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The Observer,

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

PILOT LAW.

At a Court of Common Council holden at the City Hall of the City of Saint John, on Thursday the third day of August, Anno Domini 1848:

Read, as engrossed, the following Law, viz;

A Law for regulating PILOTS and establishing the rates of Pilotage of Vessels into and out of the Harbour of Saint John.

I. *Be it Ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of Saint John, in Common Council convened*, That two or more of the Port Wardens, the Port Master, and two Branch Pilots of the Port or Harbour of Saint John, of not less than eight years standing as full Branch Pilots, shall be nominated by the Common Council, who, with three members of the Common Council from time to time also nominated, shall be a Committee to examine every Candidate for a Branch or Licence from the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the said City, to act as a Pilot for the Port or Harbour of Saint John; and no person shall be entitled to receive a Branch without a recommendation from the aforesaid Committee, or a majority of them, stating him to be a fit and proper person and every way qualified to become a Branch Pilot; and no person whatever shall be appointed a Branch Pilot unless such person, in addition to such recommendation, shall, between the age of fourteen and thirty years, have served an apprenticeship of at least five years in succession, under lawful Indentures, with one or more of the regular Branch Pilots of the Port of Saint John aforesaid,—and, after the expiration of his apprenticeship, shall have served two foreign voyages to Europe, in a square-rigged vessel, and be twenty-one years of age; and that no person whatever, residing out of the City of Saint John, shall be appointed to the situation of Branch Pilot of the said Port, or having been appointed while residing in the said City and afterwards moving out of the said City, shall be permitted to exercise the Office, but the licence or warrant of appointment of such person shall thenceforward become vacated, null, and void. And from and after the passing of this law, that so soon as the articles of Apprenticeship are executed by and between the contracting parties, the Master shall file the same at the office of the Common Clerk of this City, and shall, at the time of such filing, cause the name of the apprentice to be enrolled with said Clerk, in a book to be kept for the purpose, by putting down the name of the said apprentice and to whom bound; and the commencement of such apprenticeship shall be computed from the time or date of such enrolment, and not from the date of the Indenture; and in case of the failure of the Master to file such Indenture as aforesaid, he shall forfeit and pay a sum of not less than ten pounds per month, for each and every month he shall so neglect to file such Indentures. But this shall not interfere with apprentices now or heretofore regularly indentured, as the said apprentices, on application for a Branch, will be required to produce from his Master a certificate that he has fully performed his apprenticeship, and that he is of a good moral character and of sober and temperate habits.

II. *And be it Ordained*, That each and every person who now is or hereafter shall be appointed a Branch Pilot for the port or harbour of Saint John, shall be the owner of a good and sufficient Boat, and shall keep the same in good repair, for the purpose of boarding any ships or vessels which shall appear off the said port or harbour of Saint John, requiring a Pilot, under the penalty of five pounds, recoverable upon complaint or information of one or more credible witness or witnesses under oath, before the Mayor, the Recorder, or any two Aldermen of the said city, and every such Pilot who shall go on board and take charge of any ship or vessel, inward bound, shall bring such ship or vessel into the said port or harbour, and shall there remain on board thereof twenty-four hours, or until such ship or vessel is well and sufficiently moored in a safe place or berth, or secured alongside of one of the wharves within the said harbour, under the penalty of ten pounds.

III. *And be it Ordained*, That if any such Pilot shall offer his services to any ship or vessel appearing off and intending to come into the said port or harbour, and be refused, (no other Branch Pilot being then on board, or having previously offered his services to such ship or vessel) such Pilot so refused shall be entitled to demand and receive the same rate of Pilotage as if he had been actually employed to pilot such ship or vessel into the said port or harbour,—provided such services are offered before such ship or vessel comes abreast of the Island Rocks (so called), at the East of Partridge Island, bearing West from the said ship or vessel, unless such ship or vessel shall belong to or be owned in the said port or harbour of Saint John, in which case such Pilot shall be entitled to only half the said rate.

IV. *And be it Ordained*, That if any such Pilot shall offer his services to any ship or vessel outward bound, after such ship or vessel shall be cleared at the Custom House, and before being under weigh, (no other Pilot being on board, or engaged to take out such ship or vessel) such Pilot so offering shall be entitled to demand and receive his rate of pilotage above mentioned, in like manner as if actually employed: and if any Pilot shall have been previously engaged, such Pilot so engaged shall be entitled to demand and receive his rate of pilotage, whether afterwards employed to take out such vessel or not, provided such Pilot shall be in readiness and offer to take charge of such vessel, when taking her departure.

V. *And be it Ordained*, That it shall and may be lawful for any Branch Pilot to ask, demand, and receive of and from the Master of any ship or vessel, or of and from any other person or persons who shall employ him for piloting such ship or vessel out of or into the port or harbour of Saint John, the rates or sums following: that is to say—the sum of five shillings per foot for removing and taking such ship or vessel out of the harbour; and for bringing such ship or vessel into the harbour and mooring her in a safe place or berth, or securing her alongside one of the wharves of the said harbour, the following rates, according to the following distances: that is to say—

First Distance.	*Bearings.*	*Rate per Foot.*
From Partridge Island to Musquash Head,	North West,	5s. 0d.
Second Distance.		
From Musquash Head to Point Lepreaux,	North West.	6s. 3d.
Third Distance.		
From Point Lepreaux to North Head of Grand Manan,	North West.	7s. 6d.
or North Channel,	South East.	
Fourth Distance.		
From the North Head of Grand Manan or North Channel, as aforesaid, to Machias Seal Island,	South.	8s 9.
or Brier Island,	South East.	
Fifth Distance.		
Any where outside the aforesaid distances,	. . .	10s. 0d.

And that in thick or foggy weather, the several distances shall be ascertained by soundings or by the distance run after the Pilot gets on board, or in such other manner as the same can best be ascertained or the Pilot and Master of the vessel can agree upon: and if any Pilot shall be detained on board any such ship or vessel, under and by virtue of the Quarantine Laws of the Province, he shall be entitled to demand and receive of and from the said Master or other person or persons as aforesaid the sum of ten shillings per diem for every day of such detention, in addition to the allowance aforesaid.

VI. *And be it Ordained*, That if any such Pilot shall presume to ask, demand, or receive any greater or higher reward for the pilotage of any ship or vessel than is hereinbefore provided and allowed, or if any such Pilot shall be guilty of any neglect of duty, or conduct himself in a disorderly or improper manner while in the exercise of his office, such Pilot shall for the first offence forfeit and pay the sum of five pounds, and for the second offence shall be deprived of his Branch, and be disabled thereafter from acting as a Pilot; or if the said Pilot shall at any time be found intoxicated, that then and in such case he the said Pilot shall be suspended from the exercise of his office during the will and pleasure of the Common Council.

VII. *And be it Ordained*, That this Law shall not extend or be construed to extend to vessels commonly called Coasting Vessels, unless square-rigged, going from one port of the Bay of Funday to another, or to British steamboats propelled by steam, or British vessels drawing under six feet of water, but that such coasters, steam-boats, or vessels propelled by steam, and British vessels drawing under six feet of water, shall be exempt from the payment of pilotage, unless a Pilot shall be actually employed on board thereof, in which case the Pilot so employed shall be entitled to demand and receive of and from the Master of such vessel or boats, or person or persons as aforesaid, at and after the rate of pilotage hereinbefore provided and allowed.

VIII. *And be it Ordained*, That no Branch Pilot, during the first year of his employment as a regular Branch Pilot, shall be permitted to pilot any vessel drawing over twelve feet of water, under the penalty of [illegible] pounds for each and every offence.

IX. *And be it Ordained*, That if any Pilot shall be employed in the removal of any ship or vessel within the said port or harbour, from any mooring-ground to any wharf, or from any wharf to any mooring-ground, or from one wharf to another wharf, and such Pilot shall see the same vessel properly secured and moored, he shall be entitled to demand and receive for every such service, as follows: viz. the sum of seven shillings and sixpence for vessels not exceeding one hundred tons; the sum of ten shillings for vessels over one hundred, and not exceeding two hundred tons; the sum of fifteen shillings for vessels over two hundred, and not exceeding three hundred tons; and the sum of twenty shillings for all vessels over three hundred tons.

X. *And be it Ordained*, That for the encouragement of Pilots, such Branch Pilots as have Boats or are part or share-owners of boats, of the burthen of not less than fifteen tons, shall be allowed to employ two apprentices, and not more, for whom he or they shall be entitled to demand and recover the pilotage of any inward bound ship or vessel of the depth and in the manner following: that is to say—for such apprentice as shall have served three years of his apprenticeship, and be of the full age of nineteen years, he shall be entitled to the pilotage of inward bound vessels of the depth of eight feet, and not more; and for each apprentice as shall have served four years of his apprenticeship, and be of the age of twenty years, he shall be entitled to the pilotage of inward bound vessels of the depth of ten feet, and no more; and no other Branch Pilot shall be permitted to take from such apprentice the charge of such inward bound ship or vessel of which such apprentice shall be in charge: Provided always that the said apprentice shall have been examined and recommended by the examining Committee, and shall behave himself well in the execution of the duties to be performed by him, and shall faithfully comply with and obey all such regulations as shall be made for the regulation of Pilots for the port or harbour of Saint John.

XI. *And be it Ordained*, That if any person shall exercise the duties of a Branch Pilot for the port or harbour of Saint John, without being duly qualified, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of not less than five pounds, nor exceeding twenty-five pounds, recoverable before the Mayor, the Recorder, or any two Aldermen, on the oath or affirmation of one or more credible witness or witnesses.

XII. *And be it Ordained*, That a Law of this Corporation, intituled "A Law for regulating Pilots, and establishing the rates of Pilotage of Vessels into and out of the Harbour of Saint John," be, and the same is hereby repealed.

And thereupon the same is enacted, and it is ordered that the Common Clerk affix the Common Seal of the City thereto and cause it to be published in the "Weekly Observer" Newspaper.

Extract from the Minutes.

J. WILLIAM BOYD,
Common Clerk, &c.

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

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

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

NOTICE.

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

THOS. BARLOW,
GEORGE FLEMING,
JOHN STEWART.

St. John, January 1st, 1848.

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

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

THOS. BARLOW,
GEORGE FLEMING,

January 1st, 1848.

NOTICE.

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

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

EDWARD L. JARVIS,
G. MURRAY JARVIS.

11th July, 1848.—[Chron. 8.n.]

NOTICE.

HAVING this day formed a Copartnership with Mr. Alexander M'Millan, (of the Firm of J. & A. M'Millan,) who has invested a Cash Capital in the business, it will hereafter be conducted under the style of

M'Henry & M'Millan,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT, AND FORWARDING AGENTS,

at Crookshank's Wharf, Nelson Street, lately occupied by James Alexander, Esq.

The subscriber requests a continuance of his former business to the Firm.

THOMAS M'HENRY.

June 26, 1848.—1m.

Copartnership Notice.

C. D. EVERETT

RETURNS his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage which has been extended to him since his commencement in business, and would now inform his friends and the public that he has taken into Copartnership with him his Son, Chas. A. Everett, under the Firm of C. D. EVERETT & SON, who will continue business in the old stand, and respectfully call attention to the

Spring and Summer Style

of Moleskin, Silk, and Velvet HATS, which they are now manufacturing, and which have been acknowledged to be the easiest fit and most beautiful pattern that has been manufactured for many years.

☞ HATS of all shapes and Prices on hand, or manufactured to order at a great reduction on former prices.

C. D. EVERETT,
CHAS. A. EVERETT.
City Hat Store, East side of the Market Square.

April 29.

☞ NOTICE.

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

Saint John, June 24th, 1848.

NOTICE.

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

St. John, 11th February, 1848.

The Garland.

THE MOTHERLESS.

BY MRS. ABDY.

Light is thy spirit, thou blooming boy,
With the bounding step and the glance of joy.
And gay is the laugh of thy sister fair,
As she flings back the curls of her sunny hair;
A stranger might pause thy sports to see,
And smile on the picture of health and glee;
But I view the gladness in deep distress
For I mourn the fate of the Motherless.

Thou hast kissed that mother's clay-cold cheek--
Thou know'st that her accents kind and meek
Can cheer not the listening ear again;
Thou has joined the gloomy funeral train.
And the tears have flowed o'er the silent dead—
But those tears were banished as soon as shed:
O, the infant heart is slow to guess
The woes in store for the Motherless.

Thy father loves thee, but earthly cares
Spread in his way their engrossing snares,
He toils for thee in the world's vast mart,
But he only gives thee a share of his heart;
There are none to point out the budding charms,
Or to place thee fondly in his arms,
And his passing visits and brief caress
Can little profit the Motherless.

But the childish glee is a blessed boon,
The knowledge of ill will come too soon;
Thou shalt tread in study's rugged ways,
Yet welcome no fond familiar praise;
Thou must not paint, in thy dreams of bliss,
The clasping arm or the thrilling kiss;
A home indeed thou wilt still possess,
But dear is the home of the Motherless.

When the flattering world shall thy steps invite
To its flowery paths, and its halls of light,
Thou wilt not the precious safeguard bear
Of a gentle mother's whispered prayer.
Those flowers shall perish, that light decline,
And the pangs of a blighted hope be thine;
But who shall pity the soul's distress?—
There are few to feel for the Motherless.

I may not the fearful storms allay,
That darkly threaten thy future way;
I can but pray that a heavenly arm
May kindly shield thee from wrong and harm.
O turn, dear children, to One above,
His mercy is more than human love,
And his power can even sooth and bless
The thorny path of the Motherless.

Miscellaneous.

[From Lamartine's History of the Girondists]

TRIAL AND EXECUTION OF CHARLOTTE CORDAY.

When she was seated on the bench of the prisoners, she was asked if she had a defender. She replied that a friend had undertaken this office, but not seeing him, she supposed his courage had failed him. The President then assigned her the young Chauveau Lagardin, afterward illustrious by his defence of the Queen, and already famous for his eloquence and courage in causes and times when the advocate shared the peril of his client. Chauveau Lagardin placed himself at the bar. Charlotte gazed on him, as though she feared lest, to save her life, her defender would abandon some part of her honor.

The widow of Marat wept while giving her evidence. Charlotte, moved by her grief, exclaimed—

"Yes, yes--'twas I that killed him!"

She then related the premeditation of the act for three months; her project of stabbing him in the Convention; and the ruse she had employed to obtain access to him.

"I confess," said she, with humility, "that this means was unworthy of me—but it was necessary to appear to esteem this man, in order to obtain access to him."

"Who inspired you with this hatred of Marat?" she was asked.

"I did not need the hatred of any one else," she replied. "My own was sufficient—besides, you always execute badly that which you have not devised yourself."

"What did you hate in him?"

"His crimes."

"What did you hope to effect by killing him?"

"Restore peace to my country."

"Do you, then, think you have assassinated all the Marats?"

"Since he is dead, perhaps the others will tremble."

The knife was shown her, that she might recognize it. She pushed it from her with a gesture of disgust.

"Yes," replied she, "I recognize it."

"What persons did you visit at Caen?"

"Very few—I saw Larue, a municipal officer, and the Cure of Saint Jean."

"Did you confess to a conforming or non-juring priest?"

"Neither one nor the other."

"Since when had you formed this design?"

"Since the 31st of May, when the deputies of the people were arrested. I have killed one man to save a hundred thousand. I was a republican long before the revolution."

Fauchet was confronted with her.

"I only know Fauchet by sight," said she, disdainfully. "I look on him as a man devoid of principle—and I despise him."

The accuser reproached her with having dealt the fatal stroke downward, in order to render it more certain, and observed that she must doubtless have been well exercised in crime. At this suggestion, which destroyed all her ideas, by assimilating her to professed murderers, she uttered a cry of horror.

"Oh, the monster!" exclaimed she, "he takes me for an assassin!"

Fouquier Tinville summed up, and demanded that sentence of death should be passed.

Her defender rose.

"The accused," said he, "confesses her crime, she avows its long premeditation, and gives the most overwhelming details. Citizens, this is her whole defence. This imperturable, calm and entire forgetfulness of self, which reveals no remorse in presence of death—this calm and this forgetfulness, sublime in one point of view, is not natural; they can only be explained by the excitement of political fanaticism, which placed the poignard in her hand. It is for you to decide what weight so stern a fanaticism should have in the balance of justice. I leave all to your consciences."

The jury unanimously sentenced her to die. She heard their verdict unmoved—and the President having asked her if she had anything to say relative to the punishment to be inflicted on her, she made no reply—but turning to her defender, "Monsieur," said she, "you have defended me as I wished to be defended; I thank you; I owe you a proof of my gratitude and esteem, and I offer you one worthy of you. These gentlemen, (pointing to the judges) have just declared my property confiscated; I owe something in prison, and I bequeath to you the payment of this debt."

During her examination, she perceived a painter engaged in taking her likeness—without interrupting the examination, she smilingly turned towards the artist, in order that he might the better see her features. She thought of immortality, and already sat for her portrait, to immortality.

Behind the painter, stood a young man, whose fair hair, blue eyes, and pale complexion, marked him for a native of the North. His eyes were riveted on the prisoner—and at each reply he shuddered and changed color. He seemed to drink in her words, and to associate himself, by gesture, attitude and enthusiasm, with the sentiments she expressed. Unable frequently, to repress his emotion, he drew to himself, by involuntary exclamations, the attention of the audience and of Charlotte Corday. At the moment when the President passed sentence of death, the young man rose from his seat, with the gesture of a man who protests from the bottom of his heart, and then sunk back, as though his strength had failed him. Charlotte, insensible to her own fate, perceived this movement, and comprehended that at the moment when all on earth abandoned her, a kindred spirit attached itself to hers, and that amidst this hostile or indifferent throng, she possessed an unknown friend, and she thanked him with a look.

