SAINT JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1849.

Weekly Chronicle.

Volume 14. "We Hope, We Popple, and Struggle." Number 17.

THE SAINT JOHN CHRONICLE,
is published every Friday afternoon, by DURANT & Co., at their Office in the Brick Building of L. H. Devober & Son, west side Prince Wm.-st.

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

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Chronicle Office, Saint John, N. B.

Weekly Almanack.
[The time of high water here given is for A. M.]

Dec.		h.	Sun. s	Moon s	h	w
22	Saturday,	7	43 4	15 —	—	3 53
23	Sunday	7	43 4	16 0	17	4 53
24	Monday,	7	44 4	16 1	24	6 5
25	Tuesday,	7	44 4	17 2	33	7 23
26	Wednesday,	7	45 4	18 3	45	8 37
27	Thursday,	7	45 4	18 4	59	9 38
28	Friday.	7	45 4	19 6	11	10 33

Full Moon, 29th 9h. 36m. morning.

MINERVA
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
84, *King William street, Mansion house, London*

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

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

The SECOND division of Profits, was made on 23d June, 1847, for the five years ending 31st December, 1846. The clear divisible surplus was then £30 269 7s. 9d., four-fifths of which, have been distributed according to the provisions of the Deed of settlement, among the Policy holders an AVERAGE REDUCTION on THE PREMIUMS PAYABLE until the next division in 1852, of 31½ per cent.; or gave an equivalent REVERSIONARY BONUS, averaging £3 13s. 5d. per cent. on the sums assured, on 53½ per cent. on the *Premiums received thereon, during the last five years.*

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Tables and every information can be obtained on application to the Office of
RANNEY, STURDEE & CO., St. John,
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of London.

EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

Capital, £500,000 sterling.
Exclusive of a Reserved Fund (Surplus Premiums) of £37,000 sterling.

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

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February, 1848.

Mutual Insurance Company.

THIS Company is prepared to receive applications for Insurance against FIRE upon Buildings and other Property, at the Office of the subscriber.
I. WOODWARD.
St. John, Nov. 11, 1846. *Secretary.*

COMMERCIAL HOTEL,
King Street.

THE Subscriber having leased the Premises known as the *Commercial Hotel*, situate in King street, a few doors below the St. John Hotel, is prepared to receive permanent or transient Boarders. The House has undergone a thorough repair, and every attention will be given to the comfort and accommodation of parties patronising this establishment. OLIVER BYRAM.
St John Sept. 7, 1849.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A CASE
ABANDONED BY
Guy's, the Metropolitan, King's College, and Charing Cross Hospitals.

SUMMARY OF AFFIDAVIT.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE DEAN OF DURHAM ON MECHANICS' INSTITUTIONS.

A new building was opened for the use of the Mechanics' Institution of Gateshead. The inaugural address was delivered by the Very Rev. the Dean of Durham, and has since been published. It contains rich materials for thought, and will amply repay an attentive perusal. The old feeling of hostility against such institutions, on the part of the clergy, seems to be dying away, and the beneficial influence of these establishments on the moral, intellectual, and social welfare of the people is more clearly seen and acknowledged. Every earnest advocate and founder of these institutions ought to be known and appreciated by the public; and the distinguished divine who has so ably, in this inaugural address, spoken true words on the subject of popular education, deserves a cordial welcome as another zealous soldier enlisted on the side of the people.

From the inaugural address we make a few extracts:—

MECHANICS' INSTITUTIONS ARE NOT DANGEROUS TO RELIGION.

To say that all progress in knowledge not religious is hostile to religious belief—that to strengthen the intellectual powers is to make men sceptics and infidels—is it not to proclaim that there is something unsound, or at least suspicious, in the foundations of that belief? Is it not a slander on our faith—is it not an insult on God's revelation—to cry, that the more generally we are instructed and informed, the less probably shall we cleave to it? But this is not so. By men of earnestness and gravity it has ever been held that natural and scientific acquirements are only subsidiary to the proper comprehension of divine truth, and that the severest exercise of reason best prepares us for its acceptance. For, indeed, the pursuit of science is no other than the pursuit of truth—pure, naked reality; is the single object of all such researches. And, surely, the mind which has been disciplined to pursue truth under one of its many forms, will be most likely to adhere to it under every other—to become accurate in the perception of it, and zealous and honest in its investigation. And let us confirm this argument by an example:—Among the most perfect intellects that have yet appeared upon earth, was undoubtedly that of Sir Isaac Newton. And not one of you is ignorant that Newton contributed largely to the support of revealed religion—that to this superior purpose he held his sublime discoveries to be subordinate, and applied to it the spontaneous energies of his mighty understanding. Let us, then, dismiss forever a notion exqually offensive to our reason and our faith.

SELF-HELP REQUIRED IN EDUCATION.

The demand for increased facilities for the education of the children of the working classes has been so loud and so general—the duty, the necessity of providing those facilities, has been so vehemently proclaimed—the advantages that will spring from them have been represented as so sure and boundless—and all this in language often very indefinite and exaggerated—that it becomes time to address some wholesome admonition to the classes for whom all these efforts have been made. And to this end I shall place this matter before you simply and precisely as it stand. And, first, I must request you to observe, how very narrow are the limits to which this school-education is confined—at how early an age the child is, almost of necessity, torn away from the school, and hurried into the business and handiwork of life.—Observe, I repeat, for how very short a space even the most judicious exertions of those who provide instruction for your children can act upon them. Now what results from this? That you are to refuse the good that is offered, because it is not all you want? No! far from this! What then? I will tell you. That you must not trust to those scholastic provisions *alone*. You must not imagine that any efforts of others, whether individuals or governments, can secure to you, or to your offspring, the possession of knowledge, or sense, or any high degree of intellectual or moral cultivation. You must trust to yourselves for that. We can do no more than lay the foundation—the superstructure must be the work of your own hands.

At what age, you hear it asked, does education, in its proper sense, end? At twelve—or thirteen—or twenty? No, no, my friends! The wise man's education ends only with his life. Every day adds some new lesson to the day which has preceded it—if not in the arts, in the sciences—if not in sciences, in history, geography, antiquities—if not in any of these, in that at least which is equally important—in conduct—in the art of walking uprightly before God and man—in the science of moral discipline, founded on religious principle. This, indeed, is what is most essential in the education of the boy; but it can only be made perfect by the spontaneous, self-directed perseverance of the man.

Do not deceive yourselves. In throwing open new schools for new children, we profess no more, we can do no more, than sow the more seeds; they must be nourished and ripened by yourselves—by your own diligence—aye, and by your own sacrifices, too. All that we can do is simply to supply the means. We arm you with an imperfect weapon, which you may allow to rust and perish if you please—or which you may so mould and sharpen as to turn it into the instrument of worldly prosperity and everlasting good. All depends on the use you shall make of it. You must not repose, I repeat, on any form of external aid, public or private—but you must throw yourselves on the energies of your own souls, and on the spirit that is within you. Public grants or private benevolence can never impart knowledge, or intelligence, or virtue, to the sluggish, sensual, unaspiring mind. They can, indeed, open to you the prospect of nobler things—they can lend you the wings on which you may reach those brighter regions, if you will—but they cannot lift you up from the dull, torpid clay, if, perversely and stupidly, you will lie and grovel there.

THE TRUE END OF ALL HUMAN KNOWLEDGE.

The proper end of all human knowledge is, not to adorn the understanding or raise the reputation, but to enlarge and ennoble the character—to make you honest and upright—to make you fearless of everything but shame—to remove you far away from every imagination of baseness. Whatever is just, whatever is honourable, whatever is consistent with virtue and truth, court and cherish that, and upon it the principle in your breasts, as the inflexible director of your actions. And be well assured that the labours which have not that effect, whatsoever seeming success may attend them, will be accounted to you as vanity.

But if you will gather along with your knowledge, that religious and moral excellence which it is the light at once of knowledge to impart and nourish them, then, indeed, will you stand forth as examples for the respect and imitation of those around you. And while you display to them a moral self-control, illustrated by habits of virtue, you will possess within you the sense of self-dependence, which is the best guarantee of worldly success, and that self-respect which is one of the surest sources of worldly contentment. Being more moral and intelligent as individuals, you will become more patriotic, and at the same time more powerful as citizens. You will offer inviolable obedience to the laws—you will pay willing reverence to the existing institutions of your country—those, especially, by which the Government, civil and religious, is upheld and directed. Off comes I do not mean a blind irrational reverence. You will seek, no doubt, to amend these institutions—to remove defects and blemishes, which, as you may think, disfigure them. But you will not hastily raise your hand to destroy or wound them. For your reading and reflection will have taught you how difficult and uncertain is the work of reconstruction; and how imperfect, after all, have been the best contrived schemes ever devised by man for the government of his impatient fellow man. Of one thing only you may be assured, my friends. As you advance in life you will attain a conviction, not perhaps very agreeable to the young and ardent mind, but true, that *there can be no important, and at the same time, permanent improvement in the social condition of any people, except through the general progress of intelligence and information.* And this conviction will teach you, that in such cases, the less violent is commonly the more judicious counsel, and that the soundest result of wisdom consists in moderation. At the same time, it is proper to observe, that many beneficial causes are now working in this country—silently and peacefully working, but for that reason the more powerfully and effectively—which will greatly accelerate the progress of which I spoke; so that you, my friends, even in your generation, need not despair to enjoy new and important advantages and privileges, which the ordinary course of events will surely bring you—unless the detested hand of discord should interpose, and cut off the blessing.

HOW TO NURSE OLD AGE.—The vital powers have dropped, and the enfeebled functions have sunk into a state resembling that of infancy; their imperfect action requires assistance, and, if duly afforded, they will go through a progress of renewal for a time, in imitation of the early development of the same process in childhood. But the pristine juices which aided that development are gone; the nutriment, therefore, of old age must possess those stimulating qualities which in the child were needless. An old man's milk must be wine; his pap must be succulent soup, and his diet must be rich and tender meat. The fires that sustained a young constitution are fled, and their place must be supplied by warm clothing; the soft couch and luxurious seat which would have too early promoted the physical capacities, are now essential to prolong their stay, and prevent them from becoming utterly extinct. The bracing cold bath, must be exchanged for one of tepid temperature, that it may penetrate a system now being closed up, and those indulgences, which would have weakened the powers when immature, must likewise be had in subjection in their decay. Air, too, is as necessary now as then; but violent exercise would prove as dangerous as when the powers were immature; the arms of the nurse or the little riding chair, should, therefore, be replaced by an easy carriage; the body strengthened by frequent frictions of the skin; and the loss of natural moisture supplied by scented ointments and sweet unctions. The shocks of the nerves, the sudden inclemencies of the weather, and all the other accidents which the mother so dreaded when he was a child, must now be equally guarded against by the nurse of his senility; and the same tranquility and innocent amusements which alternated the days of his early existence must be restored for the purpose of warding off undue excitement from the hours of his second childhood. With treatment like this, an old man will live to the full end of his natural term. His mind, unobscured, will pour forth all the treasures of memory and which he lacks in wisdom will be supplied by the lessons of experience.—*The Science of Life.*

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN'S EXPEDITION.

(From the London Morning Herald.)

We have already announced the unexpected arrival in London of Captain Sir James Ross, and we have also stated that Mr. Kerr, the captain of the whaler Chieftain, the source of the Esquimaux story respecting Sir John Franklin's and Sir James Ross's ships, was on his way to town from Kirkcaldy to afford the admiralty some further elucidation. It is rather singular that both Sir James Ross and Mr. Kerr should thus arrive in England almost at the same moment; but there is a still more remarkable coincidence to be pointed out, and that is—the arrival in this country also, by the last American packet, of the venerable Sir John Richardson, from his overland expedition to trace and succour Sir John Franklin, Captain Crozier, Captain Fitzjames, and their brave and gallant companions. These three gentlemen have not only arrived in England, but they have met at the Admiralty and compared notes; and although neither Sir James Ross nor Sir John Richardson have been so fortunate as to discover any traces of Sir John Franklin, we still rejoice in the hope that the lost ones are yet in safety, on some portion of the extensive coast between the various points visited by the above named officers; and that they may, either by pushing to westward or falling back to eastward, meet with those supplies which the devotedness of Ross and Richardson, Bird and Rae, Kellett, and Moore has provided for them in the frozen regions.

With respect to Franklin, it is pretty generally known that his ships were provisioned for three full years—that is, from July, 1845; but Sir J. Franklin stated in his last letters, that he could extend it to four years without serious inconvenience—that is, up to July last; but if they were fortunate enough to take any seals and birds, of which Sir James Ross obtained an ample supply, it might be said that those provisions could be eked out for longer period.

There can be no question in the mind of any person, however, that if safe in their ships Sir J. Franklin will now abandon them, and push for the nearest point whence he might hope to meet with relief. With respect to the depots of provisions Sir James Ross's expedition has left ample means of support for 12 months, independently of any supplies from the North Stars, should they fall back to the eastward from Cape Walker, or even from Wellington Straits, should they have gone up there. If they should have proceeded westward, the next point of succour have that provided by Dr. Rae at some northern point of Wollaston and Victoria Islands. Should they have got still further to the westward, no doubt Sir John Franklin would make for the Mackenzie, all along the coast of which Sir John Franklin would be quite at home, and where resources are provided by Dr. Richardson's party.

To the westward of the Mackenzie, again, towards Behring's Straits, Captain Kellett and Commander Moore, of the Plover, will have provided succours, independently of which there is a Russian settlement on the noble River Colville, which is two miles wide at the mouth, where supplies may be always had. The only intervals of distance, then, where no provisions have been made, would be from Ross's further point of visitation on the western coast of North Somerset, to Victoria Island, which may be considered the territory of the Hudson Bay Company, whose particular attention we beg to draw to this fact. But here doubtless there are at least some resources in the numerous reindeer said to abound on this coast, as it is also stated that ptarmigan and other birds frequent these localities, and there is also some excellent salmon fishing in these regions.

With the above facts before us we cannot still help feeling that there it still much hope left of the ultimate safety of the Franklin party, and this hope is much strengthed by another fact—namely, that Sir John Ross, in company with Sir James, were absent from England in their Polar expeditions between four and five years, and for four years were not heard of, although they were only at the bottom of Prince Regent's Inlet, during which time they subsisted on their own provisions (three years) and those of the Fury.

From the return of the North Star we do not expect any new intelligence, but we look forward to hear from the Plover in the course of three months.

We subjoin the following portion of some rough notes of the proceedings of Sir James Ross's expedition in search of Sir John Franklin:

The last accounts from the expedition were from Uppernavick, *via* the Danish Consul. The ships started thence on the 20th July, and worked up along the east coast, opposite Melville Monument, in Melville Bay, long 75 35, when they crossed over to the Middle sea, and finally got through it August 13. They then ran down to Pond's Bay, the western coast of Baffin's Bay, the settlement of the natives, and where the whalers annually visit, and arrived there 22d of Aug. No one landed there, but the ships coasting along as far as Possession Mount, reached there on the 26th; and Lieutenant M'Clure and the Surgeon of the Investigator went ashore. Here they accidently discovered under a cairn or beacon a bottle left by Parry, bearing an inscription, Hecla and Griper, of which they took possession, erected another cairn, and deposited a copper cylinder, with information of the object of the expedition—The ships then proceeded towards Cape York, up Barrow's Straits on the western shore, where all was clear water, no ice whatever being visible.—At Cape York a beacon and flag-staff were erected, and cylinders deposited. From this place ice was seen extending right across Prince Regent's Inlet; consequently the ships stood towards the north, for Cape Felifoot, upon the north shore of Barrow's Straits; early in September, and on the 7th of that month, stood across to Leopold, the place rendezvous; and here, getting entangled in the ice, were swept past the island, but subsequently got free and entered Port Leopold, a spacious harbour, with excellent groundings and deep water, Sept. 11th, 1848. Here were immediately deposited three months' provisions for each ship, on shore at Walker's Point, at the entrance of the harbour. The harbour at that time was perfectly clear of ice.

