SAINT JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK, FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1847.

THE Weekly Chronicle.

Volume 11. "Nec Regi, Nec Populo, sed utroque." Number 32.

THE SAINT JOHN CHRONICLE,

Is published every Friday afternoon, by DURANT & Co., at their office in the brick building corner of Prince William and Church streets.

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

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

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

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

Weekly Almanack.

APRIL.		R. Sun.	S. Moon	R.	S.
10	Saturday,	5 31	6 29	2 26	6 7
11	Sunday,	5 30	6 31	3 3	7 30
12	Monday,	5 28	6 32	3 42	8 47
13	Tuesday,	5 26	6 34	4 18	9 15
14	Wednesday,	5 25	6 45	4 55	10 39
15	Thursday,	5 24	6 36	Sets.	11 24
16	Friday,	5 23	6 37	8 37	0 10

New Moon 15th. 1h. 42m. evening.

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.)

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ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THE SOCIETY.

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

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

Low rates of Premiums.

Insurance for one or five years, or for life, with liberty to participate in profits of the Society.

A liberal allowance for the surrender of Policies, travelling limits and extra premiums liberal and moderate.

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

Premiums payable annually, half yearly, or quarterly.

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

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

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

LIVERY STABLE.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to his Friends and the Public generally that he has a few good HORSES and CARRIAGES, which he will let on very reasonable terms, at his stable in *Charlotte Street*, opposite V. C. Troop's Store. All letting for business or pleasure dispensed with on the Sabbath, (except in cases of emergency.) No charge for Sunday to those wishing to spend that day with their friends out of the City, leaving on Saturday, and returning on Monday. The patronage of all who approve of the above, will be gratefully received.

GEORGE N. ROBINSON.
St. John, N. B., July 17 1845.

Wholesale Confectionery and Lozenge Manufacturer.

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

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

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

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

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

Minerva Life Assurance Company. King William street, London.

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

RANNEY, STURDEE & CO. *Agents for New Brunswick.*
Medical referee, John Paddock, Esq., M.D.
January 30, 1846.

Health for All !!!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

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

MADAM,

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

(Signed) SCOTT PORTLAND.
Welbeck Abbey, May 31. 1842.

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

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

Eaton Hall, Cheshire, Feb. 12, 1842.

THIS INESTIMABLE MEDICINE being composed entirely of Medicinal Herbs, does not contain any mercurial, mineral, or deleterious substance. Benign to the tender infant, or to the weakest constitution, prompt and sure in eradicating disease from the most robust frame, it is perfectly harmless in its operations and effects, while it *searches out and removes Complaints of every character*, and at every stage, however long standing or deeply rooted.

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

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

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

TIME should not be lost in taking the remedy for any of the following Diseases:—

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

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

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

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

May 3, 1844.

Commercial HOTEL, Head of King street, ST. JOHN, N. B.

THE subscriber begs leave to announce to his numerous Friends and the Public generally, that he has re-Leased the above Establishment for a term of years. This Hotel has recently undergone a thorough repair, and neither pains nor expence have been spared to render it equal to any in the Province. The walls of the old part have been torn down and new ones substituted; beside which very extensive additions have lately been made to the Establishment; fourteen entirely new rooms have just been thrown open, finished and furnished in a superior style.

Thankful for the patronage heretofore received the subscriber pledges himself that no effort on his part shall be spared to render the stay of those visiting the "Commercial" pleasant and agreeable.—The travelling Public and others are respectfully invited to call and make trial for themselves.

Families visiting this city can always be accommodated with Private Rooms, &c. &c.

Commodious stabling for Horses, and a superior hostler always in attendance.

ROBERT WETMORE, *Proprietor.*
10th July.

PRACTICE OF THE LAW, *Conveyancing & Notarial Business.* &c. &c. &c.
Office directly opposite the Bank of New Brunswick.
JAMES WM. BOND, Barister, Notary, Conveyancer & General Agent.

Mr. A. Mackenna, *Attorney at Law, and Notary Public.*
OFFICE up stairs in the Brick Building corner of Church and Prince Wm. streets.
June 12, 1846.

MR. G. BLATCH, *Attorney at Law, Notary Public, and Conveyancer.*
OFFICE, in Mr. L. H. DeVeber's new building, on the Western side of Prince William street.
December 11.

Stoves, Hollow Ware & Pig Iron.
Landing ex Nautilus, from Glasgow—
84 CANADA STOVES, from 20 to 35 inches.
12 tons HOLLOW WARE, well assorted;
100 tons Pig IRON, No 1. For sale by
Nov. 6. WM. CARVILL.

Miscellany.

THE MARRIAGE IN CHURCH.

Beautiful and affecting as the ceremony always is, it is never so much so as when celebrated within the earthly courts of the Most High. At home, it is true, the fond associates of childhood gather round the bride at the moment of the union, and each little thing is enough to touch the springs of memory, and to open a flood of powerful recollections.—The change that is then to be made from all the endearments of a parent's home, where love has always watched over her, for the endearments of another and an untried home where mutual love must hold its guardianship, and parental love be gradually and greatly weakened into care for others, who will sustain the same relation to her that she has sustained to those she is about to leave, is well calculated impress the mind and heart with peculiar power, and to awaken strong emotions within the soul.—And as the consciousness of the new position she is about to assume presses upon her, each object of familiar regard will seem invested with an unusual interest, and the smallest thing which blends its interest with the associations of her childhood, will appeal to the heart of the bride, as if to sway her from her purpose.

It might have been so on the occasion of which I am now about to speak. I am very sure it was so in some degree, for they whom I pronounced 'man and wife 'have lived happily together,' and have realized something of the blessings which I was privileged to convey to them. I endeavoured to realize how solemn the day and ceremony and the temple were; and if I did smile, and even laugh, I hope that He who made the risible faculties for use, though not for abuse, will pardon me if that once I sinned by smiling.

On Sunday afternoon, having returned from my service at the neighbouring parish church, (my own service being at morning and night,) I was seated in conversation with a friend, when a servant ushered into the parlour a young man whose countenance and brogue revealed the Emerald Isle of his birth. I rose to meet him, and cordially taking his hand, and placing a chair, begging him to be seated. He preferred standing; and twisting his hat into every possible shape, and into no shape at all, with his head hanging down, he stood looking at the with a singularly embarrassed air. I endeavoured to relieve him from his embarrassment by kindly asking his business, and by such remarks calculated to make him feel at ease. Some time elapsed however before he could say anything more than 'Parson,' which he ventured to repeat at intervals of some moments. At each mention of the word I spoke gently to him, and asked him if he was afflicted in any way; if a friend was ill; if he was in trouble; or if in any way I could assist him? He was not stupid. There was an uncommon light of intelligence in his eye; and no one could look upon him for a moment, and not pronounce him to be as he was, the possessor of a sprightly mind. In answer to all my questions, he at length found courage to say with a suddenness that for a moment surprised me—

'Parson, can you fix me?'

I assured him of my entire ability and willingness to 'fix' him, when seizing his hat in both his hands with a sort of convulsive grasp, then leaning his head forward, and fixing his intensively on mine he exclaimed—

'You will, Parson?'

I assured him that I would be most happy to attend to his happiness, and that it was a part of my duty at which I never demurred, to 'fix' those who desired it.

'An' when will ye do it?'

'Whenever you ready.

'An' aint I ready, your riverance? An' hevn't I been this long time? But where's the use of being ready if she been't.

Certainly; I don't exactly see how you would be married, if she was not ready. But—

'That's it you see your riverence; she was away in Ireland, and she's just come over, and she says she'll be mine, your riverence—mine, mine, to the longest day we shall live, and slonger too.

As the delighted fellow dwelt on his true love's faithfullness, he held his hat doubled up in both his hands, and swinging it up and down, elevated his voice and he repeated the fond words she had spoken to him.

Well, now that she has come over and consented to be your wife, you want to be married, do you? I'm ready and will make you both as happy as I know how.

'Och! she's a jewel, your riverence! She's a jewel I say, she's a—a—thousand jewels in one!

'I've no doubt of it my dear fellow, not in the least. She's a fine girl, I'm sure.'

'Fine! and is that the word ye say? Fine! She's the finest gal that lives! You may ask every body that knows her in all Ireland, your riverence and they'll tell you that she's the finest gal in the land.'

Of course, I did not avail myself of the generous permission thus afforded to search through Ireland to ascertain the correctness of his estimate, and I remained listening to him as he dwelt with enthusiastic ardor upon her many excellencies, until I fancied he intended to be nearly all that was perfect in mind and body.

'An' when will you marry me?'

'Whenever you are ready.'

'Will ye marry me to night?'

'At any time—to night if you wish it. But where is Margaret.

She's close by, your riverence; I'll soon fetch her; and he started to bring her, when I called to him to be sure and bring the license.

The what, your riverence?'

'The license.'

'The license?'

'Yes, the license of the Governor to your marriage.'

'And what is the license?'

'Well it is the Governor's permission to the minister to marry persons who wish to be married.'

'An' must I go to the Governor?'

'No, that is not necessary; the Governor has already given his permission, and has signed the license.'

At this piece of information, John looked excessively puzzled, as if wondering how the Governor knew about his going to be married; and in answer to a question where a license could be procured, having directed him to the magistrate opposite, said—

'Then if I get the licence you will marry me to night?'

I again assured him that I would.

'Parson' said John, with a knowing wink, 'you will marry me to night, and I will get the license to-morrow?'

'No, no,' I replied, I cannot do that. You must get the license first. But if you do not wish to get the license, the Mayor will marry you without one.

But John assured him that he did not believe in the Mayor marrying him, and having arranged that he was to come to me after sermon, or during service, at the close of the second lesson, he pressed his hat down with violence upon his head and bounced out of the room.

I was about half way through my sermon—the church was full and the congregation was still—when an unusually heavy tramping of feet on the gallery stairs attracted our attentions. Presently John and Margaret with some eight or ten attendants made their appearance in the gallery, and remained quiet until the close of the sermon. When I had closed my sermon and in the act of pronouncing the benediction, the party rushed down stairs, and meeting the congregation just as they were leaving their pews, John pressed forward, holding Margaret at arms length behind him, and with the right hand holding the license above his head exclaimed, 'I've got it!' Of course the congregation was soon re-seated. The scene thus far had not given promise to a very serious issue; and as I found it somewhat difficult to preserve a due degree of gravity, I read,—what I was never guilty of reading before, and have seldom read since then—the license through from beginning to end. John stood before me with the arm of his bride locked in his—his whole countenance so indescribably quizzical, that not to smile was out of the question. I began the ceremony, and when I reached the first question in which the parties betroth themselves by the single answer, 'I will.' I said—

'John, wilt thou have this woman to be thy wedded wife?'—but before I could proceed, John leaned his body forward, and with a particular curious look, said—

An' is it yourself that asks me that? Plaze your riverence, and have you forgotten that I told ye the same, that I would have her? Will I have her?—well I have her! Bless your heart an' aint it that I come here for? That I will! that I will?'—and throwing his arms around Margaret's neck, he loaded her with kisses. It was difficult to maintain a degree of gravity at this point, and the congregation generally gave indulgence to a loud titter that ran throughout the building. It was indeed almost impossible to proceed, and Margaret said in a very low voice—

'Don't now, John—you mustn't do so until the parson's done.'

'Well, well,' said John, 'I thought it was time.'

The ceremony was soon over, and when I had pronounced over them the blessing which rent them away united, to meet the trials & joys of life together, John again threw his arms round her neck while her struggles to be free seemed only to add intenseness to his affection, rendered the whole scene perfectly ludicrous. The congregation laughed outright; and for myself, burying my face in the folds of my gown, I sat down, vainly endeavouring to control my feelings.

BE MERCIFUL.

"That mercy I to others show,
That mercy show to me."

During times of tribulation and pecuniary distress it is well that we should remember to deal with each other as though we were brothers of the same family, and children of the same creating hand.—There is no circumstance in life that will justifying an advantage taken of another, when misfortune alone affords it. Cruelty to brute animals, in the enormity of its character, is said to exceed that exercised toward the human creation, *because they can make no complaint of the wrongs and injuries done them—and they have no law but that of mercy to protect them.* Take advantage of a man's weakness to become his tyrant, of his misfortunes to become his destroyer, is worse, in human view, than the basest treachery that could draw him into difficulty. Trusting and confidence may be abused, but their abuse only lends aid to the faculties, and gives energy and strength to character—wounding pride breaking down the nobleness and nature of the human mind, cannot be sustained, but must be felt with a keen sensibility, and a bitter reflection. As we would have a dog save us drowning without being willing to acknowledge him an equal in all respects, so let us not forget to cast a rope to the poor victim of the tide, as he is sweeping along by us, whether he can appreciate the favor or not. The gratitude of one honest heart is worth more than the obsequious flattery of millions.

THE GUINEAS WORTH OF ADVICE.—The following anecdote is told of Henry Fielding:

The son of one Boaz de Paba, a celebrated Jew, was on the point of marrying a young Christian lady; his father made no objection to the intended wife's religion, but was greatly dissatisfied with the match on account of her small fortune, in consequence of which he refused his consent. The son, who was desperately in love, threatened the father that he would marry without his consent; and the father in his turn, threatened that he would not give him a shilling. The young Jew answered that he would force him to do it; and that, if he refused dividing his substance with him, he would get himself baptized to enjoy the benefit of the English law, which (then) assigned to a Jew child becoming Christian, the half of his father's property. Boaz confounded at this answer, went to consult Fielding, to know if such a law really existed. Fielding told him that it certainly did exist, and was in full force; but added, if he would give him ten guineas he would put him in a way of frustrating his son's hopes, so that he should not be able to get a farthing. Boaz instantly told down the ten guineas. Fielding, having pocketed the money, told him his only remedy was to "turn Christian himself."

AMERICAN MISSION TO JAPAN.—Commodore Biddle, (brother of the manager of the United States Bank) in the Columbus, eighty gun ship, accompanied by the Vincennes frigate, Captain Paulding, arrived at the entrance of the bay of Yeddo, on the 20th of July. They were, soon after their arrival surrounded by 100 or 200 small boats, containing from five to twenty men each. These boats were not rowed at all, but worked by a scull shaft, and the people in them were generally unarmed. They were apparently, the greater number of them, private boats pressed for the occasion. A man in office came on board the Vincennes, and placed a stick with some symbol on it at the head of the ship and another shaft; but as soon as the captain understood that this ceremony implied taking possession of the vessel, he ordered his people to take them down, to which no objection was made.—The Japanese at first tried even to prevent communication between the two ships, and when Captain Paulding went on board his commodore, the tripple line of boats round the latter made no attempt to move; but on ordering his men to cut the connecting lines to opposition was made.—Some of the better Japanese wore one sword, and only a few of the highest rank possessed two, a long and a short one, of which the first is double handed. These were evidently the principal armament and mark of rank. The people are described as better looking than the Chinese, and superior to them in most respects. No person went ashore from the two ships, though these were ten days at anchor. A public despatch was sent off by the American Commodore, (acting as envoy,) to the Court at Yeddo, distant some leagues, and a written reply received in seven days, stating that no trade whatever could be allowed with America.—On their departure the two ships allowed themselves to be towed out by the whole fleet of boats, which moved by signals between each other, and with great order. The interpretation was carried on by a Japanese, who understood Dutch very well. The Mandarins were extremely polite and well conducted, and when out of sight of their followers, disposed to be social and communicative, even making exchanges of small presents, as fans &c. They appeared surprisingly well informed as to external events, and had even heard of the Oregon question. The Dutch, in fact, are obliged to keep them supplied with all kinds of information at the trading port of Nangasaki. Subsequent to the departure of the Americans, the bay of Yeddo, it is said, was visited by Admiral Cecille in the French frigate Cleopatre, accompanied by two corvettes. It is asserted that some dispute took place, and that the French left in high dudgeon, but none of their ships have yet arrived from the north, and therefore the information cannot be relied on

LAST MOMENTS OF ROB ROY.—His death bed was in character with his life—when confined to his bed, a person with whom he was at enmity, proposed to visit him. "Raise me up," said Rob Roy to his attendants, "dress me in my best clothes, tie on my arms, place me in my best chair. It shall never be said that Rob Roy M'Gregor was seen defenceless and unarmed by an enemy." His wishes were executed, and he received his guest with haughty courtesy.—When he departed, the dying chief exclaimed, "It is all over now—put me to bed—call in the Piper—tell him to play, '*Ha til mi tul ith*' (we return no more) as long as I breath." He was obeyed, and died, it is said before the dirge finished.