This young stranger was Adam Lux, a German republican, sent to Paris by the revolutionists of Mayence, to concert the movements of Germany with those of France, in the common cause of human reason and the liberty of the people. His eyes followed Charlotte until she disappeared amidst the gens d'armes beneath the arch of the stairs. His thoughts never quitted her.

On her return to the Conciergerie, which was so soon to yield her up to the scaffold, Charlotte Corday smiled on her companions in prison, who had ranged themselves in the corridors and courts to see her pass. She said to the concierge—

"I had hoped that we should breakfast together once more, but the judges detained me so long that you must forgive me for having broken my word."

The executioner arrived—she requested him to allow her time to finish a letter, which was neither the outpourings of weakness nor regret, but the last act of wounded friendship—addressing an eternal reproach to the cowardly spirit which had abandoned her.

It was addressed to Doulcet de Pontecoulant, whom she had seen at her aunt's, and, on whom she believed she had called in vain to be her defender. The letter was as follows—

"Doulcet de Pontecoulant is a coward to have refused to defend me when it was so easy. He who undertook it performed his task with all possible dignity, and I shall retain a grateful recollection of him to my last moments."

Her indignation was unjust—the young Pontecoulant, who was absent from Paris, had not received her letter—his generosity and courage were a sufficient guaranty that he would have accepted the office—and Charlotte bore an error and an injustice to the scaffold.

The artist who had sketched Charlotte's likeness at the tribunal, was M. Hauer, a painter and officer of the national guard, of the section of the Theatre Francais. On her return to the prison, she requested the concierge to allow him to finish his work, and, on his arrival, Charlotte thanked him for the interest he appeared to take in her, and quietly sat to him, as though, while she permitted him to transmit her form and features to posterity, she gave charged him to hand down her mind and her patriotism to unborn generations. She conversed with M. Hauer on his profession, the events of the day, and the peace of mind she felt after the execution of her design—she also spoke of her young friends at Caen, and requested him to paint a miniature from the portrait, and send it to her family.

Suddenly, a gentle knock was heard at the door, and the executioner entered. Charlotte, turning round, perceived the scissors and red chemise he carried over his arm.

"What! already," exclaimed she, turning pale.

Then recovering her composure, and glancing at the unfinished portrait, "Monsieur," said she to the artist, "I know not how to thank you for the trouble you have taken; I have only this to offer you. Keep it in memory of your kindness and my gratitude."

As she spoke she took the scissors from the executioner, and severing a lock of her long fair hair, gave it to M. Hauer.

This portrait, interrupted by death, is still in the possession of the family of M. Hauer. The head only was painted, and the bust merely sketched.—But the painter, who watched the preparations for the scaffold, was so struck with the sinister splendor added by the red chemise to the beauty of his model, that, after Charlotte's death, he painted her in this costume.

A priest, sent by the public accuser, presented himself to offer the last consolation of religion.—"Thank," said she to him, "those who have had the attention to see you, but I need not your ministry. The blood I have spilt, and my own, which I am about to shed, are the only sacrifices I can offer the Eternal." The executioner then cut off her hair, bound her hands, and put on the chemise des condemnes. "This," said she, "is the toilette of death, arranged by somewhat rude hands, but it leads to immortality."

She collected her long hair, looked at it for the last time, and gave it to Madame Richard. As she mounted the fatal cart, a violent storm broke over Paris, but the lightning and rain did not disperse the crowd, who blocked up the squares, the bridges and the streets which she passed. Hordes of women, or rather furies, followed her, with the fiercest imprecations; but, insensible to these insults, she gazed on the populace with eyes beaming with serenity and compassion.

The sky cleared up, and the rain, which wetted her to the skin, displayed the exquisite symmetry of her form, like those of a woman leaving the bath. Her hands, bound behind her back, obliged her to hold up her head, and this forced rigidity of the muscles gave more fixity to her attitude, and set off the outlines of her figure.

Robespierre, Danton and Camille Desmoulins had placed themselves on her passage, to gaze on her; for all those who anticipated assassination, were curious to study in her features the expression of that fanaticism which might threaten them on the morrow. She resembled celestial vengeance appeased and transfigured, and from time to time she seemed to seek a glance of intelligence on which her eye could rest. Adam Lux awaited the cart at the entrance of the Rue St. Honore, and followed it to the foot of the scaffold. "He engraved in his heart," to quote his own words, "this unutterable sweetness amid the barbarous cries of the crowd, that look so gentle, yet penetrating—those vivid flashes that broke forth like burning ideas from those bright eyes, in which spoke a soul as intrepid as tender. Charming eyes, which should have melted a stone."

Thus an enthusiastic and unearthly attachment accompanied her, without her knowledge, to the very scaffold, and prepared to follow her, in hope of an eternal re-union. The cart stopped, and Charlotte, at the sight of the fatal instrument, turned pale, but, soon recovering herself, ascended the scaffold with as light and rapid step as the long chemise and her pinioned arms permitted. When the executioner, to bare her neck, removed the handkerchief that covered her bosom, this unsult to her modesty moved her more than her impending death; then, turning to the guillotine, she placed herself under the axe. The heavy blade fell, and her head rolled upon the scaffold. One of the assistants, named Legos, took it in his hand and struck it on the cheek. It is said that a deep crimson suffusion overspread the face, as though dignity and modesty had for an instant lasted longer even than life.

Such was the death of Marat; and such were the life and death of Charlotte Corday. In the face of murder, history dare not praise; and in the face of heroism, dare not condemn her. The appreciation of such an act places us in the terrible alternative of blaming virtue or applauding assassination. Like the painter who, despairing of rendering the expression of a mingled sentiment, cast a veil over the face of the figure, we must leave this mystery to be debated in the abysses of the human heart.

There are deeds of which men are judges, and which mount without appeal, direct to the tribunal of God.—There are human actions so strange a mixture of human weakness and strength, pure intent, and culpable means, error and truth, murder and martyrdom, that we know not whether to term them crime or virtue. The culpable devotion of Charlotte Corday, is among those actions which admiration and horror would leave eternally in doubt, did not morality reprove them. Had we to find for this sublime liberatrix of her country, and generous murderess of a tyrant, a name which should at once convey the enthusiasm of our feelings toward her and the severity of our judgment on her action, we could coin a phrase, combining the extreme of admiration and horror, and term her the Angel of Assassination.

A few days afterward, Adam Lux published the "Apology of Charlotte Corday," and associated himself with her deed, in order to share her martyrdom. Arrested and sent to the Abbaye, he exclaimed, as he entered the prison, "I shall die, then, for her." He perished shortly after, saluting, as the altar of liberty and love, the scaffold which the blood of his model had hallowed. The heroism of Charlotte was sung by the poet Andre Chenier, who was himself so soon to die for that common father-land of all great souls—pure liberty.

"Whose is this tomb?" sings the German poet, Klopstock. "It is the tomb of Charlotte. Let us gather flowers and scatter them over her ashes, for she is dead for her country. No, no, gather nothing—let us seek a weeping willow, and plant it o'er her tomb, for she is dead for her country. No, no—plant nothing—but weep, and let your tears be blood, for she is dead in vain for her country!"

Vergniaud, on learning, in his dungeon of the crime, trial, and death of Charlotte, exclaimed, "She destroys us, but she teaches us how to die."

SUMMER.

"Here's flowers for you;
Hot lavender, mints, savory, marjoram;
The marigold, that goes to bed wiu the sun,
And with him rises weeping; these are flowers
Of middle summer."

The season now passing before us is a glorious panorama of beauty, growth, fulness and beneficence. Fruits and flowers are hung out like jewels on the green garment of nature. How many instructive lessons are taught by flowers! In painting, sculpture, and architectural design, what taste, originality and endless diversification! In the moral department, man's transitory existence, a watchful Providence, benevolence, peace, God's glory and worthiness of praise! Activity, fruitfulness, and the importance of improving opportunity, are inculcated in the rapidity and fulness of growth exhibited. The grass rises up, the various kinds of grain mature, and the fruits of creeping plants, and shrubs, and trees, are developed. Trees throw out their verdure, and the hills, orchard or forest crowned, seem to raise their tops to heaven. The juices are all in the plants, the leaves stand thick together, the grain fills up all the space of which it is capable, the fruits are expanded, and the air appears crowded with the verdure that is nestling in its bosom. If thus man would lay in contribution every sunbeam, to enlighten, mature and purify himself; reach out for every drop of moisture to refresh, beautify and fructify his soul, and feel about for every particle of matter to elevate and invigorate his character, the world would present a spectacle of glory analogous to the splendor of summer.

What a spectacle of beneficence is every where presented, and what a multitude are partaking of the feast God has provided! The worm is eating of the most delicious fruits, the bee is drinking from cups of the purest nectar—the bird is feasting on meats to him choice and savory—the cattle all the live-long day graze in the sweetest pastures, and quench their thirst in sparkling springs, and man is regaled from a table profusely spread with dainties from earth, and air, and sea. How can he be unmoved by this exhibition of Divine goodness? How can he continue in sin when such grace in the bestowment of temporalities meets his eye? How can he remain unfruitful in holiness when such powerful incentives to praise God and honor him with service are placed before him; and how can he be selfish and unfeeling as respects the wants of others, when the great Benefactor has been so liberal in benefits?

From all parts of our land come up tidings of agricultural prosperity; and the present year, from the increased cultivation of the earth in the newly-settled portions of our extensive territory, a greater harvest than ever before greeted the eye, is enjoyed. Famine is a thing unknown in our highly-favored country; and the greatest danger with us, as a people, is the danger of abundance in leading to pride, luxury and forgetfulness of God.

"Ours are the plans of policy and peace;
To live like brothers, and confine we all
Embellish life."

—*Boston Courier.*

"Equality," an Absurdity.—Suppose you try to equalize the globe on which you live—suppose you labour, under the impulse of your visionary dreams, to make this globe a spheroid, with no hill, or valleys, or the least intimation of inequality, that it may thus protest against the inequality in circumstances, which you would banish from society: you have no sooner done so, if it were possible, than the lightnings strike here, and the earthquake explodes there; the hills are increased and the valleys are deepened, and the very equality that you tried to create turns out to be the inequality that the great Creator had originally, and well and wisely made. Suppose you try the same plan in another sphere. Go, in the season of autumn, in some of the forests of our world, place a man at each tree, and tell him to cut it exactly twelve feet square; and suppose, when all the forest is completely squared, you write upon it Equality, intending it to be the type of the equality you want to create in the circumstances of human society; wait five months: the juice begins to rise from the root, and the suns and rains begin to descend upon the forest; you will then find each tree throwing out its branches at "its own sweet will," and laughing to scorn the levelling efforts that you have made in the midst of them, and the dead ones alone remain as you left them. The very inequalities that exist in the globe physically are the sources of the springs we drink from—of the fertile valleys—of the sheltering hills—of the shadowing rocks—so that equality on the surface of the earth is not only impossible, but also inexpedient. Should not, therefore, all these analogies convince us that circumstantial equality is impossible, undesirable, and inexpedient?—*Dr. Cumming's Lectures.*

An Enterprising Young Man.—Letters from Tabreez mention that the heir-apparent of Persia, a youthful prince of 16 years of age, has taken to himself nine wives, and ordered one more weekly, until they reach the full number of 365.

The Cold Earth Cure.—The "cold earth" cure seems destined to rival the "cold water cure." One day last week, an old man from Shields, arrived at his native place, High Coniscliffe, near Darlington, suffering very much from parslysis, which had deprived him of the use of one side.

He said he was told to get himself buried two feet deep in his "native soil," and he would be cured. The poor fellow, strong in faith, got a man to dig a hole by the Tees-side, into which he got and was covered over for a couple of hours, his head only being visible! He had not been long in his grave before he broke out into a profuse perspiration. He complained of excruciating pain in the side where before he had no feeling at all, and after his exhumation he declared himself better, could walk nimbler, and had some *feeling* in his side. A correspondent of the *Durham Advertiser*, who thinks the "cold earth" cure "not to be laughed at," says, on the authority of an informant at Darlington, a Maltese physician was, some forty years since, on a visit to the father of my informant who, in the course of conversation, asked him what treatment was prescribed in an attack of the plague, to which the physician replied, in his imperfect English, "We do take the peoples that are seized, and do bury them in the ground till they do swear." Swear, doctor! Swear did you say! What can swearing have to do with their cure? You probably mean sweat instead of swear." "Ah! yes: sweat, that is the word; we do bury them in the ground till they do sweat."—*English paper.*

Water Cure.--A Mr. Mansfield, of Gloucester,—whom the Bangor Whig says 'is a man of high respectability,' has given publicity to a statement to the effect that he was thoroughly cured of an inveterate case of hereditary asthma, of forty-five years standing, by the application of cold water. He has also recommended this remedy to a number of other sufferers from the same complaint, which has been followed by a like result. The mode of practice is merely the application of a very course towel, perfectly wet, to the whole surface of the body, and then to create as much friction as possible with a dry towel. Sea-water is preferable, though common spring-water, made about as salt, will answer.—Mr. M. further suggests that this application may cure many of the internal disorders which flesh is heir to—no doubt it is a grand thing for diseases of the skin, nervous affections, physical debility, &c. At any rate, the experiment is cheap and agreeable.—*Eastport Sentinel.*

IF—AND HIS PROGENY.

If every one were honest, we need not lock our doors.

If every body would mind his own business, there would be more business done.

If we talked less about other people, they would talk less about us.

If we conversed less about *men*, and more about *things*, we would have better friends, fewer enemies, less trouble and more sense.

If there were fewer novels in the world there would be fewer numb-skulls.

If the mistress would scold less, she would have less need of scolding.

If you often charge servants with lying, they will soon become liars, if they are not so already.

If young ladies now-a-days did not become women at thirteen, men would have much better wives.

If you want to get rich—work hard, and spend little.

If you want to make a sober man a drunkard, give him a wife who will scold him every time he comes home, then storms at her son Bill, kicks Tom over the skillet handle, babs Nan in the mouth, and then drives them all into the kitchen with the broom-stick.

And finally—if you would always have a clear conscience, be an honest man and a christian. And if you would leave a bright example to posterity and not be everlastingly dunned—pay the Printer.

The greatest event in the English theatrical world is Mr. Macready's benefit at Drury Lane, previous to his departure for the United States. The Queen and Court attended this performance in great state.—The papers say that the compliment paid by Royalty to Mr. Macready was of an unprecedented kind; the theatre being opened, "*by her Majesty's command*," *for one night*, for Mr. Macready's benefit, and attended by her in full processional state. The house was crowded to the greatest possible degree. It is said that a full majority of the House of Commons was in the pit. The entertainments selected were Shakspeare's play of *Henry the Eighth* and Coleman's comedy of the *Jealous Wife*, with such compressions as were necessary to bring them within the compass of an evening's representation; Mr. Macready playing *Cardinal Wolsey* and *Mr. Oakley*. No such tribute of admiration and respect has been offered to any English actor since the highest rank and highest intelligence of his time united to do honor to Garrick.—*London Corr. of Washington paper.*

Late from the Sandwich Islands.—We have received, by the overland route, Honolulu papers to the 6th of May.

The Hawaiian Legislature assembled on the 27th of April. The royal speech announced the ratification of treaties with France, England, and the free city of Humburg, and that no treaty had been negotiated with the United States. A satisfactory division of lands had been effected between the King and his people. His Majesty enjoins upon the Legislature "to bear in mind the equal toleration which is to be shown to both Catholics and Protestants.—The assurances received on the part of Great Britain and France confirm me in my policy of resisting all foreign control in the government of my Kingdom."

Her Majesty, Queen Pomare, opened the Legislature of the Society Islands with a royal speech on the 1st of March. She announced the conclusion of peace with France, and declared that she received most cordially the protectorate which that country had established over her islands. It is plain, however, that she was merely acting the puppet, in accordance with the directions of her master, the French commissioner.

Capt. Spencer, of the whale ship Triton, supplied the Polynesian with an interesting account of his escape from the Natives of Sydenham's Island, who were about to massacre him and his boat's crew, when a chief's wife threw herself between them and the executioners. While they were detained on shore an expedition attacked the vessel, plundered her, and murdered part of the crew. The pirates were finally got off by stratagem. One of the crew, who had fled to the rigging, alarmed them by a cry of "sail ho!"—[N. Y. Journ. of Commerce.

Discovery of Mummies at Durango, Mexico.—The Texas Star states that a million mummies have been discovered in the environs of Durango, in Mexico. They are in a sitting posture, but have the same wrappings, bands and ornaments as the Egyptians. Among them was found a sculptured head with a poignard of flint, chaplets, necklaces, &c. of alternated colored beads, fragments of bone polished like ivory, fine worked elastic tissues, (probably our modern india rubber cloth,) moccasins worked like those of our Indians of to-day, bones of vipers, &c. It remains to continue these interesting researches, and America will become another Egypt to antiquaries, and her ruins will go back to the oldest period of the world, showing, doubtless, that the ancestors of the Montezumas lived on the Nile.

The Observer.

SAINT JOHN, AUGUST 15, 1848.