The provisions were deposited with all dispatch under the impression that the expedition would start the next morning, but on the 12th, the significent appearance of the young ice setting in very sharp, and the probability of being frozen in at a more disadvantageous position, Sir James Ross was induced to delay his departure, and ultimately to make his anchorage his winter quarters, this being the most eligible point of departure in the ensuing spring. In the course of a few days Sir James's prediction were verified; the harbour continued to freeze over, alternately freezing and clearing until about the 24th, when the ice became settled.

The crew were now employed to cut a canal 40 feet wide, leading in towards the north east side of the harbour, and protected by Whaler's Point, from any heavy pressure of ice setting in from the inlet, or Barrow's Straits. This harbour was found to be most commodious and safe, with good depth of water and sandy bottom. The ice was perfectly flat and frozen over with as plain a surface as the Serpentine in January. The ships were moored abreast each other, about 200 yards apart. As soon as they were frozen in, they were housed over from the forecastle to the mizen-mast, and the anchors were weighed and stowed.

The crew then commenced building a wall of snow seven feet high from one ship to the other, to facilitate communication, and the next thing was the erecting of an observatory for each ship for magnetic observations. They were composed entirely of snow, with plates of ice for the windows. They were six feet high inside, and built of snow bricks one foot thick and two feet long, cut out with a cutlass and well squared and trimmed, these little houses displaying tasteful, varied, and in some instances fantastic forms of architecture. The wall of communication required great attention from the accumulation of snow. The sun was not seen from the 9th of November until the 9th of February from the ship, but from the top of a hill, N. E. Cape Leopold, a sight was caught of him as early as the 26th of January. During the long evenings, from October till May, schools were formed along the midship part of the lower decks, which were well attended by the young men, who were instructed in reading, writing, and arithmetic, on board the Enterprise, by the clerk; and a youngster from Greenwich school, named Gransell, second class volunteer, taught the pupils navigation. Many of the scholars made great progress in their studies during the six months.

During the whole of that dreary winter, the only other living animals seen were the white foxes. These were not allowed to be shot, but as many were taken alive as could be trapped, and about 40 were then sent away with copper collars round their necks, upon which was stamped the name of the ships, and the localities of the depots of provisions, &c. As it is well known that these foxes travel an immense distance, this measure was resorted to with the view of making them the possible medium of acquaining the missing parties with the means taken for their relief and succour. The foxes were caught in a barrel converted into a door-trap; and to show the intensity of the cold, it may be stated that the poor little animals, in endeavouring to escape, often attempted to gnaw the iron bars, when in many cases their tongues adhered to the iron, and were frozen off, when they were killed from motives of humanity. The foxes were facetiously denominated "Twopenny Postmen." The thermometer at this time was about fifteen below zero; by the Sylvester stove apparatus, which answered admirably well, always kept the lower decks at a temperature of between 55 and 60 degrees.

Christmas Day and New-Year's Day were kept as seasons of fun and jollity. Double allowance of spirits and provisions were served out, and every one fared sumptuously. The health of the Queen was drunk with devoted loyalty and enthusiasm by the gallant little band; "absent friends," and "sweethearts and wives" were not forgotten; and the dance and song enlivened the festivities. For a few hours the outward world was forgotten in the joyous realisation of the comforts and happiness of home.

The crews during the winter were also employed in making tools and portable apparatus for travelling in the spring, and some parties were employed in laying down gravel on the ice, to facilitate the cutting of the passage out of the ships from the harbour at the proper season. The gravel, which was taken from the shore on sledges, was laid so as to absorb the sun's rays, which, acting upon the ice, predisposed it to rot and melt away. This work very much assisted the arduous task of cutting a canal out of the harbour of fifty feet wide and two miles and a half long. These and other exercises during the winter somewhat acclimated the men, and inured them to sustain the privations which they subsequently encountered in the searching expeditions. All around Leopold Harbour nothing was seen but snow, rocks 1,000 feet high bounded on each side, and a narrow low ridge enclosed the harbour northward. There were very few icebergs seen from this point.

Sir James Ross began to send out detached parties at the early part of the month of April.—From the Enterprise Sir James was the first to go himself, and with Mr. Cheyne and a party of ten men left the ship, and, provided with a quantity of bread, preserved meats, fuel, and skins, went fifteen miles to the westward. He was accompanied by Lieutenant Barnard and a party from the Investigator, the provisions being carried on two sledges. They penetrated as far as Cape Hurd. Another party from both ships, under Lieutenant Robinson (Investigator), and Lieutenant (Enterprise), and Mr. Adams, assistant-surgeon (Investigator), were despatched on similar service, and proceeded about fifteen miles southward.—They deposited their provisions about fifteen miles north of Elwin Bay. Both parties suffered severely from this expedition, being most of them blinded by the snow drifts.

It was arranged that the principal expedition should leave the ships on the 15th of May. The morning did not give any indication of fine weather, for the wind blew high and the snow was a foot and a half deep. About six o'clock, however, in the evening, the weather moderated, and the parties started with three hearty cheers from the ships. It was composed of Sir James Ross, Lieutenant M'Clintock, and twelve seamen of the Enterprise; the first lieutenant, Mr. M'Clure, having been left in charge of the ship. They were absent exactly forty days. They carried with them preserved meats, with supplies of pork, biscuit and rum, and also their sleeping apparatus, which consisted of tarpaulins to spread out on the snow to prevent the heat of their bodies from thawing it, buffalo robes to lay upon their blanket bags in which they they enscorted themselves, and racoon skin blankets to serves as counter-panes; they also had two sledges, six men to each, and two tents. They travelled to the westward, from Cape Clarence around the coast as far as Cape Bunny, about one hundred miles upon the shore of North Somerset. Here, as we have already stated, they found the coast, which had been up to that time unexplored, tending to the southward. They pursued that course about one hundred and forty miles farther, at the extreme point of which they erected a cairn, and deposited cylinders therein, with the usual notices dating them the 5th of June, 1849. They had by this time shortened their provisions, and the men were so knocked up that Sir James was reluctantly compelled to return.—From the extreme point they reached they could see the coast southward for forty miles further.—The ice in this direction was pressed up in some parts to the height of between fifty and sixty feet. They shot in this expedition eight ptarmigan and a few ducks. On the western coast they saw the remnants of an Esquimaux hut, and the relics of a deer's antlers, which were supposed to have been there for at least a century, and from the appearance of the ice in this direction, there was no possibility of any ships having penetrated in that direction—at all events that season. Every one was on the sick list, with the exception of Lieutenant M'Clintock. Many were also frost-bitten. A fatigue party from the Investigator, under Captain Bird, with Dr. Robertson, accompanied this expedition for five days, and then returned, all of whom were pretty well knocked up. In the course of this journey, the whole party were charged by an immense bear. Bruin walked boldly up to them, and was only checked in his advance by an attempt to fire at him. Of the entire number of guns levelled, however, the only one fire went off was Lieutenant M'Clintock's. The ball took effect, but the old gentleman did not seem to care much about it; he merely scratched his head with his paw, stopped within fifteen yards, and then turned his back upon them, and walked off with a most contemptuous air. The track of blood marked his retirement in the snow showed that he was wounded. The fatigue party proceeded just as far as the eastern side of Cape Rennell, about forty miles from the ships, and returned, after supplying the other party with their stock of provisions.

The second party consisted of Lieut. Robinson, of the Investigator and eight men. They proceeded down along the western side of Prince Regent's Inlet, until they arrived at Fairy Point. Here they found the provisions of the Fury, all in a good state of preservation; and Sir John Ross's (Somerset House) standing in good order. A tent was erected inside, in which they lit some fires, and here Lieutenant Robinson was obliged to leave two of his party, who were too much fatigued to go any further. With the remainder he pushed on to Creswell Bay, about twenty-five miles distant, where he erected a cairn, and deposited the usual contents. By order of the captain he destroyed all the gunpowder at Fury Beach.

On returning to the wreck of the Fury, he picked up his two invalids, and came back to the ship after an absence of three weeks, having just one day's provisions remaining. The party saw some young seals and lots of bears, but had no time for sport or pursuit.

The third party, under Lieutenant Bernard, consisted of himself, Dr. Anderson, and four men, (Investigator.) They proceeded to the north shore of Barrow's Straits, as far as Cape Hurd.—A fatigue party under Mr. Creswell, (mate of the Investigator), accompanied Mr. Barnard as far as Leopold Island, where they bivouacked for the night. They endeavoured to procure a supply of fowl for the sick, but did not succeed.

This party witnessed a very natural, and at the

same time an easy mode of descent from a height of about 700 feet. A bear squatted himself down on his hams, slipped from top to bottom at railway speed, steadying himself with great judgement by his paws as his rapid descent.

Lieutenant Bernard fixed a beacon and notices at Cape Hurd, and then tried to push up a short distance to the westward, along the shore; but as the weather was very bad, the wind blowing very strong, and having only a week's provisions, they were compelled to return at the end of six days.

A fourth party, consisting of four men, under Lieutenant Brown, (Enterprise,) and a fatigue party, composed of Mr. Court, (second master,) and four seamen, accompanying them ten miles—set off in an easterly direction across the ice, from the eastern nameless shores of Prince Regent's Inlet. They were absent seven days, and had exhausted all their provisions when they returned. They had very bad weather, so thick that no observation could be taken, and were obliged to steer by compass, (Captain Cator's.) The sun was only visible twice, just before midnight, and just before morning. They went across to a place called the Peak, a remarkable peaked hill in Parry's chart. Here they erected a cairn as conspicuously as possible, and made the usual deposits. On the east coast they found a remarkable difference as compared with the west coast.—On lifting the stones on the former coast they found small quantities of water. Half way across the inlet the ice was perfectly smooth; but towards the eastern shore the ice got so exceedingly rough and "Hummocky" that Mr. Brown was obliged to leave the sledges about seven miles off the shore, and picked them up again on his return, after they erected the cairn, &c. In the passage back they suffered from the snow drift, and the temperature was down to twelve below zero. They saw a flock of gulls, and several bear tracks, during their expedition.—During one night, or rather day, a bear must have passed close to their resting place, as his track was fresh on the snow round the tent when the party awoke.

Sir James Ross returned to the ship on the 23d of June, in the middle of the night, with only one day's provision left. They were most glad to see him safe again, and all hands cheered heartily from both ships as he neared them.—Captain Ball was beginning to be anxious about his worthy chief, and a party was ordered to get ready to proceed to meet him the day following, had he not returned. As it was, a detachment was sent to his relief on appearing in sight. The gallant officer returned the same way he went.

A little time was now devoted to rest, relaxation, and doctoring, and as soon as the parties had sufficiently recovered, the cutting of the canal was commenced, and the ships having in the meantime been caulked and refitted.

The process of cutting through the ice was a most arduous one. The line having been marked out by the officers, fifteen feet and eighteen feet ice saws were set to work with triangulars, and cut, on an average, 200 feet in a day; four saws, and sometimes six saws, being employed at once, the ice being from three feet to five feet thick.

The ships first moved a little down the canal about the 6th August, and then watching and seizing every opportunity, they gradually got down to the entrance; the ice in the inlet having receded considerably from the harbour, created a little motion, which assisted in some degree in breaking up the ice at the entrance of the harbour. On the 28th the ships got into open water, and stood out to the northward with the intention of going to Melville Island (as we have before stated) till the first of September, when on the morning watch of that day, thick weather prevailing and the wind blowing hard, the ice gradually filled in all round, and finally encircled both ships—first the Enterprise, then the Investigator, in spite of all her efforts to keep out. She at last took up a berth as near as she could to her consort, at about a mile. All communication was cut off except by signal, and from this time the ships drifted perfectly helpless, until the 25th of September, when they cleared the pack off Pond's Bay, having drifted about 240 miles. The aspect was indeed cheerless as they gradually approached the western shores of Baffin's Bay, a coast which has proved fatal to so many whalers. On the 21st they had a strong breeze, and on the 25th open water was observed at a distance of about 5 or 6 miles; and as soon as the ice split up, sail was made upon both ships; and on the forenoon of the 25th, after crashing through the ice for about 36 hours, they succeeded in getting clear. The ships now stood right across to the eastern shores of Baffin's Bay for the purpose of clearing the middle ice, and first saw the land October 3d, which was the coast of Greenland, called Sanderson's Hope, near Uppernavick. With baffling winds and thick weather, the ships now made the best of their way southward, passing an immense multitude of gigantic icebergs, varying from one hundred to two hundred feet high, and from a quarter to half a mile in length.

These tremendous bergs often came between and threatened the ships with destruction, and were a source of perpetual harass, often exciting much apprehension from their colour, or rather colourless appearance. It was, in fact, a task of no ordinary skill and ability sometimes to steer clear of them. On the 25th the two ships first communicated since they began to drift, and now joyfully exchanged cheers at their narrow escape. On the 18th they rounded Cape Farewell, and from thence had a good passage with strong westerly gales, till they made the Orkneys on the 26th ult., and Scarborough the 3d of November. On Sunday, the 4th, they got a pilot, fresh beef and vegetables—a great treat to all on board—and picked up the steamer off Lowestoffe on Thursday night, when from that time to Saturday they were engaged in dragging (they cannot tow) the Enterprise to Purfleet, and the Investigator to Woolwich, the latter reaching Woolwich in the afternoon, and the former having been towed up yesterday morning.

In the course of the voyage there were shot three bears, two or three seals, many swans, geese and ducks, and more than 3,000 loons.

PRIESTCRAFT THE CURSE OF IRELAND.

