilson's* Shoe and Butcher's Knives; 12 dozen of the very best Mahogany and Beech handled Hand Saws; Brass Back *tenon* Saws; 4½ feet Cross Cut Saws; Blacksmith's Files and Rasps; *Cam's* Plane Irons, Chisels, Gouges, &c.; very superior *Jack*, Smoothing, Sash, Table, and Match Planes, all with *warranted* irons; Felling Axes; Shingling HATCHETS, *Plane Handles, Door Latchets, Brads, Tacks, Plumb and Levels, Bevils, Gauges, &c. &c.*, which, with the extensive Stock on hand, are offered at the lowest cash prices.

N. B. A full assortment of Birmingham Ware to arrive per "Edinburgh" Jan. 21.

London Goods.

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

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

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

VAUGHANS & LOCKHART.

Dec. 3.

EXCHANGE RE-OPENED.

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

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

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

WILLIAM H. GARDNER.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons are hereby cautioned against picking up (above the Falls,) any LOGS or TIMBER, which may be broken up, or found adrift, belonging to the undersigned, as in the event they will be prosecuted as the law directs.

George Eagles,	Edward Eagles,
Charles Robertson,	M. Fisher,
Wm Eagles, Jr.,	James Flewelling,
John Henneberry,	Jacob McNeen,
George Clark,	Charles Eagles,
Wm. H. Travis,	Robert Robertson, Jr.
Moses Tuck,	Robert Stevens,
David Tapley,	John Logan,
Joseph Lingley,	John S. Brown,
Geore Travis	Chas. M. Brown,
James Hale,	A. McL. Seely,
John Glazier,	Gilbert Purdy.

Indian Town, N. B., 23rd November, 1847.

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

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

December 10.

Iron, Sleigh Shoe STEEL, &c.

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

Wines, Brandy, Liqueures, &c.

Received per late arrivals from Europe:—

PIPES, hogsheads, quarter casks, and octaves CHOICE OLD PORT, Pale, Golden, and brown SHERRY, L. P. Madeira, Marsalla, &c. &c. Puncheons and hogsheads Old Pale, and Brown Cognac BRANDY, Pale GENEVA, Old RUM, &c. In bottle—a stock of choice OLD WINES and LIQUEURS of every description, viz:—Port, Sherry, L. P. and and East India Madeira, Sparkling Champagne, Hock, Moselle, Claret, Cherry Cordial, Maraschino, Noyau, Curacoa, Pale and Brown Brandy, Old Rum, Old Tom, Arrack, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

Best LONDON PORTER & Double BROWN STOUT; Falkirk, Edinburgh, and London ALE, in Pints and Quarts, &c. &c. &c.—which are offered for Sale by

RANNEY, STURDEE, & CO.
WINE MERCHANTS,
December 24. *Prince William street.*

Tea, Sugar, Pepper, &c.

75 Chests fine Congou Tea; 25 do. Souchong, do; 3 casks refined Sugar; 20 bags black Pepper; 50 firkins Cumberland Butter; 6 Bales Grey Shirting; 3 do. White do.—will be sold low by

Jan 14. L. H. DeVEBER & SON.

Vicker's best Files!

JUST received per ship *Howard* from Liverpool—2 casks "Vicker's" best second Cut Mill and other FILES.

October 29. C. & W. H. ADAMS.

Saint John and Fredericton.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the Public that he has commenced running a line of Stages, for the accommodation of Passengers and light Freight, between *St. John* and *Fredericton*, leaving the former place at

Poetry.

CONTENTMENT.

Contentment, soul of happiness! whose cheerful light
Illumes the poor man's cot—turns into gold his mite.
However hard the times—makes cheer the frugal board,
And shews enough for all, if none be left to hoard—
O'er this our striken land thy influence extend.
Where poverty strikes home, thither thy footsteps bend.
And bless the poor man's meal.

When, in some mean abode, an empty platter shows
The sadder contrast, Want, with her attendant woes,
Where famine, pain, and death, e'en charity, alarm—
Where children, crouching on the clay, each other warm,
And munch the mouldy crust, grubb'd from a filthy hole,
Improvidently cast, by some more dainty soul.
Ordained to bless this wretched meal.

To such a scene as this, when sought, thy standard shift
There call the discontented, who esteem God's gift
As they receive alone, nor deem the contrast fair
Their mete to measure by their neighbour's share,
Who've less. Teach those, who would be happy, that they may
Not question God's high power to give and take away,
And, teaching, bless the poor man's meal.

