SAINT JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1848.

THE Weekly Chronicle

Volume 12. "Nec Regi, Nec Populo, sed utrique." Number 5.

THE SAINT JOHN CHRONICLE,

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TERMS—15s. per annum, or 12s. 6d. if paid in advance.

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

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

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

Weekly Almanack.

Oct.		R. Sun.	s Moon	H. W
30	Saturday,	5 58	5 41	7 36
1	Sunday	5 59	5 52	8 11
2	Monday,	6 0	5 59	8 50
3	Tuesday,	6 1	6 8	9 33
4	Wednesday,	6 2	6 17	10 21
5	Thursday,	6 3	6 25	11 13
6	Friday,	6 4	6 33	Morn

First Quarter 5th, 9h. 17m. morning.

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.

National Loan Fund LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY of London.

EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

Capital, £500,000 sterling.

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

BOARD OF LOCAL DIRECTORS AT ST. JOHN, N. B. (Office Nelson street.)

ROBERT F. HAZES, Chairman.

Edward Allison, Esq. William Wright, Esq.
John H. Gray, Esq. F. A. Wiggins, Esq.

Advantages offered by this Society.

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

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

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

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

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

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

A liberal allowance for the surrender of policies.

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

SUB-AGENTS FOR NEW-BRUNSWICK.

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WILLIAM J. STARR,
FREDERICK R. STARR,
Managers, St. John, N. B.

February, 1848.

Wine, Pale Ale, Porter, *and BROWN STOUT.*

Now Landing Ex "Cambria" from London:

2 PIPES, 10 Hhds, 2 Qr. Casks Choice Old PORT WINE;
6 Hhds. Fine GOLDEN SHERRY;
1 Puncheon very old Jamaica RUM;
50 Casks Brass' best East India Pale Ale, Porter, and BROWN STOUT—in pint and quart bottles.

For sale by
RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.

Farm for Sale.

A FARM fronting on the Fredericton Road, about 28 miles from the City St. John, containing 100 Acres, with a good frame BARN, and LOG HOUSE thereon; and about 15 of cleared Land. Possession can given immediately if required.—Terms of payment made easy on application to the Subscriber, or, at the Store of Mr. C. C. MACDONALD, No. 5, North side, King-street.

May 19. SAMUEL BABBIT.

To Cash paying Customers.

Coat, Vest, & Pantaloons.

MADE to Measure, of all Wool Scotch TWEED—Warranted to fit or no Sale, ONLY 40s.

GARRETT & SKILKEN,
Tailors & Drapers

Pantechnothecra, Prince Wm street, June 1.

Clothing for the Boys!

LIST of Prices—A plain well made Suit for Boys from the age of 6 to 8 Years viz.:—Jacket, Checked Pants and Vest, only 15s.;
Do. do. Cloth Jacket, white Pants & Vest 16s 3d.
Do. extra fine Cloth Jacket, Pants and fancy Vest, only 20s.;
Dress Suit, from the age of 8 to 16, fine Sack Coat, Pants, and Vest, from 22s 6d.
Cash before leaving the Shop.

GARRETT & SKILLEN.

Pantechnothecra, July 14.

SOAP.—Ex ship *Orleans* from Liverpool, on Consignment—200 Boxes *Steele and Son's* hard Yellow SOAP, in 64 and 36 lb. Boxes; For sale at Hammond's Brick Building, 20, Dock street, by [June 16] H. G. KINNEAR.

ROYAL MAIL STAGE BETWEEN St. John and St. Andrews.

THE subscriber having become contractor for conveying Her Majesty's Mails between St. John and St Andrews, hereby gives notice that he leaves St. John, with commodious Carriages and good Horses every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday morning at 6 o'clock, and St Andrews every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning, going thro the same day.

Passengers travelling on the route, will receive every attention from the Proprietor of the line, with whom they are requested to leave their names or at the Commercial Hotel, St. John and Segee's Hotel, St. Andrews, where Stage Books will be kept.

October 15. GEO. CHRISTY.

VULCAN FOUNDRY,

Main Street, Lower Cove, St. John, N. B.

THE Subscriber, begs leave to inform the Public that he is ENLARGING the above named Establishment, and having also recently increased his facilities for Manufacturing Steam Engines, and other Machinery, Boilers, Iron Doors, Shutters, &c. &c., he is now prepared to take New Contracts for work in any department of the Iron Foundry and Black Smith Business.

He has on hand a large assortment of Cooking Stoves, and Franklins, of the most approved patterns, and is constantly Manufacturing further supplies of these articles; which, together with Mill and ship's Castings, &c., will be sold at lower rates than any other of equally good quality in this market. GEORGE CRAIG.

September 3.

A CARD.

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

Laths, Palings, Boards.

A LARGE quantity of SAWED LATHS, PALINGS, PICKETS, Merchantable and Refuse DEALS, BOARDS, and SCANTLINGS always on hand, at the "Union Point Mills," and will be sold cheap, on application to the subscriber, (deliverable either at the Mills or in the city.)

WILLIAM CARVILL.

February 18. *Nelson street.*

Salt, Sugar, Molasses.

Ex schr. *Democrat*, Clements, Master, from Yarmouth, now landing at York Point Slip:

2500 BUSHELS Turk's Island SALT;
56 Hds. SUGAR;
Hhds Molasses.

For sale low from the vessel.

March 31. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

OIL, VARNISH, &c.

10 CASKS Raw and Boiled Linseed OIL. 10 barrels Bright VARNISH, 7 barrels Spirits of TURPENTINE—just received and for sale at No 1, North side Market square, by [June 23] W. O. SMITH.

By the Lord Wellington:—

20 KEGS Superfine MUSTARD, 200kegs Best Ground GINGER, 1 case Real CINNAMON, 1 do CASTOR OIL, 1 sack CARRAWAY SEED, 1 case Pearl SAGE.—For sale by JOHN KINNEAR.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A CASE ABANDONED BY

Guy's, the Metropolitan, King's College, and Charing Cross Hospitals.

SUMMARY OF AFFIDAVIT.

Wm. BROOKE, Messenger, of 2, Union street, Southwark, London, maketh oath and saith, that he (this deponent) was afflicted with FIFTEEN RUNNING ULCERS on his left arm, and ulcerated sores and wounds on both legs, for which deponent was admitted an out-door patient at the Metropolitan Hospital, in April 1841, where he continued for nearly four weeks. Unable to receive a cure here, the deponent sought relief at the three following Hospitals:—King's College Hospital, in May, for five weeks; at Guy's Hospital in July, for six weeks; and at Charing Cross Hospital, at the end of August, for some weeks more; which deponent left, being in a far worse condition than when he had quitted Guy's, where Sir BARNSBY COOPER, and other medical officers of the establishment, had told deponent *that the only chance of saving his life was to LOSE HIS ARM!* The deponent thereupon called upon Dr. Bright, chief physician, of Guy's, who, on viewing deponent's condition, kindly and liberally said, "*I am utterly at a loss what to do for you! but here is half a sovereign; go to Mr. HOLLOWAY, and try what effect his Pills and Ointment will have, as I have frequently witnessed the wonderful effects they have in desperate cases. You can let me see you again.*" This unprejudiced advice was followed by the deponent, and a *perfect cure* effected in three weeks, by the use alone of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT, after four Hospitals had failed!!!! When Dr. Bright was shown by the deponent, the result of his advice and charity, he said, "I am both astounded and delighted, for I thought that if I ever saw you again alive, it would be without your arm. I can only compare this cure to a charm!!!"

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

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

Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Chapped Hands and Lips also Bunions and Soft Corns, will be immediately cured by the use of the Ointment.

THE PILLS are not only the finest remedy known when used with the Ointment, but, as a General Medicine there is nothing equal to them. In Nervous Affections they will be found of the greatest service. These Pills are, without exception, the finest purifier of the Blood ever discovered, and ought to be used by all!!!

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients are affixed to each Pot.

Sold at PETERS & TILLEY'S, No 1, King Street, St John, N. B.

Miscellany.

MONASTERIES IN ROME: ROMANTIC INCIDENT.—All this applies only or chiefly to the novice, to whom the opportunity is nominally offered of withdrawing if she wishes. The truth is, that she dare not refuse this nominal offer, however much or anxiously she may wish it. The feelings of her own family, and the state of public feeling, impose an insuperable obstacle to her fulfilling her desires; and she passively resigns herself to her hard fate. It is not that she finds her noviciate a happy springtime, as some have imagined; nor is it that the other nuns, though naturally anxious for some new companion to lighten the dull monotony of the cloister, weave all their arts to fascinate and ensnare the novice; it is not this that impels and precipitates the fatal step, but it is the impossibility of overcoming the obstacles arising from the feelings of her family and the tone of public feeling on the subject. If her parents oppose her wishes, she has no alternative but to take the final plunge, unless, indeed she can depend on the honour and love of some man who may have won her affections, and who will open to her a home and secure to her protection. A curious instance of this kind occurred at Rome, and was narrated to us by a general officer who was present at the time. A young lady was destined by her parents for the cloister. She had regarded herself as the wife of one to whom she was much attached. The parents not approving this marriage, placed her, as is usual in such cases, in a monastery, where she could never see him; and she commenced her noviciate. Before doing so, however, the young gentleman found means to communicate to her that he would attend in the church at the conclusion of her noviciate; and that, if she still loved him and preferred marriage with him to the taking of the veil, he would be there to claim her, and give her the home and protection which her own family would deny her. The year rolled slowly away. The noviciate had ended. The *profession* was publicly announced; the bells merrily rang as for a bridal; the first flowers of spring were blooming on the floor of the monastic chapel. The cardinal had arrived; the young novice, fair as the young moon in May, knelt with her white veil floating behind her eye glancing eagerly from face to face in the assembly till it rested on him, whom for that long and sad noviciate, she had never seen, and whose presence at this moment assured her of his faithfulness in the past. The service proceeded till the cardinal asked the usual question as to her willingness for the life of a cloister; she at once declared her unwillingness.—The cardinal was astounded. The assembly was greatly excited; and on her being asked again for her reasons, she pointed to the young man who was present, and said boldly, "My wish is to be married to that gentleman." She was the next instant on her knees to the cardinal, beseeching him to forgive her, and to permit the marriage. The feelings of the cardinal and all the assembly were deeply moved. The service ceased. The cardinal declared that she must not be received into the sisterhood, as she had herself refused her consent; he made inquiry, and in the end himself married the young couple. And thus she found at once the home and protection she required, and the want of which would otherwise have consigned her against her own wishes to the cloister for ever. This, however, is a scene that cannot be of frequent occurrence.—*Mr. Seymour's Pilgrimage to Rome.*

GOOD ADVICE TO BOYS.

Be *brisk, energetic, and prompt!* The world is full of boys, (and men too) who drawl through life, and never decide on anything for themselves—but just draggle one leg after the other, and let things take their own way. Such people are the dull stuff of the earth. They hardly deserve as much credit as the wooden trees; for trees do *all the good they can*, in merely growing bearing leaves and seeds. But these drawling, draggling boys do not turn their capacities to profit, half as far as they might be turned; they are unprofitable, like a rainy day in harvest time. . . Now the brisk, energetic boy will be constantly awake, not merely with his bodily eyes, but with his mind and attention—doing the hours of business. After he learns what he has to do, he will take a pride in doing it *punctually* and *well*—and would fell ashamed to be *told* what he ought to do without telling. The drawling boy loses in five minutes the most important advice; the prompt, wide-awake boy never has to be taught twice—but strains hard to make himself up to the mark, as far as possible out of his own energies.—Third-rate boys are always depending upon others; but *first rate boys depend upon themselves*, and after a little teaching, just enough to know what is to be done, they ask no farther favours of any body.—Besides it is a glorious thing for a boy to get his noble way by *self reliance activity, and energy.* Such an one is worth a hundred of the poor draggling creatures, who can hardly wash their own hands without being told *each time* how it is to be done.—Give me the boy who does his own work promptly *and well*, without asking (except once for all, at the begining) any questions; the boy who has wits about him, is never behindhand, and don't let the grass grow under his heels.

IDENTITY OF DIAMOND AND COKE.—Mr. James Naysmith of Bridgewater Foundry, near Manchester, has tested, as it were, and proved the fact of the identity of diamond and coke, by the discovery that the minute laminated crystals or crystlets of coke are capable of cutting glass with the true diamond clearness of cut, or without merely scratching. No other setting, too, is necessary to prove this fact, than the crumbling consistency of the coke itself in mass; so that a fragment of coke, switched at random across a pane of glass in the sunshine, is sufficient to exhibit not only the depth of the clear cut, but the prismatic colours in all their purity and beauty. Ground to inpalpable powder, Mr. Naysmith has found that coke constitutes what we may call the true "diamond paste" for sharpening razors,—probably, indeed, if we may venture to say so, the only secret of the diamond paste so largely advertised, if they merit even so worthy a supposition. The adamantine properties of black oxide of manganese, and its peculiar affinities, induced an ingenious chemist to suggest its strong analogy to carbon; it is possible that it too, when in fragments, much more firmly crystalline as it is in mass than coke, may cut glass with practical facility?—*Builder.*

☞ "Will you be after tellin' us what's the time Patrick?" asked Tim of his friend the other day—"An' sure I'd do it, but the watch is most two days too fast," was the prompt reply.

YOUNG MEN.—It should be the aim of young men to go into good society—we mean not the rich, nor the proud, the fashionable, but the society of the wise, the intelligent and the good: Where you find men who know more than you do, and from whose conversation you can gather information, it is always safe to be found. It has broken down many a man by associating with the low and vulgar, where the ribald song was inculcated, and the indecent story told to excite laughter or influence the bad passions.

Lord Clarendon attributed success and happiness in life to associating with persons more learned and virtuous than ourselves. If you wish to be wise and respected, if you desire happiness and not misery, we advise you to associate with the intelligent and good. Strive for excellence and strict integrity, and you never will be found in the sinks of pollution, or on the benches of retailers and gamblers. Once habituate yourself to a virtuous course; once secure a love for good society, and no punishment would be greater than by accident to be obliged for half a day to associate with the low and vulgar.

WESTERN ETIQUETTE.—The following eloquent passage appears in a Western paper:

"Gentlemen of the jury,—Can you for an instant suppose that my client here, a man what has allers sustained a high degradation in society, a man you all on you know I respect and esteem for his many good quarilities; yes, gentlemen, a man what never drinks more nor a quart a bikker a day, can you I say, for an instant, suppose that this ere man would be guilty of hooking a percushun caps? Rattle snakes and coon skins forbid! Picture yourselves a feller fast asleep in his log cabin, with his innocent wife and orphan children by his side—a natur hushed in deep repose, and nought to be heard but muttering of the silent thunder, and the hollerin of the bull frogs; then imagine to yourselves a feller sneaking up to the door like a despicable hyena softly entering the dwelling of the peaceful happy family, and in the most mendacious and dastardly manner, hooking a whole box of percushun tins! Gentlemen, I will not, I cannot dwell upon the monstrosity of such a scene! My feelings turn from such a picture of moral turpentine, like a big wood chuck would turn from my dog Growler! I cannot for an instant harbor the idea that any man in these diggins much less this ere man could be guilty of committing an act of such rantankerous and unexampled discretion.

And now, gentlemen, after this ere brief view of the case, let the retreat of you to make up your mind candid and impartially, and give up such a verdict as we might reasonably suspect from such an enlightened and intelligent body of our feller citizens; remembering that in the language of Nimrod, who fell at the battle of Bunker Hill, it is better than ten innocent men should escape than that the one guilty should suffer. Judge, give us a chew of tobacker."

☞ That vast Theatre, the World, changes not its actors: It is always man who appears there, though he varies; and all changes depend on some great passion, whose circle has long and oft been trod. It would be strange if, in the little combinations of private life, the experience, the science of the past, were not the plenteous source of useful instruction. Honor your fathers and your mothers then; respect them, if but for the sake of their bygone reign, the time of which they were the only rulers—if but for the years forever lost, whose reverend seal is imprinted on their brow. Know your duty, presumptuous children—impatient to walk alone in the path of life. They will leave you, do not fear it, though too tardy in yielding you place;—that father, whose discourses are still tainted by unwelcome severity: that mother, whose age imposes on you such tedious cares. They will go, those watchful guardians of your childhood, those zealous protectors of your youth, they will depart, and you will seek in vain for better friends: when they are lost, they will wear aspects, for time, which makes the living old before our eyes, renews their youth when death has torn them away. Time lends them a might unknown before: we see them in our visions of eternity, wherein there is no age, as there are no gradations; and if they have left virtuous memories behind, we adorn them with a ray from heaven; our thoughts follow them to the home of the elect; we see them in scenes of felicity, and beside the bright beams of whether we form their glory; the light of our own most dazzling triumphs is extinguished.—*M. Neckar.*

GENIUS.—He is not the greatest man, who, with a giant intellect, can startle the multitude as with sudden thunder. The impression left on the mind is not agreeable and lasting. He who would stir up the soul, must have a calm sympathising heart. It is this, which vibrates through the human heart, leaps through the warm pulses, and urges us to deeds of mercy.—The man whose sympathies are with common humanity—whose heart is moved by pure benevolence—breath thoughts that will never die. Like the silent dews, they descend in the bosom to cheer, to bless and to save. The breath of true life is thus felt in the heart. Such a writer blends genius with humanity, and is destined to sway the multitude and urge them on to deeds of mercy and unending glory.

