SAINT JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK,

THE Weekly Chronicle.

Volume II. "Nec Regi, Nec Populo, sed Utroque." Number 52.

THE SAINT JOHN CHRONICLE,

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

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

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

Weekly Almanack.

Aug.		H.	Sun. s.	Moon r.	H.	W.
28	Saturday,	5	24	6 46	8	7 0 30
29	Sunday,	5	25	6 44	8	45 1 13
30	Monday,	5	26	6 43	9	25 1 58
1	Tuesday,	5	28	6 42	10	9 2 42
2	Wednesday,	5	29	6 40	10	57 3 29
3	Thursday,	5	30	6 39	11	47 4 17
4	Friday.	5	32	6 38	Morn	5 20

Last Quarter, 1st day 4h. 2min. even.

National Loan Fund LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY of London.

EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

Capital, £500,000 Sterling.

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

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ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THE SOCIETY.

Perfect security, arising from a large Capital, totally independent of the Premium Fund.

A Loan of two thirds the premium paid, or half the Annual Premium for the first five years.

Low rates of Premiums.

Insurance for one or five years, or for life, with or without participation in profits of the Society.

A liberal allowance for the surrender of Policies.

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Division of Profits.—The assured has the option of receiving the Profits either in Cash, in reduction of Premiums, or in adding to the sum insured.

Premiums payable annually, half yearly, or quarterly.

The "*National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society,*" offers, as will be seen by the above, all the advantages allowed by any other Life Assurance Society of equal standing.

Every information as to the Society's rate of Premium, mode of Insurance, and Blank Forms, may be had on application at the office of the Agents.

WILLIAM J. STARR, } AGENTS.
FREDERICK R. STARR, }
St. John, Dec. 24 1846. Nelson street

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

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

The Directors of the company are Eliphalet Terry, James H. Wills, S. H. Huntington, A. Huntington, junr.; Albert Day, Samuel Williams, F. G. Huntington, Elisha Colt, R. B. Ward. ELIPHALET TERRY, President.
JAMES G. BOLLES, *Secretary.*

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

Minerva Life Assurance Company.
King William street, London.

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

TORRYBURN HOUSE,
Seven Miles from St. John.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the Public that he has fitted up the Building on the Premises lately purchased by him, on the road to Kingston, known as Black's Farm, seven miles from the city, as a
HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT,
where parties and families can be furnished with
Private Apartments and Refreshments,
and have every attention paid to their comfort and convenience.
May 7. JOHN BROWN.

☞ **Notice.**

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of SEYMOUR PICKETT, Esq., late of Golden Vale, Kingston, King's County, Cloth Manufacturer, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, to the subscriber, (at Mr. James Agnew's, King street,) within Six Months from the date hereof; and all Persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to call and make immediate settlement. L. F. PICKETT,
Administrator.
St. John, N. B., April 3, 1846.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

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

MADAM,

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

Welbeck Abbey, May 31, 1842.

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

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

Eaton Hall, Cheshire, Feb. 12, 1842.

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

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

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

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

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

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

These truly valuable Pills can be obtained at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, near Temple Bar, London. And are sold by PETERS & TILLEY, Provincial Agents, No. 2, King St., St. John, N. B.; James F. Gale, Fredericton; W. J. Baird, Woodstock; Alexander Lockhart, Quaco; James Beck, Bend Petitcodiac; O. R. Starr, Dorchester; John Bell, Shediac; John Lewis, Hillsborough; John Carney, Canning; and James E. White, Belleisle.

In Boxes at 1s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 7s. each.

N. B. Directions, for the guidance of Patients in every Disorder, are affixed to each Box

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

RECEIVED at the above Establishment, per schooner *Three Sisters* and *Meridian,* a further supply consisting of
COOKING STOVES, various new patterns,
FRANKLINS, do. ditto;
AIR TIGHT STOVES, new ditto;
for Wood and Coal, suitable for Halls, Parlours stores, offices, &c.
CHILDER STOVES for ships' Cabins and Forecastles.

On Hand—A variety of bedroom Franklins with place for Kettle; Stoves of different kinds; Register Grates; Oven Mouths; Andirons, &c &c:—Sheet Iron Stoves, stove Pipe, Tin and Hollow Ware.

Daily expected:—Ships' Cambooses and other stoves in great variety.

☞ All articles in Copper, Tin, sheet Iron, lead, &c. made and repaired at the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.

Nov 27. W. WESTLOTORN.

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.*

Wholesale Confectioner and Lozenge Manufacturer.

A. MARTIN begs to remind his Wholesale Customers that he has always on hand a large Stock of CONFECTIONS and LOZENGES of first rate quality, which he will sell at moderate prices, at his Establishment, in Prince William street, a few doors South of the Bank of New Brunswick, same side. May 29.

Mr. A. Mackenna.
Attorney at Law, and Notary Public.

OFFICE up stairs in the Brick Building corner of Church and Prince Wm. streets.
June 12, 1846.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS received, and is now opening, an extensive assortment of *SUMMER CLOTHING,* which, with a variety of BROAD CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Doe and Buck-skins, Tweeds, Vestings, and a general assortment of everything in his line, he is determined to sell as low as any person in the trade. [June 25.] JOHN BOWES.

Joseph Summers,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCER
King Street—opposite the St. John Hotel.

Just received per *Thompson* from the Clyde:
58 BAGS Halifax PIPES;
20 Bbls. Scotch BARLEY;
For Sale low for Cash.

SUGAR, &C.

Received this day per schr. *Victoria* from Halifax
36 HDS. PORTO RICO SUGAR;
65 brls. do do (first quality)
11 bags COFFEE, 3 tons LOGWOOD.
For sale by May 7. J. K. CRANE.

Miscellany.

CHOSING A HUSBAND.

Seated in a pleasant chamber, was a young lady, the daughter of one of the most aristocratic merchants in new England. He had risen from obscurity, and by a course though not strictly honest, yet in accordance with the practice of some of the wealthiest merchants of the country, had amassed a large amount of property. With him, wealth was every thing, he knew nothing of happiness, save when it was considered in the scale of dollars and cents; and it only needed that a man be wealthy, no matter by what means he became so, to insure his respect.

His residence was but a few miles from Boston, and it was one of the most beautiful in that city.—No pains had been spared to make it worthy of notice, for Mr. Grafton was a man fond of praise.—His youngest daughter Maria, was the only child remaining at home. Two sons, on whom he had placed his hopes for the perpetuation of his family's name, and on whom he had designed to bestow a greater portion of his wealth, died ere they had come to manhood. Of three daughters two were married, leaving Maria with her father, who loved her next perhaps, to his money.

Sad were the thoughts of the fair girl, as she sat alone in her chamber, but they were soon interrupted. The voice of her father summoned her to the parlor. When she descended, she found that he was accompanied by a man named Stevens, who had sometime previous, offered his hand to Maria, but not contented with her refusal, and knowing the attachment of her father to wealth, had called him to his aid. Maria raised her eyes as she entered the room, but as soon as she saw Stevens, turned her head and seated herself at the window. Her father addressed her, presented Stevens, and informed her that it was his wish that she should accept of him as her future husband.

Maria informed her father that she had rejected Mr Stevens once, and that even did she love him, which was very certain she did not, her own judgment taught her better than to risk her happiness in his hands.

"What do you know of love?" said Mr. Grafton, "and why are you unwilling to risk your happiness with him? His wealth is sufficient to procure you every comfort, and his character is—"

"*Infamous!*" interrupted Maria, looking him full in the face.

Stevens turned pale and his lips quivered with rage, and the anger of her father scarcely knew bounds. For a moment he did not answer her.—At length, pointing his finger at Stevens, he enquired—"And what do you know of his character?"

"Enough to convince me my words were true," answered Maria.

"My daughter," said Mr. Grafton, assuming a milder tone, "though you may have heard reports unfavourable to Mr. Stevens, believe me, they are without foundation. He is one of the wealthiest men in the city.

"He may be all you think he is," said Maria, "but I cannot marry him."

"You may go to your chamber," said her father, "I am determined Henry Stevens shall be my son-in-law, and you must marry him or quit my house. I will neither own or support an ungrateful daughter. To-morrow I shall expect your answer."

Maria knew too well the character of her father, to make any reply. A crisis had arrived, which she had for some days feared. She knew that her refusal of Stevens would bring down the wrath of her father on her head, and had written to both sisters, stating the circumstances, and requesting, in case her father should drive her from the house, the privilege of remaining for a short time with them. Contrary to her expectation, they refused her. Their husbands had married them more on account of the wealth of their father, than any affection they had felt for them, and they feared if they gave Maria a home their father would disinherit them. Such is the effect wealth has on the affections.

Maria retreated to her chamber, and after giving vent to a flood of tears, deliberated on what course to pursue. One thing was certain, she determined not to marry Stevens. The next thing how should she obtain a living! After thinking of the matter some time she said to herself—"Well I have a good constitution, and can labor, but how would it appear for the daughter of the rich Mr. Grafton, to go about the city soliciting employment. At this moment, she recollected having heard one of the house maids speak of being employed in a factory, and she immediately descended to the kitchen.

"Hannah," said she, addressing the girl, "I heard you, a few days since, speak of working in a factory; how did you like it then?"

"O, I liked it very much, Miss Maria, and should have remained there, had my health been good."

"Was the work harder than you work here?" inquired Maria.

"No, ma'am I don't think it was, but it was more confining."

"Will you tell me where it was?" again inquired Maria.

The girl gave her the required information, and also the name of the overseer of the room where she worked, and the name of the lady with whom she had boarded, adding: "She is the kindest woman I was ever with."

Her mind was now made up. She decided upon entering a factory. Another difficulty now presented itself—would her father allow her to take her clothing and what money she had? She determined if he should adhere to his resolution, to ask him the question.

In the morning, she met her father at the breakfast table. Neither spoke till the meal was finished. At length her father inquired:

"Well, Maria, have you concluded to marry Henry Stevens?"

"Maria bestowed a moment, but said firmly, "I have not."

"You heard my determination last night," said he, "I now repeat it. You must marry Henry Stevens or quit my house."

"I cannot marry him father," said she—"sooner would I quit, not only this house, but the world."

"Then go," said he angrily, "rising from the chair.

"Shall I take my clothes?" asked Maria.

"Yes, go, and never let me see you again," said he slamming the door violently, and leaving her alone.

Maria sank back into her chair and wept bitterly. For a moment she seemed almost inclined to comply with his wish—but the idea that she must be forever linked to such a villain, and suffer reproach should his villainies be discovered, was more than she could bear, and she preferred the anguish of separating from her friends, free, and with honor, to that of marrying Stevens. She hastily packed up her things, and in a few hours left her father's house.

As she passed through the city of Boston, where her sisters resided, a desire sprung up to see them but from her recent treatment she dared not visit them, and she also feared meeting with her father. Maria was well furnished with clothing, and had about twenty five dollars in money. Although she had been surrounded by wealth, she never till now, knew the value of money. A thousand reflections and fears, crowded her mind as she was pursuing her journey to the place described by the girl of whom she had inquired in her father's kitchen, and though she felt sad at the thought of being driven from home, she could scarce suppress a smile at the awkwardness with which she could engage in any kind of labor.

She at last arrived at the house of Mrs. Dana, the lady designated by Hannah, and easily obtained boarding in her family. She learned also that Mr. Potter, the overseer, whose name she had taken was in want of help.

It is unnecessary for me to follow the fortunes of Maria through their various channels. She entered the factory; learned to work, and found many friends, among whom, and the only one she would be of interest to the reader to name, was Caroline Perkins a girl about her own age. These two soon became intimate friends. In the factory their looms were next to each other, and they occupied the same room in their boarding house. They were attached to Mrs. Dana, with whom they boarded, and she evinced a deep interest in their welfare.

About six months after Maria entered the factory, an incident occurred, which bound, if possible, the two friends closer to each other. One evening as they were in their chamber, and Caroline was engaged in packing a large trunk, Maria, who was looking on rather surprised at the amount of clothing and jewellery possessed by Caroline, jokingly inquired if her best was not yet to be worn?

Caroline blushed, and after some hesitation informed Maria that her father had once been wealthy but at his death it was ascertained that his property, though amply sufficient to pay his own debts, would be swept away by the failure of some friends for whom he had endorsed notes. The creditors had allowed her to keep every thing given her by her father except her piano. She also told her, that although she might have supported herself by music teaching, she preferred working in a factory, to remaining among those who, though they were once intimate friends, would consider her after the loss of wealth, as far below them.

Maria repaid Caroline by telling her own history, and her reasons for leaving home, and corroborated her story by the display of trinkets her father had allowed her to take.

Probably there never were two persons who enjoyed themselves better than these two girls. None, save themselves, knew their history, and as their natural dispositions were not selfish, they never appeared to be above their fellow laborers. For two years they remained together, at the end of which Caroline was married, and at the urgent request of herself and husband, Maria was induced to leave the factory for a while, and take up her abode with them.

One day while Maria was engaged in perusing a paper which had been left at their house, her eye fell upon a paragraph stating that Mr. Stevens, who had always been considered a very wealthy merchant, was arrested, and committed to prison for forgetting heavy forgeries. She handed it to Caroline with a shudder, exclaiming, "as I expected." The next paper brought intelligence that no doubt was entertained of his guilt, and that Mr. Grafton, if not entirely ruined, would be a very heavy loser, on account of his villanies, as he had hired him a large sum of money. For a moment Maria indulged the idea of immediately visiting her father—but after consulting Caroline, concluded to write to him, which she did, begging his pardon for not obeying him, and requesting him to receive her back again to his arms, adding as a postscript that she had one hundred dollars which she would send him if he was in the want of money to pay losses by Stevens. Her father read her letter with feelings more of sorrow than of anger, but at the end of it broke into a hearty laugh, exclaiming, "Well women are the best judges of rascals." In a few days he visited Maria, expressed his regret for the sorrow he had caused her, and requested her to return with him. Maria complied with his request, and became once more the inmate of her early home. Her father endeavoured by every means to make her happy, as an atonement for past wrongs, and when about a year after, she asked his consent to her marriage with a mechanic without wealth, he answered, "Do as you please Maria, I have agreed to let every girl choose her own husband."

THE WESLEYAN AND THE ACTRESS.

During Mrs. Jordan's short stay at Chester, where she had been performing, her washerwoman, a widow with three small children, was by a merciless creditor, thrown into a prison; a small debt of about forty shillings, had been increased in a short time, by law expences to eight pounds. As soon as Mrs. Jordan had heard of the circumstance, she sent for the attorney, paid him the demand, and observed with as much severity as her good-natured countenance could assume, "You lawyers are certainly infernal spirits, allowed on earth to make poor mortals miserable." The attorney, however, pocketed the affront, and with a low bow made his exit. On the afternoon of the same day the poor woman was liberated; and as Mrs. Jordan was taking her usual walk with her servant, the widow with her children followed her, and just as she had taken shelter from a shower of rain, in a kind of porch, dropped on her knees, and with much grateful emotion, exclaimed, "God for ever bless you, madam! you have saved me and my poor children from ruin." The children beholding their their poor mother's tears, added, by their cries, to the affecting scene, which a sensitive mind could not behold, but with strong feelings of sympathy. The natural liveliness of Mrs. Jordan's disposition was not easily damped by sorrowful scenes; however, although she strove to hide it, the tear of feeling stole down her cheek, and stooping to kiss the children, she slipped a pound-note in the mother's hand, and in her usual playful manner, replied, "There, now; now it's all over, go, good woman. God bless you! don't say another word." The grateful creature would have replied, but her benefactress insisted on her silence and departure. It happened that another person had taken shelter under the porch, and witnessed the whole of this interesting scene, who, as soon as Mrs. Jordan observed him, came forward, and he, holding out his hand, exclaimed, with a deep sigh, "Lady, pardon the freedom of a stranger; but would to the Lord, the world were all like thee!" The figure of this man bespoke his calling; his countenance was pale; and a suit of sable, rather the worse for wear, covered his tall and spare person. The penetrating eye of Thalia's favorite votary soon developed his character and profession, and, with her wonted good humour, retreating a few paces, she replied, "No, I won't shake hands with you." "Why?"—"Because you are a methodist preacher; and when you know who I am, you'll send me to the devil!" "The Lord forbid! I am, as you say a preacher of the Gospel of Jesus Christ, who tells us to clothe the naked, feed the hungry, and relieve the distressed; and do you think I can behold a sister fulfilling the commands of my Great Master, without feeling that spiritual attachment, which leads me to break through worldly customs, and offer you the hand of friendship and brotherly love?" "Well, well, you are a good old soul, I dare say; but—I—I don't like fanatics; and you'll not like me, when I tell you, I am a player."—The preacher sighed. "Yes, I am a player; and you must have heard of me. Mrs. Jordan is my name." After a short pause, he again extended his hand, and with a complaisant countenance replied, "The Lord bless thee, whoever thou art; His goodness is unlimited; He has poured on thee a large portion of His spirit; and as to thy calling, if thy soul upbraid thee not, the Lord forbid that I should." Thus reconciled, and the rain having abated, they left the porch together; the offer of his arm was accepted; and the female Roscius of comedy, and the disciple of John Wesley, proceeded arm in arm, to the door of Mrs. Jordan's dwelling. At parting, the preacher shook hands with her, saying, "*Fare-the-well, sister;* I know not what the principle of people of thy calling may be, thou art the first I ever conversed with; but if their benevolent practices equal to thine, I hope and trust, at the great day, the Almighty God will say to each—*Thy sins are forgiven thee.*"—*Life of Mrs. Jordan.*

MANSIONS OF THE BRITISH NOBILITY.