We sincerely hope that some plain, honest, and matter-of-fact member of Parliament will, during the ensuing session, get up a comparative inquiry into the present and past condition of that disgraceful blot on human nature, Ireland. The only necessary qualifications for this purpose is the possession of the useful commodity common sense, joined to a determination not to be diverted from the main object by the instinctive trickery of Whig evasiveness; for no plover, disturbed on her nest, can exhibit half the devices to decoy and mislead, that come as tripplingly from the tongue of Lord John Russell on the occasion of an attack, as if inspired by the goddess of truth herself. The eloquence of a Demosthenes and the practised skill of a Cicero, might both be diverted from their object by the Parthian tactics of her Majesty's present Government, and the uncertain meanderings of a butterfly be regarded as a carefully digested line of progression when compared with the multifarious gyrations of a Ministerial reply. Fortunately, the proposed question has nothing to do with the deeds or misdeeds of any part or present Government; hence this felicitous source of equivocation is shut up, and hence, also, a hope may be entertained that for once we may be indulged with a glimpse of the truth. We have no wish to learn whether Whig, Tory, or Radical held the reins of Government during any of the periods to which we are about to allude. It is now fifty twenty years since the concessional policy towards Ireland began, in the passing of the Catholic Emancipation bill, from which time to the present every attempt has been made to pacify the knavish bigotry of the M'Hale school of agitators, by the administration of soothing syrup, in the shape of grants, endowments, and so on. What we now wish to know is the success of this temporary scheme, as exhibited in the progressive annual improvement of Irish society since the year 1828. Sir R. Peel, whom few will regard as the impersonation of Suvenal's *ingenius cultus puer, ingenuique pudoris*, nevertheless candidly admitted his inability to contend with the *vis inertia* of Irish laziness; a perversity which preferred idleness and starvation to honest industry and competence, appeared, in the eyes of this experienced statesman, to indicate a degree of moral fatality, beyond the reach of improvement. Both the honesty and wisdom of his admission were, however, lost upon his successor, and, accordingly, Lord John Russell was heralded in; with no small flourish of trumpets, as the pacificator of Ireland, and Great Britain was led to believe that we might, at all events, have peace on the other side of St. George's Channel, by paying for it. We will not say that in this matter the people of Great Britain have been shamefully deceived, and that millions of money have been extracted from the honest industry of this Island, to be exchanged for the threats and curse of those whom it saved from starvation; we will not say that a considerable part of the money, thus wrung from Protestant labour, has been sent to pamper Popish sensuality and superstition, and perpetuate a connection the evils of which cry to Heaven itself for amendment. We do not say this; for the present state of Ireland renders it unnecessary to utter one word against a system of indiscreet bribery which has so notoriously failed in achieving even its basest object.—Sorry, indeed, should we be to add but one feather to the crushing weight of evidence which every day demonstrates the utter failure of Lord John Russell's policy in Ireland. Justice, however, is due to the unparalleled exertions of the people of this country, in alleviating the misery arising from Celtic improvidence; and, in justice to these exertions, we think that an unprejudiced *expose* of the progress of the society in the sister island should as early as possible be laid before the public. If matters were really worse before the passing of the Emancipation Act, let us, at least, have the pleasure of knowing the fact, and witnessing the rate of decrease in crime, that some opinion may be formed of the time necessary to civilise that land of savages. If, however, no sensible effect has been produced by the excessive efforts at conciliations which have for many years been going on, it becomes an important query, how far in sound policy we are justified in oppressing and burdening good to maintain the bad members of the community. The real question, then is, what has been the actual effect of the Catholic Emancipation Act, and its succeeding *placebo* policy, from the aggrandisement of O'Connell to the unmerited degradation of Lord Roden? Is Ireland more contented, more happy, or more prosperous? Is assassination in mid-day less frequent? Are agrarian outrages less common? Is knowledge on the increase, and priestcraft on the decline? Has spiritual freedom advanced rapidly within the last twenty years? If these questions admit of a satisfactory answer, then do we vote for a continuance—nay, even an extension, of the present plan.—We would in this respect out-Russell Russell, and even fawn and cringe almost as much as he, to the baser qualities of humanity, if by so doing a permanently beneficial result would ensue. But did ever good spring from such a source? Let Ireland reply—where the system has been worked into its most disgusting details, and only failed in perpetrating the full extent of moral degradation, from the superior cunning of Hibernian priestcraft. Bad though in many points they may be, the Roman Catholic clergy of Ireland are not base enough to sell that which they deem their birthright for a temporary mess of pottage, or accept an elemosynary contribution from the hands of those whom they regard as robbers and spoliators. To do the Romish priestcraft of Ireland justice, they act consistently enough up to their tenets, repudiate every attempt at compromise, short of the absolute acknowledgement of their claims and pretensions. They abhor with perennial hatred the entire mass of Protestantism, and will be satisfied by nothing but its unqualified expulsion from Irish soil. It is in vain to conceal the fact, that this is the real grievance of Ireland, and that by nothing else will the Romish party be pacified. Now, however much Lord John Russell may feel inclined to go "the whole hog" on this question, and conciliate even at this cost the Romish party, he cannot but be aware that there are some things which the people of Great Britain will not sacrifice, even for the sake of peace; and, therefore, the sooner an important investigation into the condition of Ireland takes place the better, in order that we may know what benefit we are ever likely to derive from the enormous outlay of capital which this cringing policy entails upon us. That cameleon of the public press and servile tool of administrative chicanery, the *Times*, has lately adopted an altered tone in reference to Irish affairs, and now asserts that the present time, is evidently one which calls for the stern enforcement of the law;" from which one or two circumstances must be presumed either that the enforcement of the law has been shamefully neglected, or that the state of society in that country is much worse than heretofore. One conclusion at least is self-evident—that from some cause or other the truckling plan is about to be abandoned, and crime and wickedness again treated with severity. Thus, then, there is a hope that after twenty years spent in a most insane and contemptible efforts to wheedle the bigotted Roman Catholic clergy of Ireland, we are about to adopt the old and manly policy of battling hand-to-hand with the enemy, and asserting the dignity due to our position. This is but a sorry conclusion after all, and except as a warning to posterity, may be regarded in the light of an *experience manquee*. A careful analysis, however, of the conciliation period will probably remove much obscurity from the mysterious movements of the Romish party during the O'Connell dynasty, and illustrate their perfect appreciation during the last few years of the motives of the present Government. In examining the events of the Russell Administration, it is impossible not to be struck with the vast superiority in point of cunning which the Irish clergy have all along displayed; they notoriously fostered a rebellion, merely to convince the ministry of their unlimited power to put it down or fan it into fearful malignancy at their pleasure. With all their vast influence over the most barbarous population in Europe, is it to be supposed that anything passes without their cognisance and tacit consent at least?—does any one believe that the systematic gatherings of the populace for rapine and murder are unknown to the priest, or that it is not in his power to detect and hand over to justice the offenders, or even totally arrest the progress of the crime, in 99 cases in every 100? They know but little of Popery in Ireland, who entertain a minute's doubt of the fact. The power of the priest is there supreme, and that of the Legislature but secondary. This is the ruin of that country and the real cause of her barbarous inferiority; nor is there the smallest or most remote prospect that any plan of kindness will tame down the spiritual hyena—all such attempts are mis-understood and constructed into an admission of fear and cowardice. The priests govern the people, and are themselves governed by the Pope, to whom they cheerfully pay a respect and submission never yet accorded to their legitimate sovereign. It is vain to talk of relieving Ireland—relief to be effectual must ride on the wings of knowledge, and well do Dr. M'Hale and his associates understand this fact. No system of education will they permit but such as insures a perpetuation of their own authority over the minds of the people; what then is the use of establishing schools and colleges, unless some means be devised for securing scholars; Are there not Churches in the most densely peopled districts of Ireland, into which none but the paid officials ever enter? And will it not be the same with the schools if the ban of the fanatic of St. Jarlath's fall upon those who go near them? Would there be any impolicy, then, in compelling the younger inmates of the various poor-houses to acquire a certain amount of education? and might not out-door relief be consistently refused to all such applicants? thus, in some measure, facilitating and enforcing the spread of useful knowledge. Certain we are that much might be done by an intelligent minister determined to seize this nettle with a firm grasp, and equally certain are we that in no other way will Irish misery ever know an end. PRIESTCRAFT IS THE REAL CURSE OF IRELAND, and ignorance the fertile soil from which it springs. Remove the means of growth, and the pernicious weed will perish and rot in its own vileness. A grand experiment has now been for many years continued, which, if Popery had anything reclaimable about it, must long ere this have brought its latent qualities into existence; but what has been the issue of all this temporising and truckling? Why simply that the monster has only increased in colossal deformity, and the mark of the Beast become more evident Will any person now cast his eye upon the accounts from Ireland, and, not instantly admit the truth of these remarks? Can anything be worse, even in New Zealand? Can any portion of the habitable globe, in fact, exhibit more glaring instances of barbarous wickedness and moral depravity? It is wholly impossible. Ireland stands alone in her cold-blooded infamy, and realizes the otherwise incredible horrors of antiquity, a fearful monument and index of the unscriptural and anti-social nature of Romanism. To her Majesty's present ministry, much of this is, we fear unintelligible—the offspring, in their eyes, of a zeal bordering on the fanaticism which it condemns; and certainly their repeated efforts to modify the law of God for the convenience of man, gives but little hope of a favourable construction to our humble observations. But we quit the ground of speculation, and are content enough to appeal to the evidence of facts. On this question we do not fly from the test of materialism, but boldly challenge Lord J. Russell to lay before the public, a *resume* of the progress of crime and discontent in Ireland, since the passing of that celebrated bill which was to quiet Popish disturbances for ever. This is no party matter, got up with a view to praise or blame any particular Administration. It is the venerable answer of twenty years' experience to an important question, which we seek to obtain; not to recriminate upon past folly, but to guide us in our future path and to enable us to meet with firmness an evil which is only increased by irresolution.—*Scottish Guardian.*

CHRISTMAS SONG OF ENGLAND.

BY G. LINNÆUS BANKS, ESQUIRE.

The good old times—the social times
Again are drawing near;
The music of familiar chimes,
And merry Christmas cheer.
The old baronial hall is hung
With holly branches bright;
A blessing on the happy young
Who grace its board to-night.

No care shall enter in their cup,
Nor wake the slumb'ring tear,
While draughts of pleasure they drink up,
To crown the parting year;
For never will the year return
To look on records past,
Where mem'ry c'er her silent urn
Breathes mindfully at last.

Bring out the goblets* that of old
Inspired the ancient lays,
When tales of chivalry were told—
The triumphs of those days.
As then, right freely pass it round
To noble, grave, and gay;
A thousand spirits wait around
To join the roundelay.

Three cheers for those who bravely fought,
And still as bravely died—
Who for their country glory sought,
And tyranny defied.
Three tears for those, the kind and good,
Whose counsels oft were given,
Though seldom prized, or understood,
Till they were gone to Heaven.

And still three smiles for beauty's eye,
And beauty's blushing cheek;
We will not coldly pass them by,
While these, our hearts, can speak—
And lastly, pledge to those we love,
Though near or absent far,
Whatever sky or clouds above,
Our only guiding star.

All honour to the mince-meat pie,
By truant schoolboy sung—
The pudding smoking 'fore the eye,
With cider o'er it flung;
All honour to the turkey rare,
The rich and famous chine;
And where's the vintage can compare
With good old elder wine?

Now put aside the sparkling bowl,
The tempting viands waive,
Not longer let the merry soul
Attune the Christmas stave,
For fairy feet are waiting here,
As oft they did of yore,
To tread a measure to the year
Upon the o'den floor.

The good old times—the social times—
Again are near at hand,
Oh! may the music of their chimes
Bring blessings on the land.
Send forth again the welcome shout—
The Christmas sports begin,
The bells now ring the old year out,
And now—the new one in.

* Seldom used the present times.

☞Notice.

THE subscriber having resumed his Licence as an AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT in this City, returns his sincere thanks to those who have patronised him for the last ten years, and again offers his services professionally for the sale of *Lands, Houses, Personal Estates, DRY GOODS, Undertakers' and Furniture Sales*, on the premises of the owners, which will receive special attention.

ALSO—Will have one or two Sales weekly, at the *VARIETY STORE*, of such Goods as may be consigned from time to time.

☞The Retail business by private sale continued as usual, over the counter, in a variety of Cheap Useful Goods.—*Call and see!*

14th sept. J. LORDLY.

Emigrant Notice.

PERSONS wishing their friends brought from the old Country to ST. JOHN OR UNITED STATES, can make arrangements for their passages, on advantageous terms, by applying to

THOS. YORKE.

November 23. *Water Street*

Picked up Adrift,

A SKIFF BOAT—The owner can have the same by paying expenses. Apply to the subscriber, Long Wharf, Portland.

November 30. THOMPSON KENNEDY.

PRINTING PAPER,

COMBS, &c.

50 REAMS PRINTING PAPER—various sizes;
50 Reams LETTER PAPER;
50 Dozen Assorted Dressing COMBS;
50 Do. Do. Buck Do.
5 Bales BATTING.
selling at Reduced Prices by
VAUGHANS & LOCKHART.

November 16. Obs. Head Quay. 2 in.

GAS FITTINGS!

Received by the Prince of Wales.

THE finest and best assortment of GAS FITTINGS, for House use, ever imported into this Province, comprising LUSTRES of four, three and two lights; a variety of side Lights, Mantle Piece Vases, &c.—For sale on reasonable terms, at the subscriber's establishment, Merritt's Building, Water street.

November 16. A. CAMPBELL.

☞PRICE OF THE CHRONICLE—12s. 6d. per annum, in advance; 15s. if not paid until the termination of a year.—FOR $10 IN ADVANCE, 5 copies will be sent *to one address* for one year; for $20 11 copies; and for $40, 24 copies.—Single Nos. may be had at the office, 4d each.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, DECEMBER 21, 1849.

THE First December English Mail arrived in this City on Monday morning last.—During the winter, the mails will be made up semi-monthly: the next will consequently be that of 15th instant.

The Cotton market has been dull during the week, and holders have reduced their prices fully one-eighth of a penny per lb. The sales of the week were 19,000 bales.

The Grain trade is dull, and holders are willing to accept reduced prices for most of the leading articles. American Flour sells in Liverpool at 23s. to 24s. pr barrel for the best Western Canal. Indian Corn is in fair request, at 29s. to 29s. 6d., for white, and 26s. 9d. to 27s. for yellow.

The Iron market has been active, and heavy sales both of Pig and Bar Iron have been effected.

Liverpool Monthly Timber Report.—The arrivals from British America have been considerable, amounting to 55 vessels, 36,957 tons against 35 vessels, 23,230 tons in same month last year. The aggregate import since 1st February, shows 206,118 tons, against 176,897 tons to the same period last year. Many cargoes have been sold from the quay, but still very many are being yarded for importer's account, the great bulk of these latter being from Quebec. St. John Pine although it has suffered a decline from the highest point of fully 1d per foot, has (with very few exceptions,) passed from the importers to the timber merchants, as also have Spruce Deals; these latter, however, at improving prices at every sale. The country demand has been well sustained, the lower rates of carriage inland being still maintained—we wish we could hope that they would be continued, for a reaction from the rates lately current, cannot fail to have a very prejudicial effect on the market.

Pine Timber.—Of St. John, one cargo, 18¾ inches was sold at 18¾d; one 18¼ in. at 17¼d; one 18¼ in. at 17½d. yarded; and one of 20 inches, at 19d. less half yarding expense, and one of 18¼ inch. at 16¾d per foot.

Spars.—Some St. John Spruce have been sold at 11d per foot.

Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick Fir Planks and Boards.—Spruce Deals have improved in value, and St. John Cargoes have been sold at £7 to £17s. 6d per standard; one cargo not arrived is reported to have been sold at £8 per standard.

Railway Sleepers are still very unsaleable, and confined to retail sales from the timber merchants.

Lathwood—St. John and Halifax have been sold with cargo at 20s. to 25s. per fathom.

THE NAVIGATION LAWS.—We have been favoured with copies of a correspondence which has passed between Mr. J. Lockett, the Chairman of the Shipowners' Association, of this town, and the Board of Trade on the subject of the Navigation-laws, which are about to expire. Mr. Lockett applied to the Board to know what foreign countries had agreed to reciprocate with this country, and to place British ships in their ports on an equally favourable footing with foreign ships in British ports, and whether a notification of the same would be published by the Government. Sir Denis Le Marchant replies by stating that, before the act of the last session passed, the Government had not made proposals to the greater number of states, but that, as regards the important maritime countries of Germany, Prussia, Hanover, the Hanse Towns, and other northern powers, also Denmark, Russia, Austria, the Italian States, Greece, and the Ottoman Empire, the treatment of British would be nearly the same as that of national vessels. The states of Central and Southern America were also included in the same category. With regard to France Spain, Portugal, Holland, Belgium, Sweden, and the United States of America, it was thought necessary to adopt a different course, and to take such steps as appeared best calculated to obtain from the Governments of those countries a free admission of British shipping into their ports.

Sir Denis then proceeds to observe that Sweden and the United States had reciprocated maritime freedom with this country, and that any new arrangements before the 1st of January would be published for the information of the country.

This is a very gratifying announcement for it will be seen that the principal maritime powers in the world have already abandoned their restrictive policy, and agreed to follow in our wake. Belgium and Holland cannot, on the score of self-interest, afford to remain long behind; while with respect to France, Spain, and Portugal, their shipping transactions with England are too minute to affect the working of a principle which will do more to promote the extension of commerce than any scheme which has yet been devised.

The Pope finding that his friends in Paris are no longer in the ascendant, has become alarmed, and refuses to return to Rome. General Baragay d'Hilliers has assumed his functions in lieu of General Rostolon, but the policy of the French has not advanced one step towards the solution of this Roman difficulty.

NICARAGUAN AFFAIRS.—We have heard from good authority, that Lord Palmerston is determined to allow of no American interference in Nicaragua affairs, and that, at all events, British interests shall not be menaced either on the West India side or the Pacific side of Nicaragua.—His Lordship, we are informed, has acted most promptly in the matter, and that, in order to forward despatches to the Commander-in-Chief in the Pacific on the subject, the West India packet was detained for some hours at Southampton on Saturday last. Rear Admiral Hornby, it is said, is ordered up with his squadron to cruise in the neighbourhood of Panama, and to be within call of the British Charge d'Affairs at Nicaragua.—[United Service Gazette.

The *Morning Herald* states that orders have been sent out to Vice-Admiral Sir W. Parker, G. C. B., to retire from the Dardanelles with the fleet under his command, and to proceed to Malta.

The Right Hon. Mr. Macaulay, by an unanimous vote of the students, has been re-elected Lord Rector of Glasgow University.

The passengers by the steam ship Canada, on her late voyage from New-York, brought home nearly 1,000,000 in gold. One passenger from California brought £30,000.

Mr. Beckwith, late Secretary to the Leeds Infirmary, has been sentenced to seven years' transportation, for embezzling upwards of £1000 from the funds.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—Professor JOHNSTON will lecture before the Members of the Institute this Evening, Friday, giving an outline of his Report on the Agricultural capabilities of this country.