Tell those, who have enjoy'd thro' life of this world's store
Enough for all their wants—in many cases more—
If they would truly be what they with smiles now seem,
Contented with themselves, and so themselves esteem,
They must, with willing heart, a willing hand extend,
And freely give to those who on their aid depend
For their next humble meal.

CHEAP
Hardware and Cutlery.

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

20 50 BAGS SPIKES, rose and clasp
50 head NAILS, Boat, Clout, Horse, &
1 Ox NAILS;
1 Smiths' Bellows, 8 Anvils, 1 basket VICES,
1 bales Horse Traces, 50 Ox & Logging Chains,
3 cask Plate HINGES;
weasks Curled HAIR and Hair Seating,
4 casks Tinned and Enamelled Tea Kettles,
6 Sauce pans, Stew pans, Mortars, Preserving
20 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 Staniforth & Gray, and other makers.)
11 GRIDDLES, ass'd sizes, 12 to 20 inches,
1 cask Lead PIPE, 2 casks SHOT, 5 rolls *Sheet*
LEAD, 1 case *sheet COPPER;*
1 cask sheet ZINC, 5 cases AUGERS;
15 tons Pots, Ovens, Boilers, Fry Pans, Fire Dogs
Oven Covers, &c.,
50 Heavy STOVES—20 to 30 inch;
1 bale Chalk Lines, 1 cask best Red CHALK,
82 casks GUN POWDER, 3 cases GUNS and *PISTOLS,*
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, Urns, Tea and Coffee Pots; Hot Water Jugs; Gas Fittings; Wool Cards; Wheel Heads, Curry Combs, Ox and Horse Cards, Flints, Percussion Caps, shot Belts, Powder Flasks, sparrowbills, shoe Thread and Hammers; Gimblets, PLANES, and Plane Irons, *Cam's* Chisels and Gouges, Drawing Knives, &c.; Harness Mounting, Coffin Furniture, and CORD; shoe paint, white wash, black LEAD, scrub and hearth Brushes; Plate Baskets, slop Kettles, Water Cans, Files and Rasps, brass and iron Castors, table catches and Screws, Window Furniture, Rules, Compasses, &c.; Sleigh Bells, Fox and Rat Traps, steel Yards Mops, Scales, &c. &c.
December 3.

By the Mountaineer:

ONE and a half tons 6d'y, 8d'y and 10d'y fine wrought Nails; 2 tons 4d'y, 5d'y and 8d'y Horse NAILS;
3 tons 5, 6, 7, and 8 inch SPIKES;
20 bags Black Pepper; 20 bags CORKS;
50 kegs Mustard; 25 ditto Mustard;
1 barrel White GINGER (root);
1 barrel Cream of Tartar; 1 case Nutmegs;
1 bag carraway Seed; 1 carroteel dried Currants.
3 casks Bath Bricks; 1 bale Twine.
For sale by JOHN KINNEAR.
October 15. Prince Wm. street.

Saleratus, Castor Oil, and Onions.

PER schooner *Eliza Jane* from Boston—10 barrels best Saleratus; 10 cases small bottles Castor Oil, 25 barrels silver skin'd Onions; for sale by (Dec. 17.) H. G. KINNEAR.

Ex Maranham from London

THE subscriber has received his Spring Supply of DRUGS and MEDICINES, PATENT MEDICINES Surgeons' Instruments, Trusses, PERFUMERY, Fancy SOAPS, SPICES, Hair Cloth, Teeth, Paint, Wash, and Nail BRUSHES.
—ALSO—
480 kegs *Brandram's* best WHITE LEAD,
200 kegs green, red, yellow, black, and brown PAINTS,
5 casks containing Crome Yellow, Prussian Blue, Vermilion, Gold Leaf, Gold Bronze, Amber, Terra de Siena, Verdigris, Brunswick and French Green, Copal and Carriage Varnish, Camels Hair, and Sable Hair Pencils, &c.
Daily expected per Helen from London:—
30 hhds. Boiled and Raw Linseed OIL.
May 21. WM. O. SMITH.

English Window Glass.