The occasion of Queen Victoria's visit to the seat of one of the most powerful of the British nobility—Burghley Hall—has been improved by the London letter writers to give the manner of life in one of them. Here we have a glimpse of Burghley Hall:

A word with regard to Burghley Hall, which is one of the most splendid and extensive of the mansions of our nobility erected in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The mansion has received some recent additions, which, if not in perfect keeping, add much to the picturesque beauty of the structure. The principal front, which has a northern aspect, is upwards of 200 feet in length. In the centre is the entrance porch, the gates of which are of a highly decorated arabesque pattern of bronze richly gilt, and approached by a flight of semi-circular steps, which were covered, as well as the vestibule and the various corridors with crimson cloth. A parapet of fretwork in stone surrounds the entire building, and the turrets at the various angles are surmounted by octagonal cupolas and gilt vases. The courtyard is surrounded by a corridor at and the angles are magnificent sculptures and vases. All the apartments are exceedingly lofty and of large proportions, those set apart for her Majesty and Prince Albert being on the south side of the edifice, and commanding a series of delightful views over the surrounding country, and immediately in front a sloping lawn and beautiful sheet of water. It is unnecessary to say that her Majesty's apartments are fitted up in the most costly and *Etherke* style. They are approached by a grand staircase, at the bottom of which are two large and massive bronze vases and in the centre a burst of Queen Elizabeth. The approach is between four pillars of lofty proportions, the walls being hung with tapestry, and the recesses ornamented with sculptures. At the top of the staircase is the ante-room, and beyond this the Queens drawing room. The suite opens beyond this the Queen and his Royal Highness' private apartments, all the decorations of which are of the most elaborate and costly description. The fauteuils, ottomans, couches, &c. are of the richest velvet, and the fittings up of the dressing rooms of silver gilt.

All the apartments are crowded with paintings by the most eminent masters among whom may be enumerated Carlo Dolci, Leonardo da Vanci, Raphael, Titian, Holbein, Rubens, Corregio, &c. Most of the ceilings are painted by Verrio, and on one of them is nearly the whole heathen mythology is depicted. On the ground floor, at the foot of the grand staircase is a breakfast room, a noble apartment, and very magnificently furnished.

The great hall, called the banqueting-room, is also hung with a number of pictures, including one of his royal highness Prince Albert in his state robes, which was only lately put up. The ceilings is of carved oak, and the decorations although less florid are in keeping with the rest of the edifice. In a recess in the centre of the hall is a large silver fountain, and two cisterns of the same costly material, the handles formed of lions rampant, the arms of the family. The fountain weighs upwards of 3000 ounces, and is said to be the largest piece of plate in Europe.

REV. SAMUEL AYSCOUGH.

Dr. Ayscough one day, according to the rules of his office, as assistant librarian in the British Museum, London, attended through the grand magazine of curiosities a party of ladies and a gentleman, all of whom, except one lady, was disposed to be highly pleased with what they saw, and really would have been so, if this capricious fair one had not continually damped their gratification, with such acclamations as these: 'Oh, trumpery! Come along! I see nothing worth looking at.' This lady being the handsomest of the group, Mr. A. (who, though an old bachelor, was a great admirer of beauty) at first fixed upon her as his temporary favourite, but soon had reason to transfer his particular attention to another, less handsome but more amiable. On her continuing a similar train of exclamations, uttered with corresponding looks and demeanour, he turned towards her and said, 'My sweet young lady what pains you kindly take to prevent that fine face of yours from killing half the beaux in London,' and then directed his conversation, explanatory of the different objects before them, to the rest of the party. So much influence, however, she had over her companions, that beaten as the round was to the doctor, she caused him to finish it considerably sooner than was either pleasant to his mind or convenient to the state and ponderosity of his body. While in the last room, just before he made his parting bow, addressing himself to her, with that suavity of manner which was so peculiar to him, he smilingly said, 'Why, what a cross little puss you are! Nothing pleases you. Here are ten thousand curious and valuable things, brought at a vast expense from all parts of the world, and you turn up your nose at the whole of them. Do you think with *those* sirs, that that pretty face will ever get you a husband! Not, if he knows you half an hour first. Almost every day of my life, and especially when attending ladies through these rooms, I regret being an old bachelor; for I see so many charming good tempered women, when I reproach myself for not trying to persuade one of them to bless me with her company. But I can't fall in love with you, and I'll honestly tell you I pity the man that does; for I'm sure you'll plague him out of his life.' During this singular valedictory speech (delivered with such pleasantry that even the reproved could not take offence at it), the gentleman who was of the party, looked now at the speaker and then at the lady with considerable emotion, but said nothing; while she called up no small portion of lightning into a fine pair of dark eyes and some transient flashes of it into her cheeks; and then, with her friends (who silently wished their candid *cicerone* a good morning) withdrew.

Somewhat more than a year afterwards, on going the same round again, the doctor was peculiarly pleased with one lady of the party; and that one being the prettiest, he contrived according to his wonted custom (as a sailor would say) soon 'to nest her.' Respectfully inquisitive concerning every object which time allowed her to notice, she asked a number of questions; and, most willingly 'he taught his lovely fair one all he knew;' while, in the most engaging manner, she drew the attention of her friends to many curiosities which they would otherwise have passed by unobserved. In short, as Bishop Rundel says, she 'being disposed to be pleased with every thing, every thing conspired to please her.' Nor was less pleased her worthy and benevolent guide; who, while she was contemplating the rare beauties of nature, was contemplating not only the charms of her person but also those of her mind. At length 'the wonders ended,' he was about to make his best bow, when the fascinating fair one, with an arch smile (looking him rather askew in the face, asked him whether he remembered her? 'No ma'am,' said he, 'but I shall not easily forget you.' Then taking her arm in that of a gentleman, who was of the party, she asked in the same engaging manner whether he remembered him? To which he replied, that he thought he did; but the gentleman looked better than when he saw him before. 'Now, sir,' said she, 'don't you recollect once, in this very room, giving a lady who was pleased with nothing and displeased with everything a smart lecture for her caprice and ill-temper?—Yes ma'am, I do.—Well, sir, I am that lady; or, I should rather say I was; for you have been the means in the hands of Divine Providence, of making me a totally different being, to what I then was, and I am come to thank you for it. Your half-in jest and half-in-earnest mode of reproof, caused me to know myself, and was of far more use than all that had been done before in correcting a spoiled temper.

'After we had left you,' continued she, 'I said to myself, if I appear thus unamiable to a stranger, how must I appear to my friends especially to those who are destined to live constantly with me? You asked me sir if I expected ever to get a husband; I then had one—this gentleman—who was present at your just reproof; and I dare say, he will join with me in thanking you, for giving it so frankly and successfully. The husband then cordially repeated his acknowledgements to him, for having been instrumental in contributing so largely, to their mutual felicity; 'a felicity,' said he, 'which (should any thing lead you, sir, into the neighbourhood of ——) you will gratify extremely both myself and my wife, if you will call and witness. Then leaving his address, and he and his lady shaking Dr. A. by the hand, they departed. Here surely was a heroic triumph over temper; and as the wise king observes, 'greater does this sensible and candid woman seem, in ruling her spirit, than he that taketh a city.'—*Hogg's Instructor.*

SWINISH INSTINCT.—As we approached a farm on the American side of the St. Clair River, belonging to the Captain of our steamer, a curious fact fell under my observation: the pigs belonging to the farm came squealing down to the water side, a thing which the persons at the farm assured me they never did when other steamers passed. The captain explained this singular recognition on the part of the pigs, by stating that the swill of his steamer was always preserved for them; and that on reaching the landing-place it was immediately put on shore for them. The animals having been accustomed to the valuable importation during the whole summer months, had learned to distinguish the peculiar sound which the steam made in rushing through the pipe of the steamer; and as they could do this at a distance of half a mile, they immediately, upon hearing it, hastened down to the river, whilst the noise made by other steamers was disregarded. This is a curious instance of the possibility of sharpening the faculties of the lower animals by appealing to their appetites; and a conclusive proof, that the readiest way to make all swinish animals reasonable, is to provide plenty of swill for them.—*Featherstonhaugh's Voyage.*

STRANGE PUMP.—A Southerner, with a negro servant, arrived at the Broadway Hotel, says the Cincinnati Commercial, a few days ago, and sent the servant down into the yard for some water.—Sambo, with pitcher in hand, enquired for "de pump," and on being shown the hydrant, set the pitcher down, and commenced working the lever backward and forward, a drop falling at every jerk. He pumped away until the perspiration upon his face amounted to more than the water in the pitcher; and at last, giving up in despair, he addressed the gentleman next him, who had been watching his movements in silent delight.

"Wat ail dis darn old pump, Massa—wy um not run all de time?"

"It's all right, boy; pump away."

"No sr, I'll fetch um from the river fuss."

As Sambo was about to carry his threat into immediate execution, the gentleman went forward and explained the mystery by starting the hydrant; and when the stream gushed out, filling the pitcher in a second or two, Sambo fell back, wah ah his whites displayed in wonder.

"What you call dat? Pump mos when you tech 'em. Dat beats me."

Sambo hobbled off with his pitcher brooding over the mystery.

POOR COPY
MUTILATED ISSUE

THE "GREAT B

The public interest is ... this steam ship appears to continue ... Whether off days of high tides when expe... of elevation are made, or on ordinary days, visi... continue to strive on the broad sands of Tyrella.— As you approach Tyrella strand, at a rapid turn of the road, the masts of the Great Britain are seen, and soon the extended side of the vessel is presented to your eye. Passing the church of Tyrella, we come to the shore. The tide, if out, leaves behind it a strand dry and pleasant to the feet. You can even walk around the entire ship after the reflux of a full tide. One or two of the boxes used for upsighting the vessel, lie as wrecks upon the sand having broken from the chains. Shipwrights and carpenters are still here, and the decks are in much disarray, consequent on the present state of the vessel. Hopes are still held out that, with renewed exertion, and additional experiments and helps, the ship will be lifted, and the bottom be fully examined and placed in the way of repair. The ship still stands upright; you can hardly understand why it should, not float if it had water sufficient to bear it upwards. It does not show fissures or rents, and yet there is that amount of damage unseen by the unpractised eye, which rivets it to the rock.— You wonder how such a huge construction could ever have mounted so high and upright upon the rock—how it could have shifted three times in its own great length from place to place—and yet so it is. It stands calm and apparently uninjured; God only knows if ever it will return to the haven which it left in its day of strength, amidst the cheers of assembled thousands the strains of music, and the roar of guns. Still hope is sustained, and screws are infixed from the bow, and levers are made ready to sustain many tons weight, and other boxes are to be constructed, each to contain many tons of sand, &c.; but autumn and autumn winds are coming across the deep, and such is the position of the bay, that if the wind blows it is sure to blow with concentrated power upon the broadside of the gallant ship, as she has all expose to surge and storm. The country people of the neighbourhood are now accustomed to look on the ship as a fixture, and a "friend in need." A young friend who offers his services to treat visitors on his back over the shallow water that they may approach the vessel) observed, "it is notable the good this ship has done in helping the poor. If it were only in the sticks they threw off of her we get great help for our firing. But the great time was when the passengers were coming ashore. Oh, but they were generous! You might have got a pound (£1) for carrying a bundle that was not worth more then sixpence." On its being remarked, "If the ship should be floated and thus taken from you?"— "Why then," said he "another ship would be thrown in here;" and then, after a pause, and looking sensed but depressed, he added, "But it would take three ships to do the good that she has done for us all." It is said that on Wednesday next another great effort will be made to upheat the ship, with a view to have her so raised that, at the fall of the tide, her bottom may be examined.— Whether these experiments, so patient, ingenious, and expensive, may succeed, who can tell? So much time has gone by, and so much effort has been expended in vain, that we reluctantly fear for the utter failure of the plans now in progress.—*Belfast Commercial Chronicle.*—Another attempt to raise this noble vessel is, we understand, to be made to-morrow (Wednesday). The tides will not be at their height for three days after wards, and the water to-morrow, will be two feet one inch lower at Tyrella, according to the almanac, than the highest tide of the coming springs. A correspondent, who has had frequent communications with the officers at present in charge of the ship, informs us that it would not be judicious to lift her in one tide, totally out of the dock she lies in. The caissons which fell while the last experiment was being made have been since replaced by others. It is intended to make sixteen boxes answer at the coming trial—eight on either side. At the former trial there were twenty caissons, ten on each side. Two anchors have been dropped 900 yards outside the ship, one in a line with the other but not together, or as the sailors termed it "backed." Four hundred and fifty fathoms of chain are attached to these anchors, forty tons in weight, for the purpose of hauling off the vessel when the decisive moment arrives. It is not expected that the ship can be taken off before the 11th or 12th of next month.—*Belfast News.*

MOCK EXECUTION.—A strange spectacle was witnessed on the 9th at Arnhem, in Holland. A Catholic priest named Gepkens, having been condemned to death for assassination, the King commuted the sentence into perpetual imprisonment and the application of the punishment called "brandishing of the axe," which consists in making a prisoner undergo a pretended execution. A scaffold was prepared exactly as for an execution, and a coffin was on it, as if to receive the bloody and mangled remains of the condemned. At 12 o'clock in the day Gepkens was driven in a cart to the scaffold. His head and neck were bare, he wore no coat, his hair was cut very close, and his hands were tied behind his back. Two priests were with him, giving religious consolation, and two other carriages contained the officers of justice, and the executioner and his assistants, the latter carrying an axe. A strong detachment of soldiers accompanied the cart, and another surrounded the scaffold. Gepkens ascended to his appointed place with a tottering step. His eyes were then bandaged, and his head placed on the block. One of the assistant executioners seized him by the hair, to keep his head in the right position, and two other assistants held him by the shoulders. The chief executioner then took the axe, flourished it in the air, and let it descend on the prisoner's neck, so as to make him feel the cold steel. The man who held his head afterwards released it; and, for about five minutes, the executioner continued to brandish the axe around the prisoner's head, so close that he could distinctly hear the whizzing. The emotion of Gepkens was so great that he fainted. When the ceremony was completed his hands were untied, and he was re-conveyed to prison in the cart. About 30,000 persons waited from daylight to witness this singular proceeding, the like of which had not occurred within the memory of man.—*Galignani's Messenger.*

TOTAL LOSS OF A STEAMER AND FORTY-FOUR PERSONS LOST, AT MORETON BAY, SOUTH WALES. —After the Walmer Castle had got under sail at Sydney, for London, on the 27th of March, an extra to the *Sydney Morning Herald*, containing an account of the loss of the Sovereign steamer, off Amity Point, Moreton Bay, was thrown on board, containing the following intelligence. The Sovereign left Brisbane for Sydney on the 3d of March, with 54 persons on board, crew and passengers. The cargo was chiefly wool, of which about ... bales, with a large quantity of billets of wood for fuel by upon the deck. A succession of violent gales detained the steamer at Amity Point ... the 10th of March. The steam was got up on that day, but the appearance of the bar induced the captain to return to his anchorage. On the morning of the 11th the steamer proceeded to the bar, which did not present a dangerous appearance.— The rollers were safely passed over, one of the passengers exclaimed as they topped the first "the ... are down;" another, as they approached the second, "Here is a five barred gate—how nobly ... to be surmounted ... as they approached ... the framing of the ... had broken down. ... examine, found the ... broken close under the ... were turned upside down.— ... time drifting on the north ... no wind, and the swell tremendous. The steam was let off, and the sail set.— The helm was unmanageable. The larboard-anchor (the starboard having been carried away with 40 fathoms of chain) was let go, but the vessel continued to drag. The rollers broke over the vessel, carrying away the bulwarks, and driving about the bales of wool and billets, by which three men were killed, and several disabled. The fore hatches were washed away, and tarpaulins nailed over them proved of no service. The pumps were choked almost at the first. At last, after a heavy roll, the fore part of the vessel heeled over and she went down. Many who had been disabled on board sunk at once; others clung to portions of the wreck, and many to the bales of wool, thought the captain called out not to trust to them. The only persons saved were Captain Cape, the master of the Sovereign; Mr. Richard Stubbs of Brisbane, cabin passengers; John M'Quade, John Neil, and Lawrence Flynn, fore-cabin passengers; John M'Callum, and John Scard, firemen; John Clements, seaman; Thomas Harvey, steward's boy; James M'Govern, boy. The cabin passengers lost were Mr. and Mrs. Gore, their two children, and servant girl; Mr. Henry Dennis, Darling Downs; Mr. E. Barkeley, Brisbane; Mr. W. Elliott, Clarence River; Mr. Joyner, Sydney.— The bodies of Mr. Gore and one of the children; of Mr. Brown, second officer, and Frederick M'Keller, a steerage passenger, were all that had come on shore up to the 17th of March. The vessel sunk in four fathoms water, as the tide was going out, and the bodies of the rest would be drifted out to sea till they met the current that would carry them southwards. The beach was strewed with wool and portions of the wreck. The timber was literally ground to pieces, hardly one plank or beam having been found entire. The wreck of the hull was sold by auction on the 16th for £14 10s. The total loss of property is estimated at near £29,000.— The notes and money aboard are said to have exceeded the sum of £2,000.