REGIMENTAL SCHOOLMASTERS.—It will be recollected that during the discussions last session on the subject of corporal punishment in the army, more than one honourable member stated that until a better order of recruits, men of greater mental cultivation, were found, the character of the army would always be more or less deteriorated. Acting on this principle, the authorities of the Horse Guards have resolved to receive into the British army, as a commencement, 30 young men of good moral character, possessing more than a plain education.—This qualification is a *sine qua non*, and is to form the groundwork, so to speak, of improvement in the higher branches — mathematics, algebra, fortification, &c. The individuals approved are immediately afterwards to be transferred to Chelsea to have their military education completed. During the week about 200 applications have been made at the Horse Guards, and the parties have been subjected to a severe examination, under the auspices of inspector general. Some of the young men have declared that the examination was so rigid and discursive that it more resembled an examination previous to taking orders, than preparatory to admission into another seminary. The pay is 17s. 6d. a week, with lodgings, coals, candles, &c., together with uniform, consisting of a blue frock, military cap, and gray trousers; the parties chosen are to rank with sergeant majors, and after ten years service, if they choose, may retire on a pension of 2s. per day. The parents of some of the applicants have moved in the superior ranks of life. The regimental schoolmaster is to be a civil appointment; he will travel with the regiment, or go into barracks with it, as occasion may demand. These are the principal details of the plan, which is considered by military men to be a grand step towards the moral and intellectual condition of the British soldier.—*Observer.*

A FORTUNATE CAPTURE.—It was on the first of April, and the grass-cutters having been out, as usual, early in the morning were returned with a small supply of forage for the horse and beasts of burden. The supply, however, was more scanty than heretofore. Indeed, for some time time back the enemy had striven to cut off the garrison from this resource, by driving flocks of sheep upon the meadow lands, and sending them, under an escort, as near as four to six hundred yards from the crest of the glacis. To-day, they repeated the manoeuvre; Sir Robert Sale determined to try whether it might not be possible to make them smart for it. With this view the cavalry were ordered to mount, without sound of trumpet; while 650 infantry, namely, 150 sappers, with 200 from each of the regular regiments, got under arms, and made ready to support them. Suddenly, the south gate was thrown open, and a part of the horse, crossing the drawbridge at speed, made for the sheep. No sooner were they seen, than the shepherd ran to drive their flocks away; but the troopers were too quick for them.—Having headed the nearest flock and secured it, they rode at another, and heading them in like manner, cut down the shepherds ere they could escape. Meanwhile the rest of the cavalry with the infantry supports, hurried on; and a body of grass-cutters armed with poles, being thrown in the rear of each flock, not fewer than three were driven towards the town. There was great consternation, as may be imagined, in Akhbar's camp, and an earnest desire to prevent if possible, the besieged escaping with the prey.—Multitudes of men, some on foot, others on horseback turned out and advanced at a rapid pace against the escort; but they soon found that the gunners on the ramparts had not forgotten their cunning.—Shot after shot rushed through their masses, sweeping down whole sections, while the gallant 5th faced their horses round, and stood ready to meet, in midcareer, any force which might be induced to charge them. None, however, were bold enough to do so, and the consequence was that the sallying party returned into town with one man killed and a few wounded, driving no fewer than five hundred head of sheep before them. Great was the joy of all concerned in this brilliant affair, and very hearty the congratulations that met them on their arrival; but of a still nobler trait in the character of the 35th Native Infantry I am bound to take notice, because it reminds me of the behaviour of Clive's sepoys at the celebrated defence of Arcot. On the second day Sir Robert Sale proceeded to distribute the captured sheep among the corps and departments composing his garrison. The 35th declined to accept the boon. They sent a deputation to the General, which respectfully acquainted him that animal food was less necessary for them than for Europeans, and besought him to give their portion of booty to their gallant comrades of the 13th. No wonder that between these two corps there should have sprung up a romantic friendship, which, though the accidents of service have parted them probably for ever, neither is likely to forget, at all events as a tradition, while they keep their places respectively in the armies of the Queen's and of the East India Company.—*Sale's Brigade in Afghanistan.*

BEST IRON FOR GUN BARRELS.—In order to make stub-iron, old horse-shoe nails, called "stubs," are collected, then packed closely together, and bound with an iron hoop, so as to form a ball of about ten or twelve inches in circumference, which being put into a furnace, or forge fire, and raised to a welding heat, is united by hammering, and drawn out into bars of convenient length for the purposes intended. This method is adopted in the locks, furniture, and breechings of all best guns, and is, to a certain extent, practised for barrels, though not so much as formerly, more expeditious methods being employed on a larger scale. As the quantity that can be obtained in this country being not only inadequate to the demand but inferior in quality, immense numbers of horse-shoe nails are imported from France, Holland, Sweden, and other parts of the continent, in casks containing from 16 to 18 cwt. each. The most approved modern method of converting them into gun barrels (after carefully sorting and picking them, to see that no cast iron or impurities are mixed with them,) is, first to put about half a hundred weight into a large cast iron drum, or cylinder, crossed internally with bars, through the centre of which a shaft passes, which is connected by a strap with the steam engine, and the revolution of the drum actually polishes the nails by their friction against each other. They are then sifted, by which every particle of dust is removed. The steel intended to be mixed with them is clipped by means of large shears worked by the engine, into small pieces, corresponding in size to the stubs, and afterwards cleaned by a similar process. About 40 lbs. are thrown on to the inclined hearth of an air furnace, where they are puddled, or mixed together, with a long iron rod, and withdrawn, in a mass called a bloom, almost in a state of fusion, to be welded under a hammer of three tons weight by which it is formed into a long square block. This, being put in at another door of the same air furnace, is raised to a bright red heat, and drawn out, under a tilt-hammer of a-ton-and-half weight, into bars of a proper size to pass the rollers, by means of which it is reduced to rods of the required size. The air furnace having two doors prevents any loss of time, as the moment one ball of stubs is withdrawn, another charge is put in, and the two operations go on together, keeping both hammers employed. The iron thus produced is very tough, and free from specs or grays. But stubs are hardly ever used alone, as they were formerly, being too soft. Therefore a portion of steel is mixed with them which varies from one-eighth to one half of the whole mass. It need hardly be remarked, that the advantage to be derived from the use of horse-shoe nails does not arise from any virtue in the horse's hoof, as some have imagined, but simply because good iron is, or ought to be, originally employed for the purpose; otherwise the nails would not drive into the hoof. And the iron, being worked much more is freed from its impurities, which can only be affected by repeated workings.

Royal Dilemma.—WILLIAM IV., seated in a momentary dilemma one day when at table with several Officers, he ordered one of the waiters to take away that marine there," pointing to an empty bottle. "Your Majesty," enquired a colonel of the marines, "do you compare an empty bottle to a member of our branch of Service. "Yes," replied the monarch as if a sudden thought had struck him; "I mean to say it has done its duty once and is ready to do it again."

We may have many friends in life, but we can only have one mother; a discovery which I never made until it was too late.—*Grey.*

King George III. made 160 hereditory legislators, George the IV. 45, and William IV. 30. Her present Majesty has made 35. Total 301.

"I rise for information," said a member of legislative body. "I am very glad to hear it," said a bystander, "for no man wants it more."

ARRANGEMENTS OF HISTORY.—There is no summary method (says Professor Smyth) of acquiring knowledge. Abridgments of history have their use; but this is not their use, nor can be. When the detail is generally known, the summary can be understood, but not before. Summaries also may always serve most usefully to revive the knowledge that has been before acquired; may throw it into proper shapes and proportions. But general histories, if they are read first, exhibit to the mind a succession of objects and images, each of which appears and retires, too rapidly to a surveyor.

A lady who had boasted highly to a dinner party of her little darling, addressed him with "Charles, will you have some more beans?" "No," was the ill mannered reply. "No!" exclaimed the astonished mother. "No what?" "No *beans ma*," said the child.

The young ladies of the present day make a great bustle about a small waist.

Provincial Legislature.

ALBERT BYE ROADS.

£30 for the road from the Great Road, in Coverdale, up Little River, to Parkin's; 15 from Gideon Bray's to Coverdale River; 25 from King's County Line, by Geo Jonah's, to Hiram Stevens, thence to Follett's River; 20 from David Wallace's up Turtle Creek, to the Great Road; 20 from the Great road up Turtle creek to Henry Millons; 15 from M'Latchy's Bridge to Stony creek; 30 from Henry Steves' to Irvings, thence to Caledonia Mountain; 10 from Abraham Steves' to Benjamin Jonahs; 10 from Henry Steves' to Round Hill, thence to Duffy's; 25 from Hayward's to Wm. Warnock's; 25 from Haywards to the Great road in Hopewell; 15 from James Rodger's, through the Hailey Settlement; 40 for the Road and Bridge to the Memel settlement; 10 from L. Regan's to Wilber's, thence to the Caledonia Road; 45 from the Great Road in Hopewell, through the Caledonia settlement; 5 from Reuben Stiles' to Gideon Hunt's, 50 from Crooked Creek to D. Gallaghers; 10 for the road up Beaver Brook to Edgett's; 10 for the road over Germain Town Marsh; 10 from Wm. Tingley's to the Lake Road; 10 from T. Edgett's to Fullertons; 5 from George Dany's to Robinson's; 15 from Forsyths to Gallaghers; 10 from Fillamores to D. Cooks; 25 from New Ireland to Salmon River; 15 for the road up Pine Brook to Bennetts Lake; 10 from Stony Creek to Thomas Rodgers, thence to Lannans; 10 from Coverdale Road to the Niagara settlement; 10 from George Colpitts' Mill to Bannisters; 10 from the Great road to Coverdale River, by Nixons; 15 from the Great road, near Dawsons, to Turtle Creek, thence to the Irving Road; 10 from the Great Road to Peter Jonahs; 25 from Irvings Road to the West Branch of the Turtle creek, thence to Little River; 10 from the Priesly Mill to Robert Steves'; 10 from the Memel Road to James Pecks; 10 from Wm Parkins' to the Westmorland line; 15 from Parkins Road to Robert Colpitts, Junior, thence to E. Mullins; 15 from W. Parkins to Caines, thence to Golden Mountain; 20 from R. Colpitts, up Pollett River, to M'Nortons, thence to Mechanics' settlement; 25 from Pollett River to Isaac Horsemans, through Smith settlement, thence to Little River; 10 from Barneys Mill to Golden Mountain; 10 from Point Wolfe Road to Herring Cove; 5 from H. Coils to M Laughlans, in Harvey; 5 from New Ireland Road to Hansons; 10 from New Ireland Road, by Rayburns, to M Kinleys for Daileys; 5 from Hauxs to Wm. Dohertys, in Hopewell; 10 from Creek Road to Jamisons, in Hopewell; 10 from Goshen settlement to Kings' County Line; 10 from Robt. Colpitts, on Pollett River, to Ketchums.

CHARLOTTE EYE ROADS.

£60 to build a Bridge over the M'Nabb Brook, and make the road from the south line of the M Gee Manor to the old saint Andrews road, near Hanson's saint George; 10 from the Upper Mills to the Red Rock, saint George; 30 from the Upper Mills to the Flume, st. George; 10 from the Upper Mills to Thorn's Farm, Saint George; 10 from Thomas Ferguson's to the Scotch Settlement, by the King's Watering Place, st. George; 7 10s from the Pound to the Lime Kilns, st. George; 7 10 from the Mascareene Road, near the Kirk, to the Landing on the Magaguadavic River, between M'Kenzie's and Rox's Farms, saint George; 10 from Kent's Mill to the Upper Falls Road, saint George; 15 from Milliken's Bridge, by Irish Town to the Parish Line, Saint George; 10 from M'Callum's Corner to M'Nabb's Hill, saint George; 30 for building the Bridge over Clinch's Brook, saint George; 17 10 to Messieurs H. Flaherty and Daniel Gillmour to enable them to pay Mr. Monroe the balance due him for repairs on the Portage Landing, saint George; 5 from Pomeroy's Bridge towards Smart's in the Parish of saint George; 5 from Pomeroy's Bridge towards Patterson's saint George; 5 from the Magaguadavic to the S. Hill, saint George; 5 for making repairs on the Red Store Landing, saint George; 20 from Messenett's Mill to the saint John Road, saint George; 15 for repairing the road through Maces' Bay, Pennfield; 10 from Shaw's Farm, to the saint John Road, Pennfield; 30 from Dowd's Cove to New River Bridge, Pennfield; 7 10 from Crow Harbour to Popologan, Pennfield; 5 from Arnold's to the head of Black Harbour, Pennfield; 5 from Black Harbour, to Crickett's Farm, Pennfield; 7 10 improve the road and landing near Justison's, on the River L'Etang, Pennfield; 5 from Goodwin's to O'Reirdon's Farm, Pennfield; 10 for the road leading to the Rolling Dam to Henry Simpson's Junior, in the Parish of st. Andrews; 5 for the road leading from the Fredericton road to John Cumming's, in the Parish of saint Andrews; 10 for the road leading from Chamcook Lake to the Frye Road, in the Parish of St. Andrews; 5 for the road leading to Chamcook Lake by Clark's, in the Parish of saint Andrews; 40 for the Frye road, to be expended at the discretion of the Commissioners, in the Parish of st. Andrews; 5 for the road leading from the Pottery to Parkinson's Barn, in the Parish of saint Andrews; 25 in aid of individual subscription, to rebuild the Bridge at the head of the Waweig, near the Widow Cunnick's; 7 10 for the road leading from Chamcook Lake Road to Marshall's, in the Parish of saint Andrews; 12 10 for the road from the Frye Road by Bartlett's to Stephen Lawrence's, in the Parish of saint Andrews; 10 for the road leading to the Minister Bar, and the road on Minister Island; one half the sum to be expended on each road, in the Parish of Saint Andrews; 10 for repairing and gravelling the road round Indian Point, in the Parish of saint Andrews; 5 for the road leading to Joe's Point, in the Parish of saint Andrews; 7 10 for repairing and gravelling the road across the Commons, by Maxwell's, in the Parish of saint Andrews; 8 4 for repairing the road and Bridges on the Walton Road, leading to Chamcook; 20 for the road from the Pond Hole to Joseph Gardner's, in the Parish of West Isles; 20 for the Road from the Randal Farm to Red Beach, in the Parish of West Isles; 100 for opening and improving the Road to Dark Harbour, in the Parish of Grand Manan; 40 for the roads in the Parish of Campo Bello; 12 10 for the road leading from William Creaty's to the Glenelg Road, in the Parish of saint Patrick; 75 for the Glenelg Road, between McGuire's and James Linton's, in the Parish of saint Patrick; £4 18s. of which to be paid to John M'Cardy for over expenditure in 1846; 15 for the road from Allanshaw's Mills to Peter Morrison's, in the Parish of saint Patrick; 17 10 for the road leading from Allanshaw's Mills to Robert Cockburn's, in the Parish of Saint Patrick; 15 for the road from Whittier's Ridge to Wm. Wilson's, in the Parish of saint Patrick; 7 10 for the road from Wm. Wilson's to John Smart's in the Parish saint Patrick; 50 from Matthew Stevenson's to beyond Woodin's, on the Glenelg Road, and to straighten the same near James Simpson's, in the Parish of st Patrick; 27 10 to Archibald M Callum, and others, in part for building the Still Water Bridge in the parish of saint Patrick; 12 10 for the road leading from John Linton's to Andrew Quade's, in the parish of saint Patrick; 15 for the road leading from Angus M'Keskill's to the Presbyterian church on Whittiers Ridge, in the Parish of saint Patrick; 10 for the road leading to Blakely's by Kill Cat Lake, in the Parish of saint Patrick; 10 for the road leading from the saint John Road to the saint George Line, near M Dougal's, in the Parish of saint Patrick; 15 for the Dog Road and Bridge, in the Parish of saint Patrick; 15 for the road from William Thomas' to Catherts, in the Parish of st. Patrick; 15 for the road from Oak Bay, past John Cotterell's, to Devoy's corner, in saint David; 15 from Devoy's corner, in saint David, to Simond's in saint James; 8 from the Woodstock road to Whitmore's corner, in saint David; 10 from the Fredericton road to M'Cann's, in st. David; 10 for the road to Dickey's Saw Mill, in saint David; 10 for the road from Wm. Hitching's past Love's to the saint Stephen Road, in saint David, 5 10 from John Wilson's to the Main Road, in saint David; 10 from Benson's corner to the Ledge, in st. David; 10 from Tower's corner to Patrick Devlen's; 5 18 11 for the Bridge near Michael Young's, in st. David, to pay for repairs in 1846; 10 for the improvement of the road on Thompson's Hill in saint David; 7 17 1 for the road between Pollard's and the foot of Tower Hill, in saint David; 5 for the road towards Robert Moss', and to repair the bridge on the same; 12 10 from James Simmon's to the Baxter road, saint Stephen; 12 10 from Baxter road to Parish line, st. Stephen; 20 for erecting a Bridge across Mohannes Stream, on Baxter Road; 7 10 from James Simmon's to Jackson Hill; 75 for improving Potter's Hill, saint James; 7 10 from Joel Hill's to Upper Mills, st. Stephen; 12 10 for repairing Mohannes Bridge, leading to Upper Mills; 5 for the bridge at the foot of Hill's Meadow to Chandler's road, saint Stephen; 10 for the road near Daniel Ryan's, in Mohannes settlement, thro' to Cheat's land, to the Chandler Road, st. Stephen; 7 10 for the road through the Bailey settlement, to Wallace's Clearing, st. James; 15 from the Main Road to Colin Campbell's, and from thence to Albee's Mill, saint James; 30 from William P. Libbey's to the Basswood Ridge; 5 from Joseph Tourtelott's to Basswood Ridge road; 5 from Basswood Ridge road to Daniel Spillan's, saint Stephen; 10 from the Kirk to Gleason's, saint James; 7 10 from John Pomeroy's to little Ridge, saint James; 10 for improving the Hill between James Maxwell's and the English Church, in st. James; 7 10 from Matthewson's corner to Blakeney's; 10 from Hitching's Mill to Little River, st. James; 5 from Burtt Land Road to the Bowery settlement, st James; 5 from Peak's to the Baillie settlement; 6 to improve Peak's Hill; 7 10 from Woodstock Road to Thomas Cain's, saint James; 5 for raising the Bridge over Mohannes leading to the Scotch Kirk, saint James; 10 from John Arbuckle's to the Woodstock Road; 10 from Porter's Mill to Oak Point, saint Stephen; 7 10 from the Baillie settlement to the Lynnfield settlement, saint James; 7 10 for the road from the Baillie settlement to J Robinson's corner to the Lynnfield settlement st James; 5 for the road from Baillie settlement to Anderson's settlement, saint James; 7 10 for the Road from the Thompson settlement to Lynnfield settlement.