Ex *Themis*, from Liverpool:
15 BOXES 7x9; 40 ditto 8x10;
30 ditto 9x11; 10 ditto 9x12;
15 do. 10x12; 25 do. 10x14; 10 do. 12x14;
10 do. 12x16; 40 do. 12x18; 15 do. 12x17;
10 do. 14x20; 5 do. 14x18; 10 do. 16x20;
10 do. 16x22; 10 do. 16x21; 10 do. 18x24.
For sale low by W. O. SMITH.
October 30. Market Square

LADIES' & GENTLEMEN'S
Superior Winter Cloth BOOTS.

S. K. FOSTER,
HAS just received per ship *British American*, from Liverpool, an excellent assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's, Youths' and Children's WINTER CLOTH BOOTS, and Ladies' Carriage BOOTS, of qualities superior to any heretofore imported. Families and others who may wish to supply themselves with a superior article are requested to give an early call. Dec. 10.

SUGAR.—Landing ex schooner *Martha Brae* from Halifax; 25 hogsheads Bright Barbadoes SUGAR. For sale by J. R. CRANE.

Which is the best Clothing Store in Saint John?
THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE ANSWERS

THE CITY CLOTHING STORE,
South Side of the Market Square.

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

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

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

DRIVING TO FRANK NEIL'S
ESTABLISHMENT,
the Emporium of Fashion.
OLD STAND—WATER STREET.

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

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

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

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

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

November 26, 1847.

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

G. T. WILEY,

WILL receive to-day part of his WINTER SUPPLY of ENGLISH HARDWARE, in which are Dinner & Dessert KNIVES & FORKS, Pocket Knives, Scissors, Brass and Copper Wire; House Bells, Bell Cranks, Pulls, and Check Springs; brass and bronzed Door Rappers; Table Catches & Casters; Dog Collars; Powder Flasks, Skate Screws; Wrought and Cut Iron Tacks and Brads; Trunk Handles; Horse and Counter Brushes; Andirons, Stable Latches, PAILS, Coal Scoops; Dust Pans, a variety of Locks and Hinges, Carpenters' Rules, Block Bushes, and Block Bush Rivets; which he offers at fair prices.
☞ Opposite J. McDonnell's, Prince William street. October 29, 1847.

'Hoole & Co.'s.' Mill Saws.

THE subscribers have received per *Themis* from Liverpool—3 cases Hoole, Staniforth & Gray's 5½ feet *GANG SAWS*, &c.
Oct. 29 C. & W. H. ADAMS

IRON.

A GOOD Assortment of Round, Flat, and Square COMMON IRON; best Angle Iron, and boiler Plates 3/16, 4/16, and 5/16; Sant Iron No. 10 to 24, &c., &c., now landing, and for sale by JARVIS & CO.
N B.—A large supply of Best IRON daily expected. Sept. 24—

Received ex the "Thomas;

120 PACKAGES English HARDWARE; containing—Bench Moulding, Plough, sash, Grooving, Rabbit, Table and other PLANES; Brices and Bits, Spokeshaves, Squares, Bevils, Gauges, Turn-screws, Pricker Pads, Turning Saws and Frames, spirit Levels and separate Tubes, Brad Awls and Punches, Gimlets, Screw Boxes, Chisels, Gouges, Plane Irons, Socket Chisels, Revitting, Kent and Lathing Hatchets, Pincers, Compasses, and Callipers, Oilstones, Rules, &c. &c.; Counter Scales and Weights, Bed Keys, Coach Wrenches, Glass and Emery Paper, Pruning and Garden Shears, Transplanting Forks, Steel SNUFFERS, Cork screws, Boat Hooks, Chest, Cupboard and Till LOCKS; Carpenters' patent Locks, Horse's T H, Chest, and H L Hinges, Wood screws, sad Irons, stair Rods and Eyes, Candle Lamps, and Candles, Tea Trays, Bureau Knobs, Curtain Bands, waffle Irons, new style URNS, and Copper Kettles, Enammel'd Preserving Kettles, Tea Kettles, Sance Pans, and Frying Pans, Brass Chamber and upright Candlesticks, Crimping Machines, bone and steel Netting Needles and Mesh Pins, various kinds, steel Knitting Needles, Powder Flasks, Bone Spoons, Egg Boilers, paste Jiggers, Dressing Cases and Companions, Wilson's shoe Knives, Pencil cases, and Pencil Knives, Garden Spades, &c. &c.
CORK RAZORS AND MECHI'S STROPS; COFFIN MOUNTING, &c.
☞ Remainder of Stock to arrive per "Perthshire."
MARSH late DRURY.
June 1. Prince Wm. street.