MISS BURDETT COUTTS'S NEW CHURCH. —The ceremony of laying the first stone of St. Stephen's Church, in Rochester-row, Westminster, by Miss Burdett Coutts, took place on Tuesday with the usual ceremonies on such occasions, in the presence of an immense concourse of people. Miss B. Coutts was accompanied by Lady Antrobus, Lady King, Mrs Ramsden &c. There were present, beside the Bishop of London, who assisted in the ceremony, the Bishops of Oxford, Adelaide, and Tasmania, Lords Brownlow, Sandon, and Ashley; the Dean of Westminster, the Rev. Lord John Thynne, Archdeacons Sinclair and Bentinck, and many of the Clergy of the Abbey and adjacent districts; Sir F. Trench, &c. The whole of the expense of the erection of the church about to be built is to be defrayed by Miss Burdett Coutts, together with the endowment and the building of schools 280 boys, and 170 girls. The site has been presented by the Dean and Canons of Westminster. The church, which has been designed by Mr. Benjemin Ferrey, of Trinity-place, and which will be built by Messrs. Rigby, of Westminster, will be in the decorated style of the 14th century. It will contain a nave 82 feet long by 21 wide; aisles 82 feet long by 21 feet wide. There will be a massive tower and spire square, and the entire height 200 feet. The materials used in the construction will be Suceaton ragstone for the walls, and Anston stone for the quoins and dressings; the roof will be in English oak covered with lead. For the seats, stalls and screens Riga wainscot will be used. There will be a peal of bells in the tower. The church will be capable of accommodating 1,000 persons. The silver Trowel used by the munificent founder was presented to her by the inhabitants of the district; on it was engraved an appropriate inscription to that effect. The following is the copy of the inscription within the foundation stone of the church:

Hujusce Ædis sacrosanctæ
Deo, Creatori, Sospitatori, Sanctificatori,
in honorem B. Stephani, protomartyris, dicatæ,
lapidem anspicalem posuit
Angela Georgina Burdett Coutts
filia nata minima
Francisci Burdett, Baronetti,
hujus civitatis Westmonasteriensis
Suffragiis olim in Senatum per XXXI. annos
cooptati,
eadem ilia pietatis ergo in patrem,
et grate in Deum observantiæ,
quam sæpe mihi ostendit solem,
propria impulsa munificentia extructura,
ornatura, dotatura;
singulare in hac secula tante munificentiæ exemplar.
XIII Poid. Kal. Aug.,
A. D. MDCCCXLVII.

The Rev. W. Tennant, M. A., formerly curate of St. John's Westminster, has been licensed, on the nomination of Miss B. Coutts, by the Bishop of London to the incumbency.

DISINFECTING FLUID.

A report on Mr. Ledoyen's Disinfecting Fluid, by Dr. Southwood Smith, R. D. Grainger, and Joseph Toynbee, Esqrs., has just been presented to parliament. According to Mr. Ledoyen's statement, the fluid disinfects night-soil, not destroying, but increasing, vegetation, more particularly regards agriculture, completely preventing the disease in potatoes, when the land is manured with disinfected night soil. It disinfects hospital wards of miasma, also cellars, waterclosets, and buildings infected by impure gases. It disinfects sailors suffering from fever on board of vessels; it will also disinfect ships at sea and under quarantine. It disinfects patients suffering with infectious disorders and wounds, also dead bodies, so that they may be kept, nearly a month; also different parts of the body can be kept for the purpose of dissection, for coroner's inquests, &c. The report, which is one of considerable length, winds up with the following general conclusions:" 1. That this fluid does not possess any peculiar power in preserving the dead body from decomposition, and that, therefore, it is not applicable to any considerable extent to purposes of dissection. 2. That it removes the fetor of putrefying substances, vegetable and animal, by decomposing the sulphuretted hydrogen upon which that fetor chiefly depends. 3. That it is capable of preventing the disengagement of sulphuretted hydrogen in sick chambers and in the wards of hospitals, and of removing it in a few minutes when it is present, not merely by dissipating the smell, but by destroying the poison. 4. That the use of it is simple and easy, and as the occasions on which it is required are of constant occurrence, and it has the peculiar advantage of being itself inodorous, its possession would be a comfort and blessing to private families. 5. That by decomposing the sulphuretted hydrogen, it removes from night soil the poison which renders such matter injurious to health, and dangerous to life, and by changing the ammonia from a volatile into a fixed substance, and thereby preventing its escape and loss, it preserves in the night-soil the principle which renders it chiefly valuable as manure, while it presents that principle to the plant in a form which is know to be highly beneficial to vegetation. 6. That, as it renders the removal of night-soil practicable, without creating a nuisance, it ought, in our opinion, to be made a matter of public regulation, that no privy or cesspool should be emptied without the previous use of a sufficient quantity of it to destroy all offensive smell. 7. That its most successful application to privies and cesspools is only a palliation of their evil, and does not remove the objection to their existence, that there is and can be no safety but in the immediate removal of all excrementitious and all other refuse matters; and that the retention of such matters in and about dwelling houses is dangerous to the health and life, and altogether unworthy of a nation which has made any progress in civilisation. 8. That it is, in our opinion, essential to the health of the people that privies and cesspools, as long as their existence continues to be lawful, should be constructed in such a manner as to prevent the escape of their liquid contents, and that their construction, so as to secure this object, should be rendered compulsory by a positive legislative enactment.

PROCLAMATION OF OUTLAWRY.—On Thursday, July 22, the following were called upon to surrender into the custody of the Sheriff of Middlesex, or be severally outlawed: Andrew H. Lynch, Arthur Hougg, Philip B. Lucas, James Luffs, George Fitch, Henry Welchman, John Wm. Montague, *Herbert Cornewall*, Stephen Bradley, John Hunter, Henry J. Hunter, Richard Norman, and Sir Howard Elphinstone, Bart.

IRISH ENTOMOLOGY.—The *Cork Constitution* says, that the Indian corn, which has been introduced into Ireland to meet the wants of the people, has been attacked "with swarms of little reptiles or insects, of different varieties, some shaped like ants, other diminutive beetles."— These vermin, we are informed, from their devouring the food of the people, have acquired the appellations of "Squireens" and "Middlemen."—*Punch.*

TELEGRAPHING FOR WITNESSES.—In a case tried last Thursday, at York assizes, before the Lord Chief Baron a reference was advised and agreed to by the learned counsel on each side. The cause was "Turnbull v. Gleadell;" and it was decided that the case should be heard on the following morning, and the plaintiff and some other witnesses should be sent from Tickhill, for examination. It was then thought doubtful whether the parties could arrive at the appointed time; and after some consideration Mr. Ellison, and Tickhill, the attorney for the plaintiff, went to the railway station, at York, and had recourse to the electric telegraph. He there gave directions for a messenger and conveyance to be sent immediately from the Masbro' station to Tickhill. In the course of ten minutes he received an answer, stating that a cab was then getting ready, and the plaintiff and the witnesses arrived in York the same evening. By the usual means they could not have reached York until half-past 11 the following morning.—*Doncaster Gazette.*

DIVIDING THE SPOIL.—A most extravagant project is at present in contemplation by the Sultan.— He has ordered the public revenues to be examined, and a surplus of £1,000,000 having been notified, the Sultan, it is said, will give over £500,000 of this sum to be distributed to the public employes of the government, both civil and military. It is probable the shares will be partitioned in the following order:—Viziers will receive £5000 each; functionaries of the first class, £4000; second class, £3000; third class, £2000; fourth class, £1000; fifth class, £500; and the clerks of the Porte, from £100 to £1. The army is to be paid in the same proportion.

STATISTICS OF SHIPWRECKS.—In 1833, 1834, and 1835, when there were 24,500 vessels belonging to the country, the average loss each year was 610 ships, averaging 210 tons each; and the number of lives lost on these occasions was 1550. In 1841 and 1842, when the shipping had increased to nearly 29,000, the average loss was only 611, and the loss of life 1050, a diminution of 100 on the former periods. Since that, though the commercial marine has gone on increasing at a rapid rate, the number of ships wrecked in 1844 had decreased to 517; in 1845, 539; 1846, when the number of ships belonging to Great Britain and its dependencies was 32,000, the number lost was 537.—*Newcastle Guardian.*

ALL SAINT'S CHURCH LAMBETH MARSH.—This church was consecrated on Monday last by the Bishop of Winchester, on which occasion his Lordship preached a most eloquent and impressive sermon. The congregation was very numerous. The prayers were read by the Rev. Abraham Peat, M. A., the minister of the church, and one of the late curates of Lambeth. The style of the church is Norman, with lofty campanile and spire, about eighty feet from the body of the church, the entrance to which is from Lambeth Marsh, at the corner of York street. The church is built in a densely populated part of Lambeth, and is calculated to seat 1,500 persons; there are upwards of 800 free sittings. The architect was Mr. W. Rogers; the land on which the church is built cost 2,400*l.*; the building 6,512*l.*; the furnishing (exclusive of the organ and other presents) nearly 600*l.* A great number of the neighbouring clergy attended.

THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION.

THE adjourned meeting of this body was held to-day in Conciliation hall, which was tolerably well filled. The Committee's bench was occupied by the members, who were attired in mourning, and the chair of Mr. O'Connell as at the last meeting, was covered with a black pall. The proceedings were, as usual, prosy and unimportant. Mr. John O'Connel pledged himself to bring the repeal project before Parliament next year. The closing speech of Mr. Tom Steele was heard with marked attention. Poor Tom!—he feels his occupation's gone; he knows well that Conciliation Hall has become a nest of bigots, and is no place for the last Protestant. About a quarter to two o'clock Mr. John O'Connell, M. P., Mr. Maurice O'Connell, M. P., Mr. J. M. MacDonnell, M. P., Mr. Steele, Mr. Burke, barrister, and several other active members of the association entered the hall, and a cheer burst forth from the associates by way of welcome. Alderman Delahunt, of Waterford, was called to the chair. Mr. Ray then read a document purporting to be an address from the Roman Catholic clergymen of the Mullingar conference to the association. After expressing their sorrow for the death of Mr. O'Connell, they pledged themselves to recognise the association as the organ of their political principles, and Mr. John O'Connell, as the successor to the leader's chair. Mr. John O'Connell who appeared to be much affected, briefly returned thanks to the Mullingar priests. He felt a sacred duty imposed upon him by his late venerated father to follow his footsteps—to aid in the councils of the association, and with their assistance, and that of his dear brother at his side to endeavour to advance the cause of Ireland by the means he had marked out. Mr. O'Brien, Secretary to the Trades' Political Union, presented an address of a similar character, and Wexford appeared to have hit upon the leading points—viz., Conciliation Hall to be the organ, and John O'Connell the leader of repealers henceforth. Mr. John O'Connell then handed £20 from Waterford, and some smaller sums from other localities. In consequence of a recent event it became necessary to provide for the office of treasurer to the association, and the committee had chosen three gentlemen for the discharge of the duties—namely, Cornelius M'Loughlin, Alderman Keshaw, and Jeremiah Dunne, Esq.— Mr. Tom Steele then addressed the meeting in a speech, which was a kind of autobiography of his own political life, and he declared that this was his last appearance in Conciliation Hall, or any public political meeting. He admitted that he was enthusiastically attached to O'Connell during his life, and he was as deeply attached to him in death. He would never forget the principles which that great man had instilled into his mind; but, believing as he did, that Ireland had proved itself ungrateful to him—that he fell a victim to that ingratitude—he (Mr. Steele) would never again take part in Irish politics. The rent was announced to be 53*l.*, and the meeting adjourned.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, AUGUST 27, 1847.

THE ENGLISH ELECTIONS.—We find from the official returns up to the sailing of the last mail, the state of political parties as follows—Liberals, 222; Peelites, 70; Protectionists, 75; Conservatives, 145; thereby shewing, if we include the Peelites, (who it is supposed will go with the Conservatives) 68 in favour of Conservative measures. Or should they (the Peelites) vote with the Radical party then *they* will have a majority of about 70. It must however be remembered that the present struggle is not between Whig and Tory, but between Free traders and Protectionists; therefore, those who lay the flattering unction to themselves, that the representation has gained an accession of radicals to its members, are labouring under an egregious mistake; for it must be borne in mind that even should the Peelites vote for free trade, which is doubtful, they in all other measures are, what they always have been, essentially Conservative. The elections not having terminated at the time the mail sailed, it is impossible as yet to form a just or correct estimate of what the result may be; and those who express so much satisfaction at present appearances, may find their views defeated, and their hopes after all fallacious.

Capt. Williams, of the bark Royal Mint, has been fined £10 by His Worship the Mayor, for having thrown over ballast at a less distance than three miles outside of Partridge Island, off this harbour, contrary to law.

SINGING CLASS.—Attention is directed to Mr. Bennison's advertisement in this days paper, of his intention to open a class for instruction in Vocal Music. Mr. B. has just returned from Nova scotia, where, we learn, his system of instruction gave general satisfaction, and having other engagements to perform there, his stay in the city will be limited for the present. Those wishing to avail themselves of this opportunity to acquire instruction in the art, should make early application.

THE COMMON CLERK.—It gives us pleasure to find that the provisional appointment made by the Common Council of this City, of James Wilson Boyd, Esq., to be Common Clerk and Clerk of the Peace, was confirmed at Fredericton on the 18th inst., by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

NEW SHIPS.—A fine new ship was launched on the 14th instant, from the building yard of Messrs. Olive, in Carleton, of 670 tons register;—She is called the *Olive*, and owned by Mr. Isaac Olive and Mr. George Thomas.

A brig of 175 tons, named the *Venture*, was towed into this Harbour on Tuesday from Beaver Harbour, where she was built, for Mr. James Adams, of this city.

EXPENSES OF EMIGRANTS.—We have heard that the public expence attending the ship *Lonsdaulk*, and her unfortunate cargo of emigrants at the port of Miramichi, already amount to *fifteen hundred pounds!!!* and it is expected that *two thousand* will scarcely cover the bills! If this information is correct, we cannot help thinking that a regular "job" has been made of the unfortunate vessel;—if not, then the whole revenue of the Province for a year will be required to pay the expence of the emigrant ships at this port, supposing them to cost in the same ratio.