FIFTH JULY ENGLISH MAIL.—The Mail of the 29th July, per steamer Acadia, in a passage of 13 days to Halifax, was received in this City on Sunday. The news, particularly from Ireland, which had been looked for with much anxiety, will be found to possess considerable interest. No actual outbreak had occurred, but the most gloomy forebodings of threatened and bloody collisions continued to keep the public mind in a state of constant excitement and alarm. The whole South of Ireland was in a dreadfully agitated state, and in several districts the military authorities had made strong demonstrations of their forces, in order to be ready for any emergency that might happen. The habeas corpus act had been suspended in Ireland, and the most energetic measures were adopted by Government to maintain order and authority, and put down sedition. We trust that the next mail may bring us intelligence of a more pacific and agreeable nature. We have given from the papers by the mail all the principal particulars relating to the unhappy state of affairs in that part of the United Kingdom.

All the London and Liverpool papers of the week were *hoaxed* by an account of a battle in Ireland near Thurles, in which the Military had been defeated by the insurgents. There was not a word of truth in the report.

The army in Ireland at the present time, including the armed police, amounts to a force of about 45,000 men.

LIVERPOOL, July 22.

The continued unsettled state of political affairs exercises a very injurious tendency upon trade, and during the past week the apprehended outbreak in Ireland has seriously operated against any improvement; and the more so from its being supposed that the disaffected in this town are only waiting a signal to revolt and destroy property. As yet, however, it will be seen that no riot has occurred anywhere, and the authorities are well prepared to suppress any attempt that may be made. The markets for colonial produce have been dull, and the extent of business done in every department of trade has been very limited.

The accounts received from Manchester report a declining business. On Wednesday there was some signs of a revival, but the news from Ireland entirely checked it, and on Thursday scarcely any transactions were entered upon. Yesterday, however, there was a slightly improved feeling, and the announcement made by Lord Palmerston that the Armistice between Denmark and Germany was only in suspense as a matter of form, and would be ultimately confirmed, has tended to revive the hopes of those who had given out their orders for the German markets. The tendency in prices both of goods and yarns is downwards, but there has been no actual decline from those current at the close of the last week.

It affords us pleasure, amidst all the alarm which prevails, that up to this time no outbreak has occurred, and our letters received last night from Dublin state that, up to four o'clock yesterday morning (July 28th) the peace had not been disturbed in that city, nor had any news of any outbreak been received from any other part of the country. The excitement in the South is represented as being very extensive, and the intelligence from thence was looked for with deep interest.

Government having applied to Parliament for leave to bring in a Bill to enable Lord Clarendon or other Chief-Governor of Ireland to arrest all such persons as might be suspected of treasonable designs against Her Majesty's Crown and Government, the Bill was passed by the Commons in a single sitting, on Saturday, and by the Lords on Monday. It received the royal signature on Tuesday, and was at once transmitted by a special messenger to Dublin Castle.

The Corn Markets continue rather to advance, and the weather, though not decidedly unfavorable, is not such as could be most desired for maturing the crops. The general impression seems to be that wheat will prove rather a light crop, but of other grain good. In the early Potatoes there are increased reports of disease, as well in England as Ireland, but it is still too early to judge of the latter crop; and the quantity planted is unusually great. Indian Corn ready for immediate delivery goes off at 35s. to 36s. per quarter for good yellow, and 34s. 6d. to 35s. for white, and Indian Corn Meal 15s. 6d. to 16s. 6d. per brl. Flour, duty paid, 25s. to 30s. The duty on Wheat is now reduced to 9s. per quarter, and on Flour to 5s. 6d. per brl. and likely soon to be one stage lower.

In the early part of the week the Cotton market remained pretty steady, with a fair amount of business, but since the middle of the week most of the transactions were at a reduction of 1-8d. per lb.

LIVERPOOL TIMBER MARKET.—Since the 1st February the supplies N. A. Colonial Wood have been brought in 78 vessels, viz.—15 from Quebec, 38 from St. John, N. B., and 25 from other ports, which have occupied a tonnage of 45,550; during same time last year there arrived 57 vessels, the tonnage being 30,033. From the north of Europe 38 vessels, 12,539 tons, wood laden, have arrived since 1st February.—The gradual improvement in the market for wood, which lately became manifest, has in some measure been checked by the dreaded effects of the disturbed state of the country; but as energetic measures are now being taken to restore tranquillity, an immediate return of confidence in transactions relating to the trading interest may be looked for. In the meantime the recent advance in the price of square timber is maintained, but spruce planks have given way a little, the arrivals having been considerable. St. John Pine, large size, 16 5-8d. to 17 1-2d. per foot. St. John Spruce Deals, £8 2s. 6d. to £8 5s. per standard.

MANCHESTER, July 25.—The market shows less buoyancy to-day in every department, no doubt owing partly to the unfavorable news regarding the present position of the Danish and German dispute and the critical state of Ireland, and partly to the natural reaction consequent upon the large business done during the week before last, which gave an almost feverish excitement to the market.

NEW LAW.—*Suspension of Habeas Corpus (Ireland).*—This measure, which has passed Parliament, and has received the royal assent, is entitled "An act to empower the Lord Lieutenant or other chief governor or governors of Ireland to apprehend and detain until the 1st March, 1849, such persons as he shall suspect of conspiring against her Majesty's person and government." The first clause enacts that every person who may now be in prison by virtue of warrants issued by the Lord Lieutenant, or by the Irish Privy Council, on suspicion of high treason or treasonable practices, shall be detained in custody without bail or mainprise until 1st March, 1849. The second clause, after empowering the keepers of all gaols in which prisoners for treason shall be confined to detain them as aforesaid, provides that they shall only be removed from one place of safe custody to another by warrant from the Lord Lieutenant, &c. The third clause orders that copies of all warrants be transmitted to the clerk of the crown at Dublin.

THE FALSE RUMOURS OF AN IRISH INSURRECTION.—The announcements made by a false telegraphic communication yesterday, that the south of Ireland was in open rebellion, created at the clubs a sensation such as has not been observable for years past. When the despatch reached the Home-office, Sir George Grey was about to start to Richmond, to act as one of the sponsors at the baptism of Lord and Lady John Russell's infant son. He immediately forwarded a communication to the noble premier, who received it just as he was entering Petersham Church. After witnessing the baptismal ceremony his lordship left for town in great haste, and had an interview with the Duke of Wellington. Summonses were issued shortly afterwards for a Cabinet Council. The Earl of Glengall, Lord Lieutenant of Tipperary, and several of the leading Irish members, were in constant communication during the day. Major-General T. E. Napier is the commander of the district in question. We learn from Liverpool that the town was thrown yesterday morning into a state of great excitement by a report that all the south of Ireland was in a state of open revolt, that the military had been driven out of Clonmel, that the soldiers refused to act against the insurgents in Carrick, and that the railway station at Thurles had been burnt down and the rails taken up. The report was traced to two parcels directed to two Liverpool news-agents, each parcel containing two documents purporting to emanate from the office of the *Dublin Evening Post*, and had arrived not by the regular mail, but by the Roscommon, city of Dublin steamer. The passengers by the mail and Roscommon had heard nothing of the news; and people soon began to suspect a stock-jobbing trick, and their suspicions were confirmed by a communication from a news-agent in Dublin, sent by the Roscommon, and which, on being opened, contained no alarming intelligence—quite the contrary. The alarm soon began to subside; especially when it was known that in Dublin yesterday it was reported that Liverpool was in flames, and that 500 policemen had been killed. The town is perfectly tranquil, but this idle rumour had a very bad effect on business. —*London paper.*

Lord Palmerston has received advices which have led him to the belief that the armistice between Denmark and Germany will shortly be signed, and hostilities be at an end.

Intelligence has been received from Hong Kong to the 25th of *May*. All remained quiet at Canton and also at Shanghae, and the other ports on the coast.

Letters from Constantinople state that the Porte has agreed to allow a Russian fleet to pass the Dardanelles; and that the fleet is accordingly on the point of sailing through the Straits for the Adriatic.

Glasgow is losing its character as a sober town. One night last week, there were no fewer than 300 persons taken into custody, as "drunken and disorderly."

Two cows recently died suddenly, in the Carse of Gowrie, from eating some of the plants which go by the name of butter-cups.

The steamer Lion, which arrived in Hull from Hamburgh on Sunday week, brought the largest cargo of wool ever received in the former port.—This cargo consisted of 1,600 bales, the weight of which was upwards of 200 tons.

Two fine young golden eagles were lately captured near Tongue, Sutherland, and have been sent alive to a gentleman in the neigbourhood of London.

Papers from Sydney contain a report of the opening of the Legislative Council by commission on the 21st of March, when the address of the Governor was read by the Colonial Secretary. This address congratulates the colony on its continued progress; the exports in 1847 of the two leading staples, wool, and tallow, having largely exceeded those of the previous year, the wool by 5,760,000 lbs., the tallow by 49,000 lbs.

The damage done to public and private property, by the late events in Paris, has been estimated at 10,000,000 francs, or about £400,000 sterling.

Referring to the threat of the King of Hanover to leave the kingdom, if the Frankfort assembly went beyond certain limits, the "Bremer Zeitung" of the 18th remarks, that "if his majesty can do without his dominions, his dominions can do without him."

A telegraphic despatch received at Paris from Rome, and which appears in the *Moniteur* of the 22nd, says that the greatest excitement was produced there by the announcement of the arrival of the Austrians at Ferrara. The Pope, it says, solemnly protested, and the assembly passed an unanimous vote in favour of a general league of all the Italian States against Austria.

IRELAND.

[From Charles Willmer's European Mail, July 29.]

ANOTHER PROCLAMATION—SUPPRESSION OF CLUBS.

An extraordinary *Gazette* was published on Wednesday afternoon, containing the following proclamation:—

"*By the Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland.*

"A PROCLAMATION.

"CLARENDON.

"Whereas a treasonable conspiracy exists within this part of the United Kindom for the overthrow of her Majesty's power and authority, and to this end, and in order to strengthen and extend the said conspiracy, various confederacies have been organized throughout the country under the name of Clubs, by means whereof the people are encouraged and incited to associate and combine together in armed bodies, for the purpose of acting in military array against her Majesty's forces; and the designs of the traitorous conspirators engaged in these wicked proceedings, are openly aided and abetted by the printers and publishers of seditious and treasonable newspapers and other publications. —And whereas an act has been passed on the 25th day of this present month, empowering us to apprehend and detain such persons as we may suspect of treason or treasonable practices:

"Now we hereby declare, that we shall proceed forthwith to enforce the provisions of the said act, and being resolved by every means in our power to protect and defend her Majesty's crown and government against the said conspiracy, and to suppress, as far as in us lies, all such treasonable combinations; and being desirous at the same time to guard the well-disposed and peaceful subjects of her Majesty from incurring the dangers to which their joining in any such confederacy will expose them. We do hereby earnestly warn all her Majesty's subjects to abstain from taking part in such associations, and strictly command all those who have already joined therein, forthwith to withdraw from and abandon the same. And we do hereby further charge and command all sheriffs, magistrates, constables and other of her Majesty's loyal subjects acting in their aid, to use their best endeavors to prevent, and when that cannot be done, to discover and bring to justice those concerned in the aforesaid practices, and to prevent and disperse all treasonable, seditious, and unlawful assemblies; the necessary orders having been already issued to the several officers of her Majesty's forces in Ireland, as well to be promptly aiding and assisting to the civil authority in the execution of their duties for these purposes, as of their own authority, to repel and repress by force, if necessary, all attacks on the places and property committed to their care, or on the lives or property of any of her Majesty's subjects, and all assemblies of armed bodies who may venture to appear arrayed in open rebellion against her Majesty's crown and government.

"Dated at Dublin Castle, this 26th day of July, 1848. "By his Excellency's command,

"T. N. REDINGTON."

A Privy Council was held this afternoon at Dublin Castle, when proclamations were issued offering rewards as follows:—Smith O'Brien, £500; Meagher, Dillon, Doheny, £300 each.—The following is the proclamation—

"*By the Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland.*

"A PROCLAMATION.

"CLARENDON.

"Whereas we have received information that William Smith O'Brien has been guilty of treasonable practices, and has openly appeared in arms against her Majesty:

"Now we, the Lord-Lieutenant, being determined to bring the said William Smith O'Brien to justice, we do hereby offer a reward of

FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS

to any person or persons who shall secure and deliver up to safe custody the person of the said William Smith O'Brien.

"And we do hereby strictly charge and command all Justices of the Peace, Mayors, Sheriffs, Bailiffs, Constables, and all other her Majesty's loyal subjects, to use their utmost diligence in apprehending the said William Smith O'Brien.

"Given at her Majesty's Castle of Dublin, this 28th day of July. 1848.

"By his Excellency's command,

"T. N. REDINGTON."

Shortly after four o'clock this afternoon the printing-office of the *Nation*, in Sackville-place, was visited by the police, who arrested all the printers therein, eleven in number, and brought them before the magistrates at Henry-street Police-office, when they were remanded, to appear to-morrow (Saturday) at twelve o'clock. The publishing office, in D'Oliver-street, was about the same time taken possession of by the police, who seized everything remaining on the premises, books, papers, &c.

Smith O'Brien, M. P., has proceeded to open acts of high treason, by attacking various police barracks, in the vicinity of Mullenahone, county Tipperary. His object, it appears, was to obtain the arms of the men, but in this he has been frustrated. In no case was he successful.

In consequence of Smith O'Brien's proceedings at Mullinahone, where a large meeting was lately held by Doheny, Government have issued orders for the formation of a camp there, as well as at Pilltown, (already formed,) near the seat of the Earl of Besborough.

Warrants were positively sent to the South on Thursday for the arrest of the insurgent leaders.—The names are mentioned, including Mr. Meagher, Mr. J. Dillon, Mr. O'Gorman, jun., Mr. Doheny, Mr. Darcy Magee, &c. Mr. Devin Reilly has retreated to the north. Mr. Lalor has gone to the Leinster border. Mr. Magee is also breathing country air, and the whole literary "phalanx," as Mr. Smith O'Brien once termed the Confederation, seems broken and routed.

SURRENDER OF ARMS.

The government have been prompt in following up the proclamations, issued by the privy council on Tuesday last, with notifications for the delivery of fire-arms, pikes, &c. The lord-lieutenant has issued notices to all the proclaimed districts, dated "Dublin Castle, 21st July," and signed by Mr. Redington, the under-secretary, specifying the places at which arms are to be surrendered. The notice for the county of the city of Dublin requires all persons not specially exempt—that is to say, justices of the peace, persons in the public service, special constables, and persons licensed under the act, or to kill game—to deposit their arms, ammunition, &c. with the superintendents of the metropolitan police divisions in which such persons reside, on or before Tuesday the 25th day of July. The penalty for non-compliance is two years' imprisonment with hard labour. Notices to the same effect have been issued for the county of Dublin, and the other districts which have been proclaimed.

The citizens of Cork are called upon to give up their arms on or before the 27th instant.

The inhabitants of the baronies of Cork, Fermoy, and Condons, and Clongibbon, in the county of Cork, are to give up their arms within the same period.

The citizens of Waterford, on or before the 27th instant also.

The inhabitants of the baronies of Kilculliheen, Middlethird, and Gaultiere, in the county of Waterford, on or before the same day.

The inhabitants of Drogheda, on or before the same day.

MR. JOHN O'CONNELL TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND.

Cove of Cork, July 22, 1848.

