SAINT JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1848.

THE Weekly Chronicle.

Volume 12. "Nec Rege, Nec Populo, sed utroque." Number 26.

THE SAINT JOHN CHRONICLE,

is published every Friday afternoon, by DURANT HAYWARD, at their office in the brick building of L. Webber & Son, west side Prince William street.

Terms—Two dollars per annum, or 12s. 6d. if paid in advance.

Agents—Those forwarding the name of six responsible subscribers, with the cash, will be entitled to a copy gratis.

☞ Visiting 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.

Feb.		r. Sun.	s. Moon	r. w.			
26	Saturday,	6 44	5 45	0	8	3	44
27	Sunday,	6 43	5 46	1	4	4	21
28	Monday,	6 41	5 47	1	57	5	13
29	Tuesday,	6 39	5 49	2	49	6	28
1	Wednesday,	6 37	5 50	3	39	7	49
2	Thursday,	6 35	5 51	4	24	9	9
3	Friday,	6 34	5 52	5	7	10	12

Third Quarter, 27th, 3h 23m. 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.*

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

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

The Directors of the company are Elphalet Terry, James H. Wills, S. H. Huntingdon, A. Hunting[illegible], junr., Albert Day, Samuel Williams, F. [illegible] Huntingdon, Elisha Colt, R. B. Ward.

ELPHALET TERRY, President.

J. G. BOLLES, Secretary.

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

St. John, 1st March, 1844.

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. HAZEN, *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 assured.

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.

Bathurst—Theophilus Deshbrisay, Esq.
Chatham—William Carman, junior, Esq.
Dorchester: Albert J. Smith, Esquire,
Dalhousie—William S. Smith, Esq.
Fredericton: George Lee, junior, Esq.
Hampton: Samuel Fisher, Esq.
Hopewell: Thomas B. Moore, Esq.
Moncton (the Bend) Bliss Botsford, Esq.
Newcastle: Edward Williston, Esq.
Richibucto: William Bowser, Esq.
St. Andrews: George D. Street, Esq.
St. Stephens: Alexander Campbell, Esq.
Shediac and Cocagne: Richard C. Scovil, Esq.
Woodstock: James Robertson, Esq.

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

February, 1848.

Minerva Life Assurance Company.

King William street, London.

ALL Persons assured at the above Office, are requested to take Notice, that in future no Extra Premium will be charged on their Policies for residence in British North America, as heretofore; nor will such Extra Premium be charged on any Assurance hereafter effected. All applications for assurance to be made to

RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.
Agents for New Brunswick.

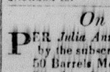
Medical referee, John Paddock, Esq., M. D.
January 30, 1848.

FLOUR! FLOUR!!

Now landing ex brig *Sarah* from New York:

115 BBLS superfine FLOUR:
Ex Brooklyn from Philadelphia:
100 Bbls superfine FLOUR:
125 Bbls Rye do.
For sale low from the Wharf by
November 12. J. R. SWEET.

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.

WATERPROOF BLACKING,

WHICH renders Boots and Shoes completely impervious to Water and Snow, and at the same time does not prevent the Leather from receiving a Good Polish, by any Blacking in ordinary use.

The subscriber has just received another supply of the above named article, the virtues of which have been tended by hundreds of persons in various parts of the Province, and he strongly recommends its use to all persons who feel desirous of protecting their feet from dampness during the approaching season.

☞ The price is only one shilling per Pot. Orders from all parts of the Province attended to.

S. K. FOSTER,
Nov. 5. Corner of King and Germain-sts

A CARD.

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

On Consignment,

PER *Julia Ann*, from New York, and for sale by the subscribers:—
50 Barrels Mess and Prime BEEF,
20 do. Prime PORK,
25 do. DRIED APPLES,
20 do. White Beans, 20 boxes Tobacco, 8's
40 Boxes Havana CIGARS "Neptunus."

Nov. 5. J. & H. HAMM.

GOLDEN FLEECE.

FALL IMPORTATIONS, 1847.

The Subscribers have received by the Mountaineer, Commodore, Themis, Howard, and William Carson, part of their FALL SUPPLY, comprising—

94 PIECES GRO DE NAPS, TURC SATINS, and Orientals & Ottomans
40 pieces *Silk Velvets—Ribbons, Flowers, &c.*,
470 pieces CLOAKINGS, in all the newest styles;
905 do. newest styles *Dress Stuffs*—Cobourgs;
Orleans, English and *French Merinos;*
375 pieces *CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Beaver and Pilots;*
300 pieces IRISH LINENS, Lawns, Linen Cambrics and Handkerchiefs;
23 cases **FURS**, containing Muffs and Boas in Squirrel, French and Finland Sable, Stone Martin, Fitch, Ermine, Chinchilla, and Jennet; CARDINALS, MANTLES, Victorines, & Cuffs, in *French and Finland Sable*, Ermine Jennet, Stone Martin, Fitch and Squirrel—Swan, and Fur Trimmings;
3 cases Gent's *FUR CAPS* and *Gloves;*
700 pieces *White Muslins*, in Book, Mull, Jaconet, Checked, Victoria, and Bishop Lawn, Tartan, &c.; *Laces, Edgings*, Netts, Veils: Muslin, Edgings & Insertions;
1150 pieces CALICOES, 250 pieces Furniture PRINTS
73 pieces CARPETINGS, Hearth Rugs,
60 pieces Damask and Watered MOREENS, Rich FRINGES to match, Tassels, Curtain Holders, Furniture Gimps, Orris and Floral LACES, &c.,
85 pieces BED TICKS, Linen and Cotton SHEETINGS, Table Covers, Damasks, Diapers, Toilet Cloths, Furniture Diimities, Window Muslins,
800 pairs BLANKETS; 135 pieces Plain and Twilled Regattas,
1470 pieces Grey and White COTTONS,
370 pieces Flannels, in Saxony, Lancashire and Welsh—Red, Yellow and Blue,
640 pieces SILESIAS, Rolled and Embossed Linings,
450 gross Cotton Reels,—*Clark's* best;
A very extensive assortment of *WINTER SHAWLS*,
3 cases UMBRELLAS,
197 pieces Silk POCKET and NECK HKFS,
Stocks, Thibet and Cashmere Mufflers,
760 dozen Winter Hosiery and GLOVES,
Lambs' wool Shirts, Drawers and Vests,
Rich Velvet, satin, and Fancy Vestings,
Tailors' Trimmings and small Wares.

An extensive assortment of MADE CLOTHING in every variety suitable for the season.

☞ *Further supplies daily expected.*

DOHERTY & McTAVISH.

Prince Wm-street, St. John,
Queen street, Fredericton,
Happy corner, St. Andrews,
Near the Bridge, St. Stephen. (Oct. 29.)

Miscellany.

A TRUE NOBLEMAN.

(Concluded.)

Sir Henry Mordaunt, a baronet with a fortune of £6000 a year, was a suitor of the Curate's daughter. He was very handsome and accomplished; and had come to study with the Curate previous to final examination at the university. He had none to consult but himself, and the Curate could not but feel highly gratified at his preference for Caroline, but he referred him to her. Frank Horton had but £60 a year, is, the world, and was blind; yet the girl he loved never wavered between the two. She respectfully declined the Baronet's offer.

Sir Henry Mordaunt was a very generous man, and his love was not merely selfish. He discovered the state of Caroline's heart, and acknowledged to himself the merit of Horton. It struck him that the blindness of Frank might not be incurable, and he wrote to a famous oculist, with whom he was acquainted to come from London to him. He wanted to have his opinion on the subject without raising delusive hopes in the young man's breast; and in the course of a few days the oculist arrived, as a private friend of Sir Henry Mordaunt.

He soon found means to see young Horton, and was convinced that a painful, but not dangerous, operation might restore his sight. He communicated his opinion to the noble hearted Baronet.—Sir Henry lost no time in imparting the intelligence to the party concerned; and deep and fervent was the gratitude of Frank for such generosity. It was arranged that the blind youth should repair to London, as it would take some time to ensure his recovery, and that Caroline should know nothing of the matter. Accordingly he told her he had urgent business in the metropolis, and, accompanied by his mother and the oculist, departed. It was found, however, that the operation must be deferred for some time, and it was not till the expiration of a month that Frank was submitted to it.—At first the oculist feared it had failed, but he was rejoiced to find ultimately it had realised his expectations, and that both his eyes were at least partially opened. A fortnight afterwards he dismissed the patient, that time and caution would complete his recovery.

We know not the delicious sensations which accompany health, to their fullest extent, until we have suffered from long and painful illness. We know not the susceptibility to enjoyment which the senses afford, before having been bereaved of one of them; and the flood of rapture that burst upon the fine mind of Frank Horton, when the grand universe of which he had dreamed so many years was revealed to him, baffles all my powers of expression. But beyond all, he anticipated the delight of seeing Caroline, whom he had not seen since she was seven years old—and her joy when she found that the chosen of her heart was able to find pleasure in the visible world!

It was a fine autumn evening when he arrived in his native village, and the last rays of the sun gilded the horizon. There was the cottage in which he was born—there the church with its mititure steeple—and there at the distance of a furlong, embowered among trees, the parsonage house. Caroline did not know her lover was to return that day, and she was seated where her first vows had been exchanged, reading Paradise Lost. Frank fancied she would be there; and, leaving his mother, bent his steps to the churchyard. Caroline, intent on her book, which was a present from her lover, did not perceive his approach. Tears were trickling down her face for she was reading to herself the lamentation of the sublime poet, whose vast imagination could not be bounded by space and time, on his loss of sight; and she recalled Frank's blindness. He bent down and kissed those drops away. She sprang up with a joyful cry, and they were locked in each other's embrace.

It is worth while to be absent from those we love, to experience the delight of meeting after a long separation. Even with friends, the pleasure is not slight; and with the being dearest to us on earth, it is perhaps, the joy most resembling that of heaven. It is certain that almost all enjoyment is derived from contrast, and it proves that it is but a type of some better state; for the negative implies the affirmative. Such rapture would soon wear out our mortal frames, if it were continual; it is beneficence that withhold from us the consummation of our desires, which run riot with us, and would lead us even to destruction!

"Caroline," said Frank, as he drank in those charms with eager eyes, and called up the fond image of the child he recollected, "think you that you should love me more if I could see?—There would then be no impediment to our union; for I could labour for bread, and if we had children, there would be no fear of their inheriting my infirmity! Speak, love."

"Oh, no, no, no! I know not, save for your own sake, that I would have it so," returned the maiden, with true womanly devotion. "Now I may be your protector, or at least guide; and, Frank, I would be your wife! if sight, health, and fortune were denied you most readily. Oh, I am so glad to see you."

"Would you?" returned the young man, deeply moved—"would you indeed, my angel? But look at my eyes—see yourself in them, even as your soul might in my soul and know that I am blind no more! The glorious universe is present to me, and dearer than all that lace, which to me is itself a world—a world that mirrors the invisible and divine!"

Astonishment at first, then transport—the unselfish transport for him, and not herself, deprived Caroline of speech, but the lips were eloquent tho' they articulate not, and she lavished endearments, and then hid her glowing face on his heart. They did not say much—they were too blest; yet the thoughts and feelings that were thronging their breasts did not need expression. Lovers have a mystic language of their own whose silent melody the eyes and lips convey—and it is universal. To those who are ignorant what it is this half-spiritual, half material tongue, would remain unintelligible forever, so it were rediculous to interpret it—and a very ravishing music it appears to be Grisi and Persiani might warble forever, and yet their sweetest notes could not convey an idea of what the love song is, save to lovers. But it is time to wind up our little history; and it may be done in a few words.

Frank Horton was of course married to the woman who had been ready to make any sacrifice for him. Sir Henry Mordaunt gave away the bride, and her father performed the ceremony. The Baronet was happy even in giving away the treasure he prized so highly, for she was happy, and that was enough.

The cold materialist may analyze the springs of human action forever; but he cannot destroy the nobleness of human virtue even if he had all the dialects of an Aristotle. If it be selfish to be virtuous, let it be; such selfishness is worthy of a god. Sneer not at humanity, O thinker; for there is in it the elements of perfectibility, and not to respect it is to deny all that is holy. The Baronet was happy—as all men are when they have made some great sacrifice from a lofty motive. Through him, (for he had great interest) Frank procured a situation which insured competence, and every cloud had vanished from his life.

"Sir," he said, to whose kindness he owed much, "how shall I thank you? Words are weak when the heart is full."

Caroline took sir Henry's hand, and bathed it with tears of grateful acknowledgments.

"Is not this enough?" returned the young Baronet, with humid eyes, as the bride and bridegroom were about to depart. "I am rewarded far beyond any merits of mine, when I perceive your joy.—Farewell!"

Sir Henry Mordaunt did not survive the union of the lovers many months; and left them some thousand pounds as a testimony of friendship. He was buried by his desire, in the humble churchyard, which has been so often referred to. Thither Frank and Caroline often repaired and strewed flowers on the grave of their benefactor. Oh, there are flowers of sweet gratitude in the heart of man, which fade not like those of earth, shine even as the stars with melancholy light, when death has closed on the loved one! Blessed be those flowers, redolent Eden. It ought to be a consoling thought to us, that each good action of our lives will create for us a sympathy and a memory, to deck *tombs in the hearts we love.* Yet not tombs: for all good sleeps not in the grave—it is in heaven!

SCOTCH ECONOMY.—Scotchmen are proverbial all over the world, for their careful hold of money and money's worth. The following conversation which we overheard the other day, affords a good illustration of the saving principle. 'Well, Jamie,' said a gentleman residing in the country to a labourer, 'you've got back from Broughdll,' whither he it observed, Jamie had gone with a drove of cattle, 'an how did you get on?' 'Pretty well, Sir, thankye; I brought back aught and twenty shillings.' 'The deuce you did; aby, how long were you away?' 'Nine days.' 'Nine days; then what were your wages?' 'Two shillings a day.' 'Why, as far as my arithmetic serves me, that only gives 18s., with expenses to be deducted.' 'Ay, Sir, but ye see there were extras: I got nine pence a day for beer, which I sell t to them that liked it, and took water mysel'; then there was ae mockle for meat and lodgin', but I carried some meal wi' me, and made me an patritch, and a shed or barn served me fine for a bed. This was a' saved, ye see, and then I had to watch the beasts sae mony nichts, an' I got aughteen pence for that.' 'But Jamie, how did you manage for want o' sleep?' 'Oh, as weel as I could, Sir, an' I got a nod on the road by whiles, so, ane way and another, I brought my aught and twenty shillings hame. My travelling expenses joost amountin' to sevenpence; an' o' that I had to pay 3d ae night for a bed when I got amang some greedy fouk, an' I grudged it unco sair I can tell ye.' Jamie is a remarkable instance of what industry and economy will do. When not engaged in droving, he works as a labourer; has a house and 4 acres of poor land, which is worked at odd hours most carefully. A donkey and one of his sons, may be seen dragging the harrows most lovingly together; and from land, which is apparently sterile, he manages to raise a great part of the sustenance of himself, his wife and a numerous family. Though slow at work, he is sure, and never grudges labouring till ten o'clock in the long days of summer, or by moonlight, to make up his wages. Meal and potatoes are his staple fare, but he keeps a bit of bacon for particular occasions.—This is hung up so high, however, that no one but himself can reach it, and he cuts off a moderate quantity occasionally, neither wife nor weans being allowed the liberty of the flitch. The Parish Bank books can show the effect of this painful economy, which, if it be carried too far, is at least on the right side. These frugal virtues are we fear, on the decline; but Jamie stands a bright example of the system pursued in the olden time—*Dumfries Cour.*

Military Service and Adventures in the Far East: including Sketches of the Campaigns against the Afghans in 1839, and the Sikhs in 1845—6.

