The Weekly Observer.

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SAINT JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1849.

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The Observer,

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

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.*

Stoves! Stoves!! Stoves!!!

Just received per 'Widow,' from New York:

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

Sept. 12. *King's Square*

New and Cheap
BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

JUST RECEIVED—A well selected Stock of PAPERS, in Foolscap, blue and yellow, Fine and Superfine POTS, large and small POSTS, ditto NOTE, with ENVELOPES to match; CAP and POST, Ruled; Blotting, Tissue, Cartridge, Music, Crayon Drawing, Wall, Wrapping, and other PAPERS.

BIBLES, Testaments; Prayer, School, and Miscellaneous BOOKS.

Steel Pens, Quills, Inks and Ink Powders, Slates and Pencils, Lead Pencils, Sealing Wax and Wafers, India Ink, Indian Rubber, Red Tape, &c.

LEDGERS, Journals, Day Books, Cash Books Pass, Memorandum, and other Blank Books.

COPY LINES and BOOKS, ruled and plain. Bills of Lading; ditto Exchange.

☞ *Book Binding carefully attended to.*

A. FRASER.

DOCK STREET, *Saint John,* 13th June, 1848.

BRASS'S HOTEL, WINDSOR, N. S.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the travelling public, that he has taken the premises known as BRASS'S HOTEL, in Windsor; and trusts that by strict attention to business, he may receive a share of the public patronage. His larder and hall will be well supplied with such as the season and place can afford—his bar with the best wines and liquors—and he will endeavour at all times to give travellers such satisfaction as may be required.

JAMES GILDRED,

Sept. 26.—3m *Windsor, N. S.*

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having this day assigned unto his Son, ROBERT NISBET, all his Stock of Furniture, Materials and Tools, &c. &c., the Cabinet Making and Upholstery Business heretofore conducted in the name of THOMAS NISBET & SON, will in future be carried on by the said ROBERT NISBET, on his own account, upon the same premises.

All the outstanding debts due to and owing by the late firm of THOMAS NISBET & SON, will be collected and settled by the Subscriber.

THOMAS NISBET.

Saint John, N. B. 1st Sept. 1848.

☞ NOTICE.

HAVING occasion to be absent from the City for a short period, I have, by Letter of Attorney, fully empowered Mr. GEORGE F. THOMPSON, of this City, Painter, to adjust claims, make payments, and transact my business during my absence; and any arrangements made with Mr. THOMPSON, on my account, will be equally effectual as if made with myself.

JOHN J. HOGAN.

November 27th, 1848.—[Cour.]

NOTICE.

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

THOS. BARLOW,
GEORGE FLEMING,
JOHN STEWART.

St. John, January 1st, 1848.

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

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

THOS. BARLOW,
GEORGE FLEMING,

January 1st, 1848.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of JOHN ROSS, late of this City, (formerly of Grand Manan,) deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested; and all persons indebted to said Estate, are required to make immediate payment to JOHN M. ROBINSON, Esq., Barrister at Law, who is hereby authorised to receive the same.

MARY PADDOCK, *Executrix.*

St. John, Oct. 31st, 1848.

☞ NOTICE.

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

Sole Executrix.

Saint John, June 24th, 1848.

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

St. John 11th February, 1848.

PALE SEAL OIL.

LANDING ex "Charles" from Halifax:—25 Casks PALE SEAL OIL,—for Sale by

October 24 JARDINE & CO

Boot and Shoe Store.

Just received at the *Brunswick* Shoe Store, per ship Peruvian, an assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's, Girls, Boys' and Children's WARES, of the latest Fashion, *Patent Leather*, manufactured expressly for this climate.

LADIES' CLOTH BOOTS, Patent Leather golosh'd. lined with shammy,
Do. all cloth Boots, lined with shammy. very neat, scolloped button piece,
Do. cloth Boots, patent leather vamp'd, do. top pieced,
Do. prunella Boots, patent leather and cordovan Adelaide golosh'd,
Do, all prunella Boots, sizes from 1 to 9,
Do. Slippers, do. do. do. do.
Do. Kid Opera, black Satin Slippers, and Armazine Silk do.
Girls' Prunella BOOTS, thick soled,
Do. ankle strap Shoes, do.
Infants' golosh'd Boots; patent cap'd do.; leather do.
Women's tie Shoes, single and double sole,
A great variety of Women's cheap Web Slips.—All of which will be sold cheap for CASH.
A good assortment of Men's BOOTTEES, which will be sold very cheap.

FAULKE & HENNIGAR.

Corner Germain and Princess streets, Nov. 7.

FALL GOODS.

Just Received per Ship "Themis," from Liverpool.

THE Subscriber is just opening his Fall Stock of Winter Goods, consisting of West of England Broad, Beaver, and Pilot Cloths.—Also, a large quantity of Fancy Trowsers' Stuffs, and Vestings, which he offers at reduced prices, for Cash only.

J. H. has also on hand a large Stock of Winter Clothing, which he offers at the lowest Cash prices.

JAMES HOWARD,

October 10. *King Street.*

Paper Hangings, Looking Glasses, &c. &c. &c.

JUST RECEIVED ON CONSIGNMENT.

TWO Thousand Pieces handsome FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS;
500 yards Bordering for ditto;
30 Ceiling Centres and FIRE SCREENS;
100 Toilet and Dressing Glasses;
35 dozen assorted LOOKING GLASSES;
15 boxes assorted sizes Looking-glass Plates;
160 dozen MUSICAL FRUIT;
60 dozen Shaving Boxes; 20 sets Dish-covers;
13 sets Fire Irons; 15 assorted Fenders;
50 quires Grass Paper; 81 doz. Drawer Knobs:
24 pair Brass Candlesticks;
35 doz. Knives and Forks; 6 doz. ass'd Brushes
30 doz. Razor Strops. For sale by

JOHN KINNEAR,

October 3. Prince Wm. Street.

Fall and Winter Goods!

Received per "Themis," from Liverpool—

PLAIN and Figured ORLEANS, Satin Striped and Check'd ditto, Black and Coloured COBOURGS; Grey, White, and Printed Cotton Furnitures; Linens, Lawns, Hollands, Ticks, Moleskins, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, Serges, Rugs, Muslins, Silesias, and Rolled Jaconets, Gimps, Fringes, Tailors' Trimmings, Small Wares, Cotton Warp, &c. &c.

Per *Kent* from London—

SILKS, SATINS, Fancy Bonnet RIBBONS, Black and col'd Silk Velvets, Flowers, Hkfs., LACES, GLOVES, HOSIERY,
MUFFS, BOAS, CAPES, CUFFS, &c.
Broad Cloths, Buckskins, Doeskins, Kerseymeres,
PILOT and BEAVER CLOTHS.
FUR CAPS, Gent's Silk, Paris & Beaver HATS,
Which are offered low for Cash.

J. & H. FOTHERBY.

Market Square, Oct. 17, 1848.

28th October, 1848.

MORRISON & CO.

have received per *Columbus*, a further Supply of

New Fall & Winter Goods,

in addition to those ex Queen, Bethel and Kent.

PILOT, BEAVER and BROAD CLOTHS,
Cassimeres, Doeskins and Tweeds,
Gala and all-wool Plaid CLOAKINGS,
SHAWLS, Scarfs, and Handkerchiefs—in plaid woo, Maude, Cashmere, Cloth, &c. &c.
Coburgs, Orleans, Mohair and Silk Stripes, with a variety of other *New DRESS Materiel*,
Black and Colored Silk and Cotton VELVETS,
Linen, Lawn, Diaper, and Holland,
Towelling, Duck, Canvass and Osnaburg,
Cheneazettes, Habit-Shirts, and Collars,
HOSIERY, GLOVES, RIBBONS, LACES,
Men's Lambswool and Merino Pants and Vests,
An extensive assortment of Gent's SCARFS,
MUFFLERS, HKFS., in Silk, Satin, Thibet, Cashmere, and Plaid Wool,
Stocks, Operas, De Joinvilles, &c. &c.
A new and select Stock of FURS, in Boas, Muffs, Cuffs, Cardinals, and Victorines,
BLANKETS, FLANNELS, Baize and Serge,
Grey, White, and Printed COTTONS,
COTTON WARPS and BATTING;
With a general assortment of Tailors' and Milliners' TRIMMINGS, will be sold at very low prices—ONLY FOR CASH.

NEW GOODS.

Per *Queen* and *Themis* from Liverpool, and *Kent* from London—

BEAVER, Pilot, Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Kersey, Buckskin, Doeskin, and Tweeds,
Stocks, Braces, Lambswool Shirts and Pants;
A variety of new material for DRESSES,
GALA PLAIDS and CLOAKINGS,
Hosiery and Gloves of every description,
SHAWLS, SCARFS, and Handkerchiefs,
Gimps, Fringes, and Fancy TRIMMINGS;
APRONS, FLOWERS, Laces and Veils;
MUFFS, BOAS, and VICTORINES,
CRAPES, VELVETS, Persian and Satin,
Gro de Naps, Satinets, Oriental and Watered SILKS,
A large lot of BONNET RIBBONS,
Plain and Twil'd LININGS,
Printed COTTONS and Fancy GINGHAMS,
HOMESPUNS and REGATTA STRIPES,
FLANNELS, BAIZE and DRUGGETS,
LINENS, Lawn, Damask and Diaper,
Hollands, SHEETING, Duck and Osnaburg,
Buttons and Tailors' Trimmings;
Grey, White, and SHIRTING COTTONS;
Fur, Cloth, and Sealette CAPS;
MUSLINS, Collars, and Habit Shirts;
Ladies' and Children's BOOTS and SHOES;
Rose, Bath and Witney BLANKETS;
A large lot of FAMILY MOURNING.

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

Oct. 10. W. G. LAWTON.

Canada Top Coats!

JUST finished, and ready for inspection, a lot of very superior Canada TOP COATS, same quality as those sold by us last winter, and inquired so much after during the last month.

GARRETT & SKILLEN.

Pantechnetheca, Dec. 12.

BUTTER.

Ex schr. *Sackville Packet*, from Sackville:

20 FIRKINS choice Family CUMBERLAND BUTTER—For sale at Hammond's Buildings, 20, Dock street, by H. G. KINNEAR

November 21

The Garland.

SONG FOR WINTER.

(From the Ulster Gazette.)

Oh! dreary doth the wintry blast come o'er yon snow-capp'd hill;
Close shut the windows—bar the door—keep out the blighting chill;
And let the song resound the hall, and winter mirth begin;
The more of clouds there are without, the less of clouds within;
And let the festive board be spread, leave summer's languid face,
And join the dance with airy tread, with merry winter's pace;
Or throng around the blazing hearth, as done in olden time,
When hypocrites were scarcely known, and laughing was no crime.

I'll have no neighbours' deeds called o'er—no scandal is my guest;
But let us think, whate'er they've done, they did it for the best;
And let the merry loud round-game fill up that waut and dearth,
And all be youth and happiness, and innocence and mirth,
And let us know the really good—as light comes with the day,
By all that's cheering, gay, and glad, rejoicing in his way;
And, by examples pure and true, shine as in olden time,
When hypocrites were scarcely known, and laughing was no crime.

And let us ne'er, amidst our joy, forget the poor must share,
For God has placed them all around, to be within our care;
Not only to direct them straight along the path of life,
But feed and clothe and warm them too, amidst cold winter's strife;
For shall the man who reaps our corn, when summer's sun is high,
Be all neglected by us now, to see his earnings die?
Or shall we tell him *future* things—to hope for better *there*,
While hungry children round him cling, and drive to wild despair?

No! they shall share while bread remains, their children clad shall be,
And feel no dread the snow and light their cot of glee;
Oppression shall not enter there—that man no sorrow bear—
And all his benefactor's names shall sound at evening prayer.
Then let the festive board be spread, far, far and wide around,
And let those most in need of all amidst our feasts be found;
Or throng around the blazing hearth, as done in olden time,
When hypocrites were scarcely known, and laughing was no crime.

Miscellaneous.

A SCENE IN ST. JAMES'S PARK.

(From "The Town," by Leigh Hunt.)

One of the most popular aspects of St. James's Park is that of a military and music-playing and milk-drinking spot. The milk-sellings, and the bands of music, and the parades, are the same as they used to be in our boyish days; and, we were going to add, may they be immortal. But though it is good to make the best of war as long as war cannot be helped, and though music and gold lace, &c., are wonderful helps to that end, yet conscience will not allow us to blink all we know of every different sort respecting battlefields and days after the battle. We say, therefore, may war turn out to be as mortal, and speedily so, as railroads and growing good-sense can make it; though in the meantime, and the more for that hope, we may be allowed to indulge ourselves as we did when children, in admiring the pretty figures which it cuts in this place—the harmlessness of its glitter and the transports of its beholders. Will anybody who has beheld it when a boy ever forget how his heart leaped within him when, having heard the music before he saw the musicians, he issued hastily from Whitehall on to the parade, and beheld the serene and stately regiment assembled before the colonel, the band playing some noble march, and the officers stepping forwards to the measure with their saluting swords? Will he ever forget the mystical dignity of the band major, who made signs with his staff; the barbaric, and as it were, Othello-like height and lustre of the turbaned black who tossed the cymbals, the dapper juvenility of the drummers and fifers; and the astounding prematures of the little boy who played on the triangle? Is it in the nature of human self-respect to forget how this little boy, dressed in a "right earnest" suit of regimentals, and with his hair as veritably powdered and plastered as the best, fetched those amazing strides by the side of Othello, which absolutely "kept up" with his lofty shanks, and made the schoolboy think the higher of his own nature for the possibility? Furthermore, will he ever forget how some regiment of horse used to come over the park to Whitehall, in the midst of this parade, and pass the foot soldiers with a sound of clustering magnificence and dancing trumpets? Will he ever forget how the fort then divided itself into companies, and turning about and deploying before the colonel marched off in the opposite direction, carrying away the schoolboy himself and the crowd of spectators with it; and so, now with the brisk drums and fifes, and now with the deeper glories of the band, marched gallantly off for the court yard of the palace, where it again set up its music book, and enchanted the crowd with Haydn or Mozart? What a strange mixture, too, was the crowd itself—boys and grown men, gentlemen, vagabonds, maid servants—there they all went listening, idling, gazing on the ensign or the band-major, keeping pace with the march, and all of them more or less, particularly the maid servant, doting on the "sogers." We, for one, confess of having drunk deep of the attraction, or the infection, or the balmy reconcilement (whichever the reader pleases to call it.) Many a holiday morning have we hastened from our cloisters in the city to go and hear "the music in the park," delighted to make one in the motley crowd, and attending upon the last flourish of the hautboys and clarinets. There we first became acquainted with feelings which we afterwards put into verse (if the recollection be not thought an impertinence); and there, without knowing what it was called, or what it was that wrote it, we carried back with us to school the theme of a glorious composition, which afterwards became a favourite with opera-goers under the title of *Non più andrai*, the delightful march in *Figaro*. We suppose it is now, and has ever since been played there, to the martialisation of hundreds of little boys, and the puzzlement of philosophy. Everything in respect to military parade takes place, we believe, in the park, just as it used to do, or with little variation. The objects also, which you beheld, if you look at the parade and its edifices, are the same. The Admiralty, the Treasury, the back of the Minister's house in Downing-Street, and the back front of the solid and not inappropriate building, called the Horse Guards, look as they did fifty years ago; and there also continue to stand the slender Egyptian piece of cannon, and the dumpy Spanish mortar, trophies of the late war with France. The inscriptions, however, on those triumphant memorials contain no account of the sums we are still paying for having waged it.

"The soldiers" and the "milk from the cow" do not at all clash in the minds of boyhood. The juvenile imagination ignores what it pleases, especially as its knowledge is not very great. It no more connects the idea of village massacre with guns and trumpets, than it supposes the fine scarlet coat capable of being ragged and dirty. Virgil may say something about ruined fields, and people compelled to fly for their lives; but this is only part of a "lesson," and the calamities but so many nouns and verbs. The maid-servants, and indeed the fair sex in general, till they become wives and mothers, enjoy the like happy exemption from ugly associations of ideas; and the syllabub is taken under the trees, with a delightful eye to the milk on one side, and the military show on the other.

The late Mr. West, the painter, was so pleased with this pastoral group of cows and milk-drinkers in the park, that he went out of the line of his art to make a picture of it.

A CEMETERY WITHOUT A MONUMENT.—The noblest of cemeteries is the ocean. Its poetry is, and in human language ever will be, unwritten—its elements of sublimity are subjects of feeling, not description.. Its record, like the reflections mirrored on its waveless bosom, cannot be transferred to paper. Its vastness—its eternal heavings—its majestic music in a storm, and its perils, are things of which I had endeavored a thousand times to conceive. But until I was on its mighty bosom, looking out upon its moving mountain waves, feeling that eternity was distant from me only the thickness of a single plank, I had tried in vain to feel and know the glories and grandeur of the sea. I there first felt what John of Patmos meant when he said of heaven—"*There shall be no more sea.*" But there is one element of moral sublimity which impressed my mind, and which I should be pleased if I could transfer, in all its vividness, to the minds of your readers. The sea is the largest of cemeteries, and all its slumberers sleep without a monument.

All other grave-yards, in all lands, show some symbol of distinction between the great and the small, the rich and the poor. But in that ocean cemetery the king and the clown, the prince and the peasant, are alike undistinguished. The same wave rolls over all. The same requiem by the minstrelsy of ocean is sung to their honor. Over their remains the same storms beat and the same sun shines. And there, unmarked, the weak and the powerful, the plumed and the unhonoured, will sleep on, until awaked by the same trump, the sea will give up its dead.