☞By a Proclamation in the last Royal Gazette, the Provincial Legislature is prorogued to Thursday the 7th day of February next—then to meet for the dispatch of business.

ON Monday a young man named James Anderson, was brought before the Police Magistrate, and charged with damaging the Telegraph Wires. It appears that a combination has existed for this reprehensible purpose, since the line from here to Halifax was completed, the Telegraph companies and the Speculators being at variance, the latter insisting on the first use of the wires, and the company desirous to accommodate the whole public through the associated Press. In consequence, the wires have been destroyed at each arrival of the English Mail, and the perpetrators until now escaped detection. On the arrival of the last English intelligence, Mr. Mount, the operator here, finding the connection to the Westward closed, started on an inspection of the line, and had only proceeded as far as Union street, when by a close scrutiny, he discovered in the vicinity of a large tree, the wires disconnected, and so fixed that a person could connect or disconnect without much trouble.—The High Constable, Stockford, was put on the watch early the same evening, and at midnight, amidst a furious rain storm, Anderson was seen to climb the tree, and when he had got fairly to work, was challenged by the unwearying sentinel, brought down, and secured.—He stated that he had been employed, and well paid by parties for committing the offence, and that if he were even sent to the Penitentiary, he would be well remunerated for loss of time.

We are extremely pained that any circumstances should have induced this young man to commit an offence which is likely to endanger his personal liberty for a length of time; and if the really guilty parties have any feelings, they will have the dreadful consciousness continually reproaching them of converting to a felon an otherwise respectable young man, and of dragging a father from his family and his home, and no doubt all he holds near and dear to him, to pine in a Penitentiary—receiving a felon's doom, for an offence of which he has unhappily permitted himself to be made the instrument.—It is a pity indeed that the instigators of Anderson could not be discovered; suspicion, however, points her finger to several individuals, and it is hoped that Anderson may yet disclose his employers. He may buoy himself with the hope of being well remunerated, but let his personal liberty once be taken from him,—let him cease to be useful to his masters, and his pay will be stopped, however great might have been the amount of promises—Anderson was committed to take his trial at the Supreme Court in January next.

The Coroner's Inquest, which sat on the remains of Doctor Parkman, in Boston, have returned a verdict of wilful murder against Professor Webster, of the Medical College.

PORTLAND EPISCOPAL SABBATH SCHOOL, underwent a very satisfactory examination on Wednesday last, by the Rev. Mr. Harrison, Rector of the Parish. The attendance, notwithstanding the weather, was unusually large, and as far as we could judge, the School appears to be in a very flourishing and efficient state. After the examination the children were regaled with a plentiful supply of fruit, cakes, and other delicacies, provided by the teachers and others for the occasion. A number of visitors also attended, who seemed highly gratified with the proceedings. —*Courier.*

LARGE CARGOES.—Last week, the steamer *Maid of Erin* brought over from Digby, and Annapolis no less than 30 horned cattle and 260 sheep. And on Tuesday the steamer *Commodore* arrived from the same places with 22 head of cattle, 150 sheep, 150 carcasses of mutton, 50 barrels of apples and cider, 25 firkins of butter, about two tons of poultry, a quantity of cheese and eggs, and about 40 passengers.—*New-Bruns.*

(From the Royal Gazette, Dec. 12.)

A Committee of the Medical Profession in St. John waited upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor on the 11th December inst., and presented the following Address of the Committee, and Resolutions adopted at a Meeting of the Faculty on the 6th instant:

To His Excellency Sir Edmund Walker Head, Bart., Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of New-Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

We, the undersigned, in behalf of a General Meeting of the Medical Gentlemen of Saint John, convened in that City on the 6th instant, beg leave most respectfully to submit to Your Excellency, that the Commissioners of the Lunatic Asylum, in their recent appointment of a Physician to that Institution, have evinced an entire disregard to the rights of the Medical Profession of this Province, and have thrown an unmerited imputation and reflection upon the character and professional qualifications of its members, among whom are to be found many gentlemen whose character, standing, professional qualications, and experience, fully qualify them to perform the duties of the office, and whose residence within the Province gives them a claim paramount to that of a stranger. They, therefore, humbly pray that Your Excellency may be pleased to order a new Commission to be formed for the governance of that Institution.

ROBERT BAYARD, M. D., &c.
WM. LIVINGSTONE, C. M.

Dec. 11, 1849.

Resolutions passed at a Meeting of the Medical Profession in St. John, Dec 6, 1849.

1st.—Moved by Dr. Harding, seconded by Dr. Travers—*Resolved*, That there are many Medical Gentlemen practising in various parts of the Province of New-Brunswick, who, after regular courses of study, have obtained satisfactory testimonials of Professional acquirements and qualifications from established Schools of Medicine and Surgery.

2d—Moved by Dr. Ruddock, seconded by Dr. Livingstone—*Resolved*, That the Lunatic Asylum of this Province was built and is sustained by Funds obtained from the Public Revenue, towards which every Practitioner of Medicine in New-Brunswick, as a tax-payer, has paid his proportion, and is therefore entitled to fair consideration in the disposal of Public Offices connected with his profession.

3d—Moved by Dr. Travers, seconded by Dr. Miller—*Resolved*, That the Medical Gentlemen throughout New-Brunswick have been subjected to unmerited reflection by the recent proceedings of the Commissioners of the Lunatic Asylum, in their appointment of a Gentleman from another Province as Physician to that Establishment; and this Meeting thus publicly records its protest and just indignation.

4th—Moved by Dr. Samuel Bayard, seconded by Dr. Wetmore—*Resolved*, That the Commissioners of the Lunatic Asylum, as at present constituted, four of the Gentlemen being Members of the Legal Profession, and the others Gentlemen of different pursuits, without any Member of the Medical Faculty associated with them, are thereby unqualified to superintend the affairs of a Medical Institution, and that the above Commission is therefore viewed by this Meeting as an indignity offered to the Physicians and Surgeons of this Province possessing the confidence of the Public.

5th—Moved by Dr. Livingstone, seconded by Dr. Hunter Peters—*Resolved*, That the conduct of the Commissioners throughout the proceedings of the appointment, manifests an undue Executive influence in the exercise of patronage.

6th—Moved by Dr. Fitch, seconded by Dr. Sharpe—*Resolved*, That a Committee consisting of Drs. Livingstone and Bayard, be appointed and requested to proceed immediately to Fredericton, to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, and present the foregoing Resolutions; and to draft and present an Address to His Excellency, praying him to issue a new Commission, framed more in accordance with the equal rights of all departments of society, and thereby better calculated to ensure the success and extended usefulness of the Institution.

ROBERT BAYARD, M. D., &c
WM. LIVINGSTONE, C. M.

December 11, 1849.

To these Resolutions and Address His Excellency returned the following answer:—

"I have perused and shall attentively consider the Resolutions and Address presented by Dr. Bayard and Dr. Livingstone.

I cannot admit that the present Commission is incompetent to superintend the affairs of the Lunatic Asylum, simply because it contains no medical man among its members.—Were it expected that the Commissioners should regulate the diet and medical treatment of the patient, there would have been great force in the objection.—Had the Legislature conceived any such qualification to be necessary for one or more Members of the Commission, it is presumed they would have prescribed it in the Act.

With regard to the undue Executive influence which the Memorialists conceive they can trace in the proceedings of the Commission, I do not admit its existence, and I should very much deprecate anything of the sort.

Nor can I acquiesce in the view, that to select a Member of the Medical Profession from the adjoining Province, is an insult to the Medical Practitioners of this Colony. A very few weeks have elapsed since a federal union of the British North American Colonies was publicly discussed at Saint John; among its advocates was at least one Member of the profession. I cannot, under any circumstances, look upon a subject of the British Crown in Nova Scotia in the light of a Foreigner. I have some reason to think, moreover, that the place in question was offered without success to one or more Medical men resident in this Province.

I cannot hold out to the Memorialists any hope of superseding the present Commission on the grounds put forward by them.

An attempt was made some time since to form a Commission which would have contained none but residents at Saint John, and of which no individual belonging to the Executive Government was a Member. Many of the Gentlemen then named declined to act, and to this fact, and this alone, the present Commission, constituted as it is, owes its origin. I need not point out to the Memorialists, that the Provincial Act 12 Victoria, c. 28, s. 5, vests the whole power of appointing and dismissing the Officers of the Asylum in the Commissioners.

To supersede the Commission, merely because they have exercised the powers legally vested in them, without any allegation that the person is unfit or incompetent, would be in reality open to the charge of bringing "undue Executive influence" to bear on the management of the Asylum.

THE Whig Government of England would appear destined to prostrate the high character and standing of that mighty Empire. Wherever they put their hands, the blighting effects of a whig-radical policy is visible;—At home, in England, they are without friends, and hold power by a sort of sufferance; in Ireland, in their efforts to conciliate the Roman Catholics, they have mortally affronted the Protestants, so they have not a friend in either party, and that country is consequently quicker than ever hastening to a terrible crisis;—the West Indies are ruined by a Whig policy, and the North American trade and commerce is so utterly prostrate that separation from British interests is openly talked of. Wherever and whenever the whigs have been in power, they have shown themselves completely incompetent to govern the British empire and her extended Colonial dominions.—Among all their misgovernment, one would think that the poor Indians, free from trade and harmless of politics, might be exempt; but no, a niggardly whig policy has extended even to Lake Superior, and the Indians, once the firm and faithful allies of England are now in open arms against the Government. Their lands have been sold to Mining Companies, without their consent, and without remuneration, and their Chiefs have been met with stern rebuke and haughty pride by their "Great White Father," the Governor General, where it was their wont to be received with pleasure as the "Red Children of their Great Mother in the East." The Agents of the Government have likewise used duplicity in their dealings with the Indians, and this has soured the minds of a people who utterly abhor such a thing as double-dealing.—The following extracts show the state of affairs in the Indian country:—

(From the Detriot Tribune.)

WAR ON LAKE SUPERIOR.—Some four years since, the Canadian government issued permits for explorations of lands bordering on Lake Superior and Huron, for mineral locations. The land was then in the possession of the Indians. The Lake Superior News says: Upon the intrusion of numerous exploring parties into their country, the possessors of these lands became alarmed, and remonstrated with some of them, and their answers were that they should be paid for their lands; since that period, every year, the Indians have made application upon application to their great father at Montreal, entreating that justice be done them; yet they have received no attention or consideration whatever.

The feelings of dissatisfaction and discontent which naturally prevailed among them was increas-

ed by a knowledge of the fact that the Government had actually sold as mining locations a tract of land whereon they had farms, and good substantial log houses, &c., besides cattle. In the month of June last a deputation of chiefs went to Montreal and pleaded again for justice. They received again promises similar to many already broken. They returned to their homes discontented and unhappy; they drew comparisons between the reception accorded them there by great father, the representative of England's sovereign, and the treatment bestowed upon their brethren on the American side of the river, when upon deputation to their great father at Washington—the former returning empty handed and with empty promises, the latter flattered and delighted with a bounteous reception, and the justice they demanded promptly accorded them. The discontent and dissatisfaction increased to such a degree among the bands upon the British side that their chiefs spoke openly of resorting to force. The Government hearing this, declared their intention of speedily treating. With this pledge they were delighted, and confidence was restored.

Late in autumn, two commissioners arrived at the Sault Ste Marie, who it was understood had come to treat with the Indians—but instead of summoning the Indians at some fixed time and place, and making proposals to them at a general council as is usual upon all occasions, they ran round the lake, meeting an Indian here another there, and not having had one single Indian council, they endeavoured to make bargains with individual Indians in this way, until they arrived again at the Soult; here a number of chiefs had assembled to meet them. The council, we hear, was dissolved upon the chiefs ascertaining that the commissioners were not authorized to offer even one shilling for their lands—the whole proceeding was but a trick to deceive the simple minded people, in the hope that by taking them in detail they might obtain a rich territory at little cost. The government sold some 37 locations upon Lake Superior—some 27 on Lake Huron, for the sum of $400,000, payable in five years—upon which there has been already paid in cash to the Canadian Government upwards of $60,000, not one shilling of which has been paid to the Indians.

Recently there arrived among the Indians a Mr. McDonell, who has had some difficulty with the mining companies. He has collected the discontents and excited them to revenge.

Saturday, we were informed by a gentleman who left Sault Ste Marie on Monday last, that a band of Indians and half-breeds, to the number of about 150, headed by McDonell, who has formerly been a sheriff in some part of the lower province, left the opposite side of the river, on Saturday, armed with small arms and one cannon, a six pounder, stolen from the Hudson Bay Company, provisions, &c., to attack the Quebec Mining Company, at Point Ma Maine. Mr. Wilson, the collector of customs on the Canada side, left the Sault in the evening, with a party of six men, in a light bark canoe, in hopes of reaching the mines before the Indians, and apprising the workmen of their situation, so that they could meet the enemy with a strong force. There were believed to be nearly 200 miners in the vicinity, and should Mr. W. and party arrive before the marauders, they will no doubt give them a reception little anticipated.

Our informant came as far as Mackinac on the British steamer Gore. He says that vessel would immediately proceed for a Company of British regulars, and return as soon as possible. It was thought at the Sault that the disturbance would become general between the Indians and the miners.

The Franklin arrived here on Saturday evening having left the Sault on Thursday, but at that time nothing had been heard from the scene of action. There was considerable anxiety felt at the Sault to learn the fate of the expedition and the result of the attack. The next boat will probably bring the particulars.

QUEBEC, Dec. 12.—We are happy to state that a telegraphic despatch has been received stating that the McDonells, two Chiefs, and two half-breeds, were in custody, having been arrested at the Sault Ste Marie. No positive account, however, has yet been received of the troops retaking the Mines; but this, we apprehend, is now reduced to a matter of certainty, as the weather continued open.

DEC. 14.—The *Pilot* says—the steamer *Gore*, conveying a detachment of the Rifle Brigade to the scene of disturbances on Lake Superior, encountered a storm, and was driven back to Penetanguishene. She started again on Tuesday week, and was again driven back to Christian Island. The *Church* says, that she was discovered imbedded in the ice, and that four of the soldiers had perished in consequence of the severity of the cold.

FIRE.—The building known as the College, in Sussex Vale, owned by Mrs. Longmaid, of this city, and occupied by Mr. Stewart, was totally destroyed by fire on Sunday morning last. The property was not insured.

☞We are requested to state that the Rev. Mr. Thompson has received from a friend to the cause of Christ, from New York, the magnificent donation of $500 in aid of the building fund of the Free Church in this City.—*News.*

☞We recommend Public attention to Mr. Glass's Advertisement in this paper. Those who have put up at his Inn, represent the fare and accommodations every thing a traveller could desire.

From the Buffalo Courier.

MOST MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE AT NIAGARA FALLS.—We are indebted to a gentleman at Niagara falls for the following particulars of a most melancholy suicide committed at that place on Monday evening last.

"Our village was this morning thrown into deep gloom by a report that a young lady had probably committed suicide here, during some time last night, which is undoubtedly too true. The circumstances are as follows:

The train of cars yesterday morning brought hither a young woman of fine personal appearance, and about twenty-five years of age, having with her two bright looking boys, four and six years old—After taking rooms at the Eagle Hotel, she called for writing materials and nothing more was known of her until this morning. Between seven and eight o'clock, the bell of the rooms she had occupied was rung by the little boys. They were inquiring for their mother.

Upon the table were three letters—one directed to Major Miller, U. S. A., and one to Hon. John Norvell, Detroit, Mich., and one to the proprietor of the Eagle Hotel, (a copy of which I send you)—also the ringlets of one side of her head, her gold watch, two trunks of clothing, a silk purse containing some gold and silver coins and a wedding ring.

The children state that their mother had bid them good bye and kissed them after they had gone to bed—that they had come last from Winchester, Virginia; and that their father was in Florida. No cause can be assigned for the act.—She appeared perfectly rational throughout yesterday and not the least symptom of insanity was noticed. Nothing has yet been found to throw the least light upon the matter.

P.S.—½ o'clock, A. M.