AN EXAMPLE.—Cyrus had taken the wife of Tigranes, and asking him what he would give to save her from servitude? He replied, all that he had in the world, and his own life in the bargain. Cyrus upon this, very generously restored her, and pardoned what had passed. All were full of his praises upon this occasion, some commending the accomplishments of his mind, others those of his person.—Tigranes asked his wife whether she did not greatly admire him. "I never looked at him," says she. "Not look at him!" returned he. "Upon whom, then, do you look?" Upon him," replied she. "who offered his own life to redeem me from slavery." This charming example should be copied into our behaviour in the house of God, where we should behold and contemplate the beauties and perfections of that blessed Person alone, who actually did give his life a ransom for all.—*Bishop Horne.*

AN EXTRAORDINARY CHARACTER.—At Dalnacroich, in the parish of Strathcona, resides a hale eccentric old man, of the goodly age of eighty. From his whitened hairs, advanced years, and declining strength, he knows that his lease of life will soon be out; and in order to perpetuate the custom of one of his ancestors, he has resolved to await the last twinkling of his life in an old arm-chair, which has been handed down in the family for the last two centuries. So determined is he in this strange resolution, that he has caused his sister to burn his bed, lest, by his infirmities overcoming his purpose, he should be tempted to repose upon it, and thereby be baulked in his intentions. He sits upon his chair night and day, and sleeps little, for the purpose of dying awake.—*Rosshire Advertiser.*

POMPOUS MEN.—It is amusing enough to remark the ignorance of town bred children of the commonest matters of country life. A friend tells us that a girl from the metropolis, who had visited a country place, not many miles from New York, was filled with surprise at the sight of a girl milking a cow. "I didn't know you did it *that way*" she exclaimed, with round eyed wonder; "I thought they took hold of the cow's tail and *pumped* the milk out of her! What has she got such a long tail for else."

From Marston; or, the Memoirs of a Statesman.

The old French Revolution.

(CONCLUDED)

Within twenty four hours of this interview the ministry was dissolved! Dymourier was gone post haste to the command of one of the armies on the frontier, merely to save his life from the mob; and I went to bed in the Place Vendome, by the light of Lafayette burned in effigy in the centre of the square. So much for popularity.

At dusk, on the memorable ninth of August, as I was sitting in a cafe of the Palais Royale, listening to the mountain songs of a party of Swiss minstrels in front of the door, Mendoza, passing through the crowd, made me a signal; I immediately followed him to an obscure corner of one of the galleries.

'The insurrection is fixed for to-night,' was the startling announcement. 'At twelve by the clock of Notre Dame, all the sections will be under arms. The Jacobin club, the club of the Cordeliers, and the Faubourg St. Antoine, are the alarm posts.—The Marseillais are posted at the Cordeliers, and are to head the attack. Danton is already among them, and has published his address.

He gave me the placard. It was brief and bold.

Citizens—The country is betrayed. France is in the hands of her enemies. The Austrains are advancing. Our troops are retreating, and Paris must be defended by her brave sons alone. But we have traitors in the camp. Our legislators are their accomplices: Lafayette, the slave of kings, has been suffered to escape; but the nation must be avenged. The perfidious Louis is about to follow his example and fly, after having devoted the capital to conflagration. Delay a moment, and you will have to fight by the flame of your houses, and to bleed over the ashes of your wives and children. March, and victory is yours. To arms! To arms!! To arms!!!

'Does Danton lead the insurrection?'

No—for two reasons: he is an incendiary but no soldier; and they cannot trust him in case of success. A secret meeting of the heads of the party was held two days since, to decide on a leader of the sections. It was difficult, and had nearly been finished by the dagger. Billaud de Verrennes, Vergnelin, St. Angely, and Danton were successively proposed. Robespierre objected to them all. At length an old German refugee, a beggar, but a soldier, was fixed on; and Westerman is to take the command. By one o'clock the tocsin is to be rung, and the insurgents are instantly to move from all points on the Tuileries."

'What is the object.'

'The seizure, or death, of the King and Royal Family!'

'And the result of that object?'

'The proclamation of a Republic!'

'Is this known at the palace?'

'Not a sylable. All there are in perfect security; to communicate intelligence there is not in my department.'

And I looked at the keen eye and dark physiognomy of my informant there was an expression of surprise in mine at this extraordinary coolness, which saved me the trouble of asking the question.

'You doubt me,' said he, 'you feel distrust of information unpaid and voluntary. But I have been ordered by Mordecai, the chief of our tribe in England, to watch over you; and this information is part of my obedience to the command.' He suddenly darted away.

Notwithstanding the steadiness of his assertions I still doubted their probability, and to examine the point for myself I strayed toward the palace. All there was tranquil; a few lights were scattered through the galleries, but every sound of life, much less of watchfulness and preparation was still. The only human beings in sight were some dismounted cavalry, and a battalion of the national guards lounging about the square. As I found it impossible to rest till I knew the truth or falsehood of my information, I next wandered along the Boulevards, in the direction of the Faubourg St Antoine, the focus of all the tumults of Paris; but along this fine avenue was hushed as if a general slumber had fallen over the city. The night was calm, and the air was a delicious substitute for the hot and reeking atmosphere, of this populous quarter in the day. I saw no gathering of the populace no hurrying torches, I heard no clash of arms, or tramp of armed men; all lay beneath the young moon, which, near her setting, touched the whole scene with a look of soft and almost melancholy radiance. The character of my Israelite friend began to fall rapidly in the scale, and I had made up my mind that insurrection had gone to its chamber that night; when, as I was returning by the Place de Bastile, and was passing under the shadow of one of the huge old houses that then surrounded that scene of hereditary terror, two men, who had been loitering about the parapet of fosse, suddenly started forward, and planted themselves in my way. I flung one of them aside, but the other grasped my arm, and drawing a dagger, told me that my life was at his mercy. His companion giving the signal, a group of fierce looking fellows started from their lurking places: and of course further resistance was out of the question. I was ordered to follow them, and regarding myself as having nothing to fear, yet uneasy at the idea of compulsion, I remonstrated but in vain; and was finally led through a labyrinth of horrid alleys, to what I now found to be the head quarters of the insurrection. It was an immense building, which had probably been a manufactory, but was now filled with the leaders of the mob. The few torches which were its only light, and which scarcely showed the roof of the building, were, however, enough to show heaps of weapons of every kind—muskets, sabres, pikes, and even pitchforks and scythes, thrown on the floor. On one side, raised on a sort of desk, was a ruffianly figure flinging placards to the crowd below, and often adding some savage comment on their meaning, which produced a general laugh. Flags inscribed with "Liberty—Bread or Blood—Down with the Tyrant,"—and that comprehensive and peculiarly favourite motto of the mob—"May the last of the kings be strangled with the entrails of the last of the Priests"—were hung from the walls in all quarters; and in the centre of the floor were ranged three pieces of artillery surrounded by their gunners. I now fully acknowledged the exactness of Mendoza's information—and began to feel considerable uncertainty about my own fate in the midst of a horde of armed ruffians, who came pouring in every moment, and seemed continually more ferocious. At length I was ordered by the men to go forward to a sort of platform at the head of the hall, where some candles were still burning, and the remains of a supper, gave signs that there had been gathered the chief persons of that tremendous assemblage. A brief interrogatory from one of them armed to the teeth, and with a red cap so low down on his bushy brows as almost wholly to disguise his physiognomy, enquired my name, my business in Paris, and especially what I had to allege against my being shot as a spy in the pay of the Tuileries. My answers were drowned in the roar of the multitude. Still I protested firmly against this summary trial; and at length threatened them with the vengeance of my country. This might be heroic, but it was injudicious. Patriotism is a fiery affair, and a circle of pistols and daggers ready prepared for action, and roused by the word to execute popular justice on me, waited but the signal from the platform. Their leader rose with some solemnity, had taken off his cap to give the ceremonial a more authentic aspect, declared me to have forfeited the right to live by acting the part of *an espion*, and ordered me to be shot in "front of the leading column of the army of vengeance." The decree was so unexpected, that for a moment I felt absolutely paralyzed. The sight left my eyes, my ears tingled with strange sounds, and I almost felt as if I had received the shots of the ruffians, who now uncontrolable in their first triumph, were firing their pistols in every direction in the air. But at the moment so formidable to my future career, I heard the sound of the clock of Notre Dame. I felt a sudden return of my powers of recollections, but the hands of my assassins were already upon me. The sound of the general signal for the march produced a rush of the crowd towards the gate. I took advantage of the confusion, struck down one of my captors, shook off the other, and plunged into the living torrent that was now pouring out before me.

But even when I reached the open air—and never did I feel its freshness with a stronger sense of revival—I was still in the midst of the multitude, and attempt to make my way alone would have obviously been death. Thus was I carried on along the Boulevards, in the heart of a column of a hundred thousand maniacs, trampled, driven, bruised by the rabble, and deafened with shouts, yells, and cries of vengeance, until my frame was in a fever, and my brain scarcely less than a frenzy.

That terrible morning gave the deathblow to the mighty monarchy of the Bourbons. The throne was so shaken by the popular arm, that though it preserved a semblance of its original shape, a breath was sufficient to cast it to the ground. I have no heart for the recital. Even now I can scarcely think of the tremendous pageant of popular fantasy, fury, and the very passion of crime; or bring to my mind's eye that column, which seemed then to be boundless and endless, with the glare of its torches, the rattle of its drums, the grinding of its cannon wheels, as we rushed along the causeway, from tim to time stopping to fire, as a summons to the other districts, and as a note of exultation; or the perpetual, sullen, and deep roar of the populace—without a thrilling sense of perplexity and pain.

Long before day-break had completely quelled resistance before us, plundered the arsenal of its arms, and taken possession of the Hotel de Ville.—The few troops who had kept guard at the different posts on our way, had been captured without an effort, or joined the insurgents. But intelligence now came that the palace was roused at last, that troops were ordered from the country for its defence, and that the noblesses remaining in the capital were crowding to the Tuileries. I stood beside Danton when these tidings were brought to him.—He flung up his cap in the air, with a burst of laughter. So much the better!" he exclaimed, "the closer the preserve, the thicker the game." I had now a complete view of this hero of democracy. His figure was herculean; his countenance, which possibly, in his younger days, might have been handsome, was now marked with the lines of every passion of profligacy, but it was still commanding. His costume was that which he had chosen for himself, and which was worn by his peculiar troop; a short brow manile, an under-robe, with the arms naked to the shoulder, a broad leathern belt loaded with pistols; a huge sabre in hand, rusted from hilt to point, which he declared to have been stained with the blood of aristocrats, and the republican red cap, which he frequently waved in the air, or lifted on the point of his sabre as a standard. Yet, in the midst of all this savage disorder of costume I observe every hair of his enormous whiskers to be curled with the care of a Parisian merveilleux. It was the most curious specimen of the ruling passion that I remember to have seen.

At the Hotel de Ville Danton entered the hall with several of the insurgents; and the crowd, unwilling to waste time, began to fire at the little statues and insignia of the French kings, which ornamented this old building. When this amusement failed—and the French are easily enamured—they formed circles, and danced the Carmagnole—Rum and brandy largely introduced among them, gave them animation after the night's watching, and they were fit for any atrocity. But the bearing of drums, and a rush to the balconies of the Hotel de Vile, told us that something was at hand; and in the midst of a group of municipal officers, Petion, the Mayor of Paris arrived. He was received by the rabble with shouts, and after a show of resistance, just sufficient to confirm his character for hypocrisy, suffered himself to be led to the front of the grand balcony, bowing as a man of the people. Another followed, a prodigious patriot, who had been placed at the head of the National Guards for his popular sycophancy, but who, on being called upon to swear 'death to the King,' and hesitating, felt the penalty of being unprepared to go all lengths on the spot. I saw his throat cut, and his body flung from the balcony. A cannon shot gave the

signal for the march, and we advanced to the grand prize of the day. I can describe but little more of the assault on the Tuileries than that it was the scene of desperate confusion on both sides. The front of the Palace continually covered with the smoke of fire arms of all kinds, from all the casements; and the front of the mob a similar cloud of smoke, under which men fired, fled, got drunk, and danced. Nothing could be more ferocious, or more feeble. Some of the Sections utterly ran away on the first fire; but as they were unpursued, they returned by degrees and joined the fray. It may be presumed that I made many an effort to escape; but I was in the midst of a battalion of the Faubourg St. Antoine. I had already dropped several muskets in succession, which had been thrust into my hands by the zeal of my begrimed comrades; and a sabre cut, which I had received from one of our mounted ragamuffins as he saw me stepping back to the rear, warned me that my time was not yet come to get rid of the scene of revolt and bloodshed.

At length the struggle drew to a close. A rumour had spread that the King had left the palace, and gone to the Assembly. The cry was now on all sides—"Advance, the day is our own!" The whole multitude rushed forward, clashing their pikes and muskets, and firing their cannon, which were worked by deserters from the Royal troops; Marseillais, a band of the most desperate looking ruffians that the eye was ever set upon, chiefly galley slaves, and the most profligate banditti of a sea port, led the column of the assault; and the extraordinary cessation of fire from the palace windows, seemed to promise a sure conquest. But as the smoke subsided, I saw a long line of troops, three deep, drawn up in front of the chief entrance. Their scarlet uniforms showed that they were the Swiss. The gendarmerie, the National Guard, the regular battalions, had abandoned them, and fate seemed inevitable. But there they stood, firm as iron. Their assailants evidently recoiled; but the discharge of some cannon shots, which told upon the ranks of these brave but unfortunate men, gave them new courage, and they poured onward. The voice of the Swiss commandant giving the word to fire, was heard, followed by a rolling discharge from flank to flank, of the whole battalion. It was my first experience of fire, and I was astonished at its precision, rapidity, and deadly power. In an instant almost the whole troop of Marseillais, in our front, were stretched upon the ground, and every third man in the first line of the Sections were killed or wounded. Before the shock could be recovered, we heard the word 'fire' again from the Swiss officer, and a second shower of bullets burst upon our ranks. The Sections turned and fled in all directions, some by the Point Neuf, some by the Place Carrousel. The route was complete; the terror, the confusion, and the yelling of the wounded were horrible. The havoc was increased by a party of the defenders of the palace, who descended into the court and fell with desperation on the fugitives. I felt that now was my time to escape, and darted behind one of the buttresses of a royal porte cachere, to let the crowd pass me. The skirmishing continued at intervals, and an officer in the uniform of the Royal Guard was struck down close to my feet. As he rolled over, I recognized his features. He was my young friend Lafontaine! With an inconceivable shudder I looked on his pale countenance, and with the thought of the misery which the tidings would bring to fond ears in England. But as I drew the body within the shelter of the gate, I found that he still breathed; he opened his eyes and I had the happiness, after waiting in suspense till the dusk covered our movements, of conveying him to my hotel.

Of the remaining events of this most calamitous day, I know but what all the world knows. It broke down the monarchy. It was the last struggle in which a possibility existed of saving the throne. The gentlest of the Bourbons was within sight of the scaffold. He had now only to retrieve his character for personal virtue by laying his head patiently under the blade of the guillotine. His royal character was gone beyond hope, and all henceforth was to be the trial of the Legislature and the nation. Even that trial was to be immediate, comprehensive and condign. No people in the history of rebellion ever suffered, so keenly or so rapidly, the vengeance which belongs to national crimes. The saturnalia was followed by massacre. A new and darker spirit of ferocity displayed itself, in a darker and more degraded form, from hour to hour, until the democracy was extinguished. Like the Scripture miracle of the demoniac—the spirits which had once exhibited the shape of man, were transmitted into the shape of the brute; and even the swine ran down by instinct, and perished in the waters.

From the Colonial Church Chronicle, for Sept. 1848.

FAREWELL LETTER FROM THE BISHOP OF FREDERICTON.

We insert, by permission of the Bishop of Fredericton, the following admirable and affecting letter to the Secretary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

Exeter, August 28.