We perceive that the authorities are taking some measures to prevent the nuisances hitherto visible in our streets, caused by the day and night encampment in the open air of hordes of squalid immigrants. During the last week or ten days, sheds have been erected on the street at the southern end of the old Battery near the back shore, for the purpose of affording temporary shelter to the homeless strangers daily landing on our shores. So far it is well; it is right and proper that these poor creatures should be removed from the public streets and provided with a place of refuge, till they can obtain for themselves a more permanent domicile; but we think that a little more judgment and propriety might well have been exercised, in selecting a site for the erection of these sheds of refuge. The great mass of these poor immigrants are miserable, squalid and debilitated in the extreme; in every way personally predisposed to the attacks of epidemic or other maladies, to which indeed their congregation in large numbers and close community affords additional facility; while, moreover, we believe, that much actual sickness does manifest itself among them, after their arrival within the bounds of the city. Surely, then, the places of refuge for such sickly and miserable creatures, (from whom arises imminent danger of the extension of disease among the settled inhabitants of the city,) should be established in the most isolated spots that can be found, and kept as far as possible from the neighbourhood of any other habitation; since it is both impolitic and unjust, to expose any portion of our resident community to the danger of sickness, communicated from such a quarter. We therefore cannot but think, that our Authorities have evinced at least a great want of judgment and prudent precaution, if not of courteous consideration, in erecting these emigrant sheds immediately in the rear of the habitation of the acting Commandant of the Garrison, and at a very short distance from other dwellings, and thus exposing the inhabitants if not to imminent danger of communicated disease, at least to very great annoyance and uneasiness from the close proximity of a swarm of sick and squalid immigrants. Surely other sites might have been found much more isolated and removed from human dwellings, than the one which has been selected. There are spots nearer to the shore, and contiguous to no habitation, which would have afforded every facility for the erection of emigrant sheds, and which would also be more peculiarly convenient in enabling the poor occupants to enjoy the healthy advantage of sea bathing. We are informed, also, on the best authority, that had proper steps been taken by the Civil powers, there would have been no difficulty in obtaining from the Officers of the Board of Ordnance, the permissive use of a piece of unoccupied and isolated ground, under the control of that department, situated close to the shore and at a sufficient distance from every human habitation; which would have been an infinitely better site for the sheds than that now occupied; and would have precluded the necessity of placing such an offensive and dangerous nuisance in the immediate neighbourhood of other residences.—[Communicated.

SECRETS AMONG THE EMIGRANTS.—The New Brunswicker states that His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has appointed Dr. Robert Reid, Dr. William Livingstone, and Dr. George P. Peters, as a Medical Board, to visit and examine the Quarantine Station at Partridge Island, and the Emigrant Hospital near the Alms House, with the view of reporting on the efficiency of those establishments under their present management, and to offer any suggestions for their improvement. We have no doubt that much benefit will arise from the labours of this Commission, from the well known talents of the Medical gentlemen who compose it.

SAINT ANDREWS AND QUEBEC RAIL ROAD.— The same paper says:—Accounts by the last mail from England, relative to the affairs of this Company, are of the most satisfactory character. Four thousand Shares were offered in the London market, and more than that number had been applied for, and at the departure of the mail, the deposits had been made good at Messrs. Glyn & Co's. on 1240 shares. The share list in England comprises many most respectable names, as well as persons of wealth. Viscount Bury has taken 200 shares, a London Banker has 100 shares and there are many holders of five and ten shares among clerks and other persons in the public offices. Captain Robinson, the joint delegate with M. H. Perley, Esq., having completed all the arrangements in England, was to sail on the 7th instant, in the new steamer Guadalquiver, Capt. Hosken, for New-York. On his arrival immediate measures will be taken for the commencement of the work.

Conviction under the Passengers' Act.—On Wednesday last, before B. L. Peters and Daniel Ansley, Esquires, upon the complaint of Mr. Perley, H. M. Emigrant Agent, Patrick Beegan, Master of the Brigantine *Bloomfield*, from Galway, was convicted in the full penalty of Fifty Pounds, sterling, and costs, for not supplying the passengers by that vessel with sufficient water and provisions as required by the passengers' Act. It will be remembered that the Bloomfield was driven on shore in the gale of the 6th inst. and that the passengers were found in a destitute and starving state.—[Courier.

NEWFOUNDLAND, Aug. 3.—H. M. Steamer *Persevering* returned to port on Wednesday forenoon.— On Monday evening she fell in with the wreck of the quest of which she had gone out, remained by her for the night, and on Tuesday morning she took her in tow and proceed for St. John's. The vessel being under water forward had to be towed by the stern. With a fair wind during the day the steamer made good progress but in the evening the wind veering to N. E. it was deemed prudent to make the Bay of Bulls, but even this, from the freshness of the wind and the resistance arising from the vessel's hull being under water, was found impracticable, and the wreck had to be abandoned at 3 o'clock on Wednesday morning, being then off Petty Harbour, about 6 miles from the land.

The wreck was a vessel of about 500 tons, had no name on her stern, her masts were gone, and she had the appearance of having been on fire, her decks had been cut up apparently to get at the flour, of which several hundred barrels had been taken out by parties who had fallen in with her. We have seen some barrels of the flour brought into this port, they are branded "*H. Watson, Inspector, Montreal, May 1847.*" The vessel must therefore have been from that port, or from Quebec. More likely the latter as she was a new ship.

ETHER VAPOUR.—We have the gratification to state that the application of ether vapour has been most successfully tested in the Saint John's Hospital here, within the past week, at the date, under the superintendence of the Hospital Surgeon, and Drs. Bunting and Harris. The patient was a man of the name of Kennedy, from an outport. From some circumstance both his feet had become gangrenous to such an extent that the necessity of the amputation of both legs below the knee became inevitable. Some temporary contrivance was then made for the exhibition of the vapour, but the man, unacquainted with the effects which it was intended to produce, at first resisted the inhalation, or expired it again, and as we understand more than 20 minutes elapsed before he was thrown into a comatose state, or rather into that state in which there is an absence of all nervous irritability, and by consequence a prostration of the muscular system. The operation was then performed with no observable pain to the patient; and he was lifted into his bed. One of the legs is healing from what is technically called the first intention, and the other is doing well.

This is an unprofessional account of what we would rather have seen from the pen of the operator himself, but it is sufficiently intelligible to our readers to convince them of the value of this modern discovery in the science of medicine, whilst we mark the date of its introduction here, and express the hope that for the sake of humanity it may prove of invaluable advantage, especially in those cases of operation, surgery in which almost intolerable anguish must, under the ordinary practice necessarily be encountered.—*Newfoundland Ledger, July 30.*

BOSTON, August 17.—*Appalling Collision at Sea.—One Hundred and Seventy two Lives Lost!*— Ship Shannunga, at this port last evening from Liverpool, reports that on Monday morning the 9th instant, at one o'clock, in latitude 44. 25, longitude 58. 30, the weather being foggy, she came in contact with the Swedish bark Idona, from Hamburg for New-York with two hundred and six persons on board. The Idona sunk in about half an hour. Immediately after the collision, the Shannunga's boats were put out, and with one boat from the bark picked up thirty-four persons only. One hundred and seventy two persons, including the master, Capt. Ernest Andress Moberg, were lost. —[Daily Adv.

A TALE OF HORROR.

The upper part of New York was thrown into a state of extraordinary excitement in the early part of the week, in consequence of the sudden and alarming illness of five members of the family of the Reverend Ezekiel Harvey, Pastor of the Evangelical Reformed Church in the Ninth Avenue. As this remarkable case presents features of the most exciting and important character, which imperiously demand the close attention of the public and a rigid investigation on the part of the civil authorities, we have endeavoured to procure the details in the fullest and most authentic form.

It appears that Mr. Harvey, who, as many of our readers doubtless recollect, conducted with so much spirit the controversy with the Rev. Dr. Scribner, on the question of the legality of the canon defining the degrees of consanguinity within which marriage is admissable, was suddenly seized with a slight convulsive fit immediately after the performance of the morning service at his church on Sabbath, the 27th ult. Attributing the attack of a disordered state of the digestive organs, aggravated by intense mental labour in preparing the new edition of the "Earnest Thinker's Vade Mecum," now in press by the Messrs. Harper, Mr. Harvey did not experience the same degree of alarm which might otherwise have been excited by this sudden indisposition. Towards evening, however, a second and third attack of greatly increased severity, thoroughly aroused the reverend gentleman and his family, to the dangerous character of his illness. His physician was immediately summoned, and, on his arrival, found his patient in a cataleptic condition—entirely deprived of all power of voluntary motion—all his limbs and the whole muscular system perfectly rigid. After an ineffectual attempt at phlebotomy, a variety of stimulants were with difficulty administered, and about midnight the physician left Mr. Harvey somewhat recovered, and able to articulate a few syllables.

On the following morning the Doctor returned, and, to his great astonishment, found that Mrs. Harvey, and the three Misses Harvey, had all been seized during the night in a manner precisely similar to that in which the venerable pastor himself had been attacked on the previous day! Mr. Harvey had suffered a relapse, and there lay the whole family fixed and motionless, as if in the cold embrace of death! The domestic was nowhere to be found, and the idea instantly flashed on the physician's mind, that, impelled by some demoniac influence, the absconding servant had poisoned the whole family.

Messengers were instantly dispatched to the chief of police, the indefatigable Mr. Matsell, and Dr. Mott. Obeying the summons with characteristic alacrity, Dr. Mott hurried to the house and instantly, on ascertaining the strange and alarming character of the case, he sent a message desiring the attendance of his particular friend, Dr. Cheeseman, with whom he had been for so many years associated in terms of warmest professional and personal friendship. A consultation was now held between these distinguished gentlemen, the stomach pump being in the mean time employed under the direction of the family physician. Involved in so much obscurity, and presenting such an extraordinary and formidable aspect, the consulting physician deemed it proper to call in the additional aid of Dr. Delafield, who brought with him his friend and associate Dr. Nelson, the eminent Canadian Surgeon.— Another consultation was held, and Dr. Mott's suggestion to try the effects of the lethean having been adopted, the gas was administered to Mrs. Harvey in the first instance. The result was favourable.— In a few moments after the first inhalation the lady's chest began to heave gently, the rigidity of the muscles relaxed, her eyes gentle opened, and with a pleasant smile, Mrs. H. exclaimed, "Oh I have had such sleep!" The lethean was of course now administered to the other patients, Dr. Delafield getting up the gas by his new and eminent, scientific mode, for and, in the case of the young ladies the same for which, we understand, a patent is to be obtained; same effects as were produced in Mrs. Harvey's case, though not in so marked a degree, followed. The Misses Harvey appeared to be restored to consciousness, but the power of speech did not return, whilst the limbs retained much of the alarming rigidity. As for Mr. Harvey, he seemed to resist obstinately the life-restoring fluid, and remained fixed in the iron embrace of the cataleptic seizure.

It was now suggested by Dr. Mott, that his pupil and *protege*, Dr. Homer Bostwick, consulting physician of the Chambers Street Institute, should be called in. To this the other physicians at once assented. But unfortunately the messenger found Dr. Bostwick engaged in his operating theatre, administering the lethean to seventeen patients, and the medical gentleman were therefore deprived of his large experience in this interesting case.

As Mrs. H. was also in articulate, the attention of the physicians was directed to her, in hopes that she might be able to communicate some information calculated to shed light on the perplexing calamity in which this worthy family had been so seriously involved.

With no little difficulty Mrs. Harvey was at length able to inform the medical attendants, that about ten days since Mr. and Mrs. Harvey and the girls had their teeth filled with the substance called "Amalgam," which Mr. Parmly, a "D. D. S." of this city, has proved to be one of the most deadly poisons ever compounded by any "children of the night." Of course the whole mystery was now solved. The quantity of mercury which had been absorbed had so prostrated the nervous and muscular systems that *pseudo* catalepsy had been produced, and a whole family brought to the verge of the grave! The doctors with one voice expressed their horror at the idea of using any material but gold, and that of the finest quality, and instantly sent for Dr. Parmly. The Doctor immediately expressed a desire to have Dr. Castle, the fashionable Broadway Dentist, in order that he might be convinced of the pernicious nature of the "Amalgam," and, in the meantime, made an attempt to extract the fillings, but failing from the compactness with which the poisonous material had been inserted, he extracted the teeth—three from the mouth of Mr. Harvey,—six from Mrs. Harvey,—two from Miss Elizabeth,—five from Miss Mary Ann,—and seven from Miss Martha Washington—making in all twenty three teeth in one family filled with this destructive and deadly "Amalgam."

We understand that the family are all slowly recovering. Mr. Harvey is able to walk across the room, and the young ladies have recovered the power of articulation; whilst Mrs Harvey has, we are happy to say, resumed her usual attention to her domestic duties. Had the fillings not been removed where would the excellent Harvey's now be? We cannot pursue this afflicting speculative inquiry. And now we put it to the public—to the medical profession—to the civil authorities, is it not absolutely necessary that the shield of legislative protection should be interposed in order to prevent the wholesale destruction of human life, with the general use of this infamous "Amalgam" must effect? Is it not worse than madness to turn a deaf to the warnings of Mr. Parmly, whose unflinching devotion to truth, justice, and humanity, is beyond all reward!—*Home Journal.*

DEPLORABLE CALAMITY.—The New Orleans *Picayune* says—"The city was filled with rumours yesterday of an unhappy tragedy occasioned by the error of a physician in ordering medicine for a lady. The circumstances are as follow: Doctor Daret was called to attend Madame Adnet, ill of a slight fever. He wrote a prescription, the directions of which were followed strictly, and a short time only after the medicine for Madame A. was taken, she expired. It subsequently appeared that Dr. Daret had ordered *morphine* instead of *quinine*. The error, which is only explained by the distraction arising from the pressure of professional engagements.—It is further stated that Dr. Daret not only enjoys a high reputation in his profession, but has been proverbial for his prudence. It is one of those sad calamities, inexplicable and most deplorable. Madame Adnet was about twenty-two years of age, and has left a child about 7 months old.

AN UNPROFITABLE SALE.—It is customary with business men, on closing their stores at evening, to take from the till what funds they may have over, after making their bank deposits, and store it in some out of the way place for safety.— The Cincinnati *Signal* relates a case which recently transpired in a hardware establishment in that city, which proves that the most obscure place is not always the safest. It happened that the clerk, upon closing the store at night, found some $150 in the till, and not having the key of the fire proof, deposited the funds in an empty tea-kettle. The proprietor happened to be in the store early in the morning, in the absence of the clerk, sold the identical kettle in which the treasure was stowed, to a countryman for 75 cents; and all efforts up to the present writing have been ineffectual in discovering who the fortunate purchaser is.

HOW TO OBVIATE THE DANGERS OF THUNDERSTORMS.—Since the means of providing against and obviating the dangerous consequences of thunderstorms are now so well known, and can be brought into operation at such a comparatively moderate expense, it is somewhat extraordinary that the employment of lightning conductors has not before this been used more as a public than a private means of protection. By erecting at certain distances apart from each other rods of metal, or wooden masts covered with metallic sheets; by connecting together these various masts or rods with metallic wires of considerable size—and by establishing a connection between this metallic apparatus and the nearest water, the nearest range of gas or water piping—means of no difficult execution, and involving but an inconsiderable amount of expense—the calamitous occurrences which we frequently hear of from lightning might be entirely prevented in future.—*Pharmaceutical Times.*

IMPORTED FOR MANCHESTER.—The New York Herald says:—The Grand Jury of the Court of Sessions, indicted, on Wednesday, H. I. Kellogg, captain of the steamboat Niagara, and Hosea Birdsell, the engineer, for manslaughter in the third degree, in causing the death of two firemen of the above boat, and scalding several of the passengers, by carrying too much steam, which blew up the steam chest, thereby causing the loss of life and limb. Captain Parchild, of the 8th ward, arrested on Wednesday, Hosea Birdsell, the engineer, on a bench warrant, issued by the Court of Sessions, on the above charge, and the court held him to bail in the sum of $5000; Mr. Coleman, of the Astor House, became his surety for his appearance at court for trial.