Enough has been found to warrant the belief that the unfortunate lady leaped from the bridge that leads to Goat Island and was swept over the falls. Upon the second pier was found her bonnet which had been trodden upon. Her black crape shawl was found tied to the railing of the bridge to let her down upon the pier which is some six feet below the railing. She undoubtedly did this to indicate to those who should look for her, that her mind was made up for the fearful leap into the yawning chasm below.

Her father has been telegraphed, and the children have been kindly taken charge of, by the

August S. Potter."

[The following is a copy of the letter addressed by Mrs. Miller to Mr. White, of the eagle Hotel:]

"To the proprietors of the Eagle Hotel.

My mind is made up. I have no wish to live any longer. I shall go where my body will never be recovered. No one shall gaze on my mangled remains. Please take care of my two little boys till they can be sent to Detroit where their grand parents reside. They are the sons of Major Miller of the Army, now in Florida, and grandsons of Hon. John Norvell, Detroit, Michigan.—Please forward my letters and protect my children till some of their relatives can come for them.

MRS. J. G. MILLER."

Referring to the above we find the following in the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser:

It is reported that a lady here, answering to the description of Mrs. Miller, left this city for the East in the Express train this morning, and that there are circumstance leading to the belief that the apparent evidences of suicide are only apparent.—Her friends will undoubtedly investigate the matter, and until they ascertain something which they desire to be communicated to the public, we shall do, as we would have others do if we were similarly situated, say nothing on the subject.

WATERFORD, Nov. 24.

MEETING OF THE GRAND ORANGE LODGE OF IRELAND.

On Tuesday last the above body met in Dublin, for the purpose of taking into consideration the conduct of Lord Clarendon with respect to that body. The fullest report will be given to every thing that occurred relative to the Orange armament of last year, and the part which Lord Clarendon took in the matter. The subject will prove anything but palatable to the Lord Lieutenant, who certainly does not lie on a bed of roses. He has, however, prepared his own couch, and he must be satisfied. The *Dublin Evening Mail* of Wednesday, in reference to the meeting of the Grand Lodge, says:

"Much anxiety prevails to know the proceedings of the Orange body at the meeting held yesterday at the Leitrim Hotel. We understand that the matter was not quite brought to a close at that sitting—that it remains under consideration this day—nor will the final result of their deliberations be made known to the public before Friday. We are happy to announce, however, that this delay does not arise from any doubt, difficulty, or difference of opinion amongst the Orange Body respecting the propriety of a full disclosure of the negociations carried on between that body and the recognised agents of Lord Clarendon. The opinion is unanimous, we understand, for a complete exposure of the whole affair. But as the report is likely to be a standing document of no little importance, it is resolved that it shall be carefully, clearly, and accurately drawn up; and for this purpose time and deliberation are requisite."

☞The Grand Jury Presentment, December Sessions, will be published in the Chronicle next week.

FROM THE CHEROKEE COUNTRY.

Georgia, Feb. 17, 1849.

Opinion of Dr. J. B. Randall on the merit of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

We have been induced, in consequence of the benefits received from this medicine, to add our testimony in favour of its extraordinary healing properties. We take great pleasure in stating, that we have frequently used it ourself and administed it to others during the past year, in cases of obstinate coughs, colds, soreness of the chest, &c., and always with the most happy result. We therefore cheerfully recommend to all afflicted with the above diseases, to try the Balsam of Wild Cherry.—*Meriotta Helicon.*

None genuine unless signed I. BETTS on the wrapper.

For sale by S. L. TILLEY, King Street, St. John, N. B.

Married.

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Samuel Robinson, Mr. Gideon Spragg, of this City, to Miss Hannah Armstrong, of the Parish of Portland.

On the 7th inst., by the Rev. Robert Irvine, Mr. Thomas Hoyt, of Blissville, County of Sunbury, to Miss Mary Ann, youngest daughter of Mr. William Christy, Parish of Westfield, King's County.

On the 13th inst., by the same, Mr. William Morrow, to Miss Isabella Garrow, both of Portland.

On Monday evening, by the Rev. S. Robinson, Mr. George King, to Miss Charlotte Spencer, all of this city.

On the 20th inst. by the Rev. Wm. Donald, A. M., Julius L. Inches, Esq., to Frances Jane, second daughter of T. C. Everitt, Esq.

At Cumberland Bay, on the 1st of December, by the Rev. James Trimble, Mr. Charles McLean, of the Parish of Waterborough, County of Queen's to Miss Sarah Jane McLean, of the same place.

On the 13th inst., at Pennfield, by the Rev. William Millen, Mr. John McDowell, to Miss Mary Ann Dunbar, both of that place.

Died.

On Monday morning, after a tedious illness, Mr. William Breden, aged 34 years, late of Glasgow, (Scotland,) leaving a wife and two children, with a large circle of relatives and friends, to mourn their loss.

On Monday morning, after a short illness, of Measles, Emma Augusta, aged 2 years, only daughter of Mr. C. D. Everett.

On Tuesday evening last, after a short illness, Mrs. Mary Blackburn, aged 63 years, widow of the late John Blackburn, of Kent England.

Yesterday morning, after a short illness, Mr. John O'Toole, aged 32 years, leaving a wife and 5 children to mourn the loss of a kind husband and affectionate parent. Funeral on Sunday, at 4 o'clock, from his late residence, Princess-street, when friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

At Hopewell, on the 14th inst, after a long and painful illness, Eliza Ruth, wife of Thomas Gilbert, Esq., High Sheriff of the County of Albert, and youngest daughter of the late Samuel Gay, Esq., of Fort Cumberland, and neice of the late Hon. Ebenezer Gay, of Hingham, Mass.

At sea, Nov. 21, on board the ship Digby, from Sydney, N. S. W., for England, Capt. William B. Taber, of that ship, leaving a wife and one child.

At Montreal, of cholera, on the 25th July last, Mr. Wm. C. Bryson, engineer, son of the late Capt. Thos. Bryson, of this City.

At Jamaica, on the 20th of Oct., of consumption Capt. Thos. Gault, of the brig Elizabeth Hastings, of this port, universally respected by all who knew him, leaving a wife and a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn their irreparable loss. In the midst of life we are in death, of whom may we seek for succor but of thee O Lord.

Drowned, on the 12th July last, from on board the brig Brothers, bound for San Francisco, for which place she sailed from New York, on the 22d February previous, John Stewart, second son of Mr. John Bradley, of St. John, N. B., by which afflictive providence the family has for the first time been called to mourn the loss of one of their beloved circle. But they mourn not as those without hope.

Marine List.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—ARRIVED.

Friday—Brigt. James, Bestney, Oporto, 49—John Robertson wine and brandy.

Saturday—Schr. Lexington, Look, Boston—bal.

Sunday—Brigt. Juvenia, Reid, Halifax, 13—sugar.

Matilda, Anthony, Digby—boards.

Tuesday—Brigt. Francis, ——, Sydney,—T Hanford, coals.

Schr. Relief, Johnston, Halifax,—J. V. Troop, chains and anchors.

Wednesday—Brigt Victoria, Whipple, N. York, 17—flour and wheat.

Schr. Olive Branch, McMullin, Boston, 5—ass'd cargo.

CLEARED.

Dec. 13th—Schr. Lord Fitzgerald & Vesci, King, Galway, timber and deals.

14th—Barque Emerald, Fennel, Bristol, timber and deals; Brig Czar, Smellie, Dundee, timber and deals; brigt. Jane Allison, Anderson, Boston, scantling and chalk.

15th—Schr. Three Sisters, Cassie, Boston, chalk and lumber.

18th—Brig Daring, Douglas, Barbadoes, boards and shingles; Ottawa, Urquhart, Montevideo, lumber; Bella, Briar, Liverpool, deals.

19th—Brigt. Emily, Covell, Matanzar, lumber &c.; Schr. William, Haines, Freeport, scantling and ship knees.

WRECKS.—The barques Ann Black, English, master, and Thomas Henry, Keith, master, and brig Rio Grande, Love, master, left Fogwash on Saturday morning, 1st December, all bound for Europe. The Ann Black put into Picton on the 2d, with loss of bowsprit; the Thomas Henry was wrecked on the same day, on the Cape Breton side of the Gut of Canso, and the Rio Grande ran ashore on Pictou Island on Sunday night—the crew succeeded in landing some time after, with the loss of one man. The brig subsequently took fire from the cabin stove, and burnt to the water's edge. These vessels were all caught in the severe snow storm of Saturday and Sunday, the 1st and 2d inst.—[P. E. I. Islander.

Post Office Notice.

COMMENCING with Wednesday next, the 26th instant, the Mails for England to meet the sailing of the steam Packets from Halifax, will be despatched from this Office on Tuesday evenings to meet the steamers from Boston, and on Wednesday evenings to meet the steamers from New York.

The Mails will be closed at 8 p.m. and late letters will be received until 8:30 p.m.

J. HOWE, D.P.M.G.

General Post Office, St John, N.B.
December 19, 1849. 4i

Christmas Season, 1849.

For Sale at Sears' Tea Store, just received

NEW Raisins, Currants, Figs, Grapes, Lemons, Spices, Almonds, Confections, Preston's EXTRACT OF LEMON, Spiced CHOCOLATE, *Eighteen various kinds of TEAS*, and very superior FRESH GROUND COFFEES as usual.

21st Dec.

Fishery Draft.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers, *Directors of the Fishery on the Eastern side* of the Harbour, will commence taking in the Names of Freemen and others entitled to a Draft, on Wednesday the 26th day of December instant. —The Books will be kept open between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. until Tuesday the 1st day of January, (Sunday excepted,) when they will remain open until 6 o'clock, p.m., after which, no names will be received.

The Draft will take place on Monday the 7th day of January, 1850.

JAMES STOCKFORD,
R. McKELVEY,
WILLIAM F. BINTING,
B. CONETTER,
Directors.

St John, Dec. 21, 1849.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of an Order of the Common Council, the subscribers, Directors of the Fishery on the Western side of the Harbour, will commence taking in the Names of Freemen and others entitled to a Draft in the Fishery, on Wednesday the 26th instant, at the Market House in Carleton. The Books will continue open every day during a week, (Sunday excepted) from 10 o'clock, A.M. to 4 o'clock, p.m. until Tuesday the 1st day of January, on which latter day they will be kept open until 6 o'clock p.m., after which time no names will be received. The Draft will take place on Monday the 7th day of January next.

J. C. LITTLEHALE,
JOSEPH BEATTEAY,
Directors.

Carleton, Dec. 21, 1849.

South Bay Boom Company.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that a General Meeting of the stockholders of the *South Bay Boom Company* will be held at the office of Messrs. OWENS & DUNCAN on Tuesday the 8th day of January next, at 11 o'clock.

A. McL. SEELY,
President.

St. John, Dec. 15, 1849.

"Hole in the Rock."

Hams, Pickled Pork, Bacon, &c. &c. &c.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his City and Country Friends and the Public in general, that he has now on hand, and is daily curing in his best manner the above articles—warranted equal to any thing of the kind in America.

IN STORE—50 Barrels choice APPLES, and a few gallons MAPLE SYRUP, together with his usual well selected and varied assortment of *GROCERIES, FRUITS, SPICES, &c. &c. &c.* inferior to none in the City.

Dec. 21. 4i J. G. LESTER.

Pine Boards and Scantling on Sale.

50 M. PINE Boards; 30M. Spruce Deals 150M. spruce SCANTLING; 2 House Frames; 30M. shipping Shingles; 500 Hackmatack Sleepers.

Dec 21. THOMAS HANFORD.

☞NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of GILES GODARD, late of the Parish of Sussex, in Kings County, deceased, are requested to have the same duly attested to either of the Subscribers, within TWO MONTHS from this date; and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to C. W. STOCKTON, Esq., St. John, or to

BRICE CREATAN, } Administrators.
DANIEL GODARD, }

Sussex Vale, K. C., 20th December, 1849.

FARM FOR SALE.

A Small Farm, cleared and under cultivation, comprising about twenty acres, beautifully situated in Sussex Vale, known as the College property. The outhouses and barns are commodious and in good order: the dwelling has been recently destroyed by fire. The above property will be sold on advantageous terms. Apply at the office of this paper. December 21.

SNUFF—20 Jars of Macabou, just landing from steamer Maid of Erin from Boston.

J. CROUCH.
December 21. 4, North Market Wharf.

Mr. Anderson,
PORTRAIT PAINTER,

HORSFIELD STREET.

Next the Residence of P. Bennard, Esq.

14th December, 1849.

PUBLIC HALL.—A Room in the Masonic Hall, Carleton, can be obtained any night for Concerts, Lectures, &c. The Room is 45 by 25 feet, and contains seats, Chandeliers, &c. Apply to JOS. H. LITTLEHALE.

Carleton, March 30.—6i

Warm Winter Clothing.

PERSONS wanting substantial WINTER CLOTHING, would do well by calling at the store of JOHN ANDERSON, Market square, and examining his stock of Clothing and the prices they are selling at, as it must be evident to the most careless observer that the Goods are of a superior description, and the low prices they are selling for invariably insures a quick sale. Dec 21.

Until the end of the Month.

GRANITE HALL, No. 1, Dock Street.

A SUPERIOR Canada or Satinett OVER COAT, worth 35s., at 25s. only;
Heavy Pilot Winter Coat, at 30s. worth 40s;
Brown or Blue Beaver do. wadded throughout—worth 50s. at 35s.
Pants and Vests at first cost.

Dec. 21. T. R. JONES.

Charcoal Blacking, Whiting, & Glue.

JUST ARRIVED:—12 Cases CHARCOAL BLACKING; 5 Tons WHITING; 5 Bags best GLUE. For sale

Dec 21. JOHN KINNEAR.

Chase's Hotel, Gagetown.

THE Proprietor has recently put this Establishment in the most thorough and comfortable repair, and he is prepared to accommodate Travellers and Residents in the most satisfactory style.

Excellent stabling for Horses, and good attendance always on hand.

Gagetown, Dec. 1849. JAS. GLASS.

SEGEE'S HOTEL.

THE subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the public for the liberal patronage which they bestowed upon him during the many years he conducted the

FREDERICTON HOTEL,

and takes this opportunity to inform them that he has commenced the same business again, in that well known stand on Regent street, formerly occupied by Mr. D. McLeod, where he invites those to call who intend *to pay their bills* and those who do not, *to stay away*; it being about time the public should know that a house of this kind cannot be kept up without Cash.

The subscriber does not speak in praise of his House. Call and see for yourselves. If it suits,—well. If not,—no harm done.

An assortment of GOOD LIQUORS on hand, by the gallon, bottle, and otherwise—for Cash only.

☞In connection with the establishment there will be a few Horses and Sleighs to let.

WILLIAM SEGEE,
Regent street

Fredericton, December, 1849.

CITY HOTEL.

THIS well known Establishment, being now under the management of the Subscriber, is undergoing a thorough refitting, which, the subscriber is determined, shall render it second to no House of the kind in the Province. The Tables will be constantly supplied with all the essentials and delicacies of the season, and the attendants will be found civil and obliging. The subscriber, resolving to use every means of contributing to the comfort and convenience of those who may patronize the CITY HOTEL, trusts his exertions will be appreciated and rewarded accordingly and respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends and the public, in general, who visit the City of Fredericton.

ZEBULON M. P. THOMPSON.

Fredericton, Dec. 20 1848.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

WEDNESDAY, 8TH MARCH, 1848.

RESOLVED, That no Bill of a private nature, or Petition for money or relief, shall be received by the House after the fourteenth day from the opening of the Session, both inclusive; and that the Clerk of this House do, one month previous to the meeting of the Legislature, cause fifty printed copies of this Rule to be sent to each of the Clerks of the Peace in the several Counties for distribution, and cause the same to be inserted in the Royal Gazette, and two Newspapers in each County where Newspapers are published.

CHAS. P. WETMORE, *Clerk.*

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

SATURDAY, 7th April, 1849.

WHEREAS the number of applications to this House from School Teachers for Grants of Money have been from year to year increasing; and whereas it is desirable that such information should be furnished as would enable this House to arrive at just and equitable conclusions; therefore

RESOLVED, That this House will in future sustain no application for allowances to Teachers of Common or Parish Schools, unless it shall be certified by at least two Trustees of Schools for the Parish where such School has been taught, shewing the time actually taught—the Teacher to be licensed—the cause why such Teacher was not certified to the Sessions in the ordinary way—and that such Teacher was not compelled to discontinue his or her School on account of any improper conduct.

