The Weekly Observer.

Established in 1818, Under the title of "The Star." } Whole No 1571.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1848.

VOL. XXI.—NO. 20.

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.

At a Court of Common Council, holden at the City Hall of the City of Saint John, on Friday the twenty-seventh day of October, Anno Domini 1848:

Read and re-enacted the following Laws.

AN ORDINANCE for the better extinguishing of Fires and establishing a Fire Department in the City of Saint John.

A Law for preventing and extinguishing Fires within the City of Saint John.

A Law directing the uses of the Public Seals of the City of Saint John.

A Law for the regulation of Weights and Measures in the City of Saint John.

A Law to enforce the attendance of Witnesses in proceedings under the Charter and Laws of the Corporation of the City of Saint John.

A Law to secure the Fisheries within the limits of the City of Saint John to the Freemen and Inhabitants of the said City, to the total exclusion of all other persons under any pretence whatever.

A Law to regulate the Public Slips, Landing Places, and Shores or Beaches within the City of Saint John.

A Law to regulate the Cutting and Inspection of Dried Fish and Inspection of Smoked Herrings within the City of Saint John.

A Law to prevent the filling up and encumbering of the Harbour of Saint John.

A Law to prevent persons acting as Officers of this Corporation without being duly qualified to act as such.

An Ordinance to establish and regulate the fees to be taken by the Port Wardens of the City of Saint John.

A Law to regulate Hawkers and Pedlars within the City of Saint John.

A Law to facilitate the recovery of Assessments made on the Inhabitants of the City of Saint John.

A Law for regulating Auctioneers, Tavern Keepers, and other houses for selling Spirituous Liquors within the City of Saint John.

A Law to regulate the sale and measurement of Fire Wood.

A Law directing the mode of recovery of the Fines, Penalties and Forfeitures imposed by the Laws of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonality of the City of Saint John.

A Law in amendment of a Law entitled "A Law to regulate the Public Slips, Landing Places, and Shores or Beaches within the City of Saint John."

A Law in addition to and in amendment of the Law to prevent Nuisances in the City of Saint John.

A Law to regulate the Public Coaches and other Carriages used as Hackneys within the City of Saint John.

An Ordinance to regulate the mode of granting Licences to use a Trade or carry on business within the City of Saint John.

A Law to lay a tax on Dogs, to be applied for the support of the Poor in the City of Saint John.

A Law to regulate the Public Markets in the City of Saint John.

By order of the Common Council,

J. WILLIAM ROYD,
Common Clerk.

To all whom it may concern:

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Commissioners appointed under and by virtue of an Act passed in the 9th year of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled "An Act to authorise the widening of Saint John street, and the continuation thereof to Duke-street, in the City of St. John," have deposited and filed in the Office of the Common Clerk of the said City, a true copy of the Report of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City, under the said Act, together with the [illegible] Act, for the Inspection of [illegible] men.

JOHN DUNCAN,
WM. O. SMITH,
J. H. GRAY,
GEO. A. LOCKHART,
Commissioners for widening and enlarging Saint John street, and a continuation thereof.

June 24, 1848.

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.*

☞ 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 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.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of ROBERT RAY, late of the 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, } *Executors.*
GEO. A. LOCKHART,
St. John, 11th February, 1848.

CARD.

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

STOVE DEALER,

in the Brick Building on the South 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. WESTLAKE.

N. B. Orders received at the Stove Warehouse for all kinds of SHIP & MILL Castings.
St. John, 1st August, 1848.

South Bay Boom Company.

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

By order of the Board,
THOMAS M'MACKIN,
Indian Town, Aug. 24, 1848. *Superintendent.*

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

Flutinas and Accordeons!

A FEW of the above Instruments, (celebrated for tone, finish and durability, by Mr. Myers, the Accordeon Melodist,) for sale by

VAUGHAN & LOCKHART.

October 3.—[Chron. A16.]

WASHING SODA, Carbonate Soda, Alum, White-wash Brushes, Small size White ROPE, Clothes and Travelling BASKETS, just received by the ship *St. Clare* from Liverpool, and for sale by JOHN KINNEAR,
Sept. 5. *Prince Wm. Street*

Spikes, Sheet Lead, and Augers.

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

130 BARS SPIKES, 11 to 5 inch;
4 Rolls SHEET LEAD,
16 Dozen Tinned Screw AUGERS,

which will be sold low for prompt pay.

Sept. 26, 1848. C. & W. H. ADAMS

Coffee, Rice, Hams, &c.

Per "Emily," from Boston:

30 BAGS Java, Cuba, and Mocha COFFEE,
1 Tierce Head RICE,
1 Tierce HAMS,
10 Kegs Best's CRACKERS,
Saleratus, Ground Rice, Annatto,
Camphor, Copperas, Blue Vitriol,
Senna, Cream Tartar, Carbonate Soda,
Alum, Cheese, Split Peas,
Sweet LEMONS, QUINCES,
Wheel Heads, Wood Carts, &c. &c.

JAMES MACFARLANE.

October 17th, 1848. *Market Square.*

LANDING

Per ship "Kent," from London:

2 PIPES & 10 hhds. Old Cognac BRANDY,
10 half pipes best Pale GENEVA;
25 casks London Pale ALE;
50 casks London BROWN STOUT;
Best Pale and Golden Sherry, in Hogsheads and Quarter Casks.—For sale by

JOHN V. THURGAR,
17th Oct. 1848. *North Market Wharf.*

At reduced rates:

COOKING STOVES; Air-tight, Franklins, Box Stoves; Chamber and Cylinder Stoves—all new and complete—for sale.

*** Please call at the Store between H. Chubb's and W. Major's, Prince Wm. street.

October 3. JOHN KINNEAR.

RICE, Tobacco, &c.

EX schooner "Messenger" from Boston:—5 Tierces Rice; 16 boxes "Meyers & Co." Aromatic TOBACCO;
5 boxes Refined SALERATUS, in 1 lb. pkgs.;
10 bags St. Domingo COFFEE, 20 doz. Painted PAILS. For sale at Hammond's Brick Buildings, 20, Dock Street, by H. G. KINNEAR.

Flour & Meal.

Now landing ex schr *Stirling* from New York.

100 BRLS. Genesee superfine FLOUR
100 Do. Jersey CORN MEAL,

for sale by JARDINE & CO.
St. John, Sept. 26.

POWDER and OILS.

Received, ex "Kent," from London:

75 K 1368 "J. Hall's" fowling GUN POWDER, F, FF.
5 casks Raw and Boiled PAINT OIL,

which is offered at low rates for Cash, by

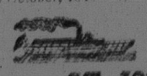
October 10. W. TISDALE & SON.

Valuable FARM for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale a valuable PROPERTY situated on the Salmon River, in the Parish of Sussex, and fronting on the Post Road, five miles above the Valley Church. The Farm contains 400 acres, more or less, of which 150 acres are cleared; cuts about 50 tons of good English Hay, and is capable of being made to cut 30 more. There are on the premises a large and commodious Dwelling House, two large Barns, Stage House, and Outhouses. For terms and further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises.

SAMUEL McCULLY.

Sussex, 4th October, 1848—4w



Steamer ST. JOHN.

THIS fine Steamer is now plying between St. John and Fredericton. Her days and hours of starting are as follows:—

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

The ST. JOHN is very comfortably fitted for Passengers, and is well adapted for the ghee trade. Dry Goods &c. will be placed under cover.

Freight going up the Steamer will be received at the Warehouse at Indian Town, at all times free of expense.

For further particulars, enquire of Captain CHARLES [illegible] on board, or

JOHN S. SHARPE, Agent.
Indian Town.

May 9.

The Garland.

PRAYER.

BY BISHOP MANT.

Ere the morning's busy ray
Call you to your work away,
Ere the silent evening close
Your wearied eyes in sweet repose,
To lift your heart and voice in prayer,
Be your *first* and *latest* care.

He, to whom the prayer is due,
From Heaven, His throne, shall smile on you;
Angels sent by Him shall tend
Your daily labour to befriend,
And their nightly vigils keep
To guard you in the hour of sleep.

When through the peaceful parish swells
The music of the Sabbath bells,
Duly tread the sacred road
Which leads you to the house of God:
The blessing of the Lamb is there,
And "God is in the midst of her."

And oh! where'er your days be past,
And oh! howe'er your lot be cast,
Still think on Him whose eye surveys,
Whose hand is over all your ways.

Abroad, at home, in weal, in woe,
That service which to heaven you owe,
That bounden service duly pay,
And God shall be your strength alway.

He only to the heart can give
Peace and true pleasure while you live;
He only, when you yield your breath,
Can guide you through the vale of death.

He can, he will, from out the dust
Raise the blest spirits of the just;
Heal every wound, hush every fear:
From every eye wipe every tear:
And place them where distress is o'er,
And pleasures dwell for evermore.

Miscellaneous.

THE BOUNTIES OF PROVIDENCE.

The number of human beings on the earth is calculated at nearly one thousand millions; all those are fed from the produce of the ground; for even animal food is itself the produce of the ground. It is true that for this result, man in general must labour; but how small an actual portion of this immense production is due to man! His labour ploughs the ground, and drops the seed into the furrow. From that moment a higher agency succeeds him. The ground is in possession of influences which he can not command, suspend, or restrain, than he can govern the ocean. The mighty alembic of the atmosphere is set at work; the rains are distilled, the gases secreted, the dews cling, the lightning darts its fertilizing fire into the soil, the frost pulverises the rigidity of the tenement; vegetation—perhaps a thousand other agencies in movement of which the secret [illegible] from man, but the vivifier [illegible] trates all things, and [illegible] only to be measured [illegible] drenched soil clothing itself [illegible] tation of spring, or the living [illegible] the whole loveliness and bounty of [illegible] ing his eye, soliciting his hand, and filling [illegible] with joy.

But the wonder does not come to its limit with the provision for man; the forest, the field, the [illegible] in origin, the shores are all peopled with eager existence. The world is all life. The quadruped millions range freely, and are fed abundantly, in regions into which man never strides a single [illegible] We speak of things of common knowledge. The buffalo ranges in herds of thousands in realms of the New World, to which man has yet scarcely given a name. In Africa, the casual migration of the antelope has displayed such numbers that they have been compared to the movement of a great army. The elephant, in Eastern Africa, is almost master of the land.

Who feeds those millions? They can produce nothing for themselves. But their table is spread upon the ground, and their provision is perpetual. If the tempest ravages it, or the sun scorches, or the frost nipes, they are led by instinct, the invisible hand of Providence, to another soil; and still the land furnishes their inexhaustible food.

But the support of man and the quadruped races is but a portion of this wondrous productiveness. The millions of the reptile tribes, the millions of millions of the insect tribes, etc. all to be fed from the ground.

Another race then comes into view, equally fed from land and ocean—the fowls of the air. No grasp of numeration can calculate their multitudes. The migration of a single tribe—the wood pigeons of the North American forests—has covered the sky with a column of flight, a living cloud, ten miles long and a mile broad. In some instances the migration is said to have lasted for days, continually darkening the sky. Such numbers daily fall contributes to their support from the produce of the ground. Even the birds of prey, and the sea birds, are fed from that which was originally the produce of the ground.

It is computed that the land of the globe would be equal to the support of fifteen times the number of its present inhabitants, or might sustain a population of fifteen thousand millions. But the ocean, three times the extent of the land, probably contains even a much larger proportion of life, from its being penetrable through all its depths; and from our knowledge, not merely of its surface, but from the strong probability, amounting almost to certainty, that the mountains and valleys of its bed are filled with vegetation, fed on by those monstrous animals whose skeletons we so constantly find embedded, and thus preserved, in soils once evidently covered by the sea. There probably exist millions of those large creatures, no more capable of ascending to the surface of the ocean than man to the surface of the atmosphere; yet enjoying their existence, grazing in their submarine forests and pastures, ranging through an extent of pasture to which the broadest regions of the land are tame and narrow; and, as historic by the testimony of the [illegible] of man, [illegible] to higher than mortal eyes, of the [illegible] and boundless benefactors of their Creator.—*Dr. Cody.*

CHINESE NEWS OF THE DAY.

[From the "Peking Gazette."]

SECRETARIES TO THE THRONE.—The prominence here to the crown is represented as the darling of the father, a very lively youth, speaking Mandchou, Chinese, and Mongolian with fluency, fond of sports with matches, and an eyesore to the ducks, who desire to seize the reins of Government, as well as to the select members of the commission. The succession, in fact, may be considered unsettled and whenever Taukwang closes his eyes there will be a serious quarrel as to the successor, who must be second the throne after him. According to Chinese law the sovereign is not bound by any obligation to leave a successor (unless to his eldest son), and he may choose whomever he likes. Much experience has proved that [illegible]

an individual during their lifetime, and the only way in which this is decided at their death, is by producing a piece of paper on which the name of the happy individual is written concealed in a certain part of the palace. But this plan has also been subject to very serious abuses.

POPULAR MOVEMENTS.—"The Peking Gazette" is very careful in avoiding all reference to the extraordinary progress of democratic ideas, with which the whole country teems. Having carefully formed an opinion from the various events that have taken place, we regret to state, that there is a spirit abroad subversive of all order. There are every where designing men, not only in Canton, but in all the provinces, who inflame the populace by speeches that flatter their vanity, and incite the multitude against their rulers. Large meetings are held, in which the measures of the mandarins are canvassed with great acrimony, and a strong militia raised, under pretence of guarding against robbers, to give weight to the decrees of the clubs. Then petitioning commences, papers are sent in to the authorities, and attention to their demands is enforced by the presence of a large and clamorous mob. Even this course is often rejected and open force used to gain the ends of the people. The mandarins who wish to remain in office must carefully study the whims of the popular leaders, and instead of receiving bribes, as in times of yore, administer them largely themselves. The law therefore is frequently suspended, and the will of the most daring demagogue for the time substituted. Officers who possess cunning, make use of them as tools, and thus effect their purpose.

THE COURT.—The festivities at the new year were celebrated this year with extraordinary splendour at the capital, and the Emperor himself invited the grandees to magnificent parties. This is a deviation from the rule which has prevailed during the last five or six years when economy was the order of the day. Taoukwang appears to alter for the better in his older days, and becomes more affably and friendly with the increase of years.

ROYAL MARRIAGE.—The Emperor's fourth brother, an elderly gentleman, was married with great pageantry to a lady named Ming-ah, the daughter of a Mantchou noble. Since this union, the father, who never before appeared amongst the list of courtiers, has frequently been called to attend cabinet councils.

THE EUNUCHS.—Are a troublesome set of mortals. Though excluded from all share in the affairs of the administration, according to a law made by the present dynasty, engraven in iron, and put up in all the avenues to the harem, they are much addicted to intrigue. The worst service however they can do, is to run away and divulge amongst their kinsmen the secrets of the female establishment. Two of them have just played this trick, and all the magistrates were set in motion to engage to apprehend them, in which they finally succeeded. Still the mysteries of which they were cognizant have been disclosed, and whatever their punishment may be, the injury done by them can never be remedied.