I thought of sailing over the slumbering but devoted Cookman, who, after his brief but brilliant career, perished in the President. Over the laughter-loving Power, who went down in the same ill-fated vessel, we may have passed. In that cemetery sleeps the accomplished and pious Fisher; but where he, and thousands of others of the noble spirits of earth lie, none but God knoweth. No marble rises to point where the lover of the good and wise can come and shed the tear of sympathy. Who can tell where lie the tens of thousands of Africa's sons who perished in the "middle passage?" Yet that cemetery hath ornaments of which no other can boast. On no other are the heavenly orbs reflected in such splendor. Over no other is heard such noble melody. In no other are so many inimitable traces of the power and glory of Jehovah. Never can I forget my days and nights as I passed over this noblest of *cemeteries without a single monument.*—*Christian Intelligencer.*

INCREASED SUPPLY OF THE PRECIOUS METALS.—"*A good Time Coming.*"—The continual production of the precious metals from the Ural Mountains and elsewhere, is likely to have somewhat important effects on the value of the precious metals throughout the world. We need not put two much faith in the El Dorado of California; but it is exceedingly likely that Australia may prove as productive in the precious metals as it is ascertained to be in other metallic treasures. Gold in itself is utterly worthless, unless it stimulate to the increased production of corn, cotton, wool, oil, tallow, beef, mutton, and whatever else is necessary for the natural and artificial desires of man. But in the present age of the world, with its crowded populations, and its commercial activity, an increased supply of the precious metals cannot but have the effect of stimulating production all over the world. What with railroads, and a deficient supply of food and raw materials, we had come to a sort of stand-still; we seemed to have sunk all our capital, and to have lost our profitable productive power. But a concurrence of circumstances is inspiring the commercial world with fresh faith in the future. A general conviction is pervading all men's minds, that we must have a good year next year; and, as this expectation is based on three substantial facts—increased command over supplies of food, increased command over stores of raw materials, and an increasing command over the purchasing power, that is, a gradual accession to the store of precious metals in the world—we may look forward with some hope towards our next year's prospects. Even a continental war, though it would be disastrous, could not prevent a great commercial and trading revival.—["Manchester Guardian."

THE VANITY OF RICHES.—Money; Mammon worship. Not to make mention of this, one of the most frequent and most fatal of the fudges of life, would be a sad omission. Whatever may be said by romancing historians to the contrary, this certainly is the age of gold. The present is emphatically a money-getting, money-worshipping generation. Like the Israelites of old, we make to ourselves golden calves, and then bow down to and worship them; blindly mistaking are mankind to be self-fudged. One man, for instance, immures himself for life in the counting-house, adding up column after column of figures and stores of wealth, until his very soul dies within him, and he becomes a mere money-making machine—poor in the midst of his riches; quitting work, it may be, at last, only to feel how unfit he is for the rational enjoyment of life; and so lingers along in fretful disquietude, sighing for the miserable spirit of bondage which has become to him a second nature. Another, after having spent the prime of life in the same vain pursuit in some unhealthy climes, returns, with diseased liver, worse still, a diseased mind, to his native land, just in time to die, leaving his hard-gotten wealth to some thankless strange relation. The *millionaire*, if he be a mere man of money, is as poor, as much to be pitied, as the merest beggar, who in our crowded streets exists from day to day on the chance alms of passers-by.—*The Philosophy of Fudge—Illuminated Magazine.*

MAN'S FOOD.—What do men really live upon? The answer will be various enough. The Guacho, who in the wide pampas of Buenos Ayres, managing his half wild horse with incredible dexterity, throws the lasso or bolas to catch the ostrich, the guanaco, or the wild bull, consumes daily from two to twelve pounds of meat, and regards it as a high feast day when in any hiciendа he gains a variety in the shape of a morsel of pumpkin. The word bread does not exist in his vocabulary. The Irishman, on the other hand, regales himself in careless mirth on his "potatoes and point," after a day of painful labour, he who cannot help making a joke even of the name he gives to his scanty meal. Meat is a strange idea to him, and he is happy indeed if four times a year he can add a herring to season the mealy tubers. The hunter of the prairies lays low the buffalo with sure bullet; and its juicy, fat-streaked hump, roasted between two hot stones, is to him the greatest of delicacies. Meanwhile, the industrious Chinese carries to market his carefully fattened rats, delicately arranged upon white sticks, certain to find a good customer among the epicures of Pekin; and in his hot smoky hut, fast buried beneath the snow and ice, the Greenlander consumes his fat, which he has just carved, rejoicing over the costly prize, from a stranded whale. Here the black slave sucks the sugar cane, and eats his banana; there the African merchant fills his wallet with sweet dates, his sole sustenance in the long desert journey; and there the Siamese crams himself with a quantity of rice, from which an European would shrink appalled. And, wheresoever over the whole inhabited earth we approach and demand hospitality, in almost every little spot a different kind of food is set before us, and the "daily bread" offered in another form.—[The Plant, a Biography, by Schleiden.

A SHIP AMONG ICEBERGS.—It is impossible to convey a correct idea of the beauty, the magnificence, of some of the scenes through which we passed. Thousands of the most grosteque, fanciful and beautiful icebergs, and icefields surrounded us on all sides, intersected by numerous serpentine canals, which glittered in the sun (for the weather was fine all the time we were in the straights) like threads of silver twining round ruined palaces of crystal. The masses assumed every variety of form and size, and many of them bore such a striking resemblance to cathedrals, churches, columns, arches, and spires that I could almost fancy we had been transported to one of the floating cities of fairyland. The rapid motion, too, of our ship, in what appeared a dead calm, added much to the magical effect of the scene. A light but steady breeze urged her along, with considerable velocity, through a maze of ponds and canals, which from the immense quantity of ice that surrounded them, were calm and unruffled as the surface of a mill-pond.—Not a sound disturbed the delightful stillness of nature, save the gentle rippling of the vessel's bow, as she sped on her way, or the occasional puffing of a lazy whale, awakened from a nap by our unceremonious intrusion on his domains. Now and then, however, my reveries were disagreeably interrupted by the ship coming into sudden contact with large lumps of ice. This happened occasionally when we arrived at the termination of one of those natural canals through which we passed, and found it necessary to force our way into the next. The concussions were sometimes very severe, and even made the ship's bell ring; but we heeded this little, as the vessel was provided with huge blocks of timber on her bows, called ice-pieces, and was besides built expressly for sailing in the northern seas. It only became annoying at meal-times, when a spoonful of soup would sometimes make a little private excursion of its own, over the shoulder of the owner instead of into his mouth. As we proceeded, the ice became more closely packed; and at last compelled us to bore through it. The ship, however, was never altogether detained, though much retarded. I recollect, while thus surrounded, filling a bucket with water from a pool of ice, to see whether it was fresh or not, as I had been rather sceptical upon this point. It was excellent, and might almost compete with the water from the famous spring of Crawley.—*Ballantyne's Hudson's Bay.*

IMAGINATION.—When we first enter on the theatre of the world, and begin to notice the objects that surround us, young imagination heightens every scene, and the warm heart expands to all around it. The happy benevolence of our feelings prompts us to believe that everybody is good, and excites our wonder why everybody is not happy. We are fired with indignation at the recital of an act of injustice, and at the unfeeling vices of which we are told. At a tale of distress our tears flow a full tribute to pity. At a deed of virtue, our heart unfolds, our soul aspires; we bless the action, and feel ourselves the doer. As we advance in life, imagination is compelled to relinquish a part of her sweet delirium; we are led reluctantly to truth through the paths of experience; and the objects of our fond attention are viewed with a severer eye. Here an altered scene appears—frowns, where late were smiles; deep shades, where late was sunshine; mean passions, or disgusting apathy, stain the features of the principal figures. We turn indignant from a prospect so miserable, and court again the sweet illusions of our early days; but ah! they are fled for ever! Constrained, therefore, to behold objects in their more genuine forms, their deformity is by degrees less painful to us. The fine touch of moral susceptibility by frequent irritation becomes callous; and too frequently we mingle with the world, till we are added to the number of its votaries.—*Mrs Radcliffe.*

THE NEW SHAH OF PERSIA.—We have already announced the death at Teheran, of Mahommed Shah, the sovereign of Persia, and the proclamation, on the 13th of September, at Tabriz, of the heir apparent, holding there the government of Azerbidgan, as successor to his father's throne, under the title of Nessered-Deen-Shah. The youthful monarch took his departure for Teheran, on the morning of the 18th, accompanied by Mr. Abbott, the British Consul at Teheran, and M. Gousell, attached to the Russian mission thereat, under an armed escort of no less than 10,000 cavalry, 7000 infantry, and 24 pieces of artillery, whose services were secured by a loan of £10,000, raised chiefly through the influence of Mr. Stevens, her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Tabriz, in the brief space of forty-eight hours, among the Greek and Armenian merchants, the people of which latter sect, by special firman of the New Sovereign, have been placed under Mr. Stevens' immediate consular protection, a compliment of no small importance, when it is considered that they number nearly 80,000 souls. Accounts have been received of his Majesty's timely arrival in Teheran, at a moment when Hadji Mirza Agass, the late King's Prime Minister, was busily engaged in forming a party to place a junior brother upon the throne, to the detriment of the heir apparent, who on his accession very prudently appointed to the premiership Mirza Taki, late Persian commissioner at the conferences of Erzeroom regarding the frontier question between Persia and Turkey. This unusually quiet accession of a new Sovereign to the throne of Persia is, at a time when the political horizon of India is unexpectedly clouded, a matter of no small moment to the British Crown, whose influence at the court of Persia will, we trust be maintained.

THE RETURN FROM INDIA.—There is something strange in a company of returning Indians. Englishmen all, yet mostly ignorant of England, and asking many child-like questions about their country. We had one bitterly cold night on the voyage, which elicited many inquiries as to whether it was not always as cold in England; whereas the day we landed at Southampton happening to be one of the most oppressive of the season, they remarked with astonishment that England was as hot as India. All the wonders of the railway were new to them; and during the interval of delay at the custom-house they went *en masse* to see a train start for London. At Malta a moss-rose was received on board, and handed round as a souvenir and an earnest of home. "I have not seen a moss-rose for twenty years," said one; "I not for thirty," exclaimed another. But what was it that recalled most vividly to their minds the recollection of their native land? Was it the hawthorn hedge and the daisy covered meadow, the oak wood and the spire among the trees? No. As the children of Israel in the wilderness remembered the flesh-pots of Egypt rather than the green palm-trees and the flowing Nile, so here it was the *bread and butter.* Many a time as they had spread the half-melted ghee over their bread, they had thought of the sweet fresh butter of childhood.—["Fergnson's Eastern Trave's."

MUNIFICENT BEQUEST.—In addition to the bequest of £10,000 by Lady Murray to the Middlesex Hospital, a retired physician in Dublin has bequeathed one-third of all his property, which is expected to realize £60,000, to the cancer ward of that institution.

IMPERIAL FAMILY OF CHINA.—It has been found necessary to make alterations in the succession of the Princes of the Blood, who from generation to generation will descend gradually in rank, till they finally become mixed with the people. The posterity of the imperial clan is so numerous, and has branched off in such an extraordinary manner, that many of the noble scions who claim their descent from the imperial house, are no better off than menials, receiving but a small stipend. A great grandson of Kang-he is a servant, and many other individuals have scarcely the wages of coolies. If their numbers are not reduced by the above sliding scale, they will finally be so great as to absorb the whole revenue of the Imperial house. The young men belonging to this privileged class are moreover very proud, and frequently give rise to quarrels by their aggressive and insolent behaviour, thus occasioning much sorrow to their imperial kinsman. Hence they have been kept under very great constraint, and often punished with undue severity.—*China Mail.*

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION OF AUSTRALIA.—Glance at a chart of the world, and see how very conveniently situated Australia is for trade and commerce. With a sea-coast of nearly 8000 miles, all indented at regular intervals with a vast number of safe, large, and commodious harbours, partly in the torrid zone and partly in the temperate zone, Australia is in the very centre of the busy world. In Java, the Mauritius, and the Philippine Islands, our sugar is manufactured; China produces our tea and silk; in India our rice is raised; in Ceylon our coffee. And these islands and countries in return will find it their interest to open a market for the sale of our surplus productions. We are no great distance, only about a month's sail, from the western coast of America.—["Rev. D. Mackenzie's Guide."

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE'S ESTIMATE OF THE GOSPEL.—The Gospel possesses a secret energy, an unutterable efficacy, a warmth which acts on the understanding, and charms the heart. In meditating upon it, one feels as when surveying the heavens. The gospel is not a book; it is a living intelligence, which has an action, a power, that seizes and bears away all opposition. Here it lies on this table—the book of books. (Here the Emperor reverentially touched it.) I am not weary of reading it, and it always gives me the same delight.—["From General Bertrand's Memoirs of Napoleon at St. Helena, cited in the Semeur." Paris 1844. P. 158.

CHLORIDE OF LIME.—We would impress upon the public the paramount necessity for a more general use of chloride of lime in all sick rooms. It not only acts as a safeguard in contageous disorders, but entirely destroys the unhealthiness of the atmosphere, which is more or less attendant upon invalid apartments. It is well known that cholera, typhus fever, &c., are always more severe and fatal when the atmosphere is impure, and many disorders are made contagious by a want of attention to this important fact. A medical man says, that he has seen the most virulent diseases, which threatened to spread through whole districts, checked in their bud by the free use of this most simple agent. About a pound of the powdered chloride should be put into two gallons of water, to stand in the sick room, and a small quantity of the solution occasionally sprinkled about. Drains, cesspools, &c., the nucleus of most diseases, might, by having chloride thrown into them, be rendered perfectly harmless.

THE MAN WITH MANY WIVES.—At the New Court, London, on Friday, Henry Brammell, surgeon, pleaded guilty to marrying Eliza Tinley, his first wife being alive. The second wife, who was in court, and in such a dreadful state of mental and bodily suffering that she was compelled to be brought in a chair, said that the prisoner lived with her three months after his marriage, and had nearly ever since been at sea. She had seen him when at home, and he had sent her money when away.—Since their marriage he had sold her furniture, plate, linen, and all she possessed. Two other indictments—one for marrying Emma Georgina Rose, at Calcutta, on the 13th of October, 1847, and another for marrying Hannah Amelia Bland, in September last, at Liverpool, he pleaded guilty to. The Recorder then said, upon the first indictment he should sentence him to seven years' transportation, and, commenting upon the second indictment, added, that it was not under ordinary circumstances that the Court was called upon to pass sentence upon a second indictment. He should avail himself of the discretion the act allowed, and sentence the prisoner to seven years' transportation upon the second indictment; the second sentence to commence at the termination of the first.—*London paper.*

The infant and the man of eighty are strikingly alike; both are forgetful, indiscreet, and what is styled childish; the more man advances in years the more their affinity is apparent. The commencement and the end of animal existence touch, or nearly run into each other. The extinction of the vital spark at length approaches—hoary, venerable age then drops into the grave, as little terrified, and with as little perception of death, as infancy drops into the world unconscious of its existence.

SHERBROOKE PAIL FACTORY.—Among the manufactories recently introduced into Sherbrooke, is that of a very extensive establishment for making pails, buckets, &c. The works cover upwards of an acre of land. Pine plank, 4 inches in thickness, are delivered from the saw-mill on a rail road, and conveyed to an adjoining building to a bolting saw, which cuts them into blocks 10 inches in length.—The blocks are then conveyed to the stave machine, where one man and two boys saw from ten to twelve thousand staves per day. The staves are then taken to the drying kiln, a building, 30 by 40 feet. When dried they are conveyed to another building, 40 by 80. Here they are set up, turned smooth outside and in, bottomed, hooped, and bailed. One man makes the bottoms, inserts them, and hoops and bails about 200 per day. The pails are then taken to the finishing loft, painted and packed for market.

It is intended to manufacture 100,000 pails per annum. This will require 500,000 feet of pine lumber, about 18 tons of hoop iron and four tons of wire for bails, and give employment to 25 hands; taking the plank as delivered from the saw-mill. The success of the undertaking must depend upon sales in the English market, to which it is intended to ship the pails.—The factory is now engaged in making sap buckets, samples of which may be seen in most of the stores in the town-ships. It is said they meet a ready sale.—*Quebec Gazette.*

MOST PRAISEWORTHY.—The will of James Taylor, late of Newport, Kentucky, has, we understand, been set aside, agreeably to the wish of the heirs and legatees, and an equitable division of the immense property left by the General, has been made in a way satisfactory to all parties.

There is one act of the survivors of the family of General Taylor, in council, that deserves especial notice, as most noble and generous. The heirs determined, without a dissenting voice, to make free the slaves belonging to the estate, about forty in number, with provision for the support of the aged and the young children! All praise is due for this just and proper act of emancipation; and it will meet its reward here and hereafter. The example itself will exert a salutary influence in the State of Kentucky.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE
ON THE
CORPORATION ACCOUNTS,

Read in Common Council, 26th January, 1849.

THE Committee to whom was referred the Corporation Accounts, as also the Accounts of the Chamberlain, as Receiver for the Trustees of the Corporation Properties, made up to the 30th day of December, A. D. 1848, beg leave to submit the following

REPORT.

A—Is the General Account of John R. Partelow, Esquire, late Mayor of the City of Saint John, from the 31st December, 1847, to the 5th July, 1848.