IRON,
Landing this day, ex ship Edinburgh;

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

Iron, Copper, Spikes.

Now landing ex ships *Belmont*, *Mountaineer*, and *Lion*, from Bristol, Liverpool, and the Clyde:
120 TONS BOLT IRON, assorted, ½ inch to 1¼ inch;
140 Bolts COPPER, assorted, ⅜ to 1¼ inch
200 Do. YELLOW METAL, ass'd ⅜ to 1¼ inch;
150 Bundles SHEET IRON, Nos. 20 to 26;
12 Tons Iron SPIKES, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 inches;
30 Boxes *TIN PLATES*, IC and IX:
50 Tons No. 1, Gartsherrie PIG IRON.
For sale low, by WM. CARVILL.
October 22, 1847.

Chain Cables and Cut Nails on Consignment.

By the *Themis* and *Howard*:
90 BAGS assorted Cut NAILS, fully equal to those cut here;
1 Chain Cable 2¼ inch, 60 fathoms,
1 ditto 13 1-16 ditto,
1 ditto ⅞ inch ditto,
For sale by JOHN KINNEAR.
Oct 22. *Prince William street.*

Robinson's Patent Groats,
FOR MAKING PURE GRUEL,
IN TEN MINUTES;

Strongly recommended by the Faculty for making a delicate Gruel, which is not liable to turn sour on the stomach, all Crudeness being removed by the Patent mode of Preparation.
The PATENT GROATS of the PATENT BARLEY, form an excellent supper diet, or food for children and Invalids, and are particularly recommended as the purest and best preparation of the kind extant.
Sold by JOS. SUMMERS.
Grocer, King street, nearly opposite
September 3. *St. John Hotel.*

New Goods.

THE subscriber is now opening a very choice assortment of
Fall and Winter CLOTHING,
of the newest styles and superior qualities, which with an excellent variety of Beaver and Pilot CLOTHS, of all shades; Broad Cloths, Rib'd, and Plaid Buckskins, colored and striped Doeskins and Cassimeres, with Vestings, and a general assortment of Seasonable Goods, he is determined to dispose of at the lowest possible prices for Cash.—Also—Goods of all description for Seamen's Outfits.
Nov. 19. JOHN BOWES.

WINE,
Brandy, Geneva, Cherry Brandy,
Porter, Ale, &c.

Now landing ex *Wm. Carson*, from London:
40 HHDS. Old Pale and Brown Cognac BRANDY—*Martell's, Hennessy's &c.*
30 Hhds. fine Pale Geneva, (*Schiedam*);
16 Hhds } London particular Madeira;
8 Qr casks }
20 Cases Heering's Copenhagen Cherry BRANDY.
Maraschino and other Liqueures;
100 casks Bass' best London PORTER & Double BROWN STOUT—*in pints and quarts;*
20 Do. East India PALE ALE.
In Store, and to arrive per *Margaret Jane*, & other vessels:
Pipes, Hogsheads, Qr. Casks, and Octaves, choice Old Port, Sherry, &c.
Sparkling Hock and Champagne—in pints & qts.
Old Jamaica RUM, in puncheons.
Congou and Souchong TEA. For sale by
October 8. RANNEY, STURDEE & Co

Iron, Spikes, Anchors, &c.

Now landing ex ship *Howard* and *Thetis* from Liverpool—
124 TONS best refined IRON, well assorted, 255 bags SPIKES, from 4 to 10 inch;
185 bundles SHEET IRON, Nos 19 to 24; 16 wood and Iron stocked ANCHORS, from 1 to 9 cwt. each.
For sale by THOS. F. RAYMOND.
October 28 *Nelson street*

Children's and Infants' Socks, &c.
For Fall and Winter.

THE subscriber has just opened—500 Dozens of Children's and Infants' SOCKS, comprising every variety that may be required.
October 15. S. K. FOSTER.

Ladies', Gentlemens' & Childrens'
CLOTH BOOTS.

Just received at S. K. FOSTER'S Shoe Stores, corner of King and Germain streets, per ship *Mountaineer*, from Liverpool:—
AN Extensive and elegant assortment of Ladies' Gentlemen's, Girls', Boy's, and Children's CLOTH BOOTS, of every quality for the season; Ladies' satin and Kid Slippers, in great variety; ditto Walking Shoes, of all the newest styles; Gentlemen's Dress and Walking Shoes.
☞ Orders from the country punctually attended to as usual.
S. K. FOSTER.