MY DEAR ——. Before I return to my Diocese, which I purpose to do without delay, I wish to address a few words of grateful farewell to yourself, to the Committee of the venerable Society, and to many kind friends who have given me help. Tho' my visit to England has not been productive of all the good to my diocese which might have been reaped from a more protracted sojourn, yet I feel sure that I leave many behind who will not forget nor desert it. Many have liberally contributed, some of their abundance, and some of their poverty. In every place I have been welcomed with words of blessing and of peace, and have never left the few or the many gathered together, without a deepening conviction that God is with us as a Church, and that, amidst all our divisions and disquietudes, an increasing number of Churchmen are everywhere working togther with all their hearts for the glory of God, the good of his Church, and the salvation of souls. Rich and poor alike have seemed to realise the duty and the blessing of almsgiving; not a word has been uttered in the spirit of party, or of bitterness; and though sometimes the tone has been imperfect, it has never been inharmonious. Surely, "had the Lord been pleased to kill us, he would not have accepted this sacrifice at our hands.' Were our Church become reprobate, or a castaway, these blessed fruits of the Spirit would not abound: love and joy would not utter their glad voices throughout our borders: we should not be enlarged everywhere, and be the heralds of mercy to the uttermost parts of the earth. I am blind to the sad, and tokens of our unfruitfulness, our backsliding, our national guilt; but the greatest sin of all is despair of the mercy of God; and to deny his love-tokens is to "frustrate His counsel" and make our state worse than it is. Oh, let English Churchmen pray for an increase of the true spirit among all sincere persons, though they be of different views: let them give up harsh thoughts of each other, anonymous attacks, and violent invectives, and all will yet be well. Let them not be so anxious to put down what is erroneous, as to build up what is true: the strength of Dissent lies not in the political and clamorous partisan, but in the unknown piety of its poorer members; and these will be won to us, not by violent attacks, but by fervent unostentatious, untiring charity. Love, victorious love, will win the day at last.

I venture these remarks because many good men have been sorely disquieted by our divisions and our weakness; because some young men have harshly alienated the affections of our ill instructed members, or have suddenly and unjustifiably withdrawn themselves from our communion to other bodies, whose position is less clear, and whose difficulties are more formidable. After a three years' absence, I see more earnestness and reverence in the English Church than when I left England for America, and I do not see that those who have gone out from us have improved their position and their usefulness. I shall return to my poor diocese benefited in many ways; personally showed by sympathy amidst severe and unexpected trials, and assisted by men and means. Three candidates for Holy Orders are gone before me—subscriptions have been promised for five years towards the support of a travelling missionary—His Grace the Archbishop, several of my Right Rev. brethren, and many among the laity, rich and poor, young men and maidens, old men and children," have given their kind wishes, their substantial aid, their handywork to my cathedral. And though I still need a considerable sum before it can possibly be completed, (at least 1500*l.* more before even the external walls and roof and spire can be finished,) yet my duty is to do each part as well as I can, and if my own means are become more limited, to put more trust in Him whose means, whose wisdom, whose mercy is unlimited.

I shall be enabled also to lay the foundation of a Cathedral Library. To the University of Oxford I owe my thanks for a grant of 100*l.* towards this object, to be expended in books printed at the Clarendon press; to the editors of the *Library of the Fathers*; to the Associates of Dr. Bray, the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, Dr. Macbride, Mrs. Huyshe, the Rev. Dr Parkinson, Rev. J. Dornford, Rev. Chancellor Harington, Rev. Mr. Wilson, Rev. Canon Woodsworth the daughters of a clergyman at Rochester, and others, who have made offerings of books.

Last, but not least in comfortable hope, may come the opening of St. Augustine's College. How glad and blessed was that day, when the spiritual head of the English Church brought together whole centuries of thought by that one act of consecration! How happy were we to be present in a building reared on those ancient foundations of England's primitive glory, where there was not one who did not heartily sympathize in the work, not one who did not heartily respond, reverently kneel down and humbly communicate: where the offerings were as large as the means used to obtain them were unexceptionable; where the originator of the design, and the founder of the institution, and the builder of the fabric, had all one mind and one soul; where the building was no motley collection of ill-assorted plagiarisms, but a positive creation, a real thing, which [might be said to be like nothing else and yet like everything else in Christian art.

And yet this is the least part of the most blessed work. To attain material truthfulness is hard: but to train the men who shall win souls to God throughout all lands, how very hard it is! This is your difficult, awful task, Warden and Fellows of St. Augustine's! To bring forth men dead to the world, alive to God; severely simple, but winningly attractive; frugal, yet not parsimonious; gentle, and yet firm; nursed in contemplation, but full of the fire of action; studious, and "apt to teach;" gentlemen, if not by birth, yet by Christianity; of refined taste, but neither scrupulous nor fastidious; able with their hands, if need be, to practice the Church's self denial, with their skill to build her fabrics, with their voices to chant her psalms and prayers, with their spirit to infuse her rules, and by their words and good example to teach all her members holiness.

The good Lord increase this spirit in you who labour for us, and in us who dwell in the lands for which you labour; may He fill your house with students whose hearts He hath touched; may He raise up all the Colonies of Great Britain like godly institutions, and may their fruits ripen in eternity, and be as the grapes of Eshcol on the borders of Canaan. Once more, my dear friend, farewell, and God be with you evermore.

J. FREDERICTON.

Rev. Ernest Hawkins.

THE SQUADRON ON THE COAST OF CHINA.—That veritable citizen of the world, Richard Cobden, no sooner realized his free-trade scheme than a famine immediately succeeded; he no sooner propounded universal brotherhood and perpetual peace than the whole of Europe was in a blaze, and Frenchmen took to cutting each other's throats with railway speed. A few days since he pronounced the naval armament of this country to be unnecessarily expensive, and particularly so on the Chinese waters, for pirates even were exterminated; when behold the first accounts that reach from that quarter of the world show not only that these enemies of the world swarm in great numbers, but that they exhibit the worst characteristics of their daring pursuit. Our accounts from China prove that the *Scout*, 14, under Commander Johnstone (promoted from the *Terrible*), had a very smart action with these lawless wretches, and in the capture of the two junks he had one man killed, and was himself slightly wounded, as were also Acting Lieut. Josling, Mr Stanley, midshipman, and seven men in the affair, one of the junks, armed with four 6-pounders, and with 120 men, having regularly engaged the *Scout* speedily settled the junk, and might have sent her to the bottom without coming within range of the guns, matchlocks, gingals, stinkpots, &c., only that the captain of the *Scout* desired to take as many of the scoundrels alive as possible. But this daring and gallant resistance on the part of the pirates, in fighting a man of war, we trust will not be lost on the free-trade prophet, who will now easily conclude what would have been the fate of an unarmed merchantman, if the junk had an opportunity of lying across her bows. Nor is this the first time the *Scout* has had a smart affair of this kind with the pirates in the Chinese seas; for it will be recollected that Commander Johnstone has only recently succeeded Captain Loring in command of the *Scout*, that officer having been promoted for a previous engagement with pirates—Indeed there is scarcely a man of war that has been on the station that has not had a brush with them. The *Ringdove*, 16, was all but taken by pirates a couple of years ago; for they actually boarded her, and, if we remember rightly, some of the crew lost their lives, and the master died of his wounds. The *Espiegle*, 12, Commander Campbell, has been chasing the pirates, and although ordered to leave the station on the 1st of April for England, to be paid off was retained at Shanghae, in consequence of their depredations. The *Childers*, 12, Commander Putman, has also been engaged in protecting the commerce from the interruptions of those proscribed robbers. Mr. Cobden has been singularly unfortunate in his observations on naval affairs: and as he is too old, if not too conceited, to learn, the best service his friends can render him will be by their advice to leave naval matters to those who better understand them.

There is one thing, however, within the scope of Mr. Cobden's ability to perform, and from him it will come with much good grace—that is, strongly to recommend to the Admiralty to promote and reward Commander Johnstone and the officers and men of the *Scout*, who if they have by their bravery and wounds incontestably proved the *existence* of pirates, have since, by their gallant services, materially reduced the number, and by the severe chastisement they have inflicted, and the terror they have inspired among the rovers, have we trust, done very much towards placing the China waters in happy state of security so much in consonance with Mr. Cobden's prophetic assurance.—*London paper.*

☞NOTICE.

THE Copartnership hitherto 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 authorised to collect all debts due to the said firm.

EDWARD L. JARVIS,
G. MURRAY JARVIS.

11th July, 1848.

Stoves! Stoves!! Stoves!!!

(Just received, per 'Widow,' from New York:)

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

Sept. 8. *King's Square.*

TO LET,

And possession given immediately:—

THE subscriber's House at Indian Town, formerly owned and occupied by Alexander McGuire, as a dwelling House, Bakery and Grocery.

JOHN B. TRAVIS.

Sept. 8. *Indian Town*

PURE CIDER VINEGAR.—On consignment—ex the *Duke* from Liverpool—40 Barrels Pure Cider Vinegar, for sale by

September 15. THOS. HANFORD.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, SEPT. 29, 1848.

☞The English news of 16th instant (letters) arrived here this morning. The previous mail arrived on Saturday last.—A summary of intelligence by both these arrivals will be found in our columns.

THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.—The *New-Brunswicker* says—We learn that His Excellency with the view of completing his examination of the Province, will leave Fredericton for Saint Andrews Thursday morning, and after visiting St. Stephen, will arrive in this city next Monday evening. His Excellency will then proceed by Sussex Vale to Studiac and Richibucto etc, thence to Dorchester and Sackville, and probably the county of Albert before returning to head quarters.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—A sad accident occurred on the St. John River on the 24th instant, at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, involving the deaths of three young men, clerks of stores in this city. They, with Mr. Albert Venning, of the "Albion House," had proceeded a few days previous on a sailing excursion up the River, and on their return, when near the head of Long Reach, a squall upset the boat, by which she immediately filled and sank. The names of those drowned were, Mr. Wm. Fairbanks, clerk in the "London House;" Mr. John M. Smith, clerk in Miss Magee's store, and Mr. Richard Magee, a young man recently from Dublin;—Mr. Venning was saved by holding to the top of the mast, (which remained above water,) until he was rescued by a boat from the shore, which put off as soon as the misfortune was discovered.—The bodies of the drowned were all picked up and brought to the city, and interred on Wednesday last—most of the stores being closed during the progress of the melancholy procession.

COLLISION OF STEAMERS.—On Monday night last at about 11 o'clock, and very dark, the steamer *Rowland Hill* on her passage to Fredericton, ran into the *New Brunswick*, bound down. The former steamer had been observed coming up, on the wrong side of the river, and the latter was stopped and turned astern, but too late to avoid the encounter. The New Brunswick was so much injured, forward of one paddle box, that she commenced sinking immediately, and was consequently run on the nearest beach to avoid a total loss. The injury reached to about 12 inches under water, and the workmen employed have been so successful in their operations, that the vessel was got off yesterday and brought to the city for repairs.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.—On Saturday last Thomas Hayward, youngest son of Mr. Leacy Hayward, of Musquash, in a fit of insanity, ran into the river at that place and drowned himself.—It appears that the young man had, for a week or so previously, betrayed symptoms of insanity, which had increased so much, that his friends thought it necessary, in order to his recovery, to remove him to the Lunatic Asylum; and that a short time before the coach, which was to have conveyed him thither, had arrived at the house, he had escaped—notwithstanding the vigilance of his friends—and, we grieve to say, met with a watery grave. The body has not yet been found. He was a young man of much promise, and greatly respected. It is a heart-rending circumstance to his parents, who are both aged people.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENT.—Thomas Cox, to be a Bye Road Commissioner in Queen's County, in the room of Ebenezer Briggs, who declines to act.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. Collins Whitaker as Consul at Saint John, N. B., for the United States of America.—*London Gazette.*

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS—*Fredericton, 18th September, 1848.*—His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to make the undermentioned Promotions, &c.—*Rifle Battalion Saint John City Militia.* To BE 1ST LIEUTENANTS.—2nd Lieut. William Warwick, vice S. J. Samuel, left the Province, 18th Sept., 1848. 2nd Lieut. William R. M. Burtis, 19th September. To BE 2ND LIEUTENANTS.—Charles Watters, Gent., vice Warwick, promoted, 18th September, Andrew M'Kenna, vice Burtis, promoted, 19th do. Edward E. Lockhart, 20th do. John Douglas Ward, 21st do.—Geo. Deforest, 23d do. Geo. Seymour, 24th do.—James N. Thain, 25th do. James Dunn, Junior, 26th do.

NEW CHURCH AT RIVER JOHN, N. S.—On Sunday the 16th of July, this building erected for the worship of Almighty God according to the rites and ceremonies of the Church of England was dedicated to its holy purposes by the Bishop of Nova Scotia. The day was fine and many more than the Church could accommodate had assembled, to witness services well calculated to fix the attention and excite the feelings of all those who wish success to Christ's Holy Catholic Church, which His Lordship's prayer defined as composed of all congregations of christian people dispersed throughout the world." The prayers were very expressively read by the Rev. Richard Avery, of Pugwash, and their effect heightened by the occasional introduction of parts of the Consecration service. The Bishop preached from Habakkuk, 2d chap. 20th verse—"But the Lord is in His holy temple, let all the earth keep silence before Him." After having traced the antiquity of the goodly practices of erecting buildings for divine worship, and shown that the high and lofty One condescends to visit the most lowly fabric that human hands may rear, he implored the continual and cheering blessing of God on the humble dwelling then about to be consecrated to His glory. Then stating that the Divine Presence was not confined, though more immediately promised, to temples made with hands, but was equally ready to sanctify the domestic altar and enliven the devotions of the closet, he urged all present to seek God in their families and in the retirement of their chambers. In conclusion he earnestly inculcated the duty of regular and devout attention at the house of prayer, of all possible reverence when within its walls, the propriety of uniformity of posture, and of all joining in the responsive parts of the service. He also stated his regret that so many persons had gone out and come in during the time of Divine worship. The day being extremely hot may in some measure have led to this, but it is to be feared that this unseemly habit prevails in many country congregations, one which a moment's reflection on its tendency to disturb the devotion of the more serious worshippers, and its irreverent aspect, would quickly correct.

Perhaps, however, the most interesting and exciting part of the solemn services, was the consecration of the burial ground. To see hundreds kneeling on the spot where the bodies of their relatives and neighbours were mouldering to dust, to pray that God would mercifully regard an act prompted by the dictates of nature, and sanctioned by express examples in his holy word, enabling us so to number our days that we may depart this life in the faith of Christ, and then to join in that suitable Hymn which the Church has provided for the occasion, must have awakened in every bosom some better feelings which no lapse of time and no amount of worldliness ought to obliterate. The Apostolic benediction dismissed the multitude to their respective homes, where it is hoped the people will strive to reduce to practice those lessons of heavenly wisdom, which on that day were taught from the lips of an aged Prelate, whom, amidst the manifold changes and chances of this mortal life, it is highly probable many will see no more.—*Church Times.*

VESSELS OVER THE FALLS.—It is announced in the Niagara Falls Iris, by Mr. Wm. Conklin, that he will send two vessels over the Falls on the 29th September. At 12 o'clock, M., the Pirate, a vessel of 100 feet in length, with several tame and wild animals on board as passengers, with appropriate flags and streamers, will be started from her moorings two miles above the Falls. It is intended to have this craft so well secured, hatches down and all right, that she will make the awful leap entire with spars and rigging all standing.

At 8 o'clock in the evening of the same day, a fire ship, loaded with all manner of combustibles, will be ready to slip her cables, showing a ship on fire, until after two miles through the rapids she will make the fearful plunge in a blaze, forming one of the greatest scenes ever beheld at Niagara Falls.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A BRITISH OFFICER.—Lieut. George F. Roxton, aged 28, of the 89th Regiment British Army, died at St. Louis on the 29 ult., of dysentery.—He was the writer of the Blackwood series entitled "Life in the Far West," and had obtained some fame by his volume of "Adventures in Mexico and the Rocky Mountains." He arrived in St. Louis a few weeks previous to his death, with another British officer, who, supposing him to be convalescing, proceeded with Gen. Brooke for the Upper Mississippi. His remains were properly interred by Bishop Hawks.

BRITISH AND COLONIAL FISHERIES.—From all quarters we hear of encroachments by the subjects of foreign powers upon our fisheries, for the protection of which so few vessels are assigned, and those few are so frequently called away to perform other duties that their casual presence is worse than useless. On the south coast of England, last week, a French lugger was seized, and the master was fined for being within the British boundaries, and for damaging the nets of English boats. Mr. Petley, the commander of her Majesty's steam vessel *Lightning*, who has been on a cruise on the coasts of Kent and Sussex, has reported to the Admiralty on the encroachments of the French.—The Earl of Dundonald has also sent home a strong representation relative to American fishermen exercising their calling in the waters of British North America. If our government do not enforce the penalties against these continual infractions of the treaties, both the French and Americans will gradually encroach upon our grounds, and at length claim a presumptive right to occupy them. They should at once be practically taught that they are "fishing in troubled waters."—*United Service Gazette.*

☞A paid printer's bill in a night cap is said to induce a most refreshing slumber.—*Halifax Courier.*

We understand that the project of constructing a Suspension Bridge across the Niagara at Queenston is again revived, and this time with every prospect of being carried out. Mr. Ellet, the Engineer of the Bridge at the Falls, undertakes to construct it for £10 000, and will himself take one-fourth of the stock. This leaves £7 500 to be subscribed for, half of which has been already taken up on the American side, and a large portion of the other half on this side the river. If no unforeseen difficulties arise the Bridge will be ready for use by September of next year.—*Niagara Chronicle.*

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

The unprecedently protracted session of Parliament was closed on the 5th inst., by the Queen in person, with the following Speech:—

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I am happy to be able to release you from the duties of a laborious and protracted session.