Beloved Fellow Countrymen—Two parties are in the field labouring for the ruin and total overthrow of your cause—the Government and the Young Irelanders! The shameless breach, for the thirtieth time, of solemn engagements—the prompt and ready infliction of severities—the grudging tardiness and scantiness of the proposals of relief—the subsequent most insulting abandonment of the latter while the former are vigorously put and kept in operation—the hideous demoralization of the lie-and-perjury-suborning spy-system, and the most infamous packing of juries—these are the disgraceful means by which your English opponents are working to defeat you. The Young Irelanders make use of other, and, alas! still more efficacious means of baffling and ruining the hopes of their unhappy country—more efficacious, alas! because the patriotic devotion and enthusiasm by which some amongst them are really actuated, while all of them profess and assume so to be, blinds the judgments of the multitude, and causes them unthinkingly to follow and to engage in an agitation that had its origin in wretched jealousies and bitterness, has been marked throughout by miserable inconsistencies, imprudences, reckless calumnies, criminal follies, and pitiable failures, and cannot but end in the most deplorable disaster. It is time, beloved fellow-countrymen, to speak out. We forbore because that so many misguided sincere enthusiasts were in the Young Ireland ranks, whom there was hope of bringing back by reasoning. But at this dangerous moment it is absolutely imperative, for the sake of the cause, for that of the people, nay, for that of these very misguided enthusiasts themselves, to speak out, and denounce and hold up to execration this mad and criminal policy, which is giving England every advantage, is affording her ready tyranny a pretext, and is endangering, and likely still more to endanger, everything that you hold dear in Ireland. I warn you against it, fellow-countrymen—I warn you against it and its promoters, I implore of, happily, the comparatively few amongst you who have in any way joined them to leave them and their projects and devices to themselves. Shun these clubs with their childishly useless, if not childishly mischievous, organisation—their sections, their divisions, their doughty vice-presidents and presidents, and (oh, cunning device!) their "readers!" Do not risk imprisonment, like the poor men the other day in Dublin, and consequent wretchedness to your families, for the sake of learning "the goose step" in drillings in a loft, or practising it in reviews and and mock military parades in gentlemen's lawns. There is much to say upon the calls that have been made to you "to be prepared"—calls of which—(passing their unexplained objects and ultimate intention)—this may be remarked, that they are at least quite as much full and obliging notices to the government as to you. For obvious reasons I cannot dwell on this point just now; and will dismiss it with the single remark, that the purpose of frightening England, by the collection of a few fowling pieces, rusty muskets, and unwieldly pikes, is about as hopeful as the exhibition of ugly faces, painted on war shields, which was an expedient resorted to for the same purpose by the Chinese in the late war, and one very easy of adoption by our "earnest men" here at home. Fellow-countrymen, I cannot advise you to join what is called the "Irish League." It is, I fear, little other than "a mockery, a delusion, and a snare." It is a "mockery," for how can there be real union between us and the men who, after doing their utmost outside to spread the wildest doctrines, shall go into the "League" to protest their love for "constitutional" agitation! It is a "delusion,"—for of what avail could such a body prove without the power to control and direct the clubs, with all their intended ramifications; and this power, without which the popular movement will be worse divided than ever yet it has been, is distinctly disclaimed! Again, the "League" is a snare—at least so it will prove to all who ever regarded the doctrines of O'Connell—for they will be led on (and that right speedily too) into a mischief against which they will vainly protest when it is too late. Or, at best, they will be kept from forwarding the policy to which they have been so long attached; and will be condemned to a humiliating and a disastrous inaction. The association Daniel O'Connell founded is not dead. It shall not die by its own act, at least. The people shall deliberately, advisedly, and of their own full and free will, put an end to it, if it is to die. Otherwise it shall proceed after its resumption of sittings (early, I hope, in August), and working on the same glorious principles whereby emancipation and all that yet has been won of Irish rights were achieved, it shall accomplish speedily, certainly, and triumphantly, the crowning measures of all in the repeal of the accursed union. Fellow countrymen, assist us! We will lead you into no danger. We will betray you into no crime. No wife, no children, no bereaved sister, no desolate widow, shall mourn a husband, a father, a brother, a son, lost to them by reason of our legislation! Our cause is strong in the holiness of its justice. It is the cause of truth itself—and, like truth, it is powerful, and shall prevail! Let us but secure the blessing of Heaven upon us, by shunning all that savours of bloodshed, violence and crime, and that just, that rightful, that glorious cause must succeed! At such a time as this, when the foundations of empires would seem to be broken up, and society abroad is rent and torn by a convulsion that stirs with ominous heaving the yet unbroken but turbid waters here at home, it is more than ever the interest of England to be just—to conciliate in time the Irish people—and thus to knit and tie those silken bonds of affection and mutual necessity between the two countries that will endure when the iron chains of *force* must fail and snap asunder. Let us but once more prove to her that we are fit to appreciate and enjoy rational liberty; and that society, property, and the throne itself, could have no more devoted upholders than us. For the sake of her mighty empire abroad, and for the sake and safety of every class and order among her people at home, she will, in the press of her now thickly coming difficulties, foreign and domestic, at last abandon her unworthy jealousies and her miserable prejudices, grasp the hand of fast and devoted friendship that we extend to her, and give us back the means of assisting her, as well as saving and benefiting ourselves by the restoration of our own native parliament.—I am, beloved fellow-countrymen, your humble, but most devoted servant,

JOHN O'CONNELL.

REBEL PROCLAMATION.

The following address was issued immediately after the publication of the government proclamation placing Waterford under the act of the present session, and before the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act.

"TO THE PEOPLE OF WATERFORD.

"Fellow-citizens,—the English government have this day issued a proclamation declaring you disqualified to bear arms; declaring, therefore, that you have forfeited the first privilege of free citizens.

"This is another act of despotism—threatening the liberties of the country—testing the patience and heroism of the people.

"It is done to surprise—to alarm—to intimidate.

"It shall not do so. It has come too late. You know your duties well, and you will have the virtue to fulfil them.

"In Limerick, in Carrick, in Tipperary, the Arms Act has been in force for many months, and in those districts it has neither dismayed the spirit nor checked the organization of the people.

"Imitate the example of these gallant men. Be firm—be steady. Organize calmly, speedily, fearlessly.

"The men in whom you now confide, and to whose ability and courage you look for guidance and success, will not fail to give you that advice which the perils of the day demands.

"I am, fellow citizens, your faithful and devoted friend,

"THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER.

"God save the people!"

PROGRESS OF SEDITION.

The Repeal prints of the past week have been more violent than usual. The following extracts from the papers will show that Government did not suspend the Habeas Corpus Act one moment earlier than was necessary.

(FROM THE NATION.)

"Rise, then, men of Ireland, since Providence so wills it. Rise in your cities and your fields, on your hills, in your valleys, by your dark mountain passes, by your rivers and lakes and ocean washed shores! Rise as a nation! England has dissevered the bond of allegiance. Rise—not now to demand justice from a foreign kingdom, but to make Ireland an independent kingdom for ever. It is no light task God has appointed you. It is a work of trial and temptation. Oh! be steadfast in the trial—be firm to resist the temptation. You have to combat injustice, therefore you must yourselves be just. You have to overthrow a despot power; but you must establish order, not suffer anarchy. Remember it is not against individuals or parties or sects you wage war, but against a system. Overthrow—have no mercy on that system. Down with it—down with it even to the ground; but show mercy to the individuals who are but the instruments of that system. You look round upon the land—your own land—trodden down and trampled and insulted, and on a persecuted despairing people. It is your right arm must rase up that trampled land—must make her again beautiful and stately, and rich in blessings. Elevate that despairing people, and make them free and happy, but teach them to be majestic in their force, generous in their clemency, noble in their triumph. It is a holy mission. Holy must be your motives and your acts if you would fulfil it. Act as if your soul's salvation hung on each deed—and it will, for we stand already within the shadows of eternity. For us is the combat; but not for us, perhaps, the triumph. Many a noble heart will lie cold, many a throbbing pulse be stilled, ere the cry of 'Victory' will arise. It is a solemn thought, that now is the hour of destiny when the fetters of seven centuries may at last be broken—and by you, men of this generation—by you, men of Ireland! You are God's instruments; many of you must be freedom's martyrs.—Oh! be worthy of the name; and as you act as men, as patriots, and as Christians, so will the blessing rest upon your head when you lay it down a sacrifice for Ireland upon the red battle field."

* * * * "For myself, I will say, that, if the people are robbed of their arms, if the clubs are broken up, if all the organization and discipline won with such toil are flung away in an hour, if the spirit of the country, so miraculously evoked, be again permitted to die out, while the leaders of the people look on in dumb submission—if these things can happen after the terrible lessons we have before us, written in the blood and tears of the nation, I for one will not curse the packed jury that sends me far from such a spectacle. * * * The knell of our hopes is the saddest sound I can ever hear; though the judge and the jury that await me should do the will of England without conscience and without mercy.

"Newgate Prison. C. G. D."

(FROM THE FELON.)

"TO THE MEMBERS OF THE REPEAL CLUBS OF IRELAND.

"Brother Irishmen,—I address you, it may be, for the last time. While yet I have the means and opportunity of communicating with you, let me offer you my advice as to the position you ought to take with regard to the proclamations directed against you and against Ireland by the foreign tyrants. My advice is, shortly, that you stand to your arms. Stand to your arms! Oh! as you have the spirit of men to revolt against our country's shame and slavery—the hearts of men, to feel for our people's misery—as you love justice and hate oppression—as you love and fear the God of whose righteous decrees British rule in Ireland is a dire violation—stand firm, and yield not an inch of ground to the threat and the rage of our alarmed tyrants. Let them menace you with the hulks or the gibbet for daring to speak or write your love to Ireland. Let them threaten to mow you down with grape shot, as they have massacred your kindred with famine and plague. Spurn their brutal 'acts of Parliament'—trample upon their lying proclamations—fear them not! The work you have undertaken is to overthrow and utterly destroy English dominion in Ireland. That work must be done at any risk, at any cost, at any sacrifice.—Though hundreds of us be torn from our families, and from the free air, to be shut up in the enemy's dungeons or sent in chains to his felon islands—though thousands of us be butchered by the enemy's cannon and bayonets, our streets and native fields be purpled with our blood—never shall the struggle for Irish freedom cease but with the destruction of that monstrous system of base and murderous tyranny, or with the utter extermination of the Irish people. Oh, dear countrymen! let not your hearts quail at the sight of the enemy's preparations—of 40,000 human machines arranged with their weapons of death to butcher you on your own land for the crime of loving your own land. Stand to your arms! resist to the death! Better a hundred thousand bloody deaths than to leave Ireland another year disarmed, cowed, and defenceless to the mercy of that fiendish despotism. J. M."

Only listen to Mr. James F. Lalor, and then judge whether the time has not arrived for the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act:—

"In the case of Ireland, now, there is but *one fact* to deal with, and *one question* to be considered. The *fact* is this—that there are at present in occupation of our country some 40,000 armed men in the livery and service of England; and *the question* is—how best and soonest to kill and capture these 40,000 men.

"If required to state my own individual opinion, and allowed to choose my own time, I certainly would take the time when the full harvest of Ireland shall be stacked in the haggards. But not unfrequently God selects his own seasons and occasions; and oftentimes, too, an enemy is able to foresee the necessity of either fighting or failing. In the one case we ought not, in the other we surely cannot, attempt waiting for our harvest-home. If opportunity offers we must dash at that opportunity—if driven to the wall we must wheel for resistance. Wherefore, let us fight in September, if we may—but sooner, if we must. Meanwhile, however, remember this—that somewhere and somehow, and by somebody a beginning must be made. Who strikes the first blow for Ireland? Who draws first blood for Ireland? Who wins a wreath that will be green for ever?" "J. F. L."

The following is from the pen of a man who, at a meeting of the "Officers of the Clubs," held recently, proposed a resolution to the effect that the outbreak should be commenced this very week, and after a stormy discussion the motion was lost by a majority of one only! This is an undoubted fact, although the meeting in question was limited to 21 individuals, each holding a responsible position in the rebel counsels, the Government were in full possession of their "secret intentions before the sun had set upon the day following:—

"A revolution is inevitable. The proclamations, of course, but foreshadow the suppression of the clubs. If the people allow those clubs to be suppressed without a strugle they deserve the fate which they assuredly will meet. It is this. The coward's curse shall cling, like the bird in the mystic poem, round their necks, and it will quit them neither in the daytime nor in the nighttime. They will be forced to tell the story of their guilt and of their misery to the nations, but they will remain houseless upon the earth. Scorn will point its finger at them from every place—contempt will glance on them from every eye; and they must bow their heads and speak not. The slave's portion will be theirs. Let the coffin maker's heart be merry, for his trade will thrive. Will not the land be rich and produce great harvests for luxury when the bones of the poor manure it? Will it not be a merry life to walk up and down the streets of the populous cities, and inhale the death smell from the reeking churchyards, and watch the infant drawing the poisoned milk from the mother's breast, and the strong men, with the blood-stream dried, rotting off the stalk of life? These things will be if you strike not. My eyes have seen the working of the curse already. In my memory Ireland once before played the coward's part; and she was cursed, and she was covered with sores, and she groaned in agony.

"Now, then, or never! Now, and for ever!

"But we are not unprepared! True, most prudent 'leader,' but will we be ever better prepared? At 'harvest' perhaps? I wonder is it generally believed that each golden ear will turn into a mounted pike, to arm the hands of Irishmen, since so much importance is attached to "harvest?"—Now, I have not imagination enough to think this. I believe the clubs do not flourish under coercion bills, and an arms act (unresisted!) does not tend to improve the spirit of a people. As these will come, I think we had better front our fate at once, and be free in death if we cannot live in freedom.

"JOSEPH BRENAN."

A NEW TREASON JOURNAL.

The following appears in the *Irish Felon* of Saturday:—"On Tuesday next, and on every future Thursday and Tuesday, will be published, the *Newgate Calendar*, successor to the *Irish Tribune*, a political, military, and felonious journal, Edited by R. D. Williams and Kevin J. O'Doherty, at present prisoners in Newgate Gaol. Price 2d.

"1. The object of this journal is to teach the Irish people the ways and means of their deliverance, and the uses and results of freedom when won.

"2. That it may do this effectively, a third of the journal will be occupied with military information, furnished by the ablest authorities. Under the heads of 'City Fighting,' 'Guerilla War,' 'Military Engineering,' and 'Munitions of War,' all the requisite knowledge will be carefully arranged and classified; and the 'War Department' of the *United Irishman*, and the 'Practical Instructor' and 'Easy Lessons on Military Matters' of the *Nation*, reprinted entire.

"3. With the same object the journal will be published in a convenient pocket shape, at the convenient pocket price of two-pence, and to facilitate its work, it will be published twice a week; the opinion of the editors, on an Irish revolution, being that—

If 'twere done, when 'tis done,
'Twere well 'twere done quickly.

"4. Several approved felons have promised their assistance; and the editors have to announce, that articles will appear in early numbers from C. G. Duffy, John Martin, T. D. Reilly, T. D. M'Gee, M. M'Dermott, M. Doheny, Joseph Brenan, James F. Lalor, and a host of competent felonious contributors.—Office, 11, Trinity-street."

THE STATE PRISONERS.

The board of superintendance of the city prisons met yesterday at Newgate. The meeting was confined to members of the board. It was understood that the conclusion arrived at was, that the wives, sisters, and children of the state prisoners would be permitted to see them, provided they took no manuscript for publication from the gaol. Mr. Martin's sister was yesterday refused admission, but we understand that she waited on the authorities at the Castle and received permission to visit her brother under the above restrictions. The legal advisers of the prisoners are also allowed access to their clients in order to prepare for their defence at the forthcoming commission. There was a rumour yesterday that the prisoners are not to be tried at the ensuing commission, but are to be sent to Fort George in Scotland for safe keeping. Additional guards have been put upon Newgate.—*Freeman of Thursday.*

PUBLIC OPINION IN THE PROVINCES.

But few of the provincial journals have yet had an opportunity of expressing the opinion of the provinces with respect to the new measures of the Government. We, however, hear from Belfast, Newry, and from Cork. From the former town we learn that "the determination of her Majesty's Government to bring matters to a speedy issue has given unfeigned and heartfelt gratification." The utmost confidence is expressed in the vigour and energy of Lord Clarendon, but a hope is expressed that the *Nation* and the *Felon* will be crushed, which shall ensure that "peace, security, and order will again revisit our shores."—In Cork "a murrain" seems to have seized them. The *Examiner* writes in fine inflated language, declaring that it has always deprecated "any incitement to insurrection," which, "whether successful or unsuccessful, must throw the country back;" but contemplates the "goading of peaceful men to blood-sacrifice." The reliance of this journal is, however, on delay in Parliament. Little the writer knows how vain the hope. Will Burke Roche (the writer asks), will Dr. Power, will Sir D. Norreys endure this and abandon the country? And then, if they do that which they have done they are threatened with "eternal infamy," and "on their heads be it." In Newry they talk the matter with reason and coolness. "It is an extensive measure" they admit, "but who will say it is not justified by circumstances?" The measures hitherto proposed to meet the case were "rather calculated to scare than kill." They have "publicly avowed their fixed resolution and their preparedness to raise the standard of rebellion, and originate a civil war early in August. For the Government, therefore, nothing remained but the choice between leaving these miscreants at large to work out their devilish purposes or infringing on the liberty of the subject; and the latter alternative has been wisely preferred.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN CLONMEL.

Clonmel, July 24, 1848.

The excitement in this town is very great. It is impossible to over-estimate the quiet determination of the people of all the surrounding districts. Organization is everywhere progressing. You hear no talk now at all, silence and steady bearing characterizes each actor in the scene of popular enthusiasm.

The Tipperary and Waterford boys have not been idle for the last week. They have cut and taken away a large amount of timber from the woods near and about Carrick-on-Suir. The Castle proclamations do not trouble them in the least.

The second barracks here are being fortified. A picquet of horse and foot soldiers paraded the streets all night. The 85th Regiment is expected here to reinforce the 47th. The 85th are, I hear, to be encamped in the barrack square, but I cannot credit it. Clonmel, Monday, July 24th, 1848.

On yesterday, (Sunday,) the agent for the sale of the *Irish Felon* was arrested, and held to bail for vending a seditious publication. A large force of police came into town this day, and took up their quarters on the New Buildings at Bagwell-street.

People here are expecting a reign of terror.

Enniscorthy, July 24th, 1848.

ANOTHER ARREST.—The agent of the *Irish Felon* in this town, Mr. Michael Dempsey, a most respectable shopkeeper, was arrested this day for selling that newspaper, and compelled to give bail, himself in £100, and two sureties in £50 each, to stand his trial at the next assizes.

Sligo, 24th July, 1848.

ARREST FOR SELLING THE NATION AND FELON NEWSPAPERS.—On yesterday two arrests were made in this town, for selling copies of the *Nation* and *Felon* newspapers, published on Saturday the 22d instant. The persons arrested are Michael Brennan, who filled the situation as clerk in the Post-office in this town, and a man named Michael Hill, a shoemaker, both parties were admitted to bail to appear and stand their trial at the next assizes.

MR. S. O'BRIEN—ISSUE OF WARRANTS.

The warrant issued for Mr. O'Brien's arrest, was, we understand, sent to Limerick, by mistake, and returned to Dublin on Wednesday. A fresh warrant was issued on Wednesday, and sent down to Tipperary, where the honourable gentleman is at present. It is currently rumoured that several other warrants have been issued for the apprehension of the more prominent members of the clubs. Messrs. Dillon, Meagher, O'Gorman, and M'Gee have been named, and it is even said some clergymen are amongst the number of those whose arrests have been ordered.—*Freeman.*

On Tuesday, at one o'clock, p.m., W. S. O'Brien, Esq., M. P., accompanied by J. B. Dillon, Esq., barrister-at-law, P. Donoughoe, C. T. Cantwell, Esqrs., with a few other Dublin gentlemen, arrived at Mullinahone.

ARREST OF MR PATRICK O'HIGGINS—SEIZURE OF 700 GUN STOCKS.