CHAS. P. WETMORE, CLERK.

No. 1.
ST. STEPHEN'S BUILDING,

KING'S SQUARE.

THE Subscriber in tendering thanks to his Town and Country customers, for the very liberal patronage which they have extended to him since his commencement in business, begs to inform that he has lately made large additions to his Stock, which will now be found to comprise every article required in his line—all of which he offers for sale at lowest City prices.

—ON HAND—

Gunpowder, Hyson, Oolong, Souchong and Congo TEAS;
Loaf, Crushed, Bastard and Brown SUGARS;
Java, Laguira and St. Domingo COFFEE—*fresh ground every morning;*
Rice, Barley, Split Pease, Starch, pa't and com'n.
Pickles, Sauces, Catsup, Mustard;
Raisins, Currants, and Almonds;
Broma, Cocoa, and Chocolate,—*Mott's;*
Soda, Sugar and Water BISCUIT;
Butter, Cheese, Lard, Table and Coarse Salt;
Spices of all kinds, whole and ground (warranted pure);
White Wine and Cider Vinegar; Molasses;
Sperm and Tallow CANDLES; Soap; Oils;
Fish, Brooms, Tobacco, Cigars, Pipes, &c.
ALSO—Martell's Pale and Dark BRANDY;
Hollands, Geneva, Islay Malt Whiskey—superior;
Old Jamaica and Demerara RUM;
Port, Sherry, and Madeira WINES, on draft and in bottle;
LONDON BROWN STOUT, ALE;
With numerous other articles not enumerated

WM. BREEZE, JUN.

December 7, 1849.

Christmas and New Year.

WINTER APPLES.

LANDING ex *Maid of Erin*, from Boston:—20 Barrels Baldwin APPLES.

J. CROUCH,
Dec. 7. 4, North Market Wharf.

Wheeler's Sherry Wine Bitters.

THE Proprietor of this Valuable Beverage, is anxious to have the remaining lot sold before the new year. Therefore parties wishing to avail themselves of this commodity will do well by calling early, as a reduction of 15 per cent. will be allowed off former prices for cash.

ONIONS—6 barrels of superior silver skinned, Landing ex Olive Branch, from Boston.

CRAMP AND PAIN KILLER.

Country Merchants will do well by making a call for the above before purchasing elsewhere, as the subscriber is instructed to close the lot 10 per cent. less than any regular importer.

J. CROUCH,
4 North Market Wharf.

December 14.

Toys! Toys! Toys!
For CHRISTMAS.

THE subscriber has received per late arrivals from London a large assortment of TOYS, comprising Guns, Swords, Pistols, Drums, Tambourines, Trumpets Horses, Donkeys, Musical Toys of all kinds, Dissected Maps and Puzzles, a variety of Games, Houses and Bridges to Build. To supply all his little customers with

New Years' Presents and Christmas Gifts.

☞Toys wholesale and retail.

Dec 14. Cour WM. MAJOR.

Notice to the Public.

GENERAL POST OFFICE,
Saint John, Dec. 11, 1849.

IN order to obviate the inconvenience existing under the present arrangement, which requires the Postage of Letters and Newspapers for Newfoundland to be paid in advance, His Lordship the Postmaster General has been pleased to direct that hereafter the Postage on correspondence passing between New Brunswick and Newfoundland may be pre paid or not, at the option of the sender.

J. HOWE, D.P.M.G.

CALIFORNIA.—Just received from the Factory—4 cases Stearic CANDLES, in 6 lb. Boxes, equal to Sperm.

Also on hand—a few dozen of very superior domestic CHERRY BRANDY,—for sale by

Nov. 23. *THOS. A. PADDOCK.*

SASHES! SASHES!

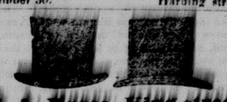
THE subscriber is prepared to Manufacture SASHES to any extent, from 3d. a light up, for home use or ready packed for exportation.

☞About 1000 Lights on hand. DOORS made to order.

☞Lumber, Bricks, or Country Produce taken in Exchange.

J. E. TURNBULL,
Harding street.

November 30.



H. & A. Magee, King street,

HAVE just received per ship *Olize* from Liverpool, and *Maid of Erin*, from Boston, a large assortment of Fur Selette, Plush and

CLOTH CAPS;

which together with their STOCK on hand of

HATS AND CAPS,

of Domestic Manufacture, they will sell Wholesale and Retail, at Prices to defy any other Establishment in the Trade in this City to undersell them.

HATS—2s. 6d. and upwards;
CAPS—1s. and upwards;
HATS and CAPS made to order at the shortest notice.

☞Cash and the highest prices paid for Furs

November 30.

Halifax
TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

Christopher Bartlett, Proprietor.

BEGS most respectfully to intimate to his Friends, and the Public in general, that he has recently opened in the above line, East side Cross street, Saint John, N. B.

C. B. flatters himself, that from the long experience he has had in the above business, having conducted some of the largest establishments in the West of England, and latterly in the principal houses of Halifax, N. S., he trusts by unremitting attention to merit a share of public patronage.

His principal rules shall be—Any Gentleman who favours him with Orders, shall meet with no disappointment; and if the garment does not give satisfaction, it will be replaced. A single trial will be a convincing proof to a discerning Public.

PRICES AS FOLLOW:

Plain Dress or Frock Coat,	17	6
Do. single breasted Paletot or Sack Coat	12	6
Do. double breasted do. do.	15	0
Do. Cloth or Doeskin Shooting Coats	12	6
Do. Tweed or Homespun do.	10	0
Do. Paget Jacket,	10	0
Plain Bottom Pants,	4	6
Spring Bottom do.	5	6
Single Breasted Vest	4	6
Double Breasted do.	5	0

☞Terms—CASH.

Five good Coat Makers wanted. None but good workmen need apply.

St. John, Dec. 14, 1849.

Instruction in Music!

MR. F. W. CLEAR, Teacher of the Organ, Piano Forte, and Singing.—Residence, Golden Ball, Union street—Tuition, 30s. per quarter. The lessons will be given at the pupil's house, if required.

☞When satisfaction is not given to persons under his instruction, no charge will be made.

November 16.

☞NOTICE.

THE Subscriber will attend FUNERALS with his Carriage at the following rates, viz., 7s. 6d. to the Cemetry, 5s. to the Church Burial Ground.

Nov 30, 1849. LEWIS HEWITT.

CHOICE TEAS,
On Retail, at the subscriber's Tea Store, King street:

GENUINE OOLONG:
Mohea SOUCHONG: *Scented* PEKOE:
Strong Black Leaf CONGO;
First-Crop SOUCHONG—in 10 lb. Catties;
Mixed BLACK and GREEN;
Fine and Common CONGOS:

☞*This assortment of TEAS is well worthy the attention of buyers.*

—ALSO—

Excellent JAVA COFFEE—*fresh Roasted:*
Bright SUGARS; Cigars; choice Tobacco;
And other GROCERIES.—*Cheap!*

JOHN SEARS.

St. John, November 23, 1849.—3i.

Cheap FUR STORE.

The subscribers have received per *Lisbon*, from London, their Fall stock of FURS—consisting of—

LADIES' MUFFS, BOAS, Cuffs, Victorines, and Cardinals; black and drab Beaver BONNETTS;

Gentlemen's FUR CAPS, in good variety, new FUR COATS, Gloves, Gauntlets, &c.,

which together with a good assortment of Fur and Fur Trimmed CAPS of Domestic Manufacture, they offer at the lowest prices for cash.

☞Furs repaired and altered at shortest notice.

September 29. LOCKHART & CO.

No. 1, Prince Wm. street and corner Market square.

Furnished Lodgings.—Two or three gentlemen can be accommodated with Parlour and Bed Rooms, in a healthy and convenient part of the city.—Apply at this office. Dec. 21.

Encourage Domestic Manufactures.

STOVES! STOVES! STOVES!

THE Subscriber is constantly receiving from the VULCAN FOUNDRY, in this City, a varied assortment of

CANADA, HALL, COOKING AND OTHER STOVES,

which will be disposed of at the lowest prices, at his Auction Room, Prince William street.

The above are of DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE; the Cooking Stoves are *nearly double the weight* of those of American make—are superior in other respects, and consequently more durable, and especially suitable for Country use, where repairs are not readily obtained.

November 23. W. D. W. HUBBARD,
Prince Wm. Street.

Phœnix Foundry,
POND STREET.

THE Proprietors of the above Establishment having erected a new *Moulding Shop* on the Premises occupied by the late firm of THOMAS BARLOW & Co., are now prepared to Manufacture STEAM and FIRE ENGINES, Steam Boilers, Force Pumps, MILL MACHINERY, Turning Lathes, Screw Presses, Bark Mills, Patent Purchases and other Ship Castings, Hoisting Wheel Gear, &c., &c.

On Hand—CABOOSES; Cooking, Close and Franklin STOVES; Oven and Furnace Mouths; Side-Hill, Double Mould Board, Sod D. Improved D. E., and other pattern PLOUGHS; Fanning Mill Wheels; Truck and Barrow Wheels; Waggon and Cart Boxes, &c. &c.

FLEMING & HUMBERT.

☞*Brass and Iron Castings made to order. Brass and Iron Turning. All kinds of Machinery repaired.*

St. John, October 16th, 1849.

VULCAN FOUNDRY,

MAIN STREET, LOWER COVE, ST. JOHN, N. B.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the Public, that he is ENLARGED the above named Establishment, and having also recently increased his facilities for manufacturing STEAM ENGINES and other Machinery, BOILES, Iron DOORS, SHUTTERS, &c. &c., he is no prepared to *take New Contracts for Work in any department of the Iron Foundry and Blacksmith Business.*

He has on hand a large assortment of

Cooking STOVES and Franklins,

of the most approved patterns, and is constantly manufacturing further supplies of these articles; which, together with MILL and SHIP'S CASTINGS, &c. &c. will be sold at lower rates than any other of equally good quality in this Market.

August 7. GEORGE CRAIG.

STOVES, STOVES, &c.

THE subscriber has made a further reduction in the prices of the Stoves and Pipes, &c., and would solicit the attention of purchasers to his EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT, previous to purchasing elsewhere. Encouraged by the improved state of the Country to add to the number of his Workmen, he is prepared to execute orders in the Foundry line with despatch.

Old stoves bought, sold, exchanged, and repaired at short notice, as heretofore.

Nov. 9.—3i. THOMAS C. EVERETT.

PAINTS AND OIL.

Ex Kent, from London—

500 KEGS Beadram's No. 1 WHITE LEAD;
200 kegs Green, Red, Black, Yellow and Brown PAINTS;
1 ton Powder of RED LEAD;
20 hhds. Boiled and Raw Linseed OIL.

For sale at North Side the Market Square, cheap for cash. [Oct 7, 1848.] W. O. SMITH.

FALL and WINTER CLOTHING,

AT THE

SAINT JOHN CLOTHING MART,

WATER STREET,

Stephen's Brick Building.

The subscriber has received per late arrivals.—A LARGE assortment of West of England Beaver, Pilot, Superfine Broad CLOTHS, Cassimeres, and Doe Skins.

Ready-made CLOTHING:

500 Over COATS, Blue, Black, Brown, Drab, &c., got up in the latest styles and improved shapes, richly trimmed and manufactured in the Establishment by an experienced foreman;
200 superfine Frock, Dress, and Sack COATS, of various textures and qualities;
300 shooting COATS, in Plaids, Cassimers, Doe skins, Tweeds, &c;
1000 pair PANTALOONS, in a fine Black, plain, figured, checked and striped Cassimeres, Buck and Doe skins, Blue, Beaver, Pilot, Tweeds and Moleskins, of every description and quality;
200 Reefing and Fine Cloth JACKETS;
1000 Vests, in great variety, from 2s. 6d. upwards;
A good assortment of Youths' CLOTHING, Lambs Wool shirts and Pants, Regetta Shirts, Blue, Red and White Flannel, do., White Shirts, linen fronts; silk and satin Hdkfs., scarfs and stocks, in great variety; Fur and Cloth Caps, Travelling Bags and Trunks, silk, India Rubber, Cotton and Worsted Braces, with a large assortment of Hosiery, silk, Beaver, Felt and Glazed HATS, all of which will be sold at the lowest Cash Prices.

Gentlemen leaving their orders and selecting the CLOTHS, can have them executed at the shortest notice.

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

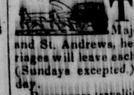
St. John, Nov. 23, 1849. F. NEILL.

ROYAL MAIL STAGE

BETWEEN

St. John and St. Andrews,

DAILY.



THE subscriber having become contractor for conveying Her Majesty's Mails between St. John and St. Andrews, hereby gives notice that his carriages will leave each of the places, every morning, (Sundays excepted,) going through on the same day.

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

November 23. GEO. CHRISTY.

Splendid Port and Sherry Wines.

TO Arrive per *Olize*, from Liverpool:—12 Quarter Casks of each kind, of a very superior quality—will be sold low on arrival for Cash.—Apply to THOMAS MAIN,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Nelson street.

November 9.

Cigars! Cigars!

5000 CHEROOTS CIGARS, 6000 Common CIGARS, in Boxes of 50 and 100 each.

J. CROUCH,
4, North Market Wharf.

Nov. 24.

TRURO AND AMHERST.

PASSENGERS by the MAIL between Truro and Amherst will be taken for 10 shillings each way; and Extras may be had when required, at the shortest notice.

WILLIAM GABRIEL,
Truro.

November 9.

Poetry.

THE TWO WISHES.

BY C. H. HITCHINGS.

One morn upon a rocky steep,
High up above the level earth,
Two youths, escaped the bonds of sleep,
Felt first ambition's earliest birth.
Aspiring o'er the tardy race
Of common minds that height to reach
Which towers above the commonplace,
Each turned his glowing thought to speech.

"Brother I would the elder cried,
"Like this high rock my fate might be—
Commanding nations far and wide,
And famed throughout eternity;
O'er grovelling minds and puny things
In kingly power to soar and soar,—
Mounting on still aspiring wings,
Forthshadowing God for evermore!"

"Not thus would I," the youngest said,
"Pursue the pomp of lonely state;
A simple wreath should crown my head,
By simple goodness grown to great.
Would that my soul—like yonder sun—
Still blessing all things blest,
Her glorious race of love might run—
God's poet from the East to West!"

Each wish was heard. The years rolled by—
The golden time of youth fled past—
And changing with the changing sky,
To men these brothers grew at last,
The elder graced a kingly throne,
In purple splendour full arrayed—
The younger rated by song alone,
And reigned beneath the sylvan shade.

Lesser in love then pride of power
His iron sway the elder bore,—
Till, wrought to madness, one dark hour
Their fateful oath conspirers swore.
Not less in power than pride of love,
His truthful songs the younger sang,—
Till soon through every sylvan grove
The lays of freedom loudly rang.

Through many a grade of strife and wrong
The Tyrant's power and love declined;
Through many a golded sphere of song
Still upward soared the Poet's mind.
Till came at last, the avenging hour
That broke for aye the Oppressor's rod,
That trampled down tyrannic power,—
And crowned the Poet half a God.

And still again the years rolled by;
And through a plain there went alone,
With gaze towards the sunbright sky,
The Poet—but the steep was gone.
Shivered beneath the lightning's shock,
Whose bolt its massy had riven,
In crumbling fragments lay the rock,
While beamed the noontide sun in heaven.

Still high above the exalted hills,
As on *that* wistful morn he shone,
That sun his burning throne fulfils
In love serene, sublime, alone.
And lofty powers of earth that frown
Unkindly on the mean below,
God's wrath still hurls in thunder down,
'Neath Love's eternal changeless glow.
Athenæum.

Why is a blade of grass like a note of hand?—Because it is matured by *falling dew.* (due)

Young gentlemen who would succeed in love should woo gently. It is not fashionable for young ladies to take ardent spirits.

A poor cognet having got his skull severely fractured, was told by the doctor that the brain was visible, on which he remarked, "Do write to tell my father, for he always swore I had none.

"Say, Sam Johnsing, you're a literatum nigga' anser me dis": 'Why am apples like printers-types?' 'I gibs dat up.' 'Ah, you nemconlight, ed black man; its because their often in *pie.*' 'Yah, yah, yah!'