This is an agreeable and attractive book, descriptive of the perils and vicissitudes of a British soldier's life in the Indies within the last few years.—There is no laboured effort in the style, no attempt at producing more than a pleasing sketch of what arrested the attention of the author. The Bolan Pass is described with skill and fidelity; and the capture of Ghuzni, Sir John Keane's march through the Khyber Pass, the adventures of the British army on the Sutlej, the battle of Moodkee, Sir Harry Smith's brilliant campaigns, with various minor incidents, all illustrative of the frightful effects of war, are recorded with truthfulness and particularity. By the military reader these sketches will be read with more interest than the civilian; but still there are parts of the work which, from the horrors they disclose of military carnage, will be perused with a fearful interest.

The discovery a of deserter from the British ranks in the service of the Sikhs exhibits the ferocity with which the Indian War was maintained:—

"A deserter from the Bengal Horse Artillery (John Porter by name) fell into our hands during the enemy's retreat, and was recognized by some of his former associates. He had been some time in the Sikh service, and had been instrumental in directing the fire of the light guns upon his countrymen, for which employment he would have been speedily consigned to the tender mercies of the kites and vultures, had not the soldiers who captured him been restrained from carrying their resentment to such lengths, and the Political Agent, hoping to make some use of the renegade saved his life.—Mr. John Porter had apparently imbibed a strong predilection for his adopted country, and maintained that it would be impossible to subdue the Sikhs with the present forces which the British Government had assembled on the north western frontier; but his opinion on this and other matters was hardly of sufficient value to have saved his life. This man was more fortunate than another Englishmen in the Sikh ranks at Ferozeshuhur, who, during the storm of the works by the British infantry, fell amongst the assailants, crying aloud, 'Spare me, lads! I am an Englishman, and belonged to the old 44th!' His appeal was answered by several bayonets and execrations."

The following narrative depicts with a painful fidelity some of the glories of a military engagement. After reading descriptions so melancholy and distressing and recollecting the sorrows and wretchedness which the battles of hostile nations have brought upon thousands of innocent families, how strongly is the viral truth felt of the poet's line (would it were an axiom engraved on every heart!) "War is a game that kings would not play at, were subjects wise."

A field hospital is thus described:—

"On the afternoon of the 23rd January, the field-hospital, with the wounded men, was removed into Loodiana. I rode over to see a brother officer who had been seriously wounded, and shall never forget the sad scene of human suffering presented to view. Outside the hospital tents, were lain the bodies of those who had recently died, many in the contorted position in which the rigid hand of death had fixed them; others, more resembling sleep than death, had calmly passed away, struck down in full vigour and robust bodily health when the human frame it was natural to suppose, would have struggled more fiercely with its arch enemy; but the groans of the sufferers undergoing painful surgical operations were more grievous to the senses than the sight of those who exceeded no mortal aid. Pain, in all its degrees and hideous varieties, was forcibly pourtrayed on every square yard of earth which surrounded me; and, passing from sufferer to sufferer, I felt, or fancied I felt, each patient's eye following wistfully the movements of such fortunate visitants as were exempted from the services of the knife or lancet, and sometimes dwelling reproachfully on the useless spectator of their sufferings. I felt it was almost a sacrilege to remain in such a place without being useful; but the medical officers and hospital assistants so zealously fulfilled every minute detail for the relief of their patients, that sympathy was the only offering we could present to our stricken comrades. While raising the canvass door of a dark tent which I was entering, I stumbled, and nearly fell over the leg of some one stretched across the entrance. When I turned to make apologies to the owner, I found it had none, but, on a pallet beside it, lay its former possessor, who had just undergone amputation; beyond him lay a dead artilleryman; and further on, amongst stumps of arms protruding from the pallets, lay my wounded brother officer—who appeared to suffer much more from the surrounding objects than from his own severe personal injuries. But the attention bestowed on those wounded at Aliwal differed much from a proceeding occasion (at Moodkee,) where the hospital stores and conveniences had been so far outstripped that only two rush lights were procurable to *illuminate* the hospital."

"Make way! make way! good people, I'm exceedingly cramped for space!" This was the exclamation of a poor worm that had a whole field to himself, and acres to spare, but he wished the impression to go abroad that he was ten times as large as he seemed to be. There are many people in this world who act like this poor worm.

The following we believe is from the pen of that truly excellent writer, William Mathews.

"We should like to see the newspaper that would please everybody; it would be a curiosity. Such a thing never did nor even can have a place among things of the earth; yet thousands are astonished that the paper to which they are subscribers does not contain just such articles as they like to read best. One expects moral essays; another love tales and miscellany; another mirth and anecdotes; another looks for a sermon, while all wonder that their particular taste is not suited—never for a moment supposing that an editor caters for the mental appetites of thousands.

THE CHARTIST LEADER AND SANATORY REFORM.—Mr. Feargus O'Connor said, at the late Chartist dinner in London; "Let them have none of their sanatory measures, sweeping out of alleys, and old washerwoman' stories—no nostrums for this reform or the other—but the charter, and nothing but the charter." Hurrah for Feargus and Fifth, not forgetting the pig in the parlour!

ABSOLUTION OF MURDERERS.—A correspondent sends us the following story:—"Some 30 years since there lay a Regiment in Malta, formed chiefly of Irish. Repeated cases of assassination had occurred: at last there was one in which the culprit was taken with 'red hands.' He was put under arrest, with positive orders that no person should be allowed to visit him. He was tried, convicted, and condemned. The priests went, and were excluded under the general order. They urged their office; but were still refused, and the affair looked very serious. They reported it to the bishop; the bishop went to the Governor; he said simply, that his orders were definite. The day of execution arrived; the man was led out. The Governor, Sir ——, was on the ground. The priests again urged their suit that they might administer the rites of religion. The man threw himself on his knees and besought that he might not be sent out of the world without absolution. The Governor said, 'You sent your comrade so, and by —— you go too.' The man was executed, and from that day the Regiment lost its murderous character."

IMPORTANT EXPERIMENT ON THE STRENGTH OF BRICKS, &c.—On Monday we (says the *Builder*) assisted in a series of experiments at Mr. Cubitt's establishment, Thames-bank, on the strength of bricks (conducted by Mr. Dines, an able assistant of Mr Cubitt), the results of which were exceedingly striking. The difference of the strength of bricks is extraordinary: The power was applied by means of the hydraulic press, and the mental surfaces, between which the bricks were crushed, were filed smooth, and made perfectly parallel—an important point. Amongst numerous other experiments, a good stock yielded to a pressure of 30 tons' weight, and fell to pieces under 34 tons. A pressed and kiln-burnt stock, made for superior purposes, ground on both faces to get a true bed, bore a pressure of 60 tons (the limit of the power of the ram used), and was taken out sound and uninjured: The hollow formed in the outside of bricks, for the reception of the mortar necessarily lessens their resisting power. All the bricks of which we have spoken were of Mr. Cubitt's own make. An ordinary place brick from another field yielded to three tons, and was crushed by nine tons; and a second of the same description yielded like the first to three tons, and was crushed by six tons.

Provincial Legislature.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, February 8.

Mr. Partelew, by leave, presented a Petition from John Owens, Alexander M'L. Seely, S. L. Tilley, Moses Tuck, Francis Jordan, and one hundred and twenty two others, of the Parish of Portland, in the county of St. John, praying a Legislative Grant in aid of individual subscription towards the completion of a Building in course of erection adapted for Literary and other useful purposes; which he read. Petition received and lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. Hazen, by leave, Petition from Robert Jardine, Adam Jack, Solomon Hersey, and Beverly Robinson, Esquires, and twenty nine others, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the Saint John Rural Cemetery Company; which he read. Petition received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Vail, by leave, presented a Petition from William Fenwick, Robert Keith, and David Hayward, Overseers of the Poor for the Parish of Studholm, in King's County, praying that the said Parish be reimbursed advances made for the relief of poor and distressed Emigrants during the past year; which he read. Petition received and referred to the Committee to report thereon.

Mr. Botsford, by leave, presented a Petition from Jasper N. Murphy, Esq., M. D., of Sackville, in the County of Westmorland, praying to be remunerated for Medical services rendered to an Irish Emigrant, under the direction of two of the Magistrates for the said county, during the past year; which he read.

Mr. L. A. Wilmot, by leave, presented a Petition from the Rev. Richard Knight, on behalf of the Trustees of the Wesleyan Academy at Sackville, praying Legislative aid in support thereof; which he read.—Referred to the Committee of Supply.

Mr. Vail, by leave, presented a Petition from Nelson Arnold, of the Parish of Sussex, in King's County, Deputy Surveyor and Seizing Officer, praying that a Grant may pass to remunerate him for his proportion of Bonds taken in the execution of his duty, and lodged in the Receiver General's Office from the year 1836 to 1843, both inclusive; which he read. Petition received and lie on table.

Mr. L. A. Wilmot moved for leave to bring in a Bill in addition to an Act, intituled "An Act to extend the privilege of Solemnizing Marriage to all Ministers or Teachers of the several Religious Congregations in this Province." The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Smith, by leave, presented a Petition from Frederick Steves, and Millidge Steves, of the Parish of Coverdale, in the County of Albert, praying to be remunerated in part for erecting and keeping in repair the Aboideau across Mill Creek, the same being now used as a Bridge; which he read.

Mr. Thompson, by leave, presented a Petition from Benjamin Williams, of the Parish of Saint George, in the county of Charlotte, praying to be reimbursed amount over-expended in rebuilding the Milliken Bridge, (so called,) over the River Magaguadavic, for the reasons set forth in the said Petition; which he read.

Mr. Partelow, by leave, presented a Petition from James and Ann M'Gowan, resident persons in charge of Sick at the Quarantine Station on Patridge Island, at the Harbour of Saint John, for the last thirteen years, praying that a Grant may pass to remunerate them for their services at that Establishment during the unparallelled Pestilence that prevailed there during the last Season; which he read.

Mr. Partelow, by leave, presented a Petition from the from the Reverend James Dunphy, V. G., the Rev. William Harrison, Rector of Portland, the Rev. Sampson Busby, Wesleyan Missionary, the Rev. E. D. Very, Baptist Minister, Jacob Allan, J. P., Robert Payne, J. P., George Young, Thomas Allan, Hugh Sharkey, and one hundred and thirty seven others, Freeholders and inhabitants of the Parish of Portland and County of Saint John, setting forth, that for the protection of the lives and property of Her Majesty's loyal subjects in that parish, and for the safety of travellers, it became necessary the last Autumn, at a great expense to establish an efficient Police, and praying Legislative aid towards relieving the said Parish from the burdens thus thrown upon it; which he read.

On motion of Mr. Carman, the House went into a Committee of the whole on a Bill to continue an Act to prevent the spread of disorder, now existing in certain parts of the Counties of Gloucester and Northumberland.

Mr. Tibbits, by leave, presented a Petition from James Drake, of Fredericton, in the County of York, Proprietor of a Steam Boat on the River Saint John, plying from the Grand Falls to the River Saint Francis, praying aid towards continuing the Boat on that Line; which he read.

Mr. Vail, by leave, presented a Petition from Richard O'Neil, of the Parish of Springfield in King's County, praying to be reimbursed losses sustained on Contracts entered into by him on the Great Roads in the year 1840 and 1841; which he read.

Mr. Woodward, by leave, presented a Petition from Wm. Carvill, of the City of Saint John, praying for a return of Duty on Machinery imported for a Rope Manufactory in the said City; which he read.

Mr. Ritchie, by leave, presented a Petition from Jacob Allan, Esquire, Messieurs Israel Merritt, Robert Robertson, Joseph Langley, James Travis, and thirty three others, Stockholders in the Portland and Lancaster Steam Ferry Company, setting forth, that they are building a superior Boat, to ply on the Ferry between Indian Town and Loven's Point, and that a considerable sum of money is required for erecting Landings; that the building of the Boat will absorb nearly all the capital, and the Company will be unable to appropriate a sum sufficient to erect such Landings, and praying that a Grant may pass to enable them to effect the desired object; which he read.

On motion of Mr. Fisher the House went again into Committee of the whole on a Bill to amend and consolidate the Laws relating to the Election of Representatives to serve in the General Assembly.

Mr. Taylor, by leave presented a Petition from Nicholas Wheeler, Preventive Officer at Fredericton, in the County of York, praying an increased allowance for his services in that capacity; which he read.

"*Resolved*, As the opinion of this Committee, that it is necessary to impose such Duties, as will produce a Revenue sufficient to provide for Public objects, and that the House should appoint a Select Committee to prepare a Revenue Bill; and that in preparing such Bill, the said Committee be instructed to take into consideration the repeal of the Acts of the Imperial Parliament, by which Duties were heretofore enforced."

Friday, February 11.

Mr. Partelow, by leave, presented a Petition from Thomas Harding and Gregory Vanhorne, Esquires, together with Henry Fowler, William Marchbanks, James Armstrong, and one hundred and six others, Freeholders and inhabitants of the County of Saint John, praying that no action may be had on the Report of a Survey made last year, under the authority of Government, by James Brown, Esq., for a Line of Road between Loch Lomond and Sussex Vale, until another, and in the opinion of the Petitioners, a better Line, as pointed out may be explored; which he read.

Mr. Vail, by leave, presented a Petition from the Rev. Thomas McGhee, the Reverend James R. Lawson, Samuel Foster, Esq., and one hundred and forty others, inhabitants of the Parish of Upham, in Kings' County, praying that a Grant may pass for a Courier between Saint John and the Head of Hammond River, by way of Loch Lomond and south stream settlement; which he read.

February 12.

Mr. Carman, by leave, presented a Petition from John T. Williston and Wm. Letson, Esquires, two of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county of Northumberland, appointed at a Special Session holden for the said county, to take charge of the sick Emigrants arriving at the Port of Miramichi during the year 1847, praying that a Grant may pass to pay the balance due on accounts contracted by them for that service; which he read.

Mr. Boyd, by leave, presented a Petition from the hon. Harris Hatch, the hon. Thomas Wyer, John Wilson, Esq., and one hundred and seven others, inhabitants of Saint Andrews, in the county of Charlotte, praying that an Act may pass to enable the Justices of the Peace for the said County to lease a part of the Saint Andrews Commons for Railroad purposes; which he read.

On motion of Mr. Partelow, Resolved, that an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to direct the Deputy Postmaster General, to furnish the Executive Government, with any information he may have, relative to the additional expenses that would probably be incurred by such communication by Mail being tri weekly, instead of semi-weekly; and whether any Tenders were made; and that His Excellency will be pleased to communicate, when received, such information to the House.

February 14.

Mr. Botsford, by leave, presented a Petition from Jotham Estabrooks, Christopher Boultenhouse, Joseph Ayer, Stephen W. Palmer, William Morice, and forty eight others, inhabitants of the Parish of Sackville, in the county of Westmorland, setting forth reasons why a Grant of money should not pass for the encouragement of Steam Communication between the City of Saint John and that place; which he read.

Mr. L. A. Wilmot, by leave presented a Petition from Abraham Gesner, setting forth the labour bestowed and expenses incurred in preparing and publishing a History of this Province, and praying pecuniary Legislative aid towards reimbursing him for the same; which he read. And upon the question, that the said Petition be received and referred to the committee of supply, it was decided in the negative.

The hon. Mr. Hazen, by leave, presented a Petition from Robert Jardine, William Parks, LeBaron Botsford, Adam Jack, and others, Superintendent Committee of the British School at the City of saint John, praying aid towards that institution; which he read.

Mr. Tibbits, by leave, presented a Petition from the President and Directors of the Woodstock steam Boat Company, praying for a return of Duties paid on Machinery imported from the United states during the past year; which he read. Referred to the Committee of Trade to report thereon.

Mr. S. Earle, by leave, presented a Petition from Gilford Flewelling, Oliver Hallett, Samuel Hallet, George Otty, and thirty eight others, of King's County, praying aid owards the erection of a Building for a Mechanics' Institute at Hampton, in the said County; which he read. Referred to the Committee of supply.