Yesterday at one o'clock, a number of policemen proceeded to the residence of Patrick O'Higgins, Esq., North Anne street, to arrest that gentleman on a warrant issued under the recent act. Having arrested him, they searched his premises, where they found about 700 pieces of timber, such as are known in commerce as "gun stocks in the rough;" they also got a mounted pike and a fowling-piece, in a case. The stocks were put into a large float, and taken to the Lower Castle Yard. An immense crowd followed the police.—*Freeman.*

CASHEL, Wednesday Evening.

The whole of the soldiers are under arms. The police drafted in from all the small stations, and concentrated in Cashel, will remain under arms until six o'clock to-morrow (Thursday) morning.

WATERFORD, July 26.

The alarming rumours afloat in this city throughout yesterday were in some degree quieted by the arrival of the car from Carrick-on-Suir, at eight o'clock, p.m., which brought word that Carrick was tranquil.

On yesterday (Friday) afternoon the Duchess of Kent steamer, arrived here with 400 of the 3rd regiment, or Buffs, from Belfast. The Duchess of Kent left Dublin for Belfast on Tuesday night. The 3rd had not disembarked at the time of our going to press.—*Waterford Mail.*

ARRIVAL OF THE FLEET.

COVE, Tuesday, July 25, 10 A.M.—The squadron of Sir C. Napier are now standing in for the Light-house, and will anchor in the harbour about noon. The steam frigate Stromboli has proceeded out to meet them. The wind is fresh from the westward, and the weather has cleared up favourably.

A MILITARY ENCAMPMENT IN THE PHŒNIX.

We understand that on this day (Saturday) the quarters of the 75th regiment, at present in the Royal Barracks, will be transferred thence to the Phœnix Park, where a regular encampment will be at once formed—so that the gallant regiment will be enabled to enjoy its afternoon recess on "the tented field." Why this extraordinary move, we do not pretend to say—but coupled, with intelligence elsewhere in our columns, it looks significant.—*Freeman.*

The *Freeman's Journal* says—"The venerable and patriotic prelate of Dromore, the Right Rev. Dr. Blake, has joined the Irish League, for the restoration of Ireland's parliament. Among the other adhesions are Lord Ffrench, and his eldest son, the Hon. T. Ffrench.

The signal fires blazed out on Thursday night in thousands, all round the hills of Waterford and Tipperary.

At Nenagh, the effigy of the Lord Lieutenant was carried in mock triumph through the town on Saturday night, and afterwards burned amidst the hootings of the mob.

The projected crusade of the Protestant Repealers into Ulster has been wisely abandoned for the present.

The Dublin papers of yesterday report that at Drogheda on Thursday, Mr. Marron, editor of the *Drogheda Argus*, with Messrs. Hart and Drew, were arrested on a charge of "training and drilling." Mr. Drew was *dismissed.* Messrs. Hart and Marron were held to bail to appear at the next Meath assizes.

LIVERPOOL, July 29—NOON.

The news from Ireland this morning may be summed up in a few words. At the hour of the mail's departure last night the peace was still preserved, but great excitement continued to prevail. Lord Clarendon had issued a Proclamation offering a reward of £500 for the arrest of Smith O'Brien.

Mr. Eugene O'Reilly, a rather prominent leader of the Confederation, and against whom a warrant had been issued, surrendered himself

GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—On Tuesday last, the day on which the School was re-opened, the Rev. Dr. I. W. D. GRAY, the President of the Board of Directors, attended at the School-house for the purpose of distributing the Prizes which had been adjudged at the Examination which took place on the 29th June last. The successful candidates were—

George B. K. Blatch, of the highest class, who, in addition to his Classical proficiency, attracted notice at the Examination on account of his Mathematical attainments.

George James Chubb, of the same class, who, in addition to his Classical attainments, exhibited, at the Examination, a considerable readiness in reading and parsing *Hebrew*.

George Sidney Smith, the best of seven boys constituting the second class.

Alfred Fairweather and Henry E. Allison, equal, the best of thirteen boys constituting the third class.

Charles Wm. Brown, the best of four boys constituting the fourth class.

Douglas W. Raymond, the best of eight boys constituting the fifth class.

George F. Matthew and John Barclay Boyd, equal, the best of six boys constituting the sixth class.

James Malcolm, John D. Wilmot, and Botsford Caldwell, the best in three several divisions of the seventh or Grammar class.

The Principal, after stating to the Rev. President that he had found the practice of proposing rewards for excelling in particular branches attended with much benefit to the School generally, presented prizes to the following young gentlemen:—

To Gilbert D. Waterbury, for repeating, *memoriter*, without error, *all the Latin Prosody Rules*.

John Edward Boyd, for excelling in the *French Class*.

George James Chubb, for the best Theme on *Industry*.

George Sidney Smith, for the best *prose version* of Byron's Siege of Corinth.

John Edward Boyd, for the best *Letter*.

John Edward Boyd, and Robert Snedea, for excelling in Practical Geometry.

George B. K. Blatch, for excelling in Mathematics.

A. B. L. Street, for many tokens of general improvement, and especially for his attention to *Natural History*.

Charles M'Gregor, George Hamilton, Edward Allison, and George Allison, for excelling in the *Geographical Classes*.

Douglas W. Raymond, Thomas M. Drummond, George F. Matthew, Donald A. Cameron, and Charles U. Hanford, for excelling in the "*Use of the Globes*."

Charles E. Raymond, for excelling in *Mapping*.

Douglas W. Raymond, George C. Irish, Thomas M. Raymond, and Richard Dormody, for excelling in the History Class.

Richard Dormody, and Allan McLean, for excelling in the English Grammar Class.

The following young gentlemen were also honored with prizes on account of their good conduct, regular attendance and general merit—

Robert G. Crozier, Robert W. Boyle, Walter Scammell, Henry Poyntz, Frederick H. Fowler, Thomas M. Drummond, Robert Reid, and H. Carleton Boyd.

The weather during the whole of last week was unusually warm and dry, highly favorable for cutting and making hay. The fog which has prevailed since Sunday has considerably cooled the atmosphere. To-day the weather has again become clear.

On Sunday morning 6th inst. a destructive fire broke out in a moulding-shed in Mr. Scoullar's ship-yard at Oromocto, which destroyed that building, with about one-third of a new ship on the stocks, a large quantity of ship timber, &c.; a large store, with dwelling house and two barns, belonging to Mr. Abner Seeley, were also destroyed—the whole loss amounting to about £2000. There was insurance on an interest in the ship to the amount of £300. It is thought that the fire was the work of an incendiary.

The Hon. Messrs. LaFontaine and Sullivan have left Montreal for Washington. The *Minerve* states that the object of their visit is to come to an understanding with the American authorities upon certain points relative to free trade between Canada and the United States.

Steam Explosion and Loss of Life.—On the 7th inst., the Steam Saw Mills of Messrs. Botsford & Ferguson, Pugwash, Cumberland, were partially destroyed by an explosion of one of the large boilers. The accident occurred just after the return of the men from dinner. The exploded boiler was thrown from its bed—one portion driven several hundred yards into the harbor—the other forced a considerable distance into a pile of deals on the wharf. The roof of the engine house was blown up, and the heavy tall chimney blown away, the bricks falling in every direction. A man named Michael McKenny, from New Brunswick, about 35 years of age, was killed instantly. Douglas, the fireman, is terribly scalded and his life is despaired of. The engineer was seriously hurt, and others more or less.—*New-Brunswicker.*

QUICK WORK.—We are informed that at the Steam Saw-mills of James Kirk, Esq. in Portland, 333 thousand feet of trimmed lumber were manufactured in the last six days from two gangs of saws. The mill is under the superintendence of Mr. Joseph C. Littlehale, and the performance we believe to be unequalled by any of our numerous fine Saw Mills.—*Chronicle.*

The United States steamer Jefferson, Capt. Howard, which lately descended from the Lakes to Quebec, arrived at Halifax last Wednesday, in 5 days from Quebec, and after receiving a supply of coal would proceed to N. York. She is stated to be a trim looking vessel, and is propelled on the screw principle.

The American steamer Hermann had a passage of 15 days from Southampton to New York, and arrived on the 5th inst. The Cunard steamer America, in 13 days from Liverpool, including the stoppage at Halifax, arrived at New York on the 4th.

Judge Jones died suddenly at his residence in Toronto on Sunday 31st ult, of apoplexy—thus creating a vacancy on the bench, which will probably be filled by the Hon. Mr. Sullivan.

There seems to be a panic in Montreal just now about incendiarism. Since May there have been 31 fires, "many of them the work of incendiaries," and at a meeting of the inhabitants held in the Bonsecours Market on Thursday evening last, it was resolved that patrols of individuals sworn in as special Constables, should guard the property of their respective districts. Colonel Gugy attributed the prevalence of incendiarism to the abundance of idle children and lucifer matches.—[Quebec Morn. Chronicle.

The weather has recently been quite too warm for the well-being of the vegetable crops, the temperature for the last two days having ranged from 70 to 90 degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, no rain having fallen for a fortnight, and the brightness of the sun's rays being scarcely obscured by a cloud.—[Halifax Guardian, Aug. 11.

Bishop Hughes on the Irish agitation.—The Freeman's Journal, the organ of Bishop Hughes in New York, puts forth at this moment a remarkable article on the subject of revolution in Ireland. It takes very just views of the folly and madness of armed resistance to the existing government, denounces the revolutionists as the worst enemies of Ireland, and implores the Irish of this country not to hasten and deepen the ruin of the mother country, by helping on the work of rebellion, which is now so industriously fanned by some of the editors and vote-seekers of our city.—[N. York Observer.

GENERAL TAYLOR.—Speaking of the call of 200 sea-captains at New Orleans, to make his acquaintance, Gen. Taylor remarked to a friend of ours, that it was one of the most gratifying occurrences of his life. They were the bone and sinew of the country, he said: "not a man of them wanted office."—*Jour. of Com.*

VISIT OF FATHER MATHEW.—Intelligence has been received that Father Mathew will leave for New York in the packet ship New World, during the present month.

A law among the Arabs permits a man to divorce any of his wives who do not make good bread.

IS YOUR LIVER DISEASED?

You may find relief if you will but try in time. Our agent has just received the following:

New Jersey, Bordentown, Oct. 25, 1845.

MR. SETH W. FOWLE,

Dear Sir:—I am well aware that persons of every age and sex, and condition in life, in every part of the country have used, and been benefitted by

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

My own life has been saved by it. My father's and my mother's family were both consumptive. My father, mother, and a sister, died with that fatal disease. For some years, I have been predisposed to it myself. About one year ago I was quite sick for a number of weeks, confined to my bed when the pain in my side would allow me to lay. My physician pronounced my disease Liver Complaint; my liver was very much enlarged, I raised blood several times: the pain in my side was so severe that the cars passing in the street by the door affected me. I was cupped, bled, and had various other remedies applied, but all to no purpose; I got no relief; at last my physician said he could not cure me. I expected to die soon, but providentially I heard of, and obtained a bottle of your Balsam, which relieved me at once. I was encouraged to persevere in using it, until I took four or five bottles, which saved my life and cured me. My health is now good. For Liver Complaints I believe it a most certain cure.

(Signed) MARTHA A. BETCHEL.

I am acquainted with Mrs. Betchel—her statement is true. (Signed) WHITALL STOKES, Druggist.

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

☞ Mails for England will be closed at the General Post Office in this City, To-morrow (Wednesday) 16th inst. at three o'clock in the afternoon, and on Saturday next at the same hour.

MARRIED.

On Wednesday morning, in Germain street Chapel, by the Rev. H. Daniel, Mr. Andrew Gilmour, to Margaret Foster, only daughter of Mr. William Brundage, all of this City.

On the 10th inst. by the Rev. Robert Irvine, Mr. Andrew Kilpatrick, to Eliza Jane, second daughter of Mr. Robert Kedy.

And on the same day, by the same, Mr. Samuel Daily, to Miss Mary Jane Ewing, all of this city.

On Friday afternoon, in Germain street Baptist Chapel, by the Rev. Samuel Robinson, Mr. Robert Johnson, of the Parish of Portland, to Miss Charlotte Robinson, of this City.

At the Parsonage House, Musquash, on Thursday evening, 3d inst. by the Rev. Thomas W. Robertson, Rector of Lancaster, Mr. James Crockett, to Miss Margaret Dillon, both of that Parish.

DIED.

On the 8th inst. very suddenly, Mr. Samuel Clawson, aged 66 years. Mr. C. had been many years a member of the Wesleyan Society, and his pious and consistent conduct evinced the sincerity of his christian profession. In the immediate prospect of eternity, he, through the merits of his Divine Redeemer, triumphed over the last enemy, and departed this life rejoicing in the prospect of a blessed immortality.

On Monday evening, 7th inst., Thomas Arthur, only son of Mr. Thomas R. Gordon, aged one year and eight months.

On Tuesday last, after a short illness, Mrs. Elizabeth Donaghue, aged 36 years.

On Wednesday, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Christopher Noble, aged 53 years.

On Wednesday, Cassandra A., infant daughter of Mr. James S. Marshall, aged 11 months.

On Thursday morning, at his residence in Orange street, Mr. John Simott, in the 63d year of his age, leaving a disconsolate widow to mourn her loss. Mr. S. was a native of the County of Wexford, Ireland, and for the last twenty nine years a resident of this City.

On Thursday morning, at his residence in Brussels-st., after a few hours' illness, Mr. George Spears, in the 66th year of his age.

On Saturday morning, aged 92 years, Mrs. Mary Bustin, relict of the late Mr. Thomas Bustin. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."—Mrs. B. emigrated from New York to this Province with the Loyalists in 1783.

In Portland, on Wednesday, Rebecca Jane McArver, aged one year and nine months.

On the 3d inst. Mr. Dennis Horgan, aged 33 years.

At Musquash, on the 30th ult. in the 16th year of his age, George, third son of Mr. Edward McIntosh, formerly of Prince Edward Island.

At St. Martins, on the 4th ult. Mr. Robert Bradshaw, in the 20th year of his age, leaving a large circle of acquaintances to mourn his premature death.

At Fredericton, on the 7th inst. Mr. Samuel Watts, aged 59 years, leaving a disconsolate widow and six children to mourn their loss. Mr. Watts was for several years a resident in this City, and was much respected by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

At Kingsclear, on the 8th inst. Mr. Endicott Estey, in the 71st year of his age.

On Monday morning 7th inst. at Weymouth, (N. S.) Eliza Campbell, aged seven months, infant daughter of Mr. Thomas Hanford, of this City.

At Digby Neck, July 10th, Hannah, wife of Mr. William Johnson, sen., in the 77th year of her age.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.

ARRIVED.

Tuesday—Brig Horn, Hunter, New York, 8—John Mackay, ballast.

Brigt. Wanderer, Davidson, New York, 11—H. Gilbert, flour and wheat.

Schr. Martha Greenow, Robbins, Boston, 2—ballast.

Steamer Senator, Seymour, Boston, 27 hours—H. W. Chisholm, passengers and merchandise.

Wednesday—Ship Charles Chaloner, Valpey, Liverpool, 31—C. McLauchlan, salt and coals.

Barque Atalanta, Quinn, New York, 7—R. Rankin & Co. ballast.

Princess, Perry, London, 42—C. McLauchlan, ballast.

Brigt. Jane Allison, Brown, New-York, 6—Wm. Thomson, flour and wheat.

Thursday—Ship Waterloo, Predgin, New York, 6—R. Rankin & Co. ballast.

Steamer Admiral Rogers, Boston, 26 hours—H. W. Chisholm, passengers and merchandise.

Friday—Brigt. Juverna, Reed, Boston, 2—master, assorted cargo.

Fidelia, Pine, Alexandria, 12—L. H. Waterhouse, flour and wheat.

Steamer Maid of Erin, Leavitt, Portland, 24 hours—Thomas Parks, passengers and merchandise.

Saturday—Steamer Senator, Seymour, Boston, 28 hours—H. W. Chisholm, passengers and merchandise.

Sunday—Brigt. Ellis, Calif, Philadelphia, 8—J. V. Troop, flour.

Monday—Schr. Brothers, Fitzgerald, Boston—order, ballast.

CLEARED.

August 8th—Barque Colony, Leitch, Liverpool, timber & deals—R. Rankin & Co.; Brig Hippocampi, Malony, Waterford, deals—James Kirk.

9th—Ship David, Vaughan, Liverpool, timber & deals—D. & T. Vaughan; Steamer Senator, Seymour, Boston, passengers and fresh salmon—H. W. Chisholm.

10th—Schr. Brothers, Cremor, Dublin, deals—D. & T. Vaughan; Peruvian, Flemming, Boston, boards.

11th—Barque Mary Harrington, McFee, Liverpool, deals, &c.—James Robertson; Schr. Kate, Holder, New York, salt—C. E. Cross; Steamer Admiral, Rogers, Boston, passengers and fresh salmon—H. W. Chisholm.

Aug. 12th—Barque Perseverance, Robinson, Greenock, timber and deals—N. S. Demill; Brig Charlotte, Fowles, Greenock, deals—John Mackay; Brigt. Emerald, Wheeland, Cork, do.—C. McLauchlan; Schr. Eliza Jane, McLean, Halifax, ass'd cargo—G. & J. Salter.

14th—Brig William, Carroll, Drogheda, deals—S. Wiggins & Son; Schr. Lena, Fields, Baltimore, salt—Geo. Eaton.

15th—Ship Unicorn, Thain, Liverpool, timber & deals—Owens & Duncan; Brig Mary Brack, Hunter, Sunderland, timber and deals—James Kirk; Schr. Beverley, McCarthy, Boston, timber &c.—Peter Bogan.