The act for the prevention of crime and outrage in Ireland, which received my assent at the commencement of the session, was attended by most beneficial effects. The open display of arms, intended for criminal purposes, was checked; the course of justice was no longer interrupted; and several atrocious murderers, who had spread terror through the country, were apprehended, tried, and convicted.

The distress in Ireland, consequent on the successive failures in the production of food, has been mitigated by the application of the law for the relief of the poor, and by the amount of charitable contributions raised in other parts of the United Kingdom.

On the other hand, organized Confederacies took advantage of the existing pressure to excite my suffering subjects to rebellion. Hopes of plunder and confiscation were held out to tempt the distressed; while the most visionary prospects were exhibited to the ambitious. In this conjuncture I applied to your loyalty and wisdom for increased powers; and strengthened by your prompt concurrence, my Government was enabled to defeat in a few days machinations which had been prepared during many months. The energy and decision shown by the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland in this emergency deserves my warmest approbation.

In the midst of these difficulties, you have continued your labours for the improvement of the laws. The act for facilitating the sales of incumbered estates will, I think, gradually remove an evil of great magnitude in the social state of Ireland.

The system of perpetual entails of lands established in Scotland, produced very serious evils, both to heirs of entail and to the community, and I have great satisfaction in seeing it amended upon principles which have long been found to operate beneficially in this part of the United Kingdom.

I have given my cordial assent to the measures which have in view the improvement of the public health, and I entertain an earnest hope that a foundation has been laid for continued advances in this beneficial work.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I thank you for the readiness with which you have granted us supplies necessary for the public service. I shall avail myself of every opportunity which the exigencies of the State may allow for enforcing economy.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I have renewed, in a formal manner, my diplomatic relations with the Government of France. The good understanding between the two countries has continued without the slightest interruption.

Events of deep importance have disturbed the internal tranquility of many of the States of Europe both in the North and in the South. These events have led to hostilities between neighbouring countries.

I am employing my good offices, in concert with other friendly powers, to bring to an amicable settlement these differences and I trust that our efforts may be successful.

I am rejoiced to think that an increasing sense of the value of peace encourages the hope that the nations of Europe may continue in the enjoyment of its blessings.

Amidst these convulsions, I have had the satisfaction of being able to preserve peace for my own dominions, and to maintain our domestic tranquility. The strength of our institutions having been tried and has not been found wanting. I have studied to preserve the people committed to my charge in the enjoyment of that temperate freedom which they so justly value. My people, on the other side, feel too sensibly the advantages of order and security to allow the promoters of pillage and confusion any chance of success in their wicked designs.

I acknowledge with grateful feelings the many marks of loyalty and affection which I have received from all classes of my people. It is my earnest hope by cultivating that respect to the law, and obedience to the precepts of religion, the liberties of the people may, by the blessing of Almighty God, be perpetuated.

Then the LORD CHANCELLOR, by her Majesty's command, said—

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It is her Majesty's royal will and pleasure that this Parliament be prorogued to Thursday, the 2nd day of November next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Thursday, the 2nd day of November next.

Liverpool Timber Market, Sept. 9th.—We have no improvement in the price of Quebec Pine tho' the arrivals have been but limited from that port, the latest sales having been at 14½d per foot, and Red Pine 17½d per foot. Spruce Deals are lower in value than ever was known in the market, and have become totally unsaleable. At the auction sales of yesterday 106 logs Quebec Pine sold for 13¾d. per foot, and Deals at a very low figure.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT TO AN AMERICAN STEAMER.—We learn from Southampton that the steamship United States, which left Cowes for New York, on Sunday afternoon, with 100 passengers and a valuable cargo, broke down off Scilly, and returned at 9, p.m., on Tuesday, to Southampton Water, where she must be docked. The Messrs. Baring are part proprietors of the United States steamer.—She ran between New York, Havre, and Southampton.

The American steamer *Hermann*, which sailed from New York at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the 21st ult., for Southampton and Bremen, went ashore on Monday morning at three o'clock, at the Isle of Wight. Making allowance for the difference in the distance, calling at Halifax, &c., the British vessel had beaten the American one about twenty-four hours! rather an extraordinary feat when it is recollected that the *Acadia* is one of the smallest of the British and North American Line. The Hermann got off without injury.

The Arctic Expedition.—Aberdeen, Saturday evening, sept 2.—The American whaler M Lellan, of New London, commanded by Captain Jackson, visited Lievly, Disco Island, and learned that on the 2nd of July, her Majesty's ships Investigator and Enterprise, under Sir John Ross, had reached the harbor of Lievly, and landed despatches to the care of the Danish Government, to be forwarded by the first vessel to Europe. The expedition immediately proceeded in search of Sir John Franklin. The crews are all well.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO SCOTLAND.—Immediately after the prorogation of Parliament on the 5th inst., the Queen took her departure from Woolwich for Scotland, to visit Balmoral, in the royal yatch Victoria and Albert, escorted by several other steam vessels. The steamers were off Yarmouth on the following evening, and were expected to reach Aberdeen on the evening of the 7th, where Her Majesty would land on the quay of the harbour, immediately below Regent Street. Her Majesty is accompanied by Prince Albert, H. R. Highness the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal, and a comparatively small retinue, and it is understood that it is not the intention of the royal party to make a lengthened stay at present, the sole object of the visit being to inspect the lately acquired royal residence at Balmoral. It is expected that the whole trip will be accomplished in ten or fourteen days.

Lord John Russel was at Dublin, closely closeted with Lord Clarendon.—Lord John Russel would soon proceed to Scotland to confer with the Queen.

The recent fine weather has restored confidence to the farmers, and the getting in of the corn crops is expected to be on the whole favourable. In conjunction with this fortunate result, which has already led to a considerable reduction upon the advanced prices for corn, there appears a return of considerable briskness to the manufacturing districts, and full employment for the operatives.

LIVERPOOL.—Since our last we have had a continuance of the finest harvest weather, and already a large portion of the grain is secured in the north of England, and nearly the whole in the south. The spring corn is generally expected to be very heavy in this part of the country, and the wheat to be a fair crop. Potatoes continue to give way, without any signs of improvement. Turnips are a good crop in this part of the country, and the second crop of clover also looks well.—On the whole, the prospects of the country, as to the supply of food, have improved considerably during the last fortnight.—*Liverpool Times.*

IRELAND.

There is complete tranquility in this country.—Public attention is drawn to the approaching trials which are to be held in the Special Commission in Clonmel. Mr. John O'Connell, not willing to give up political agitation, has made an appeal to the people of Ireland for funds to re-open Conciliation Hall. The society for holding periodical sittings of the Imperial Parliament in Ireland are trying to rivet attention to their scheme. Lord John Russell's visit to Dublin has been a very tame affair throughout.

TURKEY.

A letter received from Constantinople states that another destructive fire broke out in that city on the 27th ult. The writer thus describes it:—

"We have suffered another dreadful fire, which has destroyed the entire quarter of buildings on the Marina, from bridge to bridge. That quarter contained magazines of oil, wood, tallow, wax, tobacco, fruit, and other valuable articles, and about a thousand houses, in value altogether about £800.000. This loss, coming so closely upon the heels of the late conflagrations, has been an awful one to the poor and industrious classes living and working on the Marina."

The cholera continues with the same intensity; eight to a hundred cases per diem are acknowledged by the authorities.

RUSSIA.—A report is prevalent that Schamyl has quite retrieved his late losses, and has dreadfully cut up the Russians in several engagements. The losses of the Russians are said to be immense.

ENGLISH FINANCE.—*La Presse* says—"A curious fact is the general, and, so to speak, permanent decline of the revenue in England since the year 1824. It has been seen that, according to the recent declaration of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the revenue of the year barely exceeds 52,000,000*l.* or 1,300,000,000*f.* In 1824 it attained an amount of 59 000,000*l.*, or 1,475 000.000*f.* This is a difference of 175 millions. At that period (1824) there was no income-tax. "That impost, re-enacted at the instigation of Sir Robert Peel, produces about 150,000 000*f.* If, therefore, no addition had been made to the ordinary burthens of the people of England, the differences between the revenue of 1824 and that of 1848 would be adverse to the latter year, not only to the amount of 175 000,000., but 325,000 000*f.* A considerable difference truly! True it is that many of the Customs duties have been reduced or abolished. The income-tax was established for the precise purpose of counterbalancing these reductions and suppressions. The opponents of free-trade, however, (and there are many, even in England,) thence infer consequences favourable to the principles which they attempt to maintain. They say this, which is indisputable so far:—'On lowering or suppressing the Custom-house duties you declared that the loss to the Treasury would be compensated, and more than compensated, by the development of the increased consumption. Now, in point of fact, and considering the results in their *ensemble*, and not only in a few branches of trade, that hope has been completely falsified. Since 1824 the Exchequer has irrecoverably lost nearly one-fourth of its receipts. You have only succeeded in covering a portion of this loss by establishing, in a time of perfect peace, a tax hitherto looked upon as a reserve for the most embarrassing periods of war. You announced this tax as essentiall temporary, and yet you are not able to keep even this promise. How, in fact, can you think of lopping off a tax which yields 150,000,000*f.*, when, even with that resource, you are unable to make both ends of the current year meet except by making a loan of 50,000,000*f.*?' Such is the subject on which at present turns the *polemique* of the English prints. The old enthusiasts of free trade seem to have grown rather lukewarm. Their adversaries, on the contrary, show a bold front; and, in the midst of this dissension the Whig Cabinet seems, by its attitude, to justify the conduct of the latter party; for, instead of persevering in the path of reduction, it has suddenly come to a stand; and we are assured that it contemplates a revision of their legislation on the corn laws, although it has not yet had a fair trial."

CRICKET MATCH EXTRAORDINARY.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—By the kind permission of the authorities of Greenwich Hospital, the hardy veterans of that splendid establishment were entertained at a cricket match on Monday and Tuesday, in the Priory-grounds, near Lewisham. The novelty of the conditions upon which alone these worn-out sons of the ocean would be allowed to enter the lists, was the cause of a large and fashionable party attending each day. These conditions were that twenty-two men should be chosen or the field, one half of whom should be minus an arm, and the other a leg! Yet there was no lack of candidates for the honours of the bat and ball, and the number was very soon selected. The weather, too, was beautifully fine; the locality selected for the display a most charming spot; and the spectators appeared to be highly amused.

A large tent had been erected on the eastern side of the field, and within it was spread forth an ample supply of the creature comforts of this life, to which the dilapidated tars did ample justice.—They were invited to this entertainment by Mr. Ingersol, of Lewisham, who, in conjunction with Mr. Ireland and Mr. Staunton, had got it up at their sole expense, in addition to distributing a sum of money amongst the competitors. Upon the first day the wickets were pitched, the sports commenced shortly after two o'clock, the bands striking up "Rule Brittannia," the eleven one-armed men taking the first innings; and during the whole time the bats and balls was at work, the spectators were kept in an almost continued roar of laughter by the grotesque figures the poor old veterans made as they measured their lengths on the slippery sward in their vain attempts to reach the ball, or to exercise their diminished "under-standing" beyond their ordinary gait to reach the goal in time.

Upon the first day the one-arms made fifty runs in the first start, and 41 at the second. On Tuesday they assembled again with renewed vigour; and now the wooden legs went at it in high glee. Their first innings made 32, and their second 43; thus leaving the game to the one-arms by 16.—Nothing could exceed the delight with which they seemed to enjoy the sport, or the kindness and courteous attention of Mr Ingersoll to all their wants. The game was concluded by six o'clock; and then the hardy old blue coats marched in procession from the ground, headed by the band, banners, &c., and were again entertained at the parting feast by Mr. Ingersoll, at the Black Bull Inn.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 16.

The warlike state of the Continent has raised the price of saltpeter in the English market.

FIRE—LIMERICK, SUNDAY EVENING.—A fire broke out last night in Blackwater Mills, near this city, the property of Mr. Bannatyne (who only a few years since paid a large sum for the concerns,) and destroyed the whole mill. The concerns and stock are fortunately insured. It is not five years since another of the mills was burned down.

The five troops of Horse Artillery in England have been ordered an increase of 5 men and 22 horses per troop, to make each troop up to four guns. This will make an increase of 25 men and 110 horses.

The trustees of Maynooth have invited Lord John Russel to visit the College, and see the improvements made under the increased parliament grant.

The Post Office authorities are busily engaged throughout the different post offices in this country in looking after letters arriving from the United States, supposed to contain remittances or bills of exchange in aid of the Irish rebellion.

In the South of Ireland the people were again rising; and on Tuesday night there was a partial rising at Waterford. An attempt has been made to blow up the bridge at Granney, on the Suir. Three hundred men had left Clonmel armed, and with three days provisons, but were arrested by the patrols. The main body of the Insurgents, 4000 strong, were at Aheny, Tipperary. All the constabulary stations had been attacked without success.

The Marquis of Waterford's seats at Carrick had been attacked and the cannon carried off after a sharp struggle.

Lord John and Lady Russell have quitted Ireland and proceeded to join Her Majesty in Scotland.

The noble steamer Great Britain excited no buyers at the sale: she was put up at £20,000 and bought in at £45,000.

At Leghorn an Insurrection broke out, and at the latest date the rebels had possession of the town. The police and the people commenced the row when the former killed 5 of the latter, who in turn fired upon the police. The soldiers were called out but fired in the air, the rebels, however, fired with effect, when 112 soldiers fell dead; and the conflict became general. Messina has been bombarded and taken by the Government Forces; on the 3d it was fired upon by the Citadel and 18 gun-boats, but the town returned the fire with so much spirit that the gunboats were damaged and had to retire.—A number of Swiss troops had been massacred by the people, and paraded their heads on pikes through the streets.—Finally, after a bombardment of the most frightful kind, Messina was taken after a most determined resistance by the people.

CLONMEL, 13TH SEPTEMBER.—A real rebellion has come at last. The rebels are posted in almost inaccessible positions, at New Inn, near Carrick-on-Suir and Kilmacthomas mountains. Doheny commands in Waterford. The troops yesterday only captured nine scouts. Last night there was a general rising of the peasantry within about six miles of Carrick.—Many had guns. At six o'clock a large body marched to attack the police stations.

CLONMEL, 14th SEPTEMBER.—The out offices of a Protestant clergyman were burned last night, and a farmer shot for refusing to give up arms. The 3d (Buffs) came into Clonmel to-day, and twenty-eight of their men handcuffed, for shouting for repeal. At the insurgents' camp, seven miles from Clonmel, they roast bullocks and sheep on iron gra[illegible] pressing every one to join the [illegible]

At Glenbower, about eigh[illegible] Clonmel, the police were prep[illegible] refuge in Carrack, when the [illegible] at them; the fight lasted a q[illegible] hour, and the result was a n[illegible] on the part of the assailants. [illegible] or three of the police were wo[illegible] dead bodies were left bel[illegible] police fled from the out sta[illegible] night it is feared will reveal [illegible] scenes.

Intelligence has just reached Engl[illegible] that Austria has accepted the joint [illegible] France and England in the question [illegible] and the States of Italy.

It is said in Newry that it is the [illegible] lady of Mr. John Mitchel, together w[illegible] and sisters of that unfortunate gent[illegible] ceed to America immediately, and pr[illegible] that purpose are already in progress.

A malignant case of cholera occu[illegible] the brig Reliance, during her voyag[illegible] stadt to Greenock. She reached the [illegible] on Saturday week.

The notice for reletting the barrack[illegible] tains a clause that the sale of spiritu[illegible] those regimental shops will, in futur[illegible] prohibited.

The weather in Britain had contin[illegible] fine for harvesting and bread stuffs [illegible] decline.—In the Timber market no m[illegible] tion had taken place. No improvem[illegible] of saint John three cargoes of the resp[illegible] ges 17,

bullocks and sheep on iron gates, and are pressing every one to join them.

At Glenbower, about eight miles from Clonmel, the police were prepared to seek refuge in Carrack, when the rebels fired at them; the fight lasted a quarter of an hour, and the result was a number killed on the part of the assailants. Only two or three of the police were wounded; the dead bodies were left behind. The police fled from the out stations, and to-night it is feared will reveal some awful scenes.

Intelligence has just reached England via France that Austria has accepted the joint mediation of France and England in the question between her and the States of Italy.

It is said in Newry that it is the intention of the lady of Mr. John Mitchel, together with the mother and sisters of that unfortunate gentleman, to proceed to America immediately, and preparations for that purpose are already in progress.

A malignant case of cholera occurred on board the brig Reliance, during her voyage from Cronstadt to Greenock. She reached the latter place on Saturday week.

The notice for roleting the barrack canteens contains a clause that the sale of spirituous liquors in those regimental shops will, in future, be strictly prohibited.