He Credits—Private Fees collected,	£11 8 0	
Appointments under Seal, &c.	3 7 6	
Freedom Certificates,	72 8 6	
Hand Cart Licenses,	9 15 0	
Coach Licenses,	9 15 0	
Cart Licenses,	28 2 6	
Dray ditto,	22 10 0	
Butcher Licenses,	0 15 0	
Tavern ditto,	712 1 3	
Retail ditto,	67 10 0	
Fees under Landlord and Tenant Act,	0 6 0	
Auction Licenses,	189 0 0	
Licenses to carry on Business,	34 10 0	
Public Exhibitions,	5 0 0	
Fees received from the Common Clerk,	70 0 0	
Transfer of License from W. H. Street to Street & Orr,	1 2 6	
	1237 11 3	
Balance on hand 31st December, 1847, due	97 7 8	
	£1334 18 11	
And Charges—Amount paid the Chamberlain from 9th May, to 30th June, 1848.	£1000 0 0	
Common Clerk's Fees on 17 Freemen, at 9s. 6d.	8 1 6	
High Constable's Fees, ditto,	0 17 0	
Hand Cart License to G. Spears, superintendent,	7 6	
Com Clerk's Fees on 96 Tavern Licenses, at 12s 6d.	60 0 0	
Do. do. 9 Retail do. 12s. 6d.	5 12 6	
Do. do. 1 do.	12 6	
Do. do. 9 Auction Licenses, at 7s. 6d.	3 7 6	
Do. do. 19 to carry on Business, 7s. 6d.	7 2 6	
Salary from 31st December, 1847, to 5th July, 1848, 6 Months and 5 Days,	204 7 5	
	1290 8 5	
Balance due the City, 31st July, 1848,	£44 10 6	

Your Committee reccommend that the Chamberlain be directed forthwith to call upon Mr. Partelow, for the payment of the said sum of £44 10s. 6d., balance acknowledged due on 5th July last.

B. 1 & 2—Is the General Account of W. H. Street, Esquire, Mayor of the City, made up to the 30th December, 1848, as follows:

He Credits—Private Fees, &c.	£13 18 0	
Hand Cart Licenses,	3 0 0	
Cart ditto,	6 0 0	
Dray ditto,	1 2 6	
Auction ditto,	28 8 9	
Freedom Certificates,	127 18 6	
Tavern Licenses,	161 14 4	
Coach ditto,	0 15 0	
Retail ditto,	15 0 0	
Fines for Sunday Offences	25 0 0	
Butcher's Licenses,	4 10 0	
Licenses for carrying on Business in the City,	17 5 5	
Public Exhibitions,	26 0 0	
License to Bell Man,	0 7 6	
Fees received from Common Clerk,	13 0 0	
	£444 0 0	
And Charges—Common Clerk's Fees on 29 Tavern Licenses,	£18 2 6	
Common Clerk's Fees on 2 Retail Licenses,	1 5 0	
Do. do. 37 Freedom Certificates,	17 11 6	
High Constable's Fees on 37 Certificates,	1 17 0	
Common Clerk's Fees on 10 Licenses to do business,	3 15 0	
Do. do. 2 Auction Licenses,	0 15 0	
Less this amount on Fines, paid High Constable, for attendance of witnesses, &c.	3 5 1	
Salary, from 5th July, to 31st December, 1848,	195 6 10	
Cash paid the Chamberlain at sundry times,	225 0 0	
	466 17 11	
Balance due by the City to W. H. Street,	£22 17 11	

In this Account, Mr. Street acknowledges to have received as *deposits in part*, from sundry persons for Freedoms and Licenses, not yet completed, £21 18s. 1d.

C. 1, 2, 3 & 4—Are the Accounts of James Wm. Boyd, Esquire, Common Clerk, from 31st December, 1847, to 30th December, 1848.

He Credits—Fees received and receivable by him as Common Clerk of the City,	£558 11 1

This Officer's accounts, rendered under oath, shews a balance of £161 13s. 1d. due from him to the City up to the 31st December, 1848. He charges paid the Chamberlain, £141 0s. 2d., while the Chamberlain credits only £108, the difference being £33 0s. 2d. should not have been charged, that amount having been paid as per Receipt to the Common Clerk on the 9th inst. In reality the balance due the City by that Officer should be £194 13s. 3d. up to the 31st December, 1848.

D. 1 to 4—Are the Accounts of Thomas Merritt, Esquire, Chamberlain, with the Corporation, made up to 30th December, 1848.

No. 1—Is an Account of Monies paid and received on Watch, Lamp, and Scavenger Account.

Amount paid Watchmen, Rent of Watch House, &c.,	£1054 5 8	
" " for Lighting the City,	517 8 3	
" " for Cleaning Streets, and Assessors Fees,	364 5 2	
	£1935 19 1	
The Chamberlain credits—By Balance on hand per Account Current, 31st December, 1847,	£799 8 9	
By Amount received from James Gerow, Jun., for Defaulters in 1847,	94 11 0	
Amount received from James Gerow, Jun., on account of Assessments in 1848,	1605 0 0	
	2498 19 9	
Balance in hands of the Chamberlain, due Corporation,	£563 0 8	

No. 2—Is the Statement of Amounts paid and received on Statute Labour Account, viz.:—Payments for Repairs and Improvements on Streets, Improvement of King's and Queen's Squares, Road Overseers, Assessors, Opening new Streets, Marsh Bridge, £975 5 9

He Credits—Balance on hand 31st December, 1847,	£123 19 10	
Received from Jas. Gerow, Jun., Collector on Eastern side Harbour, for Defaulters, 1847,	75 18 10	
Do. do. do. do. 1848,	715 8 0	
Do. from W. C. Dunham, Western side, do. 1847,	69 16 0	
Do. do. do. do. do. 1848,	14 6 0	
Do. do. J. Brown, for entering Drain,	5 0 0	
	1004 8 8	
Balance due Corporation, in hands of Chamberlain, up to 30th December, 1848,	£29 2 11	

No. 3—Is a Statement of Amounts received and paid on Fire Department Account, viz.:

Paid various Expenses on this Account,	£151 3 3	
He Credits—By Balance on hand 31st Dec., 1847,	£156 5 6	
Received from James Gerow, Jun. Balance due 31st December, 1847,	36 10 8	
Do. from W. C. Dunham, on account of Assessments in Carleton, for 1847,	12 15 9	
Do. from James Gerow, Jun., during present year, 1848,	205 0 0	
	410 11 11	
Balance due Corporation, in hands of Chamberlain, up to 30th December, 1848,	£259 8 8	

No. 4—Is an Account Current of Thomas Merritt, Esquire, with the Corporation, as follows:

He credits—Amount received from W. O. Smith, balance of Fishery Draft Monies for the years 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848,	£84 10 1	
Amount of a Warrant on the Province, for the Expenses of the Ferry Landings,	400 0 0	
Balance on Lamp, Watch, and Scavenger Account,	563 0 8	
Do. Statue Labour Account,	29 2 11	
Do. Fire Department Fund,	259 8 8	
	£1336 2 4	
And Charges—Amount per Committe of Common Council to superintend the Repairs of Ferry Landings, and per Order of the Common Council, 19th July, and 25th August, 1848,	£316 2 10	
Balance transferred to new Account,	1019 19 6	
	1336 2 4	

Shewing a balance due the Corporation of £1019 19s. 6d. in General Account Current, up to 30th December, 1848.

E. 1 to 5—Are the Accounts of Thomas Merritt, Esquire, Receiver for the Trustees of Corporation Properties, made up to 30th Dec. 1848.

No. 1—Is a particular statement of Corporation Rents, collected for the Year ending 30th December, 1848, amounting to		£1970 10 1
No. 2—Is a statement of Monies received on account of Corporation Revenues for the Year ending 31st March, 1849, pursuant to orders, and of arrearages due on former years,		1355 2 6
No. 3—Is a particular account of payments made for sundry services for the Year ending 30th December, 1848, pursuant to the orders of the Common Council and Trustees, amounting to		967 15 2
He Credits—Amount received from Hon. John Robertson, for *Lane Costs*, as per settlement with him, 18th November, 1848,		58 13 4
		£3909 1 10
No. 4—Is an account of Monies paid and received on account of the various Markets—He charges sundry payments,	£189 9 8	
He credits amounts received,	931 17 9	
Balance transferred to Credit in Account Current,		£742 8 1
No. 5—Is Thomas Merritt's Account Current, as Receiver, with the Trustees of Corporation Properties, to 30th December, 1848, as follows:—		
He Charges—Payments for various services and amounts deposited in Bank of British North America; Interest; Corporation Small Notes destroyed; Stationery, and Chamberlain's and Land Agent's Salary,		£5507 13 4
He Credits—Balance on hand 31st Dec. 1847,	£617 3 8	
Corporation Rents collected during the year,	1970 10 1	
Corporation Revenues, do. do.	1355 2 6	
Balance of Markets Account for the year ending 30th December, 1848,	742 8 1	
Amount received from Thomas M. Smith, on account of Steam Ferry Boats,	650 0 0	
Amount received from L. Donaldson, the late Mayor, in full for balance,	78 3 5	
Amount received from J. R. Partelow, late Mayor,	1000 0 0	
Amount received from W. H. Street, present Mayor,	225 0 0	
Amount received from J. W. Boyd, Common Clerk, during the year,	202 8 5	
Amount received from the Executors of J. Peters, Jun'rs. Estate,	26 0 6	
Amount received from Alex. McGaghey, for one year's Rent of the Short Ferry, 1st April, 1848,	10 0 0	
Interest from different quarters,	19 7 2	
Amount of a Fine from Alderman Porter,	0 11 3	
Sundry Fines from Alderman Needham,	18 6 3	
		£7005 3 4
Balance due by the Chamberlain,		£497 10 0

Your Committee beg to state that these Accounts, and the several Vouchers, have been thoroughly examined by them, and found correct.

F. 1 to 3—Is the Account of Stephen Gerow, Junior, Collector of Taxes on the Eastern side of the Harbour, from the 31st December, 1847, to the 30th December, 1848.

No. 1—Is his Account for Watch, Lamp and Scavenger Assessment, in which he Charges—

Cash paid the Chamberlain at different times,		£1699 11 0
" " for Warrant,		1 2 6
" " Robert Shives, printing Notices,		0 15 0
" " Durant & Co. ditto,		0 15 0
" " Stationery,		0 14 0
Commission on £292 14s. 1d., at 2 1-2 per cent.		2 9 10
Ditto on £1703 5s. 10d. at 4 per cent.		68 6 7
Amount of Defaulters,		532 11 2
Balance carried down,		129 1 0
		£2435 2 1
He Credits— By Balance as per account rendered 31st Dec. 1847,	£94 11 0	
Amount collected from Defaulters for 1847,	99 14 1	
Amount of Assessment for 1848,	2240 17 0	
		£2435 2 1

No. 2—Is his Account of Monies received and paid on account of Road Assessment—in which he Charges—

Amount paid Thomas Merritt, Esquire, as Chamberlain, during 1848,		£791 6 10
Cash paid for Warrant,		1 2 6
Ditto Printing Notices,		2 10 0
Ditto Stationery,		0 15 0
Ditto Alderman Needham, costs, for Defaulters for 1847,		5 18 0
Ditto Alderman Lockhart, do. do. do.		6 0 0
Ditto Bernard Murray, Marshal, Fees,		1 10 0
Commission on £126 12s. 6d. at 2 1-2 per cent.		3 3 4
Ditto on £689 3s. 9d. at 4 per cent.		27 11 4
Amount of Defaulters for 1848, 4566 days, at 2s. 6d.		570 15 0
Balance carried down,		1 18 1
		£1412 10 1
He Credits— By Balance as per Account rendered 31st Dec., 1847,	£25 18 10	
Amount collected from Defaulters for 1847,	126 12 6	
Amount of Assessment for 1848, 1079 1-2 days, at 2s. 6d.	1259 18 9	
		£1412 10 1

No. 3—Is his Account of Monies paid and received on Fire Department Assessment.

He Charges—Cash paid Chamberlain,		£241 10 8
Ditto for Stationery,		0 10 0
Commission on £55 5s. 6d. at 2 1-2 per cent.		0 11 8
Ditto on £219 11s. 11d. at 4 per cent.		8 15 9
Defaulters for 1848,		54 10 9
Balance carried down,		28 3 2
		£334 2 0
He Credits—By Bal. upon Acc't rendered 31st Dec. 1847,	£36 10 8	
Amount collected from Defaulters for 1847,	23 5 8	
Amount of Assessment for 1848,	274 5 8	
		£334 2 0

The Amounts charged as paid the Chamberlain are duly credited by that Officer, in his Accounts, and fully agree with the Vouchers produced.

G. No. 1—Is the Account Current of the Trustees of the Corporation Properties, for the Year ending 30th December, 1848.

They Charge— 1848.—June 1.—To amount placed to the credit of the Receiver, for the purpose of paying the Bond-holders 2 1-2 per ct. for the half-year ending this date,	£2460 0 0	
Dec. 1.—Do. do. do. for the half-year ending this date,	2480 0 0	
30.—Balance transferred to new Account,	17 19 8	
		£4977 19 8
They Credit— By Balance on hand 31st December, 1847,	£15 11 5	
Amount deposited by Thomas Merritt, Esq., Receiver, to their credit, at the Bank of British North America, during the year ending 30th December, 1848,	4962 8 3	
		£4977 19 8

(Signed) W. WRIGHT, HUGH JOHNSTON, } *Trustees.*

Your Committee, in concluding their Report on the past year's Accounts, beg to remark that, considering the pressure of the times and the decrease in the population of the City, the Revenues of the past year have far exceeded the anticipations of the most sanguine, and that notwithstanding the drawbacks mentioned, a sufficient sum has been received to meet not only the Interest due the several Bond-holders, but the current expences of the year: in addition to which, old debts to the amount of nearly £300, have paid out of the revenues of the past year, leaving nearly £500 on hand to meet the accruing interest and other just debts.

Your Committee beg further to remark, that there was a great reduction the past year in the receipts of the Mayor's Office, compared with the previous year, amounting to nearly £1000; and a reduction in the receipts from the Steam Ferry Boats, of £414 0s. 7d.; notwithstanding this reduction of upwards of £1400, your Committee are happy in being able to state, that, by pursuing strict economy, the expenditure has not been equal to the receipts by nearly £500.

The detailed Accounts are herewith submitted, which your Committee recommend be published in pamphlet form, for the information of the Citizens generally.

Your Committee cannot, in justice, conclude their Report without remarking that the Accounts of the Chamberlain, and Mr. James Gerow, Jun., Collector, are kept in a manner highly creditable to those Officers, and most satisfactory to your Committee, being in every instance clear, distinct, and easily understood, and every item of charge accompanied by the most satisfactory vouchers, leaving not even the possibility of a doubt as to their correctness. Your Committee feel it but an act of justice to say, that the Accounts of the Chamberlain are kept by Mr. S. L. Lugrin, Land Agent, under the direction of the Chamberlain, and that great credit is due to the said Mr. Lugrin, for his unwearied exertions in said office, and for the very great assistance he, as well as the Chamberlain, are at all times ready to render the Members of the Corporate Body, in all matters connected with Corporation affairs. And your Committee deeply regret that the financial state of the Corporation is such, as will not justify them in recommending that a sum of money be granted to the said Mr. Lugrin, as a mark of the estimation in which they hold the untiring services of that gentleman, in that office, considering him justly entitled to remuneration.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. H. NEEDHAM,
GEORGE A. LOCKHART,
G. VANHORNE,
J. FAIRWEATHER,
W. H. A. KEANS. } Committee.

Saint John, 24th January, A. D. 1849.

A young man named Folger, who went out to California a year or more ago, returned recently with $15,000 in gold, to be expended in goods for a second Californian speculation. A merchant who failed in Boston about fourteen months ago, and was arrested in New York under the Stilwell act, and who managed to make his escape, and with a cargo of tinware went to California, has returned to the city with, as he informed Alderman Stevens, $64,000 in gold. A young man living on the Third Avenue has returned with between sixty and seventy thousand dollars, and the sons of Counsellor Dewitt are also stated to have made large remittances from the gold region. No wonder all classes are intensely excited when such proofs are given of the realization of the riches of El Dorado.—*N. Y. paper.*

FROM JAMAICA.—Kingston papers to the 22d ult. by the R. M. Steamer Falcon, are filled with matters concerning the affairs of the Island principally. The Journal of the 16th ult. says:—We learn that Captain Dixon, of the bark Fame, which arrived here on Friday last with a detachment of the 2d West India Regiment from Sierra Leone, reports that when he left that place there were eleven hundred Africans who had been set at liberty, but they positively refused to come to this island, stating as their reason that there was no encouragement for them here. It is considered that the minds of these people have been greatly biassed by the African immigrants who have returned to Sierra Leone from this country. A slaver, with 500 Africans on board, was captured on the river by the Dolphin; five hundred were at once sent to Sierra Leone, and the remaining 200 were still on board the same vessel, and would be also sent to the same place; twenty-five of them died on the passage

The Observer.

SAINT JOHN, JANUARY 30, 1849.

ENGLISH MAIL.—The steam ship *Canada*, with the mail of the 13th January, arrived at Halifax on Saturday last, in 14 days from Liverpool, and the bags with the letter portion of the mail was received in this City about one o'clock on Monday morning. The newspaper portion, (with the exception of one bag containing Willmer's papers, which is missing,) arrived about one o'clock yesterday.