CHINESE PROCLAMATIONS.—*Against Lotteries.*—[illegible] by imperial order, provincial and criminal [illegible] ung, &c., issues the following:—

[illegible] Lotteries, which attract people to [illegible] ets do not spend their [illegible] provision for the [illegible] of children [illegible] They may perhaps [illegible] at first gain a little, but ultimately they come to extreme poverty. Even the most stupid man, when he considers, must think who it is that wins, and who loses and is ruined, by these doings. Respect this: a special edict.

DEATH OF THE REV. JOHN EDWARDS, MINISTER OF STRATHON.—It is with deep regret that we announce the death of the Rev. John Edwards, minister of Marnoch, which took place at the Manse of Marnoch, at two o'clock on the morning of Sabbath last. Mr. Edwards, it will be recollected, is the clergyman to whose settlement so great an opposition was manifested, giving rise to so many and so important proceedings in the civil and ecclesiastical courts of the country. Mr. Edwards, while teacher at Grange, had officiated as assistant to the Rev. Mr. Stronach, at that time minister of Marnoch. At the death of Mr. Stronach the patron presented the benefice to Mr. Edwards. An opposition took place, and the congregation, exercising the powers conferred by the veto law passed by the Assembly in 1834, rejected Mr. Edwards. The presbytery, in terms of the vote of the congregation, intimated to the patron, the Earl of Fife, that the presentee had been rejected. The patron immediately presented the Rev. Mr. Henry. Meanwhile, Mr. Edwards conceiving the passing of the veto law to have been *ultra vires* of the Assembly, prosecuted his claim in the court of Session, and in terms of decision obtained there, he was on the 21st of January, 1841, ordained at Marnoch by a majority of the presbytery of Strathbogie. For this act, the ministers engaged were suspended and deposed by the Assembly. The deposed ministers brought actions of suspension and interdict against the Assembly in the Court of Session, and the decision of the Court was, that the deposition was illegal, and beyond the powers of the Church. This brought matters to an issue. The majority in the Assembly, after some communications with government on the subject, determined to leave the church, and the Disruption was the result.—["Banffshire Journal," Oct. 5.

DRS. WALSHE AND WISEMAN.—The *Morning Post* gives some interesting particulars of the new Roman Catholic Archbishop of Westminster, and his more celebrated coadjutor, Dr. Wiseman. A slight sketch of the life of Dr. Walshe may not be altogether uninteresting. He is an Englishman, and was a Protestant. He was educated at St. Alban's. Soon after he embraced the Roman Catholic faith, and went to St. Homer's College. He was in France during the reign of terror, and was, at the instance of Robespierre, thrown into prison, where he remained for eighteen months. He then came over to this country, and was for many years chaplain to the famous Dr. Milner, author of the *End of Controversy*.—After some years he was appointed vicar apostolic of the central district, where he has since remained. He is now in his 72nd year. He is of short stature, and seems extremely worn and emaciated, but his eye is quick and intelligent, and the expression of his countenance meek and benevolent. His coadjutor is the Right Reverend Dr. Nicholas Wiseman, one of the greatest living scholars the Roman Catholic church can boast of. It is reported that, along with a vast and knowledge of the dead languages, he is one of the ablest of oriental linguists. Dr. Gillis, of Edinburgh, said of him that "he brought into the Church the learning of an Erasmus." His exterior is the very reverse of the bishop's. He is of lofty stature and powerful frame, possessing a dignified and commanding look. His manners are courteous, and it is said his views are tolerant and enlightened, without prejudice or bigotry. He is fixed upon for the successor of Dr. Walshe.—*Liverpool Journal.*

"Beauty," according to Plutarch, "is the flower and blossom of virtue." It is outwardly ornamentatory because it is the effect of a generous nature [illegible]

THE CANADIAN LAND AND RAILWAY ASSOCIATION.—On the 11th October one of a series of district public meetings, for the purpose of explaining the objects of the above association, was held in London. Mr. Wilder presided. The prospectus having been read, Mr. Campbell addressed the meeting. The distress of the labouring classes and the universal desire for emigration and colonisation had induced the promoters to set on foot a scheme, embracing in a comprehensive degree both those objects, without in the least degree desiring to compete with any other companies. The plan was laid before the public to stand or fall on its own intrinsic merits. The principal object of the association was the formation of a line of railway from Halifax to Quebec—a distance of 600 miles, with a capital of £2,000,000, in shares of £5 each. The plan had already received the approbation of several distinguished noblemen and members of Parliament, and they only waited for the scheme to receive popular support, in order to become trustees. The speaker then read a petition praying parliamentary sanction and aid, which being adopted, the meeting separated.

Emigrants for Texas.—A Dublin letter in the London Chronicle announces the approaching departure of an emigrating body of a superior class for Texas, including "some persons in the rank of gentry," one gentleman who has been a member of Parliament, three justices of the peace, persons heretofore connected with mercantile and banking establishments, and a number of well-to-do farmers. A clergyman of the established Church will accompany the party, with the design to become their pastor in the new home to which they are going, where the lands intended to be occupied have already been purchased.

THE SOUTH SEA WHALE FISHERY.—Government has made a grant to Mr. Charles Enderby, of the Auckland Islands, with a view to the formation of a colony for the re-establishment of the British Southern Whale Fishery. The Board of Trade has expressed its willingness to recommend that a royal charter of incorporation be granted to the proposed company when formed, limiting the liability of the shareholders to the amount of their respective subscriptions. The Chief Secretary for the Colonies has instructed the governors of Australia, Van Dieman's Land, and New Zealand, to aid the success of the enterprise in any manner possible; while the Lords of the Admiralty have transmitted a similar order to the commander of the squadron on the New Zealand station. Mr. Enderby proposes to establish on these islands a whaling station, from whence the vessels employed in the fisheries might start, and to which they should return with their produce, storing up the oil, ready for re-shipment to England directly, or to adjacent colonies, where transports could at all times readily be procured, and where the necessary supplies of stores, provisions, &c. [illegible] and always a produce which the islands themselves [illegible] could be obtained. By the [illegible] these fishery vessels specially constructed for the purposes of the fishers, lying at a convenient station, from whence they might reach the seas of their operations in a brief period, and at the very season when they would be likely to obtain the greatest success in their undertaking.

NUMBER, MAGNITUDE, AND POPULATION OF THE BRITISH COLONIES.—The colonial empire of Great Britain contains between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 of square miles—an area equal to the whole of Europe and British India [illegible] Its lines about overlanding locks [illegible] divided into forty different colonies, each with a separate government; four of them were in Europe, five in North America, fifteen in the West Indies, three in South America, five in Africa and its vicinity, three among the Asiatic Islands, and five in Australia and New Zealand. The population of these colonies did not exceed 5,000,000. Of this number about 2,500,000 are of European race, of whom 500,000 are French, about 350,000 are Ionians and Maltese, a few are Dutch or Spaniards, and the remainder, amounting to about 1,600,000, are of English, Irish, or Scotch descent. Of the 2,500,000 inhabitants of the colonies who are not of European race, about 1,400,000 are Cingalese and other inhabitants of Ceylon, and 1,100,000 are of African origin.

REMEDY FOR CHOLERA.—The following valuable prescription for the effective cure of the cholera has been received from J. Booker, Esq., British vice-consul at Cronstadt, Russia:—"The principal point is to attack the disease the instant it is suspected; take a stimulating drem, with peppermint, and a few drops of laudanum; cover yourself up as warm as possible, to promote perspiration; apply hot substances, such as water, bran, salt, and even sand to the limbs, and put a mustard poultice over the whole stomach. As soon as perspiration breaks out, and the beating of the pulse is restored, the complaint may be looked upon as conquered; if it be neglected till its last stage, recovery cannot be expected." By strictly attending to the above simple means, Mr. Booker says that no person need fear fatal consequences.

FIVE PERSONS DROWNED IN PRESENCE OF THE QUEEN.—A most unfortunate catastrophe, which caused her Majesty and the court very distressing apprehension, occurred on Monday afternoon, at Spithead. A wherry, containing two watermen and five women, put off from Gosport, notwithstanding a gale of wind was blowing and the danger-flag was flying on the market-house, to board the Grampus, on board which ship it is supposed, the [illegible] friends. When off the buoy up the Spithead of Southsea Castle, an "young about" to "fetch" the ship, the women suddenly shifted their berth in the boat, and the squall taking her, she upset, and all hands were plunged into the water, the sea running very high at the time. Mr. Thomas Whinty, a tide surveyor, in command of the Gipsy cutter, made to the spot and saved one of the men. The bodies of three of the women were washed near to the Fairy, royal yacht, the boat of which was immediately lowered, and the bodies dragged in, one only, however, giving any signs of life—and that, with those lost, making a total of five dead. Her Majesty, after landing at the Clarence-yard, would not order the train to proceed until some information had been gathered as to the unfortunate sufferers; and Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence proceeded after the yacht's boat to learn the desired particulars, on hearing which her Majesty was deeply affected. Her Majesty is graciously interesting herself in enquiring into the circumstances of Mr. Whinty, the tide-surveyor, who so signalized himself by his bravery. It appears that he was fortunate enough, in a violent storm on the south coast of Ireland, at Barry's Cove, to recover six men who had been upset.

AN INTERESTING CREATURE.—A young orang-outang has lately been brought to the Garden of Plants, and is the object of almost universal curiosity. The animal is only six months old, but has all the appearance of a child aged three years, of a grave and reflecting character. He is at the same time very affectionate, shaking hands kindly, but with a certain Arabian solemnity, with the keepers. He feeds delicately, taking roast meat, wine, chocolate, and eggs lightly. Being very susceptible of the cold, he sleeps between a large cat and a rough-coated dog, and wraps them both, as well as himself, in a blanket. In the daytime he is dressed in a red coloured [illegible] and [illegible] —*Belligerant.*

BOOKS FOR THE FIRE.—Young readers—you whose hearts are open, whose understandings are not yet hardened, and whose feelings are neither exhausted nor encrusted by the world—take from me a better rule than any professors of criticism will teach you! Would you know whether the tendency of a book is good or evil, examine in what state of mind you lay it down. Has it induced you to suspect that what you have been accustomed to think unlawful, may, after all, be innocent, and that may be harmless which you have hitherto been taught to think dangerous? Has it tended to make you dissatisfied and impatient under the control of others; and disposed you to relax in that self-government, without which both the laws of God and man tell us there can be no virtue, and consequently no happiness? Has it attempted to abate your admiration and reverence for what is great and good, and to diminish in you the love of your country and your fellow-creatures? Has it addressed itself to your pride, your vanity, your selfishness, or any other of your evil propensities? Has it defiled the imagination with what is loathsome, and shocked the heart with what is monstrous? Has it disturbed the sense of right and wrong which the Creator has implanted in the human soul? If so—if you have felt that such were the effects that it was intended to produce—throw the book in the fire, whatever name it may bear on the title page! Throw it in the fire, young man, though it should have been the gift of a friend—young lady, away with the whole set, though it should be the prominent furniture of a rosewood bookcase.—*Southey.*

BE ALWAYS BUSY.—The more a man accomplishes, the more he may. An active tool never grows rusty. You always find those men who are the most forward to do good, or to improve the times or the manners, always busy. Who start our railroads and our steam-boats—our machine shops and our manufactories? Men of industry and enterprise. As long as they live, they keep at work doing something to benefit themselves and others.

It is just so with a man who is benevolent. The more he gives, the more he feels like giving. Let a man squeeze out a sixpence now and then for the contribution box, and he will do no more; no matter how rich he may be. But let him give his dollars, and so he will continue to do.

We go for activity—in body, in mind, in purse, in every thing. Let the gold not grow dim, nor the thoughts become stale. Keep all things in motion. We would rather that death should find us scaling a mountain than sinking in the mire—breasting a whirlwind; than sneaking from a cloud.—[Portland Umpire.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT AND EXTRAORDINARY DISPLAY OF COURAGE BY A LITTLE GIRL.—As two gentlemen were crossing the Suspension Bridge below the Falls from the American side, on Friday evening, when about 200 yards from the Canada side they heard a noise like the falling of a heavy body over the precipice, a few rods above the bridge, and immediately observed a little girl running towards the bridge. She passed several men who were standing in the vicinity, and hastened to the lower side of the bridge, where she descended a sort of ladder or stairway made by pins being driven into a large pole or log placed in an upright position, and reaching from the lower side of the bridge some 80 or 90 feet down the precipice, to a sort of recess under the cliffs. When she arrived at the bottom of the ladder, she climbed with increased speed along the side of the hill, under the overhanging rocks [illegible] a few steps she was observed trying to raise and carry some object, which the gentlemen who had watched her movements with increasing interest, soon became satisfied was a child that had fallen over the precipice. They hastened to the end of the bridge, and sent down some men who had not known of the accident. The child, a little girl 7 or 8 years of age, was lashed to the back of one of the men, and brought up alive, although greatly injured, having one or both of its legs broken, and one eye considerably bruised, but it will probably recover.—That the child was not instantly killed is truly astonishing, as it must have fallen 100 feet perpendicularly, without anything to impede its progress, on the broken stones below. The coolness and intrepidity of the little girl, perhaps 10 or 11 years of age, sister of the one who met with the accident, were also astonishing.—[Buffalo Commercial.

THE SPEECH OF MR. WHITESIDE IN DEFENCE OF SMITH O'BRIEN.

[The following is the peroration or conclusion of the brilliantly eloquent speech of Mr. Whiteside, in his defence of Mr. Smith O'Brien. The delivery of the speech occupied a day and a half.]