Mr. M'Leod, by leave, presented a Petition from Samuel Nichols, Israel H. Foster, and David Wetmore, Junior, Commissioners of Highways, together with thirty two others, inhabitants of Kingston, in Kings' County, praying that an Act may pass for the alteration of part of the Great Road between the Head of Belleisle and Saint John; which he read.

Mr. Tibbits, by leave, presented a Petition from John Bedell and George Connell, Esquires, together with sixty four others, Members of the Mechanics' Institute at Woodstock, in the County of Carleton, praying Legislative aid to enable them to erect a suitable Building at that place; which he read.—Referred to the Committee of Supply.

Mr. Tibbits by leave, presented a Petition from Richard R. Ketchum, and C. A. Hammond, Esqs., together with seventeen others, resident at the Grand Falls, in the County of Carleton, praying aid towards the erection of a Public Wharf at that place; which he read.

Mr. Boyd, by leave, presented a Petition from William Henan, of Saint Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, praying remuneration for expences incurred in endeavouring to apprehend Thomas Bawes, the supposed murderer of a Policeman in Saint John; which he read.

Mr. Brown, by leave presented a Petition from John Wilson of Saint Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, President of the Saint Andrews and Quebec Rail Road Company, praying certain alterations and amendments the Acts relating to said Company; which he read.

February 15.

Mr. Ritchie, by leave, presented a Petition from Robert Payne, of the Parish of Portland, in the city of county of saint John, Esquire, praying that a Grant may pass to reimburse him amount expended in procuring a Site for the Provincial Lunatic Asylum in the year 1840; which he read.

Mr. Street, by leave, presented a Petion from William Kelly, of Chatham, in the county of Northumberland, Mail carrier between Fredericton and Miramichi, praying that a Grant may pass to enable him to convey the Mails between those places semi-weekly, instead of weekly as at present; which he read.

Mr. Tibbits, by leave, presented a Petition from James R Tupper, of Woodstock, in the county of Carleton, Mail Contractor, praying a reimbursement of Duties paid on ten horses imported from Nova Scotia in the year 1846; also on 12 horses imported in 1847; and on a Coach and Waggon brought from the United States in the last year, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails; which he read. Referred to the committee of trade to report thereon.

PROTESTANT SOIREE.—A soiree was held in a large store, in Killyleagh, on Thursday evening last, on the occasion of the opening of a new Orange Lodge in that town. About 400 persons of both sexes were present. The room was decorated with flags, flowers, and evergreens. Grace was said by the Rev. Andrew Breakey, and thanks returned by the Rev. Robert Gault. After tea, Mr. M. Skillen, Downpatrick, was called to the chair, and the meeting opened with singing and prayer.

The CHAIRMAN stated the rise, progress, and objects of the Orange institution. If an insurrection were to break out to-morrow, the Orangemen were ready to crush it. (Cheers.) Government, though they had formerly persecuted the Orangemen, were now compelling men to co-operate with the civil authorities, which Orangemen voluntarily bound themselves to do. He referred to several scripture characters, who had acted on Orange principles—Those principles had been acted on by William the Third—at Derry, Aughrim, Enniskillen, and the Boyne—(loud cheers)—victories, to which they owed their liberty to sit there to night. It was not the intention of Orangemen to excite animosity.—He stated that it was no regular Orange lodge where there were not prayer and the reading of the Bible, and read extracts from the rules and regulations to show the Christian character of the system.

At this, and other intervals, the amateur band, Killyleagh Mille, enlivened the meeting with its spirit-stirring tunes.

The Rev. Mr. GAULT spoke on the "Orange system." The man, he said, who opposed Orangeism, because he was ignorant of it, would have been found on the side of Popery at the rebellion. The principles of Orangeism dated from the Revolution of 1688, or even farther back. He passed in review the five acts in the great drama, on which the liberties of the British empire depended—the arrival of the fleet which brought over William, the siege of Derry, the battle of the Boyne, the battle of Aughrim, and the siege of Limerick. The struggle in all these was not for mere politics, but for liberty of conscience. He himself was a descendant of one who had fought at Derry. (Cheers.) They should not forget the sterling qualities of their Roman Catholic fellow countrymen, who fought valiantly at the Boyne—although, it was a pity they fought for their chains, and fought for a coward. When the pusillanimous James reached Dublin, after the battle, he said to Lady Tyrconnel—"Your countrymen run well." "Yes," replied her ladyship, "but your Majesty runs better, for you have won the race." (Laughter.) Orangeism was not calculated to excite ill will. This would be seen by the rules and regulations, which could well bear contrast with the Ribbon oath lately found in Ballymena, which contained a pledge to exterminate heretics. The rev. gentleman was frequently applauded in the course of his able and spirited speech.

The Rev. Mr. BREAKEY spoke on "Protestantism older than Popery." He was a descendant of the Scottish Covenanters—the old true blues. (Cheers.) The subject to which he was to speak had, for 300 years, exercised the sharpest intellects. It had deluged nations with blood, and overturned empires. They should be at peace with the persons of Roman Catholics, while hostile to their errors.—The name Protestant was but 300 years old, but Protestant principles were as old as the book in which they were found. Popery was a novelty, compared with the principles of Protestantism.—The antiquity of the Pope rested on the authority of forged writings of the dark ages. He proceeded at some length to consider Romanism in a doctrinal point of view. He wondered that the Pope, who was not married himself, who forbade his priests to marry, could say that he was a successor of Peter, a decent, married man. (Laughter.) The rev. gentleman concluded his speech, which was fraught with sound argument, intermingled with occasional humorous sallies, with an exposition of the true nature of Protestant principles, and resumed his seat amid great applause.

Mr. J. E. FISLAY responded to "The Protestant Press."

The Rev. Mr. BREAKEY wished to add an observation. When he came to the meeting he had some fears of a French invasion. Now all his fears had vanished. (Cheers.) He wished the press to tell the Duke of Wellington and M. Guizot, that the Protestants of Inch, Killyleagh, and Downpatrick were ready for the French. (Loud cheers.)

A Voice—They could not get over the bar.—(Laughter.)

Mr. BREAKEY—They might come, but they might not get back so readily. (Cheers.)

The CHAIRMAN wished to make two additional observations. One was, that the British government would have discharged their duty better, if, instead of endowing Maynooth, they had founded a college for the preparation of clergymen, to instruct the Irish-speaking population, in their native tongue; and another was, that they should revere their grand master, the Earl of Enniskillen, for his exposure of Popery before the British senate.

Thanks were returned to the ladies for their kindness in presiding at the tea tables; to the stewards, for their attention and excellent arrangements; to the Chairman, for his proper conduct,—after which the meeting, in which all seemed to be happy, was appropriately concluded with singing and prayer.—*Downpatrick Recorder.*

THE DENUNCIATIONS IN IRELAND.

The Earl of Arundel and Surrey has lately addressed a letter to Dr. M'Hale, Roman Catholic Arch-Bishop of Tuam, respecting the "recent denunciations from the Altar, followed by the speedy death of the denounced, and of public speeches of most dangerous tendency having been addressed to an inflamatory people." To this letter Dr. M'Hale returned the following answer, in which it will be seen that the fact of those denunciations having taken place is not only not denied, but the Priests are actually defended in the dangerous and bloody practice.

TUAM, Dec. 1, 1847.

My Lord—I am honoured with your Lordship's very kind letter, and feel sincerely obliged for such a communication. If my acknowledgement should not appear to your Lordship sufficiently prompt, the delay arose from my anxiety to meet your anxious wishes to satisfy those who feel much surprise and sorrow at the present condition of Ireland. From other respected individuals I have had lately similar letters; and as the calumnies of the public journals regarding the conduct of the Catholic clergy—for columnies they mostly are—appear to have made an unfavourable impression on the sister country, I thought it but right to put before the public a correct statement of the relation in which the clergy of Ireland stand regarding the present circumstances of the country.

The same post by which this letter will reach your Lordship, will also convey a public communication to the Prime Minister on the important subject on which you did me the honour to write. I should perhaps be too sanguine if I anticipated that the sentiments of the letter would give general satisfaction, even to all pious and benevolent Catholics, who are sorely afflicted, as well at the sufferings of the people as at the connivance of some of the clergy at those excesses of barbarity of which some of the people have been guilty. It is not necessary that I should repeat what I have publicly stated, beyond the assertion, that if the clergy were capable of encouraging or abetting, not only such heinous crimes as they are charged with encouraging, but even lesser offences, they would assuredly pay the forfeit by being suspended from the duties of their sacred office. Vague charges, however, originating with the bitter columnistors of the Catholic Church, and widely circulated through those adverse organs, cannot be deemed accusations on which any canonical proceedings could be founded. Your Lordship will not, I trust, imagine that I am now vindicating or excusing intemperate language, which I deplore. We must suppose that when such is uttered, the usual evangelical process of admonition is made use of. Should such language, however reprehensible, be found accompanied with such zealous reprobation of crime as the best friend of society and religion could give expression to, and should the sincerity of that zeal for public order be so borne out by the blameless tenour of a long and laborious life in advancing the interest of piety and of the public peace, that it could not be questioned, the isolated words which could bear a bad meaning would be favourably interpreted by any lay impartial jury.

I think, then, your Lordship could put it to any of your scandalised friends, whether such a person, so circumstanced, deserving admonition no doubt, could be ignominiously laid aside from the discharge of the duties of a ministry which he faithfully fulfilled. I have dwelt on this case as somewhat analogous to one which has excited, and I regret the occasion, much animadversion. No provocation, it must be avowed, can excuse the hideous crimes of some of the peasantry. If religion were entirely out of the question, good taste and propriety should check the use of language of which the *awkward fashion* is sometimes as reprehensible as the idea which it may convey. Still I would implore of your Lordship to plead for us from your English friends, when contrasting the two countries, the consideration of the different circumstances in which the two countries is placed. It is not to extenuate crime—that is out of the question—but within the range of lawful regimens, it might as well be said that the ordinary dietary suited to a sound man is also fitted for one in the last state of sickness and exhaustion, as that the same course of instruction and discipline adapted to the well adjusted relations of English society would be equally efficacious in restoring the shattered frame of society in Ireland. All I can say is, that from all your Lordship could read and hear of the cruelties, the ordinary, the every day recurring cruelties endured by the Irish peasantry, and inflicted by those from whose position and education humanity should be expected, you would have no idea of the state of Ireland, or the difficult and anomalous position in which the Catholic clergy are placed. It is a state of which I hope your Lordship will continue ignorant in England, to the benefit of the people and the honour of their aristocracy and gentry. But whilst I sincerely wish you the continuance of this comparatively happy state, I beg, in return, to claim some indulgence for the position of those not similarly favored. The clergy of Ireland may adopt a line of conduct which however within the pale of Catholic discipline as well as the constitution, may appear somewhat strange, nay, utterly unaccountable to their brethren in England. It may be—and I own it is the case—that their conduct, strictly within the laws of propriety too, would appear equally strange to those on this side the Channel in some circumstances. I have not the least doubt but many of those who thus view each other's conduct with equal surprise, would change their line of conduct if they were to exchange their mutual positions. And yet to neither one or the other should I impute inconsistency or any subserviency either to popular or aristocratic influences unworthy of their order. No, my Lord; in these reflections I am only feebly copying those precepts of wisdom to which the ancient fathers of the Church, and especially the great St. Gregory, gave expression. He tells us that the mode and topics of address suited to one may not be applicable to another. He illustrates this judicious and seasonable variety of treatment by a reference to the different states of the human constitution; and the same may be said of different states of society.

Public denunciations of persons by name, whatever be their misdeeds, are not the practice in Ireland. The duties, however, of all without exception, as they are contained in the code of Christian morality, come within the legitimate sphere of the priest's instructions, regard to the observations of some not being amenable to the discipline of the Catholic Church. I have only to remark, that justice and humanity do not exclusively belong, or at least should not to any peculiar body of Christians, and that the inculcation of those duties should form the theme of pastor's instructions. True, the Catholic pastor cannot subject the violators of justice or humanity not belonging to the Catholic Church to its righteous penances and satisfactions, but that does not preclude his right of denouncing aggressions on the rights of justice and humanity belonging to his flock from any quarter. [Such was the feeling, such too practice, of the ancient father, who denounced the cruelties and persecutions of Pagans and heretics against their flocks, without thinking they were guilty of any inroad on the rights of others.

I fear I have tired your lordship; if so I respectfully crave your kind indulgence. My very prolixity will impress your Lordship with the conviction that I am anxious that our conduct should not stand in any unfavourable light with a nobleman whose heriditary zeal for the glory of the Catholic Church, and the good name of its priesthood, is well worthy of the many accumulated titles to respect which he has inherited from his ancient house.

I have the honour to be, my Lord, your Lordship's most respectful and obedient servant,

JOHN, Archbishop of TUAM.

DISCIPLINE IN THE FRENCH CONVENTS.—We find the following in the *Constitutionnel*:—"The houses of religious communities are much more numerous in Paris than is believed, especially those of women. Of what occurs therein, in macerations and mortifications of all kinds, the following fact hardly credible in the century in which we now are, may give an idea. On Tuesday, Dr. B—— was invited to visit one of these convents of cloistered women, to prescribe for one of the nuns. On his arrival at the convent, he was introduced to the cell in which the sick person on whose behalf he had been called in, was lying in bed. He questioned her about her sickness, and on the symptoms which she felt. The sick person answered in a weak voice, that nothing was the matter with her, but her features showed pain, and soon after her strength gave way, and she fainted. The doctor hastened to unfasten her dress, and partially opened it in the endeavour to restore her consciousness; but judge of the surprise he then felt on seeing a crucifix placed on the breast of the nun, with spikes which entered the flesh. He immediately removed this instrument of torture, but the nun, on recovering from the fainting fit, put her hand to her breast, and perceiving that her crucifix had disappeared, demanded it with loud cries, and repeating that she could not allow it to be taken from her, for that she bore it in fulfilment of a vow and of an act of penitence imposed on her by her confessor. But the doctor, employing his authority, declared he would oppose the continuation of such macceration by all the means in his power. The sick nun had not only the breast torn and full of holes from the points with which the crucifix was covered, but her back presented traces of similar injuries. It appears in fact, that the unhappy woman, thinking to conform with more zeal to the injunctions of her spiritual director, and to make more complete her penitence, took the precaution, every evening of placing the crucifix between her two shoulders, and thus to lie on her back, notwithstanding the horrible pain which she must have endured. Dr. B——, on leaving the convent, took the crucifix with him.—*Calignani's Messenger.*

Wines, Brandy, Liqueures, &c.

Received per late arrivals from Europe:—

PIPES, hogsheads, quarter casks, and octaves CHOICE OLD PORT, Pale, Golden, and brown SHERRY, L. P. Madeira, Marsalla, &c. &c. Puncheons and hogsheads Old, Pale, and Brown Cognac BRANDY, Pale GENEVA, Old RUM, &c. In bottle—a stock of choice OLD WINES and LIQUEURS of every description, viz:—Port, Sherry, L. P. and East India Madeira, Sparkling Champagne, Hock, Moselle, Claret, Cherry Cordial, Maraschino, Noyau, Curacao, Pale and Brown Brandy, Old Rum, Old Tom, Arrack, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

Best LONDON PORTER & Double BROWN STOUT; Falkirk, Edinburgh, and London ALE, in Pints and Quarts, &c. &c. &c.—which are offered for Sale by

RANNEY, STURDEE, & CO.
WINE MERCHANTS,
Prince William street.

December 24.

Tea, Sugar, Pepper, &c.

75 Chests fine Congou Tea; 25 do. Souchong, do.; 3casks refined Sugar; 20 bags black Pepper; 50 firkin's Cumberland Butter; 6 Bales Grey Shirting; 3 do. White do.—will be sold low by

Jan 14. L. H. DeVEBER. & SON.