The English coasts had been visited with severe gales on the 10th and 11th inst., which had caused much damage to shipping.

Trade, generally, continued in an improving state, and future prospects were encouraging. Price of timber, &c., was slowly advancing. The cargo of the ship Great Britain, from this port, of white pine, 19 inches average, had sold at Liverpool for 18½d. per foot, being an advance on previous rates.—Deals of approved qualities, would bring £8 per standard. Birch of good quality is worth from 16d. to 16½d. per foot.

The California "gold fever" had reached the British Isles, and vessels for the "El Dorado," via Cape Horn, were fitting out at London, Liverpool and Glasgow.

LIVERPOOL, January 13.

The aspect of commercial affairs during the last two weeks has been very encouraging; and from present appearances, a good trade during the course of the ensuing spring is anticipated. Cotton is in fair request, but compared with our last quotations prices are not much advanced. The Grain trade is rather dull, and prices continue to recede. The Colonial markets are in a healthy state, and prices, in most instances, are not only firm, but have an advancing tendency. The Iron trade is also improving; and Money continues easy, discounts being from 2½ to 3½ per cent.

Owing to the falling off of the demand from Ireland, the stock of Wheat, Flour, and Indian Corn has greatly increased. Holders in general are very free sellers. Flour in bond sells slowly at 24s 6d to 25s 6d, and for duty-paid the demand is chiefly retail at 26s 6d to 27s per barrel. The current value of Indian Corn is 28s to 28s 6d for white and 29s to 30s per qr. for yellow. Indian Corn Meal sells at 14s to 14s 6d per brl.

The accounts from the manufacturing districts are, on the whole, of a satisfactory character.

Freights at Liverpool.—There is little change to notice in freights, but some slight symptoms of improvement to New York during the last few days. Passengers, also, are becoming more abundant, and, on the whole, we look for tolerable fair business in the spring.

The Administration has lost one of its members by the death of the Earl of Auckland, thus creating a vacancy in the office of Chief Lord of the Admiralty. His lordship, without being a brilliant genius, has received from the press, the well-deserved panegyrick of having been an upright and honest man both in public and private life. A report has found its way to the press, that Sir James Graham has been offered the vacancy, with a view to bring over a large body of the Peel party to the present Government. It is said that a small fixed duty on corn is even contemplated as the basis of this coalition, and that Lord John Russell meditates some such proposal. The Brussels journals, in giving out this extraordinary report, add that one of the reasons which induced his lordship to propose a small fixed duty for revenue is "for the purpose of increasing the importation of grain into the Mersey!" It is needless to add that the report has not received credit in any quarter. There is however, a general belief that Sir Robert Peel is not disposed to resume the cares of Government; and the accession of Sir James Graham would not in the smallest degree surprise us; his talents would materially strengthen the Government. The conditions, however, of his acceptance of office would not be likely to transpire beyond the walls of the Cabinet. Another arrangement is mentioned, that Sir F. Baring will resume the Chancellorship of the Exchequer, and that Sir Charles Wood will go up to the House of Lords. From the strong feeling evinced thro'out the country for some extensive change in our system of taxation, the future Chancellor of the Exchequer, who ever he may be, will not be allowed to repose upon a bed of roses.

THE REVENUE.—The quarterly abstract of the revenue up to 5th January, is much more satisfactory than we could have anticipated under the dispiriting events of the past year. The Excise, on the last quarter, exhibits a trifling increase of 6279l., but on the whole year the increase is no less than 1,101,394l. The decrease on Stamps, Property-tax, Post-Office, and Crown Lands is together, 150,390l. on the last three months, whilst on the items of taxes and miscellaneous receipts there is severally an increase of 6230l. and 9963l. The total leaves an increase on the quarter of 686,827l. whilst on the year there is an excess of 1,533,957l. This satisfactory result is partially accounted for by a sum 808,047l. which has been received during the last quarter from the China and Imprest moneys, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer has thereby been enabled to meet his payments without the issue of deficiency bills, and still retains a surplus in the Exchequer to the amount of 560,543l.

Great Demonstration for Financial Reform.—One of the most numerous and enthusiastic meetings ever held in the Free Trade-hall, Manchester, (the scene of the anti-corn law agitation), took place on Wednesday evening, to consider the question of Financial Reform. Mr. Cobden, and others addressed the meeting.

A company is forming in London, entitled "The California Gold Mining, and Trading Company." Capital, 600,000l., in 12,000 shares.

A California expedition has left Greenock, a number of "navvies" accompanying it, armed with a due supply of spades and spelting pots.

The circulation of forged notes on the Bank of England appears to be greatly on the increase, and it would seem they are exceedingly well executed, so much so as to deceive good judges. It is suspected that the plates are engraved abroad.

The state of Italy and Austria greatly interferes with the foreign exchanges.

The accounts from Rotterdam and Amsterdam are more favourable as respects the progress of trade since the commencement of the year.

The mercantile accounts from Valparaiso report a steady and well maintained market for most kinds of British manufactures. The trade of the coast was improving, and it is stated that two or three vessels had been laid on for California.

CHOLERA.—We regret to state that the hopes which were generally entertained that the cholera had reached its most destructive limits in the British dominions have been falsified during the last fortnight. The mortality in the London district has again reached about its previous highest range of seven weeks ago. In the provinces the mortality is still comparatively insignificant; whilst in Scotland, especially in Glasgow, the official reports of the numbers attacked daily are upon an alarming scale. The total number of cases throughout the country, from the first appearance of the malady, had reached, on Wednesday, to 6506, whereof 2948 had died, 1249 had recovered, and 2219 were under treatment, or the result not stated. The inhabitants of London were beginning to breathe again, after the first feeling of alarm of the cholera had subsided, when last week this insidious fatal malady appeared in a very aggravated form at the establishment for the farming of the pauper children of the metropolitan districts, at the little village of Tooting, five miles south of the Thames. About 120 children were taken ill at the first breaking out of the disorder, and the deaths have been so numerous that the weekly metropolitan report of deaths has been swelled from 30 the preceding week to 61 during the last week; and the last daily report of deaths at the establishment at Tooting was no less than 16, whilst 14 new cases had appeared. Next week the number of deaths in the weekly report will be thus considerably increased. The various parishes of London withdrew their pauper children from the house at Tooting, a step of questionable prudence; and the result has been that the disease has appeared in Gray's Inn-lane Hospital, on the north side of London, where some of the children were received, and many deaths have ensued in that locality, besides insolated cases of children who had had no connection with those removed from Tooting. In the worst part of Somerstown, a filthy locality, the disease seems to be breaking out, and a good deal of alarm prevails. The disorder at present has been limited to the humblest classes, and everything tends to prove that the disease commits its greatest ravages amongst the ill-clad, poorly fed classes of the people.

In the provinces the returns may be deemed very satisfactory, the number being generally limited to between 5 and 10 daily throughout England. In Scotland, however, the disease seems to make rapid strides, especially in Glasgow. Last week the cases in that city frequently exceeded 150 daily; but during the present week the number has alarmingly increased.—On Tuesday the official cases were 180 in Glasgow, and 246 for all Scotland. On Wednesday the Glasgow report had risen to 318, 109 of which had proved fatal, and 111 had recovered, whilst in all Scotland, including Glasgow, the number of fresh cases was 347. In Belfast, we are happy to add, the malady has not made great progress; in the last two days reported there were but 3 new cases, and no deaths. The alternations of the temperature have been extreme during the last fortnight. From a very severe frost we have now milder weather, and yet no apparent change has taken place in the disorder.

IRELAND.—Our Irish news continues to be, as during many weeks past, of the same monotonous character. Government prosecutions, the grievance of the Poor-law, the miseries of the farmers driven to emigration, the troubles of the landlords in their last struggles to keep their encumbered estates, aggravated by the spread of incendiarism in some of the northern counties, together with some faint indication of the revival of the Repeal Association by Mr. John O'Connell, furnish almost the only themes available for the Irish journals. The proceedings against Mr. Duffy appear involved in more inextricable confusion than ever. The court has given its decision on the demurrer, and has formally overruled it. But the court pauses before it gives judgment on the indictment without trial, and Mr. Duffy's friends seem to have hopes that, what with the revision of the indictment, and what with the chances of some fatal informality in the proceedings, by reason of his petition to be brought to trial at the present commission or to be discharged, he may escape conviction altogether. The Crown lawyers have taken till Thursday to consider what steps to take next, whilst Mr. Duffy is playing off a threat to bring the whole body, or nearly so, of the Roman Catholic and Protestant clergy as witnesses for the defence in case of a trial, so as to protract the defence beyond the powers of endurance of any mortal court of judicature. These tactics tend to bring the trial by jury into disrespect, and furnish the Government with fresh weapons wherewith to defend the policy of perpetuating the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland. Under such circumstances it is impossible for us to conjecture what will be the issue of this singular prosecution. The crime of incendiarism has appeared simultaneously in the province of Ulster. The county of Down exhibits a frequency of these deplorable social afflictions, proving the lamentable state of society in the agricultural districts of Ireland. To such an extent has this crime reached that Government has been compelled to place a portion of Down county under the provisions of the Prevention of Crime Act, and the proclamation took effect from Monday last. This is a most unfortunate state of things, and leads to the conviction that the Government will not remove "the state of siege" in the proclaimed counties in March next, nor relax in any other precautionary measure. Indeed, the appearance of Mr. John O'Connell in print, soliciting subscriptions for the revival of the Repeal Association, at the earliest favourable opportunity, has raised such a general burst of indignation, even from the extreme Radical press, by which he is stigmatised as a "Begging-letter Impostor," that whatever measures the Government may introduce into Parliament for the general improvement of the country, the opinion gains ground that some stringent, coercive laws will continue in force for the effectual repression of political agitation.

The estate of Lord Glengall, in the counties Tipperary and Waterford, will be brought to the hammer on the 20th instant by the trustees.

The Limerick Reporter contains the following:—"We are informed, on good authority, that so extreme is the destitution of many most exemplary parish priests, in the diocese of Kerry, that several of them would be compelled to abandon their parishes altogether, were it not for the assistance afforded by the bishop from his own scanty resources."

There are at present 500 fishermen in the workhouse of Dungarvan. Of these so many as 370 were admitted in one day.

The condition of the auxiliary workhouse lately opened at Milltown, county of Clare, is awful in the extreme—dysentery and fever is doing the work of desolation with frightful effect. On Christmas day nine corpes passed through the town for interment, and the first sight that caught my attention was three more from the same quarter.

MORE EVICTION.—Wednesday in the neighbourhood of Broadford, 13 families, consisting of 83 souls, were evicted by John Westropp, of Coolreagh, county of Clare, agent to Sir Hugh D. Massy; it was a painful sight to witness, and still more so, when, as night set in, the little fires of the different families sparkled in the neighbourhood of the ditches on either side of the road.—*Limerick Reporter.*

FRANCE.—We were just enabled to announce, in our last number, the defeat of the new French ministry on the subject of the salt tax; and ever since there has been a sort of ministerial crisis, with a partial change of ministry, arising from the general weakness of the new administration, from the opposition of the National Assembly, superadded to some premature imperial touches of sovereign authority on the part of Louis Napoleon, which together have again thrown French politics into the limbo of uncertainty. M. Leon Faucher has been appointed Minister of the Interior, in the place of M. Leon de Malleville; M. Lacrosse replaces M. Leon Faucher as Minister of Public Works; and M. Buffet supersedes M. Bixio as Minister of Commerce and Agriculture. Three months ago we predicted that Louis Napoleon would not tamely consent "to be fattened up like a pig," as Napoleon said to Sieyes. The new President met his ministers, and made use emphatically of the identical expression, that he would not be "*un cochon a l'engrais,*" and the first assertion of his power has signally failed. He demanded, in a high tone, from M. Malleville, the surrender of the official documents connected with the Strasbourg and Boulogne affairs. The minister demurred, and at length flatly refused; and appealing to his colleagues to support him, they all resigned in a body, and Louis Napoleon was compelled to present himself and promise that he would endeavour to reign under a responsible constitutional ministry for the future.

The new President seems occupied in giving grand receptions to men of eminence of every shade of political opinions.

There have been some disturbances in the Batignolles, near Paris, but they were confined to the locality.

The French funds are rather lower. The uncertainty which prevails respecting the patriotism of the Chamber in being willing to dissolve it without a political struggle is the main cause of the depression. Trade, however, has materially improved throughout France.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—Last evening there was a numerous party at the President's palace, at which all the members of the Bonaparte family were present, as well as the President, Vice-President, and secretaries of the Assembly, and the cabinet ministers. On this occasion the ladies of the ministers were presented, the Princess Mathilde Demidoff doing the honours.

General Dufour, commander-in-chief of the federal troops of Switzerland, has arrived in Paris, and has paid a visit to the President of the Republic. It may be remembered that M. Louis Napoleon Bonaparte served under General Dufour, and received from him instructions in what concerns the military art.

A petition is in course of signature, in the 11th arrondissement of Paris, calling on the Assembly to dissolve itself before it has exhausted the gratitude of the people, and while the nation can yet say "The National Assembly has deserved well of the country."

It is stated, on good authority, that M. Thiers is occupied in preparing a plan of government which he intends submitting to the President.

Five of the ministers of Louis Philippe, says the *Corsaire*, have returned to Paris, and have all left their cards at the Elysee National.

ITALY.—The affairs of Italy remain in *statu quo*; and the refusal of Austria to be bound by any mediation of friendly Powers, makes it doubtful whether the negotiations at Brussels will ever be held, and still more doubtful whether they will lead to any satisfactory result. It is said that the Pope is in great despondency at Gaeta; whilst, however, Austria, Naples, and Spain seem to be forming an alliance with a view to aid him. After a dynasty of one thousand and forty-eight years, the Papal authority has ceased to exist in Rome, and a new constituent Government is to be formed upon a basis of universal suffrage. We shall, however, be exceedingly mistaken, if sooner or later, some recuperative energy does not display itself in Catholic Europe, so as to produce a serious reaction in this most astonishing revolution.

Private letters from Milan, dated the 3rd, speak of active preparations for war. The barracks are filled with projectiles of every description. Attempts are being made by the Austrians, to excite the lower classes against the rich.

HUNGARY.—In that distracted country a furious war seems raging. Up to this time the Imperial arms have been successful. Raab and Tyrnau have fallen, and Windischgratz has advanced to within twelve miles of Pesth, fulminating vengeance upon Kossuth and his fellow insurgents, who are all threatened with extermination.—Whilst Windischgratz is advancing towards Buda, the other Austrian generals have taken the fortresses of Arad and Leopeldstadt. In fact, Buda and Pesth seem to be quite hemmed in by the Austrian troops; and, although there will doubtless be a frightful sacrifice of life in reducing Comorn, little doubt can be entertained of the result of this frightful winter campaign. The Hungarian Parliament have sent a deputation to Windischgratz, but his reply was that nothing but an unconditional surrender could stop the effusion of blood. In the meantime the state of siege at Vienna is rigorously maintained. An Imperial ambassador is forthwith to be dispatched to Gaeta on a mission of condolence to the Pope, and we shall not be at all surprised at hearing presently that the Austrians have entered the Legations on the one side, whilst the Neapolitans advance towards Rome on the south, and, aided by Spain, will make some combined effort for the re-instalment of the Pope upon his throne.

INDIA.—The Indian intelligence, with dates from Bombay to the 3rd December, indicates that Lord Gough would have some sharp work to perform before the Punjaub is annexed to the British Crown, which it seems, beyound a doubt, has been predetermined. His lordship, having crossed the Ravee at the head of 2000 men with seventy pieces of artillery, reached Rannegur on the Chenaub on the 21st November, in quest of the enemy. It seems doubtful where Chutter Singh is stationed, but he is said to be near Peshawur. The troops at that station had mutinied, and Major Lawrence, at the imminent danger of his life, made his escape, and is now at Kohat. It is fortunate that the troops at Attock remained faithful, and Captain Abbott maintained his position in the Hazarch. There can be no doubt whatever that the rebellion was of the most extensive character, but as far as we can judge, the insurgent chiefs had organised no combined scheme of action, and Lord Gough being now at the seat of action, it seems scarcely possible for Chuttur Singh and his confederates to accomplish their designs, whatever they may be.—At Moultan there had been some sharp skirmishing, our troops having suffered very severely from the batteries of the enemy, and one sepoy regiment having further gone over to the Moolraj, leaving the British officers in a most critical position, it was determined to make an attack upon the outworks erected; and after a most gallant hand to hand fight, when the British columns moved up to the rescue, the enemy was beaten at all points, the guns captured, and the glory of our arms amply vindicated. The enemy is supposed to have lost five hundred to one thousand men in all. Major Edwarde's gallant conduct seems still beyond all praise. Since this encounter the seige of Moultan has remained in *statu quo*: it is not supposed that Moolraj will yield until a sufficient force is brought before Moultan so as to batter the place about his ears.

The Provincial Legislature is to meet at Fredericton to-morrow, 31st instant, for the dispatch of business; and as subjects of more than ordinary importance will be brought under their consideration, a highly interesting Session is anticipated. We trust that their deliberations may result in the adoption of measures that will prove advantageous to the Province, and revive its drooping energies.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—Last evening, the Rev. Mr. Cooney continued the subject which he commenced on Friday evening, viz. "Historical and statistical sketches of the British Empire." The Hall was, as we anticipated, crowded to excess. The Rev. Gentleman did ample justice to the British People, the British Crown, and the British Constitution. In his two lectures he embraced a view of British History from its earliest dawn to the present time, and ever and anon as he brought forth some striking fact, he made it tell so well upon the minds and feelings of his audience, that an unequivocal expression of applause was immediately elicited. We are sure there was a mutual gratification on the part of the Lecturer and his Audience—for while the latter had every British feeling gratified, *he* could not but be pleased with the numbers that surrounded him, and the evident satisfaction and delight with which they listened to him. One striking feature in the Lecture was that the Bible and the religion of the Bible was always referred to as standing at the root of British prosperity. Let us never, never forget this!