(From the Liverpool Mail.)

We have long since made up our minds not to attach the slightest importance to any proposions made by Irish landowners in the House of Commons or elsewhere. We have had some experience of these gentlemen, but we have never known an instance, under any circumstances, whether of comparative prosperity, or overwhelming privation, in which they did not attribute the "unhappy condition of the peasantry" to the misgovernment of England, and conclude their invectives with a demand for money, not as a gift—they scorn that—but as a Loan. They first abuse us, and then beg. A Mr. Osborne tells us that there are 2,500,000 paupers in Ireland, and that these, if maintained by workhouse fare, at the rate of 1s 9d. each per week, would be a tax on the country of £11,000,000 per annum very nearly the whole amount of the rental of Ireland. This is a year of famine to be sure a failure of the potatoes—a failure which could not have happened had the Irish landlords done their duty, in enforcing the cultivation of a more safe and enduring food; but we beg to ask Mr. Osborne, in what year of grace Ireland had a lesser number of paupers, or less than a third or a fourth of its whole population in a better state than pauperism? As Ireland has been socially governed by its landlords and farmers she has never had diminished ratio of these poor people; and as she is managed at present, or shall continue to be so managed it is impossible that her population can be improved.

The real situation of Ireland as regards the land is a singular one. Lord Mounicashel, having made it his study, values the rental of Ireland at £13,000,000, and the incumbrances, or claims of mortgagees, upon it, at £10,000,000. There is no country in Europe, with the exception of Poland, which exhibits such a melancholy state of embarrassment. The pressure of this debt must sooner or later swamp the whole property. Land in England is considered a good investment when it yields three per cent. But in Ireland the mortgagee receives at least four-and-a-half, or five, if not five and-a-half per cent. In England the landowner or mortgagee has to pay seveupence in the pound as a property or income tax. In Ireland neither pays one farthing. If this £10,000,000 were taxed sevenpence in the pound it would yield very near £300,000, a sum which at the present moment might be applied, most beneficially, to the relief of the prevailing distress. But these mortgagees ought to be taxed more heavily than those of England, inasmuch as they receive a higher rate of interest. If to this we add the tax upon unincumbered estates, and to this the assessed taxes with which we in England are favoured, we see no difficulty in raising in Ireland an additional revenue of £2,500,000. And why should this not be raised? We know no reason on earth but the want of courage on the part of the British ministry, and the paucity of honest and fair dealing on the part of the Irish landlords. Scotland, a poor country, pays these taxes. Wales, a still poorer country, pays them. Ireland a rich country, whose absentee landlords swarm in France, Italy, Belgium, Germany, and at all the watering places in England, pays nothing.

This, we say, as we have said a hundred times before, is a monstrous injustice to the people of England!

But come we now to the question relative to Irish estates under this pressure of debt. Can it ever be paid? This we consider to be impracticable. Unless England is disposed, like a foolish father, to pay off the debts of a profligate son and set him up once more free and unincumbered, the debt cannot be paid. Is England disposed to do this? Certainly not. The bare proposition in parliament would lead to a revolution. And we say, candidly, that we would rather go through the fire of a revolution than consent to be eternally pestered, and plagued, and fleeced, and taxed, for the benefit of a heartless and avaricious aristocracy in Ireland. They are not entitled to any more favours. They have plundered us long enough to keep the lawyers quiet, and the bailiffs out of their houses; and any further concessions or supplies we shall consider in no other light than as a dead robbery of the working and middle classes of this country.

Now, in order that the reader may clearly understand our argument, we shall put the famine out of view. We shall assume that the potatoes, supposing them to be planted next month, or in April, are not again blighted—a supposition not much to be relied on—but assuming the pig's food to be once more productive, would it not be highly expedient, at this crisis, to enforce an equitable adjustment as regards the incumbrances on the land? An act of parliament we are told can do anything.—Modern policy commends the injustice of vicumising an individual for what is called the public good. These words, the "public good," are used as veils to national crimes. They reduce murder to man slaughter—felony to a misdemeanour—and suicide to insanity. Thus the law progresses and lies.—The humble cottage in which we were born, where, to use a Scriptural expression, "all our fathers dwelt," whose walls, and little windows, and queer corners, and odd hiding places—where, in the name, and under the sanction of the rightful sovereign, we conscientiously cheated the Hanoverians of their tax upon brandy and hollands—all these were sacred to us. We loved the place, its trees, its green banks, its flowers, its calm seclusion. But here came the railway men. Peel with a wheelbarrow, Hudson with a silver spade, and a set of apparently foreign and amphibious wretches, armed with curious instruments, theodolites, chains, mallets, flags and staffs, and they seize upon our beloved cottage. The usurpers tell us that they will pay us the legal value of it. Assessing! what do they know or care for the real value? Do they pay us for our feelings, our affections, our early loves and attachments? Not they. The church in our opinion, is worth a hundred pounds the square foot. Every apple tree in the little orchard is, according to our value, worth a thousand pounds. That rose tree over the porch, that blossoms at Christmas as well as at midsummer, is beyond all price. These things are of no value in such eyes. We are turned out, write our last ode to the waning moon, and die heart-broken.

Such, however, is the landed policy of what is called an enlightened age. As we cannot help it, we must float with the stream. We are now coerced into that thing called liberality, and, therefore, we are justified in proposing that it should be applied to the 10 13th of the landlords of Ireland, taking the ratio of insolvents from the estimate of Lord Mountcashel.

We have shown that ten thirteenths of the lands of Ireland are crushed by mortages to an extent far beyond their value as investments. This is a great fact and an alarming one, which no revival of fertility in potatoes can possibly cure. This being the case, would it not be politic, on the part of the legislature at this conjuncture of awful peril, taking it to be as described by the landlords of Ireland themselves, in their speeches in the House of Commons, to pass a law by the wholesome provision of which all incumbrances on land should be reduced from their present charge to three per cent.—It is a bold measure we admit; but by bold measures alone can the Irish proprietor and aristocracy be saved, provided they deserve to be saved, our doubts about which we reserve. Pay off the mortages we say at three per cent., but compel the landowners to sell and pay. A landowner owes £1 000, for which he pays £50, on the legal interest in Ireland, £60 a year. Release him on paying £30 for his £1,000, but make him pay off the debt, even though he should be obliged to sell two thirds or three fourths of his estate. We contend that this would be the best policy for all the indebted parties concerned. If they kick at it—if they do not see its wisdom—that is their misfortune. We contend that this is the best measure of emancipation that can be offered them, for, unless some measures of adjustment can be agreed to, their estate must entirely pass away to other hands and leave them penniless.

We know what will be said by interested parties in opposing this proposition. They will tell us that we are taking the advantage of the judgments of God to despoil them of their estates. We deny this. We impugn their totems. We assert that they have no fee estates—that they have sold their birthrights—that they have nothing to lose, unless the parliament of Great Britain interferes for their protection. We assert that, without some such adjustment they are, as one third of the people of Ireland are, paupers and beggars. There is no use in mincing words—these are truths.

☞ Blanks, Handbills, and Job Printing of all kinds, executed at the Chronicle Office at lowest prices.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, APRIL 9, 1847.

APPOINTMENTS FOR THE CITY.—The last Royal Gazette contains the appointment of John R. Partelow, Esquire, as Mayor of Saint John for the ensuing year,—James White, Esquire, to be High Sheriff, and William Harard, M. D., to be Coroner.—Isaac Woodward, Esq., to be acting Emigrant Agent, in place of Mr. Perley, who is absent from the Province.

ADDRESS TO THE REV. RICHARD AVERY, ON HIS DEPARTURE FROM THE PARISH.

The Rev. R. Avery, of the Diocese of Nova Scotia, having completed the term of his engagement to officiate in the Parish of Saint John, during six months of the Rector's absence; and being about to return to his own Parish in Nova Scotia, a Deputation of the Parishioners waited on the Reverend gentleman on Tuesday last, and presented him with the following

ADDRESS:-

TO THE REVEREND R. AVERY—

Dear and Respected Sir,—We, the undersigned, Parishioners, and others of the Parish of St. John, deeply regret to learn that the term of your engagement made with the Rector of this Parish, has ceased.

We would, therefore, herein convey to you, our thanks for, and approval of, the zeal you have at all times displayed in promoting the welfare of this important Parish in your varied and arduous Ministerial labours—in the Pulpit—in Visitations—in sympathising with the "sons and daughters of affliction"—in unwearied attentions among the sick and the dying—and in your entire devotedness to the cause of the Church and its Holy offices;—these have created for you in our hearts the greatest love and respect.

In now taking leave of you, we beg to express a hope that nothing may have occurred in the Parish, during the *short* six months you have been in it officiating, that will in the remotest degree influence your mind to recur back, with any other feelings, but those of pleasure and satisfaction, to the days spent among us.

In the present state of the Parish, we regret very much, that you cannot remain with us and do duty: at least until the return of the Rector—but we believe, that, at present, it could not be effected without much inconvenience to yourself.

You have Reverend and respected Sir, our best wishes and prayers for the present and future health and prosperity of yourself and your family; and wherever your future lot may be cast, may the blessing of Almighty God be upon you and yours.

We beg to subscribe ourselves with great respect and esteem, your friends in truth and sincerity.

[Signed]

L. Donaldson, Mayor; James White, High Sheriff; Noah Disbrow, J. P., Charles Ward, J. P., John Kerr, J. P., R. Porter, J. P., R. W. Crookshank, J. P., Moses Vernon, J. P., Wm. Scovil, J. P., Benjamin L. Peters, J. P., Charles Simonds, J. P., Henry Gilbert, J. P., and one hundred and ten other Parishioners.

To which the Reverend gentleman, was pleased to make the following REPLY:

My much Esteemed Friends;

When honored with the nomination of my own Diocesan to the vacancy that was to occur for six months, in this Parish, I felt, at first, a hesitancy in accepting so important a trust; but, it being seconded in a friendly and kind manner by the Rector himself, I resolved to accede to His Lordship's wishes and to perform, with God's blessing, by an independent course, the several duties of my Sacred office.

It is to me the highest gratification now to know that my earnest endeavour to do the work of an Evangelist, has met with your direct approval; and I do assure you that I feel to the fullest extent the honour conferred by your expressed feelings of love and respect towards me.

I beg emphatically to declare my thankfulness for the many unequivocal proofs of warm hearted ness and frank good-will that have been shown me, during the whole term of my residence, by every Lay Member of the Parish—the frequent recollection of which will always afford me an increase of pleasure and delight.

I leave you, under present circumstances, with the deepest regret, for I am truly sensible of the happiness that I have experienced from an acquaintance with those who "love the habitation of the Lord's House, and the place where His honour dwelleth."

I respectfully offer you the warmest assurance of a grateful heart, for your prayers and affectionate feeling for myself and my family; and in the words of an inspired Apostle. "I commend you to God and to the word of his grace which is able to build you up, and give you an inheritance among all them that are sanctified."

With feelings of the profoundest respect and affection,

I have the honor to be
My much esteemed Friends,
Your obliged and most Humble Servant,
RICHARD AVERY.

St. John, April 6th 1847.

After replying to the Address, the Reverend gentleman spoke at some length to the Deputation; and appeared much affected that his humble abilities in discharging the trust reposed in him by his respected Diocesan, in this Parish, should have gained for him so many tokens of kind heartedness and christian sympathy; and, in concluding his remarks, the language he made use of, was eloquently and fervently expressed for the prosperity and extension of the Church in this large and important Parish.

The Rev. Mr. AVERY left town on Thursday morning, by the Eastern Stage, for his Rectory in Wallace, N. S. Previous to his departure, we learn that he was waited upon, on behalf of a number of friends, and presented with a cheque for £75, as a small tribute of esteem and respect.

Monday last, being Easter Monday, the annual election of Church Wardens and Vestrymen for the Parish of St. John took place at Trinity Church, according to law; when the following Gentlemen, having a plurality of votes, were declared duly elected, viz:—

CHURCH WARDENS.—Wm. Wright and F. A Wiggins, Esquires.

VESTRYMEN.—Messrs. Joseph Fairweather, S. R. Foster, Edw. Sears, L. H. DeVeber, Edward Allison, Daniel Scovil, R. F. Hazen, John Sears, J. M. Robinson, L. B. Botsford, Charles Adams, and David Waterbury.

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this charitable society was held at the Saint John Hotel on Monday evening last, when the following persons were elected office bearers for the ensuing year:—William Wright, Esq., *President*; John H. Gray, Esq., *Vice President*; L. L. Bedell, Esq., *Treasurer*; and Lewis W. Durant, *Secretary*.

CITY ELECTIONS.—The Election of Charter officers took place on Tuesday last, but there was little opposition on this side of the harbour, and consequently not much interest was manifested on the occasion.—For Queen's Ward, Mr. W. H. A. Keans opposed W. O. Smith Esquire, the latter however was returned by a large majority. Mr. Robert Shives was also elected Assistant for this Ward, having a large number of votes over the other candidates, of whom there was three.

In Sidney Ward, Mr. Assistant Coxetter was opposed by Mr. E. Cameron, but was elected by a majority of 12. Mr. Cameron has demanded a scrutiny of the votes given to Mr. Coxetter.