"I appeal with confidence to the free and magnificent nation under whom we live to see that justice be done to my client. I ask for nothing more. I have observed upon the evidence and considered, so far as my humble ability would permit, the great question involved in this solemn trial, namely, the guilty intent of the prisoner. Even although the explanation of his conduct may be in some respect unsatisfactory, yet if it fall short of the tremendous guilt of treason—that is, an intent deliberately formed and put in execution to compass the Queen's death, or levying war against the Queen, acquit him you must. Well do I know and feel the weighty difficulties of his case. With some prejudice has blocked up the avenues to the understanding; in others calumny has done it. The impracticable politician has been condemned to a fate he has provoked and deserved. Driven to excesses, he did not contemplate, in order to preserve his personal liberty, that he must pay the forfeit of his presumption with his life. Had he been a hypocrite, who assumed patriotism as the mask of selfishness, he would ere now have received the rich reward of his political baseness. He had only to cheer on inconsistency when most flagrant, to applaud what he had condemned, and to condemn what he had applauded—to unsay what he had said, and to say what he did not honestly believe, and the attainted traitor would have been a patriotic placeman. He might have flourished in individual prosperity after he had traded with sufficient tact in the miseries of his country. Obstinate, perverse man; having adopted political opinions sincerely, no matter how erroneous, he has acted with rigid honesty and consistency in an age of existing tergiversation and deception. He is now hooted by all parties, for he has flattered and he stooped to none. Therefore, let him die in his impracticable folly. Whither can he turn for sympathy? From whom expect justice? Slandered, blackened, and vilified, his motives maligned, his conduct misrepresented; nicknamed traitor, anarchist, the foe of social order, property, and law—whither can he look for refuge? A price was set upon his head; he has been caricatured, hunted through his native country—no epithet of abuse was too gross to be applied to him. Where can he expect a temperate consideration of his motives and entire political career? No where but from you. And yet the honourable prejudices of your nature may be enlisted against him—you may have been taught to consider him the obstinate enemy of your country's peace. His hope ought alone to be where the law has placed it—in the honour, the integrity, the discernment, the humanity of a jury. That jury was designed to be a rampart of defence to accused men, prosecuted for political conduct, or political excesses, by the weight and power of the country.—Judges must be unbending, but juries may

regard the frailty of human nature. Jones—spring from the people—cast the ample shield of their protection over their fellow-subjects where they can—believe that his heart, his motive, and his purpose were not guilty, equivocal although certain of his acts may be. Such is the high task and office designed for you in that famous constitution, whose foundations were laid in the deepest wisdom, and which has been through successive ages cemented through the patriot's blood, and consecrated in the martyr's fire. Your countryman, your fellow mortal is in your power. Seek not, with severe anxiety, for proofs to send him to a bloody death; rather regard the evidence which enables merciful men to save what may yet prove a useful life to his family and country. The boast of British law is, that it abhors the shedding of human blood. Yield to its benign principles, to the generous impulses of your nature, and stand between the prisoner and his grave. A horrible death—a grave he must not have—awaits him. Save him by a humane verdict from so dismal a fate. Review his life. From his mother's breast he drank in a love of country—from a father's patriotic example the passion grew to a dangerous height. He has indulged, perhaps, a vision, to the peril of his life, that Ireland might be a nation, and you her guides to wealth and greatness. Is not death upon the scaffold a terrible punishment for the belief, though misguided, that Irishmen had intellect enough to rule the country of their birth? In his childhood he heard that the union with England was carried by corruption. He heard it from an Irish senator whom money could not purchase—whom "title" could not bribe—who gave his honest vote, and would have freely given his life, to save the perishing constitution of his country. His youthful imagination, fired by a sense of Ireland's wrongs, dwelt on the days when we had a gentry and senate with intense constancy, and the passion grew that *he* might restore a parliament to the land he loved. This was his real aim, and all his actions tended towards this end. Bitter disappointment has crushed his ardent hopes; but a parliamentary constitution he wished and meant to give to Ireland. No man's property would he have touched—no law of God or man would he have broken. He was misled into the delusion that Ireland's gentry were qualified for freedom. Loved by those who knew him, generous, disinterested, utterly unselfish through life, he now stands at the bar of his country to answer for having compassed the life of the Queen and to subvert the constitution which in heart he adores. His true offence is, that he courted for you what is England's glory and blessing, and pride. Deeply he may have erred in pursuit of this darling object; will you avenge his misdirected patriotism by a dreadful death? You may do so, and no earthly inducement will tempt me to say, if you pronounce the awful sentence of guilty, that you have not given the verdict conscience demanded. If his countrymen condemn my client, he will be ready to meet his fate with the faith of a Christian, and with the firmness of a man—(great sensation). The last accents of his lips will breathe a prayer for Ireland's happiness, Ireland's constitutional freedom. The dread moment that shall precede his mortal agonies will be consoled, if through his sufferings and his sacrifice some system of government shall arise—which I ever has never existed—just, comprehensive, impartial, and, above all, consistent, which may conduct to wealth, prosperity, and greatness the country he has loved, not wisely perhaps, but too well.—Would to God Mr. Smith O'Brien were my only client! The future happiness of an honourable, ancient, loyal family is here at stake. The church, the bar, the senate can furnish relatives near and dear to this unhappy gentleman, who, although they differ in political opinion, have hastened to give to him brotherly consolation on this melancholy day. Ireland has been the scene of their benevolent exertions—the source of their joys, their pride; her misery has been their affliction, her gleams of prosperity their delight. With bolder hearts, should you consign the prisoner to the scaffold, they must henceforward struggle on through a cheerless existence, labouring in sorrow for the country they love. A venerable lady, who has dwelt amidst an affectionate tenantry, spending her income where it was raised, diffusing her charities and her blessings around, awaits now with trembling heart your verdict.—Un verdict consign her beloved son to the [illegible] that heart will cease to beat no more. A[illegible] innocent children [illegible] has sat to be stripped [illegible] for ages—whether they are to be spared, or [illegible] exposed upon the world by the rigour of a barbarous and cruel law—whether they are to be restored to peace and joy, or plunged into the uttermost depths of black despair. There is another who clings to hope—hope, may it be blessed in you! Her life's blood would be gladly shed to save the object of her youthful affections—you will not consign her to an untimely grave!—[During the delivery of this passage the entire audience became visibly moved, and for the first time since the trial Smith O'Brien's lips quivered, and his eyes filled. For a moment he bent his head on his hand; he firmly pressed his brow for a few seconds, and again resumed his wonted calmness. Not so the audience; the members of the bench, the bar, the jury, the auditors, all continued deeply moved, and from many a manly eye to which tears had long been strangers, the big drops rolled in rapid succession. We never remember to have seen so profound a sensation as that produced by the gifted advocate, whose action and tone, far more eloquently than even his living words, expressed the deep emotions with which his own heart was moved at the contemplation of an adverse verdict.]—In a case of doubt, at the very worst, let a father's pity be awakened—a husband's love be moved. Yet even in this case of blood I do not ask for pity in a wailing spirit; I ask it in the spirit of a free constitution, in accordance with the rooted principles of our common law. Those principles ought to shine out in glorious perfection, in this great cause between the prisoner and the Crown; and a verdict in accordance with them is not a triumph over the law, but a triumph of the law. Let justice be administered, but let it be administered in mercy. When the Sovereign seals, by her coronation oath, the great compact between the people and the crown, she swears to execute, in all her judgments—justice in mercy—(sensation in court). That same justice you must administer—no rigorous, remorseless, sanguinary code—but justice in mercy. Where, as here, the crime consists in the intent of the heart, and you can believe that intent not treasonable, or even doubtful, then, by the solemn obligation even of coldest duty, you should yield to mercy, (great sensation). In nothing can frail mortals approach so nearly to the attributes of the Almighty as in the administration of justice here below. Divine justice will be tempered with mercy, or dismal will be our fate. The awful issues of life and death are now in your hands—do justice in mercy. The last faint murmur on *your* quivering lips will be for mercy, ere the immortal spirit shall wing its flight to I trust, a better and a brighter world.

[After a moment of deep emotion, loud and long-continued applause followed the close of this magnificent address. The learned advocate had thrown himself with such earnestness into the case of his client, and felt so profoundly the weight that was upon him, that he seemed quite exhausted as he lay back, rather than sat upon the bench. After about three minutes he retired from court, when the applause was renewed.]

At a temperance meeting in Broseley, Salop, the Hon. and Rev. O. W. Forester said that he was informed by one of the medical attendants of the Duke of Wellington, that for the last two years his grace had not drunk a glass of wine—water being his only beverage.

A public meeting has been held in Perth, under the presidency of the lord provost, to discourage the practice of drinking at funerals.

At Adelaide, respectable females are in such demand in the marriage market, that when people get good servants, they are afraid to let them go to church or chapel, lest the result should be an engagement.

Among the many advantages to be derived from the *Tread Mill*, it is stated that its salutary discipline completely cures the rheumatism.

Louis Blanc is about to visit Edinburgh.

The Observer.

SAINT JOHN, NOVEMBER 7, 1848.

The English Mail of the 21st ult., per steam ship *Hibernia*, in 10 3-4 days from Liverpool to Halifax, arrived in this City on Friday morning. The steamer brought out 62 passengers, seven of whom landed at Halifax—among them was Assistant Commissary General Goldsmith, who it will be recollected left this city for Hong Kong in the spring of 1844, from which he recently returned to England in ill health. His numerous friends in this and the adjoining Provinces will be glad to welcome his return among them. It is stated that he has been appointed to the charge of the Commissariat Department in Newfoundland.

The State trials were still in progress in Ireland. Mr. O'Donohue had been found guilty, but not sentenced. Mr. Meagher's trial was not concluded.

The cases of cholera had not been so numerous in London or other places as was anticipated.

The civil war in Austria still continued.

The *America* is the next steamer from England.

LIVERPOOL, October 21.

Not the slightest improvement has taken place in any department of trade during the past week. Money is cheap, but at the same time the general want of confidence renders it difficult to be obtained. Two per cent for money on call is as much as can be obtained.

We have to report a dull and depressed Cotton Market, with a decline in prices of ¼d. to ½d. per lb. The continued troubles on the continent combined with the favourable prospects of the Cotton crop in the United States, appear to have destroyed all confidence, and a general disposition has been manifested by holders to meet purchasers almost on their own terms.

In consequence of the more favourable accounts of the Potato crop, and the late heavy arrivals of Grain from the United States, our Corn Market has been quiet at the quotations of our last. Sweet free American Flour 31s. to 32s.; sour 28s. per barrel. Wheat 7s. 6d. to 8s. 8d. per 70 lbs. Indian Corn 34s. to 35s. 6d. per quarter. Indian Meal 17s. to 17s. 6d. per barrel. The duty is 4s. per quarter on Wheat, and 2s. 5d. per barrel on Flour.

Since our last the market for American provisions has continued in the same depressed state for nearly every article in the trade.

The accounts from the manufacturing districts are not less gloomy than those we have had to record for some time past. At Manchester, on Tuesday, business was considerably contracted by the renewal of insurrectionary movements in Germany, and since that day the market has continued in the same state of depression. Sales to some extent, notwithstanding, continue to be made, both in goods and yarns, but at very low prices, being generally forced, and for immediate payment. The Germans are buying yarns where they can obtain an advantage in price, exhibiting much more spirit than might have been expected in the face of the late advices respecting occurrences which have taken place in Vienna. The buying for the Levant and Mediterranean has been in a great measure suspended, and this has influenced materially the value of low numbers of water twist, which has experienced a much heavier decline than any other article.

TIMBER.—Fresh and well-selected cargoes meet a ready sale at full prices, but if of inferior quality, or not well assorted, the demand for such is limited, unless at prices somewhat under the late quotations. Opinions formed on the recent advices from the ports of shipment are in some measure conflicting, but the preponderance is in favor of a comparatively reduced supply, upon which the future currency of course, will in a great measure, be governed. Since the 1st inst., some of the sales effected were—Of Quebec, 13 cargoes Yellow Pine, from 13½d. to 15d. per foot; Red Pine, 16d. to 18½d.; Oak, 21d. to 2s.; Deals, £6 to £7 per standard. Of St. John, 4 cargoes White Pine, averaging respectively 19, 20, 18½, and 18 inches, brought 17¾d, 18½d, 16½d, and 16½d, per foot. Birch, 1s. to 14d. per foot; Deals, 14d. per foot, and Lathwood, 20s. to 30s. per fathom. Of Miramichi, 1 cargo White Pine, at 13½d. per foot; Red Pine, 13d. per foot; Yellow and Spruce Deals, [illegible] per standard; [illegible] per M ft. Of Dalhousie, 1 cargo Pine and Birch, at 13d. per foot. Of Deals, 6 cargoes of St. John's, at from £6 15s. to £7 5s. per standard, according to specification and quality; 1 of Shediac, at £6 10s. per standard. Of Sleepers, a cargo of Hackmatac Double, 9x9 and upwards, at 5s. each; a parcel of Quebec, 10x5, at 3s. 6d. and under at 3s. each, and with cargoes at 3s. 5d. to 3s. 6d. each.

THE CHOLERA.—Several decided cases of Asiatic Cholera have occurred, we regret to say, in various parts of the country during the past week; but the further propagation of the disease will be doubtlessly checked by the frost which has so opportunely set in. Since our last, about fifteen well-authenticated cases have occurred in the metropolis, and nine at Hull. Mr. Cheetham, a clerk in the bank of Messrs. Attwood and Spooner, died of the disease on Sunday. At Edinburgh and adjoining places, several deaths have occurred; and the Scotsman of Wednesday calculates that, since the cholera first broke out, the total number of cases that have appeared in Edinburgh, Leith, and Newhaven, will amount to upwards of a hundred, and the number of deaths to about seventy. The disease still continues on board the Justitia, convict ship, at Woolwich, but no case has occurred in the town. The whole of the cases originated in the lower deck, on the starboard side and stern of the Justitia; that part being exactly opposite the mouth of a sewer, which empties itself into the Thames.

THE CHOLERA.—The cholera has almost disappeared in London; there are not we believe [illegible] cases in Hull, and although there were in Edinburgh on Monday, four cases, and on Tuesday, eight cases, there was not one on Wednesday. The absurd quarantine regulations issued by the board of Customs have been withdrawn.

TALK ON 'CHANGE.—The talk on 'change has been that the weather had become suddenly very cold; that an early winter would interfere still further with the return of better times; that the potato rot in Ireland may suggest, if not justify, another famine alarm; and that rebellion in Germany, and wars in Italy, are of themselves quite enough to keep confidence at Zero, and Railway shares below par, supposing France, contrary to prophecies, should remain tranquil.

The further talk was that the French National Assembly are developing a large fund of good sense; that they are proceeding with the gravity of discreet and sagacious men; that they are maturing the means of permanent order, upholding credit, and denouncing anarchy; that, in counteracting bad men and visionary politicians, they are necessarily somewhat conservative, but that the most moderate contemplate nothing more than the secure establishment of the republic on a permanent basis; that prosperity will return to them earlier than many think; that food is abundant and cheap, and that where people have plenty to eat, they are seldom dangerous in a row; that Germany may safely be left to the solid understanding of the Teutonic race; that Austria will right herself in due time; that Italy will recover peace; and that railway shares, by-and-by, will settle down at their proper value; that the great companies contemplate amalgamation, virtually, if not legally, and that prosperity will then be perfectly compatible with low fares and public convenience.

The general talk is, that we stand in the midst of circumstances and events, the tendency of which we can only guess at, and that, therefore, great caution in commercial matters is commendable; that England has nothing to fear; that trade MUST improve; but that individuals, nevertheless, should be careful.—[Liverpool Journal, Oct. 21.

MANCHESTER CUSTOMS' REVENUE.—The receipts of customs at Manchester (being principally on the articles tea, coffee, sugar, wines, spirits, and tobacco) for the year ending the 10th of October instant, amount to £223,303, against £175,050 last year; being an increase of £48,253. The increase on the quarter is only £19,302.