Next Friday evening, P. LeSueur, Esq., will deliver his first lecture on THE BIBLE, in which he will give an *Historical account of its compilation; of the principal translations which have been made; of the most valuable manuscripts extant, or known to have existed; and generally of the preservation and transmission of the sacred volume through lapsing ages to the present time.*—This subject, we trust, will draw a large audience to the Hall next Friday evening.

ST. JOHN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—A meeting of this Society was held at the office of M. H. PERLEY, Esq., on the 24th inst., when it was resolved,—"That the thanks of this Society are due, and be conveyed to Messrs. H. CHUBB & Co., and the Members of the Fredericton Athenæum, for the honor they have conferred upon this Society by publishing in their Almanac its 1st Annual Report.—Also to the proprietors of the Newspapers who kindly gave it an insertion."

MR. PERLEY laid before the Meeting the Annual Report of the Royal Agric

NEW EXECUTIVE COUNCILLOR.—Daniel Hanington, Esq., of Westmorland, was yesterday sworn in a member of Her Majesty's Executive Council of this Province. It gives us unfeigned pleasure to announce what is pretty generally known already, that Mr. Hanington is a Politician of the right class—an unflinching advocate of needful Reform; and under the present circumstances of the country, we look upon his elevation to the Government, as a great public benefit.—*Fred. Reporter, 26th inst.*

The steamer *Senator*, which has been lately running between New York and Fall River, has been sold for $80,000, to a company, who intend to fit her up in fine style, and proceed to the gold rigions of California.

CARLETON IRON.—A specimen of Iron from the Carleton Iron Works was presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor last week. It apperred to be soft, the grain very fine, and apparently as tough as the finest Russia Iron. We understand that His Excellency expressed himself much pleased with the specimen presented, and with the prospect of benefit to the country, which the successful prosecution of these works cannot fail to secure.

The steam ship America, 46 hours from Boston, with 50 passengers for England, arrived at Halifax on Friday last. She sailed same day for Liverpool, with the following additional passengers:—Miss Gilchrist, Messrs. F. A. Wiggins, William Leavitt, Charles Inches, W. T. P. Lee, Geo. Sutherland, and T. T. Raymond, all from this City; and Hon. S. Cunard, Mr. K. Gohegan, G. E. Sneden, Tucker, Land, and Cleverdon.

A man named Aaron Smith, residing near Fredericton, was recently fined *smartly* in that city for aiding and abetting two deserters from the 1st Royal Regiment in that garrison.

NEW-BRUNSWICK BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY AND SAVINGS' FUND.—The annual General Meeting of this Society was held at the Mechanics' Institute on Tuesday evening the 23d inst., which was very numerously attended.

The Directors submitted their Report and Accounts for the past year, shewing a profit of £5 19s. 6d. per share on £7 4s. paid in, which Report was unanimously accepted, and a vote of thanks passed to the Trustees and Directors for their able and gratuitous management of the Society's affairs during the past year. The Society then proceeded to fill up the vacancies in the Board of Directors, and appoint an Auditor on behalf of the members.

The Board of Directors for the year now stands thus, viz:—Charles Drury, J. H. Gray, George Wheeler, James Agnew, Chas. E. Raymond, John C. Littlehale, George Peebles, T. McHenry, Thomas A. Sancton.—Mr. Simeon L. Lugrin was appointed Auditor, who, with one other to be appointed by the Directors, will form the Board of Audit for the year.

An advance was then granted to one of the members out of the funds in the Trustee's hands. After which the meeting separated, the members expressing themselves highly gratified with the flourishing condition of the Society, which is rapidly increasing both in numbers and importance.

The Report and abstract of the Accounts will shortly be published, and a copy furnished to each member, by which it will be seen that the Directors have pursued a course of rigid economy, and that the profits are equal to those of any similar Society in England.—*New-Bruns.*

A public meeting has been held at Miramichi for purpose of obtaining for the Telegraph Association at Quebec, the right of way direct through New-Brunswick to Halifax, and a petition has been adopted to be laid before the Legislature, praying for a modification of the Act passed at the last session.

HALIFAX, Jan. 24.

The Departmental System.—In the House of Assembly, yesterday, the Hon. Provincial Secretary, by command of His Excellency, laid upon the table of the House, a file of papers touching the Departmental Bill. The first was a despatch from Sir John Harvey to Earl Grey, accompanied by various papers, and protesting against any claims of Mr. Fairbanks to the retention of his office of Treasurer. It also advocated the making the incumbent responsible, and referred to the loss which the country had sustained by the former system. Mr. Fairbanks' memorial was then read, enforcing the peculiar circumstances under which he took office, and setting forth his claims to a retention of it upon the ground that it was guaranteed to him when he accepted it. The third paper was a despatch from Earl Grey, laying down certain rules for the establishment of Departmental Offices—and fully recognizing the claims of Mr. Fairbanks to retain his office, or be allowed an adequate retiring pension. The next was a despatch from Sir John Harvey to Earl Grey, enclosing a minute of Council in reply to the despatch of Earl Grey, reminding Sir John Harvey that the present administration had only assumed office on the pledge of His Excellency that the Crown Offices, the Offices of Provincial Secretary, Treasurer, Crown Land and Excise Department, and the office of Queen's Printer, should be placed at their disposal.

After an animated debate, the papers were, on motion of the Hon. Mr. Johnston, ordered to be printed.

HALIFAX MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—Dr. Gilpin read a very interesting Essay upon the physical effects of age, at this Institution, on last Wednesday evening. The lecturer described, in touching and beautiful language, the curious and interesting changes that the body undergoes during life, and the nice adaptation by which the different structures of the body are suited to the habits and occupations of each period of life, while the strange and various modes by which these changes were brought about, were also alluded to in a pleasing and elegant style.

It was announced at the close of the meeting, that Mr. Edmund Ward would give an outline of his travels in the United States, on the evening of Wednesday following.—*Halifax Recorder, 27th inst.*

STEAMER UNICORN.—A current report says the Unicorn is engaged for a voyage to California. Whether this is correct or not, she has been sold at an advance of £2,500 on the sum for which Mr. Whitney disposed of her to the Hon. S. Cunard, and the new owners belong to New-York.—*Ib.*

HEALTH OF THE GARRISON.—Only one death has occurred for the last two months among the troops stationed in this city.—*Ib.*

FIRE.—The King's County Court House and Gaol, at Kentville, N. S., were burned down on the night of the 18th inst.—*Ib.*

EDUCATION.—*True Progress.*—The people of Massachusetts voluntarily taxed themselves last year, one million of dollars for the support of Common Schools. There is not a native born child in the State, old enough to learn, who cannot read and write. In Boston, $200,000 was expended in building school houses, during the three months preceding April last. Within the year past, individuals have given $200,000 to Harvard College. The State is building a reform school for vagrant and exposed children, at a cost of $100,000. The State educates all the deaf, dumb and blind, and established a school for idiots.

There were 130 deaths in New Orleans during the week ending 20th inst., of which 30 were from Cholera.

DEATH OF JUDGE LACY.—We are called upon with startling suddenness, to record the death of Thomas J. Lacy, a prominent member of the bar of this State. On Wednesday, Judge Lacy was in the enjoyment of his usual health, though he had suffered some time with an insidious malady, which left him ill able, with his fragile constitution, to bear up under a violent attack of illness of any kind. On Wednesday night, he was seized with symptoms of cholera, and yesterday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, he breathed his last, amidst the tears and regrets of his numerous friends.—*N. Orleans Picayune.*

The New York Journal of Commerce announces the death of Mr. David Hale, the senior proprietor and editor, and one of the founders of that paper. He died on Sunday 21st inst. at Fredericksburgh, Virginia, while on a journey to a warmer climate for the benefit of his health, aged 59.

BOSTON, Jan. 19.—The British bark Helena, Buel, from New York, for Galway, with 19,000 bushels of corn, was abandoned on the 10th inst. at sea, having sprung a leak.—Capt. B., his wife, and fifteen of the crew were taken off and brought to Boston.

RAIL-ROAD ACROSS THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.—The New York *Courier & Enquirer* learns from Washington that the chairman of the committee on naval affairs was soon to report in favour of a memorial of Messrs. Howland & Aspinwall, and others, which it is stated will secure the construction, within two years, of a rail-road across the Isthmus of Panama, and a rapid and easy communication with the Pacific coast.

"Mr. Aspinwall and his associates have, we learn, received a charter for ninety-nine years from the Government of New Grenada, for the construction of this important railroad, accompanied by comprehensive powers over the adjacent country, in order to enable them to establish and enforce proper public regulations; and as a guarantee that they will construct the road within a given period, they have deposited with the Government of New Grenada, the sum of *six hundred thousand francs.*—Thus secured in their rights, they offer to the Government of the United States, to contract for the period of twenty years to carry the U. S. mail, together with all troops, sailors and marines—all officers and agents of the Government, and all munitions of war, across this road both to and fro, for the sum of *two hundred and sixty five thousand dollars per annum.*

"This sum is looked upon by the members of both parties in both Houses of Congress as exceedingly low—and so it is, while it is quite sufficient for the purposes of the Company;—and of course, all will unite in giving the bill their prompt and efficient support. Indeed, it is said that there will not be a vote against the proposition in either house, as the Company ask no aid of Government, but merely payment, semi-annually, after the finishing of their work and the performance of their labors."

NEW-YORK, Jan. 18.—An expedition, composed of Major G. H. Hughes, Capt. Tilghman, Capt. Sivel of the army, and Mr. Morris of Philadelphia, with their assistants, 38 in all, leave this city on Monday, in the bark *Templeton*, for Chagres. They will commence, immediately on their arrival, the survey of the tract selected by Aspinwall & Co., for the construction of the railroad to Panama. This is the commencement of the enterprise, and augurs well for its speedy completion.

THE RAJAH OF SARAWAK.—His Excellency Sir Jas. Brooke, K. C. B., Governor of Labuan, (Borneo,) arrived at Sarawak, in Her Majesty's ship Meander, Captain the Hon. Henry Keppel, C. B., on the 15th Sept., having been absent exactly fifteen months. The English Rajah was received by all classes of the population with great enthusiasm, and the town was illuminated at night. Everything was progressing most satisfactorily at Sarawak, and the mission schools had been opened with every prospect of success.

MONTREAL, Jan. 18.

The Governor General's Speech at the Opening of the Provincial Parliament.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council; and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly.

I have much satisfaction in informing you that uninterrupted tranquillity has prevailed in the Province during the recess. The proofs which the people of Canada have furnished during this period of general excitement and disquietude, of their love of order, and of the attachment they bear to their institutions, will tend, I trust, to establish the credit of the Province on a firmer basis, and to promote its prosperity. I am authorized to state, for your information, that it is Her Majesty's purpose to exercise the prerogative of mercy in favour of all persons who are still liable to penal consequences, for political offences, arising out of the unfortunate occurrences of 1837 and 1838. And I have the Queen's command to invite you to concur with me in passing an Act to give full effect to Her Majesty's most gracious intentions.

It affords me much pleasure to state, that with the desire of the local legislature, expressed in a joint address of the two houses of the provincial parliament, the Imperial parliament has passed an Act repealing the clause in the Union Act, which imposed restrictions on the use of the French language.

I have been in communication during the recess, with Her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, and with the Lieut. Governors of Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick, on the subject of the Provincial Post Office; and I am enabled to inform you, that on the meeting of the Imperial parliament, steps will be taken for conferring on the Provincial authorities the entire control and management of this department. I trust when the necessary arrangements for effecting this object shall have been completed, it may be found practicable to establish a low and uniform rate of postage for the British North American Provinces.

I am disposed to believe, that an increase in the representation would be attended with considerable advantage to the public interests; and I recommend this subject, which is one of no ordinary importance, to your best consideration.

It gives me much gratification to state, that the opposition manifested at one time, in certain parts of Lower Canada, to the School Act, has in a great measure subsided. I am of opinion, nevertheless, that this Act may with advantage be amended in some of its details; and I feel confident that you will readily consent to make such alterations in it as shall render it as little as possible onerous to the rate-payers—without, however, compromising the important principles which it has consecrated in securing for all the youths of this section of the province, the blessing of Education.

Among the subjects which will probably engage your attention, are the system of Judicature in both sections of the province; the laws for the regulation of Municipalities; and the constitution of the University of King's College.

The officers employed in exploring the country between Quebec and Halifax, with the view of discovering the best line for a Railway, to connect these two points, have presented a Report, which contains much valuable information; and sets forth in a strong light, the advantages of the proposed undertaking. I shall lay it before you, together with a despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, expressive of the interest taken by Her Majesty's Government in the execution of this great work.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly,

I shall direct the public accounts, with the estimates for the year, to be laid before you.

I rely on your readiness to grant the supplies which are necessary for the public service.

Honorable Gentlemen and Gentlemen,

I have observed, with much concern, that Canada has participated largely in the commercial depression by which the last year has been so unfavorably characterized. I have not failed to impress on Her Majesty's Ministers the urgent necessity which exists for the removal of such provisions from the Imperial statute book as may tend to restrict the commerce of the Province, by checking the resort of foreign shipping to its ports in search of freight; and I have much satisfaction in stating that my representations on this head have been cordially responded to by the Queen's government.

Among the measures which seem to merit the attention of the Provincial Parliament, at the present time, as being calculated to raise the credit of the province, to extend its trade, and to contribute to the developement of its resources, I recommend to your consideration the following, as specially important:

The provision of such funds as may be required for the completion of the St. Lawrence Canals, at the earliest period. These great works may, it is believed, be so far perfected, at a small additional expense, as to permit vessels drawing nine feet on the outward, and eight feet on the inward voyage, to pass from Lake Erie to the ocean, soon after the opening of the navigation. When this object shall be accomplished, Canada will possess an inland navigation unparalleled in capacity and length, and connecting the marts of a commerce to the growth of which it is impossible to assign limits.

The enactment of a law authorizing the alienation of works of a purely local character, which have been executed at the cost of the province, and giving the Government such powers as may be necessary for the re-organization of the provincial debt, and creation of an efficient sinking fund. This debt has been contracted, not in the prosecution of costly wars, whether of defence or aggression, but in the construction of works of utility; the more important of which can hardly fail, when completed, to prove remunerative.

The existence of a large revenue, derived from Customs, places the creditor of the Canadian public in a very advantageous position; which will be improved, when the principle of a sinking fund is brought into active operation.

The amendment of the existing Emigration Act with a view to the removal of such provisions as tend to prevent emigrants who propose to settle in Canada or the Western States of the Union, from proceeding to their destination by the route of the St. Lawrence. The passenger trade is an important branch of the trade inwards, which cannot be discouraged without prejudice to the trade outwards.

I shall not fail to make every exertion which the interest of the public health will permit, to reduce the expenditure of the Emigration Department to the scale of the years preceding 1847, when a passenger tax considerably less onerous than that now levied, with the occasional addition of a small grant from the public treasury, sufficed to cover it, was imposed.

I would further recommend for your consideration, the expediency of setting apart a portion of the public domain, in order that the revenue derived from the sales thereof, may form a fund, the interest of which shall be applied to the support of Common Schools. It may probably be deemed advisable to authorize the Government to invest the capital arising from this source, either in the stocks of the province, or in those of some of the principal railways, the construction of which has been sanctioned by parliament.

In maturing these and all kindred measures which have the promotion of the moral and economical well-being of the people of this important province for their object, you will find me ever willing and desirous to co-operate with you.

In the possession of a revenue derived from so many independent sources, and exempt from numerous charges that weigh heavily on the resources of other communities, Canada enjoys great and singular advantages. May we hope, that under God's blessing, our legislation may be so directed as to enable her to reap the full benefit of them.

His Excellency read the Speech in a clear and distinct voice in English, and afterwards in French.

A Paris caricature represents Louis Philippe receiving a kick from Lamartine, who is receiving one from Cavaignac, who is in turn kicked by Louis Napoleon; then comes a scroll—"To be continued."

MOBILE, Jan. 16, Evening. Freights.—The engagements this week are as follows:—One Br. vessel taken up for Liverpool at 15-32d, at which rate considerable shipments have been made in British vessels on the berth. Five American ships have been taken up for Liverpool, at ½d, one for Cork and a market at a corresponding rate, and three ships for Havre at 1 cent.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 15. The engagements today are a British ship for Liverpool at 7 16d and 11d.

PHRENOLOGY.—Mr. GREEN will lecture, and examine heads, at the Mechanics' Institute on Thursday evening of this week.

[From the Boston Chronotype, Oct. 1, 1847.]

Consumption is the great curse of our northern latitudes. It is the blight of domestic felicity and the despoiler of beauty. It robs the cheek of its healthful bloom, the mind of its serenity, and the eye of its brilliancy. It wastes the form, dims the intellect, and plunges its victim into an early grave. The young and the old, the serious and the gay, the city belle, the country lass, are alike its prey and its victims. Blessings on the man, then, whose genius and research furnished us weapons to bid defiance to this "Dweller of the Threshold!" He merits the applause and gratitude of ages; he shall have ours at least.