The weather in Britain had continued generally fine for harvesting and bread stuffs continued to decline.—In the Timber market no material alteration had taken place. No improvement in prices: of saint John three cargoes of the respective averages 17, 18¾ 19 inches at 16¼ 17½, and 17¾d; part of a cargo 19¾ inches at 18d.; a cargo of Boctouche Yellow and Red Pine 13d per foot, round with deals at 13d.—Deals, two cargoes of Magaguadavic at £7 and £7 10s. one of Shediac at £7; Richibucto do.; saint John do; and Battens at £7 5s. per standard.

Amongst those who perished on board the Ocean Monarch were the wife and daughter of Mr. Murphy, manager of the Killarney savings' Bank, whose defalcations figured a large sum, and who fled to America, whither his wife and only child were hastening to join him, when they met with this terrible and untimely deaths.

Amongst the passengers were also Mr. Bacon, the master of St. Luke's Workhouse, London, and Mrs. Walter, the workhouse schoolmistress, who had eloped together, leaving large families behind them. Both of them perished, as well as the woman's youngest child, whom she took with her.

RUMOURED ORGANIC CHANGES IN THE CHURCH.—The *London Guardian* gives an extract from the *Monmouth Beacon*, in which it is averred that the Archbishop of Canterbury and Lord J. Russell have been for some time in constant communication upon a scheme, having for its object to abrogate the positive obligation under which the clergy are to read the Athanasian Creed, and certain portions in the marriage, baptismal, and burial services.—(Morning Advertiser.)

The inhabitants of Glasgow, are to be assessed in the sum of £8,155, to liquidate the claims made for property destroyed in the late disgraceful riots.

The Prince de Joinville's sketch.—Mrs. Hulton, having become the possessor of the drawing, by Prince de Joinville, of the Ocean Monarch on fire, she is getting it lithographed, and the proceeds of the sale will be given for the benefit of the Sailors' Home. The print will be a spirited tinted lithograph, executed by the Messrs. Maclure, Macdonald, and Macgregor.

FAST TRAVELLING.—A few days since, a trial of six carriages travelled from Didcot to Paddington, on the Great Western line (seventy-seven miles,) in seventy eight minutes and a half, including a stoppage of between five and six minutes. Thirteen miles of the distance were accomplished at the rate of more than seventy-two miles per hour.

THE CHOLERA IN EGYPT.

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 28.—The cholera alone occupies the minds of the inhabitants of Alexandria; there is no business doing, and the greater part of the European residents have shut themselves up in their houses, hoping by this means to keep out of the influence of the epidemic. At Alexandria, the number of deaths from cholera has been rather on the decrease, and from 310, there are now about 100 daily.

At Cairo, after a decrease, the deaths from cholera were again on an increased, about 250 were reported daily. A register is kept of the deaths only, the number of cases is not known but the recoveries are said to be few. Comparatively speaking, the European population has not suffered much, and the mortality among the natives may be attributed to their improper mode of living, and their irregularities and sufferings during the present month Ramazan, when they fast all day and commit excesses during the night.

The cholera has also broken out in several parts of Syria, and the towns of Aleppo and Damascus have suffered severely from the epidemic.

The last accounts from Rhodes state that Ibrahim Pasha had landed on the island, and was performing strict quarantine in a garden. His behaviour in quitting Egypt from fear of the cholera has excited just indignation. This country is at present without any ruler or constituted authority; fortunately, things go on quietly, but Ibrahim Pasha's presence at this juncture would have been very desirable, in order to enforce the sanitary regulations recommended by the European medical men.

MILITARY DANDYISM REBUKED.—A Canadian cotemporary tells the following good anecdote of a "setting down" which an officer of the "Younited States Awmy" received in his presence. Our writer says:—

We were travelling awhile since on one of the Sound boats, where we met on deck just after breakfast, our old acquaintance, John Barstow—Col. John Barstow, who has bought and sold more horses than any other live man, it is said, in the United States. While we were exchanging the usual salutations of the morning, the sharp tones of the hand bell were heard ringing along the deck, and the almost as sharp voice of the steward was heard crying out—

"All dem paseng. is as has not settle deir passage, will please step up to de captin's offis an *settle.*'

There were many passengers, and of course, as usual, a great crowd of persons were gathered around the "captin's offis," each quietly awaiting his turn to pay. Suddenly a tall robust young man elbowed his way through the mass of people up to the window, and stretching out his money to the clerk, said in a very loud tone—"Take *my* fare, sir."

"What name, sir?" said the clery, as he received the bills.

"Captain Victor Henry Digamma, sir—Captain Digamma and lady, of the Younited States Awmy, sir!" was the reply in a very pompous and conceited voice.

This was rather too much for our acquaintance, the horse dealer. He passed rudely through the crowd and loudly addressed the clerk, while the captain of the *aumy* yet stood by and the people seemed to be thinking whether to lynch him or not, "Take my fair, sir."

'What name,' sir?' inquired the clerk, meekly.

'Korp'ril *John* Barstow, sir.—Korp'ril Barstow and horse, sir, of the Connecticut Milishy, 'sir!" was his answer, delivered in a most comically pompous tone.

How blank that army captain looked, and what a good natured crowd that was immediately after this answer, only those can understand who imagination can picture reality. They laughed consumedly.

FIFTY THOUSAND PERSONS

Die annually in England of CONSUMPTION. In the New England States, the proportion is one in four or five. In Boston, probably one in four. In the city of New York sixty seven died in two weeks in December of this disease. It is less prevalent in the more northern latitudes, as Russia, Canada, and among the Alps of Switzerland, where the winters are long and severe, and there are fewer sudden changes.

The great Author of Nature has provided us with a remedy for Consumption and the diseases leading thereto which are so fearfully common in our country! Has he left us to find relief from that fatal scourge by ransacking other lands? No, the best Nature's own Remedy, is at our hand. The Wild Cherry and the Pine, furnish us with a cure, where a cure is possible.

One of the most important discoveries of the age, in ameliorating the condition of this large class of suffering humanity, is

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry,

Which has been before the public some ten years.—This valuable medicine was first discovered in the year 1838, since which time its success has constantly increased the demand, until it has become one of, if not the most popular remedy for consumption, in its incipient stage, ever known.

☞None genuine unless signed I. Butts on the wrapper.

For sale by S. L. Tilley, King Street, St. John, New Brunswick.

Dr. W. P. Evan's Pain Killer.

No medicine has been discovered that is so happily adopted to the internally as drops to be taken, and yet perform such wonder when applied externally, as a wash, bath, or by friction.

"THIS PAIN KILLER" may be used with a success that will astonish the beholder, in such cases as the following:—Distressing Dysentry, Pain in the side and stomach, Corns, Cuts and Bruises Cholera, Infantum, Bronchites, Healing sores on man or beast.

Children Teething, Raising Blood, Hoarseness, Quinsey in a few hours, Chilblains and frosted feet, Spasms, prevent a Blister from Burns, broken Breasts, Measles, Cramps, hurts, scratches or torn Flesh, bites or stings.

In very foul stomache it may cause vomiting.—So much the better, the stomach will be cleansed and the next dose will settle the sickness.

CERTIFICATES to fill a volume might be published, showing the wonderful effects of the "Pain Killer" but they are too common, and used for articles of no merit. We insert but a few but they are to be depended upon:—

This will certify that I have used the "Pain Killer in my family for headache, toothache, rheumatism, dysentry, &c. and believe it to be a first rate medicine. JOHN P. SMITH.
Manchester, N. H

I have used the "Pain Killer" for burns, and found in applying it immediately, to prevent even a blister. I would recommend it to the confidence of the public. H. A. REEBE,
Editor of the Westfield Standard, Westfield.

I have been selling the Pain Killer for a few months past, and find that it gives as good satisfaction as recommended. I have used it in my own family also, and believe it to be one of the best family medicines now in use. J. H. COBB.
Littleton, Mass.

This will certify that I have used the Pain Killer in my family for the last six months, and can safely say that it has proved the best family medicine I have ever used, especially for coughs, colds, burns, bruises. I take pleasure in recommending it to the public. JAMES WILLIAMS.

Chloroform Toothache Drops.

It is well known that "CHLOROFORM" has superseded (in a great measure,) the use of ETHER as an allayer of pain and is now used by the best Surgeons and Dentists in preference. A Celebrated Chemist, (and one of the first manufacturers of Chloroform,) has discovered that "Chloroform" with other simple preparations, will instantly cure the TOOTHACHE. After testing it in many cases it has never failed to give instant relief; there is no possible danger in using it, as it will not injure the sound teeth a particle. All that is necessary in using these drops is to saturate well a bit of cotton or lint, and place it in the cavity of the tooth. Relief will be immediate.

None genuine without the signature of Ross & Poor on the wrapper. Sold at No. 19, Tremont row, Boston, and by our appointed agents, S. L. Tilley, W. O. Smith, and J. H. Chipman, st. John, New Brunswick.

Kolmstock's Vermifuge.
SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

Alternate paleness and flushing of the countenance, a dull expression of the eyes, drowsiness, itching of the nose, a swelled upper lip, tongue whitely furred and thickly speckled with red points, fœtid breath and enlarged belly, a partial or general swelling or puffiness of the skin, a starting in the sleep, and grinding of the teeth: a gradual wasting of the flesh, a sensation as if something were lodged in the throat, sickness of the stomach, vomiting, a short dry cough, appetite sometimes voracious, at other times feeble, an unnatural craving for chalk, dirt or clay, bowels sometimes too costive, fits, convulsion, and palsey. No mother who suspects her child has worms should ail to produce the Vermifuge. Sold only genuine, at 19, Tremont row, and by our agents, S. L. Tilley, late Peters & Tilley, W. O. Smith, & J. H. Chipman, st. John, N.B.

Dr. Kingley's Universal Family PILLS.

The most safe effectual, and economical remedy for diseases of the human constitution, that has ever been discovered. These Pills are composed entirely of materials extracted from medicinal plants, and are warranted not to contain one particle of Mercury or any mineral substance.

The Family Pills are a sure remedy for the Jaundice, sick and nervous Headaches, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, sickness of the stomach, Heartburns all Bilious complaints, Fevers of all kinds, and, if taken at the commencement, will invariably check their progress, and save the patient from a protracted and dangerous sickness. They are invaluable in nervous and hypochondrical affections, loss of appetite, Cholic, Cholera Morbus, Gout, Rheumatism, scrofula, white swelling, Ulcers, Erysipels, salt rheum, Cough, Colds, Influenza, Dropsy, and all complaints to which females alone are subject. They operate as a mild and speedy purge, and are a safe and certain remedy for worms in Children.

Females will find that two or three of these Pills taken at bed time, and continued for a short time will remove any irregularity or obstruction, and restore nature to her usual course.

☞For sale by Ross & Poor, 19, Tremont row, Boston; and by our appointed agents, S. L. Tilley late Peters & Tilley, W. O. Smith, J. H. Chipman st. John, N. B.

MARRIED.

At Trinity Church, on Monday last, by the Rev the Rector, William J. Starr, Esq. of this City, to Harriett Bartlett, daughter of the late Timothy Ruggles, Esquire, of Granville, Nova Scotia.

On Monday evening, by the Rev. Samuel Robinson, Mr. Francis D. Hunter, son of the late John Hunter, Esq., M. D., to Margaret, second daughter of Mr. John Smith Merchant, of this City.

At New York, on the 13th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Wright, Mr. Thomas Norris, of St. John, N. B. to Miss Elizabeth Rothford, of Boston.

At St. Paul's Church, Halifax, on Tuesday the 19th instant, by the Venerable Archdeacon Willis, Major William Robinson, Royal Engineers, to Ellen Martyr, second daughter of J. W. Nutting, Esq.

DIED.

On Monday evening, after a lingering illness, Miss Marina Sarah Lockwood, aged 19 years, eldest daughter of Mr. Anthony Lockwood, of Fredericton.

On Wednesday morning, of dysentery, Margaret Cecelia, third daughter of Mr. William Ford, aged four years and nine months.

At Upham, on the 23d inst. Rachael, wife of Mr. James R. Fowler, and daughter of the late Mr William B. Melick, aged 45 years; leaving a husband and three children to mourn their sudden bereavement.

At Studholm, King's County, on the 7th instant, Mrs. Mary Parlee, widow of the late Mr. Isaac Parlee, aged 77 years. She was the mother of 13 children, 105 grand children, and 26 great grand children, and was one of the first settlers of this Province.

At Fredericton, on the 17th inst. Jane, wife of Mr. Thomas Aitkin, in the 56th year of her age.—She was a native of Glasgow, and for the last twenty-nine years resided in this Province.

At Fredericton, on Thursday last, of erysipelas, Ann, wife of Mr. John Davis, of that City, in the 37th year of her age, leaving a husband and seven children to lament their loss.

At St. Andrews, on the 19th inst. Mrs. Ann Jarvis, relict of the late Mr. Stephen Jarvis, of that place, in the 86th year of her age.

Suddenly, of apoplexy, at St. John's Newfoundland, on the 3d instant, Assistant Commissary General Lester. Mr. L had only arrived from Greenock about six weeks previous. He has left a widow and large family to lament their loss.

On the 24th August, at his residence, Ropewalk Cottage, Irvine, Scotland, Capt. John Hamilton formerly of Dalhousie, New Brunswick, in the 80th year of his age. The deceased was the first merchant who commenced busines at Dalhousie, Bay Chaleur, and having carried on an extensive and successful trade during fourteen years, then retired to spend his declining years in his native land.

DROWNED.—On the 24th instant, at the head of the Long Reach, by the upsetting of a boat, Mr. John M. Smith, aged 26 years, formerly of Wiltshire, England.—Also, at the same time and place, Mr. Richard Murray, youngest son of the late Capt. Thomas Magee, of H. M. 48th Regt. of Foot, and formerly of Dublin, Ireland aged 31 years.—Also, at the same time and place, Mr. William Fairbanks, aged 26 years, formerly of Frome, Somersetshire, England.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—ARRIVED.

Friday—Schr. Ward, Giggy, Philadelphia, 12—flour and wheat.
Steamer Maid of Erin, Leavitt, Portland, 26 hours—Thos. Parks, passengers, &c.
Saturday—Barque Bombay, Aymars, Liverpool, 35—Adams & Ketchum, ballast.
Steamer Senator, Seymour, Boston, 30 hours—H. W. Chisholm, passengers, &c.
Schr. Nancy, Crowell, Halifax, 7—master, sugar, gin and brandy.
Sunday—Ship Amazon, Roberts, Hull, 48—8. Wiggins & Son, coals.
Barque Bethel, Mosner, Glasgow, 36—G. Thomas, general cargo.
Brigt. H. Dunsten, Bagley, Belfast, (U. S.) 1—Jewet and Match, ballast.
Monday—Brigt. Jane Allison, Brown, New York, 6—Wm. Thomson, wheat and flour.
Schr. Sterling, Holmes, New York, 4—G. A Lockhart, flour and meal.
Meridian, Ranks, Halifax, 12—master, sugar.
Debonnaire, Lockhart, New York, 3—Geo. A Lockhart, flour and provisions.
Tuesday—Brig Lady of the Lake, Hinds, Boston—ballast.
Thursday, barque sophia McKenzie, McKenzie, London, 49. R. Rankin & co. ballast.
Schr Lena, Fields, Baltimore, 8, George Eaton, wheat, &c.

CLEARED.

Sept. 22d—Ship Delia Guver, Liverpool, timber and deals; Barque Clyde, Halcrow, Liverpool, timber and deals; Brigt. Amelia, Clark, Eastport, lumber.

23d—Barque Prince of Wales, Brown, Cork, deals; George Gordon, Smith, Grangemouth, timber and deals; Brig Lewis Bean, Noyes, New Haven, (Con.) boards and shingles; schr. Charles McNaughton, Halifax, fish, &c.; ship Ann Dashwood, Ken, Liverpool, timber & deals; Mary Caroline, Delany, Liverpool, timber & deals.

25th—Ship Arab, Finch, London, timber, sleepers and deals; Royalist, Beveridge, Leith, timber and deals; brig Richardson, Carruthers, Carlisle, do.; Judge Whitman, Macloon, Boston, timber; schr. Sarah Anna, Pinkham, Boston, shingles and clapboards.

26th—schr. Armada, Wells, Boston, scantling; Dolphin, Holder, New York, scantling; Fidelia, Small, Eastport, ballast.

CARLETON UNION, No 767, (on the Registry of England.) will meet in Masonic Hall, on Thursday evening next, 8 o'clock. R. N. By order of W.M. Sept 29

The French Language.

MONSIEUR LOUIS LE CHAUDELEC, thankful for the patronage he has received since his residence in this City, begs leave to announce that he will on the first October next open an evening class for young Gentlemen at his residence in Charlottes street, for instruction in the French Language.

Private Tuition given, and Schools attended.—For terms and particulars apply at the residence of the professor. 22d sept.

Diocesan Church Society.

A MEETING of the Executive Committee of the DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY will be held in the *St. John Episcopal Sunday School Room* at 11 o'clock on Wednesday, October 4th.
W. Q. KETCHUM,
Secretary of the Ex. Committee.
Fredericton, Sept. 22, 1848.