THE EDINBURGH CHARTIST TRIALS.—These trials have been appointed to take place before the High Court of Justiciary next month. One of the accused John Grant, who generally acted as president at the meetings, has been missing for some days past, and bail having got some clue to his retreat, they set off yesterday in pursuit of the fugitive.

Traffic across the Isthmus of Panama.—The Tay Steamer.—The royal mail steamer Tay left Southampton on Monday, with the West India mails. Among the passengers were Major General Sir H. Bunbury, who has been appointed commander of the Forces at Jamaica, and Mr. Hardouin, who has been appointed Governor of Guadaloupe; also Lord and Lady Grosvenor and family, Earl and Countess of Sheffield, and Lord H. Scott, who are proceeding to Madeira. Sir H. Wilmot is also a passenger. The Tay carries out a very large cargo, some portion of which is intended for the western coast of America, and will be landed at Chagres, and sent across the isthmus of Panama. This will be the first batch of goods that will cross the isthmus. The length of time in getting from the Atlantic to the Pacific is about two days. The Panama roads are now very much improved. A number of trucks and wheels for carriages for travelling on them have gone out in the Tay. The goods for the western coast of America sent out in the West India steamer were principally Manchester and French. A very considerable trade between this country and Chili and Peru is confidently anticipated through the opening of the Panama route for goods traffic.—*London paper.*

The Grampus frigate brings nearly two millions of dollars from the west coast of Mexico and South America. The amazing mineral riches of those countries are daily developing themselves; and, through all the vicissitudes of commerce here, a profitable trade has been carried on. From the Brazils, there is nothing very encouraging; the low exchange (22d. per milrea) precludes all profits on goods. General Rosas has now definitely refused to receive our ambassador, Mr. Hood and it is high time that some steps should be taken with regard to the River Plate trade. The Mexican government has proposed a reduction of 50 per cent. from the duties of the tariff of 1845.

MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE.—It is understood that the greater part of the ministers will assemble in town this week to hold a conference with the law officers of the crown in reference to the state prisoners.—*Times.*

The contradiction which we gave last week to the rumours of the Government having received and suppressed evidence against the Roman Catholic Clergy of Ireland, has been authoritatively repeated on the part of the Government by the Solicitor General for Ireland, who described it as a "calumny as false as it is foul."—*Observer.*

THE SAILOR JEROME.—We have been shewn a beautiful medal to be presented by Lloyds to this heroic seaman, on his return to this country. It contains an allegorical representation of the Genius of Humanity, throwing her mantle over a shipwrecked Male Figure—Motto "Beneficio Nautiagio succurrit." On the reverse side, in a wreath of oak leaves, surrounding the words "Observes sermon," and "Presented by Lloyds," outside the circle. Engraved on the edge are the words, "Frederick Jerome, boatswain, American ship New World, Sept. 6, 1848. It is the work of W. Wyon, R. A.

It is estimated that eight persons, who have erected and endowed Churches at their own cost during the present year, have together contributed £50,000 to the established church.

Narrow Escape of Lord John Russell.—On the return of his lordship from Scotland, when at Stirling station, he had a very narrow escape. His lordship, with one of his children in his arms, was crossing the rails to get into another carriage, when another train, ten minutes before its time, suddenly came up. Mr. Cuckson, the superintendant, with admirable self-possession, instantly darted from the platform, and seizing his lordship, drew him back, just as the ponderous engine passed, and thus prevented an accident which, in all probability, would have proved fatal.

A BANKRUPT CORPORATION.—The Corporation of Exeter is in such straightened circumstances that there was much difficulty in getting any one to accept the mayoralty last November. It appears that his worship is often called on to advance money to pay the police, that their jailor's salary was in arrear, that the expenses of witnesses and prosecutors were woefully behind, and that the other day three witnesses from Abingdon came all the way by train for payment, and were turned away without it. Even the prisoners in jail are in rags, stitched together by string, because there are no funds to provide clothing.

The Prince de Joinville has been at Stirling, accompanied by an old gentleman whom the public would have to be Louis Philippe.

The London "Standard" states that, on Friday, 36,000 muskets were shipped at Southampton, on board a steamer, for Italy.

Amongst the steerage passengers in a vessel from Havre to New York, a short time since, were the widow and daughter of Lafitte, the once wealthy banker and minister of France.

A beautiful gold teapot, "Souvenir" of the late Duke of Sussex, [illegible] dish Nightingale [illegible] one of her [illegible] Sons [illegible] London.

A dealer in [illegible] in Edinburgh, for having sold a [illegible] of which weight was not marked in distinct figures. The conviction was made under a new statute.

It is now said that £12 000 a year will be saved to the Duke of Buckingham out of his estates, and that the Marquis of Chandos will succeed to £30,000 a year.

A vessel named the Queen has arrived in London from Lisbon, with an entire cargo of grapes, comprising 1319 boxes.

A letter carrier has been sentenced to fourteen years' transportation, at Inverness, for having stolen a letter containing £23 in bank notes.

Douglas Wills, Esq., surgeon, Cammock, Stotland, died the other day from the effects of a slight puncture in his hand, received whilst amputating a gangrened limb.

The pork for naval use this year will be made up entirely in Ireland. No American will be taken into consumption.—[Free Trade Journal.

Lord Clarendon will pay his long-intended visit to London as soon as the condition of Ireland enables him to be absent for a few days from his government.

The potato crop on the continent is abundant and sound. Large exports to England have taken place, and are likely to continue.

Mr. Samuel Lover, the distinguished Irish poet, musician, and painter, has arrived in London, after a most successful tour throughout the northern and southern states of America.

Discontinuance of Quarantine.—In consequence of representations from the Board of Health to the Council office, the order of the 5th, imposing quarantine on all vessels having persons on board who have died of, or are afflicted with cholera, has been rescinded.

Letters from Milan, of the 4th inst., announce that Marshal Radetzky has been attacked with severe dysentery.

Mr. Maurice Power, the eldest son of the late Tyrone Power, the celebrated Irish comedian, has sailed for America. Mr. Power possesses many requisites for an actor of Irish character—a good figure, bustling action, a quick eye, an animated expression in his countenance on the stage, a tolerable voice, and a brogue of delicious breadth and real Hibernian flavour.—[Globe.

EAST INDIA FLOUR.—We have recently had occasion to notice the importation of a parcel of several barrels of flour from the East Indies, as being of very unusual occurrence, and therefore of considerable interest. We find that a vessel, the Mary Somerville, now arrived from Calcutta, has brought 800 sacks of flour as a portion of her cargo. No importations of the kind used to form a portion of the cargoes of vessels arriving from the East Indies, and the arrival of this large parcel from that quarter of the world is of much interest and importance. The same vessel brought several thousand bags of rice, the produce of the place.—*London paper.*

Railway Transit for the Million.—The number of passengers who travelled by rail during the last half-year, was, 26,330,492. It is calculated that within the next five years there will be upwards of ten thousand miles of railway open in Great Britain, which will give permanent employment and good wages to upwards of one hundred and forty thousand persons.

Greek Church in London.—A Greek church, for the accommodation of the members of the Greek communion resident in London, is in course of erection, and rapidly advancing to completion. There are about thirty Greek commercial houses, and connected with them are a considerable number of Greek families in London.

Mission among the Mahomedans.—The Bishop of Cape Town proposes to establish a mission among the Mahomedans in Cape Town, whose numbers have been increasing from time to time by converts from professing Christians; and another among the liberated Africans, several hundreds of whom are dwelling round the Bishop's house, and many of whom have likewise become Mahomedans.

Icebergs in the Atlantic.—Intelligence has reached Lloyd's that several immense masses of ice were now drifting with the currents of the Atlantic Ocean, in the direct track of shipping passing between the United Kingdom and British North America and the United States. The *Blonde* which arrived at Greenock on Friday, saw one of them on the 4th ult. in long. W. 49, lat. N. 48, upwards of 600 feet high and a mile in length, the atmosphere in this vicinity being completely chilled.

AMERICAN APPLES AND CHEESE.—The steamship Europa, from New York and Halifax, has brought the large number of 738 barrels of apples, of the kinds known as the American New Town pippins and the lady apples, which are of remarkable fine flavour, are much esteemed, and are an important addition to the supplies from the continental states of Europe, and from home sources. The same vessel brought the large quantity of 4,182 packages of cheese, the production and manufacture of the United States of America.

Parliamentary returns show that in 1841 there were 310,375 farms of from one to five acres in Ireland, whilst last year there were only 109,041.

Lord Dalhousie contemplates retiring from the governor-general ship of India in consequence of ill health.

IRELAND.

The Irish State Trials continue to drag their slow length along, without any prospect of a speedy termination. The trial of O'Donohue was not concluded until a late hour on Saturday last, when a verdict of Guilty, as in the cases of O'Brien and M'Manus was returned, and a similar sentence will no doubt follow. The trial of Mr. Meagher commenced on Monday, and is still pending; up to the close of the Court on Tuesday night, the Attorney-General had not produced the whole of the evidence for the prosecution, and it was generally supposed the case would not be concluded until Saturday. With reference to the ultimate fate of the unfortunate men nothing is yet positively known. A deputation had an interview with Lord Clarendon, on Tuesday, to intercede for the life of Smith O'Brien, but his Excellency declined to make any positive promise as to the course the Government would adopt, and added that the recommendation of the jury by whom he was found guilty would receive due consideration from the Government. The general belief now is that no lives will be sacrificed, but a good deal depends upon the course which the friends and supporters of the rebels may adopt.

Mr. Meagher's Trial at Clonmel.—On Thursday, (fourth day) nearly the same witnesses as on the preceding trials were examined, and in addition Anne Keenan, Mr. Meagher's nurse, a very old woman. On ascending the table she said "My lords, give me leave to speak. I have been bribed by the prosecution to come here. I have been given this cloak, this bonnet, this handkerchief, and this cap. I'll not be sworn. The Attorney General—take the book. Witness—I won't, (a laugh), I've been bribed, a policeman got a sovereign, and he bought these things for me.

Attorney-General.—Take the book, woman, you have come here, and must be sworn.

Witness.—Well, if I must, I must. She was then sworn.

Where do you live?—Where do I live? At the Common, of course.

Do you remember the 23rd July last? May be I don't. I've been bribed. (laughter.)

Did you see the prisoner there? No I did not.

Look at him. No I won't. (The witness turned her head away and hid her face in her hands.)

Do you know Mr. Meagher? I don't know.

Were you ever in Waterford? Yes.

Did you know Mr. Meagher there? May be I did when he was ten years old. 'Tis a long time ago.

Look at that gentleman there and say if you know him? I don't. I'm bribed. (Laughter.)

After several attempts to get the witness to identify the prisoner, the Attorney-General, at the suggestion of the court, desisted from asking her further questions, and she retired amidst the [illegible] audience.

[illegible] being then examined as to [illegible] the case for the prosecution [illegible] to address the jury [illegible] the affectation of call[illegible] dismiss from their minds all impressions [illegible] those proceeding from the evidence. [illegible] Attorney-General had laid down a law, which [illegible] correct, his client must be convicted, for the doctrine of his learned friend was that Mr. Meagher was guilty of levying war, although it appeared that he was not present at the barricade of Mullinahone, or at the affair of Ballingarry: nay more, in the opinion of the Attorney-General he would have been guilty, if at the time he had been quietly seated in his own parlour in Dublin. Mr. Whiteside then proceeded at great length to combat this doctrine, and then directed his attention to a careful examination of the evidence for the crown. In the course of his speech, he was frequently interrupted by applause, an indecorum which the bench ultimately reproved, and threatened to commit parties offending in that way again.

At six o'clock, Mr. Whiteside complained of being exhausted, and at his request the court adjourned to next (Friday) morning, when the learned gentleman would resume his address.

MEMORIAL TO THE LORD LIEUTENANT.—On Tuesday, a memorial, signed by upwards of 25,000 persons, was presented by the Lord Mayor of Dublin, Mr. Sharman Crawford, M. P., and a number of other gentlemen, to the Lord Lieutenant, praying for clemency to Mr. Smith O'Brien. The answer of his Excellency was reserved, but is confirmatory of the impression abroad, that mercy will not be withheld. He gave the most explicit assurance, that full weight would be given to the recommendation of the highly respectable jury who tried Mr. O'Brien. Several noblemen have signed the memorial, together with fifteen Roman Catholic prelates, and one bishop of the established church.

MR. O'BRIEN.—Mr. O'Brien continues to enjoy excellent health. He is perfectly cheerful and composed, and in his usual good spirits, not in the least depressed by the circumstances of his painful and perilous position. He rises at six o'clock every morning, and breakfasts at half-past seven. Mrs. O'Brien, whose fortitude and strength of mind under her misfortunes are the admiration of all, visits her husband each morning at nine o'clock, and remains with him all the day. None but the nearest members of his family are allowed to see him. He still occupies the same apartment as before his conviction.—[Dublin Freeman, Oct. 16.

ATTEMPT OF MR. C. G. DUFFY TO ESCAPE FROM NEWGATE.—Dublin, Monday Evening.—This day, a discovery of a plan for the escape of Mr. Charles Gavan Duffy from Newgate, was made by the authorities. He had been, from the day of his arrest to the present, confined in one of the front rooms of the gaol, looking into Green-street, and it would appear, from the facts just elicited, that he meditated an immediate escape by cutting through the bars of his window, and, by means of a rope ladder with which he had been provided, descending to the street. There were found, ingeniously concealed in his room and on his person, files, a glazier's diamond, a compact and most complete rope ladder, and other appliances for effecting his object. It is said that the information which has enabled the government to frustrate the unhappy man's design was communicated by a supposed friend of his own, one of the tribe of informers who have been elbowing each other in Colonel Browne's office from the beginning of the late treasonable conspiracy to these, the days of reckoning, which the infatuated foolish men never appear to have anticipated. Mr. Duffy will this afternoon be removed to another part of the gaol, less *cheerful* that that which he has hitherto been confined in.

In consequence of the suspicions excited by the attempt of Charles G. Duffy to escape from Newgate, all access to him has been cut off. No person whatever is now allowed to see or communicate with him under any circumstances, and his room is double locked and double guarded.

The untried prisoners at Clonmel occupy one side of a long corridor; those convicted have no communication with them or with each other.

There are rumours that the special commission will be adjourned after the trial of Mr. Meagher.

All the police lately engaged in conflict with the insurgents in Tipperary and Kilkenny, during the late outbreak, have been advanced a step in promotion.—[Tipperary Vindicator.

THE WORKING OF THE POOR LAW.—The union working-houses in the west of Ireland, which became in a great measure untenanted at the period of the harvest, are again crowded, and numbers beyond all former experience are daily presenting themselves for admission. The palaces provided by law for their accommodation would scarcely afford standing-room for the thousands who propose to take up their winter quarters within their walls; and the guardians—or rather, we should say, the vice-guardians—are, even at this early period, busily engaged in providing additional places of reception, and fitting them up with every thing conducive to the comfort and enjoyment of their expected inmates.—*Dublin Mail.*

On Tuesday night the windows of the Police Barrack of Bouleagh were smashed with stones. The barrack was built by the Irish Mining Company. This was the place that Mr. Smith O'Brien required to be given up to him to lodge his body guard in.