One of the most important discoveries of modern science, for the cure of pulmonary affections is the *BALSAM of WILD CHERRY*, and the credit of its discovery is due to the celebrated Dr. Wistar. This valuable compound has restored thousands of sufferers to health. It is expectorant, tonic and demulcent, and is said to be a purely vegetable preparation. Under its magic influence the most obstinate *coughs, colds, and bronchial irritations disappear.* We have [illegible] *can recommend it*, particularly at this season, when the great cause of disease, east winds, are so prevalent.

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

HALSEY'S FOREST WINE.

Mr. David Marvin, a celebrated practitioner of New York, declared publicly, that one bottle of Halsey's Forest Wine contained more virtues than fifty of the large bottles of Sarsaparilla.—Messrs. S. S. Lampman & Co., the largest and most respectable Druggists in Syracuse, in a letter, say:—"From what they have heard and seen of Halsey's Forest Wine, it is an excellent and good medicine, and will, undoubtedly, become the leading medicine of the day." Dr. Mott, of New York, also subscribes to the virtues of Halsey's Forest Wine, by recommending it to many of his patients. Sold by H. G. KINNEAR, St. John.—*See Advertisement in another column.*]

MARRIED.

On the 18th inst., by the Rev. H. Daniel, Mr. Robert Cochran, to Miss Martha Graham, both of this City.

At Hampton, on the 25th inst., by the Rev. Wm. Walker, George Otty, Esq., Barrister at Law, to Eliza Ann, daughter of S. Z. Earle, Esq., M. P. P.

At Sussex, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Jarvis, Rural Dean, Richard C. Scovil, Esq., to Pamela, eldest daughter of Major Smith, both of that Parish.

DIED.

On Thursday last, Lemuel Allen, son of Mr. Daniel Jordan, aged three months.

On Monday evening, after a long and painful illness, in the fifty-ninth year of her age, Mary, wife of Thomas P. Marter, Esquire.—Funeral at half-past 3 o'clock on Thursday afternoon.

At Norton, King's County, on Saturday 6th inst., after a long and tedious illness, Mr. Samuel Fowler in the 69th year, of his age, leaving a widow and large family to lament their loss.

At Hampton, on Thursday the 25th inst. Mr. Wm. Smith, schoolmaster, in the 49th year of his age, a native of Carlisle, England. He has left a family of eight children to lament their irreparable loss.

At Fredericton, on Thursday last, Margaret, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Stewart, in the 21st year of her age.

At Ludlow, on the 15th inst., in the 83d year of her age, Dorcthy, relict of the late Mr. Aaron Hovey.

At Woodstock, on the 20th instant, in the 23d year of her age, Sophia Jane, daughter of the late J. M. Connell, Esquire.

At Glasgow, on the 5th instant, suddenly, of Cholera, Mrs. Robert Edgar, beloved by all her relatives and friends, only Sister of William Mackay, Esq. Merchant, of this city.

At Wakefield, (Eng.) 6th inst., George C. Lockwood, Esq., aged 52 years.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.

ARRIVED.

Friday—Brigt. P. I. Nevins, Boddie, Alexandria, 17—S. Hersey, wheat and flour.

Saturday—Schr. Kate, Holder, New York, 6—Wm. Thomson, assorted cargo.

Sunday—Schr. Eliza Jane, McLean, Portland, 4—master, molasses, &c.

CLEARED.

Jan. 27th—Brigt. Anglo American, Card, Buenos Ayres, assorted cargo—Allison & Spurr.

29th—Schr. Olivia, Sharp, Boston, boards, scantling, &c.—Thos. Hanford.

27th—Schr. Isabella, Hilton, Nevis, board's and fish &c.; Cuba, Kavanagh, Boston, boards and scanding.

29th—Bark Falcon, Buckingham, Pensacola, Reed, timber and deals—James Kerr.

Whale Ship James Stewart, Kinsley, of this port, was spoken in the Japan Sea on the 27th June last, with 200 barrels sperm and 500 of black oil.

At Savannah Jan. 8th, Ship Alceste, Cann, Bermuda.

Cleared at New Orleans, Jan. 9th, ship Charles Chalmer, Valpey, Liverpool.—At Charleston, 11th, ship Home, Muir, do.; 13th, barque Woodstock, Blair, do.

Sailed from Alexandria, Jan. 17th, schr. Susan, Bray, St. John.

Arrived at New York, 23d, schrs. Dolphin, Holder, and Charles, Cooper, hence; Cleared at New York, 23d, bark Susan, Crook, Apalachicola, (Florida); schr. Joseph Howe, for this port, was advertised to leave Boston on Saturday last.

ARRIVALS AT EUROPE FROM ST. JOHN.—Dec. 23th S. McLean, off Cape Clear; 30th, Aurora, Hull; Thistle, the Clyde; Albion, Crookhaven; Jan. 1st, Governor Douglas, Cuttlestown (Beerhaven); 3d, Great Britain, Liverpool; Samuel, Whitehaven (and proceeded for Holyhead); Ellerslie, the Clyde; 5th, Sonnet McLean, Hoirhead; 7th, Chester, Cork; Amazon, Waterford; 9th, Wm. Carson, Dublin; Augusta, Bideford; John Kerr, the Clyde; Ann, do.; Express, Gravesend; Industry, Liverpool; John Wilson, Dumfries.

SAILINGS FOR ST. JOHN.—Dec. 23th, Jessie, Belfast; 30th, Duke of Wellington, Cardiff.

Sailed from Hull, Jan. 2, ship India, Willis, for St. John; spoken, Jan. 6, bark Albion, from St. John, for Hull.

Spoken, 29th Dec., 140 miles S. W. of Tuskar, ship El Dorado, of St. John, for New Orleans.

Sailed for Charleston, Jan. 1st, Sir H. Pottinger, Liverpool; 4th, Helen, Belfast.

For Mobile, Jan. 1st, David Cannon, Liverpool; Severn, do.; 7th Schoodiac, do.

At Cork, 3th, Saint John, from New Orleans.

For New Orleans, Jan. 1st, Avon, Liverpool; 4th, Boadicea, Liverpool.

At Liverpool, 9th, John S. DeWolfe, from New York 10th, Diadem, do.

For New York, 4th, Odessa, Dublin; 10th, Bethel, Limerick.

For Savannah, Dec. 30th, Jane Hammond, Dublin.

BIDEFORD, Jan. 9.—The Augusta, Facey, for St. John, N. B., which arrived here yesterday, is leaky, and lost bulwarks, stanchions, &c.

CASTLETOWN, Dec. 29.—The Industry, Jenks, of Saint John, N. B., from Dorchester, to Liverpool, has put into Ballycrohaven, Kenmare River, with foremast and foreboom sprung, and some bulwarks carried away.

CROOKHAVEN, Jan. 5.—Diadem, arrived from New York, for Liverpool, with loss of foreyard.

GREENOCK, Jan. 2.—The Snowden, Peack, which put into Rum Island, 2d ult., with mast cut away, bound from Liverpool to New Orleans, has put back here.

ISLAY, Dec. 26.—The Princess, of and from St. John, N. B., for Ballyshannon, which was driven on shore on the 15th instant, has been got off after discharging part of her cargo.

KILLYBEGS, Dec. 31.—The Kent, Smith, from St. John, N. B., for Ballyshannon, has put in here to discharge part of her cargo, she drawing too much water for her port to discharge.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 10.—The Diadem, Skeene, from New York, in coming up the river, struck on Burbo Bank, and has arrived here with 13 feet of water in her hold.

DINGLE BAY, Dec. 30.—The Laconia, Miller, from St. Andrews, N. B., for Hull, arrived here this day, with loss of rudder, and 10 feet water in her hold.

New-Brunswick STONE Works,

PORTLAND BRIDGE.

P. CORMACK,

WHILE thanking the public for the favour he has hitherto received, begs to invite attention to his very extensive and select Stock of Cut MARBLE and FREE STONE, comprising *Monuments* of every description, *Obelisks, Tombs* and *Grave Stones*, &c. &c.—In order to render his Establishment perfect in this department, he has lately entered into partnership with P. McGRATH, whose proficiency in this line, and Ornamental CARVING generally, has enabled him, even during his short residence here, to attract public notice. He has also a large collection of very beautiful MONUMENTAL DESIGNS, which he offers for inspection.—He hopes that their combined efforts will render them worthy of public support.—HOUSE WORK of every kind, as usual, is executed in the best and cheapest manner.

☞ Come and see their Works at Portland Bridge, St. John. January 30th, 1849.

JANUARY, 1849.

Nails, Spikes, Chains, Anchors, &c.

FOR SALE.

100 CASKS assorted Wrought Nails; 75 bags do. Cut do.;
60 casks 4½ to 10 inch SPIKES;
90 kegs, 112 lb. each, 1½ in. to 5 in. Stout Nails;
20 kegs Horse and Boat Nails;
30 kegs ¼ to 3·8 in. Rigging Chain;
5 Chain Cables, 9 16ths to 1 inch;
7 Iron and wood stocked Anchors;
67 slabs Spelter. JOHN KINNEAR, Prince Wm. Street.

Lines and Twines.

NOW opening and for Sale—300 Dozen 9, 12, 15, 18 and 24 Thread Pollock and COD LINES; 100 Bundles very fine HERRING TWINE; 300 Do. Seine TWINE; 500 Do. very fine Salmon and Shad Twine, at exceedingly low rates, by

Jan. 30. W. TISDALE & SON.

TO LET,

And possession given 1st May next:

Two Flats of that pleasantly situated HOUSE in Princess street, belonging to the subscriber, suitable for one or two families.—Also, the SHOP under the same, which will be conveniently fitted for a Grocery or other business.

Also, for Sale, the beautiful BUILDING LOT, 40 by 100 feet, adjoining the above.—Apply to SAMUEL BUSTIN.

St. John, 30th January 1849.

COTTAGE--for Sale.

THE Subscriber will sell the COTTAGE at present occupied by him, in Morris Street.—It is in every respect a desirable residence for a small family.

Terms liberal. [Jan. 30.] A. JARDINE.

TO LET,

And Possession given now, or on first of May.

THE BRICK STORE in Water Street, lately occupied by A. HEGAS.—Also, Two STORES in Ward Street, as well as Four HOUSES which may accommodate respectable families.

St. John, Jan. 30, 1849. BENJAMIN SMITH.

TO BE LET.

And Possession given on the first day of May next,

THE Fire Proof BRICK STORE on Nelson Street, now occupied by Mr. KAYE.—Also, the Store in rear of said Building, which would make a capital Warehouse in connection with the one Mr. Kaye now occupies.

BENJAMIN SMITH,

St. John, Jan. 30, 1848. Agent.

TO LET,

From the first of May next, for one or more years:

THAT pleasantly situated and well finished HOUSE, in Germain street, belonging to the Subscriber, and at present occupied by His Worship the Mayor of the City. W. H. Street, Esq.—There is a Stable and Coach-house in the rear; both Water and Gas are taken into the House; and there is also a well of water in the Cellar. The House is 40 by 30 feet, two stories and a basement.—Apply to THOMAS NISBET.

January 23d, 1849.—[Col. Adv. & Cour.]

Just Received:

125 FRANKLINS, assorted; 1 ton HOLLOW WARE;
1 case Stove Linings; 1 package Mica, &c.

For sale by JOHN S. WESTLOTORN,

Jan. 16. *King's Square.*

TOBACCO, SNUFF, &c.

Landing ex schr. "Kate," from New-York:

1 BARREL Scotch SNUFF, 10 boxes TOBACCO.

Ex "Brothers," from Boston:

50 drums Elema FIGS,
2 frails ALMONDS,
1 bale WICKING,
1 barrel Carbonate of SODA,
20 boxes "*Nectar*" TOBACCO
5 dozen Hickory AXE HANDLES.

For sale by JARDINE & CO.

St. John, Jan. 23, 1849.

Ground & Unground Saleratus.

Landing from schr. "*Meridian*," from Boston, on consignment:—

50 BOXES Ground SALERATUS, in 1 lb. papers,
20 brls. Ditto, in bulk;
10 tierces unground ditto;
20 brls. do. do.

Warranted PURE—direct from the Factory. For sale as low as can be imported, at Hammond's Buildings, 20, Dock street.

Jan. 23. H. G. KINNEAR.

500 lbs. LIST

For sale by GARRETT & SKILLEN.

Pantechnethecа. Jan. 23.

French Bombazine Self-adjusting STOCKS,

SUPERIOR to SATIN in point of durability and appearance.—For Sale by

GARRETT & SKILLEN.

Pantechnethecа, Jan. 23, 1849.

Annual Meeting of the Mutual Insurance Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, in accordance with the By-Laws, that the Annual Meeting of the *Mutual Insurance Company* will be held at the MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, on MONDAY, the 5th February next, at 7 P. M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

A statement of the business of the Company up to the 31st December, 1848, will be laid before the meeting.

Every holder of a Policy is a member of the Company, and entitled to vote on all matters that may come before the meeting.

JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER,

St. John, January 20, 1849. *President.*

HEMLOCK LOGS Wanted.

A QUANTITY of HEMLOCK LOGS will be wanted early the ensuing Spring. Also, a quantity of FLOORING for the erection of PIERS or WHARVES at *South Bay.*—For particulars apply at the Office of the "South Bay Boom Company," Indian Town. THOMAS McMACKIN,

Secretary South Bay Boom Company.

23d January, 1849.—[Head Quarters.]

NEW BRUNWICK.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

8th MARCH, 1848.

RESOLVED, That no Bill of a private nature, or Petition for money or relief, shall be received by the House after the fourteenth day from the opening of the Session, both inclusive; and that the Clerk of this House do, one month previous to the meeting of the Legislature, cause fifty printed copies of this Rule to be sent to each of the Clerks of the Peace in the several Counties for distribution, and cause the same to be inserted in the Royal Gazette, and two Newspapers in such Counties where Newspapers are published.

14 CHAS. P. WETMORE, *Clerk.*

1st January, 1849.

H. G. KINNEAR

Has on hand at this date—

51 HHDS. Bright Porto Rico SUGAR;
6 puncheons Scotch TREACLE, in Bond;
50 chests Fine and Congo TEA,
40 boxes Souchong ditto,
20 boxes Pale Yellow Domestic SOAP,
156 do. Steele's Liverpool ditto,
75 do. Boston No. 1 ditto,
50 do. Honey Dew Aromatic and common Tobacco,
25 do. Mould CANDLES,
20 do. Dipt ditto,
15 barrels Cider VINEGAR,
50 do. Watson's NAVY BREAD,
50 do. No. 1 and 2 PILOT ditto,
200 packages Sugar, Soda, and Water BISCUIT,
50 boxes Domestic ditto,
20 bags neat Washed FILBERTS,
10 barrels (new) Hickory NUTS,
5 do. Sea Elephant OIL,
200 dozen (Domestic) CORN BROOMS,
1 carroteel and 15 brls. best Zante CURRANTS,
10 quintals Dry COD FISH,
275 casks Deck and Rose SPIKES,
115 do. 3½ 6 8 10 12 14 16 20 24 and 32d'y Wrought Board NAILS,
25 do. 6 8 10 12 and 14d'y Clasp Wrought NAILS,
23 do. 5d'y to 20d'y English Cut ditto,
49 do. 4 5 6 7 8 9 and 10d'y Ox and Horse ditto,
5 do. Derby Ox Nails,
52 do. 2½ to 3½ inch Sheathing Nails,
5½ do. 1 5-16 to 3½ inch Boat do.
4 pieces CHAIN CABLE, 5-8 to 3-4 inch,
1 ANCHOR, 3 cwt.; 5 dozen *Griffin* Scythes,
40 casks small Chains, 1-4, 5 16, 3-8, 7-16, and 1-2 in.
150 STOVES, Cooking, Close, Box, Hot Air, and of all descriptions and sizes,
2 cases STATIONERY,
15 boxes No. 1 Hunt's best Am. AXES, warranted,
520 boxes 7x9, 8x10, 9x12, 10x12, 10 and 12 by 14, 11x15, 12x16; 17 and 18, 13, 14 and 16x20; 16, 17 and 18x24 best English Sheet WINDOW GLASS,
10 boxes Tobacco PIPES,
30 Weaver's Reeds, 20 Wash Stands,
20 dozen American large Painted PAILS,
50 sides Upper LEATHER,
200 Wood, Flag and Cane-seat CHAIRS,
35 do. do. do. Rocking ditto,
15 Arm and Office ditto,
59 Looking GLASSES, (assorted sizes.)
15 cases containing 500 gross block and card Matches,
5 cases containing 400 pairs Ladies' Patent Manufactured RUBBER Over-Shoes; 6 cases containing 750 pairs best Para common Gum RUBBERS,
15 bolts best Scotch Navy CANVAS, No. 1 to 6,
5 bags Black PEPPER; 10 bags Salt-Petre,
25 kegs and boxes Ground GINGER,
25 boxes No. 1 Halifax Chocolate,
20 barrels Fresh Ground OATMEAL,
20 firkins best Cumberland BUTTER,
5 barrels Pot Barley, 10 do. White Beans,
1 ton London Picked OAKUM,
25 boxes Ground Pepper,
250 dozen tins Mason's Paste BLACKING,
25 Platform, Dearborn, Union, Counter-trip, Druggists and Post-Office BALANCES and SCALES,
10 boxes London STARCH, 25 do. 2 oz. and ½ lb. papers Black Lead, 20 kegs Fig Blue, 2 bundles Tapioca, 10 tins India Rubber Blacking, 1 cask and 2 barrels Epsom Salts, 150 bladders PUTTY, Mill saw Files, Borax, Box Pumps, Coffee Mills, Tailors' Geese, Copper Basins, Waffle Irons, Ash Doors and Osborne Furnaces, Camp Pails, Wooden Bowls, Deep sea Lines, black, blue, and white-brown sewing THREAD, Duck, Whiting, Bath Brick, Pimento, Cloves, Cassia, Nutmegs, Ground Redwood, Ground COFFEE, Paste Cocoa, pipestem and thumb Liquorice, Gum Camphor, Pungent Salts, Polishing Powders, tins Mustard, sweeping BRUSHES, &c. &c.