Spoken—21st July, lat. 51, long. 15, Ann Dashwood for this port.—18th, lat. 47, long. 36, Eliza Ann, hence for Liverpool.—22d, Forest Monarch, for New York, lat. 49, long. 20.—Sandwich, for Boston, lat. 43, long. 19.—23d, lat. 50, long. 15, Britannia, hence for Liverpool.

Sailed from Alexandria, 7th. brigt. Emily, for this port. From Gloucester, 7th, brigt. Itaska, do. Cleared at New York, 8th, schr. Ganymede, for this port.

Arrived at Quebec, 5th, barque Naomi, Wright, Liverpool; 6th, ship Speed, Carr, New York.

Barque Lucy, Heckman, of Yarmouth, N. S., from Boston for Laguna, was lost on the Middle Caicos, 14th ult. The materials have been taken to Turks Island.

ARRIVALS FROM ST. JOHN.—At London, 25th July, Spartan, Walsh; 21st, Alexander Edmond, at Deal; 27th, Constant, at do.; 29th, Bethel, at Glasgow; 26th, Queen, Gillies, and Commerce, Henry, at Liverpool; 27th, Elizabeth Bentley, Bennett, and Argo, Waterbury, at do.; Helen Thomson, Cork; Fellowship, off Dover; Alceste, ditto; Downes, Waterford; Lively, off Cork; Maranham, dito; 28th, Orleans, Deal; New Zealand, Liverpool; 29th, J. S. DeWolfe, ditto.

John Francis, from St. John, at Cork, 21st; South-Esk, from do. at Dublin, 22d; Marchioness of Clydesdale, from Shediac, at Greenock, 20th.

VESSELS SAILED FROM ST. JOHN.—July 22d, Magog, Shank, from Ayr; 25th, Avon, Mosher, from Dublin; Bethel, Mosher, from Greenock; 22d, Mary Caroline, Delany, and Osceola, Thomas, from Liverpool; 23d, El Dorado, Thompson, and Prince of Wales, Brown, from do.; Lady Caroline, Hull; Zenobia do.; Douglas, Liverpool; Mary Caroline, ditto.

Ship Themis, Leighton, from New Orleans, arrived at Liverpool 27th ult.

Sailed from Liverpool, 22d ult. ship Sea, Lawson, for Callao; Princess, Atkinson, for Sackville, N. B.; 24th, Shoodiac, Porter, for New York; 23d, Elizabeth, Brown, for Richibucto.

Loading at Liverpool—James Stewart for St. John.—At Clyde, Elizabeth, Geves, for Boston and St. John.

Loading at Liverpool, ships Queen, and Themis for this port.

I. C. TIN.

75 BOXES now on hand, for sale at the store of JOHN KINNEAR,
August 15. *Prince William Street.*

BREAD & CRACKERS.

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

25 BRLS. No. 1 PILOT BREAD,
15 do. No. 2 ditto;
70 half and third barrels Family CRACKERS,
40 do. do. do. Sugar BISCUIT,
40 do. do. do. Soda ditto; of Watson's manufacture. For sale by
H. G. KINNEAR,
August 15. No. 20, Dock-street.

Flour and Bread.

LANDING ex Brig *Juverna*—100 BARRELS Fine FLOUR; 100 do. No. 1 NAVY BREAD, at low rates.
GEO. THOMAS,
August 15. *South Market Wharf.*

SALÆRATUS.

Per schr. *Juverna*, on Consignment, direct from the Manufactory—

10 BRLS. unground SALÆRATUS,
15 boxes ditto ditto.
10 boxes Ground ditto, in one pound papers—warranted pure. For Sale at Hammond's Building, No. 20, Dock street, by
H. G. KINNEAR,
August 15. *Agent for the Manufacturer.*

EXCHANGE for Sale.

A BILL, to be drawn upon the Receiver General of Her Majesty's Customs, London, at thirty days' sight, for such a sum as will yield £204 15s. 2d. payable in dollars or half-dollars at 4s. 2d. per dollar.

Tenders for the above Bill to be given in before one o'clock on Wednesday next, the 16th instant.

Parties tendering will state what amount of Bill they will accept for the above mentioned sum.

Tenders to be addressed to "The Controller of Customs and Navigation Laws, Saint John." and to be marked on the outside "Tender for Bill."

Custom House, Saint John, N. B.
August 12, 1848.

FRANKLIN STOVES.

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

FRANKLIN STOVES,

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

☞ Register GRATES made to order.

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

Valuable FARM

To be Let on Lease for a term of Years.

THAT desirable FARM situated near the Village of Kingston, in King's County, and within twenty miles of the City of St. John, lately owned, occupied, and considerably improved by the late WILLIAM SIMPSON, Esquire, Barrister at Law, &c. There is a comfortable dwelling House, two Barns, outhouses and other buildings on the premises, and about ninety acres of Land will be attached thereto, all under cultivation, and most of which has been partially cleared of stone, and is well fenced with cedar. The above Farm will be let at a very reasonable Rent to an approved tenant, and possession given on the 1st of January next, or sooner if agreed on.

For further particulars enquire of Mr. WILLIAM SWYMMER, at Mr. SEARS' Hat Store, St. John, or of the subscriber on the premises.

SARAH P. SIMPSON,
Administratrix of the Estate of the late William Simpson, Esq.
Kingston, King's County,
7th August, 1848.

Selling off for Cash only.

at very REDUCED PRICES!!!

The Subscriber offers for sale at the

VICTORIA BOOK STORE,

his whole Stock of BOOKS and STATIONERY, comprising—

A LARGE collection of STANDARD and MISCELLANEOUS WORKS.

Superfine Laid and Wove Writing Papers, Pocket Books, Card Cases, Albums, Drawing Pencils, Quills, Steel Pens, Wafers, Wax, Office Tape, Parchment, Inks and Ink Powders, Slates, Copy Books, Memorandum Books, Blank Books, Picture Frames, Drawing Paper, Artists' Materials, FULTON and KNIGHT'S PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY; The Tutor's Assistant, by Lawrie, with Key; UNIVERSAL SPELLING BOOK, new edition, 1845; British Primers, Mothers' Catechism, Gray's Arithmetic, Fogo's Geography, &c.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

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

MAPS OF THE BRITISH PROVINCES IN NORTH AMERICA.

PLANS of the CITY and HARBOUR.

MODERN GEOGRAPHY, designed for use in Schools throughout the British Colonies, by JAMES PATERSON, LL. D., Principal of the Grammar School, St. John, N. B.
August 15. *V. H. NELSON.*

COMMON CLERK'S OFFICE,
Saint John, August 8, 1848.

THE Branch Pilots are directed to call at this Office, where they will be furnished with copies of the Law for their Regulation.

J. WILLIAM BOYD.

NEW-BRUNSWICK
MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY'S OFFICE,
July 13th, 1848.

AT a Special Meeting of the Board of Directors of the Company, held this day, it was Resolved, "That a call upon the Stockholders be made for an instalment of Ten per cent., of the Capital Stock, being £2 10s. per share," payable on or before the 15th day of August next, at the Bank of British North America, in this city, of which all parties interested will please take notice.

By Order.
JAMES KIRK, *President.*
A. JACK, *Secretary.*

To all whom it may concern:

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Commissioners appointed under and by virtue of an Act passed in the 9th year of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled "An Act to authorise the widening of Saint John street, and the continuation thereof to Duke-street, in the City of St. John," have deposited and filed in the Office of the Common Clerk of the said City, a true copy of the Report to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the said City, under the said Act, together with the Plan or Survey by them adopted in furtherance of the said Act, for the inspection of all whom it may concern.

JOHN DUNCAN,
WM. O. SMITH,
J. H. GRAY,
GEO. A. LOCKHART,
Commissioners for widening and enlarging Saint John-street, and a continuation thereof.
June 24, 1848.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Reed's Point Improvements.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at Mr. W. H. A. KEANS' Office, in the Market Square, until TUESDAY the 22d day of August next, from persons disposed to undertake the erection of one or more of the Wharves, or Sections for the Improvements at Reed's Point, according to a Plan and Specification thereof, and upon such terms and conditions as may be ascertained at the said Office.

Proposals will also be received from persons desirous of Leasing either of the Lots of Lands laid off there, as exhibited on the said Plan.

The names of two responsible persons will be required, to become bound for the faithful performance of any Contract that may be entered into.

THOMAS HARDING,
G. VANHORNE,
GEO. BOND,
JOS. FAIRWEATHER,
W. H. A. KEANS,
WM. HAGARTY,
THOS. M'AVITY,
} *Committee.*
Saint John, July 29, 1848.

VINEGAR.—Just received a further supply of Pure CIDER VINEGAR, in Casks and Barrels.
GEO. THOMAS,
August 8. *South Market Wharf.*

NOTICE.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the *Saint John Mechanics' Whale Fishing Company*, will be held at the Saint John Hotel, on the 4th September next, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of choosing Directors for the ensuing year.
THOMAS NISBET,
August 5, 1848. *President.*

TO PAINTERS.

TENDERS will be received by the Subscribers, until Saturday the 26th August, instant, for PAINTING the CHURCH at OAK POINT, Parish of Greenwich, King's County—the outside of the building (roof excepted,) to have three Coats, and the inside two. Paints and Oil to be furnished by the subscribers, from whom further particulars may be obtained on application.

W. B. McKEEL,
JOSEPH A. RICHARDS,
Church Wardens.
GREENWICH, August 1st, 1848.—[Cour. 3w.]

CARD.

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

STOVE DEALER,

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

J. S. WESTLOTORN.

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

MR. JAMES P. P. LESTER,

SURGEON,

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

Mr. L.'s present place of residence is at his Father's, in Charlotte Street, where he may be found at all hours. July 4, 1848.

FLOUR, MEAL, &c.

Landing ex *Indus* from New York:—

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

From Havana—

6 M. choice Principe CIGARS,
4 M. ditto Britannia ditto; for Sale by
August 8, 1848. JARDINE & CO.

GROUND PEPPER.—Per 'Charlotte' from Halifax:—25 Boxes best Ground PEPPER, in bulk and in pounds and ½ pound Papers, Mott & Sons Manufactory.—For Sale at Hammond's Buildings, 20 Dock Street, by
August 8. H. G. KINNEAR.

One Penny Reward.

ABSCONDED from the service of the Subscriber on the 18th instant, an Apprentice Boy named DANIEL BROWN. All persons are cautioned against employing him, or crediting him on my account. The above reward will be paid for his apprehension. JAMES BERRY.
St. Martins, July 31st, 1848.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY.

QUEEN'S SQUARE.

THE SCHOOL for the Education of Young Ladies, conducted by Miss FOULIS, will be re-opened after the midsummer vacation on Tuesday the 1st August. Miss F. having the aid of efficient assistants in both the senior and junior classes, is enabled to give that individual attention to the pupils intrusted to her care, which she hopes is calculated to promote their advancement in knowledge.

Mr. Foulis instructs a Class in Drawing and Painting in Oils, which meets on Wednesday afternoons and Saturday mornings.

Mr. Stevens will attend to give instruction on the Pianoforte, and Monsieur Chaudelec to give lessons in the French language. July 25.

Normal Seminary.

MR. McPHERSON,

(Late Assistant in the St. John Grammar School,)

RESPECTFULLY announces to the inhabitants of St. John and its vicinity, that he has taken Rooms on the South side of Princess Street, five doors from Germain street, and nearly opposite Lancaster's Hotel, where he will, for the present, open a Normal Seminary for Day and Evening Classes, on Monday the 17th instant.

The course of Education will embrace the following branches, viz.—Reading, Writing, Arithmetic and Book-keeping; Geography, Use of the Globes, Draughting, Tracing and Embellishing Maps; Mensuration of Superfices, Solids and Conic Sections; Algebra; Plane and Solid Geometry; Plane and Spherical Trigonometry; Navigation, Land-surveying, with the Principles of Civil Engineering; English, Latin and Spanish Grammar.

Terms (for Day Classes) varying from 17s. 6d. to 27s. 6d. per quarter; for Evening Classes, made known on application at the School. Hours of attendance for Day Classes from 9 A. M. till 1 P. M., and from 2 P. M. till 4; for Evening Classes, from half-past 6 till half-past 9. Applications to be made at the School.

Mr. McPHERSON would intimate that he has engaged a Building of large dimensions now in course of erection on the South side of *King's Square*, whither he intends to remove his School after the lapse of a few weeks, when the house will be completed.

Being intimately acquainted with the Normal system of Education, Mr. McPherson will adopt that method of Teaching in his School; and he feels assured that, by an approved plan of imparting instruction, and by zealous assiduity and good government in his establishment, he will give general satisfaction to parents and guardians who may favour him with their patronage. The School will be furnished with Maps, Globes, Nautical and Practical Surveying Instruments.

☞ To Young Men who may wish to obtain a thorough knowledge of Land-surveying in Theory and Practice, a favourable opportunity is offered, as leisure hours, during the course of instruction, will be spent in the Country, in order to make learners practically acquainted with the several instruments used in Surveying; for keeping a Field Book and making calculations in the various measurements connected with that important branch of Science.—Persons intended for a Mercantile or Maritime life will receive an education fully suited to their respective callings.

July 11, 1848.

New and Cheap

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

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

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

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

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

COPY LINES and BOOKS, ruled and plain.

Bills of Lading; ditto Exchange.

☞ *Book-Binding carefully attended to.*

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

MR. G. BLATCH,

BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Notary Public, and Conveyancer, &c.

OFFICE in Mr. L. H. DeVeber's Building, on the Western side of *Prince William Street.*
Saint John, Feb. 15, 1848.

Cordage, Lines, Twines, &c.

Just received per ship Wanderer, Capt. Allan,

40 COILS CORDAGE & SPUNYARN, assorted sizes,
4 packages of Salmon LINES and TWINES, assorted. —ALSO—
30 barrels MESS PORK—For Sale low, by
JOHN V. THURGAR,
May 30. North Market Wharf.

Crushed Sugars.

Landing ex "Thomas" from Liverpool:

40 BRLS. Crushed SUGARS,—For sale by
JAMES MACFARLANE,
1st August, 1848. *Market Square.*

TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!

Just Received:—

100 CHESTS English Imported Fine Congo TEA,
20 do. very Superior Congo TEA,
20 Half Chests fine Oolong TEA.
For sale low by JAMES MACFARLANE,
July 25. *Market Square.*

30th June, 1848.

South Side Market Square.

THE Subscriber has resumed his former business in the Store adjoining Mr. John Anderson's Clothing Establishment, where he intends keeping on hand his usual supply of GROCERIES, which will be sold at the lowest City prices for Cash. ARCHIBALD HEGAN.

Champagne! Champagne!

Just received, and on sale by the subscriber—

20 BASKETS, each 1 dozen quarts,
10 do. each 2 dozen pints,
Sillery, 1846. *Grand Mosseux—quality superior.*
July 25. JOHN V. THURGAR.

RECEIVED

By the ships *Commodore* and *Belmont:*

25 CHAIN CABLES, from ½ inch to 1¼ inch; 24 ANCHORS, from 2 cwt. to 21 cwt. ALEXANDER YEATS.
Dock-street, July 18.

CHAINS, CHAIN CABLES, SPIKES, &c.

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

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

ALSO, *in Casks*—

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

ALSO, *on hand*—

ANCHORS, with Iron Stocks,
ANCHORS, for Wood Stocks.
25th July. JOHN KINNEAR.

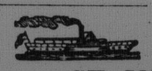
No. 1, South Wharf.

W. TISDALE & SON,

Have received ex Caroline Lesure from the Clyde

100 KEGS POWDER, B. F. FF.;
1 cask Hair Cloth & Curled Hair; 4 tons Pots, Bake Pans, Spare Covers and Frying Pans.

Ex *Joseph Howe* from Boston—50 dozen Scythe Sneaths; 30 dozen Hay Rakes; 10 dozen Hay Forks, and 1 box Scythe Rifles, which are offered at low rates for Cash, July 11.



Steamer ST. JOHN.

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

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

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

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

For further particulars, enquire of Captain AKERLEY on board, or
ISRAEL MERRITT, Agent.
May 2. *Indian Town.*

PEOPLE'S LINE!

For EASTPORT, PORTLAND, and BOSTON!

Through by Railroad or Boat.

FARE REDUCED

to EASTPORT, ST. ANDREWS, CALAIS, and BOSTON!!

Fare to Eastport, $1,50
" " St. Andrews, $2,00
" " Calais, $2,25
" " BOSTON, $6,00
" " Do. Forward, $3,00

The new and splendid Steamer SENATOR on the route,

connecting with Steamer NEQUASNET at Eastport!!!

THE Steamers ADMIRAL, Captain T. Rogers, and SENATOR, Captain S. Seymour, will form the above line for the remainder of the season, leaving Saint John every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY mornings, at 8 A. M., landing at Eastport and Portland; leaving BOSTON on the same days at 1, P. M.

These Boats were built expressly for this route, and are in every respect adapted for the *safety* and comfort of the travelling public.

For Passage or Freight apply at the Office, Peters' Wharf. H. W. CHISHOLM.
July 29. *Agent.*

LONDON HOUSE,

MARKET SQUARE.

MAY 16th.

IN addition to the Shipments already received per "Jenny Lind," "Delta," and "Zenobia," the Subscriber has now received per "Wanderer," a Stock of MOUSLIN DE LAINES, plain and figured COBURGS and ORLEANS, Printed and plain MUSLINS, Ginghams, PRINTS, Furnitures, Grey and White COTTONS, Fancy Drills and Gambroons, VESTINGS, Cashmarett, Russell Cord, Mohair Facings, Moreens, Tweeds, Moleskins, Aprons, Linings, Towellings, Cotton Warp, &c. &c.