A letter from Bermuda, dated the 12th of September, says that John Mitchel "is a poor, miserable, broken hearted looking creature, and in wretched health. He is not sent to work with other convicts; indeed, he is not fit."

Fatal Accident in Dublin.—An accident, attended with the sacrifice of life, occurred on Saturday morning in the vicinity of Christ Church. Six dilapidated houses fell suddenly and killed many of the inmates. The inquest shows that five persons lost their lives, and that thirteen or fourteen were desperately wounded.

Emigration yet continues from Ireland. The whole stream is now directed to the States, and of course whatever follows until March next will take the same course. Several families of farmers from Clare, who retain some little property yet passed through Limerick on Friday, on their route to America, *via* Liverpool.

The *Shearwater* steamer, by which vessel John Mitchel was conveyed to Spike Island, arrived, on Saturday, in the port of Limerick. It is confidently stated, that she is sent here for the removal of prisoners after the Commission.

Father Mathew has set aside some intened rejoicings at Cork in consequence of the sentence on Mr. O'Brien, who is a disciple of temperance.

A deputation is now in Dublin, to urge upon the Lord Lieutenant the superiority of having the American packet station at the Cove of Cork.

"There is one class of landlords," says the *Sligo Champion*, "fast disappearing from the face of the earth—we mean the middlemen. In Sligo they are all 'diddl'd, dish'd,' what with poor rates, the potato blight, their desire for display, and love of good living."

The Lakes of Killarney, we learn from the "Western Star," have been, and are comparatively deserted this year.

In some parts of Ireland where autumn-planting of potatoes has been introduced, it has been signally successful,

---

FRANCE.—General Cavaignac has at length succumbed to the difficulties of his position. With a Government partially composed of ministers obnoxious to a majority of the National Assembly he found it impossible to command the support of the legislature. The Cabinet has, therefore, been reconstructed. MM. Senard, Recurt, and Vaulabelle, have retired, and have been replaced by MM. Dufaure, Vivien, and Freslon, members of the Conservative majority of the Assembly. Two out of the three new Ministers have been members of former administrations. M. Dufaure belongs to the old dynastic party which is least inclined to follow the leadership of M. Thiers. M. Vivien, who is described as a man of popular and conciliatory manners, resumes the post of Minister of Justice, which he held in 1840. The appointment of M. Freslon, a man of more decided Republican sentiments than his new colleagues, is attributed to the influence of General Lamoricière. In this ministerial modification their are two grounds for satisfaction. First, that General Cavaignac has wisely adhered to constitutional usage in choosing his ministry from men enjoying the confidence of the supreme Legislature; and, secondly, that the artful and unprincipled Thiers has been able to exercise so little influence in the formation of the new Government. The explanations given by General Cavaignac in the National Assembly, on Monday, relative to these changes, appeared to give satisfaction to all but the ultra republicans, and lead to the hope that the new Cabinet, "founded," as he expressed it "on conciliation," will be enabled to govern the country successfully until the election of the President.

The election of President of the Republic will take place about the 25th Nov. Several candidates are spoken of; but the only men likely to stand a chance of success are, General Cavaignac, Prince Louis Napoleon, Gen. Bugeaud, and M. Lamartine. Gen. Cavaignac stands high in general esteem at the present moment, owing to the great majority he obtained upon the question of the vote of confidence; but so fickle are the French people, acting more from the impulse of the moment than anything else, that we cannot answer he will hold the same position in public favour when the day of election shall arrive.

It is intended to get through the remaining articles of the constitution with as much despatch as possible. M. Marrast, the president, and M. Dufaure, who may now be considered as the leader of the house, have agreed upon this, and its accordingly expected that the constitution will be voted before the 24th instant.

The *Moniteur* says:—"Certain journals assert that the raising the state of siege at Paris and the presentation of a decree ordering the insurgents of June condemned to transportation to be conveyed to Algeria, are the conditions annexed by the new ministers to their entry into the council. These measures were determined on since the vote of the proposition of Durrieu. They have, moreover, received the assent of the whole of the new ministry."

The Paris papers of Wednesday state that the question of the election of the President of the Republic has been again brought before the cabinet since the accession of the three new ministers, and it has been resolved unanimously to propose that the election shall take place immediately after the constitution is voted. It is intended to propose the 25th of November as the day of election. The success of Prince Louis Napoleon is now considered as certain by all parties.

Another portion of the colonists for Algeirs (800 in number) left Paris on Monday morning—They embarked amid the cheers of an immense crowd at the Quai St. Bernard. The great number of persons who have made application to be sent to Algeria as colonists, has determined the committee to cause two bodies to depart every week.

The system of agitation by banquets, which was the immediate instrument by which the revolution of February was brought about, has recommenced.

Contrary to what has been stated within the last five days, it is now affirmed that Louis Philippe has decidedly declined any compromise with the elder branch of the Bourbons, having for its object the recognition of Henry V., and his adoption of the Count de Paris. It is even said that Louis Philippe has by no means abandoned the hope of being able to resume his position in France.

The Insurrection at Vienna.—The stupendous events which are passing in the neighborhood of Vienna and in the Austrian empire, has kept all Europe in alarm and amazement during the week. Jellachich, at the head of a numerous army of Croatians, was advancing towards Buda-Pesth, with a view to suppress the insurrectionary proceedings in Hungary, when the intelligence of the revolution of Vienna reached him. He instantly turned his columns in the direction of Vienna, and advanced with rapid strides towards the capital. Auersberg, the Emperor's general, who had previously taken up his military position at Belvidere, in the suburbs of Vienna, had kept the population in hourly alarm of a bombardment: and during the 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th inst., the inhabitants of Vienna have undergone all the terrors of a momentarily expected seige by the two armies.

The position of Auersberg, in a military point of view, being untenable, unless he at once bombarded the city, has been unquestionably evacuated. Report states that Jellachich has retired towards Neustadt. It would seem that Prince Windischgratz, who lately distinguished himself by his decision at Prague, has proceeded towards Vienna, and is to command, under the orders of the Emperor, the combined armies of Jellachich and Auersberg. It is very probable that these armies have retired from the immediate neighborhood of the city; or, at any rate, if they have decided not to bombard it, they may take a position to cut off the supplies so as to reduce the inhabitants by starvation.

Report says that the Diet has 100 000 men in arms ready to defend the Austrian capital, but a vast number of these must be in favor of the Emperor, although every effort seems to be employed to exasperate and inflame the populace against the court party. On the other hand there cannot be less than 100 000 regular troops encircling Vienna at this moment, as reinforcements appeared to be pouring in from all quarters. The Emperor has retired, not to Inspruck, but to Onutz, in Moravia. It is plain, from the elements we have described, that a civil war, more frightful than any ever recorded in history, seems upon the point of bursting forth. The French hold aloof and do not move, well knowing that Russia stands ready with an army of 200 000 men, upon the confines of Poland, to throw the whole weight of her power in the scale of the Emperor and in support of the Sclavonic quarrel.

In Italy these events are producing serious results. The Hungarian soldiers at Milan have demanded leave to withdraw to their own country, and the position of Radetzky appears perilous. If Charles Albert should seize the present favorable moment to cross the Ticino, he may drive the Austrians out of Lombardy faster than he was lately expelled himself. The present events may speedily change the whole face of Europe.

From Northern Italy we hear of the formidable preparations of Charles Albert to renew the war when the armistice has expired. This determination will probably be strengthened by the intelligence of the successful insurrection in Vienna. The quarrel between Naples and Sicily is still unsettled.

MUTINY AT MILAN.—On the 11th inst., the Hungarian troops of the garrison of Milan assembled on the square of the palace, crying, "Death to the Croatians!" They then demanded to be allowed to return to their country, and declared that if Marshal Radetzky did not consent to it in 24 hours they would depart without his leave. The marshal immediately gave orders to several Croatian regiments to march to Milan, and threatened to decimate the Hungarians if they did not return to their duty. A collision between those troops was deemed inevitable.

RUSSIA.—FIRE AT CRONSTADT.—The Camilla steamer, which arrived on Monday in the Thames, from St. Petersburg, reports a dreadful fire having taken place at Cronstadt on the 1st inst., destroying between 35 and 40 English houses.

According to the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, the number of Russians who have entered Wallachia amounts to 16,000 men, and 40,000 others have crossed the Pruth.

HOLLAND.—*The Hague, Oct.* 16—The opening of the states-general of 1848 took place this day, with the usual solemnities. The following is an extract from the royal speech:—"While so many states of Europe are shaken to the very foundation by the most violent shocks, and the streets of many a city are dyed with the blood of its inhabitants, our country has been able to preserve itself from the fury of civil dissensions and calamities, with disorder and anarchy in their trains. Above all, our country has enjoyed this advantage, that the legislative power, free in its action, has, with entire independence, and in the most perfect harmony, even where a difference of opinion prevailed, peacefully accomplished its vast mission, which will act so decisively on the destinies of the country."

In Spain there has been some trifling warfare in the Catalonian provinces, but nothing of a decisive character.

There is no particular news from Portugal.

A report was in circulation in the city this morning of several new appointments having just been made to the Legislative Council of this Province. We have since, upon inquiry, been credibly informed that the rumour is incorrect.

Trinity Church was splendidly lighted with Gas, for the first time, on Sunday evening last.

☞ The opening [illegible] 20th inst. in [illegible] Institute is postponed to Monday the [illegible] Room [illegible] the painting of the Lecture [illegible] not being completed.

The steam ship Niagara, 36 hours from Boston, with 54 passengers for England, arrived here on Friday, and sailed same day for Liverpool.

A BUSY DAY IN THE STATES.—This day the election of Presidential Electors takes place in the several States of the American Union. The polls opening at sunrise and closing at sunset. The candidates are General Taylor, (whig), General Cass, (democrat) and Mr. VanBuren (free soil). The main contest will fall between Generals Taylor and Cass, and the friends of both these candidates are quite sanguine of success. The free soil (Van Buren) party do not anticipate success on this occasion, their object being to try their strength, and compete for future ascendency. They have also a dislike to both the other candidates.—The successful candidate will assume the Presidential ch

achich and Auers
these armies have
ghborhood of the
ive decided not to
ition to cut off the
bitants by starva-

s 100,000 men in
an capital, but a
favor of the Empe-
to be employed to
ulace against the
d there cannot be
encircling Vienna
nts appeared to be
The Emperor has
Olmutz, in Moravia.
e have described,
an any ever record-
nt of bursting forth.
t move, we'll know.
th an army of 200,-
oland, to throw the
the scale of the Em-
vonic quarrel.
cing serious results.
n have demanded
n country, and the
erious. If Charles
t favorable moment
re the Austrians o
as lately expelled
ay speedily chang

r of the formidable
to renew the war
This determina-
ened by the intelli-
rection th Vienna,
and Sicily is still

the 11th inst., the
on of Milan assem-
ce, crying, "Down
demanded to be al-
, and declared that
consent to it in 24
out his leave. The
ers to several Croa-
lan, and threatened
they did not return
tween those troops

ADT.—The Camilla
day in the Thames,
dreadful fire having
1st inst., destroying
ness.

Zeitung, the num-
entered Wallachia
40,000 others have

. 16—The opening
took place this day,
The following is an
:—"While so many
the very foundation
the streets of many
d of its inhabitants,
preserve itself from
and calamities, with
trains. Above all,
vantage, that the le-
ion, has, with entire
st perfect harmony,
ion prevailed, peace-
sion, which will act
f the country."

e trifling warfare in
nothing of a decisive

from Portugal.

n the city this morn-
ts having just been
il of this Province
been credibly inform-

lly lighted with Gas,
evening last, since
20th inst. in
Roos

r of the Lec

TES.—This
ctors takes place
merican Un
closing at
aylor, (whig),
VanBuren (Dem
ween Generals Tay
of both these candi-
ccess. The free soi
nticipate success o
being to try their
future ascendency
oth the other candi-
date will assume the
of March next.—The
es will probably be
steamer Senator on

ENT.—We learn from the
a dreadful accident took
Marblehead Branch Rail-
were lost. A train hav-
that night, with the Mar-
a democratic meeting in
the Marblehead Branch
collision with a train of
m, with whig delegates
at Lynn. The conse-
aucholy, five persons be-
ven or eight others se-
ri-

e at Nauvoo, Illinois,
on the 9th ult., having
by incendiaries. It
o have been a magni-

teamer Forest Queen,
n Town on Thursday
rom Fredericton,
and trial of her eng-
ance in six hours and
ome and commodious
near Fredericton, and
Matheway, S. Barker,
cton. Her accommo-
y superior to any thing
River; and her owners
t that she will prove
route. Her internal
mplete, but will be
er, so as to enable her
rse at the opening of
she will also run fo
ing of the present sea-
rising owners every

r. W. Horton, of Chat-
ently found dead under
nces. He started to
River to see a friend,
ensive marsh in which
He was found lying
e appearance of his
red many times about
Monday, but his body
day. He was highly
man.

ysg now under sentence
ows life some time in the
s hands are secured by
g his bed tick into strips,
could have amply suffi d
iscovered by Mr. Harris,
another room for the pur
man. We understood that
him previous to his trial,
use, at New G ssow.—

, of all denominations,
nated at 30,000.

At the Annual Meeting of the Saint Andrew's Society of this City, held on Thursday evening last, the following gentlemen were elected office-bearers for the ensuing year:—

Adam Jack, President,
Alexander Robertson, Vice-President,
R. Jardine, Treasurer,
A. Jardine, Secretary,

John M. Walker, James Macfarlane, and William Thomson, Committee of Charity.

From the Royal Gazette, Nov. 1.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

Public Notice is hereby given, that all holders of Public Offices are required to keep regular Office Hours, by themselves or their sufficient Deputies, from Ten o'clock in the morning till Four o'clock in the afternoon every day, except on Sundays and Holidays.

In pursuance of Her Majesty's Special Instructions, the Lieutenant Governor orders that Tables of Fees, Printed, or Written in a plain legible hand, shall be hung up in a convenient and conspicuous place, in all Offices or places where Fees are required to be paid, so that all persons having occasion to consult the same may have easy access thereto.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.—The Honorable R. L. Hazen to be a Member of the College Council, in the room of the Honorable L. A. Wilmot, who has become a Member of the Board *ex officio*.

Doctor John Paddock to be Indian Commissioner for the City and County of Saint John.

William D. Faulke to be a Commissioner of the Marine Hospital at Saint John, in the room of Daniel Leavitt, Esquire, resigned.

Thomas Trafton, James M'Gregor, and John Irvine, to be Commissioners of Sewers for the City and County of Saint John.