ANIMAL AFFECTION ... contractors on the Rock ... the cart horse several ... near Cochituate village ... house to the stable, w... generally kept. The ... who for some months ... among the horses in t... great friendship with t... deceased horse was lad... to exhibit signs of gr... on his part to the hors... around him, licking ... divers other ways ... the sufferer. The str... being continued, the ... drew his attention to t... fested great satisfaction ... employed in bathing ... otherwise ministering ... continued his care of ... the night, and then ca... the affectionate creat... faring friend, and ca... And up to the time w... forty-eight hours afte... faithful spaniel had no... not night, for a minu... its appearance, it is ... kept at all. He is ... suffering any one to ... those attached to the ... animals; and his wh... frame distress and ani... on the horses neck, c... his eyes; which kind

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ANIMAL AFFECTION.—Messrs. Gender & Co., contractors on the Boston water works, had a valuable cart horse severely injured a few days since, near Cochituate village. The animal was led home to the stable, where about fifty horses are generally kept. The hostler owns a water spaniel, who for some months has been constantly about among the horses in the stable, living on terms of great friendship with them. Immediately after the disabled horse was laid in, he laid down and began to exhibit signs of great distress. The spaniel at once ran to the horse and commenced fawning around him, licking the poor animal's face, and in divers other ways manifesting his sympathy with the sufferer. The struggles and groans of the horse being continued, the dog sought his master, and drew his attention to the wounded horse, and manifested great satisfaction when he found his master employed in bathing the wounded animal, and otherwise ministering to his wants. The hostler continued his care of the horse until a late hour in the night, and then called the dog to go home; but the affectionate creature would not leave his suffering friend, and continued by him all night.—And up to the time we last heard from the dog—forty-eight hours after the horse was injured,—the faithful spaniel had not left the suffering horse day nor night, for a minute, not even to eat; and from his appearance, it is believed that he has scarcely slept at all. He is constantly on the alert; not suffering any one to come near the horse, except those attached to the stable and the owner of the animals; and his whole appearance is one of extreme distress and anxiety. He often lays his head on the horses neck, caresses him and licks around his eyes; which kindness the poor horse acknowledges by a grateful look and other signs of recognition.—*Boston Traveller.*

A WHIM IN SHOES CLOTHING.—The New York Herald says:—A Methodist plasterer, of Petersburg, Va., some time since left an interesting family, consisting of a wife and three children, and ran off with a young lady of highly respectable family, aged only 17 years. He soon after arrived in this city, and under the assumed name of Perkins, engaged apartments in First street, where he did not remain long, however, in consequence of his whereabouts having been discovered. He then removed his victim to a respectable house in Seventh avenue. The captain in whose vessel they came to this city, at the earnest entreaty of the heart-stricken mother of the young lady, set himself to work to discover, if possible, her place of abode, and prevailed upon her to return to her home. On Thursday last, he succeeded in finding the object of his search, and after considerable persuasion, she consented to return with him to her maternal roof. The following day she would be ready to embark; but through the influence of her villainous seducer, when the captain went for her, she positively refused to go with him—and ere this exposition of his infamy meets the eye of the reader, she will doubtless have been removed to parts unknown.

☞ The following Address was presented to the Hon. Judge Street at the late Assizes Court in the County of Albert. His answer is annexed.

"To the Honourable George Frederick Street, one of her Majesty's Justices of the Supreme Court of Judicature for the Province of New Brunswick.

"SIR—

"We the Grand Jurors of the County of Albert, avail ourselves of the occasion of your first visit to the County, to present our sincere congratulations upon your advancement to your present situation in the Provincial Judicatory. Although but few of us have had the honour of your personal acquaintance, yet, your high character for uprightness and integrity in private life, and the profundity of your legal learning, have long been known to us, and we recognize in your appointment another evidence of the maternal solicitude of our most gracious Majesty, to promote the interests and happiness of Her dutiful and loyal subjects in this part of the British Empire. Our recent organization into a County of the Province, renders impossible for us to treat your honour with that comfortable attention, which you meet with in older counties, but we yield to none in the warmth and sincerity of our welcome, and we trust that as the County increases in age and prosperity, we shall have many opportunities of convincing your Honour of the truth of this assertion.

"We wish you a protracted enjoyment of the honours and blessings of life, and hope that we may long have the benefit of your Honor's impartiality, independence, and erudition, in administering the laws under which we live, and that the discharge of your important duties, may be as pleasant and agreeable to yourself, as it will be creditable to the Bench and beneficial to the Province.

(Signed) JOHN A. REED,
Foreman Grand Jury."

To which his Honor immediately replied, substantially, as follows:—

"GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY,

"Personally unknown as I am to most of you, it cannot but be highly gratifying to me, to find that both as a professional man and a private individual, my character stands so high in the estimation of my fellow subjects in this part of the Province, more particularly, that it should have given rise to the kind and flattering address, with which I have just been presented, by so respectable a body of men as the Grand Jury of this beautiful and flourishing County, and Gentlemen, I beg to return you my best thanks for the expression of your sentiments. I am well assured how all important it is for the public good, that the Bench of the Supreme Court should be filled by men, professing high integrity of character, as well as legal proficiency: both those qualifications are most essentially necessary to insure perfect confidence, that justice will be administered with strict impartiality and according to law, and my best endeavours shall be at all times zealously exerted, to prove to you and the public at large, that the high opinion of me, which you as well as the Grand Jurors of the other Counties in the Province where I have been, entertain, is well founded. I sincerely hope that when I shall again have the pleasure of visiting you, in the discharge of official duties, I shall find your new County rapidly advancing in improvements and prosperity, and that it will then be as free from crime, as I have the gratification of finding it upon this occasion. I have now the pleasure of discharging you, Gentlemen, from any further attendance upon this Court, you having got through with all the business brought before you; and I again thank you for the kind good wishes you have been pleased to express, for my own personal comfort.

RAILWAY FROM ST. JOHN TO SHEDIAC.—We learn with much satisfaction, that an application has been made to Government by M. H. Perley, Esq., for the survey of the line of country between this City and the Port of Shediac, by way of Hampton Ferry, Sussex Vale, and the Bend of Petitcodiac; and that if Military officers can be spared for the purpose, an exploratory survey or reconnoissance, will take place the present season, with the view of ascertaining what engineering difficulties, if any, exist on the proposed route and the facilities it offers for the construction of a line of Railway.

There is no route from the City of St. John which would lead through so fine a line of country, which is already well settled, and abounding in resources of every description. We wish every success to this spirited undertaking, which we understand is to be called the GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY.—*New Brun.*

THE PEAK FAMILY.—We beg to direct public attention to the advertisement in another column, of the celebrated Peak Family, who intend giving a Concert on Tuesday evening next. We understand that their last Entertainment was well attended, and gave general satisfaction.

☞ The Mail for England will be closed to-morrow, Saturday, the 29th instant, at 3 o'clock, p. m.

There is, perhaps, no disease with which our country is affected, which sweeps off annually so many victims, as that fell destroyer of the human race—Consumption. Day after day, year after year, the insatiate monster hurries to the portals of the cold and silent tomb, fresh added victims to its conquest. No walk of life is sacred from its blighting influence.—No age is exempt from its death-dealing shafts. The old, the middle-aged and the young, all alike, are food for this common enemy of mankind. The white haired patriarch, whose life of temperance has rendered his system imperious to the attacks of other ills, and whose good deeds prepared him for the enjoyment of life's calm evening, finds consumption fastening its fangs upon his vitals, and tearing him from a world, ever bright to minds which look complacently on days well spent.

Is there no help for the afflicted? No preventative of the dangers which beset us in our changeable and fickle climes? We think there may be. And if the allegations of those who are at least entitled to veracity, may be believed, there is a preventive and a remedy.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is offered to a suffering world as such. It needs not the "adventitious aid" of a long string of fictitious certificates to give it notoriety. Its true value and intrinsic excellence are sufficient to entitle it to the confidence of the public, and

"Wait on to fame"

the name of its inventor, as a benefactor of his species. For sale by Peters & Tilley, King's Street. St John N. B.

MARRIED.

On Saturday evening last, by the Very Rev. James Dunphy, V. G., Mr. Timothy Mc Carty, to Miss Ellen Ahern, both of this city.

On the 3rd instant, at Petersville, Q. C., by the Rev. J. Bartholomew, Mr Wm. Henry Polyean, to Miss Jane Eleanor Spright, both of Petersville.

On the 12th by the same, Mr John Daily, to Miss Ann M'Kinsey, second daughter of Mr James M'Kinsey, all of Petersville.

In Bangor, (Maine,) on the 23d June last, at the residence of Mr A. H. Close, by John S. Sayward, Esquire, Mr J. Woodman Emery, Merchant, to Miss Arabella B. Close, youngest daughter of Mrs Elizabeth Close, formerly of Kingsclear New-Brunswick

DIED.

On the 25th instant, Mrs. Letitia Armstrong, in the 55th year of her age.

On Sunday morning, 22nd inst., John Moore, son of Mr. Henry Davidson, aged four years and 7 months.

At 2 o'clock on Monday morning the 23rd inst., of a lingering illness, which she bore with pious resignation and in hope of a glorious immortality to eternal life, Mrs Martha Campbell, aged 80 years, relict of the late Hugh Campbell, who served in the revolutionary war, and at its termination settled in this province in 1783. Her remains were removed on the 24th inst., from the House of her son-in-law, Mr. Francis, in Duke-street, to Dipper Harbour, to be interred beside her husband.

On Monday James Inches, Esquire, aged 63 years, a native of Dunkeld, Perthshire, Scotland.

On Wednesday morning, Mr. John Longmaid, of H. M. Customs, in the 50th year of his age, leaving a wife and six children to mourn their loss.

Yesterday morning, Mrs. Mary, relict of the late Walter Provan of Glasgow, in the 88th year of her age, leaving a large family to mourn their bereavements.—Funeral to take place on Saturday, at 4 o'clock from the residence of Mr. James Provan's, Peter street, the friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

On Saturday morning, after a short illness, Mr John Sleeth, aged 60 years, a native of the County Armagh, Ireland, leaving a wife and family to mourn their sudden bereavement. Mr Sleeth was an industrious and worthy citizen, and came to his death by a blow from his hammer, which slipped and struck him in the stomach while at work in the Stone-Cutting Yard of Messrs. Sleeth & Barber, on Thursday last.

On Saturday morning, Robert George, youngest son of Mr Wm Small, aged sixteen months.

In Portland, on the 16th instant, Mary, wife of Mr Edward Quinn, in the 24th year of her age.

At the Parish of Springfield, Kings County, on Monday the 16th instant, William Henry, only Son of Mr. Daniel H. Perkins, aged 3 months and 10 days.

On Friday, 13th instant, at Mispeck, Parish of Simonds, in the 57th year of her age, Mrs Diana, wife of Mr James McKee, much regretted by all who knew her.

At the residence of his son, (the Rev James Trimble,) Hampstead, Queen's County, on Friday, the 6th inst., after a short but severe illness which he bore with christian fortitude, and submission to the will of his Divine master, Mr John Trimble, aged 71 years. He was a native of the County of Tyrone Ireland.

At Fredericton on the 14th instant, in the 10th year of her age, Louisa Marvina, second daughter of F. E. Beckwith, Esq.—On the 16th, Lemuel Alfred, son of Mr George Whittekin, aged fifteen months.

At Digby, on the 4th instant Henry Tingmy aged fifteen years and six months, youngest son of Mr Edward K. Tingmy.

At Kirkintilloch, Dumbartonshire, Scotland, on the 19th July, deeply regretted, Mr Robert Jamieson, aged 25 years, son of Mr Thomas Janieson, of this city.

On Tuesday morning, William B V., youngest son of John Smith, aged 13 months.

At Lakeslands, Anne Delesdernier, daughter of late Moses Delesdernier, in the 77th year of her age.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—ARRIVED.

Friday—Ship St John, Richardson, Liverpool, 33—Owens & Duncan, merchandise.

Great Britain, Hume, London, 40—John Robertson, ballast.—Spoke Aug. 5th, lat. 45 22, long. 49 50, barque Prince of Wales, from St. John, for Cork.

Londonderry, Hattrick, Londonderry, 46—Thomas Wallace, passengers.

Schooner Martha Brae, Martin, Halifax, 9—Master, sugar and oil.

Lafayette, Clifford, Boston, 8—C McLauchlan, wheat and flour.

(*Off Quarantine*)—Ship Yeoman, Purdon, Sligo 40 days—170 passengers, 2 deaths on passage; 30 cases of fever at present; Brig Alice from Galway, 45 days—131 passengers, 5 deaths—15 cases of fever at present.

Saturday—Ship Charlotte, Campbell, London, 29—R G Moran, ballast.

Brig Thalia, Cann, Demerara, 22—C McLauchlan, ballast.

Lydia, Durkee, Yarmouth—C. McLauchlan, ballast.

Schooner Peruvian, Flemming, Boston, 4 Master, assorted cargo.

Black Hawk, Crowell, Yarmouth, fish.

Sunday—Ship Queen Pomare, Till, London, 41—Wm Parks & Son, ballast.

Barque Jane Hammond, Vaughan, Liverpool, 39—Thos. Wallace, general cargo.

Brigt. Tepez, Coggins, Philadelphia, 8—Geo Thomas, flour and wheat.

Schr Meridian, Banks, Boston, 2—Master flour and beef.

Hesperus, Melick Boston 2—Master, assorted cargo.

Chief Sachem Jordan, Philadelphia 14—A S. Perkins, flour and wheat.

Albany Packet, New York—H Gilbert wheat.

St Lawrence, Vigneau, New York—Geo Thomas flour.

Tuesday—Park Minstrel, Jenkinson, Hull—John Robertson ballast.

Springfield, Key, Liverpool via Boston—Jas Barber & Co., coals.

Brig Lois, Crocker, Yarmouth—C McLauchlan, ballast.

Wednesday—Bright Desdemona, Dunbar, New York, 5—Geo Thomas, flour, &c.

Schr Eleanor Jane, McCarthy Boston,—Master, assorted cargo.

CLEARED.

21st—Schooner Olive, Oliver, Boston, grindstones—Master.

23d—Ship Delta, Grover, London deals—S Wiggins & Son; Schr Ida, McMurtry, Halifax, salt—T Leavitt; Mariner, Reed Boston, boards—John Murray.

24th—Bark Pet, Mackie, Liverpool, deals—James Alexander; Princess, Newton, Dublin, deals—D & T Vaughan; Brig Asiatic, Caddle, Dundee, deals—Wm. Carvill; Schr Rokeno, Nickerson, Boston, boards—I D Andrews.

25—Barque Ward Chipman, Bilton, Liverpool, timber & deals; Schr Providence, McLean, Boston, scantling; Brig Chalice, Master, London deals—G. Beatie.

26—Ship Serpent, Leighton, Newport, deals—S Wiggins & Son; John Fielden, Strang, Liverpool, timber and deals—Jewet & March; Forest Monarch, Richardson, London, deals, railway sleepers, &c.—Owens & Duncan—her cargo comprises 11,558 Rail Road Sleepers, 21,186 deals, 1518 Boards, 18 000 Palings, and 4 cords Lathwood; Barque Orion, Seelye London, deals—George Beatie; Brig Jane, Chalie, London, railway sleepers—T. E. Millidge; schr. Meridian, Banks, Halifax, salt—Thomas Hanford; St Lawrence, Vigneau, Halifax, limestone—J. & H. Hamm.

Carleton Union Lodge,

NO. 767 on the Registry of England, meets at Masons' Hall, Carleton, on Thursday Evening next, at 8 o'clock.—R. N.——By order of the W. M. August 27

SUGAR.—*Landing ex schooner Martha Brae from Halifax*: 25 hogsheads Bright Barbadoes SUGAR. For sale by J. R. CRANE.
August 27.

Orange Pekoe Tea.

TWENTY Boxes of the above choice TEA—received per *Peruvian* from Boston.
27th august. THOS. HANFORD.

YELLOW CORN.—500 bags Yellow CORN for sale by THO. HANFORD.
27th august.

FOR CHARTER—The ship Great Britain, 998 Tons burthen per Register, will take a Charter to any Port in the United Kingdom.
27th august. JOHN ROBERTSON.