LONDON HOUSE,

MARKET SQUARE.

Just received per "Columbus":

A LARGE quantity of PILOT and BEAVER CLOTHS, of various colours and qualities, which, together with a good supply of

Flannels, Blankets, FURS;

and a general assortment of other kinds of DRY GOODS, already received per "Kent," "Themis," and "Bethel," completes the WINTER STOCK of this Establishment.

october 31. T. W. DANIEL

No. 2, North Market Wharf.

HARDWARE, Powder, Spikes, &c.

C. & W. H. ADAMS

Have received per late arrivals from Liverpool, &c. their usual supply of GOODS in this line, which, with their stock on hand, comprises a good assortment, viz:

LOCKS, LATCHES, HINGES, NAILS, SCREWS, Saw Irons, Tacks and OX Chains, Tea Kettles, SKATES, Counter Scales and Weights, Steel and Iron Bars & hoops, Steel and common Socket Shovels; Iron and Copper Tacks and Brads, Carpenters' and other TOOLS of best manufacturers, SHEET ZINC, ACORNS, Cast and Blistered STEEL, Sleigh Shoe STEEL; Hearth Shoe, Setails, Dust, and Horse BRUSHES; White and Yellow open mouth SLEIGH BELLS, Horse Bells, Sparrowbills, Heel-plates and Tip Nails, "Grove's" Buck-saws, Griddles, Iron and Copper Coal Scoops and a few fancy Coal Scoops and Vases as samples, Sash Cord and Axle Pullies, Fire Irons and Fenders, Glass and Mineral Knobs, Iron WIRE, Riddles and Sieves, Glue, Wool Cards, and a variety of Small Wares.—Also,

20 Kegs "Hall & Son's" FF. POWDER,
A few Kegs "Rifle" and other Canonee POWDER
3 Cases "Hoole, Stanforth and Gray's" SAWS, containing Pit, Crosscut, Hand, Circular, Gang and long Mill SAWS;
1 Cask "Yorkers" FILES
1 Cask (5 feet) CURLED HAIR,
Cut NAILS of domestic Manufacture always on hand.
100 Bags Deck Spikes, 4 to 8 inch.

☞ *For sale low for good payments.*

November, 1848.

SUGAR.

Just received, ex schr. "*Charles*," from Halifax—

15 HHDS. Bright Porto Rico SUGAR for Sale at lowest market rates.

December 5. JOHN V. THURGAR.

Sales by Auction.

Freehold Property by Auction.

On Tuesday the sixth day of February next, at one o'clock, on the premises:—

THAT HOUSE and LOT, situated in Sidney street, adjoining the property of CHARLES C. STEWART, Esq.—The Lot is 25 feet front, and 200 rear; the House contains four large rooms, six bed-rooms, and frost proof cellar. There is also a good well of water on the premises.

☞ *Terms at Sale.*

GEORGE A. LOCKHART,

January 23, 1849. Auctioneer.

Valuable Water Lots

To Let at Public Auction for 21 years.

By consent and permission of the Trustees of Corporation Property.

On WEDNESDAY, the 3d January next, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Market House in Sydney Ward, will be Let at Public Auction to the highest bidder, the following very valuable Water Lots, in the Lower Cove, in Sidney Ward, for 21 years from the first day of February next, viz.:

LOTS numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8; eight Lots laid out between Charlotte-street Slip and Sidney Ward Market Slip, each fronting 50 feet east and west by 60 feet.

Lots numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8,—eight Lots laid out between Sidney Ward Market Slip and Germain-street Slip, each fronting 50 feet east and west by 100

Poetry, &c.

SPEAK NOT HARSHLY.

Speak not harshly: much of care
Every human heart must bear.
Enough of shadows sadly play
Around the very sunniest way;
Enough of sorrows darkly lie
Veiled within the merriest eye.
By thy childhood's gushing tears,
By the griefs of after years,
By the anguish thou dost know,
Add not to another's woe.

Speak not harshly; much of sin
Dwelleth every heart within;
In its closely covered cells
Many a wayward passion dwells.
By the many hours misspent,
By the gifts to error lent,
By the wrong thou did'st not shun,
By the good thou hast not done,
With a lenient spirit scan
The weakness of thy brother man.

A MILLIONAIRE WITH A HEART.—In the will of Edward Shippen Burd, recently deceased in Philadelphia, were several legacies such as are seldom found in the will of the wealthy, we apprehend. One is of a house in Locust Street, and 1000 dollars, to the nurse of a deceased daughter; another is of 1500 dollars to the widow of a deceased faithful servant, and of 1600 dollars to her daughter; a third is 1500 dollars to an old cook; another of 1100 dollars to a chambermaid, and an equal amount to coachmen, waiters, &c.—["Burritt's Christian Citizen."

TEMPERANCE IN THE UNITED STATES.—Great good is being realised in this country by the spread of the temperance cause. The influence of these associations is daily increasing, and has already become immense. There are now more than 1,500,000 people in the United States who abstain from the use of ardent spirits and from furnishing it to others; more than 5000 Temperance Societies, embracing more than 600,000 members. More than 2000 distilleries have been stopped; more than 5000 merchants have ceased from the traffic.

SMALL CONVERSATION.—Fuseli had a great dislike to common-place observations. After sitting perfectly silent for a long time in his own room, during "the bald disjointed chat" of some idle callers-in, who were gabbling with one another about the weather and other topics of as interesting a nature, he suddenly exclaimed, "We had pork for dinner to-day!" "Dear Mr. Fuseli, what an odd remark!" "Why, it is as good as anything you have been saying for the last hour."

AROMATIC VINEGAR.—Digest in two pounds of acetic acid one ounce of the dried tops of rosemary, an ounce of the dried leaves of sage, half an ounce of the dried leaves of lavender, half an ounce of bruised cloves, for seven days. Express the liquor, and filter through paper.—["Chemical Times."

A MODEST DISCLAIMER.—An advertising chandler modestly says, that "*without intending any disparagement to the sun*, he may confidently assert that his octagonal spermacetics are the best lights ever invented!"

"The noblest sight on earth is a man talking reason and his wife sitting listening to him."—*Douglas Jerrold.*

A Philadelphia paper describes a curious patchwork bed-quilt, made by a blind lady, and composed of 55,555 pieces.

An American cheese, weighing 555 lbs., has lately been offered for sale at Derby.

A country girl riding past a turnpike-gate without paying the usual fee, the toll-man hailed her and demanded it; she asked him by what authority he desired toll of her. He answered, "The sign would convince her that the law required threepence for a man and horse." "Well," replied the girl, "this is a *woman* and *mare*, therefore you have no claim!" and she rode off, leaving him the laughing-stock of the bystanders.

The school-marms that go off to the West get married so fast that they will do more at increasing the population than in educating it.

GALLANT.—At a dinner of the Cincinnati Firemen recently, the following sentiment was proposed:—"The Ladies; their eyes kindle the only flame which we cannot extinguish, and against which there is no insurance."

Choose Your Company—A nice young man scraped an acquaintance with a noble Polar Bear in Van Amburgh & Co.'s menagerie, and commenced treating his shaggy white friend with choice candy. Bruin liked the sweet bits, but his friend's fingers better, for he soon snapped off his right hand forefinger at the first joint smooth as a knife could cut it, and then munched the morsel with the gusto of an epicure.—["Cleveland Herald," Ohio.)

Preferring a Husband to a Nunnery.—Miss Burke, of Castlemaine, who recently escaped from the Milltown Convent, when within a few days of taking the black veil, has eloped with a husband, the schoolmaster in Milltown.—[Limerick Chron.

POSING A PEDAGOGUE.—"Sally Jones, have you done that sum I set you?"

"No, thir: I can't do it."

"Can't do it! I'm ashamed of you. Why at your age I could do any sum that was set me. I hate that word can't! for there is no sum that can't be done, I tell you."

"I think, thir, that I know a thum you can't thifer out."

"Ha! well, Sally, let's hear it."

"It ith thith, thir, If one apple cauthed the ruin of the whole human rath, how many thuch will it take to make a barrel of thider, thir?"

"Miss Sally Jones, you may return to your parsing lesson."

"Yeth, thir."

New FALL and WINTER GOODS!

LIVERPOOL HOUSE,
Prince William Street.

The Subscribers have completed their Fall Importations, per ship Peruvian, *of London, Manchester and Glasgow Goods, which they now offer Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest possible prices:*

FRENCH Satins, Gro de Naps, Orientals, and Persians;
Black and Coloured SILK VELVETS;
Black CRAPES, PARAMATTA;
New Fancy Bonnet Ribbons, Laces and Edgings, Ladies' FURS;
A large variety of HOSIERY & Winter Gloves;
Ladies' and Gent's White, Black and Coloured French Kid GLOVES;
New Fancy Prints, Cotton Velvets;
Black and Fancy Orleans, Coburgs, Alpacas and Mohairs;
Woollen and Gala CLOAKING & SHAWLS;
Superfine Broad CLOTHS, in Black, Blue, Invisible, Rifle, Mulberry, and other colours;
Beaver and Pilot Cloths, in Black, Brown, Blue, Drab, Claret;
Black and Fancy CASSIMERES and Doeskins;
Satinetts and Tweeds;
An assortment of Gent's Fancy Silk Velvet and Barathea VESTINGS;
Gent's Plain and Fancy Satin Stocks, Handkerchiefs and Scarfs;
Best Witney BLANKETS, White and Regatta Shirtings;
Bleached Cotton and Linen Sheeting;
Grey Cottons, Linens and Diapers; Knitting Cottons, Linen Threads;
One case Buttons, and Fancy Coat Bindings;
Fancy Woollen and Cotton Druggett,
Three-ply superfine CARPETING;
Also—1000 Bundles Cotton Warps; 100 pieces Homespun, and 100 pairs Stout Country Socks.

VAUGHANS & LOCKHART.
Nov. 14, 1848.

STOVES!

50 SUPERIOR Canadian STOVES, 20, 22, 24, 26 inch, for Sale at reduced prices, by T. R. GORDON,
Nov. 7. Corner of Mkt. Square and Dock

LONDON HOUSE,
MARKET SQUARE,

NEW FALL GOODS!
SEPTEMBER, 1848.

Per "THEMIS" from Liverpool—

BLANKETS, FLANNELS, Swanskins, Serges, *CLOAKINGS*, Various Materials for DRESSES, Camlets, Velvets, Paramatta, Linens, Lawns, Dispers, Linings, Moleskins, Kerseys, Kerseymeres, Doeskins, VESTINGS, Mufflers, Canada Cloth, Lastings; Grey, White and Printed COTTONS; Jeans, Aprons, Moreens, Bed Ticks, and a Stock of Haberdashery, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

Per "Bethel," from Glasgow, and "Kent," from London;

An assortment of Shawls, Woollen and Gala Cloakings, Muslin de Laines, Cashmeres, Velvets, Silks, Satins, Gloves, Hosiery, Ribbons, Lace, Neck Ties, Silk and Satin Cravats, Scarfs, Stocks, &c; Pilot, Beaver, and Broad CLOTHS, Kerseymeres, Doeskins, Vestings, Braces, Carpets, Hearth Rugs, Russia Crash, &c. Also, a variety of MUFFS, Boas, Victorines, Cuffs and Cardinals, with a Stock of Fur and Cloth CAPS.

Oct. 10. T. W. DANIEL.

Winter Styles in Dry Goods.

LEEDS HOUSE.

The importation of WINTER GOODS *for this Season will in part consist of*—

CLOAKINGS in Gala and Woollen Plaids; French and Anglo Merinos; Shot, Striped and Checked Mohairs, Lustres, and Coburgs; Saxonies; Checked FLANNELS; Orleans, Swansdowns, Saxony, Welsh and Lancashire Flannels, Serges, Broad CLOTHS, Tweeds, Doeskins, Caps, Matts, &c. &c.

FANCY GOOD.—Velvets, Cap and Bonnet Flowers and Ribbons, Silk Trimmings, Gloves, Watered and Brocade Satin, Gro de Naples, Berlin Wools; SHAWLS in Fancy Plaids, Cashmere, Celestial and Cloth; Neck Ties, Mufflers, Pembroke Boas, Children's Hoods, &c. &c. Also in Hosiery, Cotton Goods, Haberdashery, FURS, Blankets, Small Ware, Silk Mercery, the usual well assorted Stock.

BENJAMIN CROWTHER.
Prince Wm. Street, Sept. 26, 1848.—2w

PATENT
Gutta Percha Soles,
FOR LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S
BOOTS & SHOES.

THE subscriber has received a supply of the above named article, which he is prepared to cement to Boots and Shoes of all sizes at the shortest notice.

Invalids and persons of delicate constitution will find the Gutta Percha Sole a sure preventive to damp feet, as it renders the bottom of the shoe perfectly waterproof, and also prevents the cold from penetrating to the foot.

S. K. FOSTER,
Oct. 10. *Corner of King and Germain-sts.*

FANCY GOODS, ex Kent.

Received at the LIVERPOOL HOUSE, *Prince Wm Street*, ex Kent, from London—Selling CHEAP:

LADIES' CARDINALS, MUFFS, BOAS, Victorines and CUFFS—in French Sable, Stone Martin, Fitch, Grey Squirrel, Ermine, and British Sable Furs.
Paris Blond Net, Black Silk LACES,
Egyptian, American, Point, and German LACES,
Thread and Narrow Edgings,
Crape Puffing, Blond, Silk Rouche,
Cambric Handkfs., French and Mourning FLOWERS,
With a large assortment of SHAWLS, CLOAKINGS, CLOTHS, Trimmings, Vestings, Blankets, &c.
To arrive per Peruvian—Cloths, Blankets, Warps, and a variety of FANCY GOODS—latest London fashions.

VAUGHANS & LOCKHART.
10th October, 1848.—[Chron. & Alb.]

Great Importation of
WOOLLEN GOODS.

Per the "Columbus" from Liverpool, and just received at the Wholesale Woollen Warehouse of the Subscriber on Johnston's Wharf:

A SPLENDID assortment of Fancy Doeskins and other Trowserings, Black and other Broad CLOTHS of every quality, description and price, expressly calculated for the severity of the coming winter.

A very large and varied assortment of Flushings, Pilot Cloths, Beavers, &c., Colors, Drabs, Blues and Browns, of all qualities.

A very large and well selected assortment of Witney, Mackinaw-Point, and other BLANKETS of all sizes, and every quality suitable for this cold climate. A large assortment of Horse Blankets of all the suitable sizes and qualities, colors, &c.

And a large and well selected assortment of Red, Blue and White FLANNELS of all qualities, &c.

The Subscriber respectfully invites the attention of wholesale and other dealers to the before-named Goods, which he feels assured will be found well deserving the attention of all, which he will sell low for approved payments.

GEORGE BEATTIE,
Oct. 31. *Johnston's Wharf*

RAISINS.

Landing, ex schr. "Nelson," from Boston—

100 BOXES, 50 halves, 50 quarters, } Bunch RAISINS,
25 boxes layer RAISINS,
10 casks Sun ditto,
20 kegs GRAPES—For Sale by
November 21. JARDINE & CO.

S. K. FOSTER'S
BOOT and SHOE STORES,
Corner of King and Germain Streets.

JUST received per ships *Kent* and *Columbus*, a further supply of Ladies' Gentlemens', Girls' Boys', and Children's

BOOTS AND SHOES,
of every description, suitable for the Season.

ALSO—A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
INDIA-RUBBER SHOES.

Waterproof BLACKING, which is warranted to make Leather waterproof.

A large assortment of English *TRUNKS.*
November 7.

Fishing Lines and Twines.

Just received per the *Peruvian* from Liverpool:

10 CASKS containing Salmon, Shad, Seine, and Herring TWINES.
Also—Cod and Pollock Lines, from 9 to 18 thread.
For sale low by JOHN V. THURGAR.
Nov. 14.

No. 10, King street.

Just received from Cumberland:

50 FIRKINS Prime BUTTER, 150 lbs. FEATHERS, good quality; for sale low for Cash.
oct. 31. FLEWWELLING & READING.

TOBACCO.

Ex *Senator*, from New-York

30 BOXES very superior (16 hand) TOBACCO
16 small boxes (Myers & Co.) Aromatic do.
For sale by H. G. KINNEAR, Dock street.
November 21

CUT NAILS.

By the "Portland," from Liverpool—

70 BAGS of LATH, SHINGLE, BOARD and other sizes of superior quality and at a low price, a supply of which will be constantly on hand from this time forward.—Apply to
Dec. 12. JOHN KINNEAR.

Fall and Winter Goods.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL WAREHOUSE.
Prince William Street.