Grand Orange Lodge.

AN Emergent Meeting of the GRAND ORANGE LODGE of New-Brunswick and Nova-Scotia, will be held at the Hibernian Hotel, City of St. John, on FRIDAY the 13th October next, at 7 o'clock, P. M., to take into consideration the present state of the affairs of the Institution,—of which all persons interested will take notice thereof and govern themselves accordingly.

By order of the R. W. D. G. M.

A General Meeting of the Officers and Members of the Institution, will be held at the Hibernian Hotel on Thursday evening next, 5th October, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

By order of the R. W. D. G. M.

St. John, N. B., Sept. 29, 1848.

YORK, No. 3.—The brethren of No. 3, are requested to meet on Monday evening next, at 7 o'clock. R. N.—By order of the W. M. Sept. 29

VERNAR, No. 1.—The brethren of Vernar are requested to meet in their Lodge Room, on Tuesday evening next. R. N. By order of the W. M. Sept 29

CUMBERLAND, No. 7.—The brehren of No 7 are requested to meet in their Lodge Room, Portland, on Wednesday evening next. R. N. By order of the W. M Sept 29

ELDON, No. 2—The members of Eldon are requested to assemble in their Lodge Room on Friday evening next at 7 o'clock. A full and punctual attendance of the members are requested.
september 29.

New Fair.

NOTICE to the Public is hereby given, that a FAIR will be held on the 2nd Tuesday in October next, at the junction of the Salterings' and Shepody Roads, on the premises belonging to Lieut. JAMES MORRISON, in the parish of Upham, Kings' County.

Farmers and dealers in Cattle wanting to sell or purchase, are requested to attend.
Upham, K. C., sept. 29.

Patent
Gutta Percha Soles,
For Ladies' and Gentlemen's
BOOTS & SHOES.

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

Invalids and persons of delicate constitution will find the Gutta Percha Sole a sure preventive to damp feet, as it renders the bottom of the shoe perfectly waterproof, and also prevents the cold from penetrating to the foot.
S. K. FOSTER.
29th sept. *Corner of King and Germain sts*

BRASS'S HOTEL,
WINDSOR, N. S.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the travelling public, that he has taken the premises known as *Brass's Hotel*, at Windsor; and trusts that by strict attention to business, he may receive a share of the public patronage. His larder and hall will be well supplied with such as the season and place can afford—his bar with the best wines and liquors—and he will endeavour at all times to give travellers such satisfaction as may be required.
JAMES GILDRED.
29th sept.—3m. *Windsor, N. S.*

Winter Styles in Dry Goods.
LEEDS HOUSE.

The Importation of WINTER Goods for this season will in part consist of—

CLOAKINGS in Gala and Woolen Plaids; French and Anglo Merinos; shot, striped and Checked Mohairs, Lustres, and Coburgs; Saxonies; Checked Flannels; Orleans, swansdowns saxony Welsh and Lancashire Flannels, Serges, BROAD CLOTHS, Tweeds, Doeskins, Caps, Matts, &c &c.

FANCY GOODS.—Velvets, Cap and Bonnet Ribbons, silk Trimmings, Gloves, Watered and Brocade satin, Gro de Naples, Berlin Wools, shawls in fancy plaids, Cashmere, Celestial, and Cloth; Neck Ties, Muffiers, Pembroke Bons, Children's Hoods, &c. &c. Also in

Hosiery, Haberdashery, Small Wares, **FURS**, Cotton Goods, Blankets, Silk Mercury.

the usual well assorted stock.
BENJAMIN CROWTHER.
Prince Wm. street, 29th sept.—2m.

Paper Hangings, Looking Glasses,
&c. &c. &c.
Just received on Consignment:—

2000 PIECES handsome French Paper Hangings;
500 yards BORDERING for ditto;
30 Ceiling Centres and Fire Screens;
100 Toilet and Dressing GLASSES;
35 doz. Assorted Looking GLASSES;
15 boxes assorted sizes Looking Glass Plates;
160 doz. Musical Fruit;
60 doz. Shaving Boxes; 20 sets Dish Covers;
13 sets Fire Irons; 15 assorted FENDERS;
50 quires Grass PAPER;
81 dozen Drawer Knobs;
24 pair Brass CANDLESTICKS;
35 dozen Knives and Forks;
6 dozen assorted Brushes;
30 dozen Razor Strops.—For sale by
JOHN KINNEAR.
29th sept. *Prince Wm. street.*

NEW GOODS.

Just received per QUEEN, from Liverpool:—

A LARGE assortment of Fall Goods, consisting of—Coburghs, Orleans, Fancy Dress Materials; Broad Cloths, Kerseys and Doeskins, Beaver and Pilot Cloths, Canada Cloths, Grey, white and Printed Cottons, Cotton Warps, &c. &c.

London Goods daily expected per *Kent* and *Columbia*, all of which will be offered for Cash at prices corresponding with the times.
JOHN HASTINGS.

P. S.—50 chests of Good Congou TEA is now offered very low for Cash only. J. H.
29th sept.

Batting.

10 BALES BATTING, ex *Beverley*, for sale low.
29th sept. VAUGHANS & LOCKHART.

COTTONS.

220 PIECES SHIRTING COTTONS, ex *Queen*, for sale cheap
29th sept. VAUGHANS & LOCKHART

Spikes, Sheet Lead, and Augers.

The subscribers have just received per *Queen*, from Liverpool:—

130 BAGS SPIKES, 4½ to 8 inch; 4 Rolls sheet LEAD.
16 Dozen Thompsn's screw AUGERS, which will be sold low for prompt pay.
29th sept. C. & W. H. ADAMS.

BANK STOCK.

17 SHARES of Commercial Bank Stock, 50 Do. Central Fire Insurance Stock, will be sold low, on application to the subscribers.
29th sept. J & H. HAMM.

At reduced Prices:

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

☞Please call at the store between H. Chubb's and W. Major's, Prince Wm. street.
29th sept. JOHN KINNEAR.

HATS.
Fall styles for 1848.

THE subscribers have received and are now opening a part of their fall stock of HATS, the style is quite new and neat, with Gutta Percha trimming, a decided improvement. The Public are invited to call and examine—*Terms Cash.*
22d sept. LOCKHART & CO.

SPRUCE DEALS, BOARDS, *and Scantling.*

The Subscriber offers for sale:—

500,000 FEET Bright Gang-sawed DEALS.
Also—Merchantable spruce BOARDS and SCANTLING, Refuse BOARDS, and DEALS.
JOHN B. TRAVIS,
Sept. 8.—1m. *Indian Town.*

S. K. FOSTER'S

Ladies' & Gentlemen's SHOE STORE,
Corner of King and Germain streets, and
LADIES' SHOE STORE,
Next store but one South of corner store in Germain street.

THE subscriber has just received per ship *Queen*, from Liverpool, the first part of his Fall supply of Fashionable BOOTS and SHOES, suitable for the present and approaching season.—Comprising every variety that may be required for Dress as well as for Service.
sept 22. S. K. FOSTER.

AUCTION SALES

Sugar, Feathers, Tamarinds, &c.
BY AUCTION.

To-Morrow, SATURDAY, at 11 o'clock, at my sales' room, will be sold:—

50 BARRELS Nevis SUGAR,
10 Puncheons MOLASSES,
2 cases Dried Apples,
4 barrels and 6 bags White BEANS,
1 barrel TAMARINDS; 5 Herring Nets,
20 bags Feathers; 10 kegs Saleratus;
50 boxes 7x9, 8x10, and 10x12 Glass.
29th sept. THOS. HANFORD, *Auct'r.*

To morrow Saturday, at 11 o'clock, at the store of F. McDermott, all his house hold Furniture, Setts China, Tables, Sofas, Chairs, &c. &c.;
—ALSO—
1 Gold Watch, 13 Jewels; Books in the evening.
At 7 o'clock, his private Library, some very choice Works, and Pictures &c.
sept. 29. W. D. W. HUBBARD.

On Monday next, at 11 o'clock, at my sales room 1 Large Double Power Printing Press. Also a large quantity of nearly new Printing type on which the Loyalist newspaper was printed.
sept. 29. W. D. W. HUBBARD.

Molasses, Bread, Nails, Saleratus.

By Auction, on Wednesday next, 4th October, the undersigned will sell at 11 o'clock in the morning, the following Goods.

11 PUNCHEONS Bright Foreign Molasses,
50 barrels NAVY BREAD,
35 do. 1 & 2nd PILOT do,
60 Packages Sugar, Soda, and Water BISCUIT,
100 boxes Steele's hard yellow SOAP,
50 do. Boston, No. 1, do.
25 kegs Cooking RAISINS,
50 barrels (damaged) Mess PORK;
14 bags COFFEE;
15 boxes Superior Honey dew TOBACCO,
10 bbls Pale Seal OIL,
10 bbls. PRIME PORK, (in bond)
20 do. MESS BEEF, (ditto);
12 bags FILBERTS,
2 Tierces, 5 barrels, and 5 boxes SALERATUS,
15 boxes English STARCH;
200 do. American and English WINDOW GLASS, 7x9 to 20x13.
50 Casks Board, Clasp, and Horse-shoe Wrought NAILS,
40 doz. PASTE BLACKING,
5 bbls. Zante CURRANTS,
5 do. Cider VINEGAR,
500 gross Sirom's Domestic MATCHES,
100 dozen BROOMS, with Kegs Ginger, boxes Ground Pepper, boxes CHOCOLATE, Ground Red Wood, bales Japioca, boxes Axes, kegs BLUEING, boxes Confectionary, and barrels Dried Apples.
Sept. 29. H. G. KINNEAR.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

Saint John Foundry
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the whole of his Works, comprising an extensive supply of PATTERNS, TOOLS, MACHINERY, STEAM ENGINES, and every needful apparatus for conducting an Iron and Brass Foundry; with the Good Will of the Business, and the unexpired term of the Leasehold Property on which the Establishment is conducted. This being the first Foundry established in this Province, from which during the last 16 years, an immense number of *STOVES and PLOUGHS* have been sold, (requiring occasional repairs) renders it a most eligible situation, and worthy the attention of any person desirous of going into the Foundry and Hardware business. The subscriber will dispose of his present extensive stock of Wares, or retain them and dispose of the Machinery and Tools apart.

☞He is now SELLING OFF his stock of STOVES at very reduced rates for prompt payment, and would earnestly solicit the attention of purchasers.
22d sept. THOS. C. EVERITT.

Chains, Anchors, and Iron.

Now landing ex ship *Queen*, from Liverpool:

TWO 60 fathoms each ⅞ inch Proved Studd CHAIN CABLES;
2 60 fms each ¾ inch do do. ditto;
2 60 do. ⅝ inch do. do. ditto;
1 75 do. 1 inch do. Close Link, do;
1 60 do. ⅞ inch do. ditto, do;
1 60 do. ¾ inch do. ditto, do;
2 60 do. ⅝ inch do. ditto, do;
2 60 do. ½ inch do. ditto, do;
2 75 do. 7-16 inch do. ditto, do;
2 75 do. ⅜ inch do. ditto, do;
2 75 do. 5-16 inch do. ditto, do;
5 Wood-stock ANCHORS, fm 6 to 10 cwt. ea;
10 Iron stock ditto from 1½ to 5 cwt;
837 bars and 25 bundles best Refined IRON, well assorted.—For sale by
THOS. F. RAYMOND.
22d sept. *Nelson street.*

St. John Daguerrian Rooms.

King Street—a few Doors below the Saint John Hotel.

THE subscriber has lately received from New York a superior large sized CAMERA, by which he will be enabled to take Daguerreotype Miniatures of various sizes.

Portraits taken singly or in groups, in any weather, with or without Colours, and neatly inserted in Rosewood Frames or Cases, or set in Lockets, Broaches, Bracelets, Rings &c.

☞Perfect satisfaction guaranteed or no charge. The public are requested to call and judge for themselves. JAMES G. MELICK.

Iron, Spikes, Anchors, Chains, &c.

Daily expected to arrive per ship *New Zealand*, Inglis, Master, from Liverpool:—

3132 BARS & 76 Bundles common & Refined IRON, well assorted.
150 Bundles Sheet IRON, ass'd Nos 21 to 26.
100 Boxes best Charcoal TIN PLATES, assorted. ICW, IC, IX, and DC;
200 bags SPIKES, assorted 5 to 8 inch;
6 Iron stock Anchors, ass'd from 2 to 6 cwt.
4⅞ inch best stud Chain Cables, 60 fms. each;
3⅞ inch do. do. do. 60 fms. each;
3 tons best Liverpool OAKUM.
All of which will be disposed of at low rates for prompt payments. WM. CARVILL.
22d sept. *Nelson street.*

Window Glass and Sugar.

BY the *Themis* from Liverpool: 8000 feet Window GLASS, 7x9, 8x10, 10x12, 12x14 to 25 and 50 feet packages; 6 tierces Crushed Sugar.—For sale by (sept 22.) JOHN KINNEAR.

IRON.

New landing ex Barque *Tudmor*, Bowie Master:
1910 BARS } Common and
389 Bundles } Refined IRON
Well assorted. For sale cheap for approved payment. WM. CARVILL,
15th sept. *Nelson street.*

FARE REDUCED TO BOSTON.
Forward Passage, 3 dollars.
CABIN 5s.

THE sea going steamer **Maid of Erin**, Capt. LEAVITT, will leave the North Wharf for Portland every TUESDAY morning at 8 o'clock, a. m. Passengers going by this conveyance will arrive at Boston by Railway, on Wednesday afternoon without charge or removal baggage.

For Freight or passage apply to the Captain on board, or to THOMAS PARKS.
July 28, 1848.

☞*Passengers going by this conveyance will be at sea only one night.*

PEOPLE'S LINE!
For Eastport, Portland, and Boston,
THROUGH BY RAILROAD OR BOAT.

THE new and splendid steamer ***SENATOR,*** Captain Samuel Seymour, will leave for the above places on TUESDAY morning next at 8 A. M. Returning will leave Boston every FRIDAY at 1 P. M.

☞This Boat was built expressly for this route, and is in every respect adapted for the safety and comfort of the Travelling Public.

For Freight or Passage please apply at the Steam Boat Office, Peters' Wharf.
August 25. H. W. CHISHOLM, Agent.

Sand's Arcade, Prince Wm. street.

Marsh, late Drury.

Importer and Retail Dealer in Cutlery, Family HARDWARE, and Carpenter Tools.

IS now opening by the *Wanderer*, a complete assortment of Carpenter's Door Locks, and Hinges; an extensive variety of Table and other CUTLERY; Scissors; Tin Ware; Brass Taps; Hand saw Files, and a general stock of shelf Goods suited for the season,—all of which are offered at lowest Cash prices. June 2.

☞NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of TREDALE LYON, late of Sussex Vale, Yeoman, deceased, are requested to present the same duly attested, within twelve months from this date; and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to MARGARET A. LYON, *Administratrix.*
Sussex Vale, 21st June, 1848.

SAINT JOHN FOUNDRY.

The Subscriber has on hand, at his Establishment (adjoining the Custom House,) an extensive assortment of

COOKING STOVES, of the most approved patterns;
FRANKLINS;
Close Wood and Coal STOVES;
Air Tight ditto.
Register, and half Register GRATES;
PLOUGHS of various patterns, with and without Wood Work;
Ship's Patent Windlass Gears, Hawse Pipes, Cylinders and Pails;
Stove Pipe, Tinware, House pumps and lead pipe to suit:
BOILERS, Furnace Doors and Bars;
Patent Oven Doors;
Sash Weights;
Pots, Bakepans, Tea Kettles, Griddles, Gridirons, Frying pans, Sad Irons, Saucepans, Preserving Kettles;
Bells; Nails and Spikes;
Deep Sea, Hand and Net LEADS, &c. &c.
All of which is offered to his friends and the public at the lowest rates; and he would respectfully solicit the attention of purchasers

☞Orders for *Mill and Ship Work*, and Iron, Brass, and Leak Castings, executed at shortest notice.
Sept. 8, 1848. THOMAS C. EVERETT.

LINSEED OIL.

PER Ship *Lady Caroline*, from Hull:—20 Casks Raw and Boiled LINSEED OIL.—for sale low by
Sept. 15. S. L. TILLEY.

COOL RETREAT!

In the Old Custom House, nearly opposite the Bank of British North America.

THE Subscriber takes this method to inform the Public that he is now prepared to accommodate those who may please to favour him with a call, with *Lunches, Dinners*, and *Suppers*, every day, (Sundays excepted), on the cheapest terms possible, and in usual good style which cannot be surpassed by any house in New Brunswick.
Sept. 1. JAMES SORLIE.

☞Meat Pies, &c. made to order and sent home

Royal Mail STAGE.

PASSAGE to ST. ANDREWS.

THE subscriber being under contract to convey one of Her Majesty's Mails between *St. John* and *St. Andrews* informs his friends and the public that he leaves the former place every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings, and leaves saint Andrews on each succeeding day.