In Guy's Ward, Carleton, Aldetman Coram was opposed by Mr. Josiah Wetmore, but was returned by a majority of 11. Mr. W. has demanded a scrutiny. Mr. C. W. Ketchum also opposed Mr. Assistant Joseph O. Dunham, in this Ward, and was elected by a majority of 3. Mr. Dunham has demanded a scrutiny, and also protested against the qualifications of Mr. K.—These are the only Wards in which there was opposition.

At a meeting of the Common Council, held on Tuesday evening, Thomas Merritt, Esquire, was unanimously re-elected Chamberlain for the ensuing year. In nominating Mr. Merritt, Alderman Porter paid a high compliment to the efficiency of this Officer. Mr. James Stockford was re-appointed by His Worship the Mayor, High Constable.

MASONIC BALL.—The Charity Ball given last evening by Albion Lodge to the Brethren and their Guests, at the Saint John Hotel, was by far the most brilliant affair of the season. The company was very large, amounting to over 400 persons, and so many bright eyes, joyous faces, and well dressed ladies, perhaps on no former occasion graced the long room of the Hotel. The managing committee are entitled to much credit for their successful exertions in carrying out their arrangements; every thing having been done by them and the proprietors of the Hotel, which could contribute in the slightest to the pleasures of the company.

☞ We acknowledge the receipt this morning of a Report of 115 pages, relating to the project of constructing a Railway and a line of Electro-Magnetic Telegraph through the Province of New Brunswick from Halifax to Quebec.—We have not had time as yet to examine the work, which is from the press of John Simpson, Esq., Queen's Printer, and published by order of the House of Assembly.

THE GREAT HORSE RACE, for £500 a side, between Mr. G. G. Gilbert's horse *Retriever*, and Mr. M'Monagle's horse *Livingstone*, came off on the Sands yesterday forenoon, according to appointment.—The day was very unpropitious, a heavy snow storm prevailing at the time; but notwithstanding, an immense concourse of persons lined the Sands and all the commanding situations on both sides. A few minutes before 10 o'clock, both horses came up to the starting post, and when the word was given, away they went in excellent style, *Retriever* taking the lead and keeping it for some distance, closely followed by *Livingstone*; but on turning the second mile post, the latter horse took the lead and kept it, winning the race by three or four lengths, apparently with much ease. The whole distance (three miles) was ran by *Livingstone* in 6 minutes and 44 seconds.

Mr. R. Bunting rode Livingstone, and a young man from Long Island, New York, rode Retriever. Both riders have gained great credit for their skill and judgment.—Retriever has been a little lame for some days past, to which circumstance, his owner attributes the loss of the race. They are both beautiful specimens of blood horses, but Livingstone is the taller and more powerful of the two, and in a race of this distance, must have the advantage.

Private bets to a large amount were made, but the backers of Retriever, who have heretofore been generally successful on our course, must this time bear their losses with philosophic calmness, if not with stoical indifference. "Grin and bear it," is a recommendation which is sometimes necessary for the simplest aswell as the wisest of mankind.—*New Brunswicker.*

☞ A purse of £75 was made up on the following day by the winners on Livingston and presented to the rider of that horse.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.

The following Persons to be Supervisors of the several Great Roads undermentioned, for the ensuing year:

Robert S. Matthew, Saint John to Hayward's Mills, Bellisle to Saint John, Saint John to Quaco.

Bliss Botsford, Hayward's Mills to Nova Scotia Line, Shediac to Petitcodiac.

George Anderson, Saint John to Saint Andrews.

Alexander Goodfellow, Fredericton to Woodstock, Fredericton to Newcastle.

Gilbert Williams, Nerepis to Gagetown.

David Crocker, Richibucto to Chatham, Newcastle to Bathurst, Barhurst to Campbelton.

William Chandler, Dorchester to Shediac, Shediac to Richibucto.

Henry T. Partelow, Fredericton to Yorkshire Tavern, Nerepis Road.

James Ketchum, Woodstock to Grand Falls, and thence to the American Boundary, Woodstock to Houlton, From Pickard's Store to the American Boundary, on the Restook.

Leonard R. Cooper, Grand Falls to Canada Line.

L. B. Ramsford, Fredericton to Magaguadavic River, Eel River to Little Digdeguash.

Josephus Moore, Oak Bay to Little Digdeguash.

Wm. H. Mowat, Waweig to Saint Stephen, Saint Andrews to Magaguadavic, on Fredericton Road, including the Bridges.

Nathaniel Hubbard, Fredericton to Finger Board.

James Fairweather, Hampton to Bellisle.

James Davidson, Bathurst to Miramichi, via Pokemouche.

Isaac Gross, Salisbury to Dawson Steeves, in Hillsborough.

John M'Almon, From Dawson Steeves to Harvey.

George Oulton, From Cole's Island to Cape Tormentine.

By His Excellency's Command.
JOHN S. SAUNDERS.

Secretary's Office, 31st March, 1847

Amos Arnold to be Commissioner to expend the sum of £195 granted at the last Session in aid of individual subscription towards erecting a Bridge over the Nashwaak River.

By His Excellency's Command
JOHN S. SAUNDERS.

Secretary's Office, 11th March, 1847.

The following Persons are appointed Sheriffs of the several undermentioned Counties, for the ensuing year, viz:—

Edward W. Miller, Esq., for the County of York.

John F. W. Winslow, Esq., for the County of Carleton.

John Hazen, Esq., for the County of Sunbury.

Nathaniel H. Deveber, Esq., for the County of Queen's.

LeBaron Drury, Esq., for the County of King's.

Thomas Jones, Esq., for the County of Charlotte.

William P. Sayre, Esq., for the County of Westmorland.

John M. Johnson, Esq., for the County of Northumberland.

William A. Black, Esq., for the County of Kent.

Henry W. Baldwin, Esq., for the County of Gloucester.

John Lambert Barberie, Esq., for the County of Restigouche.

Thomas Gilbert, Esquire, for the County of Albert.

The above mentioned Sheriffs are hereby required to transmit without delay, their Bonds, as required by Law, for approval.

UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

From the New Orleans Delta, March 22.

On the 9th March, Dr Turner, U. S. A., after many dangers and hair breadth escapes, arrived in safety at Metamoras. Previous to his arrival the communications between Monterey and our lines on the Rio Grande, had been closed for several days. Dr. Turner communicated to one of our correspondents a hurried account of the severe battle of Buena Vista, fought between Gen. Santa Anna's forces—about 17,000 strong—and Gen. Taylor's little army, between 4000 and 5000 mostly volunteers. The battle began on the glorious anniversary of the birth of Washington, a fit day for the display of American patriotism and valor. The scene of this bloody fight was Buena Vista, the point upon which Gen. Taylor had fallen back from Agua Nueva, and is about seven miles from Saltillo.

The Mexicans advanced upon him with great boldness, bravely led on by their best officers, but were met by our gallant volunteers with the cool firmness of veteran soldiers. A fierce and long battle ensued, the Mexicans charging with their bayonets to the very muzzle of our artillery, and receiving the deadly and destructive fire of our guns, with unflinching courage. Our men gave not an inch, but maintained their position on the bloody field the whole day of the 22d, and on the next day until the evening, when the Mexicans retired to Angua Nueva, leaving their killed unburied, and all their wounded, on the field where they fell.—The killed and wounded, on the Mexican side are estimated at 4 000.

Some of the Mexican officers taken prisoners admit that their loss was at least 2,000.—The American loss was about 700 killed and wounded. This victory has been achieved at great sacrifice on our part. The ardor of our volunteer officers led them into the hottest of the fight and consequently the number of field officers killed and wounded is lamentably great. Every volunteer colonel but one was either killed or wounded.

The despatches of Gen. Taylor, it is supposed, have been intercepted by the enemy between Monterey and Camargo.

The San Luis Potosi journal, *El Soldado de la Patria*, publishes a brief letter from Catorce, dated the 25th ult., in which it is said that an action was fought at Ecamaca on the 24th, in which Gen. Minon won a victory over the Americans, taking six pieces of artillery, killing three hundred, and making some prisoners.

The battle of the 23d lasted from early in the morning till about 3 P. M., when Santa Anna drew off his army, and retired to Angua Nueva, to await a reinforcement.

It will be remembered that Santa Anna's Corps de Reserve, commanded by Gen. Vasquez, had been delayed in its march, and has no doubt joined him, a few days after the battle.

The N. O. Picayune, in noticing the battle of the 23d, says:

On the 23d, at 10 o'clock, the battle was again renewed and kept up without intermission until past three in the afternoon. Both armies were closely engaged the whole time. Gen. Wool advanced with a strong detachment against the Mexican army, but was driven back with immense loss. The Mexican cavalry charged upon him with drawn swords, and did great execution. The number killed and wounded on both sides was very great. I can only estimate the number by the cart loads of wounded that have entered this city (Saltillo) from both battle fields.

After the 23th there was no more fighting—the Mexican troops, famishing with hunger, became convinced that they could not triumph or drive Gen. Taylor from his position, retired.—As yet Santa Anna has only retired a short distance, but I do not entertain the belief that he will venture another engagement.

It is reported that a train carrying provisions to the American army, has been captured by Gen. Urrea.

IMPORTANT FROM VERA CRUZ.

An arrival at New Orleans from Vera Cruz, brings accounts of the landing of Gen. Scott, and an American force of 12 100 troops under his command, for the purpose of laying siege to that place. The landing was effected on the 10th of March, within three miles of Vera Cruz, without much opposition from the Mexicans. The New Orleans Picayune has been furnished with the following intelligence:—

On the 11th and 12th, the American forces were employed in throwing up breastworks and digging entrenchments. Occasional skirmishing took place with the enemy, who were throwing showers of bomb shells and round shot from the castle and city, but without much effect.

On the 12th, a strong north gale set in, which cut off all further communication with the shore. We left during the norther, and as we were unable to make progress to the north, believe that it was impossible for our bombs and shells to have been landed until the 13th, so that the bombardment of the castle and Vera Cruz did not probably commence until the 20th.

There were some feats of bravery displayed on the 11th, in which Col. Dickerson, of the Palmetto Regiment, South Carolina, was wounded in the breast by a musket ball from the enemy, and Capt. Albertis, of the 2d Infantry, had his head shot off by a 32-lb. ball. This same ball broke a drummer's arm and took off a private's leg!

But on the same day, the American army had gained complete possession of all the fortifications of the enemy, which were raised by them to stop our troops from approaching the city. All the water-pipes leading to the city were cut off, and all the communications effectually stopped. A French bark ran the blockade and moored under the walls of the castle on the 13th.

There has been considerable skirmishing to-day, and some twenty of our men wounded.—Fifteen or twenty of the Mexican cavalry have been taken prisoners, horses and men, and some fifty killed.

It is said that Gen. —— has been cut off from the city with about two thousand men. He was down opposite the fleet at Anton Lizardo, probably thinking that our troops would land there. It is said that there are only about 4,500 troops in Vera Cruz and the Castle.

CAMP NEAR VERA CRUZ,
March 12, morning.

I do not think, from all that I can see and learn, that Gen. Scott will be able to plant his batteries for several days to come; and until he can make a good show he will not open upon the town at all. When the bombardment does commence it will be in earnest.

Col. Harney's dragoons have not as yet arrived, yet their services are greatly needed. It is said that a large train of pack mules, which went out of the city yesterday, took a heavy amount of specie as well as valuables. All this property might probably been captured had Gen. Scott had a cavalry force. It was also reported last evening that something like 1000 Mexicans were seen coming in towards sundown by the main road from Mexico, with a large drove of cattle for the beleagured city; but as the investment was not then complete, and as we had no cavalry, they could not be taken. I learn, however, that Gen. Twiggs, who commands on the northern side of the city, succeeded during the day in capturing quite a number of cattle. A norther is now blowing, which it is hoped will bring in the 2nd Dragoons.

At the magazine, which was captured day before yesterday, a considerable quantity of ammunition was taken. It was evidently of English or American make, as it was labled "short range," "long range," &c. &c., in good vernacular. The Mexicans arranged to get off safely the largest portion of their ammunition, and it is now carefully stowed away inside the city walls.

The troops, both regulars and volunteers, have suffered incredibly since the landing—marching over the heavy sand hills, without water, under a broiling sun during the day, and sleeping on (without tents or bedding during the heavy dews which fall at night—exposed, too, to a continual fire from the batteries of the enemy; yet not a murmur has been heard. With such troops anything can be effected.

We copy the following paragraph from an English paper of 14th January last. The illustrious lady whose mortal remains have at this late date so singularly been discovered, after having been twice inhumed and a third time gathered together ages ago, (while the sacred edifice in which they last reposed has long since been levelled with the ground,) was the celebrated Empress Maud, or Matilda, whose contests with Stephen of Blois for the English Crown, form so prominent a portion of early English history.

An Antiquarian Prize.—In levelling some ground last week at Bec. Hellouin (Siene-Inferieure), there was found a leaden box containg some bones, and bearing the following inscription engraved on the lead;

Ossa illustrissima D. D. Mathildis
Imperatricis infra majore altare reperta
2 mart; 1684 in eodem loca collocata
Eode mense et anno.

Matilda was daughter of Henry I. King of England and Duke of Normandy. She was the widow of Henry V., Emperor of Germany, and mother of Henry II. King of England and Duke of Normandy. She died at Rouen, in 1167, and was buried in the church of the priory of Notre Dame, where her tomb bore the following epitaph;

Orta magna, viro major, sed maxima Parto,
Hic jacet Henrici filia sponsa Parens.

According to the Chronicles of the Abbey of Bec-Hellouin her remains were removed to that abbey and buried near the altar.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS AT HALIFAX.—The Transport ship Herefordshire, Captain Richardson, arrived on the 2nd inst., in 16 days from Barbadoes, having on board the Service Battalion of the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers. The 11 arrived at Barbadoes on the 20th of February, with the 38th Regt., from Gibraltar.

LEPERS OF RHODES.—Mr. Daniell, an English gentleman, relates, that in a voyage from the main land to Rhodes, a little barque containing lepers, were cast on shore—which gave him an opportunity of examining the character of that extraordinary disease, leprosy. There were seven persons in every stage of it. Three were far gone, a man and two women.—The men were blind and speechless, and all three had lost the use of their extremities, which appeared to have been eaten away. Two others had not then lost the use of their hands, but their toes were gone, which almost prevented them from walking. A fine young man, and a well grown and a rather handsome girl, at a distance appeared unharmed, yet on a nearer approach the bandages on the foot of the female and over one eye of the youth, demonstrated the fact that the plague spot was upon them. There appears to be no disease analogous to this ancient malady—for which their seems no remedy within the resources of medicine.

Unfermented Bread.—It is a question often asked why bread baked in Edinburgh should be so much better than the London bread, and the produce of the French ovens so much better than either?—Others we have heard remark, that there is no bread equal

which it is recommended. It is not my intention, therefore, either to cloak it in mystery, or in any way deceive the public by overrating its virtues; on the contrary, I shall simply endeavour to give a brief statement of its excellence, and flatter myself that its surprising efficacy will enable me to furnish such proofs of its virtues as will satisfy the most incredulous, that Consumption may and "CAN BE CURED," if this medicine be resorted to in time.

For sale by Peters & Tilley, King's Street, St. John, N. B. October 24 7.

MARRIED.

On the 22d ult., by the Rev. Robert Irvine, Mr. Arthur Kerr, to Miss Elizabeth Bigger, both of the Parish of Portland.

On the 30th ult., by the same, Mr J. Irving Dickson, of the Parish of Simonds, to Miss Mary Kilgore, of this city.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. James Aiton, of the Parish of Hampton, K. C., to Mrs. Isabella, widow of the late John Nimo, of the same Parish and County.

At Sussex, on Thursday, 25th March, by the Rev. John Francis, Mr. Elias Cleaveland, to Miss Elizabeth Walters, both of that place.

At Fredericton, on the 29th ult., by the Rev. W. Q. Ketchum, Curate of Fredericton, Mr. John Hamilton of Gagetown, to Miss Mary Wilson of the same place.