ON HAND:
and for sale by the subscriber
350,000 FEET assorted PINE BOARDS and PLANK;
200,000 feet Spruce and Pine DEALS;
515,000 feet Refuse Deals and BOARDS;
25M. Ash Hogshead STAVES;
33M. Hardwood Hhd. Staves;
37 Cords 3 and 4 feet LATHWOOD;
35 Hhds. MOLASSES;
150 Bbls. FLOUR and CORN MEAL;
150 Bags Table SALT;
1200 Bags Liverpool Do.;
20,000 Bushels Liverpool Salt.
September 24. J. FAIRWEATHER.

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.

Musical Instruction.

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

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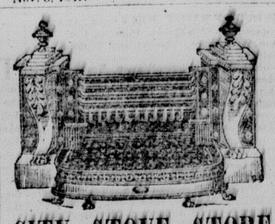
Carriage Manufactory.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the Public that he has commenced the above Business in all its various branches, in the building corner of *Richmond* and *Brussels street*, where he is prepared to manufacture every article in his line in a neat and substantial manner, and on the most liberal terms.
On Hand—a number of Fancy SLEIGHS, &c.
JOHN THOMAS.
Sept. 17. *Brussels Street.*

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.



CITY STOVE STORE,
14,—Dock Street.—14.

JUST received at the *City Stove store*, a general assortment of COOKING and other STOVES, as a glance over the following imperfect list will shew, —and amongst which will be recognized the names of some too well and favourably known to need note or comment:—
FRANKLINS—various sizes;
Prism and Wager's Airtight;
HATHEWAY—three sizes;
VICTORY, 3 do.; Diamond Empire, 4 do;
Atwood Empire, 2 ditto;
Hartshorn and Ames, and Clarke's 1st, for wood or coal;
Box and Cylinder Stoves, of various patterns;
Ships Cabin and Forecastle do;
CAMBOOSES;
Together with a general assortment of Hollowware
☞ All articles in Copper, Tin, sheet Iron, lead, zinc, made and repaired at the shortest notice, on reasonnable terms.
Oct. 15. W. WESTLOTORN.

William Crozier,
AUCTIONEER & COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Water street, St. John, N. B.
September 3.

ON Consignment—Ex schooner *Joseph Hoace*—100 barrels superfine FLOUR, for sale low from the Wharf, by
Nov. 19. J. R. SWEET

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 Mr. 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 then consulted 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 this is half a guinea for you to 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 astonished and delighted, for I thought that if I ever saw you again alive, it would be without your arm. I can only compare this cure to a charm!!!"

Sworn at the Mansion house of the city of London, this 8th day of March, 1842. } WM. BROOKE.
Before me, JOHN PIRIE, Mayor.

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

C. & WM. H. ADAMS,

Have just received per ships *Themis* and *Howard*, from Liverpool, part of their Fall Stock of HARDWARE, containing a good assortment of Shelf Goods—*also:*
6 ROLLS SHEET LEAD; 187 bags NAILS;
4 cases CAST STEEL;
11 bales BLISTERED ditto;
16 Pair Blacksmith's BELLOWS;
2 casks Horse Traces;
2 crates Coal Scoops;
20 bundles Eye Handle SHOVELS;
96 do SHEET IRON;
1 cask Curled Hair; 2 casks Planes;
1 cask sheet ZINC; 2 cases GUNS;
3 casks Tea Kettles; 1 cask Borax.
October 29.

Polka, Waitz, Quadrille, &c.

S. K. FOSTER, has lately opened at his store, corner of King and Germain streets,
Ladies White and Black *Satin SLIPPERS.*
do. do. do. Satin POLKA BOOTS,
do. French Kid and Enamelled Slippers,
do. do. Morocco Opera ditto,
Misses White and Black satin ditto,
do. black and fancy col'd French Kid ditto,
do. French enamelled and Patent ditto,
Boys' French Calf and patent Dancing Pumps,
Gentlemen's Patent Opera Boots, (an elegant article.)
Do. black and drab Cashmere Polka Boots,
do. French Calf and Patent Pumps,
Ladies' white and black silk HOSIERY.
do very superior White cotton do.
Dec. 10. S. K. FOSTER
Ladies', Gentlemen's, Boys', Girls' Children's and Infants' Plain and Plain India RUBBER SHOES.