SUPERFINE FLOUR.—Landing from the Heralds—30 Barrels superfine FLOUR.
27th august. THOS. HANFORD.

NOTICE
To Carpenters, Masons, &c.

SEALED Tenders will be received at the Mayor's Office, until Saturday the 4th day of September next, at noon, for the erection of a SCHOOL HOUSE in this City, for the use of the CENTRAL MADRAS SCHOOLS, to be built either of Brick or Wood, as may hereafter be determined upon; agreeable to a Plan and Specification to be seen at the said Office. The Contractor to find all Materials, and give satisfactory security for the faithful performance of the Work, which must be completed by the first of November next.

J. R. PARTELOW, *Mayor.* } *Committee*
WM. WRIGHT, } *Madras*
F A WIGGINS, } *Board.*
St. John, 24th Aug. 1847.

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

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

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the Public in general, that he still continues business in the New Shop lately erected on the old spot, FOSTER'S CORNER; and ever grateful for past favors, hopes, by the strictest attention to business, to merit a continuance of the patronage he has heretofore received. This establishment has been fitted up in superior style for the accommodation of gentlemen, where every attention will be paid to all who may favour him with their patronage. Those who wish their hair cut in the most fashionable style,

Are invited to call on Brooks,
And take his easy chair,
While he displays his perfect skill
In clipping off your hair.
If any doubt should still remain
Of his mechanic hand,
Let customers but call again,
And he's at their command.

N. B.—Razors put in complete order; Shampooing, &c., &c.
St. John, August 20, 1847.

FOSTER'S CORNER,
Corner of King & Germain streets, St John.

W. F. BROOKS would respectfully invite the attention of the Public in general to his large Stock of PERFUMERY and Toys, which he has just received by late arrivals from Europe and the United States, comprising—A large and varied assortment of Ladies' Back Combs, of different patterns and the most fashionable styles; Ladies' Dressing Combs; 2 cases Perfumery, of different kinds; 6 cases Toys, assorted; 6 doz. Fans assorted; Perfume Bags, &c.; Bead Necklaces; Bead Purses; Silk Purses; Hair, Tooth and Nail Brushes; Shaving do.; Fancy Soaps; Hair Oils; Fancy Boxes, with Perfumery; Glass Toys, ass'd; Morocco Pocket Books; Razors and Razor Strops; Lavender and Cologne Waters; Toy Tea Sets; Tin Toys of every description; 2 cases Wax Dolls, assorted; Leather and Wooden Dolls, assorted; Grissman's celebrated Soap, for removing tar, pitch, or paint from Clothes or Silks; all which, with 3 cases Toys on consignment, will be sold low for Cash.

All orders from the country punctually attended to and thankfully received.
St. John, August 20, 1847.

Nails, Starch, Corks, &c.

Received by the barque *Princess* from Liverpool—SEVENTY TWO cases assorted Nails and Spikes:
10 boxes best Starch; 20 bags Corks;
200 lbs. Caraway Seed; 5 cwt. Red Brimstone;
3 cwt. Flour of Sulphur; 1 Jar Tartaric Acid;
120 kegs Yellow PAINT; 20 kegs Black do.
For sale by JOHN KINNEAR.

FROM BOSTON:

35 BARRELS Rosin; 5 bbls Pure Lard OIL; 5 bbls spirits TURPENTINE.
100 gross CORKS; 15 FRANKLIN STOVES; 35 assorted Looking Glasses; Furnaces & Oven Mouths, Tray Trunks; Grass Mats; Japan Ware—
For sale by
August 13. JOHN KINNEAR.

CUT NAILS.

THE subscriber has received ex *Belmont*—20 tons best quality IRON which he is now buying out into NAILS, of every size from 3d by 10d; FLOORING BRADS of 3, 3½ and 4 inch; Extensive NAILS, &c. for sale at Lowest Market Prices, by T. R. GORDON.
July 16. *Corner Dock street & Market Square.*

HOOLE & CO.'s SAWS, &c

C. & W. H. ADAMS have just received per *Caledonia*—
6 cases "Hoole, Stainforth & Co." 52 feet Gang, Pit, Circular, Cross Cut, Hand, and Chest SAWS;
An assortment of good low-priced Gas Fittings; also, a few three-light fancy PENDANTS, for Dwelling Houses;
10 packages containing best Sheffield TOOLS, and a variety of Small Wares;
150 bags best English Cut NAILS;
38 bags 6 and 7 inch SPIKES;
40 tons Banks' best Refined IRON;
75 Ploughshare MOULDS;
55 dozen Griffin's SCYTHES. June 4.

THE
PEAK FAMILY,
(Assisted by Mr. J. R. Hector, formerly of the Rainer Family,)

Most respectfully announce to the Citizens of ST. JOHN, that they will give a CONCERT OF VOCAL MUSIC, Accompanied by the PIANO and GUITAR, at the MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, On TUESDAY Evening next, Aug. 31st.

Tickets of admission, 1s. 3d. each, to be had at the Stores of Messrs. V. H. Nelson, and C. Smiler & Co., and at the Door of the Hall. Doors to open at 7 o'clock, Concert to commence at 8.
Aug. 27.

Windlas for Sale.

THE subscriber has for sale a very superior second hand WINDLASS, with patent Purchase, &c. suitable for a vessel of about 750 tons register.
27th aug. JOHN WALKER.

OAKUM.—Just received and for sale cheap: 3 tons very superior OAKUM.
27th august. JOHN WALKER.

SINGING SCHOOL.

MR. BENNISON purposes forming Classes of Lads and Misses in the afternoon, and of Ladies and Gentlemen in the evening, commencing at the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute on Monday, August 30; the former class at 4, and the latter at 8 o'clock in the Evening.

☞ Terms—*Five Shillings* for a Course of 12 Lessons: during which time Mr. B. will assure the diligent such an acquaintance with Sacred Music as will enable them to sing plain tunes with ease
27th august.

Chain CABLES & ANCHORS.

Per ship Leamington;

90 FATH.	1 11 16	inch and	Chain Cable		
135 do.	1 3 8	do.	do.		
155 fathoms	1¼	do.	do.		
80 do.	⅞	do.	do.		
		cwt.	qr.	lb.	
1 Woodstock ANCHOR.		28	1	14	
1 ditto	ditto	27	1	0	
1 ditto	ditto	17	2	5	
1 ditto	ditto	17	0	0	
1 ditto	ditto	17	3	26	
1 ditto	ditto	14	2	5	
1 ditto	ditto	14	1	0	

6 Kedge Anchors, from 1½ to 6 cwt. each.
3 sets of small CHAINS suitable for Vessels of from 300 to 800 tons, consisting of Topsail Sheets, Tyes, Bobstays, Shrouds, &c. &c. complete; for sale low by
THOS. F. RAYMOND.
August 27. *Nelson street*

Steam for Portland.

THE Steamer *MAID of ERIN*, will leave the North Market Wharf for PORTLAND, (touching at EASTPORT,) on TUESDAY, the 31st of August, at 8 o'clock A. M.; and will leave Portland for St. John on the Thursday following, at 2 o'clock, after the arrival of the first Train from Boston, touching at Eastport.

For Freight or passage apply to Captain LEAVITT, on board, or to THOS. PARKS.
August 27. Dock street.

S. K. Foster's
FASHIONABLE SHOE STORES,
Corner of King & Germain streets, St. John, N. B

Extensive Supply of Fashionable
NEW BOOTS & SHOES.

JUST received per ship *John Fielden*, from Liverpool—a new and elegant variety of LADIES', MISSES', AND CHILDREN'S, FASHIONABLE SUMMER
BOOTS AND SHOES,
imported expressly for Families visiting the country during the summer season.

N.B.—a good variety for Gentlemen's Wear.

Orders from every part of the country punctually attended to as usual.
August 13 S. K. FOSTER.

SALT, Afloat.

5000 BUSHELS Liverpool SALT, 200 Bags ditto—landing from ship *Samuel*.
In store: 2000 bushels Turks Island SALT; Bags Fine ditto. For sale by
August 13. J. FAIRWEATHER.

ALE & PORTER.

Ex L. Gmahagow *From London*;
50 CASKS Barclay's London PORTER; 50 ditto Pale ALE.
For sale low by
Aug 20 JAMES R. SWEET.

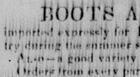
Musical Instruction.

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

IRON, SPIKES, &C.

C. & W. H. ADAMS have just received per ships *Belmont* and *Prince of Wales*, from Liverpool:
100 TONS Common and Refined IRON.
The well assorted, amongst which are—
1200 Bars common Bob IRON;
195 bars large Round & square, from 2 to 4 in.
126 bundles Plain Hoop, and Rod Iron;
2300 bars Refined and Common Flats;
125 bags SPIKES.
Per *Thompson*, from the Clyde—
2 casks PUTTY, in bladders;
2 cases "Thompson's" AUGERS;
3 packages Wrapping and Writing Paper;
July 23, 1847.

Trip to HAMPTON.



ONE of the Ferry Steamers will leave INDIAN TOWN for HAMPTON FERRY on Saturday the 28th instant, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and returning will leave Hampton Ferry at 8 o'clock on the Monday following. Passage to and from Five Shillings. Further particulars may be obtained by applying to
Aug. 20 J. FAIRWEATHER.

Vickers Files, &c.

JUST Received—2 casks containing 440 dozen Vickers best cast steel Files and Rasps, ass'd;
100 boxes GLASS;
4 casks close link CHAIN, ¾ to 2 inch;
4 cases Hoole Stainforth & Co. SAWS;
1 cask BORAX; 1 do Lamp Black;
2 tons Brandram's No. 1. WHITE LEAD;
50 kegs PAINT, red, black, green yellow and red; 1 cask best PUTTY;
1 box Welch and Griffith's Chest GANG SAWS—All for sale cheap.
THOS. R. GORDON.
July 16. Corner Dock street and Market Square.

50 Bs.

20 boxes 12x18
10 do 12x18
12 do 13x18
10 do 24x18
10 do 26x18
For sale at lowest market rates by
August 20. J. R. SWEET.

EXCHANGE,
No. 17, Church Street.

THE Proprietor of this Establishment in returning thanks to his customers for the liberal patronage awarded to him since his commencement in business, begs to state that he is sparing neither pains nor expense in rendering his house comfortable and convenient for their accommodation. Having just returned from Boston, where he has made arrangements for receiving all the delicacies of the market in due season, he presents the following BILL OF FARE for inspection:

Bill of Fare.	Fancy Drinks.
OYSTERS—Raw	Plain MINT JULEP.
" On the Shell,	Fancy " "
" Stewed,	Mixed " "
" Roasted,	Claret " "
" Fried in Butter,	Pine Apple, "
" " Crumb	Champagne " "
	SHERRY COBBLER.
Tea and Coffee,	Rochelle "
Dipped and Dry Toast,	Claret, "
Buckwheat Cakes,	Egg Nog,
Rice	Milk Punch,
	Silver Top,
Mock Turtle Soup,	Poor Man's Punch,
Roast Beef,	Hunter,
" Turkey,	Sailor,
" Chicken,	Iced Punch,
Beef Steak,	Spiced Punch,
Welch Rarebits,	Portaree,
Broiled Ham,	Cherry Punch,
Ham and Eggs,	EXCHANGE.
Poached Eggs,	Stone Wall,
Mutton Chops,	Soda Punch.
Veal Cutlets,	
Broiled Tripe,	
Fried do.	WINES, &c.
Tripe fried in Batter,	Mull'd Wine,
Clam Chowder,	" Cider,
Salad,	Champagne—quarts,
Lobsters,	" pints,
Sardines.	Port, "
	Sherry,
Pies and Puddings.	Madeira.
Plum Pudding,	London Porter—quarts.
Apple Tarts,	" " pints.
Custard Pie,	Liquors of all kinds.
Baked Custards.	

W. G. KEENEY,
July 2. *Proprietor.*

J. SUMMERS,
Wholesale and Retail GROCER,
North side King street, 5th store from King's square, nearly opposite the St. John Hotel.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS,
Per *California* and *Chester* from Liverpool, *Marnham* from London, *Great Britain* from Clyde—
HHDS. Crushed and Crushed Loaf SUGAR.
2 hhds. Loaf Sugar;
3 tons Brandram's WHITE LEAD;
3 do. assorted colours; Linseed & Boiled Oil;
100 boxes London and Liverpool SOAP;
1 hhd. London GLUE; 30 kegs Mustard;
1 case Robertson's Patent Groats and Barley;
With an extensive assortment of sundry GROCERIES, which he offers to the Public at the lowest prices for Cash. 14th may.

THE BRITISH CLOTHING STORE,
Water Street.

HAS just received on Consignment—5 PACKAGES of the best of LONDON CLOTHING, suitable for the present and Fall Trade, which will be sold low at Wholesale. Persons in the Trade will do well to call.
July 23 C. M. GARDNER.

Gas Lamps.

T. R. GORDON is now opening a few very fine GAS LAMPS, suitable for Parlours, Halls and Shops; also, GAS BURNERS and FITTINGS; a few Universal Gas Burners, with Patent Diaphanous Reflectors.
Corner Market square and Dock st
July 9 1847.

H. S. SCRIBNER,
Tailor,

HAS commenced business in the building one door south of Mr. F. M'Dermott's store, in *Prince William street*, where all orders in his line will be thankfully received, and attended to with despatch. *7th May.*

☞ Just received by late arrivals a choice assortment of wool dyed CLOTHS and CASSIMERES and Fancy TROWSERING—newest styles.

Just Received
At the Confectionery Saloon, King Street.

FIVE cases Egyptian DATES; Dundee Marmalade; Tomato Ketchup; 300 Pine Apples
ON HAND:
A varied assortment of Confectionary. Parties supplied with Pastry at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.
July 30. JOHN CURRIE.

Iron and Tin Plates.

PER Belmont, from Liverpool—1088 Bars common Round and square IRON, ass'd, 5-8 to 4 inch; an assortment of Tin Plates, consisting of I C, D C, IX, and DXX.
Per brig *Thomson*, from the Clyde:
50 Tons PIG IRON—for sale by
July 8. THOS F RAYMOND. Nelson st.

Steamer New-Brunswick.

THE steamer *New Brunswick*, James M. Barker, Master, will run regularly between Indian Town and Fredericton—
Leaving Indian Town on Tuesday and Thursday mornings, and on Saturday's at 6 in the evening
THOMAS M. SMITH, Agent
August 1.

Turk's Island SALT, &c.

Just received ex schr *Tantny*, from Yarmouth:
3,000 BUSHELS Turk's Island SALT;
—ON HAND—
Liverpool SALT, in bulk and bag; Table do. House and Blacksmith's COALS;
Deals, Lathwood, Staves, Boards, Shingles, &c.
For sale by
July 23. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

THOMAS HANFORD,
(Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,)
Will be found in the new Brick Store belonging to John Wishart, Esq. on Johnson's Wharf.
Aug 6. 2i.

Look Here.

GENTLEMEN wishing their BOOTS made of French Calf Skins can have the same by applying at the *City Boot and Shoe Store*, next door to the St John Hotel, King street.
June 4.—3m. NATHANIEL ADAMS.

Advertisement.

THE subscriber will dispose of various kinds of HARDWARE, in small lots, at very reduced prices.
G. T. WILEY,
June 4. Store adjoining the "Golden Fleece," Prince Wm. street.

MANCHESTER HOUSE.
Prince Wm. Street, St. John, N. B.