Vicker's best Files!

JUST received per ship *Howard* from Liverpool—2 casks "Vicker's" best second Cut Mill and other FILES.

October 29. C. & W. H. ADAMS.

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.
Feb. 4. *corner Market square & Dock st.*

THE CHRONICLE,

SAINT JOHN, FEBRUARY 25, 1848.

COLONIAL REPRESENTATION IN PARLIAMENT.—An able article under this head appears in the *Courier*, a new paper published in London by P. L. Simmonds, Esq. and devoted to the interests of the Colonies. It urges the subject of a Colonial representation in the British Houses of Parliament, and enlarges on a matter frequently touched upon in our own paper, that of uniting in one mighty mass, Great Britain and her Colonies—trading freely together—supplying each other, and thereby forming an impenetrable bond of union, unbounded in empire, unsurpassed in wealth, unlimited in power, and impervious to all outward enemies. The article remarks—

It is her Colonies alone that has raised Britain to her pre-eminence—that has given her gold to fill her coffers to overflowing—that have exalted multitudes of her sons into Princes more wealthy than the Phœnician or Venetian merchants of other times—that have reared for her the luxuries of every clime—that have provided homes and occupations for millions of her destitute labourers, and places of shelter for her poor nobility and gentry, by the patronage of public office in them, that constitute a ready outlet for her surplus capital and population. The Colonies, that have done all this, have no voice in Parliament, where each class in Britain is represented.

Give the Colonies Parliamentary representation, and it would form a bond of Union—that great element of national strength. In the words of a recent talented North American colonist, it would cement and consolidate the whole Empire. It would lead to the mutual sustenance of their respective sources of wealth—the consumption of British manufactures—of West India Sugar—of Newfoundland fish—of Canadian timber—of East Indian spices and cotton—of Cape wines—of Australian wool and wheat. We may depend upon it, that our true policy consists not in free trade with every body, but in free trade throughout the British Empire, and reciprocal trade throughout the world.

At the annual General Meeting of the Members of the "Mutual Insurance Company," held on the 7th instant, the following gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:—Charles Adams, S. L. Tilley, J. W. Lawrence, Joseph Fairweather, and Thomas M. Smith; and at a meeting of the Directors, Mr. Fairweather was appointed President. I WOODWARD, *Secy.*

A minute account was placed before the members, which proved highly satisfactory, shewing the affairs of the Company to be in a very prosperous condition.

POLICE BILL.—We have received from Fredericton, a printed copy of the Draft of the Portland Police Bill.—It is a lengthy document, containing no less than fifty five sections, and is extremely stringent in its provisions; but not more so than the circumstances of the case requite. When properly enforced, the guilty will feel the effects of its measures, while the peaceable inhabitants will be enabled quietly to pursue their avocations without molestation.

By the bye, we observe, a petition has been presented to the House of Assembly said to be signed by upwards of 600 inhabitants of the Parish of Portland, requesting that body not to pass the Police Act. When it is known that there are only about 300 freeholders in the Parish of Portland, most of whom are in favour of being protected in their lives and properties by such an enactment, it might seem not a little strange that a Petition could be presented with 600 signatures, all of whom are supposed to be interested in the passing or rejecting of the Bill; but it is very properly, though only for one quarter of the amount required to be assessed, provided for in the Act that a Poll Tax shall be levied, and this brings the whole of Portland and York Point to the rescue; but we wonder how many of such names could have been procured, if the assessment had been confined to property altogether.—Precious few! It is the poll tax that makes them feel, and we trust will be the means of bringing them to their senses, and after a few years do away with the necessity of such an expense.

While we deplore, in common with all the lovers of peace and good order, the need of such an enactment, and the consequent expence on those places where its provisions are required to be carried out, no one will for a moment deny that such necessity now exists, and that the Parish of Portland and the City of St. John must at once awake, and by stringent enactments, put in force by energetic men, wipe off the crimes with which their names have of late years been associated.

MASONIC.—A Grand Masonic Festival was had at Bermuda in the latter week of December, on the occasion of laying a Corner Stone for the Masonic Temple about to be erected there. The town of Hamilton presented a gay and lively appearance, and the proceedings of the day were participated in, by the Mayor and Corporation, Members of Assembly and Council, Officers of the Army, and the principal inhabitants. The Craft were honoured by the Lady of the Lieutenant Governor having politely consented to lay the stone, and a Silver Trowel, bearing an appropriate inscription was made for the occasion, which at the proper time was handed to her Ladyship by Lord Jas. Butler, a member of the inviting Lodge; the Hon. Sir W. C. H. Barnaby, Bart., also a member of the lodge attending her Ladyship during the ceremonies. After the Stone had been laid with the usual Masonic honors, an expressive prayer was offered up by the Rev. Mr. Tristram, the Lodge Chaplain; three hearty cheers were given, and a collection taken up in aid of the undertaking.

Lieutenant Shortland, late in command of Her Majesty's surveying steamer *Columbia*, has been promoted to the rank of Commander.

Mr. James Urquhart, Chief Engineer of the Columbia, has been appointed to the Black Eagle, tender to Her Majesty's yatch.

☞ The steamship Washington was to leave New York on Sunday last, for Southampton and Bremen.

MORE ROBBERY.—On Wednesday night last the store of Messrs. Harris and Allan on Portland bridge was entered by some parties—no doubt the same who have been committing other acts of a like nature for some time past;—they only succeeded in getting four or five shillings and a seal of the "Portland Division" Sons of Temperance; on which was engraved the following, "PORTLAND DIVISION No. 7 SONS OF TEMPERANCE." The burglars made themselves perfectly at home; having lighted a candle, they emptied the drawers, and broke open a letter which lay upon the table. They are supposed to have entered through a back window, into the Warehouse, and so into the Store. We would call the attention of all persons to the Seal above described as it may lead to the detection of the thieves. [Herald.]

SHIP BUILDING IN ST. JOHN.—There are now no less than seventeen vessels in course of building in this City and vicinity, measuring in all about 14,000 tons—three of which are ready for launching: beside 10 or 12 building on the river St. John. At W. Olive's yard, Carleton, 1 ship nearly ready; 1 at Clarke's, 1 at McLaughlin & Stackhouse's, 2 at Ruddick's, 1 at Patchell & Lawton's, 1 at Hale's, 1 at Stormes', 2 at Briggs', 1 at Hawes's 1 at Payne's, ready for launching, 1 at Fisher's, 1 at Wright's, 1 at Smith's, ready for launching, 1 at Irvine's, for Messrs. M. Thompson and Varley, and one on Gilbert's flats for Mr. Wm. Howard.

New-Brunswicker.

THE ARMY.—The following changes will take place during the present year, in the undermentioned Garrisons on the North American Station:—

The 23rd Regiment at Halifax N. S. will be relieved by the 97th Regt, from Malta.

The 33rd Regiment, at Fredricton, N. B., will be relieved by the 1st. Royals from Barbadoes.

The 46th Regiment at Halifax, N. S., will be relieved by the 7th Royal Fusileers from Barbadoes.

The 77th Regiment, at Montreal, Canada, will be relieved by the 19th Regt., from Barbadoes.

The 82nd Regiment, at Halifax, N. S., will be relieved by the 38th Regt., from Jamaica.

The 93rd Highlanders, at Quebec, Canada, will be relieved by the 89th Highlanders from Gibraltar.

All the above Regiments on being relieved return to Europe.—*Recorder.*

Mr. Conner, first Mate, and Mr. Gray, second Mate, of the ship *India*, of this port, died at New York last week, of the emigrant fever.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDER.

FREDERICTON, 4th February, 1848.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief has been pleased to make the following promotions, &c.:—

3rd Battalion, King's County.—Allar Otty to the 2nd Lieutenant, vice Robert Appleby, deceased, dated 4th February, 1848.—Henery Daniels to be Lieutenant, dated 7th February, 1848.—William Langstroth, ditto, dated 8th do.

FREDERICTON, 10 February, 1848.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief has been pleased to order that the 3rd Battalion of King's County Militia shall be divided, and formed into two Battalions; the Districts of which are to be as follows, viz:—

The 3rd Battalion to retain that part of its present District lying on the Eastern side of the River Kennebaccasis; and the new, or 4th Battalion, to occupy the remainder, situate on the Wes ern side of that River.

Mayor A. Evanson, of the 3rd Battalion, is appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the 4th Battalion King's County Militia.

The Commanding Officers of the above named Corps, are required to forward to the Adjutant General's Office, with as little delay as practicable, Nominal Lists of the Officers of their respective Battalions, with a recommendation of suitable persons to fill such vacancies as may be occasioned by this arrangement, for the consideration of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

By Command. G. SHORE, *A. G. M.*

The Admiral.—This steamer will take her place on the route between this place and Boston on the 6th March, being the first trip for the season.

A man in Ireland was lately sentenced to transportation for life, for having concealed a murderer. This, as might have been expected, had the effect of handing over several felons to the justice they merited.

ICE.—Our enterprizing citizen, Mr. Thomas C. Everett, has leased Lilly Lake for several years, for the purpose of carrying on the ice trade, and is now employing a large number of persons in the business of this year. We trust he may meet with the remuneration and success his enterprize merits

WARLIKE OPERATIONS ON THE PACIFIC.—A letter from Mazatlan gives the particulars of the taking of the port of Guayamas, in Sonora, on the Gulf of California, Oct. 20, by United States ships Congress and Portsmouth. The town was bombarded forty minutes, and 800 Mexican troops in the place retreated in the night. The town was much injured.

On the 17th of November, the Americans being all on board of ship, four hundred Mexicans came into town, when Capt. Selfridge landed with sixty-five men, and engaged the enemy, who were strongly posted, and drove them out, killing forty or fifty.

On the 18th of November, Lieut. Bartlett, with 25 men, was attacked at San Jose by from 150 to 200 Mexicans with two pieces of cannon. They resisted several desperate charges, and the Mexicans were defeated with from twenty to thirty killed, including their chief.

Col. Burton was attached two or three times by three hundred Mexicans, but the Americans were always successful.

The fighting was going on at the last advice.—There had been an engagement at Urias, in which the American loss was 1 killed and 13 wounded, while the Mexican loss was much larger, and the latter force was defeated.

WAR NEWS.—Intelligence from New-Orleans to the 11th inst. brings the following:—

By the last arrival from the Rio Grande, information was received from Saltillo, such as to indicate that there was work on hand for the American troops, who were encamped at El Paso, on their way to Chihuahua. The Mexicans are reported as in considerable numerical force, and having twelve Paros cannons to oppose the march of the Americans.

Square Collins, with a small party of Americans, started of Santa Fe, and, as we learn, were taken prisoners. How they will fare remains to be seen. They were captured at Presido Del Norte by a large body of Mexicans.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.—Intelligence reached town early this morning, that the Royal Mail Stage, between this City and Kingston, was lost in crossing the river within four miles of Lachine. It appears that the vehicle and horses were precipitated into an air-hole, and we regret to state that the driver, and a gentleman who was a passenger, and the whole mail were lost. We understand that Mr. Ogden, another passenger, providentially escaped. We have heard no further particulars.

Since this paragraph was written, we have heard that the unfortunate gentleman lost, is a Mr. Russell, a Contractor of Hamilton. Mr. G. Parish Ogden escaped by swimming to the brink of the ice. The sleigh got out of its tracks, owing to the depth of the snow drifts.

Since our Evening Edition was published we have heard that Mr. Russell is saved, though in a most horrible state, both his legs and arms being frozen; this unfortunate gentleman sat for twelve hours on the coach, as it floated in the water! The mail-bags with the letters and papers have been recovered, though somewhat damaged, but we understand that the baggage is all lost.—*Montreal Courier.*

PASSAGE OF THE COLUMBIA, STEAM-SURVEYING-VESSEL.

(*From the Nautical Standard.*)

We have already announced the arrival at Devonport of the Columbia, steam surveying-vessel, Lieut.-Commander Shortland, from North America, with Captain (since Rear-Admiral) and Mrs. Owen. The Columbia had been long expected, but, independently of the long time she had been on her passage, it was impossible that she could have reached this country in a shorter period since she received her orders, in consequence of the time required for selling together and collecting the different surveying parties belonging to her which had been detached to many points at considerable distances from each other. With reference to her voyage home, we may say that the condition of the ship, on reaching Devonport, afforded evidence palpable enough of the cause of delay. Indeed, we scarcely remember to have seen a vessel actually afloat so much of a wreck, and we cannot but admire the feeling of gratitude which induced the captain, officers, and crew of the Columbia, on Sunday week, at the Royal Dock-yard chapel, publicly to offer through the chaplain (the Rev. T. Briggs) their thanks to the Almight God for the preservation of their lives. The following accurate details of the voyage will show that their presence at Divine worship on the 19th instant was indeed an occasion for divine thanksgiving. The Columbia is a steamer that has seen better days and considerable service in the navy, and most especially so when in the command of Mr. Henderson, now master-attendant at the Devonport Dock-yard. She is one of the old gun brigs which were cut in two by Sir Robert Seppings about 20 years since, had a pair of engines put in amidships, and was converted, not Penelope fashion, but according to common-sense and "rule of three" calculation, into one of the most efficient man of war steamers of her day. She had run so long, however, that in 1842, when commissioned for surveying, her hull was little faith placed in the sound condition, notwithstanding which she proceeded to North America and was ordered to Sydney, the 21st of November last. She left Halifax for Portsmouth. After receiving temporary refit, having landed her armament, and taken on board 115 tons of coal, 13 tons of them on deck, she arrived at Sydney on the 26th. She left there on the 28th, and steamed for two days and a half, until she got off the banks of Newfoundland, encountering heavy weather at the commencement. Nov. 29, in lat. 47 1. long. 51 20, she unshipped her paddle floats and proceeded under sail, the wind blowing a fresh gale from the N. E., accompanied with snow, but shifting to the N., the vessel was hove to. Nov. 30, the ship put about. At noon the sky became overcast, with heavy squlls and rain succeeded, and the wind increasing to a hurricane at 2 p. m., the vessel was again hove to under main trysail. Dec. 1, at 10 a. m., she shipped no heavy a sea that the first gig was stove in. In the night the head of the funnel was carried away by the heavy rolling of the ship and the funnel was found so corroded that it was not repairable. At 8. 15. the force of wind being 8, the ship bore away, and the weather moderated. Dec. 8, at 11 p. m., the force of the wind increased to 9, the ship making a great deal of water, and each watch engaged in pumping. In the centre of the night the wind increased to 11; and at 11. 45. on Dec. 3, the ship rounded to under single-reefed main trysail, and continued until 11. 30. p. m., when she wore away again. December 4, at 5 p. m., the gale again increased, with squalls, up to 4. a. m. on 5th, when its force was 10, with a heavy following sea. About 1 p. m. it moderated to 9, and then gradually lessened. Dec. 1, it was again blowing very strong, and the ship was fast making water; she had from 9 to 13 inces, and at one time up to 17 inches in her hold. Dec. 11, in lat. 49. 13. long. 17. 30, she re-shipped her paddle floats. There were light winds undeveoping, when they opened the boiler decks, and found the blow off pipes choked. Dec. 12, at 4. p. m., another gale commenced—the sky overcast, squalls, and heavy rains; they were obliged to shut the communication valve of the starboard boiler, engines working at reduced speed. At this time they found considerable leakage in the starboard boiler, and secured them with wooden plugs. Dec. 13, the force of the wind was 8; at 4.30 they were obliged to cut away the wreck of the boat which was washed on the 1st. At 7.30 the sea stove in the bow; the ports had been several times stove in. At 1.40. p. m., they found the foremast badly sprung under the futtock-hook; shortened all sail. At 5 o'clock, in striking the top-mast the foremast gave way and went over the side, carrying two men who were on the cross-trees looking out for land with the wreck. The lives of these men were almost miraculously preserved; they had just time to stop the engines, but not before one man was struck and his jaw broken; the other man was not hurt at all. Dec. 13, they were obliged to shut the communication valve of the port boiler, to clear the cocks, they having become choked in the same degree as those of the other boiler. The crew were then employed in rigging a jury foremast, and making paddle-floats, and they succeeded on Thursday, the 16th, at 2.10 p. m., in making the Lizard; and on the following day anchored at Plymouth Sound. The gun-room was flooded during the entire passage, and not a man in the ship was dry for an hour. The stern-ports was caulked in and battened. The decks were cleared of everything; the paddle wheels themselves were defective from old age, and by the washing away of the boxes, they were exhibited in all their skeleton wretchedness. The compasses, in consequence of their great vibration, were next to useless. We have already stated that the surveying operations of the officers and crew of the Columbia, under the direction of Capt. Owen, have been in the Bay of Fundav, including from Cape Sable, Nova Scotia, to the West Quoddy Light, on the American shore, embraced in 43 to 47 lat. and 63 30 to 68 long. The portion which is finished is from West Quoddy Head to St. John's, New Brunswick, the Island of Campobello, a portion of Gran Manan, river of Annapolis, and the whole of the river St. John to Fredricton. The first year of the expedition was spent in determining the meridian distances of the various points as a basis for the subsequent survey between Boston, Halifax, Campobello, and the adjacent points. We may remark that the difference of the rise of tide between the head of the Bay of Fundy, Cumberland basin, and the Bay of Verte, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, has been laid down in the charts as 60 feet. It is worthy of notice that in the survey made by the officers of the Columbia, they have found that the highest tides at Cumberland basin were only 44 feet, and extraordinary tides 50 feet, whereas at the Bay of Verte, the rise was only 8 feet, making a difference in regular tides of only 36 feet, instead of 60. The officers who have returned to England, belonging to the Columbia, are Captain (now Rear Admiral) W. F. Owen; Lieut. P. F. Shortland, who has commanded her since December, 1844. Lieut. Melville G. H. W. Rose, who has belonged to her since June, 1842; Lieut. Peter A. Scott, since July, 1845; Lieut. W. J. S. Pullen (additional), since February, 1847; Master, T. W. R. Pike; Surgeon, Dr J. M. Deas, who have been in her during the whole term of the commission; and clerk in charge W. P. Huyghue since March last. Lieut. Kortwright first commanded the Columbia for this service, and was succeeded by Lieutenant Harding, who was succeeded on promotion by her present commander.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN MINING COMPANY.—The silver mine of the British North American Mining Company, known as Colonel Prince's property, is attracting considerable notice at present, in consequence of the ascertained extent of the vein, and the exceeding richness of the ore. The *Mining Journal* states, on what