Stage books kept at the Saint John Hotel in this City, and at Pheasants' Rad Road Hotel, Saint Andrews.

Passengers travelling on this route will receive every attention from the Proprietor; and to ensure comfort, will be driven in COVERED COACHES, with five changes of horses on the road.
Aug. 18. W. H. WILLIAMS.

H. S. SCRIBNER,
Tailor,
Prince William Street—St. John, N. B.

KEEPS constantly on hand a well selected Stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and TROUSERINGS—of various colour and pattern.

A variety of VESTINGS—consisting in Satins, Quiltings, & Fancy Stuffs, suitable for the season, which he will make up to order at very low prices for satisfactory payments;

He would also call attention to his stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, which he is making up under his own inspection, and offering at very low prices for cash.

—ALSO—
Fine Lambswool, Merino, and Cotton SHIRTS and DRAWERS;
Fine Linen Shirt Fronts and Collars;
Fine White Shirts; Satin Neck Ties, Scarfs, Socks, Cravats; Cotton Socks; Silk and Indian Rubber Braces; knit do.; Web do;
Pocket Handkerchiefs; Scarlet and White Night Caps, &c. &c. &c.
July 13.

WANTED,

TWENTY JOURNEYMEN TAILORS will find steady employment on application to
Sept 8. GARRETT & SKILLEN.

SHIPS CAMBOOSES.—For sale by the subscriber 4 large sized ship's Cambooses, superior article, with double grate and fender and with ovens suitable for ships of the largest class.
August 25. J. S. WESTLOTORN,
King's square

SHIP STORES.

20 BARRELS MESS PORK;
15 ditto Prime ditto;
30 barrels Mess BEEF, 5 do. Prime ditto;
75 do. NAVY BREAD.
For sale at Hammond's Buildings, 20, Dock street, in or out of bond by
22d sept. H. G. KINNEAR.

Poetry.

In the range of English fugitive poetry, few pieces are to be met with of deeper pathos or more tender feeling, than the following by Alaric Watts. It breaths the very soul of devoted affection.

FOREVER THINE.

Forever thine—what'er this heart betide;
Forever thine, where'er our lot be cast—
Fate, that may rob us of all wealth beside,
Shall leave us love till life itself be past.

The world may wrong us—we will brave its hate;
False friends may change and fairer hopes decline:
Though bowed by cankering care, we'll smile at fate,
Since thou art mine, beloved, I am thine!

Forever thine—when circling years have spread
Time's snowey blossom o'er thy placid brow;
When youth's rich glow, its purple light is fled,
And lilies bloom where roses flourish now.

Say, shall I love the fading beauty less
Whose spring-tide radiance has been wholly mine?
No, come what will thy steadfast truth I'll bless,
In youth, in age, thine own, forever thine!

Forever thine, at evening's dewry hour,
When gentle hearts to tenderest thoughts incline;
When balmiest odors from each closing flower,
Are breathing round me—thine, forever thine.

Forever thine, amidst the boisterous crowd,
When the jest sparkles with the sparkling wine,
I may not name thy gentle name aloud,
But drink to thee in thought—forever thine.

I would not, sweet, profane that silvery sound;
The depth of love could such rude hearts divine;
Let the loud laughter peal, the toast go round,
My thoughts, my thoughts are thine, forever thine.

Important to the Public!

SPRING and SUMMER

CLOTHING!

The subscriber has received per late arrivals, a large and varied assortment of GOODS, consisting of:—

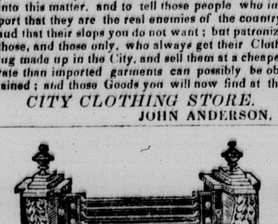
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, Cashmeres, Cassinets, Buckskins, Velvets Satins, &c. with a large assortment of MATTRASSES Hammocks, Blankets, Sheets, Rugs, a superior article of OIL CLOTHING, Glazed, Beaver, and silk HATS,—high and low crowned, latest styles; Cloth and glazed Caps; silk and lawn Covers for do; Belts and sheaths; Knives; Lambswool, Merino and Cotton Shirts and DRAWERS; Regato and heavy striped do: White Cotton do., with Linen trimmings; Linen Fronts, and Collars; Red and Blue Flannel and Serge Shirts; with an assortment of *Tailor's Trimmings*, and almost every article in connection, suitable for a GENERAL CLOTHING STORE.

And, as heretofore, having made up in the concern a great part of the Cloths into *Fashionable Spring and Summer CLOTHING of the latest styles* he is now prepared with his large stock of Ready made Garments of every fabric, style and finish, for the farmer or labouring man, the gentleman of fashion or mechanic, the seafaring man, and all others; which will be hereafter proffered for sale to the public at lower prices than ever before known.

It is almost unnecessary to point out to a discerning public the vast benefit arising to the Province generally by having your Clothing made up in the place. You may safely say that every imported garment you purchase, you are actually sending one fourth of the cost unnecessarily out of the country, not to speak of the great injury you are entailing on a large class of industrious people in your own city. It is high time to look seriously into this matter, and to tell those people who import that they are the real enemies of the country, and that their slops you do not want; but patronize those, and those only, who always get their Clothing made up in the City, and sell them at a cheaper rate than imported garments can possibly be obtained; and those Goods you will now find at the

CITY CLOTHING STORE.

JOHN ANDERSON.



City Stove Store,

14,—Dock Street.—14.

JUST received at the *City Stove store*, a general assortment of COOKING and other STOVES, as a glance over the following imperfect list will shew, —and amongst which will be recognized the names of some too well and favourably known to need note or comment:—

FRANKLINS—various sizes;
Priam and Wager's Airlight;
HATHEWAY—three sizes;
VICTORY, 3 do.; Diamond Empire, 4 do;
Atwood Empire, 2 ditto;
Hartshorn and Ames, and Charles 1st, for wood or coal;
Box and Cylinder Stoves, of various patterns;
Ships Cabin and Forecastle do.;
CAMBOOSES;

Together with a general assortment of Hollowware

☞ All articles in Copper, Tin, sheet Iron, lead zinc, made and repaired at the shortest notice, an on reasonnable terms.

Oct. 15. W. WESTLOTORN.

Leeds House.

THIS Seasons' stock of **Bonnets** will be sold at a great reduction in price, to make room for fall importations.

BENJ. CROWTHERS.

August 11. *Prince Wm. street*

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 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 4th August, 1848.

LADIES' SHOE STORE,

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

THE subscriber informs the Ladies and Families of the City and Province generally, that he has just received per ship *Boadecea*, an additional supply of

LADIES' FASHIONABLE BOOTS and SHOES, of the newest style and best quality.

☞ Orders from all parts of the Province punctually attended to.

August 25. [cour 3in] S. K. FOSTER.

TEA.

Now Landing ex "Acadian," from London:

50 CHESTS fine Congo, 20 Do. Souchong, 25 do Extra, } *TEAS,*

In Store—72 Chests CONGO.—For sale low by

August 11. L. H. DEVEBER & SON.

MINERVA

Life Assurance Company,

34, King William street, Mansion house, London

TRUSTEES.

Thomas Halifax, junior, Esquire,
Francis Mills, Esquire,
Thomas Heath, Esquire,
Claude E. Scott, Esquire,

DIRECTORS.

FRANCIS MILLS, Esquire, *Chairman*,
THOS. HEATH, Esq., *Deputy Chairman*.

John Leach Bennett, Esq.	William Lyall, Esq.
Wm. Chippindale, Esq.	Thomas Morgan, Esq
Edward S. Codd, Esq.	John Stewart, Esq.
John Harvey, Esq.	R. F. Watson, Esq.
Edwin Leaf, Esq.	J. J. Zorolin, Esq.

AUDITORS.

Robert Wells Byles, Esquire,
Charles R. Hartford, Esquire,
William Scott, Esquire,

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Twedie, F. R. S., 30, Montague Place, Bedford-square, London.
Dr. John Paddock, saint John, N. B.

SOLICITOR.

John Saunders Bowden, Esq., 66, Aldermanbury.

BANKERS.

Messrs. Glynn, Halifax, Mills & Co.
Sir Claude Scott, Bart & Co.

AT the FIRST division of Profits for the five years ending 31st December, 1841, the Reversionary Bonus averaged 31 PER CENT. *on the Premium paid during the preceding five years'* The equivalent reduction of Premium averaged nearly 17 PER CENT. *on the Annual Premiums payable during the succeeding Five Years.*

The SECOND division of Profits, was made on 23d June, 1847, for the five years ending 31st December 1846 The clear divisible surplus was then £30 269 7s 9d, four-fifths of which, have been distributed according to the provisions of the Deed of settlement, among the Policy holders an AVERAGE REDUCTION ON THE PREMIUMS PAYABLE until the next division in 1852, of 31½ per cent.; or gave an equivalent REVERSIONARY BONUS, averaging £8 13s. 5d. per cent. on the sums assurred, on 53¾ per cent. on the *Premiums received thereon, during the last five years.*

Among the advantages of the Company are the following:—

Four fifths of the profits given every *five* years to the Assured by the participation scale.

Persons assured with this Company are allowed to reside in the colonies of *British North America, New South Wales*, and *Cape of Good Hope*. WITHOUT extra charge upon payment of sea risk only for the two latter.

No appearance before the Court of Directors required.

Loans are granted on deposit of Policies for five years standing, to the extent of their value.

WM. THOS. ROBINSON,
Actuary and Secretary.

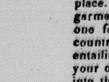
The Quinquennial division will be made in June, 1852; and all persons assuring by the participating scale prior to 31st December, 1850, will be entitled to share therein.

WM. THOS. ROBINSON, *Actuary and Secretary.*

☞ Tables of Rates of Premium, and every information can be obtained by application at the office o RANNEY, STURDEE & CO, St. JOHN,

August 4. *Agents for New Brunswick.*

Steamer "New-Brunswick."



THE Steamer **"NEW-BRUNSWICK"** will leave INDIAN TOWN for FREDERICTON, on *Saturdays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays*, at 6 o'clock, p. m., and Fredericton on *Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays*, at the same hour and will continue to run (as above) until further notice. THOMAS M. SMITH,

May 5. Agent.

Steamer St. JOHN.

THIS fine Steamer is now plying between sain John and Fredericton. Her days and hours of starting are as follow:

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.

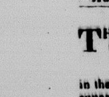
Freight going by this Steamer will be received at the Warehouse at Indian Town, at all times free of expence.

For further particulars, enquire of Captain AKERLEY on board, or

ISRAEL MERRITT, Agent,

May 5. *Indian Town.*

For Windsor.



A Steamer will leave for Windsor every Tuesday evening Tide for the season, commencing next Tuesday afternoon at 4 P. M. Apply to

April 7, 1848. JAMES WHITNEY.

☞ For Annapolis every Saturday, at 8 o'clock n the morning.

Fare Reduced.

Twice a week to Windsor. Twice a week to Digby & Annapolis.

THE steamer ***Commodore***, will commence next week to run Twice a Week to DIGBY and ANNAPOLIS, and Twice a Week to WINDSOR, and reduce the Fare on the latter route to $4 Cabin, and $2½ Forward. She will leave for Windsor every MONDAY & THURSDAY evening, and, returning, leave Windsor every TUESDAY and FRIDAY morning at high water.

For DIGBY and ANNAPOLIS every Saturday and Wednesday Mornings at 8 o'clock, and returning leave Annapolis every Monday morning, and Wednesday evening.

JAMES WHITNEY.

July 21, 1848.

☞ The Cabin Fare to Halifax ex *Herald*, is also reduced to $6.

☞ A Boat will be out on the route to Sackville and the Bend next week.

COPPERSMITH'S WORK.

THE subscriber takes the following method to inform his friends interested in the management or construction of Steam Boats, that he carries on the Coppersmith business in all its branches.—Mill and Steamboat repairs punctually attended to.

The subscriber pledges himself that all work in the above line committed to his charge, shall be executed in a substantial and workman like manner.

N. B.—Brass Castings of every description punctually attended to.

ROBERT WALLACE,

A few doors North Trinity Church, Germain st

April 7, 1848.

NAVY BREAD.—Ex brig *Ida* from Philadelphia, on consignment—100 Brls. No. 1 late baked Watson & Sons Navy Bread.—For sale at Hammond's building 20 Dock street, by

August 1. H. G. KINNEAR.

LADIES SHOE STORE,

Germain Street,

NEXT STORE BUT ONE TO FOSTER'S CORNER.

The subscriber has just received per ship *Acadian* from London:—

A NEW and handsome assortment of Ladies, Girls' and Children's Fancy **Boots and Shoes**, of various qualities and patterns:

Women's Leather SLIPPERS, 1s. 9d;
Ditto Seal Skin ditto, 2s and 2s. 6d.

☞ Further supplies daily expected per ships *Boadicea* and *The Duke*.

☞ Wholesale and Retail.

August 1. S. K. FOSTER.

EMPORIUM OF FASHION.

Selling Off, 25 per cent. Cheaper, than any other Store in the City, at the

St. John CLOTHING MART,

Water street—Old Stand, Stephen's Brick Building

10 BALES of West of England, Beaver, Pilot and superfine Broad CLOTHS, of various colours and textures;

Cassimeres, Buck and Doeskins, latest styles;

20 Bales of WINTER CLOTHING, consisting of fine & superfine plain diamond Pilot Cloth COATS, Bedford, Albert, Polka and Athol styles, and improved shapes richly trimmed silk velvet COLLARS, CUFFS, and Trimmings, to suit.

CLOTHING MADE IN THE ESTABLISHMENT:

A Great Variety of Fine and superfine FROCK and Dress COATS; Do. Beaver, Pilot Frock, and OVER COATS, of every shade and quality, get up by Olivers new style of cutting, richly trimmed;

PANTALOONS in great variety—plain and figured Cassimeres, Checks and stripes;

VESTS—In rich Silk Velvet, Satin, Cassimere Valentia, Tellinett, and Plaid;

SUPERFINE BROAD CLOTH JACKETS—In blue, black, brown, and Invisible Green; Ditto, fine beaver, Duffield and Pilot Cloths Youth's Clothing, of every description, made to order. Mackintosh and Water proof, Coats Lambswool Shirts and Pants, plain and ribbed; Regatta and heavy striped SHIRTS; White Cotton, with linen fronts; white red and blue Flannel, plain and twiled;

Gents' silk and satin Handkerchiefs and Scarfs; satin stocks, plain and figured; 3 cases of capos fur sealskin, cloth, plush and sealette caps;

Beaver, silk and gossamer HATS; glengarry and blue bonnets; umbrellas;

Traveling Bags and Trunks; silk, india rubber and cotton braces; Hosiery, in great variety.

SEAMEN'S CLOTHING:

Beaver, pilot, reefing, pea and monkey jackets oil skin south westers; mattresses;

Hammocks and clews; sheaths and belts; mitts gloves, socks, and heavy stockings; boots shoes, &c.

Various other Articles, too numerous to mention.

☞ Gentlemen leaving their Orders and selecting their Cloth, can have them executed on the shortest notice, quick despatch, latest fashion, and nowest style.

☞ Those wishing to purchase, would find it much to their advantage to call and judge for themselves, before purchasing elsewhere.

F. NEILL.

CHEAP

Hardware and Cutlery.

T. R. GORDON,

CORNER OF MARKET SQUARE & DOCK-ST

Has received, and offers at low prices for Cash—

250 BAGS SPIKES, rose and clasp head NAILS, Boat, Clout, Horse, & OX NAILS;

10 Smiths' Bellows, 8 Anvils, 1 basket VICES,

200 pairs Horse Traces, 50 Ox & 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,

1 cask Weights and *Grocers' Coffee Mills;*

3 casks *Improved Lmoothing IRONS;*

5 crates japanned Coal Hods, scoops, scuttles, Dust Pans, and Cinder sifters;

4 bales IRON WIRE, 6 bales Wire Riddles,

1 cask Lamp Shades,

6 cases Mill, Pit, and Circular SAWS, (Hooles Staniforth & Gray, and other makers.)

114 GRIDDLES, ass'd sizes, 12 to 20 inches.

1 cask Lead PIPE, 2 casks SHOT, 5 rolls *Sheet LEAD*, 1 case *sheet COPPER;*

1 cask sheet ZINC, 5 cases AUGERS;

15 tons Pots, Ovens, Boilers, Fry Pans, Fire Dogs Oven Covers, &c.,

50 Heavy STOVES—20 to 30 inch;

1 bale Chalk Lines, 1 cask best Red CHALK,

82 casks GUN POWDER, 3 cases GUNS and *PISTOLS,*

5 cases *Sanderson Brothers & Co.'s* best Cast STEEL, 10 cwt. Blister STEEL,

22 *dozen* Spades and Shovels,

3 casks well assorted Table Knives and Forks, and Pen and Pocket Knives, superior quality and very cheap, having been manufactured expressly for the subscriber.