At the same time and place, by the same, Mr. William Smith, of Petersville, County of Queen's to Miss Susan Ann Wilson, of Gagetown.

At Yarmouth, (N. S.) on the 23d ult., by the Rev. J. T. F. Moody, Thomas H. Moberly, Esq., Sub-Collector of Her Majesty's Customs at that Port, to Grace Hester, daughter of Mr. Joseph Hawkins, at Halifax.

DIED.

In Portland, on Thursday last, Frances Elizabeth, only daughter of Mr. Thomas Templeman, aged three months and thirteen days.

On the 1st instant, after an illness of two days, during which she evinced Christian fortitude and resignation to the Divine will, Mary, widow of the late Mr. Thomas Anderson, of this City, aged 54 years.

On Saturday morning, after a short but severe illness, Jane, wife of Mr. John Frost, in the 26th year of her age, leaving a disconsolate husband and one child to mourn their loss.

On Sunday morning, after a long and painful illness, Isabella, wife of Mr. Lorenzo F. Langan, in the 33rd year of her age, leaving a husband and two children to mourn their irreparable loss.

"Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

Yesterday of inflamation, Janet, daughter of Mr. Robert Jardine, aged eight months. Funeral to-morrow, Saturday, at 3 o'clock.

At Lock Lomond, on Friday evening, the 2d instant, after a short illness, Mr. Ephraim C. Sentell, in the 26th year of his age, leaving a widow and three small children to lament their irreparable loss.

At Fredericton, on Tuesday last, the 30th ult., after a brief but painful illness, aged 50 years, Mr. James Willox, Merchant and Saddler, a native of Aberdeen, Scotland, and for more than thirty years past an inhabitant of Fredericton, in which city he was universally esteemed. He has left a widow and two children, with an extensive circle of relatives and friends to lament his decease.

Very suddenly, at Fredericton, on Monday the 29th ult., Sarah Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Andrew Payne, and second daughter of the late Captain James Segee, aged 24 years.

On board the Packet steamer *Alhambra*, on her passage from New Orleans to Cincinnatti, on the 23d ult., Mr. Samuel Fairweather, aged 25 years, of the firm of J. & S. Fairweather, of this city. Mr. F. left here in November last for England, in the pursuit of health—thinking there a short time, and not finding any improvement, took passage for New Orleans, and was on his way home when he was called hence to be no more. Few young men possessed a more amiable disposition, and his loss will be regretted by a large number of sorrowing relatives and friends.

At Salisbury, Westmoreland County, on Saturday the 27th March, in the 41st year of her age, Lenora, wife of Mr. James Price, leaving a disconsolate husband and twelve children to mourn the loss of a kind partner and tender parent.

At Hampton, K. C., on the 28th February, Sarah, relict of the late Mr. Stent Raymond, aged 86 years. Mrs. R. was one of the early settlers of this Province, and has left numerous friends to lament their loss.

At his residence, Waterborough, Grand Lake, Queen's County, on the 26th of March, Mr. Richard Cox, in the 56th year of his age, leaving a wife and seven children, together with a numerous circle of relatives to mourn their loss.

At Buctouche, N. B., on Friday 2d inst., after an illness of thirty one hours, Fanny Douglass, youngest daughter of A. B. Smith, Esquire, in the 5th year of her age. The bereaved parents have to mourn the departure of a child of extraordinary promise.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—ARRIVED.

Thursday—Schr. Charlotte, Hennebery, Halifax, 18—G. & J. Salter, sugar, butter, &c.

Friday—Ship Britannia, Simpson, Hull, 36—Jas. Kirk, Ballast. Passed a large quantity of ice on the Banks of Newfoundland. Ships Waterloo and Edina sailed in company with the B. for this port.

Saturday—Steamer Saxe Gotha, Price, Eastport, passengers.

Brig Caledonia, Presten, Matanzas, 10—N. S. Demill, molasses, &c.

Sunday—Ship Lesmahagow, Drake, Liverpool, 63—Flewelling & Reading, Salt, &c.

Schr. Splendid, Bingay, Halifax, 30—assorted cargo.

Steamer Maid of Erin, Leavitt, Portland—Thomas Parks, assorted cargo.

Saxe Gotha, Price, Eastport—J Whitney, passengers.

Tuesday—Schr. Lark, Cann, Yarmouth, 1—Chas. McLauchlan, sugar and cordage.

Sophia Clements, St Thomas, 25—C. McLauchlan, sugar.

Wednesday—Schr. Ann, Greenlaw, Eastport, 1—Master, rum.

Thursday—Brig Birman, Patten, Dundalk, 72—C McLauchlan, ballast.

CLEARED.

March 31st—Brigantine Ida, McHurrey, Philadelphia, ballast—T. L. Leavitt and S. Howard; Schr. Lark, Cann, Yarmouth, assorted cargo—Charles McLauchlan.

April 1st—Ship Diadem, Frost, New-York, plaster—James P. Payne; Brig Corfu, McMann, Philadelphia, ballast—J. & T. Robinson; Schr. Roanoke, Knight, Eastport, coal—Master.

3d—Barque Ann Hall, Frye, London, timber, deals, &c.—James Kirk.

Gentlemen's Over Shoes,

Of Harthorne's celebrated Patent Manufacture.

THE subscriber has received another supply of the above named article which he sells 25 per cent. cheaper, and which has been proved by the experience of those persons who have used both sorts, to be 75 per cent. better in quality than the best of "Goodyear's patent."

April 9. S. K. FOSTER.

Mrs. Potter

RESPECTFULLY informs her Friends and the Public, that she can accommodate a few respectable BOARDERS from the 1st day of May next. Those persons who may be disposed to reside with her, she hopes to render as comfortable as the majority of those pursuing the same vocation.

Horsefield street, March 19, 1847.

COFFIN MOUNTING.

JUST received a few set of COFFIN MOUNTING, which will be sold low if applied for immediately, by M. N. FOWLERS,

March 12. *Germain Street.*

Bank of New Brunswick,

3d April, 1847.

A DIVIDEND of Three per Centum on the Capital Stock of this Bank, out of the profits for the Half Year ending 31st ult., will paid to the Stockholders on or after 20th inst.

By order of the Board of Directors.

R. WHITESIDE, *Cashier*

Bank of New Brunswick,

3d April, 1847.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the *Bank of New Brunswick*, for the choice of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the Bank, on Monday 3d May next, at 12 o'clock.

THOS. LEAVITT, *President.*

Saint John Gas Light Company,

31 April, 1847.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the General Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the *Saint John Gas Light Company*, will be held at the Company's Works on Monday the 3d day of May ensuing at 12 o'clock, noon, to choose Directors, and to transact other important business.

By Order. ROBERT REID, *Secretary and Treasurer.*

CONCERT

OF

Vocal and Instrumental Music.

THE Members of the PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY, have the honour most respectfully to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Saint John, and its vicinity, that, assisted by other Amateurs and several of the principal Professors of the City, they will give a

CONCERT OF SECULAR MUSIC,

on THURSDAY Evening next, the 15th instant, at the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute.

April 9.

Notice.

Important to those interested in the manufacture of Soda Water.

THE subscriber is now manufacturing at his Establishment Princess street, SODA WATER MACHINES on the new principle, whereby a saving of two hundred per cent. is obtained on the cost of the old principle.

P. S.—Marble and Silver Fountains for drawing Soda.

☞ A few Brass Finishers and a Coppersmith wanted immediately. ROBERT WALLACE.

Princess street, April 9.

CABINET & UPHOLSTERY Warerooms,

OPPOSITE ST. JOHN HOTEL.

☞ *Every article Warranted, and Prices moderate.*

☞ Undertaking carefully attended to. ☜

April 9. J. & G. LAWRENCE.

FRESH SEEDS.

Received from the New England Seed Establishment, Boston:

A SUPPLY of Garden and Flower SEEDS warranted fresh and true to their sorts.

6 barrels Northern RED CLOVER;

1 barrel WHITE DUTCH CLOVER.

Also, on hand—

10 barrels New Brunswick *Grass Seed.*

WM. O. SMITH

April 9. *No. 1, North side Market square*

Lots For Sale.

A NUMBER of very eligible Building LOTS, in the neighbourhood of the subscriber's residence in Wentworth street. Apply to

April 9. GEO. WHEELER.

☞ **Notice.**

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

Administratrix.

St. John, N. B., April 3 1847.

NEW BRUNSWICK,

King's County, SS

At a Surrogate Court holden on the twenty fifth day of March, A. D. 1847—

In the matter of the Estate of William Simpson, late of the Parish of Kingston, in King's County, deceased.

Whereas Sarah P. Simpson, Administratrix of all and singular the Goods, Chattels and Credits of the said William Simpson, has applied to me by Petition, according to Law, shewing therein that the personal Estate and Effects of the said deceased are insufficient to pay the debts of the said deceased, and praying that a License may be granted to the Petitioner to sell such part of the Real Estate of the said deceased as to me might seem meet and necessary, to pay off his debts: *It is therefore Ordered*, That the Heirs and all persons interested in the said Estate, do appear before me, Edward B. Smith, Esquire, Surrogate Judge of Probates in and for King's County, at the Court House in the said County, on Monday the third day of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, to shew cause why the prayer of the said Petition should not be complied with. And it is further ordered, that the Order be forthwith published in any newspaper in the Province, and continued therein for two weeks successively. E. B. SMITH,

Surrogate Judge of Probates

Wm. Wright, Proctor for Estate.

5th April, 1847.

STEAM FOR PORTLAND!

THE Steamer Maid of Erin will leave the North Market wharf for PORTLAND, (touching at EASTPORT,) on TUESDAY, the 13th instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M.; and will leave Portland for St. John, on the Friday following, after the arrival of the first Train from Boston, touching at Eastport.

For Freight or passage, apply to Captain Leavitt, on board, or to

THOMAS PARKS.

April 9. *Dock street.*

Steamer Unicorn,—for Halifax.

THIS elegant Steamer will leave here for the above Port on the 16th *April next.* For Freight or Passage, apply to

April 2 JAMES WHITNEY.

BOSTON BOAT.

THE steamer for BOSTON will continue to leave every FRIDAY morning at 10 o'clock, touching at Eastport.

April 2. JAS. WHITNEY.

RODEN, No. 8.—The brethren of Roden, are requested to meet in their Lodge Room, on Thursday evening next. Regular night. By order of the W. M. April 9.

List of Letters

Remaining in the General Post Office, St. John, 1st April, 1847.

A	Lord Captain
Acton Jane	Logan John
Alexander Robert	Logan William
Armstrong Ellen	M
B	Mahony Jerry
Balcomb E W	Manning Henry
Balmy Miss	Mills W H
Bainbridge Mr Richd	Moore John
Black Jane	Morrell Stephen
Bizett Mrs Sarah	Morgans Joseph
Blagney David	Moran Jane
Blain Arbuthnot	Monarty C
Bourke Michael	Montgomery James
Bogart Captain	Monaghan Cormack
Brown Mrs	Moor Wm.
Bibian J O	Murray John S
Brown James	Murray Richard
Brice Widow	Mc.
Bradley William	McAnacke James
Brewer Thomas A	, Bleatty Mary
Burning Revd Joshua	, Donald William
Byren Thomas	, Gowan Mary Ann
Butler John	, Gowan Margaret
Burns Stephen	, Laughlan Patrick
C	, Kee Samuel
Cairo Alexander	, Kenzie Ewen
Cameron Robert (2)	, Kay David
Cameron Angus	, Kay James
Cahill Mrs	, Laughlan Wm
Charlton Wm	, Monagle Nancy
Chambers Mrs Thos	, Morrow William
Cook W H	, Menamoy Eliza
Cavagh Patrick	, Onsway James
Croscomb Geo M	, Quade Bernard
D	N
Daly Ellen	Nelson Jonathan
Dasey Johanna	Nolan Mrs Mary
Demonte Dennis	O
Dean W B	O'Neal Charles
Divor Margaret	Oran George
Dillen Wm	Owens Patrick
Divor Margaret	O'Gorman David
Donovan Johanna	Owens Catherine
Doran Daniel	P
Daugherty Wm	Potter Miss Jane
Dalton John	Parks Mrs Sarah
Driscoll James	Pierce Capt R W.
Dynan Mrs Ann	P M Kay John
Dundam Joseph	Q & R
Darling Thomas	Quindly Senora
E	Quin James
Evanson C A	Really Jeremiah
Eaton Geo N	Ring Jarvis (2)
Edwards Thos A	Riordan William
Eastman Henry	Ritchie James (2)
Edwards Ann	Rourke Maurice
F	Rodgers Isaac
Faly Patrick	Roche Edward
Farish John	Robinson William
Fant James	Robinson C
Farran Wm	Russel Patrick
Ferguson Mrs Mary	Russell Ambrose
Fitzpatrick Wm	Russel Miss
Fleming Mr John	S
Flynn Thomas	Sarsfield John
Fox James	Sanderson John
Frank Isaac	Scarlett Robert (2)
Francis Sanford	Sharpe Edward
G	Sharpe Hugh
Gable Stephen	Smith Ross
Geddins John	Spittle Mr J
Gilfoyle Catherina	Stephenson Matthew
Gillespie Paul	Sweeney Mr
Good Michael	Sullivan Daniel
Green Robert G	T
H	Taylor Mrs Morris
Hamilton Bell	Tapley and Robinson
Hagerty Capt Win	Tearney Nicholas
Hains Michael	Thompson Catherine
Hatch Albert F.	Tierney Thomas
Harding G S (3)	Tobin Bridget
Hudge Michael	Trafton Rodolphus
Heffer John	V, W, &c.
Heney William	Vance Mr
Hennessey Patrick	Walsh Edward
Hill Susan	Wason John
Higgins Sarah	Walsh John
High Thomas	Wall John
Higgins Hugh	White Michael
Hobson Nathaniel	White Hamish
Holy Robert	Wilson James
I	Vincent John
James William	Williams Samuel
Jeffray Andrew H	Whitycombe Capt (2)
Johnston David	Wilson James
Jones Ann	CARLETON.
Johnston John	Baxter James
Jordan Abel S	Colwell James
K	Collins Owen
Kain James	Connolly Patrick
Karr Anne	Christopher John
Kain John	Dunham Joseph
Kennedy Catherine	Farroe Thomas
Keator James	Grady William
Kelleay Thomas	Harden Eliza
Kenale Mary	Hillis Samuel
Kelly Nicholas	Jacks Edward
Kelly Mary	Littlehale J C (2)
Kirkpatrick Barnabas	Murphy Jeremiah
Kills James	Millidge Thomas
L	Mchube Alexander
Leighton Capt	O'Brien Susan
Letts Robert	Young John
Logan Charles	West James
Long James	Whealan Terrel

N. B. Persons calling for any of the above Letters will please say "Advertized."

A CARD.

BY the ship "California," (*expected about the 10th of April next*) R. BRITAIN, will receive a variety of patterns of rich DINNER SERVICES, &c. &c. embracing some of the most novel and saleable patterns of the day, from which he will import to order at a small advance.—R. B. will guarantee the patterns, shapes, and finish to be equal to anything produced, (*at the same prices*) in the English market.

The California will also bring out for him a part of his *SPRING SUPPLIES*, viz:

90 Crates and Hhds. CHINA and EARTHENWARE,

to which he would most respectfully call the attention of Housekeepers, *and the Trade.*

500 STONE JUGS, ½, 1, and 2 gallons, and 14 gross of Bourne's PoP BOTTLES, *a very superior article*, will be sold at a small advance on cost, if taken from the wharf.

☞ Expected early in May, an assortment of RICH CUT GLASSWARE, viz: Celery and Salad Bowls, Sugar Boxes, Butter Tubs, Caddy Basons, Pickles and Stands, Cream and Water Pitchers, Claret Jugs, Wine Decanters, Champagne, Claret, Hock, and other Wine Glasses, Rich and Plain Cut Tumblers, Salt Cellars, Cruets, Finger Bowls, *Water Crafts Root and Flower Glasses*, Bird Fountains, obscured and polished DECK LIGHTS, &c. &c.

16 *Dock street, March 31, 1847.*—6i

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have entered into Professional Co-Partnership: Offices over Garvin & Skillen's, near the Golden Fleece, Prince William st.