THE Subscribers have received per brig *Mayflower*, from London, and ship *Portmore*, from Liverpool, the remainder of their SPRING IMPORTATIONS, and now offer, Wholesale and Retail, the following GOODS:—

130 SHAWLS and SCARFS, in satin, silk, Cashmere, Barege, Lama, Indiana, Lace;
258 dozen Ladies' silk and satin Neck Ties; Gauze, Polish, Zephyr, Dueape and Cambric Handkerchiefs;
Lama, cashmere, net, barege, twilled and embroidered Handkerchiefs;
216 rich Delaine and Cashmere DRESSES;
Balzarine, Organdie, and Muslin do.
Rich figured White Muslin dito, gradeated,
46 pieces twilled and fancy Dress Muslins;
420 do. Orleans, Cobourgs, saxonies, Luetres and Alpaccas;
48 pieces Gro de Nap, Oriental Poplin, open silk Tartan, Paramatta, black and coloured silk Velvet;
261 pieces new fancy Prints and Chintzes;
435 Lining Cottons and Cambrics;
703 do. silks satin, and Gauze RIBBONS and Ribbon Neck Ties;
84 pieces BROAD CLOTHS—blue, black, invisible green, mulberry, purple, rifle and brown; Cassimeres, fancy Doeskin, and Tweeds.
129 pieces white and printed Drills & Moleskins,
38 do. satin, silk velvet, and fancy Vestings,
White Marseilles and Toilinet do.
233 pieces Gents' and Youths' silk pocket Hdkfs
Gents, rich satin Scarfs and Neckerchiefs,
Fancy silk and cotton Handkerch'fs, Gents. black satin Stocks and Opera Ties,
726 pieces Grey and White Cottons, Regatta and striped shirting;
49 pieces cotton and linen Bedtick;
Swansdown, satteen, Nankeens, Chambrays, &c.
114 pieces white and colored FLANNELS a Salisbury and Twilled do; blue and green, serge and Baize;
485 pieces hook, mull, swiss, lawn, and colored Muslins; window Muslins, Batiste, Dimity, corded Brussels and Royal Robes,
67 pieces Gingham and Watered Moreens;
Black Lustring, scarlet Shalloon, Tartan and Camlet Plaid, Oregon and Linen Check;
214 Marseilles Quilts and Counterpanes;
Toilet Covers, new fancy styles,
240 pieces chintz and damask Furniture Prints;
87 do. Linen, Diaper, Drill, Huckabucks, Osnaburg, Canvas and Padding;
57 Damask Table Cloths;
1 case Table Oil Cloth and Covers;
22 pieces lawn Oil Cloth, drab and black silk do.
156 dozen black and white Wadding;
314 do. assorted Gloves and Hose;
26 do. Umbrellas and Parasols;
73 do. superfine and Brussels CARPETING;
Cotton and Woollen Drugget, Hearth Rugs, Wool Mats, Venetian and Damask Stair Carpet,
900 bundles white and blue Warp;
10 cases HATS and CAPS, 1 case Clothing,
1 case

Poetry.

CHILD AND THE MOURNERS.

A little child, beneath a tree
Sat and chanted cheerily
A little song, a pleasant song,
Which was—she sang it all day long—
"When the wind blows the blossoms fall:
But a good God reigns over all."

There passed a lady by the way,
Mourning in the face of day:
There was tears upon her cheek,
Grief in her heart too great to speak;
Her husband died but yester morn,
And left her in world forlorn.

She stopped and listened to the child
That looked to heaven, and singing, smiled;
And saw not for her own despair,
Another lady, young and fair,
Who also passing, stopped to hear
The infant's anthem ringing clear.

For she but a few sad days before
Had lost the little babe she bore;
And grief was heavy at her soul
As that sweet memory o'er her stole,
And showed how bright had been the Past,
The Present drear and overcast.

And as they stood beneath the tree
Listening, soothed and placidly,
A youth came by, whose sunken eyes
Spake of a load of miseries;
And he, arrested like the twain,
Stopped to listen to the strain.

Death had bowed the youthful head
Of his bride beloved, his bride mowed:
Her marriage robes were fitted on,
Her fair young face with blushes shone,
When the destroyer smote her low,
And changed the lover's bliss to woe.

And these three listened to the song,
Silver-toned, and sweet, and strong,
Which that child, the livelong day,
Chanted to itself as play:
"When the wind blows the blossoms fall,
But a good God reigns over all."

The widow's lips impulsive moved;
The mother's grief, tho' unreproved,
Softened, as her trembling tongue
Repeated what the infant sung;
And the sad lover, with a start,
Conned it over to his heart.

And though the child—if child it were,
And not a seraph sitting there—
Was seen no more, the sorrowing three
Went on their way resignedly,
The song still ringing in their ears—
Was it the music of the spheres!

Who shall tell! They did not know.
But in the midst of deepest woe
The strain occurred when sorrow grew,
To warn them, and console them too:
"When the wind blows the blossoms fall,
But a good God reigns over all."

IRON SPIKES, TIN PLATES, &c. &c. &c.

Landing, ex ships *California* and *Chester*, from Liverpool:

7336 BARS and 30 Bundles common IRON, well assorted; 92 bundles SHEET IRON assorted Nos.; 70 boxes TIN PLATES, I C I X D C.; 200 bags SPIKES, from 4 to 10 inch; 20 cwt. Blister STEEL, hoop L. and CCND; 106 Ploughshate Moulds, double and single; 9 pairs Smith's Bellows, 28 to 36 inch; 13 Smith's VICES, assorted; 12 smith's Anvils, do; 1 case Cast STEEL; Sanderson, Bros. & Co.
For sale low by THOS. F. RAYMOND.
May 1. *Nelson street.*

ON HAND,

And for sale by the Subscribers—

50,000 FEET PINE BOARDS, 150,000 spruce Deals;
120 chald's ORREL COAL; 25 hhds. Molasses;
200 barrels CORN MEAL; 60 bbls. Mess Pork.
Jan. 22. J & S. FAIRWEATHER.

Walsend COAL, and COKE, &c.

By the brig "*Spring*," from Newcastle:

150 CHALDRONS best Wallsend Coal 112 chalds COKE.
5 hhds. Coal Dust, 2 hhds. Charcoal Blacking.
For sale as Landing by JOHN KINNEAR.
May 28.

Flour, Molasses, and Coal.

For sale by the subscribers.

575 BBL. American sup. fine FLOUR, 100 do. fine ditto,
212 barrels Mill superfine; 375 do. RYE do,
150 do. Middlings Flour; 20 do. CORN MEAL.
—ALSO—
25 hogsheads Molasses;
150 chaldrons ORREL COAL;
700 chaldrons Hall and Pemberton COAL.
Feb 19. J & S FAIRWEATHER.

Joseph Summers,

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

Per schooner Meridian, from Boston—

TIERCES RICE, Dried Apples, Corn Brooms, Sets Tubs, Boxes, Butter, Soda and Sugar, BISCUITS, Tierces Saleratus, Washing SODA, Figs, Sultanas, Raisins, 15 Bags Java COFFEE.
St. John, N. B., June 4, 1847.

Butter, Tables, Chairs, Oil, &c.

Just received and for sale:

1500 POUNDS of BUTTER; 10 bbls S. E. OIL;
2 bbls Saleratus; 20 ass'd Bedsteads;
100 assorted HAIRS; 12 Willow Waggons;
40 boxes Pepper Sauce; 8 bales Cotton Wick;
50 Nests Baskets; 5 boxes Clothes Pins;
8 Mahogany Tables; 6 boxes Starch.
June 11. JOHN KINNEAR.

Iron, Chain Cables, Anchors, &c. &c.

Just landed per *Thomas*, from Liverpool:

1060 BARS and 80 Bundles Best Refined IRON; 5 tons Swedes IRON;
6 CHAIN CABLES, ¾ to 1¼ in.;
6 Wood-stock ANCHORS, from 12 to 31 cwt.;
3 Kedge Anchors, from 2 to 5 cwt each;
5 Tons best London OAKUM. For sale low by
Ex *Prompt* from Liverpool:
2625 Bars and 340 bundles (78 tons) best refined Iron, well assorted;
60 hand ex Plough Plate from 2 to 4 inch;
71 best Boiler Plates;
12 close-link proved Chains from ¾ to 1 inch.
For sale by THOS. F. RAYMOND.
May 28. Nelson street.

CITY CLOTHING STORE,

SOUTH SIDE MARKET SQUARE

THE subscriber has on hand one of the most choice and valuable selections of READY MADE CLOTHING, (cut and made up in the most Fashionable styles) ever offered for public inspection in this city; and his principle of doing business is

Not to allow any to undersell him.

Parties desirous of purchasing have now an opportunity of fitting themselves out with Garments made up in the Establishment which on inspection must be acknowledged to be far superior to those imported articles which are glutting our City, and injuring our tradespeople, at the very lowest remunerating profits.

JOHN ANDERSON,
July 23. *South side Market Square.*

Silvered Plate Glass.

24 PANES 12x18, 24 ditto, 13x22, 6 ditto 18x32.
For sale by
August 13. JOHN KINNEAR.

...TONS.

...Fancy Goods, &c.

...ARDON

Offers for sale, ex ... the following Goods, being part of his Spring Stock, received per 'California,' 'Chester,' 'Great Britain,' &c.

1 CASK well assorted Knives and Forks, and POCKET KNIVES;
3 casks "Vickers" Files and Rasps;
2 cases containing 5½, 6, and 6½ feet Mill Saws, Cross Cut Saws, Circular ditto, 18 to 28 inches, Pit and Buck ditto;
3 Bundles Wire RIDDLES;
1 cask Lamp Shades Chimnies, & Hall Lamps
2 casks Hair Seating and Curled HAIR;
1 case slates & Pencils; 1 cask Tacks & Brads;
3 do. Traces and OX CHAINS;
3 casks containing 1 ton SHOT;
1 tierce Lead Pipe; 10 sheets LEAD;
3 bundles Iron WIRE; 1 case sheet Copper;
1 case sheet Brass; 20 bundles Shovels;
60 bags Spikes, 4 to 8 inch;
150 kegs and bags wrought, rose and clasp head Nails, 4d'y to 6d'y; Ox and Horse ditto;
8 Smiths Bellows, 22 to 36 inches;
6 Warranted Anvils; 6 best Vices;
25 Share Moulds; 35 bundles Hoop Iron, and Plough Plating;
1 case Sanderson, Bros. & Co's best Cast-steel, flat, square, & octagon;
4 casks Teakettles, saucepans, Tin Kitchens, Mortars and Pestles, &c.;
1 case patent enamelled ewers and stew-pans, Preserving Kettles, Wash Basins, &c.;
1 Cask Hook & Eye and Plate Hinges; 2 ditto Butt and other Hinges;
3 casks Sad Irons; 4 cases Thompson's Augers
41 bri's Gunpowder; 1 bbl CHALK LINE;
1000 Pips and Waggon Boxes, all sizes; 1000 Pots, Boilers, Ovens and Covers, &c.;
38 casks and cases well assorted Hardware.
April 23, 1847.

HARDWARE.

For Sale in the Store adjoining the Golden Fleece, Prince Wm. street.

G. T. WILEY

Having lately moved into the above named place of business, now offers for sale;

MILL SAWS; Mill saw FILES; Hand, Tenon, Compass, Cross Cut and other SAWS and FILES;
Guns Pistols, Shot, Bullet Moulds, Tea kettles;
Coal Scoops, Iron Basons, Tea Trays, Tea Canisters;
Saucepans, Fryingpans, Pots, Ovens, &c.;
Table and Pocket Knives, Steel Pens;
Certain Pins and Rings;
Brass HARNESS MOUNTINGS;
Japanned ditto ditto;
Door, Pad, Desk, Chest, Till and Trunk Locks;
Wood Screws, Chisels, Gouges, Turn screws;
Bench and Moulding Planes;
Candlesticks, Whip Things, Skates;
Patent Leather Skins; Hair Cloth;
Paint, Shoe, Hair and Cloth Brushes;
Waggon Boxes, spring Steel, Gimlets, Hammers;
Smiths' Bellows, Anvils and Vices;
Butt, Chest, T, H., H. L. and strap Hinges;
Cut and Wrought TACKS and NAILS;—and various other kinds of HARDWARE.
April 30, 1847.

WINE,

Brandy, Geneva, Porter, Brown Stout, Pale Ale, &c.

Now Landing ex ships "Britannia," and "Maranham," from London:

5 PUNS. 35 Hhds. superior Old Pale and Brown Cognac BRANDY—*Martell's, Hennessy's, &c.*
20 Hhds. Finest PALE GENEVA—(*Schiedam*)
2 Hhds. very superior and Curious Old JAMAICA RUM;
2 Pipes, 4 Hhds. 8 Quarter Casks London Particular MADEIRA;
1 Butt, 2 Hogsheads, 4 Quarter casks fine Golden SHERRY;
2 Pipes, 2 Hogsheads 8 quar. casks choice Old PORT;
2 Hhds. Finest London VINEGAR;
115 casks *Byass'* best London PORTER, Brown Stout, and East India Pale ALE—in Pint and Quart Bottles.
—IN STOCK—
Choice Old Bottled WINES, of every description,
Edinburgh and Falkirk ALE, &c. &c. &c.
RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.
WINE MERCHANTS, &c.
New Brick Building, Prince Wm. street,
St. John, April 30, 1847.

Ex Maranham from London

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

Sheet Iron, Boiler Plates, and Anchors.

Per "Caledonia" from Liverpool—

106 BUNDLES SHEET IRON, assorted Numbers;
130 sheets best BOILER PLATES;
12 KEDGE ANCHORS, from 1 to 5 cwt.
Also—SPIKES all sizes from 4 to 10 inch.
For sale by THOS. F. RAYMOND.
June 4. *Nelson Street.*

Exchange, No. 17 Church-st.

THE Proprietor of this Establishment is prepared to furnish SUPPERS, &c., at the shortest notice. An experienced Cook having been engaged, who will prepare every article in a superior manner.
LUNCHES at all hours, and SOUPS from 11 to 3 o'clock, every day. *March 26th.*

Coffin Warehouse.

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

THE subscriber would beg leave to acquaint the public, that he keeps constantly on hand MADE COFFINS, of every size and quality, which will be sold at very reduced prices, from what has been formerly charged in this City, and as the subscriber has spared no pains in getting up a well finished article, he hopes by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.
☞ A Hearse may be obtained on application as above.
August 14. M. N. POWERS.

English Window Glass.

Ex *Themis*, from Liverpool:

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

Landing ex "Queen Pomaret":

50 TONS No. 1 "Gartsherrie" PIG IRON, for sale low by
April 23. WM. CARVILL.

BAR AND BOLT IRON.

Spikes, Chains, Hardware, &c.

C. & W. H. Adams, are just receiving from Liverpool:

4093 BARS and 75 Bundles common IRON; 5267 Bars and 425 bundles Refined IRON;
148 bags Iron Spikes, 4 to 8 inch;
1 case Cast STEEL;
8 bundles Blistered STEEL—best;
16 pairs smith's BELLOWS, 20 to 36 inches;
1 package Vices; 6 Anvils;
5 tons short link'd CHAIN, ¼ to ⅝;
6 stud Chain Cables, 11-16, ¾, and 13-16;
3 casks Shot; 3 rolls sheet LEAD;
21 doz round and square pointed Bullet Shovels,
1 cask Borax; 1 cask composition Nails, 14 m.
4 casks Blockmakers' Rivets;
1 do. Block Bushes;
27 bags Clasp and Countersunk Nails;
2 dozen Sand Riddles;
24 casks and cases HARDWARE, consisting of Birmingham and Wolverhampton shelf and other Goods, viz:—Coffin Mounting, Planes, Tacks, Guns, Hair Cloth, chain Traces, Rim and Mortice Locks, Hinges, Rules, Tea Kettles, and Irons, blind Rollers and Pulleys, Hoes, Paint, Whitewash and other Brushes, Brass and Iron shoe Bills, &c.
May 7.

VICTORIA HOUSE,

Prince William Street, St. John, N. B.,
28th May, 1847.