PLEADING AT THE BAR.—A toper trying to persuade a bar-keeper to trust him for a nip.

'Mind your helm there,' growled an old sea captain, to an Irishman at the wheel, 'I thought you told me when I shipped you, that you could steer through a musquito's eye.' 'So I'll be after showin' ye's as quick as I find one; hav'n't been hunting all round to find one to steer through.'

£250 Reward.

IS offered by Dr. TOBIAS if their is any article which will cure Colic, Dysentery, Chronic, Rheumatism, Cuts, burns, Corns, Headache, Pains in the Back, Chest and Limbs, Toothache, old Sores, Warts, Palpitation of the Heart, Coughs, Sore Throats, &c. quicker than his celebrated Venetian Liniment, which has never yet failed in 30,000 cases. It was used with success by his late Majesty Wm. the Fourth and manof the nobility of England have certified to its wonderful Pain relieving properties—It is internal as well as external remedy, and warranted to contain no ingredient that can injure even an infant. The money will be refunded, should it fail to give relief when used according to the directions.

Principal Depot. No. 1, Murray street, N. York. Price 25 and 50 cts. per bottle.

Agents for St. John, New-Brunswick:
November 9. FELLOWS & CO.

JOHN BARRY,
SILVERSMITH,

INFORMS his Customers and the Inhabitants of the City and Province generally that he has REMOVED his Silver Plate Manufactory, to the Premises next adjoining S. K. Foster's Ladies' Shoe Store, in Germain street, three stores south of Foster's Corner, where he is prepared to execute with neatness and punctuality all orders for every variety of Silver Plate with which he may be intrusted.

Jewellery of all sorts repaired.

Having purchased from Mr. John Munro his Stock of superior Jewellery, he offers the same for sale at greatly reduced prices.

All Silver Plate made by the Subscriber will be Warranted, and Engraved without extra charge.
May 19. JOHN BARRY.

Dr. James Coxetter,

WOULD inform the hundreds who apply to him for the cure of delicate diseases, that he holds out no delusive hope that he will cure them "in two or three days." He is called upon daily to witness the sad effects of so wicked a deception. He would, however, assure those who may come under his care, that they may rely upon a pleasant and speedy cure.—Advice to the Poor, gratis.

☞ Office in Prince William street, three doors above the Post Office, on the opposite side of the street.—Residence, foot of Charlotte street, Lower Cove. JAMES COXETTER.

One of the Visiting Physicians for the Port of Saint John.

14th september, 1849.

REMOVAL.—The Subscriber would beg to inform the Public, that he has removed his UNDERTAKING ESTABLISHMENT to the Shop lately occupied by Mr. P. Shuttleworth, Germain street, and one door North of his old stand, where he will furnish every article in his line at his usual low prices.
May 4. M. N. POWERS.

GOLDEN ELEPHANT.

THE subscriber is now receiving ex the *Lisbon* and *Thunder* his usual extensive supply of GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c.

suitable for the fall trade, to which he solicits attention—its enumeration it unnecessary.
October 1. THOS. B. MAGEE.

DR. LA MERT
ON THE SECRET INFIRMITIES OF YOUTH AND MATURITY.
With Forty Coloured Engravings.

Just published, and may be had in French and English, in sealed Envelope, 2s 6d sterling.

SELF-PRESERVATION.

A MEDICAL TREATISE ON THE PHYSIOLOGY OF MARRIAGE, and *Disorders of Youth and Maturity* usually acquired at an early period of life, which enervate the physical and mental powers, diminish an enfeeble the natural feelings, and exhaust the energies of Manhood. With practical observations on the Treatment of Nervous Debility and Indigestion, whether arising from these causes, close study or the Influence of Tropical climates, Local and Constitutional Weakness, Syphilis, Stricture, and all Diseases and Derangements resulting from Indiscretion. With Forty *Coloured Engravings*, illustrating the *Anatomy, Physiology, and Diseases of the Reproductive Organs*, explaining their structure, uses and functions, and the various injuries that are produced in them "by solitary habits and excesses, and infection."

By Samuel La Mert, M. D.

No. 37, BEDFORD SQUARE, LONDON.

Doctor of Medicine, Matricular Member of the University of Edinburgh, Licentiate of Apothecaries' Hall, London, Honorary Member of the London Hospital, Medical Society, &c.

CONTENTS OF THE TREATISE:

CHAPTER I.—On the Philosophy of Marriage, with its Hindrances and Obligations, and on Infelicitous and Unproductive Unions.

CHAPTER II.—On the Anatomy and Physiology the Generative Organs, their functions, structures, and secretions, proving that great Mental and Physical Power are dependant on their healthy action.

CHAPTER III.—On solitary Habits; their various effects on the Animal Economy; the concealed cause of Debility of the functions of the Stomach, Lungs, and Brain, and general Weakness of the Mental Faculties.

CHAPTER IV.—On the Secret Disorders of Youth and Maturity, and the Treatment of Nervous and Local Weakness, Mental Debility, and Premature Decay.

CHAPTER V. and VI.—On the Disorders arising from indiscriminate Excess, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, and other diseases of the Urethra.

REVIEW OF THE WORK.

Marriage requires the fulfilment of several conditions, in order that it may be really the cause of mutual happiness. Could the veil, which covers the origin of domestic wretchedness, be raised and its true source in every instance disclosed, in how many could it be traced to physical disqualifications and their attendant disappointments. Excesses are always injurious; the gift, which when used in moderation is fraught with advantage, becomes, when abused, the prolific source of mischief, and of greater or less injury to the constitution and vital powers. The particular excesses, on the nature and consequences of which this Treatise professes to dilate, are productive of greater misery to the human frame, than any other to which it is subject.

This Work contains an accurate and complete account of the Anatomy and Physiology of the Reproductive Organs, and of their relative conditions in health and disease. Not are these the sole contents of the Work, the means of escape, as well as the nature of the danger are pointed out in clear and intelligible language. It deservedly requires the closest attention and study, for what subject can be of more importance than the preservation of health, and the physical capabilities of which every man should be possessed. It unfortunately happens that the un appy victim of excesses indulgence and vicious habits, whether acquired in early life, or from the follies of advanced age, while suffering from their invariable consequences, unwisely entertains a fear of applying to the qualified physician for relief. Shame and the dread so frequently but erroneously entertained that these complaints are beyond the reach of art, alike restrict him, and prevent his seeking for assistance where alone it can be procured. In acting thus, he forgets that accurate discrimination in ascertaining the causes of disease, sympathy with the sufferer, and above all, secrecy, invariably characterize the intelligent and practical physician and to the medical man, who can show by his possession of the requisite legal qualification that he is entitled to esteem and respect in his professional pursuits the utmost confidence should be extended. DR. LA MERT has obtained the highest medical honours, as his diplomas testify, and the great extent of his practice for many years is a guarantee for his professional experience which has reference almost solely to the treatment of these diseases.

The work may be had in St. John, of H. Chubb & Co. price 2s. 6d. stg.; Halifax, Messrs. Mott & Co.; Quebec, Mr. Neilson.
August 24, 1849.

DRUGS and MEDICINES,
PAINTS, OILS, &c. &c.

Ex Ship "Lisbon," from London,

THE Subscriber has received his usual supply of DRUGS, MEDICINES, Patent MEDICINES, Surgeons' Instruments, SPICES, PERFUMERY, SOAPS, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

5 tons Brandrams' genuine WHITE LEAD, in 14lb, 28lb, 56lb, and 112lb. kegs;
38 hhds. Raw and Boiled LINSEED OIL;
30 barrels Rose Pink, Red Lead, Red and Yellow Ochre, Venetian Red, Litharge, Crome Yellow Prussian Blue, Servant's Friend, and Glue;
50 barrels Whiting and Paris White;
1 pipe OLIVE OIL.—For sale by
W. O. SMITH.
May 11. No. 1, North Side Market Square

Variety Stove Warehouse,
Between the Courier Office and William Major's, Prince William street.

NOW READY FOR SALE,

THE Trojan Pioneer Cook Stove,

The Empire (Atwood's)	ditto;
The Boston Union	ditto;
The Hathaway	ditto;
The Butler	ditto;
The Economist	ditto;
The Elevated Oven	ditto;
Russia Sheet Iron Air Tight	STOVES;
Ornamented Cast Iron	ditto;
Assorted sizes (wood) close	STOVES;
do. Cylinder (coal)	ditto;
do. Plain and Fluted	Franklin Stoves,
do. Chamber	STOVES,

3 large Cooking RANGES.
Sept. 14, 1849. JOHN KINNEAR.

Fellows' Rasberry Vinegar.

STRAWBERRY, Raspberry, Lemon, Sarsaparilla Ginger, Orgeas, Vanilla, and Rose SYRUPS.

Over 200 Gallons of the above choice selection of Syrups on hand—warranted to be prepared of pure Loaf Sugar, and to contain more of that article and to be of better flavour than any sold in this Market for the same money.

FELLOWS & CO.,
Manufacturers.

N. B. Any choice Syrup made to order in its proper season at short notice. F. & Co.
September 7.

Candlesticks, Just Received.

1 CASK containing 20 dozen assorted German Silver, Silver Plated Brass, and Japaned Table and Chamber CANDLESTICKS, very cheap at the Variety Store, King-Street.
July 6. J. LORDLY.

Flour AND Tar.

EX "Juverna," from New York—20 Barrels Rigger's TAR; 20 Barrels Extra Family FLOUR, 30 barrels RYE FLOUR.—For sale low for Cash only.
August 31. THOS. HANFORD.
Water street.

CLOTHING.

A NOVELTY!—Something that interests every Lady, Gentleman and Boy, and all the small Children in Saint John and Vicinity!

IF INTERESTS LADIES—As it is for their interest to furnish their Little Ones or Brothers will care and taste, and with the least trouble and expense.

IF INTERESTS GENTLEMEN.—For, although the true gentleman is known even in Homespun, yet a due regard for his personal appearance will sometimes preserve him from the impertinent annoyance of the idle and ignorant.

IF INTERESTS BOYS.—Of every age and position in the community, and more especially that class who have had the misfortune to lose their parents, and are thereby left to take care of themselves, as here they will find everything suited to their wants,—and by purchasing at the

PANTECHNETHECA,

Corner of King and Cross Streets,

will be sure of getting the most durable as well as genteel Clothing, and at the lowest possible price.

IF INTERESTS LITTLE CHILDREN.—For what can more interest a child than a pretty dress—and here can be found every variety and novelty of dress suited to the child of three years old and upwards, the prices for which are so low that all can afford, and none can help purchasing.

CONVENIENT FITTING ROOMS.—Are attached to this establishment, which have been furnished for the convenience of Ladies accompanying their children. Every attention will be paid to visitors, and it will be the aim of the proprietors, aided by their numerous assistants, to make a visit to this establishment one of pleasure as well as profit.—As it is essential to close off our entire stock of GENTLEMEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING, together with our immense stock of—furnishing Goods,—we ask attention to the following Gentlemen's furnishing Goods, at the following low prices.

LIST OF GOODS AND PRICES.

Mark this!—One Price!—And no Abatement!!

250 Fall Business Hunting COATS, formerly 30s.—now 20 shillings; 130 Tweed Summer Cloth, and Cashmerette SACKS former price 40s—now 30s.; 75 Cotton Cloth, Alpaca, Bombazine and other Fabrics, suitable for Professional Gentlemen and others; former price 35s.—now 27s. 6.

Also—A great variety of Broad Cloth Dress and Frock COATS, Over Coats, Sacks, &c. &c., which will be sold at de ided Bargains.

PANTALOONS.—500 Pairs fine Doeskin Pants; Black Cassimere, Broad Cloth, and many other Fabrics too numerous to mention, at prices from 5s. to 30s.

VESTS.—2000 Assorted Vests, every description, from 2s. 6d to 12s. 6d.

BOYS' CLOTHING.—The largest assortment in the country, and at very low prices.

The following is the List with our former prices, and the prices now asked—See what a falling off!

250 Black and coloured Broad Cloth Boys' Sack Coats for former price 30s.—at 17s. 6d; 150 Pairs Pantaloons, all sizes, usually charged 12s.—at 8s. 9d.; 220 Vests, various patterns, usually sold 6s. 3d.—at 4s. 6s.; 150 Albert Jackets, usually sold 15s.—at 10s.

Read this also!—See what a Discount!—Improve this opportunity!!

A LIST OF OUR PRESENT PRICES:

Scarfs and Cravats,

at prices from one to fifteen shillings—

Rich patterns of Scarfs, fancy and plain; Cravats latest and choice patterns and quality, of Silk and Satin; Silk and Linen Cravats, light and dark colours; Gingham Cravats, various styles; Muslin Cravats light summer patterns; Muslin Cravats, Fall and Winter patterns; Cravat Stiffeners.

STOCKS.—Self-adjusting Stocks, plain and figured, silk and satin, with long bosoms and bows; Buckle Stocks, plain Bombazine and rich Satin.

SHIRTS.—*At prices from 2s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.* Plain Shirts, ditto, with bosoms, Linen bosom ditto, Flannel and Merino under ditto; Silk under Shirts; Knit woollen ditto; and Drawers, good for Gentlemen preparing for a journey; Outside Shirts, for seamen's wear.

HANDKERCHIEFS.—*At prices from 1s. 3d. to 7s. 6d.* Pocket Handkerchiefs of cotton; Pocket ditto of silk; China silk, Foulard, Bandanna, Choppas, and Twilled Spitalfields; Brocade ditto, white and red, figured; White Linen ditto., plain and figured.

HOSIERY.—*At prices from 1s. 3d., to 3s. 9d.* Half Hose, silk; Woollen ditto, long woollen do, for gentlemen; Merino half ditto., Wigonia half ditto.

GLOVES.—*At prices from 7½ to 5s.* Fine Paris Kid Gloves, silk ditto, white, coloured and Black; Lisle Thread ditto; Patent Lisle Thread ditto., mechanic sewed; Cotton ditto.

SUSPENDERS.—Of the latest improvements New York Suspender Shoulder Braces; silk Suspenders.

TOGETHER WITH A VARIETY OF MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

At the Celebrated Clothing Establishment of
GARRETT & SKILLEN,
Corner of King and Cross street.
November 9, 1849.

Fredericton, May, 1849.

THE Subscriber would intimate to the Saint John and Up-River Merchants, that having removed his business into those large and spacious premises with frost proof Cellars, &c., formerly owned and occupied by the late Mr. Slawson, would be happy to receive GOODS of any description for Sale on Consignment, or Storage, and make immediate RETURNS, or comply strictly to the orders of the Parties Consigning. Confidence and Punctuality most strictly adhered to.

SAMUEL A. AKERLY.
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant.
Reference at St. John, George Thomas, W. D. W. Hubbard, Esquires. May 11, 1849.

JUST RECEIVED

From London, per Richard Cobden, via Liverpool, and Sarah, from New York:—

A CHOICE assortment of DRUGS, CHEMICALS, Rich English, French and German PERFUMES.

Select BRUSHES and many other articles for the Toilet Table, and Dressing Room.

—ALSO—

A lot of Gentlemen's Fancy Walking CANES which will be disposed of on reasonable terms by
FELLOWS & CO.,
Next below Foster's Corner.
June 22.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
Cheap Variety store.

The Subscriber having removed to the spacious and well fitted Store, formerly occupied by Mr. F. McDermott—King-Street:—

HAS opened and offers for Sale, a large and varied Stock of Furnishing and Household GOODS, Hardware, Cutlery, Dry Goods, Clothing, Fancy Goods, Rose Wood Wares, Musical Instruments, Accordions, Watches, Jewellery, Guns, Pistols, Balls, &c., American Brass Clocks, Looking Glasses, Birminghaw Wares, all kinds, Tea Trays, all sizes, Fancy Vases, Glass Ware, Window Glass, Crockery Ware, Chests Good Tea, Boxes Tobacco, Soap, Candles, Starch, &c., Paper Hangings, Stationery and Steel Pens, and a variety of useful Goods.

Furniture, Tables, Chairs, Bedsteads, Mahogany Bureaus, Sofas, Book Cases; Stoves of all kinds on Sale as usual. J. LORDLY.