S. J. SCOVIL, *Barrister, &c.*

W. H. MATHEWAY, *Attorney at Law*

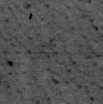
St. John, March 26 1847. 3m.

Exchange, No. 17 Church-st.

THE Proprietor of this Establishment is prepared to furnish SUPPERS, &c., at the shortest notice. An experienced Cook having been engaged, who will prepare every article in a superior manner.

LUNCHES at all hours, and SOUPS from 11 to 3 o'clock, every day. *March 26th.*

VESSEL FOR SALE.



THE Good Schooner *ELIZABETH*, 44 tons O. M., copper sicked, 3 years old, and well found in every respect, and can be sent to sea without expence; terms made knowntion application to

March 26. WILLIAM CROZIER. *Water street.*

Valuable Real ESTATE,

FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY the 10th day of April next:—All that valuable Property fronting on King and Cross streets formerly in the occupation of the late James Hendricks, Esq., presently occupied by Mr. James Agnew and Mr. Joseph Lordly, on King st. and on Cross street by Mr. Cosgrove, Mr. Smith, Mr. Watts, and Mr. McAnulty.

The sale will take place at 12 o'clock on the premises, and will be positive. The premises are so well known that any further remarks are considered unnecessary.

Terms of sale liberal, and made known at the day of sale. S. HALLETT.

Reference—J. H. Gray, Esq.

April 2, 1847.

EXCHANGE,

No. 17, Church Street.

THE Proprietor of this Establishment respectfully informs the Public that he has opened a **Restaurateur**, on the New York and Boston style, at No 17, Church street, which building has recently undergone a thorough repair, and been fitted up in a most comfortable, commodious, and splendid style for that purpose.

The best of VIANDS of every description will be kept constantly on hand; and Gentlemen can be accommodated with private rooms when required.

March 12, 1847.

LONDON GENUINE TEA WAREHOUSE,

(Prince Wm. street opposite Sands' Arcade)

Joseph Summers,

Wholesale and Retail Grocer—is now landing per schr. *Dolphin*, from Boston:

100 BOXES half and quarter boxes *Raisins*,

Casks Cooking Raisins; Drums and Half Drums FIGS—all this year's Fruit;

Oranges, Lemons, Filbert's, and Brazil NUTS;

Tierces RICE; 1 Bbl Sea Elephant OIL;

10 Bags Government Java COFFEE;

with an extensive assortment of GROCERIES of British importation, which will be sold at the lowest Market prices.

Saint John, 18th December, 1846.

HOUSHOLD FURNITURE

For Sale.

As the subscriber intends to make an alteration in his Business about the first May next, he offers for sale the following splendid *FURNITURE* at a low figure for Cash or approved payment—*consisting of*—

5 DOZEN Mahogany CHAIRS; 3 pair Couches, *hair cloth*; 3 SOFAS, do:

4 Mahogany spring seat ROCKING CHAIRS;

4 Do. Centre Tables; 4 do Breakfast ditto;

Dining Tables; Mahogany WARDROBES, and Book Cases; *WASH-STANDS*;

Dressing and Toilet *Tables*, *Chests Drawers*.

Feather Beds and *Hair Mattresses*;

Mahogany high post and French Bedsteads;

600 cane bottom CHAIRS; (different patterns.)

100 Rush and 2000 Wood bottom do.—no. wfinishing; Bird Eye Maple and Birch TABLES;

Together with every article necessary for housekeeping; and the Public are requested to call and see before purchasing elsewhere.

He is also prepared to make any article in his line at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms; all kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for the above Goods.

☞ Chairs and Stools, Office Stools, &c.

March 19. DANIEL GREEN, Junior.

Saint John Brass Foundry,

AND

GAS LUSTRE MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscriber, thankful for past favours, avails himself of the present opportunity to return his sincere thanks to the Citizens of Saint John, for the very liberal patronage bestowed on him since he commenced business in the above line, and hopes by unremitting attention to all orders committed to his care, to merit a further continuance of public patronage.

Orders solicited for the following:

Gas Lustres from two to any required number of Lights, and every other description of Gas Fittings, comprising Pendants, Brackets, &c., in Bronze or Ormolu;

Brass Railing, suitable for Banks, Office Desks, Store Counters, &c.

Fire Engine work, Hose Couplings, and Branch Pipes;

Soda Water Machines on the most approved principles;

Counter Ornaments for drawing Soda Water;

Forcing and Lifting Pumps;

Beer Pumps, a recent patent greatly improved by the subscriber,—a beautiful ornament for the Counter of a Bar;

Water or Steam Cocks to any size;

Valves to any required calibre;

Garden Engines;

House, Ship, and Portable Water Closets;

Ship Work cast or finished;

Repairs of the above promptly attended to.

Gas Pipes fitted up on reasonable terms.

☞ The subscriber has, at the request of a number of his friends, added to his former business that of Copper and Tin Plate Work, where he intends to manufacture the following articles:

Royal Victoria Shower Baths,

Roman Slippers and stretching Baths, &c.

Jack and Fire Screens, and every other kind of culinary utensils. Tea and Coffee Urns,

Britannia and Plated Ware repaired.

ROBERT WALLACE.

Brass Foundry,

St. John, Feb. 22, 1847.

HARDWARE.

The subscriber offers for sale at LOW prices, the undermentioned Merchandize:

TEA Kettles, Tea Trays, Tea Canisters, Sauce Pans, Frying Pans, Pots Ovens, &c. Table and Pocket Knives, Steel Pens, Curtain Bands, Pins and Rings, Brass Harness Mounting; Japanned ditto; Door, Pad, Desk, Chest, Till and Trunk Locks; Wood Screws, Chisels, Gouges, Turn screws; Bench and Moulding Planes; Whip, hand, tenon, compass, mill and buck Saws; Candlesticks, Whip Thrings, Shaves; Patent Leather Skins; Hair Cloth; Paint, shoe, hair and cloth Brushes; Waggon Boxes; spring steel Gimlets; Hammers, Guns, and Gun Furniture, Smiths' Bellows, Anvils and Vices, Butt, chest, T, H, HL and strap Hinges; Cut and Wrought Tacks and Nails, Carpenters' Rules and Compasses, &c &c

Jan 29. G. T. WILEY.

BOATS FOR SALE.

ONE each of the undermentioned Boats are offered for sale on reasonable terms by the subscriber, Lower Cove, viz:—

42 feet GIG BOAT; 18 feet do.; 16 feet do.; 22 do. LONG BOAT; 19 feet do.; 20 do. PINNACE; 20 do. QUARTER BOAT; 16 do. YAWL; 17 feet ditto; 20 do. Qr. Boat. These BOATS are all Copper Fastened, and built by the subscriber of the very best materials.

Dec. 24. FRANCIS MARVEN.

Molasses.

100 HHDS. Prime Retailing Molasses, just arrived, and in Bond, for sale by the subscribers.

12th march. J. & S. FAIRWEATHER.

WINDOW GLASS, &c.

Just received by the *Lady Caroline*, from Liverpool:

5,000 feet Large Sizes—say

10x15	11x15	14x18	14x20
16x22	16x24	16x24	18x26
18x28	20x30	22x30	24x36
26x38	28x40		

Also—1 Case STRAW BONNETS.

By the Eleanor Jane, from Boston:

15 Chests **Tea.**

March 12. JOHN KINNEAR.

Corporation of Trinity Church.

ALL persons indebted to the Corporation, for ground rent, or rent of Pews in Trinity and St. John's Churches, or on any other account whatever, are requested to make payment, without delay, at the Office of the subscriber.

By order of the Churchwardens.

GEORGE WHEELER, *Vestry Clerk.*

March 12.

Muscovado Molasses.

25 HHDS. best Muscovado Molasses,—bright, heavy and sweet;

25 Kegs best Leaf Hog's LARD;

5 Barrels Spirits of TURPENTINE;

10 do. Beeswax; 1 case India Rubber Shoes;

1 case Lamp Chimnies.

19th march. JOHN KINNEAR.

To Ship Builders.

OAKUM, PITCH, TAR, &c.

6 TONS No. 1 OAKUM;

1 ton second quality ditto;

100 barrels Pitch and Rosin;

40 ditto American TAR; 40 do. Coal ditto;

10 ditto Russian ditto;

6 ditto Bright and Black Varnish;

3 ditto Williams' Patent ditto;

3 tons Putty; Paints and Oils;

CORDAGE.—Tarred and Manilla, from 7 inch to 7 thread; Canvas, Twines, &c.

The above, with a complete and well selected stock of SHIP CHANDLERY, and other articles suitable for shipping, are offered for sale at the lowest market rates. JOHN WALKER.

February 26. *Ward street.*

Notice.

THE business heretofore carried on by the subscribers under the firm of N. & J. ADAMS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All parties indebted to the said firm, are requested to settle the same before the 1st day of April, and all debts due by the said firm will be settled by N. Adams, at his old stand, King street.

NATHANIEL ADAMS,

JAMES ADAMS.

St. John, March 3, 1847.

Tea, Dried Apples, Printing Paper, &c.

Ex Brig "Armagh" from Boston—

25 CHESTS fine Congou TEA.

40 boxes ditto. ditto;

25 Reams 25x33 best Printing PAPER,

5 Barrels Dried APPLES,

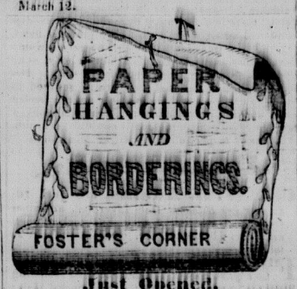
2 Cases Friction Matches,

6 Boxes best Poland STARCH,

5 Bales Wrapping TWINE.

For sale by H. G. KINNEAR.

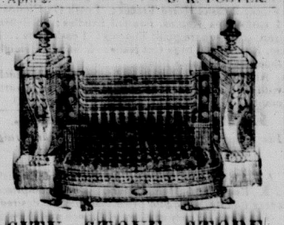
March 12.



Just Opened,

AN extensive assortment of English PAPER Hangings, in 12 yard lengths, 21 ins. wide. Price from 1s 3d. up.

April 2. S. K. FOSTER.



CITY STOVE STORE.

14,—Dock Street,—14.

JUST received at the above Establishment, per schooner *Three Sisters* and *Meridian*, a further supply consisting of:

COOKING STOVES, various new patterns,

FRANKLINS, do. ditto;

AIR TIGHT STOVES, new ditto;

for Wood and Coal, suitable for Halls, Parlours, stores, Offices, &c.

Cylinder Stoves for ships' Cabins and Forecastles.

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

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

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

Nov 27. W. WESTLOTORN.

MUTUA 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.*

BOLT COPPER, &c.

New Landing, ex Perseverance, from Liverpool—

360 BARS ¼, ½, and ¾ inch BOLT COPPER;

8 cases SHEET COPPER, 16 to 22 oz.

10 bales Pollock and Cod Lines, 9, 12, 15, and 18 thread. Apply to

12th march. JOHN ROBERTSON.

Pine and Spruce TIMBER, and **RAILWAY SLEEPERS.**

PARTIES desirous of Contracting to deliver a quantity of PINE and SPRUCE TIMBER in the Months of May and June next, of specific dimensions; Also—100,000 Hackmatac RAILWAY SLEEPERS, to be delivered in April, May, June, July, and August next—will please apply to either of the Subscribers for terms and particulars.

THOMAS CORAM,

NATHANIEL HICKS.

Jan 22.

RICE, &c.—Landing ex *Flora*, from Boston: 10 Casks RICE; 10 boxes Oranges; 20 Drums FIGS; 15 Barrels Beans; 10 bbls Pease; 10 boxes Cheese. For sale by

March 19 JARDINE & CO.

NATIONAL LOAN FUND

Life Assurance Society

OF LONDON.

NOTICE TO THE ASSURED IN THIS OFFICE.

AT a Court of Directors recently held in London, the following resolution was passed, which is published for the information of the numerous parties assured by the above Society, who reside in this Province:

"Resolved, That persons assured by this Society be allowed to cross and re-cross the Atlantic in Royal Mail or first class Steamers, or in first class sailing vessels, during the months of May, June, July, August, September, and October, free of extra charge, and during the months of November, December, January, February, March, and April, on payment previous to embarkation of an extra premium of five shillings per cent, on the sum assured, for each passage.

W. J. STARR, } Managers & Agents,

F. R. STARR, } Nelson street.

March 12—3m. St. John, N. B.

Minerva Life Assurance Company

OF LONDON.

AT a Court of Directors of the *Minerva Life Assurance Company*, held 4th January, 1847, it was resolved, that Persons assured by this Company be allowed to cross the Atlantic in first class, sailing Vessels or Steamers to Europe, or vice versa during the Months of May, June, July, August, September and October, *free of charge*; and during the Months of November, December, January, February, March and April, on payments before embarkation of an extra premium of five shillings per cent. on the sum assured for each voyage.

All applications for Assurance to be made to the undersigned, who will give every information, as also Books containing rates of Premiums, &c.

RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.

Agents for New Brunswick.

St. John, N. B. 25th Feb. 1847.

December 18, 1846.

ENGLISH HARDWARE,

ex "John Wilson;"

TINN'D and unfinish'd Tea Kettles; Iron and Copper Coal Hods and Scoops; Cinder Sifters, Fire Carriers, and Shovels; Green and Brass Wire Fire Guards; best polished steel Fire Irons, and Kitchen SHOVEL & TONGS; elegant paper and Iron Tea Trays and Waiters; paper and Britannia Metal Cruets; Iron wire flour Sieves, and brass Wire Cook's do.; brass and iron Snuffers & Trays, and superior Silver Plated do; Hook and Eye, H. HL Chest Table and Bed Hinges; Black and Mahogany Bureau Knobs; Pad Locks, Gimlets, Wooden Locks, Carpenters' Compasses and Rules, Gild Measuring Tapes, Bed Screws, Screw Bolts, Iron Washers, Kitchen Bellows, &c. &c.

Also, per "Sarah"—

A beautiful assortment of Britannia Metal Ware, consisting of Urns, Tea and Coffee Pots, Sugar and Cream Jugs, Toast Racks, Salt Cellars, Inkstands, Shaving Boxes, Snuff Boxes, Candlesticks, Snuffer Trays, Hot Water Pitchers, &c. and a neat Set of COMMUNION SERVICE.—For sale low by

MARSH late DRURY,

December 23. *Sand's Arcade*

February 26.

GOODS ON HAND, AND FOR SALE BY

JOHN KINNEAR,

Prince William street.

750 BOXES assorted Window GLASS, 200 casks ditto rose and clasp head fine NAILS;

96 casks 4d to 10 inch deck and rose head SPIKES,

40 do 5dy to 10dy fine Horse NAILS;

20 bags ass'd Cut Nails;

20 kegs Boat and sheathing Nails;

4 tons small size CHAIN;

2 tons Spelter;

75 cases and crates of ass'd TUMBLERS and WINE GLASSES; [INGS.

200 bags ass'd SHOT, 4000 pieces Paper HANG-

6 hhds Raw and Boil'd Linseed OIL;

400 reams Wrapping PAPER;

400 yards best painted FLOOR CLOTH;

850 do fine and superfine CARPET;

500 lbs best London min'd PINS;

100 assorted Cook and other STOVES;

7 tons Whiting; 1000 doz assorted INK;

1 ton Green Copperas, 4 ton Blue Vitriol;

30 bbls Lard and sea Elephant OIL;

500 assorted Cane and Wood seat CHAIRS;

150 ditto Looking Glasses;

10 bbls bright Varnish, 12 boxes DC TIN.

—ALSO—

Jars Snuff, Boxes Soap, Bales Wadding, Black Pepper, Pearl and Pot Barley, Brooms, Root and Ground Ginger, Lamp Black, Coffee, Paints, Epsom Salts, Chocolate, Raisins, Liquorice, assorted Stationery, Oil Cloth, Mould Candles, &c.

JOHN KINNEAR.

New Boot and Shoe Store,

KING STREET.