By His Excellency's Command.

J. R. PARTELOW.

Secretary's Office, 28th October, 1848.

FROM BERMUDA.—An arrival at New York, from Bermuda, brings dates to the 18th October. A tremendous storm visited the Island on the 15th inst. which caused considerable damage to property, and greatly alarmed the inhabitants. The shipping escaped uninjured.

In consequence of no provision being made by the House of Assembly at Kingston, Jamaica, to meet the financial embarrassments of the country, the Commissioner of Public Accounts has decided upon an immediate issue of Treasury Notes to the amount of £50,000. Every branch of commerce is exceedingly depressed.—*Boston Daily Adv.*

A horrible case of destitution came under the cognizance of the Commissioners of Emigration, yesterday. A poor, half naked woman, just arrived from Ireland, wandering through the streets, bearing in her arms the dead body of her infant, which had expired the day before, from exposure and a want of nourishment to sustain nature. She was taken in charge by the Police of the First Ward, and her wants attended to. What must be the agony and despair of a *mother* in that condition, imagine those who can.—*New York Express. Nov 2.*

John B. Dillon, exiled from Ireland, on account of the part he took in the recent revolutionary movements there, arrived in this city on Wednesday last, and was warmly welcomed by his friends.—*Ib.*

SHOCKING DEATH.—On Saturday afternoon, a lad about 7 years of age, son of Mr. John Webber, agent of the New England Cordage Company, fell into a large vat of boiling-hot water at the rope-walk on Northampton street. The lad had been sometime missing, and nothing was known of his dreadful fate until the body was discovered by some men who were engaged in emptying the vat.—*Boston Daily Adv.*

Death of Robert Stewart.—This distinguished Western pioneer, for several years past a resident of Detroit, died at Chicago on the 28th ult. In his early life he was extensively engaged in the Fur business with John Jacob Astor, and occupies quite a prominent position in Washington Irving's [illegible] a native of Scotland. His venerable uncle, David Stuart, also mentioned in Irving's book, resides at Sandwich, Canada West.—[Boston Times.

LONGEVITY.—Within a week [illegible] Sarah Dane, 72; Harrison Gray Otis, 84; James Harney, 70; Henry Robinson, 64; Catharine Paul, (colored) 73; Rachel Watts, 91; and Edward Reynolds, 87.—*Ib.*

THE UNITED STATES NAVY comprises 78 vessels of all descriptions, of which 11 are ships of the line, 17 frigates, 22 sloops of war, 11 steamers, 5 schooners, 7 store-vessels, 4 brigs, and 1 razee, carrying a total of 3174 guns.

A locomotive, with its tender and cars, was placed on the Chicago and Galena Railroad on the 24th ult, "and was ready on that day to fire up and away over the prairie."

The name of the person who some days since absconded from Lowell as a defaulter, is said to be LEVI B FARR. The estimate of his defalcation is set down at $30,000.

An English religious paper says:—"Voltaire's press is now employed in printing the Bible Society's bibles; at Gibbons's house, which is now an hotel, 4000 bibles have been sold by one of the society's agents; and in Hume's house the first meeting was held for the formation of a branch of the British and Foreign Bible Society, at Edinburgh."

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT AT MONTREAL.—On the 27th ult., the New Gas Works building, erecting in Colbine-street, Montreal, fell in, killing and injuring some 12 or 14 persons.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—FLOUR, &c.—The Flour market is steady, without excitement, as the export demanded is light, and the pressure for money compels the receivers to sell promptly; common Western, Michigan, and Ohio brands, sell at $5 18 a $5 25; straight brands Western and Genesee at $5.25 a 5.31; pure Genesee, 5,41 a $5 50. Rye Flour brings $3.50 a $3,62. Corn Meal, $3.31 a $3.37, for Jersey yellow.

Freights to Europe are rather dull. There are now 25 vessels loading for Liverpool, 7 for London, 3 for Bristol, and 2 for Scotland. The bulk of the shipments are Provisions, Grain and Flour.—Cotton moves slowly. We quote Cotton to Liverpool 3-16d.; Flour 2s. 3d.; Grain 7½ a 8d; Cheese 30s. a 32s. 6d.; Lard and Bacon. 25s. a 26s. To London—Tobacco 35s., Flour 2s. 6d. a 3s.; heavy goods 30s. a 35s.—Exchange on London, 108 a 108½

☞ GARRETT & SKILLEN have now completed their Fall and Winter STOCK—*Call and see*—Beautiful Beaver Top COATS, lined with Cloaking, only from 30s. to 40s. Oct. 31.

To Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.
Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

This celebrated and infallible remedy for the cure of *Consumption, Asthma, and Liver Complaint*, was discovered some ten years ago. Since that time it has, by its own merits, been *rapidly, surely, and safely working its way through the opposition of quacks and counterfeiters*, until *by its true value and intrinsic excellence*, it has gained for itself a most enviable *popularity and established itself in the confidence of an intelligent and enlightened public* from one end of the continent to the other. The testimony of thousands who have been *relieved and cured* by this *valuable article*, will show that it *stands unrivalled*—at the head of all other medicines for the cure of diseases for which it is recommended. The genuine Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is now for sale by duly appointed *agents*, and all respectable dealers in medicine, in all large cities, and all important towns throughout the United States, Canadas, and British Provinces.

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 Monday evening, 30th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Busby, George Connell, Esquire, Barrister at Law, of Woodstock, to Mary Ann, only daughter of the late Mr. David Fisher, of this city.

On Tuesday, 31st ult., by the Rev. Robert Irvine, Mr. Robert Watson, to Miss Jane, eldest daughter of Mr. George Bond, all of the Parish of Portland.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. I. W. D. Gray, Mr. Lewis Carvill, of the parish of Portland, to Miss Hannah G., second daughter of Mr. Joseph Mercer, of the parish of St. John.

Yesterday morning, at St. Malachi's Church, by the Right Reverend Bishop Dollard, Richard Duggan, Esq., M. D., late of Dublin, to Margaret Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. John Dooley, of this city.

Last evening, by the Rev. Samuel Robinson, Mr. Richard Calvert, to Elizabeth, eldst daughter of Mr, James Hancock, all of this city.

On Thursday, at the Wesleyan Chapel, Portland, by the Rev. S. Busby, Mr. Z. B. Roberts, to Miss Matilda Smith, both of Portland.

At Canning, on the 18th ult., by the Rev. W. D. Fitch, Mr. Gillies Hayes, of Norton, King's County, to Barbara, A., second daughter of John Currey, Esq., of the former place.

At Norton, (K. C.) on Wednesday last, by the Rev. John Francis, Mr. Tertullus Ketchum, of Carleton, St. John, to Hannah D., second daughter of Mr. Peter Foshay, of Norton, (K. C.)

At Fredericton, on the 27th ult., by the Rev. J. M. Brooke, Mr. Gabriel Urquhart, to Miss Mary Ann Bruce, both of the Parish of St. Mary's.

At Miramichi, on the 28th September, by the Rev. James Tozer, the Rev. W. A. Coleman, late of Portland, County of St. John, to Mrs. Jane Wheaten, youngest daughter of Mr. E. Whitney, of North Esk.

At Sydney, Cape Breton, on the 28th Oct., by the Rev. Charles Ingles, Henry Granville Downes, Esquire, Medical Staff, to Annie McLean Leonard, third daughter of Charles F. Leonard, Esq., of Sydney.

DIED.

On Thursday last, after a short illness, Frederick William, youngest child of William H. Needham, Esq. aged one year and six months.

On Friday morning last, in his eleventh year, after a long and very severe illness which he bore without a murmur, John Barclay, son of J. William Boyd, Esquire, Clerk of the Peace. He was a youth of great promise, beloved and esteemed by all who knew him.

His remains were followed to the grave in the New Burial Ground, this afternoon, by the respected Rector of the Grammar School and his Pupils, and a numerous company of relatives and other friends.

On Monday morning, after a severe illness, which he bore with resignation to the Divine Will, Mr. John Griffiths, aged 21 years and 4 months, deeply regretted by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

At the Long Reach, on Thursday, Mrs. Elizabeth Harding, aged 77 years.

On the 25th ult., of typhus fever, at St. Stephen, in the 32d year of her age, Jane, wife of Mr. George Hosford, and eldest daughter of Mr. Hugh Cavin, of Saint Andrews.

At Bangor, on the 25th ult., after a protracted illness, which she bore with resignation, Miss Caroline A. Babcock, fifth daughter of William Babcock, Esq., formerly of Saint Andrews, aged 22 years.

At Oakhampton, Devon, (England,) on the 7th October, Frederica Eliza, aged 32, eldest daughter of the late I. E. Carmichael, Esq., formerly of the 104th Regt., and Colonial Secretary at Prince Edward Island.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.

ARRIVED.

Thursday—Barque Thistle, Turner, Greenock 35—John Wishart, ballast.
Aurora, Hunter, Hull, 58—S. Wiggins & Son, coal.
Alfred, Beveridge, Leith, 46—R. Rankin & Co., ballast.
Ellerslie, Harvey, Liverpool, 30—R. Rankin & Co., merchandise.
Schr. Florio, Thomas, Richmond, 14—J. & R. Reed, flour and wheat.
Friday—Ship Progress, Abell, London, 27—John Hammond, ballast.
Peruvian, Jackson, Liverpool, 35—Mechanics' W. F. Company, general cargo.
Urgent, Pollock, Liverpool, 40—T. S. Magee, salt.—Passed, 20th Oct. barque Henry Shelton, bound East, in lat. 42 30, long. 53 50.—Spoke packet ship Washington Irving, lat. 43 20, long 51 10.
Barque Governor Douglas, Loone, Cork, 49—to order ballast.
Brig John Wilson, Coupland, Dumfries, 40—Wm. Thomson, ballast.
Brigt. Samuel Brown, Thatcher, Fredericksburgh, 12—H. Gilbert, wheat.
Schooner Emily, O'Brein, Philadelphia—George Thomas, flour and wheat.
Steamer Maid of Erin, Leavitt, Portland—Thos. Parks, passengers and merchandise.
Brigt. Openango, Matthews, Eastport—George Thomas, ballast.
Saturday—Brig Samuel, McLean, Chester, 38—R. Rankin & Co., ballast.
Steamer Senator Seymour, Boston, 26 hours—H. W. Chisholm, passengers and merchandise.
Sunday—Brig Compeer, Crosby, Yarmouth—C. McLauchlan, ballast.
Brigt. Henry Atkins, Randall, Boston, 6—order, ballast.
Brazilian, Hutchorn, Boston, 6—do do.
Schr. Cobs Kow[illegible], Boston, 3—master [illegible]
Thalia, Patten, Yarmouth, [illegible], do.
Monday—Brigt. Juverna, Reed, New York, 8—James Fun, flour, and barley.
This Day—Ship Lesmahagow, Gaskin, Liverpool—Flewwelling & Reading, salt and coals.
Bark John Kerr, Perkins, Greenock—John Wishart, ballast.
Amazon, Hays, Waterford—Chas. Brown, ballast
Brig Czar, Moore, Dundee—Master, ballast.

CLEARED.

Nov. 6th—Barque Margaret, Flavin, Rose, timber and deals—S. Wiggins & Son.
7th—Bark Plymouth, Purdy, Dublin, deals—S. Wiggins & Son; Schr. Amanda, Wells, Portland, scantling.

Arrived at New York, Nov. 1st, brigt. Widow, Gorojn, hence, via Bridgeport; At Alexandria, 23th, brigt. Fidelia, Small, Eastport; 31st, brigt. Emily, Kinney, hence.—Cleared 27th, bark Lisbon, Fisher, London; 31st, brig Pilgrim, Clark, Kingston, (Ja.); Nov. 1st, Ship Home, Muir, Charleston, and Liverpool, Irvin, for Savannah; brigt. Fashion, Douglas for this port.

Ship *Elizabeth Bentley*, Bennett, of this port, at New York, 29th ult. from Liverpool, encountered a gale from the S.S.W. on the 22d ult. in lat. 38. 10, long. 64 15, and lost fore and main topmasts, all three top gallant masts and yards, started the bow, causing the ship to leak so that the pumps had to be kept going—lost boat, started topgallant forecastle, &c.; on the 24th, in a gale from the N. W. came in contact with the bark *Lunette*, for Boston, and carried away the spanker boom, stern boat and davits of the latter.

Bark Lunette, at Holmes Hole, reports on the 24th Oct. having been in contact with ship Elizabeth Bentley, for New York, lost spanker boom, stern boats and davits.

Schr. Speedwell, from Jamaica for Halifax, dismasted and leaky, arrived at New Orleans on the 22d ult.

The British ship Prince Charles, of Glasgow, ashore on Cumberland Island, Georgia, remained at last accounts.—Efforts were making to save her cargo, mahogany.

VESSELS SAILED FOR ST. JOHN.—Oct. 13th, Queen, from Gravesend; 16th, Anglo-Saxon, from Deal.

Arrived at Newport, Oct 16th, barque Orbit, from Quebec.—Off Cork, 16th, Wm. Vail, from Miramichi.

Sailed from Liverpool, Oct. 13th, ship Unicorn, Tinin, New York; Harmony, Jamieson, New Orleans; 19th, Chas. Chaloner, Valpey, do.

Loading at Liverpool, Oct. 21st, ship Portland for St John, and Swan for New York.—In the Clyde, ship Margaret Pollok, Cruikshanks, and St. John, Burns, for New Orleans; barque Perseverance, Robinson, for Boston.

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.

SHOT, CASTOR OIL, &c.
By the Peruvian, from Liverpool:

HALF-A-TON BB, No. 3, 4 and A SHOT;
25 dozen bottles CASTOR OIL;
Half a chest SWEET OIL; 1 chest CASSIA;
5 hundred weight Servants' Friend;
5 ditto ALUM; 10 boxes PIPES;
100 gross Long CORKS;
20 kegs Superfine MUSTARD;
5 kegs Queen's BLUE.

For sale by JOHN KINNEAR,
Nov. 7. *Prince Wm. Street.*

Tea, Tobacco and Oatmeal.

PER Senator from New York—20 chests fine Congou TEA; 20 boxes (Grant & Williams) best Honey Dew Tobacco. *From Sackville*—10 barrels late Ground Oatmeal; for sale by
Nov. 7. H. G. KINNEAR.

COOK STOVES.—25 best Pioneer COOKING STOVES, at two thirds price, for sale by [Oct. 31.] H. G. KINNEAR.

Electric Telegraph Company.

A FOURTH and last Instalment of the Stock of the *New Brunswick Electric Telegraph Company*, being Three Pounds per Share is required to be paid into the Commercial Bank, on or before Friday, the 10th instant.
Nov. 7. R. JARDINE, *President.*

Saint John Hotel Company.