consequence of the time her and collecting the dif belonging to her which had points at considerable dis With reference to her y that the condition of the mport, afforded evidence cause of delay. Indeed, have seen a vessel actually k, and we cannot but ad itude which induced the rew of the Columbia, on al Dock-yard chapel, poly e chaplain (the Rev. T. the Almight God for the . The following accurate show that their presence 19th instant was indeed anksgiving: The Colum seen better days and consi vy, and most especially so of Mr. Henderson, now e Devonport Dock- brigs which were erec ings about 20 years since, out in amidships, and was e fashion, but according e of three" calculation, man of war steamers by, ng, however, that in ned for surveying if her ed in the same ing which she p there to Sunday, the 21st Halifax for Ports temporary refit, having d taken on board 115 tons m on deck, she arrived at oft there on the 28th, and d a half, until she got off dland, encountering heavy ncement. Nov. 29, in lat nshipped her paddle-floats il, the wind blowing a fresh companied with snow, but vered as you have to. Nov. At noon the sky became lls and rain succeeded, and a hurricane at 2 p. m., the o under main tyssal. Dec. ped so heavy a sea that the In the night the head of the y by the heavy rolling of the as found so corroded that it t 8. 15. the force of wind sway, and the weather mo lp. m., the force of the wind p making a great deal of engaged in pumping. In the wind increased to 11; 3. the ship rounded to under sail, and continued until 11. ore away again. December again increased, with squalls, when its force was 10, with About 1 p. m., it moderated y lessened. Dec. 1, it was rong, and the ship was fast d from 9 to 13 inces, and st es in her hold. Dec. 11, in o, she re-shipped her paddle hi winds undeveening, when ecks, and found the blow off 2, at 4, p. m., another gale overcast, squalls, and heavy d to shut the communication boiler, engines working at is time they found considera arboard boiler, and ped ss. Dec. 13, the fo the O they were oblige ut o boat which was in he sea steve in the d. nen several times and the foremast bad g k; shortened all sail t 5 e top-mast the fore two the side, carrying en t-trees looking out for ad e lives of these were reserved; they just time ot not before one man was oken; the other man was not they were obliged to shut the of the port boiler, to clear the become choked in the same other boiler. The crew were gging a jury foremast, and and they succeeded on Thurs p. m., in making the Lizard; day anchored at Plymouth om was flooded during the of a man in the ship was dry ern-parts was caulked in and were cleared of everything; emselves were defective from shing away of the boxes, they their skeleton wretchedness, consequence of their great o useless. We have already ring operations of the officers umbia, under the direction of een in the Bay of Funday, e Sable, Nova Scotia, to the on the American shore, eun , and 63 30 to 68 long. The ished is from West Quoddy New Brunswick, the Island of ion of Gran Manan, river of whole of the river St. John to st year of the expedition was the meridian distances of the sis for the subsequent survey alifax, Campobello, and the e may remark that the differ e between the head of the Bay dand basin, and the Bay of f St. Lawrence, has been laid 50 feet. It is worthy of notice de by the officers of the Colum that the highest tides at Cum only 44 feet, and extraordinary s at the Bay of Verte, the rise aking a difference in regular t, instead of 60. The officers to England, belonging to the ain (now Rear Admiral) W. F. Shortland, who has com ecember, 1844. Lieut. Melville o, has belonged to her since Peter A. Scott, since July. S. Pullen (adjutant), since sier, T. W. R. Pike; Surgeon, o have been in her during the mmission; and clerk in charge nce March last. Lieut. Kort nded the Columbia for this ser eeded by Lieutenant Harding, on promotion by her present

AMERICAN MINING COMPANY the British North Americ known as Colonel Prince's considerable notice at pres ascertained extent of the chness of the ore. The states, on what is deemed go e vein has been distinctly trace miles on the north shore of Lake Spar Island; and that the we from three to five feet in width. mine has sunk a shaft into the o he descended; and it would e developments already made, s company is the richest silver The depth of the vein cannot; but if the experience of ked silver mines elsewhere can n to this mine, the extent of its be over-rated. n a number of specimens of ore ne, which are said to be a fair arrels recently forwarded to the any in Montreal. They are very w a bar of pure silver weighing should judge, near 12 per cent. one, which had been roasted and y to smelting. There is a large on the mine, and it is the inten ny to have one hundred tons of ent on the opening of navigation

in the spring. A considerable quantity is on its way to Montreal, where it is daily expected. *Hunt's Merchants' Magazine.*

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—We understand that F. N. Gesborne, Esq., the agent for the Electric Telegraph Company, is now in this city, and has been before a Committee of the House of Assembly to explain a proposition made by the Company to allow this Province to participate in the advantages and profits of the line, on certain conditions.

The debate on Mr. Boyd's Tavern Bill terminated in its defeat, on Tuesday last, 22 against it and 14 in its favor.—*Head Quarters.*

We take the following paragraph, from a New York paper. The Electric Telegraph is as yet far from perfection; but we believe that there is more than one now in England which by its own machinery write down the despatches in legible characters:—

"By this, despatches, messages, or large documents are set up in *electrical types*, locked up in a chase similar to printing types, and the form placed upon the machine. Dr. Rox is sanguine in the belief that he can, by this machine, transmit to all points connected with the wire, as much matter as would make an entire page of the *Chronicle*, in *twenty minutes*. The 'Manipulator' is represented as being remarkably simple, and not likely to get out of order. And, to secure correctness, as well as speed, a proof is taken from the types in the ordinary way."

QUEBEC AND HALIFAX ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—We have no doubt it will give great satisfaction to the shareholders in the B. N. A. Telegraph Association, to learn that Mr. Gisborne is the person appointed to look after their interests in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; as Mr. G's. talents are by this time pretty well appreciated in Quebec, both as a scientific operator and energetic individual. He leaves by stage, for Fredericton, this afternoon.—We sincerely wish him success in his arduous undertaking, and entertain little doubt that if energy combined with a thorough knowledge of his profession will avail, the shareholders will have little reason to regret the choice they have made.—[Quebec Morn. Chron., Feb. 12.

WEST INDIES.—The trade of Demerara, at the latest dates, was stated to be much depressed, and money could only be had at enormous rates of discount, or ruinous sacrifices of property.

In St. Vincent money was equally scarce and for want of it to pay labourers, work had been suspended on some of the estates.

The Legislature of Grenada has forwarded a strong remonstance to the Imperial Government against the Law for the equalization of the Sugar duties in the English markets.

At Antigua the cultivation was in a forward condition, but there were fears that the Yam crop was affected with the mysterious potato disease.

Mr. Borthwick, M. P., for some time past on a visit to Jamaica, (for the purpose of acquiring on the spot a thorough knowledge of her affairs,) is about returning to England to lay the affairs of the Colony before the Imperial Parliament. Trade at Kingston was dull.

The whole of the West India Colonies appear to be in a critical state, and require some fundamental changes in the existing system of Government, to ensure their future and permanent prosperity.

Accounts from St. Thomas state that money was very scarce, and nearly every family in a state of insolvency. Flour in demand at $18 per barrel; pine lumber $33 per M.

THE COLONIES.—It seems now to be generally admitted that, between free trade and the Whig policy of encouraging slave-grown sugars, these noble dependencies on the British Crown are ruined. The *Times* says that we must go back to the old differential duties; the *Globe* that we must go on, and that the Colonies must be essentially free of the mother country, to deal with other States as they like. Then all will be right, the *Globe* says; or otherwise "free trade is a fallacy." Unfortunately, "Impeachments" are becoming falacies too, or these evils would soon be remedied. What right had any minister to make an experiment on a hundred millions of property, in British colonies?—*Liverpool Standard.*

FROM THE OLD DOMINION.

Waynesborough, Augusta, Va., Mar. 19, 1847.

Dr. Fowle:

During the past year, my daughter was sick with a fever about two or three months; this left her in a low and feeble state, she then was attacked with a most violent and severe cough, raised daily large quantities of very bad corrupted matter, accompanied with considerable blood. She was afflicted with great pain in the side and breast—this continued for several months, until she was reduced almost to a skeleton. During this time she was under the care of good and skilful physicians, who done their best, but did not remove the symptoms which appeared to be *fatal Consumption*, and which threatened every day to carry her off. At last, a friend who had been afflicted with a very bad cough for several years, told me *he was effectually cured* with Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, and recommended my daughter to try it. She did so, and when she had taken a single bottle, she begain to improve. I then told her physician that my daughter was using Wistar's Balsam. He replied very well, *I think it a good preparation*—keep on, it will not hurt her,—she continued to use it until she was restored to good health. I believe it *saved my daughter's life*, and do not hesitate to recommend others who are afflicted as my daughter was, to try it.

RICHARD TERREL.

N. B. Let those who have any doubts about the merits of this popular medicines, go to their own neighbors for proof of its efficacy.

☞ Beware of the Syrups, and all other preparations of Wild Cherry. Buy none but the genuine Dr. Wistar's Balsam, signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

For sale by Peters & Tilley, St. John, N. B.

DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY.

A MEETING of the Executive Committee of the Diocesan Church Society will be held at St. John, in the Episcopal Sunday School, on Wednesday the first day of March next, at 12 o'clock, noon.

W. Q. KETCHUM, *Sec. of the Ex. Com.*

Fredericton, 14th Feb. 1848.

DR. HALSEY'S GOLD AND SILVER PILLS—Are founded upon the principle that nearly all diseases arise from the same causes, or that a morbid condition of the *liver, stomach, and bowels*, predisposes the system to every class of disease. When these important function become obstructed with superabundance of bile and viscid matter, Nature ceases to fulfil her proper office. It is then that the *blood* becomes impure, because the secretive organ of the liver, whose office it is to separate the worn-out principle of this vital fluid, are no longer fit for their office, and the wasted parts of the blood continues therefore in its circulation and become diffused throughout the whole system. Thus filled with infectious humours the body is made liable to sickness. If, by chance, it is exposed to a sudden change in the weather, a bad cold, or consumption, would be the result—if in the vicinity of contagious disorders, it would imbibe the infection.

Dr. Halsey's Gold and Silver Pills, although pleasant to take and innocent in operation, is the most excellent medicine in the world, to remove the bile and viscid matter from the system, and to restore the liver, stomach, and bowels, to the performance of their proper functions, thereby rendering the blood pure, and divesting the system from all morbid and infectious humours, which will finally remove every disease, however long standing, and endow the system with health, strength, and vigour.

A circular giving a full explanation of the two fold action of the *Gold and Silver Pills*, can be had of the agent gratis.

For sale at the Proprietors general Depot, No 2, Courtland street, New York, and by his appointed Agents in the Cities & Towns in the United states, and at the store of the subscriber, 5, brick building, North Market wharf. Price 1s, 3d. per box with liberal allowance to wholesale Dealers.

H. G. KINNEAR,
General Agent for the Provinces.

St. John, January 28, 1848.

☞ The Mail for England to meet the sailing of the steamer Hibernia, will be closed at the General Post Office, in St. John, on Saturday, 26th instant, at 3 o'clock, p. m.

MARRIED.

On Thursday last, the 24th instant, in St. Paul's Chapel, Portland, by the Rev. Wm Harrison, Mr. John G. Tobin, of the Portland, to Miss Caroline Maria Noyes, of the Parish of saint John.

On the 5th Feb., in St. George's church, Carleton, by the Rev. F. Coster, Mr. David Nice, to Miss Eliza Welwood, third daughter of Mr. Thomas Leach, all of the above place.

On Thursday last, by the Rev. W. Scovil, A. M., Mr. Robert Morrison, of Sussex, to Harriet, daughter of Mr. Thomas Hayes, of Norton.

DIED.

On Wednesday morning, after an illness of two days, Daniel Robert, in the 14th year of his age, eldest son of Mr. Albert Johnston.

On Sunday evening, after a long illness, Mr. Patrick McTague, aged 72 years, a native of the Parish of Dungiven, County of Londonderry, Ireland.

On Monday, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Michael Connill, in the 36th year of her age.

At Indian Town, on Tuesday morning Mary, wife of Mr. Alexander McGuire, and third daughter of Mr. Christopher Mallman, of Carleton, in the 23d year of her age, leaving a husband and two small children, with a large number of relatives and friends, to mourn their loss.

At his residence, Grand Lake Queen's County, on the 7th inst., Mr. David Brill, in the 88th year of his age. Mr. Brill was one of the Loyalists who came to this Province in 1783.

On the 4th inst., at the Rectory, Shediac, in full communion with the Church, and in humble resignation to the Divine will, C. A. Shreve, Esq., aged 52 years.

At Eastport, on the 4th inst., Mr. Stair B. Agnew, a native of Fredericton, New-Brunswick, and a descendant of the Rev. John Agnew, an Episcopal clergyman of Virginia, aged about 40.

A Eastport, on the 5th inst., Mr. Thomas Burnham, aged 36.

At Back Bay, St. George, on the 5th inst., Angus McVicar, aged about 75.

At Sussex, on the 14th inst., of consumption, Caroline D. Gedney, in the seventeenth year of her age

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—ARRIVED.