The subscriber has just received per *Queen Pomare* ELEVEN cases containing Ladies' Cloth and Prunella Boots in great variety;

Ladies' Black Kid slippers; Girls' Bronze kid do.

Girls' Lasting Boots, a large assortment;

Women's cordovan shoes & slippers of every kind;

[illegible] and slippers, a large assortment;

Girls' Ankle straps, a large quantity;

Men's double and single tie shoes of every kind;

Girls', Youths and children's boots and shoes of every description;

Gentlemen's Boots of every kind; Also, Men's strong Boots of various kinds. For sale cheap.

☞ *Further supply daily expected.*

November 20. JOHN LEITCH.

English Window Glass.

Ex *Themis*, from Liverpool:

25 BOXES 7x9; 40 ditto 8x10; 30 ditto 9x11; 10 ditto 9x12; 25 do. 10x12; 25 do. 10x14; 10 do. 12x14; 20 do. 12x16; 25 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

Flour, Molasses, and Coal,

For sale by the subscribers.

575 BBLS. American sup. fine FLOUR, 100 do. fine ditto,

212 barrels Mill superfine; 375 do. RYE do.

150 do. Middlings Flour; 20 do CORN MEAL

—ALSO—

25 hogsheads Molasses;

150 chaldrons ORREL COAL;

700 chaldrons Hall and Pemberton COAL.

Feb 19. J. & S. FAIRWEATHER.

WANTED—An Apprentice to the Printing business. Apply at the office of this paper.

March 19.

Best Wallsend COAL.

75 CHALDRONS best Wallsend COALS.

Please apply to

March 12. JOHN KINNEAR.

Cook Stoves & Leather.

Just received by the *Kate* from Boston, and for sale

106 SIDES SOLE LEATHER;

2 Cooking Ranges; 10 bbls. sea Elephant OIL;

200 Pieces Paper Hangings.

JOHN KINNEAR,

January 15. *Prince Wm. street.*

Round & Flat IRON.

LANDING, ex barque *Lady Caroline*—60 tons BAR IRON, refined and common. For sale by [march 5] WM. CARVILL.

TO LET.

And possession given the first of May next:—

THE whole or a part of that House in Church street, next adjoining the *Hibernian Hotel*. It contains several rooms with fire places, a good frost proof cellar, and is well adapted for a Boarding house and Retail Liquor store. Enquire of JAMES NETHERY.
Jan. 29.

ALSO TO LET,

And possession given the first of May next:

THE whole or a part of that two story double Building in Lower Cove, next adjoining the Gas Works, and now in the occupation of Mr. Stephen Daly and Mr. J. Stewart, well adapted for a Public Boarding house, or four genteel families.—Enquire of [Jan. 29. JAS. NETHERY.

ALSO TO LET,

ONE Flat of that House on the Corner, and next adjoining over the subscribers store, containing two rooms with fire places and Franklin set, two Bed rooms, with the half of a Frost proof cellar, with an entrance from Queen street, and being well adapted for a small family. Enquire of the subscriber at the Hibernia Hotel.
Jan. 29. JAMES NETHERY.

Store to Let,

Possession given on the 1st May next.

THE Premises now occupied by Mr. STEVES as a Music Store. The situation is one of the best in the city for a Retail Dry Goods or Clothing store. For terms, &c. please apply to
5th march. S. K. FOSTER.

TO LET, and possession given on or before the 1st May next,—the SHOP in Prince Wm. street, adjoining that of Mr. Wm. Major, at present occupied as a Confectionary Saloon. This shop is well adapted for a Dry Goods or Fancy Store, having a Plate Glass Front, with storage underneath, and an entrance from Water street. Apply to J. G. SHARP,
Jan. 29 North Market Wharf.

TO LET,

FROM first May next—One flat of the subscriber's House, corner of Duke and Charlotte streets. [Feb 23] E. DURANT.

TO BE LEASED,

AND possession given 1st May next:—The subscriber's New House in *Main street*. Or—

The House of James Keator, Esq. (in which the subscriber now resides,) for a term of four years from 1st May next. Apply to E. L. JARVIS.
Feb 19

TO LET—*from 1st May next:*

THE subscriber's brick Building in Water street, with the SHOP, now in the occupation of Mr. Garrick, as a Boarding house. Apply to
February 19. HENRY NICHOLS.

TO LET,

THAT pleasently situated HOUSE in Sewell street, now in the occupation of Mr. Andrews, and next adjoining the occupied by W. M. Howe, Esq.

ALSO—A House in Dorchester street, fitted up for two families. J. FAIRWEATHER.
February 19.

Valuable Freehold PROPERTY for sale or to let,

And possession given 1st May next—

THAT new and pleasantly situated House in Mecklenburgh Street, vicinity of Queen's Square, containing four large rooms, several bed-rooms, attic, frost proof cellar, kitchen, &c. which are now being finished in a superior manner, and suitable for a genteel family residence. There is also a fine yard and garden, the lot being 40x125 feet.—Apply to
J. T. HUNT, *Piano Forte Maker,*
Feb. 19. *Prince William Street*

To Let,

SEVERAL OFFICES in the Brick Building, corner of Prince Wm. and Church streets.—Likewise the office up stairs occupied by Durant & Co. Apply to
February 12. JARDINE & CO.

TO LET,

AND possession given immediately—A Shop, Parlour and Kitchen, in the house recently owned by the Estate of the late Mr. Murray, on the south side of Duke street, near "*Donaldson's corner*," (so called.) For terms and further particulars apply to D. ROBERTSON, Esquire, Barrister at Law, or to
Feb 12 JOHN ROBERTSON.

To be LET!

And possession given on the 1st May next.

THE HOUSE and Premises on the corner of Leinster and Carmarthen streets, now in the occupation of Mr. HENRY AUSTIN.

Also—The House and Premises adjoining the Catholic Chapel, in the occupation of Mr. PETER MOSRIOP.

Also—The House in Wellington Row, in the occupation of Mrs. FATZPA.

Also—The House in Leinster Street, in the occupation of Mr. N. WILLIAMS and other a and several Rooms in the House adjoining.

Also—The House in Germain street, adjoining Mr. Henry Hannigar's. For particulars apply to
Feb. 12. G. V. NOWLIN.

Wines, Geneva, &c.

Ex *Duke of Wellington* from London—

5 HHDS. choice OLD PORT; 20 qr casks choice Pale, Brown, and Golden SHERRY; 10 hhds. Schiedam GENEVA.

—IN STORE—

Port, Sherry, Madeira, Lisbon and other Wines in wood and bottle; Pale and Brown Cognac Brandy; Schiedam Geneva; West India and New England Rum, in puncheons and hogsheads; London and Dublin Porter and Brown Stout; Burton, London, Edinburgh, and other scotch Ale; cherry Brandy, Maraschina and other Liqueurs, in pints and quarts; congou and souchong TEA. &c. &c.
For sale by RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.
Dec. 11. *Prince William street.*

Anchors, Chains and Spikes.

Just received, ex *John Wesser*, from Liverpool—

6 BEST short link CHAINS, from ½ to 1¼ inch; 6 do. studded do. ½ to 1¼ inch;
1 best Wood stock ANCHOR, 28 cwt. 3 qrs;
1 do. do. do. 32 cwt. 0 qrs;
12 best Iron stock Anchors, from 4 to 7 cwt.;
6 Spike Spikes, assorted, 5, 6, and 7 inch;
151 Plough Share Moulds;
40 ANCHOR PALMS.—For sale low by
Dec. 18. WILLIAM CARVILL.

HAVANNA CIGARS.

35,000 PRIME Brands, ex *Kate* and *Paragon*, from Boston.—For sale by W. D. SMITH.
Nov. 13. Market Square.

Joseph Rumsey,

Prince William street, opposite Sands' Arcade.

Receiving this day from schr. *Flora*, from Boston:—

2 CASKS Sulerative; 10 bags Java COFFEE;
5 bbls. Dried Apples;
5 barrels Castor OIL; 20 dozen Brooms;
10 boxes Extra Butter Crackers;
Sugar Lemon, Sugar, and Groat Bread;
Country Seed, &c. &c.
January 29.

SALT & COAL.

1000 BAGS Liverpool SALT, and 120 chaldrons best ORREL COAL, on board ship *Orbit*, at North slip. For sale low while loading.
Jan. 1. J. & S. FAIRWEATHER.

GOOD HOUSE COAL.

FOR SALE, best Haydock COAL, deliverable from the Coal Yard at 20s. per chaldron by
January 15. JOHN KINNEAR.
Prince Wm street.

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 of Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones And Joints, stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic symptoms, Sciatica or Lumbago, and diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Ascites or Dropsy, Exposure or imprudence in Life; also, Chronic constitutional disorders, &c.

"EVERY cell and organ of the human body" says a distinguished medical writer, "is originally built of, grows, and is renewed by an independent vital force; and when causes which have arrested such growth or renewal, are removed, then by the influence of this vital force, the actions in a part, or in the whole system, resume their harmonious course, and the ravages consequent upon disease are overcome, obliterated and repaired." Here is the whole theory of disease, and the same author proceeds to say, that in many diseases "substances are conveyed into the blood which are incapable of assimilation." In order therefore, to restore 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, which at times would gather and discharge at my throat, nose, and ears, and at others would break out in different parts of my head and face. These continued until my throat, face and head were almost one complete sore, and for a long time I was so hoarse that it was with the utmost difficulty that I could speak above a whisper. During this time I had several attacks of pleurisy and other diseases. I consulted different physicians, and tried various remedies, but received no benefit until I commenced using your Sarsaparilla. I am now well; the sores are all healed, and I attribute the result entirely to the effect of your valuable medicine. Your's with respect and gratitude,
PHEBE CAHOON.

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

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

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

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands:

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

HARDWARE.

C. & W. H. Adams, are just receiving per *Belmont*, from Liverpool, and other recent arrivals, part of their Fall stock of shelf and heavy Hardware, &c. consisting in part as follows:

FIVE cases Cast steel; 2 cases 5½ feet *Hoole & Co's* Gang Saws; 1 cask Bench and Moulding Planes; 1 cask hair seating; 1 cask curled Hair; 120 bushels, each 5 16, 3-8, 7-16 and ½ inch short link CHAIN; 10 Blacksmiths' Anvils; 6 pair do. Bellows; 144 Griddles; Countersunk Boat, Ox, Horse and Boxing Nails; 2 packages Blacksmiths' Vices; 2 casks Horse Traces; 1 cask Ox Chains; 4 casks Tea Kettles, rivetted handles; 32 dozen iron steel square point Shovels; 1 cask Glue; 1 do. Borax; 60 bags Cut Nails; 5 bundles sleigh shoe steel; 2 casks Files.

And a variety of shelf and other Goods, which with their stock on hand comprises a good assortment.
November 29.

English Paper Hangings.

Just received from London, per ship *John Craig* at S. K. FOSTER'S, corner of King and Germain streets:

A LARGE and beautiful assortment of English Room and Hall Papers, which comprises every quality, style and price that may be desired.

On Hand—Every quality of French and American Paper Hangings and Borders. For sale cheap.
October 30. S. K. FOSTER.

Nails, Chains, &c.

BY the *Great Britain* from Liverpool—40 casks 10 dy and 12 dy Wrought Nails; 29 casks 5 dy, 6 dy and 9 dy Horse ditto; 25 ditto 5, 6 and 7 inch Spikes.

Also—2¼ chain Cables; 1 9 16 ditto; 2¼ ditto, and casks ¾ 5 16 and 7-16 CHAIN, with Anchors from 2½ to 5 cwt. each.

10 ingots Block Tin; 25 boxes DC Tin; 1 ton Spelter or Zinc. For sale by
Nov. 6. JOHN KINNEAR.

NEW BOOT & SHOE STORE

KING STREET.

The subscriber has just received per *Britannia* from Liverpool—

14 CASES containing Ladies' and Gentlemen's Winter Boots and Shoes, of every kind that may be required for the season.

Further supply daily expected per Scotia from Liverpool. JOHN LEITCH.

BOILER PLATE, &c.

EX *Frederick*—the subscribers are now receiving an additional lot of BOILER PLATE, 15 rons well assorted—*Also*—a small lot flat refined IRON. Feb 5. JARVIS & CO.

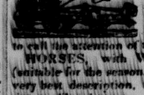
MISSES, Youths' and Boys' Dancing Pumps and Slippers, of the very newest styles, just received and for sale cheap at S. K. Foster's shoe stores, corner of King and Germain streets.
November 20.

Boys', Youths', and Men's Strong BOOTS.

THIRTY-TWO cases assorted, just received and for sale cheap at S. K. Foster's shoe stores, corner of King and Germain streets.
November 19.

Ganong's Livery Stables,

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



THE Subscriber having made great improvements in his Livery Stables would beg most respectfully to call the attention of the Public generally thereto.

HORSES, with Waggons, Gigs, or Sleighs (suitable for the season,) and Saddle Horses, of the very best description, furnished at the shortest notice, on liberal terms. JOHN E. GANONG.

P. S. A Coachmaker, who understands his business, will meet steady employment on application to
Feb. 12. J. E. G.

St. Stephens' Tanned Leather.

150 SIDES SOLE LEATHER, of the above tan, just received and for sale by JOHN KINNEAR.

Cheap Winter Clothing.

IF you want good and Cheap WINTER CLOTHING you will please call and examine at the British

CLOTHING STORE,
Water Street, Saint John, N. B.,

One of the finest Stocks ever imported in this City—consisting of

GLENLYON, ALBERT, CHESTERFIELD, AND DERBY COATS,

in Drab, Brown, Black and Blue Beaver and Pilot Cloths, full trimmed with silk velvet, from 50s. up to 80s.

30 DOZEN WINTER COATS,

of all kinds, from 12s 6d to 45s.;

VESTS,

in Silk, Velvet, Satin, Quilting, and Toilinette, from 1s 6d to 30s.;

PANTALOONS,

in Cassimere, Doeskins, Buckskins, and Tweeds, from 7s 6d to 35s.;

A large stock of Beaver and Pilot

REEFING JACKETS,

from 9s 6d. to 35s;

40 DOZEN PEA COATS & MONKEY JACKETS,

With Ten Packages of other GOODS, suitable for the Winter season:

BOY'S COATS—of all kinds; with a few Canada Cloth Coats and Reefing Jackets.

C. MACLEAN GARDNER.

☞ Persons leaving their measure can have any article made to order, with neatness and dispatch.
October 23, 1846.

CITY CLOTHING STORE,

SOUTH SIDE MARKET SQUARE

The subscriber has received per recent arrivals, his Fall and Winter stock of Goods, consisting of—

BEAVERS, Pilots, BROWN CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Buckskins, Tweeds, &c. of all colors and qualities; with an assortment of *Fur Caps, Hosiery*, and every other article suitable for an OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT; and having made up a great part of the Cloths into

Winter Clothing,

suitable for all classes, in such a style as justifies him in saying that the Garments made up in this concern are superior in Cut, Workmanship, and Finish, to that of any other store in this city; and the low prices at which they are offered to the Public, emboldens him to say that he

Cannot be Undersold.

He has also received from the Manufacturer in England, one case of *C. Macintosh & Co.'s*

Superior Waterproof COATS,

and from New York, One Hundred suits of OIL SKIN CLOTHING, a superior article, which can be sold Twenty per cent. cheaper than the market price.

JOHN ANDERSON.

☞ Persons desirous of having their clothes made to order, can have them done so expeditiously, and in a style of finish inferior to no Tailoring Establishment in this city, and at a saving, perhaps, of 25 per cent. [Nov. 27.] J. A.

Fall Clothing.

The CHEAPEST CLOTHING ever offered to the Public is to be had at the

St. John Clothing MART;
Water Street—Old Stand, Stephens' Brick Building.

The subscriber has just received per recent arrivals from London and Liverpool, his WINTER supply, consisting of—

WEST of England Fine and superfine BROAD CLOTHS, in wood dyed black and fashionable shades;

Cassimeres, Buckskins, Doeskins, Tweeds, Gambroon & Orleans CLOTHS, various shades, textures and latest style;

50 Dozen WINTER COATS—of all descriptions, from 12s 6d to 50s.;

A Large and varied assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

in fine and superfine Frock and Dress COATS, in black, blue and medly colours.