A DIVIDEND of Five Shillings per Share has been declared, payable to the Stockholders in the above Company on or after Thursday the 16th November, instant, at the Office of ANDERSON & ROBERTSON, Nelson street.

THOMAS NISBET, *President.*
St. John, 7th Nov. 1848.—[Cour.]

South Bay Boom Company.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that a General Meeting of the Stockholders of the *South Bay Boom Company*, will be held at the Office of Messrs. Owens & Duncan, on Thursday the Thirtieth day of November, instant.

A. McL. SEELY,
St. John, 7th November, 1848. *President.*
[Courier.]

Almanacks for 1849.

JUST Published and for sale, the "Merchants and Farmers ALMANACK" for 1849.—Country Merchants, and others, can be supplied on liberal terms.
Nov. 7.—2i. WM. L. AVERY.

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.

New Raisins.

Landing ex *Cuba* from Boston—
150 BOXES New RAISINS;
2 boxes LEMONS.
ALSO.—Saleratus, Ground CLOVES, new FILBERTS, English WALNUTS, and Hickory Nuts.
For sale by JARDINE & CO.
November 7.

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-st.

Wood Boats Wanted.

TENDERS from owners of Wood Boats will be received by the Subscriber, stating the lowest price per M. for carrying DEALS from *Lancaster Mills* to Mills' Wharf, Lower Cove. Constant employment will be given through the present season.

GEORGE BEATTIE.
7th, Nov. 1848.—[News.] *Johnston's Wharf.*

Chains, Spikes and A[illegible]

Ex ship Peruvian from Liv[illegible]
50 CASKS, each inch CHA[illegible]
50 casks, each 2 cw[illegible]
and 9 inch DEC[illegible]
15 do. do. 5, 6, and 7 inch
15 do. 2, 2-3-4, 3, 3 1-4, and 3 [illegible]
11 do. do. [illegible] (100 lbs. each) 4d. and 5d [illegible]
5 [illegible] NAILS, 250 [illegible] 7d. and 14dy. fine class 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.

Commissariat Contract.

SEALED Tenders will be received by Deputy Assistant Commissary General EDWARDS, at the Commissariat Office in Saint John, until 12 o'clock on Wednesday the 8th November, proximo, from persons disposed to perform the TRUCKAGE for the Military Departments in the Garrison of Saint John, during the Year 1849. The Tenders to state the *Rate per Cent.* less than the subjoined prices for which the parties are willing to undertake the service.

For the Garrison of Saint John.

For each load of Baggage, Stores, or Provisions, conveyed between the following places:—

Between the Queen's Wharf or any part of the Barrack enclosure and Indian Town,	1s. 0d.	Currency
Between the same places and either of the landing Wharves in the several Wards in the City,	1s. 9d.	do.
Between the same places and the Magazine or Guard House at Fort Howe,	1s. 0d.	do.
Between the Long Wharf or Rankin's Wharf in Portland and the Magazine at Fort Howe,	2s. 0d.	do.
Between the Magazine at Fort Howe, and King's, Queen's, or Duke's Ward,	2s. 6d.	do.
Between the Magazine at Fort Howe and Indian Town,	2s. 6d.	do.
Between either of the landing Wharves in the City and Indian Town,	3s. 0d.	do.
Between the Queen's Wharf and any part of the Barrack enclosure,	1s. 0d.	do.
Between the Queen's Wharf or any part of the Barrack enclosure and Fort Carleton,	3s. 0d.	do.

Carting Coals to the different Guards, 5s. Ct[illegible] per day.

The Contractor to furnish Sleds, Drays, or Carts, at the option of the Commissariat, and payment will be made quarterly in Silver Money, at the Army rate. Sufficient security will be required.

Blank forms of Tender (Manuscript Tenders will not be accepted,) and any further information will be given on application at the Commissariat Office in Saint John.

COMMISSARIAT, NEW-BRUNSWICK,
St. John, 28th October, 1848.

MR. JAMES P. P. LESTER,
SURGEON.

HAS taken an Office in Charlotte Street, on his Father's premises, opposite the residence of R. F. Hazen, Esq. Oct. 24.—10w.

To Parents, Trustees, or Guardians.

SUMS OF MONEY from £30 upwards can be obtained for Children by easy Monthly Payments to the

New-Brunswick Benefit Building Society, and Savings' Fund,
Prince William Street, St. John.

TRUSTEES—William Wright, Robert F. Hazen, and Henry Chubb, Esquires.

EXAMPLES:

The payment of 3s. 2d. per month will secure	£30,			
Ditto 12s. 7½d.	do.	do.	120,	
Ditto 25s. 3d.	do.	do.	240,	

payable in July, 1859,—other sums with other times of payment in proportion.

By this means a Child now in its first year can have £250 secured to it on attaining its majority by a first outlay of £83 paid by easy instalments, or the present investment of £60 will secure the same results.

Or—a child 9 or 10 years of age can be secured a handsome sum on becoming of age—either for a marriage endowment or to commence business upon.

In case of death or inability to continue the monthly payments, the whole amount paid in can be withdrawn, with the accumulated interest thereon.

Application to be made to the Secretary.

CHARLES L. STREET,
October 17.—1m. SEC'Y. & TREASURER.

Sales by Auction.

Patent Rubber Shoes,
BY AUCTION.

ON FRIDAY next, the 10th inst., the undersigned will sell at his Store at 11 o'clock in the morning

50 CASES, containing 500 Pairs best Patent OVER SHOES, manufacture of prime Rubber, (assorted numbers.)
Nov. 7. H. G. KINNEAR.

Free Church College
FOR THE LOWER PROVINCES OF
BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,
EMBRACING
Nova-Scotia, New-Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland.

THIS COLLEGE will be opened on Wednesday, 1st November, 1848, when the Rev. ANDREW KING, Professor of Theology, will deliver an Inaugural Address in Saint John's Free Church, Halifax. Hour of meeting, twelve o'clock.

Students will be enrolled for the different Classes immediately after the Inaugural Discourse is concluded.

THEOLOGY,
REV. ANDREW KING.

MENTAL AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, WITH GENERAL AND CLASSICAL LITERATURE,
REV. JOHN C. MACKENZIE.

The Rev. ALEXANDER FORRESTER has agreed to give a Course of Lectures on NATURAL SCIENCE, in connection with NATURAL THEOLOGY and the EVIDENCE of REVEALED RELIGION.

Classes for Hebrew and Oriental Literature will be formed under the Rev. Mr. HONEYMAN.

Money is already secured for Four Bursaries.

Books and Subscriptions for the Library will be received at the Stationery Store of Messrs. A. and W. MACKINLAY, Halifax.

☞ It is most desirable that there should be as liberal Donations and as large Subscriptions as possible before November next. im.

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

New Fall and Winter Goods.

GILCHRIST & INCHES

Have received per ships "Bethel," from Clyde, and "Queen" and "Columbus," from Liverpool, their usual Fall and Winter importation—which, with their former Stock on hand, comprises a good assortment suited for the Season, in

BROAD CLOTHS, BEAVER & PILOT do; CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, TWEEDS, and VESTINGS;
Woollen PLAID and Gala CLOAKINGS,
Plain, Printed, and fancy striped ORLEANS;
DeLaines, Cobourgs, SILK VELVETS,
Cachmere and Plaid SHAWLS and H'dk'fs,
RIBBONS, Laces, GLOVES, and HOSIERY;
FURS: Cloth, Sealette, and FUR CAPS;
BLANKETS, Plaidings, Baizes, Rugs;
FLANNELS, Osnaburgs, Canvass;
COTTON WARP, and bales Cotton Batting;
With a variety of Small Wares, which will be sold at LOW PRICES for CASH.
October 31, 1-18

1848.

[illegible] GOODS.

[illegible] supply of [illegible] GOODS.

In addition to those ex Queen, Bethel [illegible]

PILOT, BEAVER and BROAD CLOTHS,
Cassimeres, Doeskins and Tweeds,
Gala and all-wool Plaid CLOAKINGS,
SHAWLS, Scarfs, and Handkerchiefs—in plaid wool, Maude, Cashmere, Cloth, &c. &c.
Cobourgs, Orleans, Mohair and Silk Stripes, with a variety of other *New DRESS Materiel.*
Black and Colored Silk and Cotton VELVETS,
Linen, Lawns, Diaper, and Holland,
Towelling, Dark, Canvass and Osnaburg,
Chemazettes, 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 Jonvilles, &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.

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 Flushing 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.*

No. 1, South Wharf.

Received ex "Columbus," from Liverpool:—

ONE Ton "Naylor's" best CAST STEEL, for AXES,
Ornton Sleigh Shoe and Blister STEEL,
Ornton Sparrowbills; 100 bags Cut Nails, ass'd.
Four bags SPIKES—4 to 9 inch,
Two casks BLOCK BUSHES, 1 cask BORAX,
One do. barn-door Hinges, two do. Cart Boxes,
Fifty 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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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 Sok 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, Diapers, Hollands, Osnaburgs, Huckabacks, Damask Table Cloths, Towels and Napkins, Table Covers, Linen Thread, sewing, Ladies' Linen Cambric Pocket Hkfs., Marseons, Damasks and Fringes, Brown Holland Stocks, Belts and Braces; Gents' Stock and Pocket Hkfs, Scarfs &c.; Lambswool Shirts and Drawers; Shetland half Hose, superior articles; Ladies and Children's Hosiery, well ass'd; Ladies, Gentlemen's and Children's GLOVES; Gentlemen's Driving Gloves and Mittens; Knitting Worsteds

Poetry, &c.

DIRGE FOR AN INFANT.

BY LEIGH HUNT.

He is dead and gone—a flower
Born and wither'd in an hour.
Coldly lies the death-frost now
On his little rounded brow;
And the seal of darkness lies
Ever on his shrouded eyes.
He will never feel again
Touch of human joy or pain;
Never will his once-bright eyes
Open with a glad surprise;
Nor the death-frost leave his brow;
All is over with him now.

Vacant now his cradle bed,
As a nest from whence hath fled
Some dear little bird, whose wings
Rest from timid flutterings.
Thrown aside the childish rattle,
Hush'd for aye the infant prattle,
Little broken words that could
By none else be understood
Save the childless one who weeps
O'er the grave where now he sleeps.
Closed his eye, and cold his brow.
All is over with him now!

DR. FRANKLIN.—Dr. Franklin had a peculiar and happy way of doing much good. The following letter from him to a person who had solicited aid, is one of the numerous proofs that might be adduced;—"I send you herewith a bill of ten Louis-d'ors. I do not pretend to give you such a sum: I only lend it to you. When you return to your country, you cannot fail of getting into some business that will in time enable you to pay all your debts. In that case, when you meet with another honest man in similar distress, you must pay me, *by lending this sum to him*, enjoining him to discharge the debt by a like operation when he shall be able, and meet with such an opportunity. I hope it may thus go through many hands before it meets a knave to stop its progress.—This is a trick of mine for doing a deal of good with a little money. I am not rich enough to afford much in good works, so am obliged to be cunning, and make the most of a little."

BEHIND THE AGE.—An old man, unused to railway travelling, lately took his seat in a car from Forfar to Coupar Angus, which place was passed perfectly unknown to him, and also all the intermediate stations, until he arrived at Luncarty, where the tickets were finally returned. The guard observed his ticket was only for Coupar Angus, and demanded the additional payment. The passenger answered, "I payed my ticket a' the way to Coupar, and I am sure I am not half roads yet." On being convinced that he was a dozen miles beyond his original destination, the poor man walked away in the direction pointed out as nearest to Coupar, muttering to himself, "Deil tak it, they go so fast they flee wi a body as far awa' past their journey's end as they had to gang athegither when they com frae hame."—*Perth Advertiser.*

HOW THEY BUILD HOUSES IN NEW YORK.—There was once a gentleman who, having moved into a house in Hudson street, tilted his chair backwards against the front wall after dinner, as all Americans do, to enjoy his cigar. The dining-room was on the second floor. The wall gave way behind him, and he was spilled into the street. He was an alderman, and, luckily, pitched upon his head—or, perhaps, he might have been hurt. He had a two hours' headache as it was. When he sought damages in the Court of Common Pleas, he was nonsuited, on the ground that, living in New York, he must have been aware of the peril,—and was not entitled to compensation for harm of his wilful or careless seeking. A washer-woman, in Canal-street, going to drive a nail into a brick wall of the next house, thereto to attach her clothes-line, struck the iron through into the skull of the tenant, who happened to be taking his afternoon nap in the posture of the sufferer of the preceding story, and killed him as dead as Sisera.—*Boston Herald.*

BAD ENGINEERING.—In a railway tunnel in the course of construction near Huddersfield, which had bored at each end, thinking that the excavators would meet at the centre, it has been discovered that, through defective engineering, the two sets of workmen were passing each other, having got six yards asunder, instead of face to face. The tunnel will be about seven-eighths of a mile in length, and while it should have consisted of a gentle curve, it now takes the shape of a dog's hind leg.

FEMALE REFORM CLUB AT BERLIN.—A club of female politicians, entitled the "Women's Democratic Union," has been established at Berlin, for the purpose of discussing political subjects, and especially the condition of the labouring classes. Men are allowed to be present during their debates, but the privilege of speaking is exclusively reserved to women.

A SEA SERPENT.—The officers of the Dædalus frigate, just arrived at Plymouth from the Cape of Good Hope, report that on the voyage an immense sea serpent passed under the ship's quarter. It was about 90 feet in length, and propelled itself at the rate of fifteen miles an hour.

Tooth-Powder.—One of the best tooth-powders that can be used may be made by mixing together 1½ oz. prepared chalk, ½ oz. powder of bark, and ¼ oz. of camphor.

THE POTATO CROP IN THE SOUTH OF SCOTLAND.—After visiting various parts of the country, and conversing with all we met respecting the potato crops, we feel strongly inclined to say that, were the 92 parishes in the south of Scotland carefully canvassed, classified, and reported upon, not more than a third of the tuber produce would be found seriously affected.—*Dumfries Courier.*

No Respect for Rank.—The *Caledonian Mercury* mentions, as a proof that railway regulations must be observed by all men, that on the Queen's return from Scotland, when the train stopped at Glammis, the porter came out with a lantern, and Prince Albert asked him for a light for his cigar, but received the answer, given with the utmost coolness, "No smoking allowed here, sir."

Let a woman be decked with all the embellishments of art and care of nature—yet, if BOLDNESS is to be read in her face, it blots *all* the lines of beauty.

It is the error of youth to consider itself more happy or unhappy than it really is.

RE-OPENED.

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

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

March 1, 1848. OLIVER BYRAM.

COTTONS.

220 PIECES Shirting COTTONS, ex "Queen," for sale cheap.

Sept. 26. VAUGHANS & LOCKHART.

CHEAP BOOK.

HISTORY OF ANIMAL MAGNETISM containing a collection of experiments, &c., also, a dissertation on the proofs of Mesmerism.