Saturday—Brigt. Desdemona, Miller, New York, 10—George Thomas, flour, &c.
Sunday—Schr. Alpine, Mago, Philadelphia, 14—George Thomas, flour and corn meal.
Wednesday—Brigt. Pianet, Jones, New York, 5—1. D. Andrews, wheat, flour, &c.
Thursday—Brigt. Conquest, Micheal, Hull, 43—ballast, J. Robertson.

CLEARED.

Feb 17th—Ship Diadem, Skeene, London, timber and deals; schr. Nelson, Barker, Porto Rico, fish, and lumber; L. O'C. Doyle, Frost, New-York plaster and deals; Master.

21st—Brigt. Fashion, Douglas, Barbadoes, boards and shingles.

23rd—Barque Kingston, Robinson, London, deals and staves.

ANY Persons desirous of entering into a CONTRACT for conveying by EXPRESS from AMHERST to GRAND FALLS the MAILS from England, which leave Liverpool every Saturday during April, May, June, July, August, September, October, and November, and every alternate Saturday during the remainder of the year, will send in Sealed Tenders addressed to the Deputy Post Master General, at St. John, until noon on Saturday, the 4th day of March next.

Tenders will be received at the same time for the conveyance of the Mails from CANADA and NEW BRUNSWICK to AMHERST, to meet the sailing of the Packets from Halifax which will leave Boston and New York every Wednesday during the above named eight Months of the year, and every alternate Wednesday luring the other four Months.

The particulars of the Contract are that the Mails *from England* must be conveyed in two seperate Carriages, the Letter portion by itself, and the Newspaper portion by itself, the former at a rate of speed of not less than 8 miles an hour, and the latter at 6 miles an hour. The Mails from *Canada* and *New Brunswick*, Letters and Newspapers *together*, must be conveyed at the rate of 8 miles an hour.

When practicable the Canada Mails will be conveyed to and from Fredericton by the Finger Board route; it will therefore be necessary to provide for the St. John Mail to and from the Finger Board: the Tenders must specify the rate per mile for which this service, when required, will be performed.

The Contract is to be entered into for Nine months *certain*, and terminable after that period, by a notice of three months on either side. The tenders to express the rate per mile in currency for which the service will be performed, and the names of two persons willing to become bound with the party tendering for the faithful preformance of the service, (such persons to be approved of by an Officer of the department), must accompany each Tender.

The Contractor will not be allowed to carry any passengers with those Mails.

JOHN HOWE, D. P. M. G.

GENERAL POST OFFICE,
St John 21st Feb., 1848.

City Clothing Store,

South Side of the Market Square.

THE subscriber has commenced this day to dispose of his entire Stock of WINTER CLOTHING, at and under *FIRST COST*; and as this splendid assortment of Clothing is acknowledged by all who have examined it, to be superior to that of any other store in the City, persons wishing to purchase have now an opportunity of doing so at such low prices as must demand an immediate sale.

JOHN ANDERSON.

☞ P. S.—Persons wanting any of the above articles or not, are requested to call and examine them, as the subscriber is anxious the public should know what he can do.

Remember—J. Anderson, Market Square.

January 7.

COAL.—250 Chaldrons of COAL—on board ship Edinburgh, for sale by
Feb. 18. J. FAIRWEATHER.

CANADA CLOTH.

JUST received from Quebec at the BRITISH CLOTHING STORE, Water street—Pieces of the best of CANADIAN CLOTH, a very superior article, for Box and Sack Coats—Please call and see.

Dec. 3. C. MACLEAN GARDNER.

Seventy-five thousand Feet WINDOW GLASS.

ENGLISH and German, consisting of every size, from 7x9 up to 20x40, on hand, for sale at low prices.

2 crates, containing semi circular **Glass.**

—ALSO—

120 cases and crates of Flint Glass, containing—Plain, Ground and Cut Tumblers, Wine Glasses, Goblets, Decanters, Custard Cups, Jelly Glasses, Cruet Bottles and Stands, &c.

Also—12 cases LOOKING GLASSES.

The above can be had in any quantities to suit purchasers, a generous discount being made to those who buy by the Package.

Feb. 25. JOHN KINNEAR.

Coal and Leather.

75 CHALDRONS Grand Lake Smithe COAL; 100 sides heavy Upper LEATHER; for sale by H. G. KINNEAR.

February 25.

Vessel Wanted.

WANTED to purchase, a SCHOONER suited to the Bay Trade, of about 60 Tons, by the subscriber.

Feb. 24. H. G. KINNEAR.

Ice! Ice!! Ice!!!

THE subscriber having leased "*Lilly Lake*" for a number of years, and being prepared with implements, to cut up and remove the same—is prepared to sell ICE in any quantities, either at the Lake or in the City—for ready money or otherwise.

Persons desirous of procuring that *Midsummer Luxury*, will please apply (for the present) at the Lake, during the day, or at the store of the subscriber.

Feb. 25. THOMAS C. EVERETT.

Coal Dust, &c.

3 HHDS. COAL DUST,
1 hhd. Charcoal BLACKING.
For sale by JOHN KINNEAR.
Feb 25. *Prince Wm street*

STOVES.

100 COOK STOVES,
74 air tight ditto,
50 small FRANKLINS, 25 box STOVES,
100 assorted kinds—for sale by
JOHN KINNEAR.
Feb. 25. Prince Wm. street.

STOCK OF GOODS

On Hand, February, 1848.

For sale at Market Rates:

750 BOXES Steele's best SOAP;
500 Gross Bottle CORKS;
1000 Pieces PAPER HANGINGS,
250 reams Wrapping PAPER,
100 do. Writing do.,
800 dozen small bottles of INK;
40 barrels liquid BLACKING;
20 do. Paste do.,
10 do. Warren's bottled INK;
300 assorted Cane and Wood seat CHAIRS,
150 kegs assorted Paints, 40 do. Ginger,
25 chests Black and Green TEA,
20 Bags Green Coffee, 4 ton best CLUE,
5 casks Blue VITRIOL, and Copperas,
10 barrels Crushed SUGAR,
4 Hhds. Soda Ash, 4 do. Epsom Salts,
4 tons WHITING,
7 crates assorted EARTHENWARE,
15 barrels Sea Elephant OIL,
40 barrels Beans, 100 lbs NUTMEGS,
11 tierces and bags RICE,
750 yard fine and superfine Carpet CLOTH,
400 do. Painted Floor ditto.

WITH

Water Buckets; Pimento; Umbrellas, Chocolate; Lamp Black; Liquorice; assorted Stationary; Copying Machines; Bed Steads; Tables; Toilet Tables; Spirits of Turpentine; Bright Varnish; Kegs and Jars of SNUFF, barrels Sugar, &c. &c.

JOHN KINNEAR.
Feb 25. *Prince Wm street*

To Let:

THAT Wooden Building, in Nelson street, now in possession of William Carvill Esq., for one year, from 1st May next.
(Feb. 25.) J. R. SWEEP.

House to Let.

TO LET from 1st May next:—The HOUSE and Premises in Princess street, three doors west of Charlotte street, at present occupied by the subscriber, to whom apply. J. ANDERSON.
Feb. 25. *Market Square.*

To be Let,

And possession given on the 1st May:

THE Brick STORES, Nos. 7 and 8, at present occupied by Messrs. James R. Crane and H. G. Kinnear respectively.—For terms and other particulars apply to
Feb. 25. WM. HOWARD.

TO LET,

FROM the First of May next, the house occupied by B. Ansley, Esq in Sawel street. Also, the house occupied by Miss Hopkins, in the same street.
Feb 18. J. FAIRWEATHER.

TO LET—*From 1st May next:*

A Good Dwelling HOUSE, in Great George street, now in possession of the Rev Mr. Irving.

Two comfortable HOUSES in st. George street, at present occupied by Messrs S. D. Berton and J. N. Black. Enquire of
February 4. L. H. DEVEBER & SON.

TO LET,

FROM the 1st May next—the second flat of the subscriber's Dwelling House in Union street.

Also, a large double house, suitable for one or two families, situated in rear of the subscriber's Warerooms in Germain street.
Feb 18. D. GREEN, jun.

TO LET.

APARTMENTS in the subscribers House, corner of Duke and Charlotte Streets, enquire on the premises to
February 18 E. DURANT.

House for Sale.

A FOUR STORY HOUSE, in Church street, is offered for sale, a Bargain.—Apply at this office.
January. 7, 1848.

FOR SALE.

THAT beautiful *Villa* residence, occupied by Mrs. Wheeler, in the Parish of Lancaster, near Carleton, situate on the main road leading to Manawagonish. The property is delightfully situated, commanding a fine view of the scenery in the neighbourhood of the Falls, and of the City and Harbor of Saint John. The House is new, substantially and thoroughly built, finished in good style, and provided with every requisite for the comfort and convenience of a family. The land has a front of 120 feet on the highway and extends back 520 feet to the old Manawagonish road, and will admit of six building lots being set off from it, leaving ample gardens and other grounds attached to the dwelling house. The premises may be viewed at any time, and any further information will be given on application to the subscriber.

GEO. WHEELER.

November 26, 1847.

Ovens & Pots.

A LOT of OVENS & POTS, of various sizes with extra Oven Lids, for sale at low prices by G. T. WILEY.
September 24. Prince William street.

STEELE'S SOAP.—Ex ship *Edinburgh*, from Liverpool; 250 Boxes, 64lbs. each, steele and sons best Liverpool hard SOAP; for sale by
Feb. 18. H. G. KINNEAR.

Mr. G. BLATCH,

Barrister and Attorney at Law,
Notary Public, and Conveyancer, &c.

OFFICE in Mr. L. H. DeVeber's Building, on the Western side of Prince William street.
Saint John, Feb. 18, 1848.

DEALS, DEALS, DEALS.

150,000 SUPERFICIAL Feet spruce DEALS, Steam Mill sawed, delivered at the head of the Bay of Fundy. For sale by H. G. KINNEAR.
February 18, 1848.

MASONIC BALL.

THE Brethren of ALBION LODGE, No. 570, on the Registry of the Grand Lodge of England, intend having a BALL under their Banner, on the evening of Thursday, 24 March next, at the St. John Hotel.—Dancing to commence at 8 o'clock.—Members of the Sister Lodges in this city, and Visiting and Transient Brethren are respectfully requested to join. Brethren can obtain tickets of admission for their guests *not being Masons*, on application to the Committee, addressed to them at the St. John Hotel at any time previous to Saturday the 26th instant.

By order.
C. PERCY BETTS,
Secretary

February 11, 1848.

Laths, Palings, Boards.

A LARGE quantity of SAWED LATHS, PALINGS, PICKETS, Merchantable and Refuge 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.*

Saleratus and Corn Meal.

Per Eliza Jane, from Boston, on consignment:

5 BBLS. SALERATUS; 50 bbls Philadelphia CORN MEAL; for sale low for cash, from the Wharf, by
February 18 THOS. HANFORD.

Ship's Pumps, &c.

21 IRON PUMPS with composition Boxes; Windlass Gear, &c. For sale by
Feb. 18. J. FAIRWEATHER.

Steel's Soap, &c.

BY the *Progress* from Liverpool—350 Boxes Steel's best SOAP, 64lb boxes; 100 Reams Gerry Cap PAPER. Just received and for sale by
January 14, 1848. JOHN KINNEAR.

Joseph Summers,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCER

King street, opposite St. John Hotel.

Received via Halifax direct from Malaga:
250 whole boxes, } Raisins,
150 half do. }
150 quarter do. }
12 casks Cooking Raisins;
NEW FRUIT, and to be sold low for Cash.
December 10.

Iron, Sleigh Shoe STEEL, &c.

C. & W. ADAMS, have just received per ship *British American*—
50 Tons Bolt IRON,
2 cases Sled and Sleigh shoe STEEL,
13 Bundles spring STEEL; 2 packages Vices;
2 casks best Sheffield Tools;
2 cases Hoole & Co.'s Gang SAWS,
Pit do. Hand do. Files, &c. Dec. 17.

Now or Never!

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of this City and vicinity, that he intends leaving this place in two weeks, and would respectfully invite all who wish their Daguerreotype Miniatures taken in a style inferior to none, to call immediately at his rooms, Victoria Hotel, King street.

He would also take this opportunity to return his sincere thanks for the patronage thus far extended to him during his stay in this city.

Having a surplus of Stock on hand which he wishes to close before leaving, he hopes that the present low price will induce all those who have not, to embrace this last call.

January 28. B. S. MORRILL.

Great REDUCTION OF PRICES.

AT THE

Pantechnetheca.

UNTIL the end of this month, a CANADA COAT, usually charged 45s. now only 25 Shilling! A BROWN BEAVER CLOTH COAT, Velvet Collar and Cuffs, sold at 50s. now only THIRTY shillings! and every other article of CLOTHING equally low for Cash, without discount.

BOYS' CLOTHING.—A large assortment of TOP COATS, from 12s. 6d.!
PANTALOONS from 3s.; Cloth VESTS 2s. and upwards.

☞ Cloths purchased elsewhere made up with neatness and dispatch.

MOURNING.

This melancholy, yet necessary appendage of bereavement, has been made almost exclusive, the enormous prices heretofore charged, and the great uncertainty and trouble of getting Clothes made in proper time. From the immense stock always kept on hand, individuals or families can be supplied in five minutes, at the following prices:—A respectable suit—Coat, Vest, and Trowsers, £3; Superior ditto, £3 15s.; Super ditto, £5. Cash on delivery, without discount

St. John, Jan 28, 1848

STOVES.

JUST RECEIVED at the *City Store Store*, a large lot of Cooking and Close STOVES; also a rich, and beautiful article of AIR TIGHT PARLOUR ditto; Camboosses, &c., all of which are offered for sale at very low prices for approved payment.

W. WESTLOTORN.
December 31. 14 *Dock Street.*

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.

Just Received,

EX *Admiral*, from Boston—6 Puncheons 30 Barrels Fine flavoured Strong RUM,—For sale by RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.
October 22. Prince William street.

Hibernian Hotel

TO LET—*And Possession given on the First of May next:*

THIS well known Fire Proof Brick Building stands unequalled by any in the city from its central position, both to the Steamboat Landing and Market square—and has lately been thoroughly fitted with Gas. A term of one to five years will be given. If not let before the 5th of March, it will then be let at Public Auction on the premises.

ALSO—TO LET

THE Wooden Building next adjoining, containing several small Rooms, with a frost proof Cellar, and a small shop. Possession given on the first May.

ALSO—TO LET

A corner House in Lower Cove, containing several Rooms, with a good SHOP and frost proof Cellar and Cellar Kitchen.

ALSO—TO LET,

THAT two story double Building, next adjoining the Gas Works, containing several Rooms with Franklins and Grates set, and well adapted for two genteel families. Apply at the Hibernian Hotel to
January 24. JAS. NETHERY.

☞ As it is the subscribers intention to retire from business on the first of May next, he desires to return his grateful thanks to those who have so liberally patronized him since his commencement in business, and requests all parties indebted to him to make immediate payment, that he may be enabled to meet his demands.

[Cour. and Loyalist] J. NETHERY.

January, 1848.