The following is a List of the many articles that can be found, with the prices annexed, at this Establishment:

Fine and superfine Frock and Dress COATS from 35s. 0d. to 55s. 0d.
Tweed, Gambroon, Cassinet, and Orleans Coats. 5s. 0d to 35s. 0d.
Jackets—fine and superfine blue, black, brown, and invisible green, 17s. 6d. to 30s. 0d
Pants.—blue, black, brown, &c. 16s. 3d. to 25s. 0d
Tweed Pants, in all variety, 7s. 0d. to 17s. 6d
satin Vests, plain, black, and figured, 7s. 6d. to 16s. 3d.
Cloth Vests—blue, black, brown, & invisible green, 7s. 6d. to 11s. 3d.
Light Summer Vests, all patterns, 4s. 0d. to 10s. 0d

SEAMEN'S OUTFITS,

of every description, suitable for all climates and seasons;

Lambs' Wool Shirts and Pants; White, Red, and Blue Flannel SHIRTS;

Twil'd and Plain White Cotton Shirts, with linen fronts;

Gents. silk and satin Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, &c.

Satin Stocks—plain and figured; Travelling Bags, Trunks; silk, india rubber, worsted and cotton Braces;

HOSIERY—in great variety;

1 Case of Silk and Gossamer HATS;
4 Cases Cloth, Tweed, and Glazed CAPS;
Glengarry and Blue Bonnets;

A large and varied assortment of other articles too numerous to mention.

☞ This is the largest and most fashionable Mart in the Trade, where all can be fitted from the largest man to the smallest boy in every situation of life, a prices so low to defy all competition.

N. B. Gentlemen leaving their orders and neglecting their Cloth, can have their garments made at the shortest possible notice.
Nov. 13. F. NEILL.

ON HAND,

And for sale by the Subscribers—

30,000 FEET PINE BOARDS, 150,000 spruce Deals;
120 chald's ORREL COAL; 25 hhds. Molasses;
200 barrels CORN MEAL; 60 bbls. Mess Pork.
Jan. 22. J. & S. FAIRWEATHER.

PORK, BEEF, &c.

100 BARRELS PRIME PORK; 40 do. Mess Pork;
100 Barrels Mess and Prime BEEF.

The above in Bond or Duty paid.

25 tons CORDAGE, assorted, from 2-yarn spun Yarn up to 7½ inch Rope;
100 Manilla and Russia Hemp HAWSES, from 3 to 6½ inches; 80 bales Gourock Canvas;
50 Bales very superior Heavy Russia Canvas.
Apply to JOHN ROBERTSON.
February 19

Sheet IRON, Lowmoor ditto, Boiler Plate, &c. &c.

14 TONS Sheet IRON, Nos. 10 to 26; including 17 Bundles Lowmoor;
37 Boiler Plates; Angle Iron; Round & Square SHAFTING, from ¾ to 4½ inch;
2520 Rods and 80 bundles Common IRON;
TIN PLATES, IC and IX.
October 9. JARVIS & CO.

MARSH, LATE DRURY,

Prince William Street,

Have received by late arrivals, extensive Importations of

HARDWARE,

INCLUDING:

TABLE CUTLERY.

Ivory handled, in sets of 51 pieces, in dozens and knives only; buck horn, tip and white bone, tables and desserts; table and butchers' steels; shoe and butchers' knives; Pallette and Putty knives; nut picks; toy knives and carvers, in great variety.

SPRING CUTLERY.

1, 2, 3 & 4 bladed pen, pocket and jack knives of every style and finish; gardeners' knives, with pruning and budding blades and saw, fitting one handle; patent pen makers, by the use of which an excellent pen is made in a single operation.

SCISSORS AND SHEARS.

New York and English best tailors' shears; embroidering, cutting out, button-hole and other scissors—of every price and quality.

SPOONS AND FORKS.

German silver and Britannia metal table, dessert and tea spoons; German silver table and dessert forks; soup ladles; gravy spoons; fish slices; sauce ladles and sugar tongs.

BRITANNIA-METAL WARE.

Tea and coffee pots; sugar and cream jugs, of choice patterns, in sets or separately; urns; hot water jugs; dram bottles; cruet frames; mustard pots; pepper boxes; egg cups; shaving and snuff boxes; table and chamber candlesticks; snuffer trays, &c.

PLATED WARE.

Cruet frames, 3 to 8 glasses, assorted plain and cut bottles, of beautiful design; handsome candlesticks of Sheffield and Birmingham make; Roasters; toast racks; snuffer trays; snuffers, &c. &c.

TIN AND JAPAN'D WARE.

Tin; planished and patent tin tea and coffee pots; kettles on stands; dish covers; sets of toilet services; foot baths; potatoe and cheese steamers; candle boxes; gravy strainers; patty pans; pannikins; casting ladles; fish and egg slices; dust pans; wine cannisters; lanthorns, &c.

POLISHED STEEL GOODS.

Fenders; fire irons; shovels and tongs—separate shovels; snuffers; nut cracks; sugar breakers, &c.

SAWS.

Hoole & Co's Gang Mill Saws; Circular Saws; first and second quality cross cut and whip saws; hand ripping and back saws; Groves' buck saws; ditting saws; compass saws, &c.

FILES.

Vickers' mill saw files, various sizes; Marshes' and Shepherds' do., and flat and ½ round Blacksmith's files, horse, shoe and wood rasps, whip and hand saw files, &c.

TOOLS.

Of *Cum's* celebrated made and of every description. PLANES OF ALL KINDS.

Locks, hinges, screws, bolts, latches, and hardware generally used in building of every sort.

BRUSHES.

Hair, hat, shoe, shaving, tooth, hearth, stove, horse, whitewash and scrubbing.

Hair seating; curl'd hair; ginp; tassels; tufts coffin cord and mounting; and all articles commonly used by cabinet makers.

Patent candle lamps and candles to suit; and a great variety of fancy articles, too numerous to name in an advertisement.

Opened this day, a case of patent hermetically sealed *chamber pails*; which may be mounted in a chair, stool or box at the option of the purchaser.
May 1.

HARDWARE, &c.

T. R. GORDON

Has received per *William Ward, Queen Pomare Coronation*, and other vessels, a good stock of

Hardware, Cutlery, &c. &c.

24 TONS HOLLOW WARE,

—CONSISTING OF—

21 BOILERS, assorted, 25 to 50 gallons; 1535 Pots, ¼ to 25 do.
950 Ovens and Covers, 651 extra ditto.
Fire Dogs; Cart Boxes; Fry Pans; Spiders Griddles, &c.
25 Barrels fine GUNPOWDER;
1 Bale chalk lines, and Coffin Mounting;
1 Keg good RED CHALK;
2 Cases best Scotch Screw Augurs;
1 Case Chisels; Hammers; Hatchets; Plane irons, &c.
1 Cask Planes—O. G., Grecian Ovalve, Bead Reed, Table, Plough, &c.
3 Casks Nickers & Marsh's and Shepherd's Files, Rasps etc, 6 rolls sheet LEAD,
1 Case Sheet COPPER;
2 Casks Shot and Balls 3 cases cast Steel;
1 do. sheet ZINC; 1 case sheet Brass;
10 Bundles Blister Steel; 10 do. do. spring do.
100 Bags Nails and Spikes assorted;
15 Cwt. Ox and Horse Nails;
300 TEA Kettles tin'd and pain'd, assorted;
12 Dozen long handled FRY PANS;
100 do. socket shovels, 300 pairs horse Traces;
1 cask Ox chains, Backbands, cart hames, &c.
100 Doz. scythes, 200 do. sickles & scythe hooks;
1 Basket-smiths' Vices; 8 Anvils;
12 Smiths' Bellows 22 to 36 inch; 3 cask Borax
sledge & hand Hammers; stocks and Dies screw plates, &c.;
1 Ton IRON WIRE, assorted;
2 cases Mill, circular, Pit and cross cut Saws;
1 cask strap Hinges; 1 case Tea trays;
25 Dozen spades & shovels; 20 do. Irish spades
2 Bales Wire Riddles, Rat and Mouse Traps;
2 Baskets sand & rag Stones;
1 cask *Water of Ayr* do.;
3 do. Block Bushes, assorted;
6 Bags Rivets and clout Nails;
1 case school SLATES & PENCILS;
1 cask patent enamel'd sauce and stew Pans;
Preserving Kettles and Wash Basins;
1 case B Metal Ware and stone Pitchers;
3 do. Guns and Pistols;

Locks, hinges and screws in great variety; carpenters' tools; Norfolk, rim and night latches; *Harness* mounting; saddle trees; girth and straining web; chair web; curled hair; hair seating; lamps, candlesticks, snuffers and trays; fenders; fostmen; foils and masks; fire irons; shoe paint, scrub blacklead and other brushes; urns; plated candlesticks, castors, snuffers, bottle stands, &c.; brass and bell metal preserving kettles; mortars; coffin furniture; slop pails; foot baths and water cans; coffee mills; coal scoops and sifters; dust pans; weights and scales; fish hooks; hoes; rakes; toy spades; curry combs; trowels; brads and tacks; copper boat nails and pump tacks; bellows nails and pipes; smoothing and italian irons; box irons and heaters; stair rods; curtain bands and pins; brass and japanned knockers; bell mounting; cow bells; powder flasks and shot belts; liquor flasks; percussion caps; fishing rods; dish covers; tea and coffee pots; socket carvers; sheep shears; carriers' knives and steels; patent and common stee'yards, etc.

A great many other Goods in the Hardware line all of which will be sold as low as possible.
May, 1846.

Patent Composition,

To render Boots and Shoes perfectly impervious to Water.

JUST received from London, and for sale at S. K. Foster's shoe stores, corner of King and Germain streets:—A supply of the above valued article, which purchasers will find to be superior to any other article for Waterproofing Boots and shoes, that has ever been offered for sale in this city. Nov. 6.

"Extra" best IRON.

LANDING ex *Cornelia*, from the Clyde, 1446 BARS; 160 Bundles "Extra" best IRON; including a large proportion of heavy, flat & round. For sale low by JARVIS & CO.
Sept 4.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his PIANO FORTE MANUFACTORY to the Premises in Prince Wm. street, situate between the Commercial Bank and the Bank of British North America.

The Subscriber, having enlarged his establishment, will shortly have on hand a variety of Instruments, which, for equality and purity of tone, he flatters himself that ladies and gentlemen (*Pianists*) will pronounce satisfactory, and which he can safely *warrant* to stand the climate. He begs, also, to invite the attention of the public to the celebrated IRON FRAMED PIANOS manufactured by him, which he recommends as possessing decided advantages over other Instruments, both for increased durability, and remaining unaffected by the frequent changes of the weather.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine.

☞ PIANOFORTES Tuned, Repaired, Exchanged and Let on the most reasonable terms.

References given to gentlemen of the highest respectability, by whom he has been patronised.
St. John, May, 1846. J. T. HUNT.

Cabinet and Upholstery WAREHOUSE.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his Friends and the Public, that he has taken the premises formerly occupied by the late Joshua Hughson, in Princess street, where he has fitted up a shop, together with a FURNITURE WAREROOM, and will be most happy to receive orders in his line, which will be executed at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

☞ FUNERALS carefully attended to, and charges moderate. ROBERT KIMPSON.

WANTED—One good Cabinet Maker, to whom constant employment will be given. R. K.
11th august, 1846.

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.
August 14. M. N. POWERS.

NEW FALL GOODS.

Just received at the subscriber's Store, Prince Wm. street, per ships *Thomas* and *Queen Pomare*, a splendid assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, consisting of—

BROAD CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES; PILOT and Beaver CLOTHS;
Doeskins, Buckskins, and Heavy TWEEDS;
Printed Calicoes and Furniture Prints;
Grey and White Cottons and Bedticks;
Whitney and Rose BLANKETS;
White, Scarlet, Blue Yellow, Salisbury, Saxonies, and Lancashire Flannels;
A splendid assortment of SHAWLS of every style and quality;
Fine and superfine scotch and Brussels CARPETING;
Fall Dress Stuffs—of every quality;
Plaid and Fancy Woollen COAKINGS;
Plain and Twilled Cloak Linings;
Twilled and Plain Regatuas;
Linen Shirtings, Towellings, Table Linens;
Ginghams, Dimity, Gloves and Hosiery;
Tailors' Trimmings, &c. &c.

☞ The whole of the above, with his former stock will be sold as low as any in the market, for Cash.

Call and examine for yourselves.
October 30. JOHN HASTINGS.

By Late Arrivals!

6 HOGSHEADS LINSEED OIL;
2 hogsheads Bottled INK;
22 Barrels Liquid BLACKING;
Half a ton Blue Vitriol;
2 casks Epsom Salts;
2 ANCHORS, 3¼ cwt. each;
2 ditto 4 cwt. each;
2 ditto 5 cwt. each;
3 ditto 6 cwt. each;
2 ditto 7¼ cwt. each;
1 ditto 8½ cwt.
1 ⅞ CHAIN CABLE;
2 13 16th do. ditto.

—ALSO ON HAND—

5-16, 3-8 and 7-16 inch, in cables and casks.

☞ Please when you are in want of the above, to think of Prince William street, next the Courier office.
October 9 JOHN KINNEAR.

GAS, GAS, GAS.

November 27.

C. & W. H. ADAMS have received per ships *Kestrel* and *Lucius Curry*: An assortment of Bronzed and Bright Argand Burners; Jet Sockets with superior Union Jet Burners, with and without Glass Holders.

19 bags Best Nails; 22 bags Horse and Ox do; 2 crates Japanned Coal Scoops; 4½ dozen *Lawson's Pattern* FOX TRAPS; Grocers' Coffee Mills; Brushes assorted; Iron squares; Hooks & staples; Brass Cocks; Palace motion Mortice Locks, &c. &c.

Air-Tight & Franklin Stoves.

JUST received by the *Emily* from Boston:—25 assorted Air-Tight and Franklin Stoves;

Also, by the Meridian:—46 assorted Cook and other Stoves; 6 barrels Cloves; 4 tierces Rice.
Dec. 11. JOHN KINNEAR.

INDIA RUBBER SHOES,

at S. K. FOSTER'S Shoe Store, corner of King and Germain streets:

LADIES, GENTLEMEN'S YOUTH'S, and Children's RUBBER SHOES, of every quality and at every price that may be called for.
October 30. S. K. FOSTER.

LADIES' FRENCH WORKED

SLIPPERS,

JUST received from *London*, per ship *Great Britain*, via Liverpool, an elegant assortment of LADIES' FRENCH WORKED SLIPPERS; the Patterns of which were selected by the subscriber, and the Shoes made under his personal inspection, while in London.
October 30. S. K. FOSTER.

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.

Anchors! Anchors!!

17 0 14 }
16 1 7 } *ONE EACH;*
15 0 0 }

Will be sold cheap to close a Consignment.
October 16. Alexander & Stone.

FOR SALE—The Woodstock REGULATOR, as she now lies at North slip. Apply to
Dec. 11. J. FAIRWEATHER.

RILEY'S DENTIFRICE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

RILEY'S DENTIFRICE,

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

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

☞ PRICE—HALF A DOLLAR PER BOX. ☜

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

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 disposed 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 Proprietor is 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 those sorts of cases, sustained by the most intelligent and unimpeachable testimony. It is not pronounced an infallible remedy in all cases, but it is THE MOST INFALLIBLE remedy known to the civilized world. It is the best preventive of hereditary consumption—it is the best defender against the influences of climate—it is the best remedy for incipient consumption—and it is the great and only remedy for that fearful *softening of the lungs—inflammation of the membrane, and tuberculous decay*, which are the last effects of that dreadful scourge, and which are erroneously supposed to be beyond the reach of medical aid;—the agent or proprietors of other medicines dare not claim for their preparations a power like this; they know that in no case have such effects been produced;—the grand object and purpose of the common 'remedies' is simply to give *relief—not to cure*; this is easily done by an intelligent Physician or Druggist; but while daily using with these delusive compounds, the patient rapidly declines, and every day places him farther and farther beyond the reach of hope.

Such is not the case with the Hungarian 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 occult 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. 1.