Spurzheim on Education, founded on the nature of man; The Loves of Paris;
Wallace, the Hero of Scotland;
Yankee Stories, by Judge Haliburton;
The Journal of a Vicar;
Martin the Foundling, by Eugene Sue.

A large collection of cheap Novels, which are all offered for sale at very reduced prices.

V. H. NELSON,
July 4. *Victoria Book-Store*

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 Crayats,
Printed Bandana Silk Handkerchiefs,
Black do do.
Black Brussels do.
British Corals do.
Osnaburghs, Jeans, Apron Checks,
Scotch Ginghams, Jaconets, 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.]

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, Drawing, Wail, 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.

S. K. FOSTER'S

"LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S SHOE STORE."

Corner of King and Germain Streets.

—AND—

"LADIES' SHOE STORE,"

Next door but one South of Corner Store, in Germain Street.

THE Subscriber has just received per Ship *Queen*, from Liverpool, the first part of his Fall Supply of Fashionable BOOTS and SHOES, suitable for the present and approaching season, comprising every variety that may be required for dress as well as service. S. K. FOSTER.

September 26, 1848.

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.

FLOUR, MEAL, &c.

Landing ex *Indus* from New York:—

50 BRLS. Genesee Superfine FLOUR, 250 barrels CORN MEAL,
10 barrels Cider VINEGAR.

From Havana—

6 M. choice Principe CIGARS,
4 M. ditto Britannia ditto; for Sale by

August 8, 1848. JARDINE & CO.

Window Glass.

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

H. G. KINNEAR.

St. John, Sept. 26th, 1848.

VINEGAR.

Now landing ex Brig *Ella* from Philadelphia:

10 HHDS. and 20 barrels Pure Cider VINEGAR, from Mathiews celebrated Manufactory. Ex *Beverly*—1 Hhd. Smoked HAMS, very nice. GEO. THOMAS,

Sept 12. *South Wharf.*

BREAD & CRACKERS.

Per brigt. *Ellis* from Philadelphia, on consignment—

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

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

BLACKING.

Ex brigantine *Huntsport* from Philadelphia—

4 BARRELS and 13 boxes, containing 530 dozen Mason's large and small tins of PASTE BLACKING, for sale at lowest wholesale and retail prices, at Hammond's Brick Buildings, 20, Dock-street, by

July 18. H. G. KINNEAR.

Brandy, Geneva, Whisky, &c.

Now landing ex ship Rosanna, *Gibson, master from Glasgow:*—

12 HHDS. Old Cognac BRANDY,
10 Hhds. pale Hollands GENEVA,
2 Puns. Old Malt WHISKY.

—ALSO—

4 Cases Linen THREADS—Black, White-Brown, &c., assorted numbers.

JOHN V. THURGAR,
9th May 1848. North Market Wharf

Window Glass and Sugar.

By the Themis, from Liverpool.

EIGHT THOUSAND feet Window GLASS, 7x9, 8x10, 10x12, and 12x14, in 25 and 50 feet packages; six tierces Crushed SUGAR.—For sale by JOHN KINNEAR,

Sept. 26. *Prince Wm. Street*

Coals! Coals!

50 CHALDRONS best quality GRAND LAKE COALS.—For sale by

JOHN S. WESTLOTORN,
Sept 5th, 1848. *King's Square*

Ladies' Very superior BOOTS & SHOES.

JUST received at the *Brunswick Shoe Store*, by the Ship "*Arab*," from Liverpool, the remainder of their SUMMER STOCK, embracing Patterns and workmanship not to be obtained elsewhere, among which will be found,—

Ladies' Prunella Pump BOOTS, patent Vamp'd,
Do. Prunella do. do. patent Leather Caps,
Do. Cashmere Boots, pump and thick Soles,
Do. Fancy Col'd Boots,
Misses do. do. do.
Girls' Drab Cantoon and Lavender col'd Prunella Boots,
Do. Wellington Figured and Drab Prunella and Cantoon Slippers,
Do. Ties, Slippers, enamel'd and patent Leather
Ladies' Ties, Shoes and Promenade Slippers, in great variety,
Do. Prunella, patent Leather, Goloshed BOOTS,
Do. Cloth, to Button or Lace do. do.
Infants' Boots and Shoes, of variety in pattern and make,—all of which will be sold Cheap for Cash.

FAULKE & HENNIGAR.

August 29th, 1848.

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.*

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.

RECEIVED

By the ships *Commodore* and *Belmont*:

25 CHAIN CABLES, from ½ inch to 1¼ inch; 21 ANCHORS, from 2 cwt. to 21 cwt. ALEXANDER YEATS.

Dock-street, July 18.

METALIC GUM-ELASTIC PATENT

Indian Rubber shoes.

5 CASES consisting of Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Children's high finished Over-shoes, Buckskins and Sandals.

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

Sept. 19.

Nov [illegible]

10 [illegible]

CUT NAILS.

By the 'Queen,' from Liverpool—

5 TONS, Assorted sizes;

—ALSO—

1 bag Senna Leaves. 1 bale Red Cows.

For sale by JOHN KINNEAR,
Sept. 26. *Prince Wm. Street*

No. 1, South Market Wharf.

Receiving ex *Queen* from Liverpool—

1 TON Iron Ware (ass'd), 2 do. Block Bushes
2 cases *Thompson's* Scotch Screw Augers,
1 do. Mill Saws *(Hoole, Stanifortb & Gray's)*
1 cask London Glue, 5 dozen Iron and Copper Coal Scoops.
300 fathoms short-link CHAIN, 3-16 to ½ incl.
1 cask Horse Traces and Ox Chains, 40 Plough Moulds; 2 casks assorted Hardware,

Which are offered at low rates for cash, by

W. TISDALE & SON.

☞ Further supply expected ex *Columbia* and *Kent.* *Sept. 26.*

SHIPS' CABOOSES.

FOR sale by the Subscriber, 4 large size Ship Cabooses, superior articles, with double grates and fenders, and two ovens—suitable for ships of the largest class.

JOHN S. WESTLOTORN.

Aug. 29. King's Square

Groceries! Groceries

JAMES MACFARLANE,

MARKET SQUARE, ST. JOHN, N.B.

Respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his present Stock in this branch of business; a very great reduction in price having taken place in the Staple articles of consumption, and an extra inducement is held out to wholesale customers in the trade, his premises being large and commodious, every facility can be afforded; articles all warranted,—to enumerate:

150 CHESTS Fine to Extra Fine Congo TEA, price from 1s. 4d. to 2s.;
A few Chests very fine Souchong TEA, at English importation;
20 Half Chests fine Oolong, Pekoe, and Hyson TEA;
10 Chests and half chests fine Congo TEA, American importation;
200 Barrels and 10 Hhds. Muscovado SUGAR, very Bright to middling qualities;
50 Bbls. Crushed and Bastard SUGARS;
50 Hhds. British, Muscovado, and Cuba MOLASSES;
10 Do. Foreign Muscovado do.
40 Boxes TOBACCO, all qualities, from 5d. to 3s. 6d. per lb;
COFFEES, Mocha, Java, Cuba, and St. Domingo;
SPICES, of all descriptions;
FRUIT, CURRANTS, RAISINS, &c.
BREAD, Pilot and Navy; Water, Butter, Lemon, Soda and Sugar BISCUIT;

With a good Stock of the miscellaneous articles of the Trade.

FLOUR, CORN MEAL, OATMEAL, SALT, &c. &c. on Retail.

☞ *J. M'F. would call attention to his Ground COFFEES,—having every facility for roasting they can be had always fresh.*

St. John, August 22, 1848.

Superfine Carpeting.

By the Boadicea from Liverpool:—

2 BALES containing 800 yards Superfine SCOTCH CARPETING, for sale by

JOHN KINNEAR,
Aug. 29. Prince Wm Street

I. C. TIN.

75 BOXES now on hand, for sale at the store of JOHN KINNEAR,

August 15 *Prince William Street*

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 especiable 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 resorted 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 laboring under disease from a trial and being cured by your excellent remedies. [illegible] have saved my life; when I commenced them, I was in a wretched condition. [illegible] their good effects in less than [illegible] from the time I purchased them. [illegible] advise all my friends, I [illegible] increased fifteen pounds in [illegible] six of the Pills and two bottles [illegible] to God that every poor sufferer [illegible] 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 Sykes, of 325 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 K. 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.

CHAINS, CHAIN CABLES, SPIKES, &c.

Received by the *Unicorn*, from Liverpool, and for Sale—

ONE 7-8 CHAIN CABLE, 60 fathoms.
One 13-16 do. do. 60 do.
One 3-4 do. do. 60 do.
One 5-8 do. do. 60 do.
One 9-16 do. do. 60 do.

ALSO, *in Casks*—

100 fathoms 5-16 CHAIN,
200 do. 3-8 do.
100 do. 7-16 do.
100 do. 1-2 do.
1 ton 4½ inch Iron SPIKES,
2 tons 6 inch do. do.
2 do. 7 inch do. do.
2 do. 9 inch do. do.
30 casks 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. and 20d. NAILS,
1 cask 1¾ inch Boat NAILS.

ALSO, *on hand*—

ANCHORS, with Iron Stocks,
ANCHORS, for Wood Stocks.

25th July. JOHN KINNEAR.

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 this line, which are offered for sale at the lowest market rates.

October 26. JOHN WALKER.

Ladies' Shoe Store,

Germain Street—next Store but one South of Foster's Corner.

THE Subscriber informs the Ladies and Families of the City and Province generally, that he has just received per ship *Boadicea* an additional supply of Ladies' Fashionable BOOTS and SHOES, of the newest style and best quality.

☞ Orders from all parts of the Province punctually attended to. [Aug. 29.] S. K. FOSTER.

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 Table Book.
Fowler on Love, Marriage, and Offspring.
Mrs. Caudle's Curtain Lectures.
Combe's Constitution of Man.
The Works of Theadore 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*

HARDWARE.

No. 2, North Market Wharf.

C. & W. H. ADAMS,

Are receiving from Ship Wanderer, and other late arrivals—

23 CASKS and cases containing a good assortment of LOCKS, Latches, Hinges, Screws, PLANES, Plane Irons, Chisels, Rules, Hammers, SAWS, Pocket & Table CUTLERY, Scissors and Shears, "*John Wilson's*" Shoe, Butchers', and Cooks' KNIVES, Brass and Enamell'd PRESERVING KETTLES, Tinn'd, Untinn'd, and Enamell'd TEA KETTLES and SAUCEPANS, GUNS, COFFIN MOUNTING, Counter SCALES and Weights, Sad Irons, Wire Window Lattice, HOES, Cowbells, Fire Irons, JAPANNED Caristers, TRAYS, Candlesticks, &c. &c.; HAIR CLOTH, Curled HAIR, and a variety of small Iron and Brass Wares.

—ALSO—

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

—ON HAND—

HOOLE & CO'S. Gang, Circular, Cross Cut, Pit, and Hand SAWS, *Vicker's, and Marsh & Sheppard's* FILES, Hay and Manure FORKS, Iron and Steel SHOVELS, Steeled SOCKET SHOVELS, Short and Long handled SPADES, Blacksmiths' BELLOWS, ANVILS and VICES, HOLLOW-WARE, AUGERS, Glass, Putty, Paint, and OIL.

May 23, 1848.

CHEAP HARDWARE and CUTLERY.

T. R. GORDON,

Corner of Market Square and Dock-Street

Has received, and offers at low prices for Cash—

250 BAGS SPIKES, rose & clasp head NAILS, Boat, Clout, Horse, and Ox NAILS,
10 Smiths' Bellows, 8 Anvils, 1 basket VICES,
200 pairs Horse Traces, 50 Ox and Logging CHAINS,
1 cask Plate HINGES,
2 casks Curled HAIR and Hair Seating,
6 casks Tinned and Enamelled Tea Kettles, Sauce pans, Stew pans, Mortars, Preserving Kettles, Coffee MILLS, Indian IRONS, GLUE POTS, &c. &c.
1 cask WEIGHTS, *and Grocers' Coffee Mills,*
3 casks *Improved SMOOTHING IRONS.*
5 crates japanned Coal Hods, Scoops, Scuttles, Dust Pans, and Cinder sifters,
4 bales IRON WIRE, 6 bales Wire RIDDLES,
1 cask Lamp SHADES,
6 cases Mill, Pit, and Circular SAWS, (Hoole, Stanifortb & Gray, and other makers.)
114 GRIDDLES, assorted sizes, 12 to 20 inches,
1 cask Lead PIPE, 2 casks SHOT, 5 rolls Sheet LEAD
1 case Sheet COPPER,
1 cask Sheet ZINC, 5 cases AUGERS,
15 tons POTS, OVENS, Boilers, Fry Pans, Fire Dogs, Oven Covers, &c.,
50 Heavy STOVES—20 to 30 inch,
1 bale Chalk Lines, 1 cask best RED CHALK,
22 casks Gunpowder, 3 cases Guns and Pistols,
5 cases *Sanderson, Brothers & Co's.* best CAST STEEL, 10 cwt. Blister Steel,
23 dozen SPADES and SHOVELS,
3 casks well assorted Table Knives and Forks, and Pen and Pocket Knives, superior quality and very cheap, having been manufactured expressly for the subscriber.

Fifty-four casks and cases containing—

Locks, Hinges, Latches, Screws; Fire Irons, and Irons; Japanned, Brass, and Plated Candlesticks, and Snuffers and Trays; Curtain Bands, Pins, and Rings; Cornice Ends; Tea Trays; Knife and Bread Baskets; Urns; Tea and Coffee Pots; Hot Water Jugs; GAS FITTINGS; Wool Cards; Wheel Heads; Curry Combs; Ox and Horse Cards; Flints; Percussion Caps; Shot Belts; Powder Flasks; Sparrowbills, Shoe Thread, and Hammers; Gimblets, Planes and Plane Irons; *Cam's* Chisels and Gouges, Drawing Knives, &c.; Harness Mounting; Coffin Furniture, and Cord; Shoe Paint, White wash, Black Lead, Scrub, and Hearth BRUSHES; Plate Baskets, Slop Kettles, Water Cans, and Foot Tubs; Cut and Wrought Brads and Tacks; Files and Rasps; Brass and Iron Castors; Table Catches and Screws; Window Furniture; Rules, Compasses, &c.; SLEIGH BELLS; Fox and Rat Traps; Steelyards, Mops, Scales, &c. &c.

Saint John, November 30, 1847.

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 to treat

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 radially 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 who sell 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 [illegible] travelling agents will be provided with a certificate [illegible] agency as above described; and those who cannot show one will be known as base impostors.

☞ Personsin 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.; Amhurst, 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 Market Wharf, St. John—at 1s. 3d. per box.

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 highest celebrity in London, from whose aid he derived no benefit. 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 cure, may lead many persons almost to doubt this statement, it may therefore be necessary to say that Mr. Gardiner is a broker, and well known.

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

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