H. G. KINNEAR

Has on Hand at this date, AT MODERATE PRICES—either for Cash or Good Notes, the following Goods—

85 HHDS and 37 barrels best Porto Rico and Cuba SUGAR;
17 puncheons scotch Treacle & sugar house Molasses;
62 bbls heavy Mess, 25 do Prime, and 5 do Rump PORK;
12 do Mess, 53 do New York and New Haven Prime and Prime BEEF;
200 do Dry PERNAMBUCO HIDES;
125 chests *Stephen Lurman* and other brands } Souchong and Fine Congo TEA;
15¾ chests *Douglas*
27 boxes *Rainbow*
2 chests Old Hyson TEA;
15 boxes Family souchong do;
5 boxes Oolong; 5 chests Bohea do;
25 boxes Domestic Pale Yellow SOAP;
100 boxes American do do. Family do;
50 boxes Domestic common Yellow do;
50 boxes do do second quality do;
750 boxes *Steele's* Liverpool do;
100 boxes (small) Fancy & chinese Medicated do;
130 boxes Honey Dew, Aromatic & com Tobacco;
100 boxes Mould Candles, domestic, 8's & 6's;
50 boxes Dipt do do 12's, 10's, 9's and 8's;
150 boxes (new fruit) Bloom & Muscatel Raisins;
67 kegs very superior Cooking do. 100lbs each;
150 barrels Newark Champagne CIDER;
50 bags Maracaibo and sumatra Coffee;
25 bbls cider Vinegar, of three qualities;
5 barrels and 10 kegs Saleratus;
75 barrels Watson's best Navy BREAD;
12 barrels No 1 Pilot do.
84 boxes *Johnston's* New York soda Biscuit;
50 kegs *Watson's* sugar, soda, lemon, Water, and Butter Biscuit;
25 barrels silver skinned ONIONS;
40 bags best washed Filberts; 5 do Pea Nuts;
2 barrels best Hickory Nuts;
10 barrels Lard OIL, } very superior;
10 do sea Elephant Oil. }
1 bbl and 20 brls best screwed New England Dried APPLES;
5 bbls spirits Turpentine;
20 brls bright Varnish; 5 brls Copal do;
500 dozen Domestic and American Corn Brooms, from 7s 6d to 17s 6d;
2 carrotcels and 5 brls best Zante Currants;
25 quintals Dry COD FISH;
3 barrels and 5 tubs Hogs' Lard;
249 casks (2 cwt. each) Deck, Rose, and Ribbon SPIKES;
119 casks (100 to 240 lbs) 3½, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 and 20 dy Rose Head Board NAILS;
12 casks (200 to 210) 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14d'y clasp Nails;
21 casks (do.) 4 to 28d'y English Cut ditto;
55 casks (100 to 200) 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 & 10s horse do;
7 casks (100 lbs. ea) *Derby* and ordinary Ox ditto;
10 casks (224 lbs. each) 2¼ to 2¾ Shoeing do;
2 pairs CHAIN CABLES, ⅝ and ¾;
3 ANCHORS, 3 to 4 cwt;
12 casks Small Chains—¼, 5-8, ⅜ and 7-16;
8 dozen *Griffin's* Scythes;
5 dozen Reaping Hooks and Sickles;
250 Canada, Cooking, Close, Box, Franklin, Hot air and Cylinder STOVES, *of every size and description;*
13 cases Writing and Wrapping PAPER, of every description; Wax, Pencils, Ink Spelling Books, Blank Account Books, Wafers,
100 reams American Straw and other Wrapping Paper;
100 reams Printing Paper, 21x30 and 25x35;
25 boxes (1 doz. each) *Hunt's* best Am AXES;
594 boxes 7x9 to 8x24 best English Sheet Window GLASS;
245 boxes 7x9 to 24x30 German do;
150 boxes 7x9 to 10x12 American do;
20 boxes Tobacco Pipes;
12 boxes (1 doz. each) Wool Cards, No 6;
4 boxes do. Cotton Cards, No. 10;
2 boxes (12 dozen each) Cattle do;
25 dozen large and small American Painted Pails: 20 kegs Queen's Blueing;
50 sides Upper LEATHER;
500 Wood, Flag, cane, hair & Flush angle Chairs
50 do do do do Rocking ditto;
20 do do do do Arm and Office do;
5 hair seat Mahogany Sofas;
5 Work and Round Tables;
50 Wash stands; 50 looking Glasses, all sizes;
54 cases containing 2,500 gross Block and Card Friction Matches;
5 cases containing 150 pairs Fur lined Figured Gent's Rubber Gloloshes;
13 cases contg 2141 pairs Gum Rubber Shoes;
60 bales best Navy CANVAS, 4 to 7;
20 bags Whole Pepper; 40 rods Bolt Copper, ⅜ to ¾ inch; 40 boxes No 1 Chocolate;
120 dozen black Lavantine and White Pongee silk Handkerchiefs;—and
Sponge, Paste and Liquid Blacking, Bottles of castor Oil; barrels Blue Vitriol; kegs saltpetre; bbls Alum, casks Epsom salts; kegs split Peas, barrels Tapioca; mill saw Files; Borax; scales; balances &c. Barn shovels; Box Pumps; coffee mills; copper Basons; Tailors Geese, Waffle irons; Oven Doors; Ash Doors; Fox & Osborne Furnaces; Lowel and counter Scales and Weights; Nars; camp Pails; Wooden Bowls; wooden Flower Pots and Painted Tubs; Deep sea Lines; sugars; black blue and white brown sewing Thread; loaf sugar; Duck; whitening; bath brick; Pimento; Nutmegs; washing soda; cream Tartar; boxes Ground Pepper; kegs Ground Ginger and Mustard, American salt nets, ground red wood, manilla rope, sesia Ash, ground and whole Coffee in small boxes; Pot and Pearl Ash, Ground Pimento in small boxes, whole and Paste Cocoa in boxes and bags, barrels Nutmegs, casks soda Ash; Oranges and Lemons in boxes; assorted Essences of all kinds; peppermint and thumb Liquorice; East India senna; East India Rhubarb; bees wax; leather bindings; Gum Camphor; wadding, sacking lines; pungent salts; polishing Powder; tins mustard; cloves; sweeping; counter and clothes Brushes; wright's and Halsey's sugar coated and Gold and silver Pills, Forest Wine Goodwin's sarsaparilla Bitters, &c. &c.

January 29

Boys' Strong Peg Boots.

S. K. FOSTER has just received this day a New Stock of BOYS' STRONG BOOTS of all sizes and qualities. For sale cheap.

S. K. FOSTER.

SOAP.—ex ship *Progress* from Liverpool—350 Boxes Steel's best hard SOAP.—Landing at Paddock's Wharf, and for sale by
January 14, 1848. H. G. KINNEAR.

H. S. SCRIBNER,

Tailor,

HAS on hand a good selection of CLOTHS, suitable for the present season, consisting of Blue, Black, Brown, Olive, and Invisible Green wool dyed Beaver Cloths;
Black, Blue, Olive, and Invisible Green wool dyed Broad Cloths;
Black Cassimers and Doeskins; Fancy Doeskins newest styles;
Fancy Vestings—latest styles;
Which he will make to order, at moderate prices for prompt payments. Nov. 12.

Religious Tract Society.

TWENTY Sunday School Libraries are now for sale at the Depository of this Society, also a quantity of Books & Tracts.

A few Books, and Tracts, have been sent out for gratuitous distribution. JOHN KINNEAR,
January 14, 1848. Secretary, &c.

HARDWARE.

Per "Progress" and "Joseph Howe," at the Store of

Marsh, Lake & Perry,

Prince William Street:

AN assortment of superior IVORY and other TABLE CUTLERY, with *Carvers* & Steels to match; *Rodgers'* one, two and three blade Pen and Pocket Knives; Patent PENMAKERS; Boys' Skates, of different sizes; *Wilson's* Shoe and Butcher's Knives; 12 dozen of the very best Mahogany and Beech handled Hand Saws; Brass Back tenon Saws; 4½ feet Cross Cut Saws; Blacksmith's Files and Rasps; *Cam's* Plane Irons, Chisels, Gouges, &c.; very superior *Jack*, Smoothing, Sash, Table, and Match Planes, all warranted irons; Felling Axes; Shingling HATCHETS, *Plane Handles, Door Latchets, Brads, Tacks, Plumb and Labels, Bevils, Gauges, &c. &c.*,

Poetry

DELTA AND DALHOUSIE.

The following lyric, written by DELTA for the occasion, was sung at the late dinner given in Edinburgh, to Lord DALHOUSIE:—

Long, long ere the Thistle was twined with the Rose,
And the firmest of friends now were fiercest of foes,
The flag of Dalwolsey aye foremost was seen:
Thro' the night of oppression it glittered afar;
To the patriot's eye 'twas a ne'er setting star;
And with Bruce and with Wallace it flashed thro' the fray,
When "Freedom or Death" was the shout of the day.
For the Thistle of Scotland shall ever be green!

A long line of chieftains' from father to son,
They lived for their country—their purpose was one—
In heart they were true, and in hand they were clean;
From the hero of yore, who in Gorion's grim caves
Kept watch with the band who destained to be slaves,
Down to him with the Hopetoun and Lynedoch who vied
Who should shine like a twin star by Wellington's side,
For the Thistle of Scotland shall ever be green!

Then a bumper to him in whose bosom combine
All the virtues that proudly ennoble his line,
As dear to his country, as staunch to his Queen:
Nor less than Dalhousie a patriot we find,
Whose field is the senate, whose sword is the mind,
And whose aim is the stride of the world to compose—
That the Shamrock may bloom by the side of the Rose,
And the Thistle of Scotland for ever be green!

It is not alone for his bearing and birth—
It is not alone for his wisdom and worth—
At this board that our good and our noble convene,
But a fund in the blessings which India may draw,
From Science, from Commerce, Religion, and Law;
And that all who obey Briton's sceptre may see,
That knowledge is power—that the truth makes us free
For the Thistle of Scotland shall ever be green!

A hail and farewell! It is pledged to the brim,
And drained to the bottom in honor of him
Who a glory to Scotland shall be and hath been;
United in the cause of his Country and Crown,
May his path be a long one of spotless renown,
Till the course nobly rounded, the goal nobly won,
Fame, smiling on Scotland, shall point to her son,
For the Thistle, her Thistle, shall ever be green!

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 Smoothing IRONS;*
5 crates japanned Coal Hods, scoops, scuttles, Dust Pans, and Cinder sifters;
4 bales IRON WIRE, 6 bales Wire Riddles,
1 cask Lamp Shades,
6 cases Mill, Pit, and Circular SAWS, (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* LEADER ZINC, 5 cases ROSINS;
1 cask Sheet ZINC, 5 cases GUNS;
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, *Cana's* Chisels and Gouges, Drawing Knives, &c.; Harness Mounting, Coffin furniture, and CORD; shoe paint, white wash, black LEAD, scrub and hearth Brushes; Plate Baskets, slop Kettles, Water Cans, 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.

By the Mountaineer:

ONE and a half tons 6d'y, 8d'y and 10d'y fine wrought Nails; 2 tons 4d'y, 5d'y and 8d'y Horse NAILS;
3 tons 5, 6, 7, and 8 inch SPIKES;
20 bags Black Pepper; 20 bags CORKS;
50 kegs Mustard; 25 ditto Mustard;
1 barrel White GINGER (root);
1 barrel Cream of Tartar; 1 case Nutmegs;
1 bag carraway Seed; 1 carroteel dried Currants.
2 casks Bath Bricks; 1 bale Twine.
For sale by JOHN KINNEAR.
October 15. Prince Wm. street.

Saleratus, Castor Oil, and Onions.

PER schooner *Eliza Jane* from Boston—10 barrels best Saleratus; 10 cases small bottles Castor OIL, 25 barrels silver skin'd Onions; for sale by (Dec. 17.) H. G. KINNEAR.

Ex Maranham from London

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

English Window Glass.

Ex Themis, from Liverpool:
13 BOXES 7x9; 40 ditto 8x10;
30 ditto 9x11; 10 ditto 9x12;
15 do. 10x12; 25 do. 10x14; 10 do. 12x14;
10 do. 12x16; 40 do. 12x18; 15 do. 12x17;
10 do. 14x20; 5 do. 14x18; 10 do. 16x20;
10 do. 16x22; 10 do. 16x24; 10 do. 18x24.
For sale low by W. O. SMITH,
October 30. Market Square

William Crozier,
AUCTIONEER & COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Water street, St. John, N. B.
September 3.

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, Nautical and Philosophical Instruments corrected and adjusted in the most scientific and mechanical manner.

Musical Instruction.

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

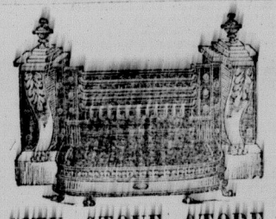
Carriage Manufactory.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the Public that he has commenced the above Business in all its various branches, in the building corner of *Richmond* and *Brussels street*, where he is prepared to manufacture every article in his line in a neat and substantial manner, and on the most liberal terms.
On Hand—a number of Fancy SLEIGHS, &c.
JOHN THOMAS.
Sept. 17. *Brussels Street*

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.



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;
Prism and Wager's Airtight;
HATHEWAY—three sizes;
VICTORY, 3 do.; Diamond Empire, 4 do;
Atwood Empire, 2 ditto;
Harlaburn 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, and on reasonable terms.
Oct. 15. W. WESTLOTORN.

Printing Paper.

30 REAMS Printing Paper, 30x44;
20 ditto, ditto, 19x24;
4 reams Blue Folio; 1 keg 28 lbs. Printing Ink,
For sale at costs, by
January 7. THOMAS HANFORD.

ON Consignment—Ex schooner *Joseph Hoare*—100 barrels superfine FLOUR, for sale low from the Wharf, by
Nov. 19. J. R. SWEET.

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 outdoor 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, Scrofulous 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 Mosquitoes, 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

Which is the best Clothing Store in Saint John?
THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE ANSWERS
THE CITY CLOTHING STORE,
South Side of the Market Square.

JOHN ANDERSON, PROPRIETOR,
Has received per recent arrivals from London, Liverpool, Glasgow, &c., a large and varied assortment of Good, suitable for a GENERAL OUTFITTING STORE—namely.—
BEAVER CLOTHS in Black, Blue, and Drab, and invisible colours;
Pilot ditto in Blue and Drab;
CASSIMERES in Black, Blue, and Drab;
DOESKINS, BUCKSKINS, TWEEDS, &c., of the most fashionable patterns;
Superfine BROADCLOTHS, wool dyed, in all colours;
Regattas, Heavy striped, and White Cotton Shirts, with Linen Trimmings;
MUFFLERS, Comforters, scarfs, and Handkerchiefs;
Blue and white Flannel SHIRTS, Blankets counterpanes and Rugs;
Kersey and Flannel DRAWERS, Fur Caps, a splendid assortment of Cloth ditto;
Silk Covers; Lambs' Wool Shirts and Drawers—middle and extra sizes;
Guernsey SHIRTS in White and spotted;
Fur Gloves and Hosiery;
Low crowned Beaver HATS in Black & Drab;
Glazed Hats—a superior quality;
Macintosh & Co.'s Patent Coats and Capes, warranted water proof—from 20 to 30 shillings—the best in the market.
☞ *Remember*—SOUTH SIDE *of the* MARKET SQUARE. *Nov. 26.*

DRIVING TO FRANK NEIL'S ESTABLISHMENT,
the Emporium of Fashion.
OLD STAND—WATER STREET.

Just Received at the above establishment, per ships *Themis*, and *Howard*, from Liverpool, and *William Carson*, from London, a large supply of—
BLUE, brown and drab Beaver and PILOT CLOTHS; superfine double milled CASSIMERES;
Buck and Doeskins & Tweeds of various shades—and texture, newest patterns and latest style—the choicest in the city;
400 superfine, brown and blue beaver, Pilot, Duffild, and CANADA CLOTH Frock & Over COATS, richly trimmed and made in the establishment;
200 superfine Frock and DRESS COATS—of various shades and textures;
100 Cassimere and Tweed Sporting Coats;
20 Dozen of satin and silk velvet VESTS;
Ditto Beaver and superfine cassimere, Broad cloth and Tweed;
Beaver, Pilot, and Duffild Reefing JACKETS—warranted the best got up in the city, both durable and cheap;
Superfine Broad Cloth JACKETS;
YOUTHS' CLOTHING—of every description;
SEAMEN'S OUTFITS; suitable for all climates;
White, red and blue Flannel Shirts & Drawers,
Lambs' Wool Shirts and heavy Drawers;
Silk, Rockepan and Cotton Handkerchiefs;
Regatta and heavy striped Shirts;
White ditto, with linen fronts;
HOSIERY—in great abundance;
Gentlemen's Fur and Cloth CAPS—of every description;
Silk and Beaver HATS; felt and covered ditto;
Trunks, Travelling Bags, Umbrellas;
MACKINTOSH COATS;
Combs, Brushes, Powder Flasks, &c. &c.