ALSO—1 Tierce Superior SALMON TWINE, and Fishing Thread.

T. W. DANIEL.

SCOTCH GOODS.

Landing ex ship "Rosanna," from Glasgow:

20 BARRELS "Ayrshire" OATMEAL,
25 barrels Pot and Pearl BARLEY,
10 Barrels Split PEASE,
1 Hhd. Washing SODA,
1 Do. Carbonate of SODA,
1 Bale TWINE,
4 Bales Wrapping PAPER.—For sale by
May 9. JARDINE & CO.

FANCY GOODS.

Per Jenny Lind. Received at the "Liverpool House," from London:

WHITE, Black and Brown Ginpure, Chantilly, Paris and Fancy Net, Thread, Valenciennes, American Lace and Muslin EDGINGS and INSERTIONS; British Chantilly and Brussells Falls and Veils; Black Silk Briganti Lace Shawls; Lace Capes; Paris and Cambray Quilling and Edged Goffered Blonds; Muslin Collars; Habit Shirts; Chenizettes; Brussels and Cambray Rouche; shaded Purse Silk; Artificial Flowers, Gents. and Ladies' Cambric Handkerchiefs, &c. at usual low prices

VAUGHANS & LOCKHART.
May 2, 1848.

Will be Sold CHEAP!

JUST Received at the *Brunswick Shoe Store*, by the ship "*Avon*," from Liverpool, a large and varied assortment of Ladies' Cashmere and Prunella BOOTS, Patent Capt and Vamped, and trimmed to latest Fashions.

Ladies' Patent Slips, Lasting and Patent Slips trimmed; do. Kid, Morocco, Roan and Spanish Leather Slips; do. Lasting Slippers,—very Superior; do. SATIN and

Poetry, &c.

SUMMER MUSIC.

Through the open window,
As a welcome comer,
Breathes upon my forehead
The warm breath of summer.

The old forests murmur
In the fragrant air;
Leafy elves are telling
Their sweet love tales there!

And the rivulets ramble
Through the meadow grass;
To the bathing flowers
Singing as the pass!

In the fairy concert,
With sweet notes and high,
Gentle birds are thrilling
Music in the sky.

Through the open furrows
Gleams the rushing 'share,
While the ploughboy whistles
To the listening air!

All is love and labor,
All is merry song—
May the days that follow
Swell the chorus long!

IMMIGRANTS ARRIVED.—The whole number of immigrants arrived in this port in the seven months of this year, up to the 31st July, in vessels from abroad, was 110,404: in the eight months, or from 5th May, (the time of the organization of the department of the Commissioners of Emigration) to 31st December 1847, the number was 129,082 being 236,486, in the last fifteen months. From May to December, 1847, there were 53,180 Germans, 52,498 natives of Ireland, but from December to August, 1848, the number from Ireland has exceeded by some thousands, those from Germany. This is owing, no doubt, to the war between Germany and Denmark, and the blockade of the German vessels in the rivers by the Danish fleet.

The number arrived in July, 1848, was 24,622, of which 7,963 were from Germany, 11,740 from Ireland, 2,235 from England, 1,506 from Scotland, 106 from France, 34 from Holland, 129 from Switzerland, 63 from Spain, 114 from Wales, 491 from Norway, 85 from Sweden, 91 from West Indies, 1 from Denmark, 3 from South America, 1 from Poland.—*New York Commercial.*

Bills of Bristly Mortality.—The slaughter of hogs in the great pork state of the West for the last five years is given as follows:—

1843	912,000
1844	642,000
1845	955,588
1846	800,000
1847	1,492,924

Nearly a million and a half of these interesting animals, in one short year, developed, as the transcendentalists would say, from the state of pigdom into that of porkdom. Let no lean skeptic say "Credat *Judæus!*"

Lowell, Mass.—A quarter of a century ago, Lowell was not known. It was then almost uninhabited. Now it contains 35,000 inhabitants, 47 cotton and woollen mills, 11½ millions of incorporated capital, 260,000 spindles and 8,000 looms. There are from 10 to 15,000 girls employed in the mills. On every side new buildings are being erected, and improvement is the order of the day.

IT TAKES THE WIDERS.—Quite a mistake has taken place in a love affair in Philadelphia. A couple of young fools agreed to elope together, and by some mistake in the preliminary arrangements, the male lover put his ladder up to the window next to that in which his sweetheart slept, which proved to be that in which her mamma, a handsome widow, reposed. She however turned the mistake to her own advantage, got into his arms, was borne by him to the carriage, and by preserving a becoming silence until daylight, kept him in error, and then by the potent power of blandishments, actually charmed him into matrimony.

The rice fields in the vicinity of Wilmington, North Carolina, are said to present an unusually promising aspect.

Growth of London.—This great capital is growing at the rate of *twelve miles* of streets per annum. Since 1830, more than 200 miles have been added.

INFLUENCE OF CLEANLINESS.—A neat, clean, fresh-aired, sweet, cheerful, well-arranged, and well-situated house, exercises a moral as well as physical influence over its inmates, and makes the members of a family peaceful and considerate of the feelings and happiness of each other.

MORRISON & CO.
Spring & Summer Importations, for 1848.

By the *Delta* and *Cambria* from London, *Wanderer* from Liverpool, and *Rosanna* from Clyde:

BROAD CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Doeskins, TWEEDS, Cashmeretts, Cassinettes, Summer Cloths and VESTINGS, Plain and Printed COBURGS, Orleans, DeLaines, Saxonies, Balzarines, Muslins, Organdies, &c. &c. &c.; PARAMATTA, Crapes and Crape Trimmings; an immense variety of SHAWLS and Handkerchiefs; PARASOLS, RIBBONS, *Laces, Hosiery* and *Gloves*, Muslin Collars, Habit Shirts, Neck Ties &c.; Gents. Pocket and Neck Hkfs., Scarfs, Stocks and Operas; Linen, Lawn, Diaper, Toweling and Holland, Drill, Duck, Osnaburg and Canvas; Grey, White and Printed COTTONS, Ginghams, Homespuns and Regattas; white and Coloured Counterpanes; Marseilles & Toilet QUILTS and Covers; White and coloured Stays; Cloth, Tweed and Glazed CAPS, &c. &c.,—with a large and general assortment of SMALL WARES and Trimmings, will be sold at the lowest *CASH Prices.*

SPIKES, SHEET LEAD, &c.

C. & W. H. Adams

Are receiving per ship *Avon* from Liverpool—

71 BAGS SPIKES, 8 rolls Sheet Lead, 2 cases Cast Steel, 2 pkgs. SCYTHES, 2 bags Iron Clinch Rings, 1 cask Locks, &c. 2 casks SHOT. [June 6.

LIVERPOOL SOAP.—Ex ship *Unicorn* from Liverpool—600 Boxes 'Steele's' best hard SOAP, in 36 and 64 pounds each.—For sale at Hammond's Buildings, 20, Dock Street, by

July 25. H. G. KINNEAR.

BLACKING.

Ex brigantine *Hantsport* from Philadelphia—

4 BARRELS and 13 boxes, containing 520 dozen Mason's large and small tins of PASTE BLACKING, for sale at lowest wholesale and retail prices, at Hammond's Brick Buildings, 20, Dock-street, by

July 18. H. G. KINNEAR.

S. K. FOSTER'S
Paper Hangings & Shoe Store,

Corner of King and Germain streets, and

Ladies' Fashionable SHOE Store,

Germain Street.

THE Subscriber has just received ex ship *Cambria* from London, part Spring supply of Ladies', Misses' and Children's

SUMMER BOOTS AND SHOES,
FOR SALE CHEAP.

May 9. S. K. FOSTER.

Cheap Room Paper.

THE Cheapest Room Paper for Sale in the City of Saint John, is to be found at the Store of S. K. FOSTER,

May 9. Corner of King & Germain streets.

Summer Styles in Dry Goods.

LEEDS HOUSE.

The Importation of SUMMER GOODS for this season, will in part consist of—

STRAW BONNETS in Luton, Tuscan, Rice, Pearl, Honeycomb, Twist improved, Hole, Rutland, Brussels, Panic and Bedford Straws, including also an assortment of Black, Colored and Willow Bonnets, and Bonnet Shapes.

FLOWERS.—Bonnet Flowers, Wreaths, Droops, unmounted Roses, Face Wreaths, Vulture Plumes, Cap Flowers, a very large and choice supply in English and French Flowers, Mourning Flowers. Caps, Cap Fronts.

SHAWLS.—Barege, Cashmere, Llama, Shetland, Bordered Cashmere, Celestial, Maude, Byroni, Netted, Printed and Striped Shawls.

PARASOLS.—Fancy Satin and Shot Parasols, Claremont, Fancy Cotton and Gingham, Brown Silk and Satin, with improved finish, loops and handles.

DRESS GOODS.—Muslins, DELAINES, Scotch and Earlston Ginghams, Printed Saxonys, Printed, Plain and Checked Orleans, Oregon Checks, Muslin Dresses and Robes, Orleans and Coburgs, Paramatta, Henrietta Cloths and Barege.

SILK GOODS.—Glace Silks, Light Fancy Checked Gro de Naples, Black Velvets, Orientals, Moire, Satin Stripes and Damask Silks, for Visites and Manties, Black and Colored Gro de Naples, Satinets and Satins, Lisse Gauzes, Patent Crapes, Tarlatan Muslins.

SILK, MUSLIN, AND LACE TRIMMINGS, &c.—Gimps, Bullion, Floss and Loop Fringes, Black Silk, German, Cotton and Thread Laces, White Blond and Thread Laces and Edgings, Bonnet and Cap Ribbons, Habit Shirts, Cambric Caps, Crowns, Frock Bodies, Veined and Book Insertion, White and Black Lace Falls and Veils, Black and White Crape and Muslin Mourning Collars, Cambric, Linen, Lace, Muslin, Ribbon and Double Collars, Sewed and Linen Cuffs, Collarettes.

GLOVES.—Habits, Children's and Men's; Light Gloves, in Kid, Lisle, Thread, Cotton, Silk, Spun, Lace, and Fancy Embroidered; Black and White Lace Mitts, Black and White Kid Gloves.

BERLIN WOOLS, Plain and Shaded Bone Meshes, Netting and Rug Needles, Bone Hooks; Gilt, Plated and Steel Beads; Crewells, Canvas, CARPETS, Hearth Rugs, Door Matts, Oil Cloths, HATS, FLANNELS, Moreens, Fringe, and Union Damasks.

HOSIERY, Haberdashery, Small Wares, Linens, and Woollens, Cottons, a large assortment of FANCY DRESS and Plain Goods.

☞ The above having been selected by the Proprietor from the English markets, will, with a variety of other Goods not enumerated, be offered wholesale and retail, at the lowest rate of advance.

BENJAMIN CROWTHER,

May 23.—2m. *Prince Wm. Street.*

☞ Further Arrivals expected. ☜

PAINTS, OILS, Glass, Indigo, and Powder.

Just received per Cambria, from London—

7 CASKS Boiled and Raw Oils;
2 tons Brandram's White Lead;
1 ton Red, Yellow, and Black PAINTS;
5000 feet Window GLASS—9x7, 10x8, 12x9, and 12x10;
1 chest Madras INDIGO;
75 kegs Hall's fowling Gun Powder;
25 do. Hall's Cannister Gun Powder.

For sale at low rates for Cash, by

May 9. W. TISDALE & SON.

Sugar and Molasses.

Received ex *Caledonia*, from Matanzas:—

100 HHDS. Muscovado SUGAR, 250 Hhds. Bright Retailing MOLASSES.

—ALSO—

Ex *Kathleen*, from Cardenas:

250 Hhds. very Bright and heavy Retailing MOLASSES.

For sale in or out of Bond.

May 9, 1848. N. S. DEMILL.

No. 1, South Wharf.

Just received ex *Wanderer* from Liverpool:

68 BAGS best NAILS, assorted;
50 bags SPIKES, and Sheathing NAILS,
5 bags Block Rivets; 2 casks Block Bushes,
1 ton Sparrowbills; 6 Smiths' ANVILS,
1 basket VICES; 6 Smiths' BELLOWS, ass'd sizes,
Cast, Spring and Blister STEEL,
50 dozen SCYTHES, 2 baskets Scythe Stones,
50 dozen Sickles and Reaping Hooks,
2 casks Tea Kettles and Sauce Pans,
1 cask Preserving Kettles; 1 cask GLUE,
12 dozen Shovels and Spades; 1 cask ZINC,
1 cask Horse Traces,
1 do. Cut and Wrought Tacks and Clout Nails,
1 do. Curled HAIR and HAIR CLOTH,
2 rolls Sheet LEAD; 1 cask LEAD PIPE,
1 cask BARN HINGES,
25 PLOUGH MOULDS; 1 ton Plough Plating,
1 case Writing Slates and Slate Pencils,
2 cases Percussion and Flint GUNS, MUSKETS, and Pocket Pistols,
1 bundle Masons' Riddles, 50, 60, 70 and 80 mesh,
2 rolls IRON WIRE; 1 cask Horse Shoes,
1 cask Borax; 1 cask *Vickers'* Mill, Hand, Tenon, and Cross-Cut Saw FILES,
150 "*Hoole, Stanifortb & Co's.*" Gang MILL SAWS, 5½, 6, 6½ feet,
1 case ditto Circular SAWS, 18 to 28 inch,
2 cases pit, hand, tenon, buck, X Cut, and other SAWS,
200 fathoms short link'd CHAIN, 1-4 to 7-16 inch,
4 casks, containing Pen, Pocket, and other KNIVES, Scissors, Shears, Razors, Chisels, Gouges, Adzes, Drawing Knives, Trowels, Bevels, Squares, Spokeshaves, with a general assortment of CUTLERY and Edge Tools.
16 Casks, containing LOCKS, in every variety; Hinges, Screws, Latches, Cow Bells, Coffin Furniture, Measuring Tapes, Hammers, Bench and Moulding Planes, Percussion Caps, Glass Paper, Wood Knobs, Snuffers & Trays, Brass and Plated Candlesticks, Britannia Tea and Coffee Pots, Tea and Table Spoons, British Plated Goods, Powder Flasks, Counter Scales and Balances, Iron and Brass Weights, House Bellows, Shoe Awls, Heel Ball, Shoe Tacks, and other Shoe Findings, brass Trunk Nails, with a general variety of BRASS Foundry, Hand Coffs, Kettle Ears, Frying Pans, Fincers, Ship and Coopers' Compasses, Iron Tea and Table Spoons, Bolts Castors, two foot Rules, Coffee Mills; Paint, Shoe, Cloth, Black Lead, and Horse BRUSHES; Fire Irons, and And-Irons, Whip Thongs, &c. &c.

Which, with the Stock on hand, comprising a superior assortment of IRONMONGERY, are offered at exceeding low rates for Cash, by

May 23, 1848. W. TISDALE & SON.

Earthenware and Crown Glass.

Landing for the Subscriber ex the Ship *Spring*, from Newcastle-on-Tyne:

300 BOXES Crown Window GLASS, ass'd sizes, from 10x8 to 16x12;
10 crates well-assorted EARTHENWARE;
Also—4 cases LINEN THREAD,—black, blue, and whitey-brown. For sale by

May 23. JOHN V. THURGAR.

Beans, Tamarinds, Oil, &c.

Now landing and for sale by the subscribers:

20 BRLS. and 30 bags white Pea Beans,
2 kegs TAMARINDS,
4 barrels Castor OIL; Olive Oil, and Winter-strained Sperm Oil;
2 casks SALERATUS,
12 boxes ORANGES and LEMONS,
1 bale pure Mocha Coffee; 5 kegs LARD.

April 11. JARDINE & CO.

Wine, Geneva, &c.

Landing per Cambria, from London:

5 QR. Casks fine Old PORT WINE;
5 do. do. superior Brown SHERRY,
16 hhds. GENEVA,
30 dozen *Lazenby's* PICKLES.

FLEWWELLING & READING,

May 16, 1848. 10, *King Street.*

Vickers' Files, &c.

1031 DOZ. *Vickers'* Mill, Hand Saw, Frame Saw, Bastard, Cabinet, and other FILES and RASPS, just received per Progress, and for sale cheap by

THOMAS R. GORDON,

NEW BOOKS, Cheap for Cash.

THE Works of the Rev. Sydney Smith: Gallery of Nature.
Dickens complete Works.
Lord Brougham on Instinct.
Capt. Marryatt's Novels.
Crookshank's Table Book.
Fowler on Love, Marriage, and Offspring.
Mrs. Caudle's Curtain Lectures.
Combe's Constitution of Man.
The Works of Theadore Hook.
Cooper's Sea Tales.
350 Miscellaneous Novels, Tales, and Stories.

N. B. A large number of the above works have been received on Consignment, and will be sold 20 per cent below the publisher's prices, at the Victoria Book Store. V. H. NELSON,

June 6. *King-street.*

Spring and Summer Goods.

Liverpool House.

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

Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS,

suitable for the City and Country Trade,

Which they offer, Wholesale and Retail, at very low prices.