S. K. FOSTER

HAS just received at his Shoe Stores, corner of King and Germain streets.—Twenty cases of the above named Goods, comprising the greatest variety ever offered for sale in this city.
☞ Orders from the Country punctually attended to, as usual. Oct 16. S. K. FOSTER.

JAMES R. SWEET,

Offers for sale at lowest market rates:
200 BBLS. Genessee superfine FLOUR
100 Do. Western do.
124 casks Matanzes MOLASSES;
4 hhds. Muscovado SUGAR;
20 bbls Do. Do.
165 bbls Mess PORK—New York city inspection
35 bbls Prime—in bond for ship's stores;
115 bbls American Navy BREAD;
100 bolts Navy CANVAS;
5 tons Russian OAKUM;
6 tons Patent Hemp CORDAGE, assorted;
5 hemp Hawsers, 4 4½ and 5 inch;
50 bbls 3 doz. each London PORTER;
60 bbls Brown Stout and E. I. Pale ALE;
500 boxes Window Glass, assorted;
200 cans London LEAD;
50 cans coloured PAINTS;
100 boxes common SOAP;
40 chests Congou TEA, very superior;
5 bales Water Twist;
100 pieces Grey Cottons;
300 American CHAIRS, assorted patterns;
To arrive per schr Relief from Philadelphia:
100 barrels superfine FLOUR;
Also, per *Eliza Jane*, from Boston:
Genessee superfine FLOUR.
November. 5.

By the Queen's patent.

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

THE most celebrated and infallible remedy for Colds, Coughs, Asthma, and every form of Pulmonary Consumption, is the HUNGARIAN BALSAM OF LIFE, discovered by that eminent medical chemist, Dr. Buchan, of London, England, and extensively known as the 'Great English Remedy.
It has been tested for upwards of seven years in Great Britain and on the continent of Europe, where it is universally considered the great and only remedy for this awful malady, and is now introduced to the public under the immediate superintendence of the inventor. Within three years it has been distributed from Maine to Florida, and from Canada to Wisconsin, and its effects are every where alike ASTONISHING AND TRIUMPHANT.
As a preventive medicine, and an antidote to the consumptive tendencies of the climate, it is invaluable. As a remedy for severe and obstinate coughs Inflammation of the Lungs, croup, &c. it is unrivaled. But the Proprietors so confident of the merit of this great remedy, in the worst forms of consumption, that he prefers to have it used by the DYING INVALID, rather than by persons afflicted with some simple and less dangerous disorder o 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 daily using 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

SANDS'S SARSAPARILLA.
For the removal and permanent cure of all Diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood, or habit of the system, viz:

Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Pustules in the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic symptoms, Sciatica or Lumbago, and diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Ascites or Dropsy, Exposure or imprudence in Life; also, Chronic constitutional disorders, &c.

"EVERY cell and organ of the human body" says a distinguished medical writer, "is originally built of, grows, and is renewed by an independent vital force; and when causes which have arrested such growth or renewal, are removed, then by the influence of this vital force, the actions in a part, or in the whole system, resume their harmonious course, and the ravages consequent upon disease are overcome, obliterated and repaired." Here is the whole theory of disease, and the same author proceeds to say, that in many diseases "substances are conveyed into the blood which are incapable of assimilation." In order therefore, to restore this "vital force" and get rid of these substances, it is necessary to employ an agent which will act with directness and certainty upon the blood in the process of its manufacture, preventing the introduction of non-assimilating substances, and thus cutting away, as it were, the very roots of disease. That this preparation is such an agent is abundantly proved by the innumerable successful results that have attended its use. It expurgates the source of the disease, and of course its outward evidence, robbed of their infectious substance in the blood, are rapidly absorbed, and the patient is restored to health.
The Proprietors submit to the Public the following certificate from a highly respectable source, of a cure made by using their preparation of Sarsaparilla:

NORWICH, N. Y., Oct. 6, 1846.
Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands—
Gentlemen—Feelings of gratitude induce me to make a public acknowledgement of the benefit I have derived from the use of your Sarsaparilla. I have for several years been afflicted with scrofulous swellings in my head, which at times would gather and discharge at my throat, nose, and ears and at others would break out in different parts of my head and face. These continued until my throat, face and head were almost one complete sore, and for a long time I was so hoarse that it was with the utmost difficulty that I could speak above a whisper. During this time I had several attacks of pleurisy and other diseases. I consulted different physicians, and tried various remedies, but received no benefit until I commenced using your Sarsaparilla. I am now well; the sores are all healed, and I attribute the result entirely to the effect of your valuable medicine. Your's with respect and gratitude,
PHEBE CAHOON.
Being personally acquainted with the person above named, I believe her statement to be correct.
JAMES M. D. CARR, Justice of the Peace.
The following testimonial from the Agent to the value of the Sarsaparilla in a case of leprosy will be read with interest by all similarly afflicted:

BEAVER, Pike Co. Ohio, sept. 7, 1846.
Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands:
Gents—A man near here used six bottles of your valuable Sarsaparilla for the leprosy, and has received more benefit from it than all other remedies combined for six years past. It restored a hand, leg and foot from a situation that no person would have known they belonged to a human body, as all appeared to be one mass of putrifying sore. His hand and other diseased parts are all restored to their natural size and feeling: are entirely healed over, and his leprosy cured: he intends using a few more bottles to permanently establish his health.
Your's respectfully, G. W. REYNOLDS.

For further particulars, and conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficacy, see pamphlets, which may be obtained of Agents gratis.
Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 100 Fulton street, corner of William, New York.—*Sold also by T. WALKER & SON, Saint John, N. B.*; Morton & Co., Halifax; John Musson & co., Quebec, and by Druggists generally throughout the United states and the Brit Provinces.
Price $1 per bottle: six bottles for $5.
☞ The Public are respectfully requested to remember that it is Sands' Sarsaparilla that has been and is constantly achieving such remarkable cures of the most difficult class of diseases to which the human frame is subject; therefore ask for *Sands' Sarsaparilla*, and take no other. Feb. 12.

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

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

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the Public in general, that he still continues business in the New Shop lately erected on the old spot, FOSTER'S CORNER; and, ever grateful for past favors, hopes, by the strictest attention to business, to merit a continuance of the patronage he has heretofore received. This establishment has been fitted up in superior style for the accommodation of gentlemen, where every attention will be paid to all who may favour him with their patronage. Those who wish their hair cut in the most fashionable style,
Are invited to call on Brooks,
And take his easy chair,
While he displays his perfect skill
In clipping off your hair.
If any doubt should still remain
Of his mechanic hand,
Let customers but call again,
And he's at their command.
N. B.—Razors put in complete order; Shampooing, &c., &c.
St. John, August 20, 1847.

☞ *NOTICE.*

THE subscriber, grateful for the kind manner in which he has been patronized through the past year, acquaints his friends and the public generally that he continues in his old stand, North Market Wharf, where he hopes through unremitting attention to be enabled to give satisfaction to all who may favour him with their custom, and intimates that he has on hand OAKUM, PITCH, TAR; White, Red, Yellow, Black and Green PAINTS; Boiled and Raw Linseed OILS; seal, Lard, sea Elephant and Cod OILS; spirits Turpentine and Varnish,—together with a general assortment of SHIP CHANDLERY and GROCERIES, all of which he will dispose of at lowest Market prices.
December 3. JOHN C. McINTOSH.

Just received per late arrivals from Liverpool—
A supply of ships' Brass and Wood Compasses;
Log Glasses; Ensigns and Union Jacks; broad & narrow blue, scarlet and white Bunting.
Also, a further supply of Log Lines: Deep sea and hand lead Lines; Mops, Tar Brushes, & sailors' Palms.

THE BRITISH CLOTHING STORE,
Water street,

Has just received per *Wm. Carson*, a large stock of WINTER CLOTHING, of all qualities and fashions—consisting of:
GLENLYON'S, Derby's, and Sack COATS;
Drab and Blue PEA COATS;
Monkey and Reefing JACKETS—for men and boys, with a good assortment of other Goods in the CLOTHING LINE;
Boy's WINTER COATS—of all colours;
All of which will be sold very low for Cash only.
November 12. C. MACLEAN GARDNER.
N. B. Persons leaving their measures can have any kind of Garments made to order, with neatness and despatch, second to none in the trade, as he has a first rate foreman, with the latest London patterns.
C. M. G.

PER Ganymede from New York—100 barrels Genesee Superfine FLOUR; 50 Barrels Mess PORK, will be sold low from the vessel by
THOMAS HANFORD.