J. & J. HEGAN

Have received per 'Bethel,' 'Kent,' and 'Columbus,' an assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, which together with their Stock on hand they offer at *VERY REDUCED PRICES FOR CASH.* The following are a few of the leading articles—

FLANNELS, Blankets, Plaidings, and Druggets,
Ticks, Sheeting Counterpanes and Quilts,
Carpeting, Hearth Rugs and Washing Cloths,
Pilot and Beaver CLOTHS in all colours,
Broad Cloths, Trowserings and Vestings,
Scotch and English TWEEDS,
Moleskin and other Cotton Trowserings,
White, Grey and Printed COTTONS,
Stripes, Checks and Homespuns,
White and coloured roll Jaconets,
Assorted colours twilled and embossed Linings,
Black and coloured COBURGS,
Cambrian Stripes, printed DeLanes, and checked Mohair,
Merinos, Orleans, Paramatta and Syrian Cloths,
Glace figured and Abdel Kader Cloths,
Black and coloured Silks and Satins for Dresses,
Black and coloured Silk VELVETS,
Embossed Persians and Sarsnets,
Black Crape and Demi VEILS,
Gala Plaid and all-wool CLOAKING; Plaid wool Shawls, Scarfs, and Handkerchiefs; Paisley, Edinburgh and Norwich Shawls; Ladies' fancy Handkerchiefs; Bonnet and Cap RIBBONS; Sewed Muslin Collars and Trimmings; Laces, Edgings and Nets; UMBRELLAS; Linens, Lawns, Dispers, Hollands, Osnaburgs, Huckaback, Damask Table Cloths, Towels and Napkins, Table Covers, Linen Thread, ass'd; Ladies' Linen Cambric Pocket Hdkfs.; Moreens, Damasks and Fringes, Gents Mufflers, Stocks, Belts and Braces; Gents Neck and Pocket Hdkfs, Scarfs &c.; Lambswool Shirts and Drawers; Shetland half Hose (a superior article); Ladies and Children's Hosiery, well ass'd; Ladies, Gentlemen's and Children's GLOVES; Gentlemen's Driving Gloves and Mittens; Knitting Worsteds, Fingering Yarn, Angola Yarn and Knitting Cotton; Cotton Reels and Hank Cotton; Tailors Trimmings, Small Wares, &c. &c.

Also on Hand—100 Dozen Boys Country Socks and Mittens, with a large quantity of Homespun Cloth, and Men's half Hose, at cost price.
October 31.

Saint John, New Brunswick,
26th September, 1848.

New Fall and Winter
GOODS,
per ships "Queen, and Themis," from Liverpool.

Just received by the Subscriber per the above ships, viz:

PILOT and Beaver CLOTHS, in all Colors,
Broad Cloths, do.
Black Cassimeres and Doeskins,
A large and splendid assortment of Trouserings,
Witney BLANKETS in all widths,
Point Makinaw do do.
Horse Blankets, do do.
White FLANNELS, do do.
Red and Blue do. do do.
Kerseys for Drawers,
Regatta SHIRTINGS,
Bed TICKS,
Patent CANVAS,
Cotton Sheets and Sheetings,
Grey Factory Cottons,
White do do.
Ladies' Aprons, SHAWLS,
Hosiery, Shirts,
Plain and shaded Wool Cravats,
Printed Bandana Silk Handkerchiefs,
Black do do.
Black Bussels do.
British Corals do.
Osnaburghs, Jeans, Apron Checks,
Scotch Ginghams, Jacconets, Braces,
Black and Brown Hollands,
Marinos, Silicias, Casban Shalloons,
Coat Facings,
White and Color'd Counterpanes and Marseilles Quilts,
CLOTH CAPS,
An immense variety of Printed COTTONS,
And a large assortment of other staple GOODS, much too numerous to be particularised.
Also received, two cases "Dell's" Patent BED WARMERS.

GEORGE BEATTIE.
Wholesale Warehouse, Johnston's Wharf,
Sept. 26, 1848.
N. B. A further supply of staple Goods to arrive per "Columbus." [M. News.]

CARD.

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

STOVE DEALER,

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

J. S. WESTLOTORN.
N. B. Orders received at the above establishment for all kinds of *SHIP and MILL Castings.*
St. John, 1st August, 1848.

NEW BOOKS, cheap for cash.

THE Works of the Rev. Sydney Smith; Gallery of Nature.
Dickens complete Works.
Lord Brougham on Instinct.
Capt. Marryatt's Novels.
Crookshank's able Book.
Fowler on Love, Marriage, and Offspring.
Mrs. Caudle's Curtain Lectures.
Combe's Constitution of Man.
The Works of Theodore Hook.
Cooper's Sea Tales.
350 Miscellaneous Novels, Tales, and Stories.
N. B. A large number of the above works have been received on Consignment, and will be sold 20 per cent below the publisher's prices, at the Victoria Book Store. V. H. NELSON,
June 6. *King-street.*

Brandy, Geneva, Tea, &c.

Now landing, ex ship "Kent," from London:

50 HHDS "Martell's" BRANDY,
Ditto, best Pale Hollands Geneva,
50 chests FINE CONGOU TEA,
6 kegs SF MUSTARD,
2 cases Cordials CURRANTS,
30 kegs FF GUNPOWDER,
4 kegs Liquorice and Washing Soda,
case STATIONERY.

Ex schr. "Emily," from Boston—
50 barrels RUM, and 2 tierces RICE,
Ex schr. "Nancy," from Halifax—
25 hhds. PORTO RICO SUGAR,

Daily expected ex schr. "Goodwill," from Halifax—
29 hhds. very bright Porto Rico SUGAR—For sale very low while landing, by
October 6. WM. E. MOORE

SUGAR & WINES.

Now landing for the Subscriber ex Schooner *Eliza Ann*, from Halifax:

20 HHDS. Bright Porto Rico Sugar; 5 hhds. and 10 quarter casks superior PORT WINE. Which will be sold at lowest rates from the Wharf.

JOHN V. THURGAR,
Sept. 12. North Mkt. Wharf.

RUBBER SHOES.

Per *Emily* from Boston:—

22 CASES Rubber Shoes, consisting of—
2265 Pairs Womens', Mens', Youths', and Children's Common Gum Rubbers;
250 pairs assorted manufactured ditto,
120 pair Gents. Fur lined ditto,
For sale at Hammond's building, 20, Dock-st., by
Oct. 10. H. G. KINNEAR.

FRANKLIN STOVES.

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

FRANKLIN STOVES,

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

☞ Register GRATES made to order.

WILLIAM TURNER,
Blacksmith, Nelson Street
St. John, 15th August, 1848.—3m.

No. 1, South Wharf.

Received ex "Columbus," from Liverpool:—

ONE Ton "Naylor's" best CAST STEEL, for AXES,
One ton Sleigh Shoe and Blister STEEL,
One ton Sparrowbills; 100 bags Cut Nails, ass'd.
Fifty bags SPIKES—4 to 9 inch,
Two casks BLOCK BUSHES, 1 cask BORAX,
One do. barn-door Hinges, two do. Cart Boxes,
Five hundred feet 9x7, 10x8, 12x9, and 12x10 WINDOW GLASS,
Six casks containing Locks, Hinges, Sleigh Bells, Files, Knives and Forks, Heel Plates, Whip Thongs, Brushes, Sad Irons, Fire Irons, &c. &c.
—which, with the stock on hand, comprising a perfect assortment of IRONMONGERY, and CUTLERY, is offered at exceeding low rates for CASH.

☞ Seventeen bales Salmon, Shad and Herring TWINE, Cod and Pollock LINES, Shoe Thread, &c. shortly expected.
Oct. 31. W. TISDALE & SON.

Chains, Spikes and Nails.

Ex ship Peruvian from Liverpool—on consignment:

50 CASKS, each 2 cwt. 1-4, 5-16, 3-8, 7-16, and 1-2 inch CHAINS,
50 casks, each 2 cwt 1 1-2, 5, 5 1-2, 6, 6 1-2, 7, 7 1-2, and 9 inch DECK SPIKES,
15 do. do. 5, 6, and 7 inch Rose head SPIKES,
15 do. 2, 2 3-4, 3, 3 1-4, and 3 1-2 inch Boat Nails,
11 do. (100 lbs. each) 4d. and 7d. OX and Horse Shoe NAILS,
5 do. (240 and 210 lbs.) 12d. and 14dy. fine clasp wrot NAILS,
27 do. (assorted qualities) 8, 10, 12, 14, and 20dy. wro't BOARD NAILS,
Which with his Stock on hand of intermediate sizes, and articles of this description, will enable the undersigned to supply every call on as advantageous terms as any in the market. [Nov. 7.] H. G. KINNEAR.

Spikes, Sheet Lead, and Augers.

The subscribers have just received per "Queen, from Liverpool:

130 BAGS SPIKES, 4 1-2 to 9 inch,
4 Rolls SHEET LEAD,
16 Dozen Thomson's Screw AUGERS,
which will be sold low for prompt pay.
sept. 26, 1848. C. & W. H. ADAMS.

Now Landing

Ex schrs. *Kate* and *Exemplar* from New-York:

10 TIERCES RICE,
3 boxes *Becker's* FARINA;
10 half barrels BUCKWHEAT MEAL;
50 barrels RYE FLOUR,
50 ditto CORN MEAL,
24 half-brls. Genesee superfine FLOUR.
Oct. 17. For sale by JARDINE & CO.

GENEVA.

Now landing ex "Peruvian" from Liverpool:

15 HHDS. Best Pale GENEVA.—For sale by JOHN V. THURGAR,
Nov. 14. North Market Wharf.

A NATURAL REMEDY

Suited to our Constitutions, and competent to the cure of every curable disease, will be found in
WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS
OF THE
NORTH AMERICAN COLLEGE OF HEALTH.

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

SUBJECT TO BUT ONE DISEASE,

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

NATURAL PRINCIPLES,

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

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

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

GRAND PURIFYING PRINCIPLE,

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

GIVE EASE AND PLEASURE,

disease of every name is radidly driven from the body.

CAUTION.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

H. G. KINNEAR,
General Agent for the Province

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

Selling off for Cash only,
at very REDUCED PRICES!!!

The Subscriber offers for sale at the

VICTORIA BOOK STORE,

his whole Stock of BOOKS and STATIONERY, comprising—

A LARGE collection of STANDARD and MISCELLANEOUS WORKS.

Superfine Laid and Wove Writing Papers, Pocket Books, Card Cases, Albums, Drawing Pencils, Quills, Steel Pens, Wafers, Wax, Office Tape, Parchment, Inks and Ink Powders, Slates, Copy Books, Memorandum Books, Blank Books, Picture Frames, Drawing Paper, Artists' Materials FULTON and KNIGHT'S PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY; The Tutor's Assistant, by Lawrie, with Key; UNIVERSAL SPELLING BOOK, new edition, 1846; British Primers, Mothers' Catechism, Gray's Arithmetic, Fogo's Geography, &c.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

The latest and best Editions, such as are in general use throughout the Provinces: Primers, Spelling Books, Class Books, Readers, Grammars, Dictionaries, Geographies, Catechisms, Arithmetics, Classical Works, &c.

MAPS OF THE BRITISH PROVINCES IN NORTH AMERICA.
PLANS of the CITY and HARBOUR.

MODERN GEOGRAPHY, designed for use in Schools throughout the British Colonies, by JAMES PATERSON, LL. D., Principal of the Grammar School, St. John, N. B.

August 15. *V. H. NELSON.*

SHIP CHANDLERY,
Peters' Wharf,

THE undersigned has received per ships *Themis* and *Howard*, from Liverpool, an Extensive Supply of—
Compasses; Deep Sea and Hand Log Lines,
Binnacle Lamps, Log Glasses,
Telescopes, Paint and Dusting Brushes,
Long and short handled Varnish Brushes,
Sheet LEAD, Stockholm TAR, VARNISH,
150 gallons prepared Wood OIL, for the prevention of Dry Rot.

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

October 26. JOHN WALKER.

JUST RECEIVED

Ex ship "Kent," Smith, Master, from London:

10 HHDS. Fine Crushed SUGAR,
5 casks Day & Martin's Blacking,
100 chests TEA; 25 cases London STARCH,
20 kegs MUSTARD,
10 barrels White Wine VINEGAR,
3 caroteels Zante CURRANTS,
1 box fine ISINGLASS,
4 cases SALAD OIL,
30 boxes Muscatel RAISINS,
1 case MACCARONI,
5 baskets Double Gloster CHEESE,
1 case Cayenne PEPPER.—For Sale by
Oct. 10. JARDINE & CO.

GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.
HALSEY'S
FOREST WINE!

Patronized by the Nobility and Medical Faculty of England, and esteemed the most extraordinary Medicine of the age.

Medicines containing molasses or liquorice, like the boasted Sarsaparillas, require many large bottles to produce the slightest change in health. The *Forest Wine* is altogether a different article. It contains no syrups to give it consistency, but acquires its excellent flavor and powerful medicinal qualities from the vegetable plants of which it is composed. The *Forest Wine* combines the virtues of the

Wild Cherry, Dandelion, Yellow Dock, and Sarsaparilla!

With other valuable Plants whose properties are still more powerful.

Its high concentration renders it one of the most efficient medicines now in use. Less than a single bottle restores the lingering patient from weakness, debility, and sickness, to strong and vigorous health. Every dose shows its good effects on the constitution, and improves the state of the health. The *Forest Wine* is recommended, in the strongest terms, for all complaints of the

☞ *Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Nervous Disorders, Bilious Affections, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, Female Complaints, Scrofula, and all Disorders arising from BAD BLOOD and impure habit of the system.*

SAVED FROM DEATH!

Testimony of *Mr. Nathan Mathews*, a highly respectable and wealthy citizen of Newark, N. J.

Dr. G. W. Halsey:—I believe your Forest Wine and Pills have been the means of saving my life. When I commenced taking them, I laid at the point of death, with Dropsy, Piles, and Asthma. My physicians had given me over as past cure, and my family had lost all hope of my recovery.—While in this dreadful situation, your Forest Wine and Pills were procured for me, and before I had finished the first bottle of the Wine and box of Pills, I experienced great relief; my body and limbs, which were greatly swollen, became sensibly reduced. Hopes of my recovery began now to revive, and after continuing the use of your medicines for about a month, the Piles and Asthma were completely cured. The Dropsy, with which my life was placed in such great danger, was also nearly gone. I have continued the use of your medicines until the present time, and I now enjoy as perfect health as ever I did in my life, although I am more than sixty years of age.

I ascribe my recovery entirely to the use of your excellent medicines. Several of my neighbors have also used them with similar success in obstinate complaints, and I can cheerfully recommend them to the public. Yours respectfully,

Newark, Dec. 19, 1847. N. MATHEWS.

Great cure of Liver complaint of Ten Years standing!

New-York, Jan. 9, 1848.

DR. HALSEY—Dear Sir: Having taken your Forest Wine and Pills to remove a disease of the Liver, from which I have suffered severely for upwards of ten years—and, having adhered closely to the directions which accompany the medicines, I have recovered my health, notwithstanding all who knew me thought my case incurable. Previous to taking the Wine and Pills, I had recourse to the best medical treatment, but continued to grow worse to an alarming degree. Some of my friends spoke despairingly of my case, and tried to persuade me from making use of any advertised remedies; and, I doubt not, but what there are hundreds who are dissuaded from taking your excellent medicines, in consequence of the deception and inefficiency of many advertised remedies put forth by unprincipled men, in flaming advertisements. But, what a pity it is, that the deception used by others should be the means of dissuading many labouring under disease from making trial and being cured by your excellent remedies. Humanly speaking, they have saved my life; when I commenced making use of them, I was in a wretched condition, but began to experience their good effects in less than three days; and, in six weeks from the time I purchased the medicines, to the great surprise of all my friends, I was entirely cured, and had increased fifteen pounds in weight, having taken one box of the Pills and two bottles of the Wine. Would to God that every poor sufferer would avail himself of the same remedies. Yours, &c.

JAMES WILSON.

☞ Seven hundred certificates from physicians, clergymen, and individuals, of known respectability, have been given, testifying to the great cures made by "*Dr. Halsey's Forest Wine and Pills.*"—Among them is the cure of Mr. John Syms, of 525 Pearl-st. New York,—cured of Affection of the Liver and bad Cough, after having been given over by his physicians, who pronounced his case seated Consumption. A child of Mr. William Bowers, Broadway, New-York, who had been dreadfully afflicted with Scrofula, of four years standing, cured in less than six weeks time.—Mary J. Brown, daughter of the Rev. James R. Brown, of Disease of the Heart and incipient Consumption. Others of Jaundice, others of Piles, others of General Debility, others of Gravel, Female Complaints, &c. &c.

☞ For Sale in St. John, by H. G. KINNEAR, Hammond's Building's, 20 Dock-street; and at the Proprietor's General Depot, No. 2, Courtland-street, New-York. Sept. 19, 1848.

Astonishing Efficacy
OF
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS
AND
OINTMENT.

EXTRAORDINARY CURES BY
Holloway's Ointment.

CURE OF A DESPERATE CASE OF ERYSIPELAS.

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

TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.

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

JOSEPH GILDON.

Amputation of Two Legs Prevented.

Extract of a Letter dated Roscommon, February 29th, 1847, from the highly respectable Proprietor of the Roscommon Journal.

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

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

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

Cure of a Desperate Scorbutic Eruption of long standing.

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

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.

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

(Signed) RICHARD HAVELL.

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

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

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

Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Chapped Hands and Lips, also Bunions and Soft