N. B. Goods will be received on Commission for private sales at limited Prices.
June 7th, 1849. J. L.

EX "Eole" from New York:—10 Barrels Prime Pork, in Bond, for sale low by
November 2 THOMAS HANFORD.

THE MAN WHO DID NOT BUY HIS CLOTHING AT GRANITE HALL.

THE GENT WHO DID BUY HIS CLOTHING AT GRANITE HALL.

New Stock of FALL AND WINTER

CLOTHING,

Selling at lower prices than ever known in this Country heretofore.

GRANITE HALL, No. 1, Dock Street.

The unceasing patronage of this establishment, is the most flattering proof to the Proprietors, that there is yet room in the Clothing Word, for energy and perseverance, combined with the low price system.

TO GO A HEAD.

Stock varied and suitable for every situation of life.

MARK THIS.

100 Sack and Hunting Coats, 7s. 6d to 35s. suitable for business, travelling, &c.; 150 Fine Black and other colours, Dress Sack and Frock Coats equal to any made in the city, at prices, from 20s. to 50s.; 100 Over Coats, in Blue, Black, Drab, and Brown, Beaver and Pilot Cloths, Plaid, Creased, and Quilted Linings, in Glenlyon, Yorkshire; Sack French, Pelisse and Plain Sack styles, at prices from 25s. to 60s; Real Canada Over Coats; Heavy Newfound land Pilot Driving Coats, at 25s. only; superior Homespun Suits; Shooting coat, long Vests and Pants 32s. 6d. to 45s.

TAKE NOTICE.

100 Reefing Jackets, from 10s. to 25s., the best value in the city at the prices; Respectable Dress Suits; Dress Coats, Satin or Cloth Vests, Black or Fancy Pants, 42s. 6d. only

VESTS.

A splendid variety, consisting of Double and single breasted Plains, in Balmoral, Rob Roy, Queens Own, and Borderer styles, at all prices Black Fancy and Embroidered Satins, 7s. 6d. 8s. 9d. 10s. &c.; Cloth, Doeskin, Tweed, &c.; A large variety at 2s. and upwards.

PANTS.

Black Cloth and Cassimere, at prices from 10s. to 25s.; Fancy Stripes and plands, all prices; Canada and Tweed, do, do.; Large lot different qualities for working Clothes, at 8s. and upwards.

FURNISHING GOODS.

Gents White & Fancy Shirts; Lambs Wool Shirts and drawers; Braces, Mufflers, Scarfs, &c.

Cash before the goods leaves the Counter.

Strangers visiting St. John, and Citizens generally will find it to their advantage by purchasing at GRANITE HALL. THOS. R JONES.
November 9th, 1849.

CHEAP

HAT, CAP, & FUR STORE.
No. 1., Prince Wm. street,

and corner Market Square, St. John, N. B.

THE subscribers have now completed their Spring importations of LONDON, PARIS, AND AMERICAN GOODS, which, having been personally selected from the best Houses, by one of the Firm, and purchased for Cash, are well assorted; and they offer to the Public the largest and best selected Stock ever on sale in this city, comprising:

Gent's Black satin, Velvet, and Moleskin HATS.
[*High and Low Crowns;*]
Do. do Felt, Angola and Merino do do;
Do. do Beaver and Brush do do;
Do. do Merino Folding or Travelling do;
Do Drab Merino, Brush, Felt, Angola, Chinchilla and Cassamet HAT;
Youth's and Boys' Plain and Fancy Trimmed Beaver, satin and Felt HATS, in Black and Drab, with Plumes to match;
Gent's and Youth's Black and Blue CLOTH CAP, in every style and quality;
Gent's and Youth's Glazed, silk and Lawn Caps and Cap Covers;
Boys' Plain and Fancy Trimmed Cloth, Horse Hair, satin Plush, silk and Cotton Velvet and Glazed CAPS;
Children's Cloth and Velvet Fancy Caps, with Feathers to match.

—ALSO—

A good assortment of Leather Hat Cases, Carpet Bags and Trunks;
Umbrellas; Cap Peaks and Straps;
Hat and Cap Trimmings;
Glazed Lawn and silk;
Waterproof Coats, Capes and Leggings;
Leghorn, Palmetta, Palmleaf, and Chip Hats.

Manufacturing Department

The subscribers have, at a large outlay, extended their Manufacturing Department, and having imported some of the best materials, now offer for inspection and sale, an assortment of Gents SATIN, VELVET NAP, and Moleskin HATS; Gents, and Youth's CLOTH CAPS assorted styles; Glazed and other Hats in great variety.

LOCKHART & CO.,
Corner Market square and No 1 Prince Wm. st

P. S.—L. & Co. keep constantly on hand a large stock of Superfine CLOTHS and CAP TRIMMINGS; Hat Plushes and Trimmings, which they are prepared to make up to order, in the best style, and at short notice.

ST. JOHN COFFEE HOUSE,
AND
Gentlemen's Oyster Saloon.

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

Oysters, raw or cooked in any style, delivered at their own dwellings, the quality of which shall be unquestionable.

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

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

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

☞ *A prime lot of Oysters, (real natives.) just received by the Admiral.*
June 2. T. W. HENERY.

Important to the Public.

Horse and Cattle Medicines.

Don't permit your Horses or cattle to die, when the means of cure are within the reach of all!

The undersigned has spent several years in the study of Veterinary practice in "London and Edinburg," he has also availed himself of the researches of Leibig, and other celebrated men, who have contributed so much towards a judicious treatment of animals; the principles of our practice consists of the rejection of general bleeding and the total rejection of all medicines that experience has shown is be of a dangerous tendancy. These remedies are in harmony with the vital principle, and when given according to the directions which accompany each article they are capable of exciting and increasing the natural functions, without diminishing or destroying their power, hence are safe in the hands of every one.

G. H. DADDY, M. D.

List of Horse and Cattle Medicines.

Physic balls, 3s. 9d per box.
Alterative ball, 3s 9d. do.
" powders for bad condition, 3s 9d pakage.
Heave powder for diseases of the lungs 3s 9d.
Urine powder for " " kidneys, 3s 9d. do.
Tonic powder for bad condition glanders, 3s 9d do
Cordial drink for inflamation of bowels, 3s 9d per bottle.
Liquid blister, 3s 9d per bottle.
Ointment for promoting the growth of hair, 2s 6d per pot.
Healing balsam for wounds and saddle galls, 3s 9d per bottle.
Wash for inflamed eyes 2s 6d per bottle.
Ointment for mange scratches, old sores, &c., 2s 6d per bottle.
Embrocation for sore throat, 3s 9d. per bottle.
Hoof ointment for sand crack, brittle hoof &c 2s 6d per bottle.
Horse Liniment, the most celebrated article known in England for lameness of every description 3s 9d and 5s per bottle.
Distemper powder for red water, 5s. per bottle.
Worm powders for the removal of worms from the intestinal canal, 3s 9d. per package.

For sale by Simpson & Reed, 26 Merchants Row, also at Dadd's Horse and Cattle Depot, Nos. 1 and 2 Haymarket Square, Boston.

Pamphlets describing the diseases for which these remedies are used can be had gratis.

Numerous Certificates are in possession of the Proprietors, of cures performed by the above Medicines.

For sale by S. L. TILLEY, St. John, Agent for New-Brunswick.
June 8.

GOLDEN ELEPHANT.
October 9th, 1848.

Now Landing ex Ship "Kent" from London, by the Subscriber:—

8 CASES PICKLES and SAUCES;
10 barrels Day & Martin's Blacking,
2 hhds. French White Wine VINEGAR,
22 chests fine Congou TEA,
3 chests Old HYSON ditto;
15 hhds. Hollands GIN;
2 do. Refined Loaf SUGAR;
60 barrels, each 4 dozen, BROWN STOUT and STOUT PORTER;
4 cases FLORENCE OIL;
1 hhd Poland Fine STARCH.

In Store, by recent arrivals:—

24 hhds. Martell's BRANDY;
30 barrels Falkirk ALE;
3 hhds. Old Jamaica RUM, (5 years o'd.)
8 do. st. Croix and Demerara ditto;
6 hhds. and 14 barrels American ditto;
10 quarter Casks Old PORT WINE;
2 ditto Extra Fine (very superior) do;
2 puns. Old Islay MALT WHISKEY;
3 hhds. fine Golden SHERRY;
2 pipes Sicily MADEIRA.

And daily expected from Dublin:—

10 hhds. Guiness' XX BROWN STOUT, in Wood;

The above, with a large assortment of GROCERIES suitable for the trade he offers on favourable terms.

☞ The COFFEE Manufactured at his establishment by Steam process requires of course no comment. THOMAS S. MAGEE.

DR. MANLY HARDY'S JAUNDICE BITTERS,
For Jaundice and Bilious Complaints.

German Pain Killer,

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

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

Hardy's Columbian Anodyne Liniment, or,

Liquid Opodeldoc,

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

Marden's Horse and Ox Liniment,

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

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

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

Torryburn House,
RE-OPENED.

SEVEN MILES FROM THE CITY.

THE subscriber having leased the above establishment, begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has fitted and furnished it in a superior manner, and rendered it in every way comfortable and convenient for those who may favour him with a call.

Private families can be accommodated—and all who visit his house may rest assured that every attention will be paid to them.
Dec. 15. PETER DRAKE.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

On hand and for sale by the Subscriber, at his Warehouse, Nelson Street:

4 CASES, containing 12 pairs each, of very superior Men's LUMBER BOOTS.
2 cases, containing 60 pairs each, Men's Strong BOOTS.
3 cases, containing 48 pairs each, of Women's SHOES and SLIPPERS, well assorted—will be sold low for Cash.
10 boxes 16's TOBACCO; 10 do 8's do.
Oct. 26 THOMAS MAIN.

TO LET,

AND Possession will be given immediately—A STORE in the new building belonging to the subscriber, in Protection street, Sand Point, Carleton. It is furnished in the best manner, for a Dry Goods or Grocery business. Inquire of
Carleton, May 4, 1849. JOSEPH CORAM.

IRON, TIN, Anchors, Chains, &c. &c. &c.

The Subscriber has lately received per ships "New Zealand," "Catherine," "Elizabeth Bentley," and "Unicorn," from Liverpool, a further Supply of IRON, TIN, &c., which with his Stock in Store now consists of following goods:

300 TONS Scotch and English refined and Common IRON, well ass'd
4 tons Hoop Iron, ass'd, 1 to 4½ inch;
6 tons BOILER PLATES;
50 boxes best Charcoal TIN PLATES, IC. and DC.
50 bundles Iron Wire, assorted, No 6 to 18;
250 bags Spikes, assorted 4½ to 10 inch;
20 bags Horse Nails, 5 to 8 lbs;
300 Anchor Palms and Ploughshare Moulds;
1200 fathoms best improved short-link CHAINS, assorted, from ¼ to 1 1/8 inch;
15 best improved Stud Chain Cables, assorted, ⅝ to 1⅛ inch;
15 Iron and Wood Stock ANCHORS, assorted 2 to 35 cwt;
8 tons best Liverpool OAKUM;
200 bolts "Gourlick" Canvass, ass'd, No. 1 to 6

—*IN STORE*—

200 tons Refined and Common IRON;
15 tons small Round and Square Refined Iron ¼ to ¾ inch;
10 tons SWEDISH IRON, assorted sizes;
2 tons *Sanderson's* best Cast Steel, for Axes;
2 tons *Naylor's* Cast Steel, flat and square;
5 tons Blistered Steel, CC NP, and Hoop L;
50 dozen Long handle IRISH SPADES;
40 do. MINER'S SHOVELS;
6 tons HOLLOW-WARE, in Pots, Bake Ovens, Griddles and Pans;
120 pieces superior Irish Linen;
200 lbs. Wrapping Twine, 5 bales Shoe Thread
600 doz. Wrying Ink, Black, Blue, and Red;
5000 English Fire Bricks, 1 cask Sad Irons,

Daily Expected, to arrive per first ship from Bristol—200 tons Common Bolt IRON, assorted.

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

WILLIAM CARVILL.
Nelson street, Oct 19.

WHITE LEAD, &c.

EX *Lisbon*, from London, the subscriber has received—600 Kegs *Brandram's No 1.* WHITE LEAD; 188 Kegs Green, Yellow, Red, Black and Brown PAINTS, for sale at No. 1, North side Market square.
October 5. WM. O. SMITH.

Choice Old WHISKY.

Now landing ex *Daring*, and *Mary Campbell*, from Glasgow—

ONE Puncheon very Choice Old Islay WHISKY, 2 do. ditto Old Campbelton ditto,—which with an assortment of Choice Old WINES, and LIQUEURS, of every description, in Stock, are offered for Sale by

RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.,
Wine Merchants, Prince William street.
November 2 1849

Iron, Patent Metal, Spikes, &c.

90 TONS best refined IRON, well assorted

Ex Portland:

46 Tons Cotsman IRON, assorted;
10 Do. SPIKES, 4 to 10 inch;
235 Kegs Patent METAL, 5/8, 3/4, 7/8, 1 and 1 1/8; 6 kegs Composition Spikes, 6, 7 and 8 inch.

Ex Harriet:

120 Bundles best Liverpool OAKUM;

Ex John and Isabella:

300 Fms.	3/8 inch	Close Link	Proved CHAIN
180 do	7/16	do	ditto;
300 do	1/2	do	ditto;
300 do	9/16	do	ditto;
120 do	5/8	do	ditto;
120 do	3/4	do	ditto;
120 do	7/8	do	ditto;

4 Stud Proved CHAIN CABLES, 3 to 4 inch.

Per Richard Cobden—50 Tons Common Iron, assorted. *In STOCK*—ANCHORS all sizes, from 1 to 10 cwt. For sale by

THOMAS F. RAYMOND.
May 4. Nelson street

St. John Daguerrian Rooms,
King Street—a few Doors below the Saint John Hotel.

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

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

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

HAMMOND RIVER HOUSE.

THE Subscriber grateful for past patronage from the Travelling community, begs to inform his friends and the public at large, that he has ately removed his establishment to the above House, 16 miles from this City, 1 mile North of Hammond River Bridge, where he is prepared to entertain Travellers at all times and seasons

DINNERS, &c. &c. got up at shortest notice. Constantly on hand, a choice supply of WINES, &c. &c.

Comfortable and commodious Stabling attached to the Premises, careful hostlers always in attendance. WASHINGTON ALDEN,
February 2. 1849

High Price for Music.

JOSEPH PRICE, Master of the Queen's New Brunswick RANGER'S BAND, begs to return thanks to his numerous patrons for the encouragement he has hitherto received at their hands, begs to inform them that he is now prepared with an excellent QUADRILLE BAND, to attend

BALLS, EVENING PARTIES, &c.

and having engaged the services of some first rate Musicians, he is confident of giving satisfaction to those who employ him. Any number of Musicians can be furnished from 2 to 8.

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

HARE'S
Patent Seasoned Floor Cloth

From ½ yard to 9 yards wide, without seams,

FOR HALLS, PASSAGES, &c. &c.

A NEW Sett of PATTERNS has been received, and orders for any sizes Hall, Passage or Room, will be immediately forwarded on application to JOHN KINNEAR,
August 31.—3 Prince Wm. street

Rheumatic Lotion.

THE Subscriber is appointed by the Manufacturer of this valuable *never failing Compound*, which has never in any one instance failed in the speedy recovery of Rheumatism, Pains, in the Back, Side and Limbs, Contracts of the Cords, Bruises, Sprains, and in particular fresh Wounds, &c. Wholesale buyers will be allowed a large discount.

☞ All monies refunded if the article does not perform as mentioned on each bottle.
Dec. 7. J. CROUCH, 4 North wharf.

VESTINGS!

A Large Assortment of Black Brown and Blue silk velvet Vestings; PLAID D. Thibet Wool and Edinburgh Tweed Do. Gold Mixed and Granite Grey Tweed Do. all of which are suitable for Fall and Winter wear. GARRETT & SKILLEN
November 23. Pantechnetheca,
corner of King and Cross streets.

SUPERFINE FLOUR.

PER "Victoria," to arrive from New York: 100 BRLS. extra SUPERFINE FLOUR, in or out of bond; for sale by
November 2. THOMAS HANFORD.