54 Casks and Cases containing—Locks, Hinges, Latches, Screws, Fire Irons, And Irons, Japanned Brass, and Plated Candlesticks, and snuffers and Trays Curtain Bands, Pins, and Rings; Cornish Ends; Tea Trays, Knife and Bread Baskets, Urns, Tea and Coffee Pots; Hot Water Jugs; Gas Fittings; Wool Cards; Wheel Heads, Curry Combs, Ox and Horse Cards, Flints, Percussion Caps, shot Belts, Powder Flasks, sparrowbills, shoe Thread and Hammers; Gimblets, PLANES, and Plane Irons, *Cum's* Chisels and Gouges, Drawing Knives, &c.; Harness Mounting, Coffin Furniture, and CORD; shoe paint, white wash, slack LEAD, scrub and hearth Brushes; Plate baskets, slop Kettles, Water Cans, Files and Rasps, brass and iron Castors, table catches and Screws, Window Furniture, Rules, Compasses, &c.; Sleigh Bells, Fox and Rat Traps, steel Yards Mops, Scales, &c. &c.

December 3.

Baths! Baths!

AS the Bathing season is now drawing nigh, the Subscriber would call the attention of those who have not provided themselves with a Bathing apparatus, to call and examine his varied assortment of BATHS, namely—Shower, Stretching, and Slipper Baths; Roman or Hip Baths, Children's do.; Foot Baths, &c.

ROBERT WALLACE,

A few doors North Trinity Church, Germain st. St. John, N. B., April 7, 1848.

☞ The above are all manufactured from the best material and warranted.

IRON & SPIKES.

Now landing ex ship *Ion* from Liverpoopool:

30 TONS common Bolt IRON, assorted;
60 bags Deck SPIKES, 4 to 10 inch.

Daily expected per *Unicorn* and *Thomas*.—50 Tons Common and Refined Iron, assorted; 100 Bags Deck SPIKES, 4 to 10 inch.

July 11. THOS. F. RAYMOND, Nelson st

Vicker's Files.

1031 DOZEN *Vicker's* Mill, hand saw frame saw, Bastard, Cabinet and other FILES and Rasps, just received per Progress, and for sale cheap by

T. R. GORDON.

JAMES AGNEW,

Corner King and Cross Streets, St. John, N. B., June 12th, 1847.

HAS just received per Royal Mail Steamer, via Halifax, an extensive assortment of Gold and Silver WATCHES, SILVER PLATE rich JEWELLERY, NAUTICAL and PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHRONOMETERS, &c., which together with a large and well assorted Stock on hand, is offered Wholesale and Retail, at his usual moderate prices, for good payment.

P. S.—Chronometers repaired and rated with the utmost accuracy.—Watches, Clocks, Nautica and Philosophical Instruments corrected and adusted in the most scientific and mechanical manner

Soda Water! Soda Water!

THE Subscriber has for sale, a large assortment of Soda Water Founts, and Counter Ornaments, which he will sell low—cheap for cash—all warranted of his own manufacture.

April 7, 1848. ROBERT WALLACE.

A few doors north Trinity Church, Germain st

PRINCE WILLIAM STREET,

Saint John N. B.

Just received from London, per "Jenny Lind," and "Delta"

BROAD CLOTHS, in all colors and qualities, Black and color'd DOESKINS, AND KERSEYS, VESTINGS, &c.

Black and colored GROS DE NAPS and SATINS, RBBONS, LACES, NETS, Gloves, Hosiery, SHAWLS, HANDKERCHIEFS, UMBRELLAS, Parasols, Hats and Caps,

Childs', Maids', and Womans' BONNETS, Artificial Flowers, &c. &c. &c.

From Liverpool, per "Wanderer,"

Cotton Warps, Cantoons, Drills, and Moleskins, Linens, Muslins; *Plain, Figured, and Striped ORLEANS and COBOURGS.*

Fancy Summer DRESSES, of all kinds, Black Orleans, Cobourg, Parramattas, & Prints, Grey and White Cottons, &c. &c. &c.

☞ *These Goods have all been selected with great care, and are offered at very low prices for Cash.*

ALSO, ON HAND, 60 chests best CONGOU TEA, which will be sold for Cash only.

May 26. JOHN HASTINGS.

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 Enamelled PRESERVING KETTLES, Tinn'd, Untinn'd, and Enamell'd TEA KETTLES, and Saucepans GOSS COFFIN MOUNTING, Counter SCALES and Weights, sad Irons, Wire Window Lattice Hoes, Cowbells, Fire Irons, JAPANNED Canisters, Trays, Candlesticks, &c. &c.; HAIR CLOTH, Curled HAIR, and a variety of small Iron and Brass Wares.

—ALSO—

6 tons SHORT LINK CHAIN, ½ to ¾ inch,
210 bags CUT NAILS, 10 bags Clasp do.
1 package Blacksmith's VICES,
1 cask Pump TACKS,
8 *dozen BALLAST SHOVELS,*
10 bundles spring STEEL.

—ON HAND—

HOOLE & CO's Gang, *Circular, Cross Cut, Pit,* and Hand Saws, *Vicker's, and Marsh and Shepperd's* Files, Hay and Manure FORKS, Iron and steel Shovels, steel socket shovels, short and long handled Spades, Blacksmith's Bellows, Anvils and Vices, HOLLOWARE, Glass, Putty, Paint, and OIL. May 26, 1848.

Iron, Tin, Anchors, Chains,

&c. &c. &c.

Now landing ex ship NEW ZEALAND—

100 BOXES TIN PLATES, assorted, ICW, IC, IX, IXX, DC & DX.
60 bundles Sheet Iron, assorted, Nos. 20 & 22;
6 pairs FORGE BELLOWS, 30 to 34 inch;
10 M. English FIRE BRICK;
157 bolts best Navy CANVAS, ass'd, Nos. 1 & 7.

Ex "Orleans" from Liverpool—

2 best proved STUD CHAINS, 60 fms. ⅝ in, with Shackles complete;
4 best proved Stud Chains, 75 fms., ¾ & 1 inch, with Shackles complete;
1 cask Weights and *Grocers' Coffee Mills;*
3 casks *Improved Lmoothing IRONS;*
7 best proved short link Chains, assorted, from ¼ to 1¼;
6 best iron stock ANCHORS, ¼ to 8 cwt;
8 best wood stock Anchors, from 10 to 27 cwt;
200 bags diamond deck and rose head SPIKES, ass'd, 5 to 10 inch;
12 best *Blacksmiths'* ANVILS, 12 do. do. *Vices.*

—IN STOCK—

50 tons English Bar and Bolt IRON, well assd,
150 tons refined do. do. (Hunt & Brown's);
10 tons 'Swedes' IRON, assorted;
20 tons small round refined IRON, ¼ to ½ inch;
5 tons HOOP IRON, assorted;
5 tons Plough Plate IRON, assorted 2 to 5 in.;
5 tons 'Sanderson's' best CAST STEEL,
2 tons 'Naylor's' best do., do.;
3 tons best Blistered Steel, Hoop L & CCND,
2 tons spring and shear STEEL, assorted;
400 share Moulds and Anchor Palms;
250 bolt COPPER, assorted, ⅝ to 1⅝ inch;
150 bolts PATENT METAL, 5-8 to 1⅝ inch;
5 tons Liverpool OAKUM;
100 doz Long handle Irish SPADES,
100 Miners' Shovels, 30 doz. Ballast do.;
60 dozen Griffin's SCYTHES, ass'd, 38s46 in.;
6 tons HOLLOW WARE, consisting of Pots, Pans, Bake Ovens and Covers, and Griddles;
140 TEA KETTLES, assorted, Nos. 1 to 6;
50 bundles Iron WIRE, Nos. 6 to 18;
100 pieces Irish LINEN, (very superior).

Daily expected per ship *Commodore*, Pritchard, master:—

50 tons BOLT IRON, assorted sizes;

Per *Caroline Lesure*, Patten, master:—

40 tons No. 1. Gartsherrie PIG IRON.

All of which the subscriber offers for sale at low rates for prompt payment

WILLIAM CARVILL.

Nelson street, June 6, 1848.

ST. JOHN COFFEE HOUSE

AND GENTLEMEN'S

Oyster Saloon,

THE Proprietor most respectfully informs the Public of saint John, that he has taken that Commodious House in Cross street, (nearly opposite his old stand,) and formerly known as Mrs. Brook's Boarding House, and that he has, at a very great expence, and a disregard of time and trouble, fitted it up in the most approved manner, after the style of similar establishments in Great Britain and the United states. He flatters himself that he has among his friends and well wishers, a great number of highly respectable gentlemen, and to them he would now tender his most sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage he has received from them. To those who may henceforth honor the ST. JOHN COFFEE HOUSE with their patronage he will pledge himself to give every satisfaction both in the quality and style in serving up of the viands which he may place before them; as also to have at the earliest moment any and every variety which this and the American markets can produce.

Families can be supplied with the choicest **Oysters**, raw or cooked in any style, delivered at their own dwellings, the quality of which shall be unquestionable.

Clubs and Dinner parties attended to with the least possible delay and at the most reasonable charges.

☞ Gentlemen will please call and judge for themselves and they will have a proof positive.

Dinners, Lunches, &c. prepared. Gentlemen accommodated with private rooms.

☞ *A prime lot of Oysters, (real native) just received by the Admiral.*

June 2. T. W. HENERY.

FURNITURE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has ready for inspection at his Ware Rooms in Germain street, a select assortment of Mahogany Sofas, Couches, Centre Tables, Rocking, Lounging, and Drawing Room Chairs. Also, a variety of Butternut Furniture, together with a large stock of Cane and Wood seated Chairs, Birch Tables, Post and French Bedsteads, &c., all of Domestic Manufacture, which will be disposed of on reasonable terms.

DANIEL GREEN, JUNR.

June 2, 1848.

SALT!—Landing ex ship *Thomas*, and for sale by the subscribers—6000 Bushels Liverpool SALT. J. & H. HAMM

MANCHESTER HOUSE,

MARKET SQUARE.

The subscriber has received a variety of New and Fashionable Spring Goods, consisting of—

NEWEST Materials for *Ladies' Dresses*, in Printed Cashmeres and Delaines, Ginghams, Poplin de Soie, COBURGS; Silk, striped and Figured *ORLEANS*; Printed Muslins; SHAWLS and SCARFS in Barege, Cashmere, &c; Fancy Printed Calicoes; Furniture Prints; BONNETS in great variety, latest style; Bonnet Ribbons; Parasols, Gent's Gingham CRAVATS, satin Stocks, Bed Ticking, Regatta Shirting, Irish Linens, Lawns, Diaper, Hollands, 8-4 Damask, 8 4 and 10 4 Sheetings, Moleskins, Cotton Drills, white and fancy COUNTERPANES, Carpets, Rugs, &c.

100 Chests superior Congo TEA, 1 ton Madras INDIGO.

☞ A further supply daily expected.

May 26. WM. HOWARD.

Long Handled Spades.

100 DOZ. Long Handled Spades;
200 doz. Miner's SHOVELS;

For sale cheap for approved payment by

May 26. WM. CARVILL.

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 10, 1848. OLIVER BYRAM.

Tobacco, Pails, Oranges, &c.

Ex steamer 'Maid of Erin,' from Boston.

10 BOXES (Grant & Williams brand) best Honey Dew Tobacco;
30 Dozen Painted Pails; 5 Nests Tubs;
15 Boxes large and Sweet ORANGES, in fine order; 6 butts superior Cider Vinegar; 5 barrels ONIONS—For sale at Hammond's brick building 20 Dock street.

August 1. H. G. KINNEAR.

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 Fathers' in Charlotte street, where he may be found at all hours. July 7, 1848.

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; Watson's manufacture—for sale by

H. G. KINNEAR,

August 15 No 20 Dock street

SPRING & 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 County 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;

"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,

Habit Shirts, Rouches, Silk Nett,

DRESS MATERIALS,—in Coburgs, Orleans, Delaines, Cashmere, Oregon, Check, Parramatta, Muslins, Organdies, Checked and Crape Chalie, Balzarine, Gradusted, &c. &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, Shallie, Lace and Net;

Fine LINENS, Lawns, Diaper, Drill, &c.;

Fancy Prints, Cotton Warps Marseilles Quilts;

Venetian Blinds, Earlston Ginghamns, Linings;

Velvets, Gloves, Hosiery, Parasols;

Fancy GAMBROON; UMBRELLAS;

Broadcloths, Doeskins, CASSIMERES;

Cashmaretts, Casinuetts, Satara Cloths;

VESTINGS in satin, silk Velvet, Marseilles, and Cashmere;

Gents' Satin Scarfs and Opera Ties, Satin and Fancy Stock;

Gents' and Youths' Silk Pocket and Neck Hdkfs.;

Regatta and Shirting Stripe; Satin Jean;

CARPETING in Brussels, 3-ply and superfine;

Hearth Rugs, woolen and Cotton Druggetts, Cloth Caps, &c.; Flannels, &c. &c.

VAUGHANS & LOCKHART.

April 28, 1848.

High Price for Music.

JOSEPH PRICE, Master of the Queen's New Brunswick RANGER'S BAND, begs to return thanks to his numerous patrons for the encouragement he has hitherto received at their hands, begs to inform them that he is now prepared with an excellent QUADRILLE BAND, to attend BALLS, EVENING PARTIES, &c., and having engaged the services of some Musicians lately belonging to the 33d Regiment, he is confident of giving satisfaction to those who employ him. Any number of Musicians can be furnished from 2 to 8.

Mr. Price will also give instructions on all instruments of music, at moderate prices.—Please apply at his residence, Carmarthen street.

What was it old, as the legend goes,
Which made rocks dance as if they had toes,
Set old oaks skipping like lambs on the green,
And sapplings, as never before was seen?

Music.

November 5, 1847.

COFFIN WAREROOMS.

second door North Trinity Church, Germain street, st. John. N. B.

THE subscriber would beg leave to acquaint the public, that he keeps constantly on hand

MADE COFFINS,

of every size and quality, which will be sold at very reduced prices, from what has been formerly charged in this City, and as the subscriber has spared no pains in getting up a well finished article, he hopes by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

☞ A Hearse may be obtained on application as above.

Nov. 5, 1847. M. N. POWERS.

☞ REMOVAL.

MR. HENRY CARD, Organist and Professor of Music, has changed his place of residence from Mecklenburg, to Dorchester street, opposite the residence of D. Scovil Esq., where he will be happy to receive applications from his friends and the public in general for employment in the branches of his profession. May 5th, 1848—tf

Exchange Re-Opened.

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

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

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

WILLIAM H. GARDENER.

DR. MANLY HARDY'S

JAUNDICE BITTERS,

For Jaundice and Bilious Complaints.

German Pain Killer,

One of the best remedies ever offered to the Public for *Cholic, Cramp, Rheumatism, Pain in the side or Back, Chilblains, Chapped Hands, Bruises, Burns, &c.*

There are several kinds of PAIN KILLER in use, of *little or no real value*. On each label of the *GERMAN PAIN KILLER* may be found the signature of WM. G. HARDY.

Hardy's Columbian Anodyne Liniment, or,

Liquid Opodeldoc,

An article which has been for several years before the Public, and tens of thousands of Bottles of it have been sold, and it is pronounced by all who have used it superior to any other for sprains, Bruises, stiffness of the Joints, Cramp, Rheumatism, Chilblains, Chapped Hands, Bites and stings of insects, Flatulency, Cholic, Internal strains, spitting of Blood, Coughs, Weakness of the Lungs, and many complaints consequent on injuries of the Chest and Debility. Each label contains the signature of R. K. & W. G. HARDY.

Marden's Horse and Ox Liniment,

An invaluable remedy for Scratches, Harness Galls, stiff and sprained Joints, Bruises and Flesh wounds, Wind Galls, and all other tumoured affections.

Each label contains the signature of R. K. & W. G. Hardy.

☞ For sale by Mr. S. L. Tilley, King street, saint John, N. B. June 30.

By the Queen's patent.

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF

Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life,

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR

Colds, Coughs, Asthma, and Consumption.

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

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

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

Such is not the case with the Hungarian Balsam It is always salutary in its effects—never injurious. It is not an opiate—it is not a tonic—it is not a mere expectorant. It is not intended to lull the invalid into a fatal security. It is a great remedy—a grand healing and curative compound; the great and only remedy which medical science and skill has yet produced for the treatment of this hitherto unconquerable malady. It is in fact the *best remedy in the world!*

[From the John Bull, newspaper, London.]

There is certainly some mysterious and occue virtue in the famous "Hungarian Balsam of Life which the medical faculty are unable to discover or Dr. Buchan would not be permitted for so many years to enjoy the magnificent monopoly of the treatment and cure of Consumption in Great Britain. No satisfactory analysis of this famous compound has ever, to our knowledge, been offered to he public.

Sold by McDonald & Smith, Sole Agents for the United Kingdom.

By special appointment PETERS and TILLEY, No. 2, King street, St. John, Sole Agents for the Province of New Brunswick. Aug. 10

GROUND PEPPER.—Per *Charlotte* from Halifax:—25 boxes best Ground PEPPER