EXTENSIVE IMPORTATIONS OF

Spring and Summer Goods,

From London, Manchester, & Glasgow, per ships *Chester*, *Caledonia*, *Great Britain*, *Maranham*, and *Thomas*, barques *Helen*, *Prompt*, and *Orbit*, and brig *Mayflower*:

BROAD CLOTHS in Blues, Blacks, Browns, Olives, &c. &c.;
Trowserings, in cassimere, buckskin, Tweed, &c.
Gambroons, Russel cords, Lastings, Cambiets,
Vestings in satins, velvets, cachmere, and Marseilles,
Ladies' Dress Materials—newest styles, in Gros de Naps, satins, Orientals, Mecapes, Batistines, Moirannes, Monitos, BYRONI, BAREGE, and BALZARINES;
Cobourgs, Lawns, Lustres, Cachmets,
Fancy coloured Muslins in great variety,
Worked Robes, Habit shirts, collars and caps,
Laces, Quillings, Blonds, Edgings, Insertions, &c.
Shawls and Scarfs in immense variety;
Plain and Fancy Straw and Tuscan Bonnets, with A splendid assortment of French & British RIBBONS; Parasols, Umbrellas, &c.
Ladies' silk and satin Neck Ties and Collarettes,
Hosiery and Gloves of every description,
White and coloured Stays,
French & English Garment and Furniture Prints,
Scotch and Fancy Ginghams, Lawns, &c.
Crapes and Plaid Cambiets for children's dresses
Gents' silk and satin Scarfs, Opera Ties, Stocks
Silk and satin Neck and Pocket Handkerchiefs,
Youths' and Gents' Cloth and Fancy CAPS;
Silk, Gossamer, and Beaver HATS;
Irish Linen, Lawns Hollands, Diapers, &c.
Twilled and plain shirting Stripes and Checks;
Moleskins, Cantoons, Jeans and Tickings,
Grey and White COTTONS, Sheetings & Warps,
Tailors' Trimmings & small Wares of every kind.
☞ *Cash only—No second price.*
JAMES DOHERTY & CO.

DANIEL GREEN, JR.

RETURNS thanks to his Friends and Customers for their Patronage, since his commencement in Business and at the same time informs them that he yet continues (but far more extensively than heretofore,) his MANUFACTURING Business in all its branches and the same care and attention he has ever evinced shall be paid to their orders. They are also informed that he has made arrangement with the first establishments in New York and Boston, by which he will be enabled to keep *constantly* on hand an extensive supply of NEW and ELEGANT FURNITURE, in every variety and at lowest markets rates, comprising:—
Sofas, Sofa-Beds, Bersees, Couches,
Wash-Stands, Lounging CHAIRS,
Rocking and Nursing CHAIRS,
Cane and Wood Seat ditto,
Centre and other TABLES; DESKS;
Some of the finest specimens of Cane-Seat CHAIRS ever imported here.
The above have been *personally selected* by the subscriber with great consideration and care.
On hand—One large EXTENSION TABLE—(a new article serving either for a Dining or centre Table:) 100 Looking Glasses of every size;
Cabin Tables, Feather Beds and Hair Matrasses.
☞ Every article manufactured by him warranted; and that of *American Manufacture* warranted one year, and repaired (if broken during that time) free of charge. Furniture bought of him *will be delivered free of charge.* *April 30.*

CORDAGE, CANVAS, &c.

The Subscriber offers for sale,—now landing ex ships *Great Britain*, *California*, *Coronation*, *Queen Pomaret*, and schr. *Meridian* from Boston:—

10 TONS Manilla ROPE, assorted;
175 barrels Falkirk ALE;
250 bolts Bleached Gourock CANVAS;
15 tons Liverpool Cordage, ass'd 6 thread to 8 inch!
20 HAWSERS, 3 to 7 inch;
40 do. Manilla, 2½ to 5½ inch;
2 bales superior Sail Twine, 3-thread flax;
20 do. Salmon, Shad and Herring Twines;
10 do. Cod and Pollock Lines;
5 cases Saddlery, assorted.
May 7. JOHN ROBERTSON.

☞ NOTICE. ☜

ALL persons having any legal demands against the Estate of SAMUEL FAIRWEATHER, late of this City, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within six months; and all those indebted to the said Estate are desired to make immediate payment to
JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER, *Executor.*
St. John, N. B. 1st May, 1847.

BOLT COPPER, &c.

Now Landing, ex Perseverance, from Liverpool—

360 BARS ⅝, ¾, and ⅞ inch BOLT COPPER;
8 cases SHEET COPPER, 16 to 22 oz.
10 bales Pollock and Cod Lines, 9, 12, 15, and 18 thread. Apply to
12th march. JOHN ROBERTSON.

CABINET & UPHOLSTERY Warerooms,

OPPOSITE ST. JOHN HOTEL.

☞ *Every article Warranted, and Prices moderate.*

☞ UNDERTAKING carefully attended to. ☜
April 9. J. & G. LAWRENCE.

TEA! TEA!!

ON Consignment, per schooner *Victoria*, from New York, and for sale by the subscribers, very low for cash or approved Notes—104 chests superior Congo, Souchong, and fine Ningyong Teas.
June 4. J. & H. HAMM.

A CARD.

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

Edinburgh ALE,

Now landing, ex "Exporter," from Leith:—

51 CASKS Fine Edinburgh ALE, in pints and quart bottles, for sale by
April 16. RANNEY, STURDEE & CO

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

GOLDEN FLEECE.

Fresh Importations.

THE subscribers in addition to their former supplies, have received by the "Thomas" and "Prompt" from London—

102 PACKAGES—comprising,

82 pieces TURK Satins and Gro de Naps.
1380 DRESS Patterns in every new style and material.
805 pieces Book, Mull, Jaconet, Cambric, Cross barred, Swiss Mull, Victoria Lawn, and Tarlan Muslins,
200 pieces Boysey Ribbons,
7 cases Straw, Tuscan and Fancy Bonnets—latest styles, Boys' Tuscan Hats,
210 pieces scotch and Earlston GINGHAMS,
A large and varied assortment of Worked Muslin Collars and Habit Shirts, worked Muslin Edgings and Insertions, French Cambric Caps, Infants' Robes, Lace Veils and Demi-Veils,
730 pieces Orleans, Coburgs, and every new style of Dress stuffs,
125 pieces CARPETING, in fine, superfine, 3 ply and Brussels,
Wilton Brussels and Velvet Rugs,
Stair carpeting and Damask stair covering,
Rich embossed and engrained table covers,
25 pieces striped & brocaded Furniture Dimities,
280 pieces Window Muslins, colored Worsted and cotton Table covers,
330 pieces Furniture PRINTS,
75 pieces cotton and linen Bed Ticks,
380 Damask Table cloths, assorted sizes and qualities,
Diapers, Huckabacks, Linen Sheetings, linen Damasks, Furniture Fringes, Gimps and Floor Laces, carpet Bindings, Drapery Rope, Pulpit tassels, &c. &c.
1000 pieces Calicoes and Printed Cambrics,
142 pieces Lawns and Lawns,
572 doz. cotton hose, white, black and colored,
£170 pieces Brown Linens, glazed and tough,
230 pieces plain and twilled Regattas,
70 pieces, Dunlap's black linen Thread,
Towels, Damask Napkins, Linen Doileys,
Marseilles and corded Robes, white Moreens,
330 pieces silk pocket Handkerchiefs,
1280 dozen Clark's 6-cord Reels, 300 yards,
475 dozen cotton hdkfs., Silesias, roiled Jaconets Damask and Watered Moreens,
940 pieces Grey and White Cottons,
Russel cords, Gambroons and Stockinets,
56 pieces Linen DRILLS,
75 pieces superfine CLOTHS,
186 pieces black and colored Cassimeres,
Doeskins, Buckskins and fancy Tweeds,
15 cases silk and beaver HATS,
6 cases Gent's and Boys' cloth Caps, children's and fancy ditto,
170 pieces Moleskins and cotton Drills, rich satin Velvet and fancy Vestings, red, white, yellow and blue Flannels, &c.
☞ The Subscribers beg to call attention to their stock of CLOTHING, of superior workmanship, which they offer at unusually low prices.
—THE STOCK COMPRISES—
Superfine Dress, Frock, and Sack COATS,
Doeskin and fancy Tweed Shooting ditto,
Fishing and Summer ditto,
Cloth Jackets, and Reefing Jackets,
A large and varied assortment of VESTS,
Cloth, cassimere, Doeskin, Buck-skin and Tweed Trowsers, Moleskin and Drill ditto,
TRAVELLING BAGS.
DOHERTY & McTAVISH.
Prince Wm-street, St. John,
Queen street, Fredericton,
Happy corner, St. Andrews,
Near the Bridge, St. Stephen.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS AT THE St. John Clothing MART

Water Street—Old Stand, Stephens' Brick Building.

The subscriber has just received per recent arrivals from Great Britain, a large supply of CLOTHS, and Ready Made CLOTHING—consisting of,

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

SEAMEN'S CLOTHING;

Beaver, pilot, reefing, pea and monkey jackets;
oil skin southwesters; mattresses;
Hammocks and clews; sheaths and belts; mitts, gloves, socks, and heavy stockings, boots & shoes.
Various other articles, too numerous to mention.

☞ Gentlemen leaving their Orders and selecting their Cloth, can have them executed on the shortest notice, quick despatch, latest fashion, and newest style.
☞ Those wishing to purchase, would find it much to their advantage to call and judge for themselves, before purchasing elsewhere.
F. NEILL.
June, 1847.

IRON, BOILER PLATE, SOAP, &c.

Landing ex *Thomas*:

110 TONS IRON, refined and common, assorted sizes;
60 bundles PLOUGH PLATE, 2 to 4 inch;
440 ditto small Rounds, best refined iron;
3 tons OAKUM, parish picked;
400 boxes Liverpool SOAP;
100 dozen Griffin's Sperm, 38 to 46 inch;
140 bags Spikes, 6, 7, 8 and 9 inch.
Daily expected ex *Frederick*, direct from the works,
130 tons Bolt Iron, assorted, ¾ to 1¼ inch;
150 boxes Tin Plates, assorted;
200 sheets best Boiler Plates, 4, 4½ and 5 feet;
20 bars best Angle Iron;
10 dozen Belfast Shovels;
34 bolts COPPER, ⅜, ¾, ⅞, and 1 inch;
270 bars Yellow Metal, assorted. For sale by
May 28. WM. CARVILL.

SANDS'S SARSAPARILLA,

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

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

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

The Proprietors submit to the Public the following certificate from a highly respectable source, of a cure made by using their preparation of Sarsaparilla:

NORWICH, N. Y., Oct. 6, 1846.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands—

Gentlemen—Feelings of gratitude induce me to make a public acknowledgment of the benefit I have derived from the use of your Sarsaparilla. I have for several years been afflicted with scrofulous swellings in my head, which at times would gather and discharge at my throat, nose, and ears and at others would break out in different parts of my head and face. These continued until my throat, face and head were almost one complete sore, and for a long time I was so hoarse that it was with the utmost difficulty that I could speak above a whisper. During this time I had several attacks of pleurisy and other diseases. I consulted different physicians, and tried various remedies, but received no benefit until I commenced using your Sarsaparilla. I am now well; the sores are all healed, and I attribute the result entirely to the effect of your valuable medicine. Your's with respect and gratitude,
PHEBE CAHOON.

Being personally acquainted with the person above named, I believe her statement to be correct
JAMES M. D. CARR, Justice of the Peace.

☞ The following testimonial from the Agent to the value of the Sarsaparilla in a case of leprosy will be read with interest by all similarly afflicted:

BEAVER, Pike Co. Ohio, sept. 7, 1846.

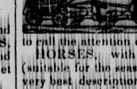
Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands:

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

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

Ganong's Livery Stables,

Adjoining the Free Presbyterian Church,
GREAT GEORGE'S STREET.



THE Subscriber having made great improvements in his Livery Stables, would beg most respectfully to call the attention of the Public generally thereto.
HORSES, with Waggons, Gigs, or Sleighs (suitable for the season,) and Saddle Horses, of the very best description, furnished at the shortest notice, on liberal terms. JOHN E. GANONG.
P. S. A Coachmaker, who understands his business, will meet steady employment on application to
Feb. 12. J. E. G.

LIVERY STABLE.

GEO. N. ROBINSON, thankful for the patronage he has received from his Friends and the Public in general, begs to inform them that he has Horses and Waggons to hire at all times, (Sundays excepted.)
Entrance—Between the stores of Mr. Troop and Mr. Armstrong, Charlotte street. *May 14.*

SHEET WINDOW GLASS,

By the "Chester" and other vessels from England, for sale:

1,000 BOXES of all sizes required, from 7x9 to 28x40,
a much superior article to American manufacture, and at equally low prices.
May 7. JOHN KINNEAR.
Prince Wm. street.

VARNISH, &c.—FOR SALE.

The Subscriber has on hand—

200 Gallons Copal Varnish; 100 lbs. ROSE PINK;
200 lbs. American GLUE, 6 boxes Crome Yellow
A few pairs Window Sashes—a *new article.*
The subscriber has always on hand (in addition to the above articles) an extensive assortment of

MAHOGANY PLANK, CHAIR WOOD AND VENEERS,

which will be sold cheap for Cash.
April 30. D. GREEN, Jr.

Flour, Glass, &c.

Per steamer *Herald*:

25 BBLS. extra Gennessee FLOUR;
Also—Landing from schr. Meridian, from Boston, for sale low—200 feet 8x10, 1500 10x12, and 1500 9x12 WINDOW GLASS;
20 Bbls Dried Apples; 5 Bbls Lard Oil;
11th June. HANFORD & SWEET.

White Lead and Powder.

C. & WM. H. ADAMS,

Have received per ship "*Helen*," from London:—

4 TONS *Brandram's* No. 1, WHITE LEAD; 46 Kegs Hall & sons GUNPOWDER;
20 kegs *Brandram's* Black PAINT. May 28.

HOLLOWARE.

C. & W. H. ADAMS have just received per ship *Orbit*, from Glasgow—

10 TONS POTS, Camp Ovens, Boilers, Pans, &c.; 4 casks Waggon & Cart BOXES. June 11.

RILEY'S DENTIFRICE.

As an essential point of beauty the Teeth must ever stand pre-eminent. No regularity of features, no brilliancy of complexion, no sparkling eyes, or silken hair, can render that lady beautiful who, when she opens her lips, (though they be of coral) discloses a set of discoloured Teeth. On the contrary, even homely features and a sallow complexion are embellished and rendered agreeable by a set of white Teeth. On the other hand, the effects of decay, the accumulation of tartar, the black teeth, and tainted breath, which are invariable accompaniments of a bad state of the mouth, will always prove loathsome and disgusting.

Among the various disorders of the mouth, there is none so destructive as scurvy—which on first entering the gums causes them to bleed on the most trifling occasions, and produces the most offensive and putrid breath. *There is more loss of Teeth from this Disease than from all others.*

Could persons afflicted with it see for a moment the state of their mouth, or catch the odour of their own breath, they would rejoice in finding a remedy so cheap and simple, and yet so efficacious, as the one now offered.

To professional men, shop keepers, and traders, men generally, who have much intercourse with the fashionable world, a good state of the mouth must be of the utmost importance.

Besides, is not an offensive breath, which in nine teen cases out of twenty, proceeds from a bad state of the Teeth and gums, very much calculated to prevent the blessings of matrimony? and how often from inadvertence or neglect is the happiness of the married state grievously interrupted from the same cause.

To insist on the importance of these things must be a waste of words were it not obvious that there are many persons who never give themselves the trouble to think upon the subject—who seem scarcely aware that they possess Teeth at all, while their gross and culpable negligence renders the fact too apparent to their friends and associates.

Another cause of the rapid decay of Teeth, which is remarkable on the whole continent of North America, is a peculiarity in the climate—the rapid and sudden change from one extreme to another which are of almost daily occurrence.

This source of decay, as well as the scurvy, is annihilated by using

RILEY'S DENTIFRICE,

which makes the Teeth beautifully white, and cures the scurvy, preserves and restores the enamel when injured, sweetens the breath, preserves the Teeth sound and handsome until the most advanced age, and by constantly using will prevent the toothache. It was used and most highly approved of by the late Majesty GEORGE THE FOURTH, (the most perfect gentleman of the age he lived in) and by the principal nobility of his Court; and has never failed to give the most unqualified satisfaction. In several instances the inventor has received considerable presents from parties, as a mark of gratitude for the benefit their Teeth had received from the use of it. Mothers may rest assured, that if their children have sound Teeth at present, they will by using this DENTIFRICE never have occasion to employ a Dentist—as their teeth will remain sound and beautiful until the most mature age.

☞ *Observe that* G. RILEY'S *name is signed, in his own hand-writing on the table of each box.*

☞ PRICE—HALF A DOLLAR PER BOX.

Messrs. PETERS & TILLEY, of Saint John, N. B., are my Wholesale Agents for the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, for the sale of the above celebrated article. GEORGE RILEY.
September 25.

By the Queen's patent.

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF

Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life,

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR

Colds, Coughs, Asthma, and Consumption.

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

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

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

Such is not the case with the Hungarian