RICH SATINS, Gro de Naps, Orientals, and PERSIANS, POPLINS, Silk Serge, Crape, Lisse,
Fancy NECKTIES;
Rich Fancy Bonnet RIBBONS, in great variety;
Do. Fancy Cap ditto, in silk, satin, and gauze;
Plain Silk, Satin and Velvet Ribbons, all colors;
Rich LACES in great variety; Cap Trimming;
FLOWERS, FEATHERS; Lace Falls and VEILS;
Halfdress, Bonches, Silk Nets;
DRESS MATERIALS—in Coburgs, Orleans, Delaines, Cashmere, Oregon, Check, Paramatta, Muslins, Organdies, Checked and Crape Challie, Balzarines, Graduated, &c.;
CORDED SKIRTS;
Plain and Fancy MUSLINS, every description;
CURTAIN MUSLIN;
Worked Muslin Collars, Cuffs, Caps; Insertion and Edging;
SHAWLS and SCARFS in Satin, Silk, Cashmere, Barege, Llama, Indiana, Shallic, Lace and Net;
Fine LINENS, Lawns, Diaper, DRILL, &c.;
Fancy PRINTS, Cotton Warps, Marseilles Quilts;
Venetian Blinds, Earlston Ginghams, Linings;
MITTS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, PARASOLS;
BROADCLOTHS, Doeskins, Cassimeres;
VESTINGS, in Satin, Silk Velvet, Marseilles, and Cashmere;
Fancy Gambroon; Umbrellas;
Cashmerette, Cassinetts, Satara Cloths;
Gents Satin Scarfs and Opera Ties, Satin and Fancy Stocks;
Gents' and Youths' Silk Pocket and Neck Hdkfs.;
Regatta and Shirting Stripe; Satin Jean;
CARPETING—in Brussels, 3-ply and Superfine;
Hearth Rugs, Woollen and Cotton Druggetts, Cloth CAPS, &c.; FLANNELS, &c.

VAUGHANS & LOCKHART.

20 May, 1848.

LONDON HOUSE,
MARKET SQUARE,

Spring and Summer Goods.

Per "Delta" and "Jenny Lind" from London, and "Zenobia" from Glasgow:—

A VARIETY of SHAWLS, SCARFS and HANDKERCHIEFS; Sundry Materials for DRESSES—viz: SATINS, GROS DE NAPS, MUSLIN DE LAINES, Balzerines, Bareges, Fancy Lawns and Ginghams, Challi and Crape Checks, Printed MUSLINS and ORGANDIES, Book, Mull and Cambric Muslins, &c.; RIBBONS, Neck Ties, Lace, GLOVES, Hose, Muslin Collars and Habits, Parasols, Aprons, Staves, &c.

BROAD CLOTHS, KERSEYMERES, Fancy TWEEDS, DOESKINS and Gambroons, VESTINGS, Stocks, Scarfs, Bandannas, Carpet Bags, Moreens, Shirtings, Sheetings, LINENS, Duck, Dowlins, Canvas, Towellings, Umbrellas, &c.

☞ Other shipments daily expected.

April 25, 1848. T. W. DANIEL.

SPRING GOODS.

The Subscribers have received per "Jenny Lind" from London, and "Zenobia" from Glasgow, part of their SPRING STOCK, consisting of—

SILKS, SATINS and ORIENTALS,
HOSIERY and GLOVES,
Laces, Netts, and Blonds,
SHAWLS, Handkerchiefs, and SCARFS,
S'fine BROAD CLOTHS,
Buckskins, Doeskins, Tweeds, and Cassimeres,
Fancy VESTINGS, in great variety,
Checks, Homespuns, and Ducks,
Striped SHIRTINGS, Osnaburghs, and Drills,
A large assortment of Ladies' and Children's Straw, Tuscan, and other BONNETS, with a great variety of FLOWERS, RIBBONS, &c.
Gent's Silk, Beaver, and Paris HATS,
Cloth CAPS, &c.

Which are offered at the lowest possible prices Wholesale and Retail, for *Cash only.*

April 25. J. & H. FOTHERBY.

NEW SPRING GOODS!

Per ships *Delta* and *Jenny Lind* from London, viz.:

GENTS' Rich PARIS HATS,
BROAD CLOTHS and DOESKINS,
VESTINGS, Braces, Stocks, and Umbrellas,
Rich Black and Colored SILKS,
SATINS, Sarsnets, Crapes and Serges,
SHAWLS, Handkerchiefs and Scarfs,
Silk, Cotton and Cashmere HOSIERY,
GLOVES of every description,
Nets, Laces, Edgings and Quillings,
Habit Shirts and Muslin Collars,
GIMPS, Fringes and Cords,
RIBBONS and PARASOLS,
White and Colored STAYS,
ORLEANS and DELAINES,
With a large lot of BOOTS and SHOES.

—ALSO—

Per "Rosanna" from Glasgow, and "Wanderer" from Liverpool:—

18 Packages Grey, White and Striped Shirtings,
13 " Fancy Printed COTTONS,
4 " ORLEANS and COBURGS,
2 " Fancy DRESSES,
6 " Sundry Dress Materials,
3 " SHAWLS and Handkerchiefs,
4 " CARPETING and RUGS,
7 " Linens, Lawn, Damask, Diaper, Osnaburgh, Canvas and Duck,
1 " Muslin Collars and Habit Shirts,
1 " Muslin Work, Lappets, Veils, &c.
1 " Printed Cotton Handkerchiefs,
1 " Fancy Ginghams,
4 " Musins of all kinds,
2 " Cloth CAPS,
4 " Cotton Reels,
6 " White and Blue Cotton Warps,
2 " White and Red FLANNELS,
2 " Cotton Ticks,
2 " Fancy Trowserings,
2 " Linen DRILLS,
3 " Tapes, Cotton Balls, Braces, &c.
2 " Buttons, Silk and Twist,
3 " Small Wares,
3 " Plain and Twill Linings,
2 " Moleskins; 2 do. Robes and Cravats,
1 " Cotton VELVET,
3 " Sundry FANCY GOODS,
3 " Fancy DRUGETTS,
31 Pieces of FLOOR CLOTHS, say 3-4, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 widths,

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

W. G. LAWTON.

Brandy, Geneva, Whisky, &c.

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

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

—ALSO—

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

JOHN V. THURGAR,

9th May 1848. North Market Wharf.

New Spring Goods.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL WAREHOUSE,
Prince William Street.

J. & J. HEGAN

Have received per "Cambria" from London, and "Rosanna" from Glasgow,

A SPLENDID assortment of newest materials for Ladies' DRESSES, in Mottled Stripes, Marled SILKS, Grenadian CHECKS, Albont Stripes, Balzarines, Organdies, Delaines, &c. &c., Black and Fancy Glace Silks, and Gros de Naps, Black and colored Satins, and Satinetts, Ginghams and Printed Muslins, Velvets, Crapes, Ribbons, Hosiery, Gloves, Blonds, Laces, Plain and Fancy Nets, &c. &c.

A great variety of Shawls, Handkerchiefs, and Neck Ties, Muslin Collars, Habit Shirts, Black Lace Squares, Green and Blue Barege, Demi Veils, &c.

Linens, Lawns, Diapers, Hollands, Osnaburghs, Duck, Sheeting, Huckaback and Damask, Towelings, Table Cloths and Covers, Regatta, Gents. Scarfs, Stocks, Opera Ties, and Handkerchiefs of the newest Styles, Braces, Shirt Collars, &c. &c.—Rich Fancy Vestings in Satin, Velvet, Cashmere, Chaillie, &c.—Tweeds, and New Style Fancy Trowserings, Knitting and Sewing Cotton, Angola, Worsted, Lambswool and Shetland Yarn, for Knitting, Linen Thread, Tailors' Trimmings, and Small Wares in great variety.

A large assortment of Carpetings, Hearth Rugs, and Door Mats, Carpet Thrums, &c. &c.

(BONNETS BY THE CASE.)

Per "Wanderer," from Liverpool:

Broad CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Doeskins, fancy Drills, and Moleskins; Welsh and Saxony FLANNELS, Orleans, Coburghs, plain and Silk striped Lama Cloths and Cassimeres; Grey, White and Printed COTTONS, fancy Shirtings, Furniture Prints, Marseilles Quilts and Counterpanes, Bed Ticks, Moreens and Damasks, with Fringes and Trimmings to match, COTTON WARP, &c. &c.

The whole of the above Stock will be sold at the lowest possible prices for Cash.

St. John, 23d May, 1848.

HARDWARE.

No. 2, North Market Wharf.

C. & W. H. ADAMS,

Are receiving from Ship Wanderer, and other late arrivals—

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

—ALSO—

6 tons SHORT LINK CHAIN, ¼ to ¾ inch,
210 bags CUT NAILS, 10 bags Clasp NAILS,
1 package Blacksmiths' VICES,
1 cask Patnt TACKS,
8 dozen BALLAST SHOVELS,
10 bundles SPRING STEEL.

—ON HAND—

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

May 23, 1848.

CHEAP HARDWARE and CUTLERY.

T. R. GORDON,

Corner of Market Square and Dock-Street

Has received, and offers at low prices for Cash—

250 BAGS SPIKES, rose & clasp head NAILS, Boat, Clout, Horse, and Ox NAILS,
10 Smiths' Bellows, 6 Anvils, 1 basket VICES,
200 pairs Horse Traces, 50 Ox and Logging CHAINS,
1 cask Plate HINGES,
2 casks Curled HAIR and Hair Seating,
6 casks Tinned and Enamelled Tea Kettles, Sauce pans, Stew pans, Mortars, Preserving Kettles, Coffee MILLS, Italian IRONS, GLUE POTS, &c. &c.
1 cask WEIGHTS, *and Grocers' Coffee Mills,*
3 casks *Improved SMOOTHING IRONS,*
5 crates japanned Coal Hods, Scoops, Scuttles, Dust Pans, and Cinder sifters,
4 bales IRON WIRE, 6 bales Wire RIDDLES,
1 cask Lamp SHADES,
6 cases Mill, Pit, and Circular SAWS, (Hoole, Stanifortb & Gray, and other makers.)
114 GRIDDLES, assorted sizes, 12 to 20 inches,
1 cask Lead PIPE, 2 casks SHOT, 5 rolls Sheet LEAD
1 case Sheet COPPER,
1 cask Sheet ZINC, 5 cases AUGERS,
15 tons POTS, OVENS, Boilers, Fry Pans, Fire Dogs, Oven Covers, &c.,
50 Heavy STOVES—29 to 30 inch,
1 bale Chalk Lines, 1 cask best RED CHALK,
12 casks Gunpowder, 3 cases Guns and Pistols,
5 cases *Sanderson, Brothers & Co's.* best CAST STEEL, 10 cast Blister Steel,
23 dozen SPADES and SHOVELS,
3 casks well assorted Table Knives and Forks, and Pen and Pocket Knives, superior quality and very cheap, having been manufactured expressly for the subscriber.
Fifty-four casks and cases containing—
Locks, Hinges, Latches, Screws; Fire Irons, and Irons; Japanned, Brass, and Plated Candlesticks, and Snuffers and Trays; Curtain Bands, Pins, and Rings; Cornice Ends; Tea Trays; Knife and Bread Baskets; Urns; Tea and Coffee Pots; Hot Water Jugs; GAS FITTINGS; Wool Cards; Wheel Heads; Ivory Combs; Gun and Horse Cards; Flints; Percussion Caps; Shot Belts; Powder Flasks; Sparrowbills, Shoe Thread, and Hammers; Gimblets, Planes and Plane Irons; *Cook's* Chisels and Gouges, Drawing Knives, &c.; Harness Mounting; Coffin Furniture, and Cord; Shoe Paint, White wash, Black Lead, Scrub, and Hearth BRUSHES; Plate Baskets, Slop Kettles, Water Cans, and Foot Tubs; Cut and Wrought Heads and Tacks; Files and Rasps; Brass and Iron Castors; Table Catches and Screws; Window Furniture; Rules, Compasses, &c.; SLEIGH BELLS; Fox and Rat Traps; Steelyards, Mops, Scales, &c. &c.

Saint John, November 30, 1847.

Tea, Mustard, Indigo, &c.

Per "Jenny Lind," just arrived from London:

25 CHESTS superior Congo TEA,
10 cwt. Coleman's MUSTARD,
1 chest Madras INDIGO,
5 boxes Sperm CANDLES,
2 carroteels CURRANTS,
Saltpetre, Mustard, Cloves, Mace, CASSIA, Nutmegs, &c.

Per Emily, from New York:

40 chests Congo TEA.—"Houqua's" cargo,
22 bags Java COFFEE,
5 barrels SALERATUS. Will be sold low.

FLEWWELLING & READING,

May 23, 1847. 10, *King-street.*

Molasses and Cigars.

Now landing direct from Cuba, ex Barque "James":—

200 HHDS. best Clayed, 162 Hhds. } Bright & heavy Muscovado } MOLASSES.
31 Tierces,
15 Barrels,

75,750 choicest brands Havana CIGARS.

Landing ex "Jenny Lind," from London:—
50 Chests choice TEAS,
5 Hhds. Crushed LOAF SUGAR,
20 Boxes blue STARCH,
5 Casks BLACKING,
1 Cask assorted PICKLES.

All of which will be sold at lowest rates, by

JARDINE & CO.

St. John, April 18th, 1848.

Rice, Lard, &c.

Landing ex schr. "Eliza Jane," from Boston—

10 CASKS RICE, 4 casks SALERATUS, 2 casks LARD, 5 casks PEAS,
48 boxes SARDINES, 30 drums FIGS.—For Sale by [June 20.] JARDINE & CO.

NEW GOODS,

Just arrived per *Cambria* from London.

THE Subscriber has just received a large assortment of best West of England Broad CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, German and French DOESKINS; the best Angola TWEEDS; VESTINGS of the very finest quality, and newest styles; all of which are guaranteed as articles of the most superior description, having been selected by himself during the present Spring.

J. H. would further state to his friends and the Public, that he is prepared to sell cheaper for Cash payments, *for the same description of Goods*, than the same article can be obtained in any other establishment in the Province.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

In connection with the usual business, the Subscriber has imported a large assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING of the very latest London fashions. These articles were made up in a first rate London establishment, expressly under the direction and superintendence of the Subscriber, and will be warranted to give every satisfaction, as regards quality and workmanship; altho' as cheap as they can be obtained any where in St. John.

In addition to the Ready Made Clothing, there is a large assortment of ready made Shirts, Collars, Braces, Handkerchiefs, Gaiters, Stocks, Opera Ties, &c. &c.

J. H. would expressly invite the attention of his friends to his articles of Ready Made Clothing, which he intends selling *exclusively for Cash.*

☞ J. H. when in London engaged with Mr. LUTON, of *Mr. Hart's* Establishment of Pall Mall, where he had the experience of *ten year's* cutting. Mr. L. is now in the subscriber's establishment, acting as Foreman. To those who know any thing of London, "Hart's Establishment" is recognised as one of the first in Europe; so that the Subscriber is willing to guarantee every satisfaction to customers, feeling such full confidence in his choice. JAMES HOWARD.

May 16, 1848.

Loaf sugar, Starch, & Black Lead.

EX Ship *Lord Wellington*, from Liverpool—5 Hhds. refined Loaf Sugar, 50 boxes best Poland Starch; 50 do. Black Lead, in 2 and 4 oz. papers—For Sale at Hammond's Brick Buildings, 20, Dock St. July 4. H. G. KINNEAR.

RICE, Tobacco, &c.

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

Loaf and Crushed Sugar.

Per *Wanderer* from Liverpool:

15 TIERCES Loaf and Crushed SUGAR, 1 cwt. Stove Lead, 1 bundle Shore Hemp, 1 cask Vitriol; Windsor Soap, Pepper Pimento, Lampblack, &c.

FLEWWELLING & READING,

May 23. 10 *King-street.*

Brandy, Geneva, Sugar and Molasses.

Now landing ex Ship "Delta," from London:

40 HHDS. *Martell's* BRANDY;
25 do. best Pale Holland GENEVA

Ex Brig "Ganymede," from Halifax,

30 hhds. Bright Porto Rico SUGAR;
50 do. MOLASSES.

For sale low while landing, by

April 25. WILLIAM E. MOORE.

Plaid Hunting Coats,

A GENTEEL WEAR FOR SUMMER—ONLY 15s.

GARRETT & SKILLEN.

Pantechnetheca, May 2, 1848.

SHIP CHANDLERY,
Peters' Wharf.

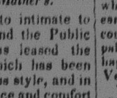
THE undersigned has received per ships *Themis* and *Howard*, from Liverpool, an Extensive Supply of—
Compasses, Deep Sea and Hand Log Lines,
Binnacle Lamps, Log Glasses,
Telescopes, Paint and Dusting Brushes,
Long and short handled Varnish Brushes,
Sheet LEAD, Stockholm TAR, VARNISH,
150 gallons prepared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

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

October 26. JOHN WALKER.

RE-OPENED.

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



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

March 1, 1848. OLIVER BYRAM.

Astonishing Efficacy
OF
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS
AND
OINTMENT.

EXTRAORDINARY CURES BY
Holloway's Ointment.

CURE OF A DESPERATE CASE OF ERYSIPELAS.

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

TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.

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

JOSEPH GILDON.

Amputation of Two Legs Prevented.

Extract of a Letter dated Roscommon, February 28th, 1847, from the highly respectable Proprietor of the Roscommon Journal.

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

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

(Signed) CHARLES TULLY.

Editor and Proprietor of the Roscommon Journal.

Cure of a Desperate Scorbutic Eruption of long standing.

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

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.

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

(Signed) RICHARD HAVELL.

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

Mr. T. GARDINER, of No. 9, Brown street, Grosvenor square, had been in a very bad state of health for a long time, suffering much from a distended Stomach, very impaired digestion, with constant pains in his Chest, was extremely nervous, and so greatly debilitated as to be scarcely able to walk one hundred yards; during the long period of his decl