And having had his workmen employed for the last two months in making up WINTER CLOTHING suitable for all classes, and cut by a first rate Foreman according to Barnett & Good's latest style of fashion, he can with confidence offer them to the public as being the best and cheapest assortment of Clothing ever offered for sale in St. John—and he is particularly desirous that parties wishing to purchase anything in the above line, and more so those that are in the habit of trying elsewhere, should call and examine the above stock of Goods.

SEAFARING MEN
will find it much to their advantage by calling at the above Store, as the Proprietor keeps constantly on hand a large supply of SAILORS' CLOTHING, made up in a substantial manner—and as every article is marked in plain figures he runs no hazard in paying two prices for an article, which is too frequently the case in this city.
Persons wishing to have their Clothes made to order can have them done so expeditiously, and in a superior manner, as the subscriber keeps constantly in his employment the best of workmen.
☞ Remember—SOUTH SIDE *of the* MARKET SQUARE. *Nov. 26.*

Robinson's Patent Groats,
FOR MAKING PURE GRUEL,
IN TEN MINUTES;
Strongly recommended by the Faculty for making a delicate Gruel, which is not liable to turn sour on the stomach, all Crudeness being removed by the Patent mode of Preparation.
The PATENT GROATS or the PATENT BARLEY, form an excellent supper diet, or food for children and Invalids, and are particularly recommended as the purest and best preparation of the kind extant.
Sold by JOS. SUMMERS,
Grocer, King street, nearly opposite St. John Hotel.
September 5.

New Goods.

THE subscriber is now opening a very choice assortment of
Fall and Winter CLOTHING,
of the newest styles and superior qualities, which with an excellent variety of Beaver and Pilot CLOTHS, of all shades; Broad Cloths Rib'd. and Plaid Buckskins, colored and striped Doeskins and Cassimeres, with Vestings, and a general assortment of Seasonable Goods, he is determined to dispose of at the lowest possible prices for Cash.—Also—Goods of all description for Seamen's Outfits.
Nov. 19. JOHN BOWES.

WINE,
Brandy, Geneva, Cherry Brandy,
Porter, Ale, &c.

Now landing ex *Wm. Carson*, from London:
40 HHDS. Old Pale and Brown Cognac BRANDY—*Martell's, Hennessy's &c.*
30 Hhds. fine Pale Geneva, (*Schiedam*);
6 Hhds } London particular Madeira;
8 Qr casks }
20 Cases Hearing's Copenhagen Cherry BRANDY, Maraschino and other Liqueures;
100 casks Byass' best London PORTER & Double BROWN STOUT—*in pints and quarts;*
20 Do. East India PALE ALE.
In Store, and to arrive per *Margaret Jane*, & other vessels:
Pipes, Hogsheads, Qr. Casks, and Octaves, choice Old Port, Sherry, &c.
Sparkling Hock and Champagne—in pints & qts.
Old Jamaica RUM, in pipes and hhds.
Congou and Souchong TEA. For sale by
October 8. RANNEY, STURDEE & Co

Iron, Spikes, Anchors, &c.

Now landing ex ship *Howard* and *Thetis* from Liverpool—
124 TONS best refined IRON, well assorted, 255 bags SPIKES, from 4 to 10 inch;
185 bundles SHEET IRON, Nos 19 to 24; 16 wood and Iron stocked ANCHORS, from 1 to 9 cwt. each.
For sale by THOS. F. RAYMOND,
October 22 *Nelson street*

Children's and Infants' Socks, &c.
For Fall and Winter.

THE subscriber has just opened—500 Dozen of Children's and Infants' SOCKS, comprising every variety that may be required.
October 15. S. K. FOSTER.

Ladies', Gentlemens' & Childrens'
CLOTH BOOTS.

Just received at S. K. FOSTER'S Shoe Stores, corner of King and Germain streets, per ship *Montezimer*, from Liverpool:—
AN Extensive and elegant assortment of Ladies' Gentlemen's, Girls', Boy's, and Children's CLOTH BOOTS, of every quality for the season:
Ladies' satin and Kid Slippers, in great variety;
ditto Walking Shoes, of all the newest styles;
Gentlemen's Dress and Walking Shoes.
☞ Orders from the country punctually attended to as usual.
S. K. FOSTER.

Iron, Copper, Spikes.

Now landing ex ships *Belmont, Montezimer*, and *Lion*, from Bristol, Liverpool, and the Clyde:
120 TONS BOLT IRON, assorted, ½ inch to 1¼ inch;
140 Bolts COPPER, assorted, ½ to 1¼ inch
200 Do YELLOW METAL, ass'd ½ to 1¼ inch;
150 Bundles SHEET IRON, Nos. 20 to 26;
12 Tons Iron SPIKES, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 inches;
30 Boxes *TIN PLATES*, IC and IX;
50 Tons No. 1, Garsherrie PIG IRON.
For sale low, by WM. CARVILL.
October 22, 1847.

Chain Cables and Cut Nails on Consignment.

By the *Themis* and *Howard*:
90 BAGS assorted Cut NAILS, fully equal to those cut here:
1 Chain Cable 2¼ inch, 60 fathoms,
1 ditto 13 1-16 ditto,
1 ditto ¾ inch ditto.
For sale by JOHN KINNEAR,
Oct 22 *Prince William street.*

Mess Pork, Coffee, &c.

LANDING, ex schooner *Nelson*, from Boston—50 Barrels Mess PORK, city inspection; 20 bags Java COFFEE; 5 do. Pepper. For sale by
Nov. 12. J. R. CRANE.

SUGAR.—Landing ex schooner *Martha Bree* from Halifax: 25 hogsheads Porto Rico SUGAR. For sale by J. R. CRANE.

C. & WM. H. ADAMS,
Have just received per ships *Themis* and *Howard*, from Liverpool, part of their Fall Stock of HARDWARE, containing a good assortment of Shelf Goods—*also:*
6 ROLLS SHEET LEAD; 187 bags NAILS;
4 cases CAST STEEL;
11 bales BLISTERED ditto;
16 Pair Blacksmith's BELLOWS;
2 casks Horse Traces;
2 crates Coal Scoops;
20 bundles Eye Handle SHOVELS;
96 do SHEET IRON;
1 cask Curled Hair; 2 casks Pianos;
1 cask sheet ZINC; 2 cases GUNS;
3 casks Tea Kettles; 1 cask Borax.
October 29.

Polka, Waltz, Quadrille, &c.

S. K. FOSTER, has lately opened at his store, corner of King and Germain streets,
Ladies White and Black *Satin SLIPPERS,*
do. do. do. Satin POLKA BOOTS,
do. French Kid and Enamelled Slippers,
do. do. Morocco Opera ditto,
Misses White and Black satin ditto,
do. black and fancy col'd French Kid ditto,
do. French enamelled and Patent ditto,
Boys' French Calf and patent Dancing Pumps,
Gentlemen's Patent Opera Boots, (an elegant article.)
Do. black and drab Cashmere Polka Boots,
do. French Calf and Patent Pumps,
Ladies' white and black silk Hosiery,
do very superior White cotton do.
Dec. 10. S. K. FOSTER

Ladies', Gentlemen's, Boys', Girls' Children's and Infants' Plain and Plain India RUBBER SHOES.

S. K. FOSTER

HAS just received at his Shoe Stores, corner of King and Germain streets.—Twenty cases of the above named Goods, comprising the greatest variety ever offered for sale in this city.
☞ Orders from the Country punctually attended to, as usual. Oct 16. S. K. FOSTER.

JAMES N. SWEET,
Offers for sale at lowest market rates:
200 BBLS. Genesee superfine FLOUR
100 Do. Western do.
124 casks Matanzas MOLASSES;
4 hhds. Muscovado SUGAR;
20 bbls Do. Do.
165 bbls Mess PORK—New York city inspection
35 bbls Prime—in bond for ship's stores;
115 bbls American Navy BREAD;
100 bolts Navy CANVAS;
5 tons Russian OAKUM;
6 tons Patent Hemp CORDAGE, assorted;
5 hemp Hawsers, 4 4½ and 5 inch;
50 bbls 3 doz. each London PORTER;
60 bbls Brown Stout and E. I. Pale ALE;
500 boxes Window Glass, assorted;
200 cans London LEAD;
50 cans coloured PAINTS;
100 boxes common SOAP;
40 chests Congou TEA, very superior;
5 bales Water Twist;
100 pieces Grey Cottons;
300 American CHAIRS, assorted patterns;
To arrive per ship Relief from Philadelphia:
100 barrels superfine FLOUR;
Also, per *Eliza Jane*, from Boston:
Genesee superfine FLOUR.
November 5.

By the Queen's patent.

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF
Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life,
THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR
Colds, Coughs, Asthma, and Consumption.

THE most celebrated and infallible remedy for Colds, Coughs, Asthma, and every form of Pulmonary Consumption, is the HUNGARIAN BALSAM OF LIFE, discovered by that eminent medical chemist, Dr. Buchan, of London, England, and extensively known as the "Great English Remedy."
It has been tested for upwards of seven years in Great Britain and on the continent of Europe, where it is universally considered the great and only remedy for this awful malady, and is now introduced to the public under the 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 unrivaled. But the Proprietors so confident of the merit of this great remedy, in the worst forms of consumption, that he prefers to have it used by the DYING INVALID, rather than by persons afflicted with some simple and less dangerous disorder of the throat and lungs:—this may seem strong language, but it is the result of experience in thousands of cases, sustained by the most intelligent and unimpeachable testimony. It is not pronounced an infallible remedy in all cases, but it is THE MOST INFALLIBLE remedy known to the civilized world. It is the best preventive of hereditary consumption—it is the best defender against the influences of climate—it is the best remedy for incipient consumption—and it is the great and only remedy for that fearful *softening of the lungs—inflammation of the membrane, and tuberculous decay*, which are the last effects of that dreadful scourge, and which are erroneously supposed to be beyond the reach of medical aid;—the agent or proprietors of other medicines dare not claim for their preparations a power like this; they know that no case have such effects been produced;—the good 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 secret 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 the 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

SANDS'S SARSAPARILLA,
For the removal and permanent cure of all Diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood, or habit of the system, viz:—
Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Pustules in the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic symptoms, Sciatica or Lumbago, and diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Ascites or Dropsy, Exposure or imprudence in Life; also, Chronic constitutional disorders, &c.
"EVERY cell and organ of the human body" says a distinguished medical writer, "is originally built of, grows, and is renewed by an independent vital force; and when causes which have arrested such growth or renewal, are removed, then by the influence of this vital force, the actions in a part, or in the whole system, resume their harmonious course, and the ravages consequent upon disease are overcome, obstructed and repaired." Here is the whole theory of disease, and the same author proceeds to say, that in many diseases "substances are conveyed into the blood which are incapable of assimilation." In order therefore, to restore this "vital force" and get rid of these substances, it is necessary to employ an agent which will act with directness and certainty upon the blood in the process of its manufacture, preventing the introduction of non-assimilating substances, and thus cutting away, as it were, the very roots of disease. That this preparation is such an agent is abundantly proved by the innumerable successful results that have attended its use. It expurgates the source of the disease, and of course its outward evidence, robbed of their infectious substance in the blood, are rapidly absorbed, and the patient is restored to health.
The Proprietors submit to the Public the following certificate from a highly respectable source, of a cure made by using their preparation of Sarsaparilla:

Norwich, N. Y., Oct. 6, 1846.
Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands—
Gentlemen—Feelings of gratitude induce me to make a public acknowledgment of the benefit I have derived from the use of your Sarsaparilla. I have for several years been afflicted with scrofulous swellings in my head, almost at times would gather and discharge at my throat, nose, and ears, and at others would break out in different parts of my head and face. These continued until my throat, face and head were almost one complete sore, and for a long time I was so hoarse that it was with the utmost difficulty that I could speak above a whisper. During this time I had several attacks of pleurisy and other diseases. I consulted different physicians, and tried various remedies, but received no benefit until I commenced using your Sarsaparilla. I am now well; the sores are all healed, and I attribute the result entirely to the effect of your valuable medicine. Your's with respect and gratitude,
PHEBE CAHOON.
Being personally acquainted with the person above named, I believe her statement to be correct.
JAMES M. D. CARR, Justice of the Peace.
The following testimonial from the Agent to the value of the Sarsaparilla in a case of leprosy will be read with interest by all similarly afflicted:

BEAVER, Pike Co. Ohio, sept. 7, 1846.
Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands:
Gents—A man near here used six bottles of your valuable Sarsaparilla for the leprosy, and has received more benefit from it than all other remedies combined for six years past. It restored a hand, leg and foot from a situation that no person would have known they belonged to a human body, as all appeared to be one mass of putrifying sore. His hand and other diseased parts are all restored to their natural size and feeling; are entirely healed over, and his leprosy cured; he intends using a few more bottles to permanently establish his health.
Your's respectfully, G. W. RAYSOLDS.

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

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

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

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the Public in general, that he still continues business in the New Shop lately erected on the old spot, FOSTER'S CORNER; and, ever grateful for past favors, hopes, by the strictest attention to business, to merit a continuance of the patronage he has heretofore received. This establishment has been fitted up in superior style for the accommodation of gentlemen, where every attention will be paid to all who may favour him with their patronage. Those who wish their hair cut in the most fashionable style,
Are invited to call on Brooks,
And take his easy chair,
While he displays his perfect skill
In clipping off your hair.
If any doubt should still remain
Of his mechanic hand,
Let customers but call again,
And he's at their command.
N. B.—Razors put in complete order: Shampooing, &c., &c.
St. John, August 20, 1847.

☞ *NOTICE.*

THE subscriber, grateful for the kind manner in which he has been patronized through the past year, acquaints his friends and the public generally that he continues in his old stand, North Market Wharf, where he hopes through unremitting attention to be enabled to give satisfaction to all who may favour him with their custom, and intimates that he has on hand OAKUM, PITCH, TAR; White, Red, Yellow, Black and Green PAINTS; Boiled and Raw Linseed OILS; seal, Lard, and Elephant and Cod OILS; spirits Turpentine and Varnish,—together with a general assortment of SHIP CHANDLERY and GROCERIES, all of which he will dispose of at lowest Market prices.
December 3. JOHN C. McINTOSH.

Just received per late arrivals from Liverpool—
A supply of ships' Brass and Wood Compasses by Log Glasses; Ensigns and Union Jacks; broad & narrow blue, scarlet and white Bunting.
Also, a further supply of Log Lines; Deep Sea and hand lead Lines; Mops, Tar Brushes, Oakum, sailors' Palms.

THE BRITISH CLOTHING STORE,
Water street.

Has just received per *Ship Carron*, a large stock of WINTER CLOTHING, of all qualities and fashions—consisting of:
GLENLYON'S, Dreb's, and Black COATS;
Drab and Blue PEA COATS;
Monkey and Reefing JACKETS—for men and boys.
with a good assortment of other Goods in the CLOTHING LINE;
Boy's WINTER COATS—of all colours;
All of which will be sold very low for Cash only.
November 12. C. MACLEAN GARDNER.
N. B. Persons leaving their measures can have any kind of Garments made to order, with neatness and despatch, second to none in the trade, as he has a first rate foreman, with the latest London patterns.
C. M. G.

PER Gerrymede from New York—100 barrels Genesee Superfine FLOUR; 50 Barrels Mess PORK, will be sold low from the vessel by
THOMAS HANFORD.