The Weekly Observer.

Established in 1818, Under the title of "The Star." } Whole No 1570.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1848.

VOL. XXI.—NO. 19.

The Observer,

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

CORPORATION LAWS.

At a Court of Common Council, holden at the City Hall of the City of Saint John, on Monday the 9th day of October, Anno Domni 1848:

Read and enacted the following Ordinance:

An Ordinance for the due regulation of KING's and QUEEN'S SQUARES, in the City of Saint John.

WHEREAS in and by an Act of the Assembly of this Province, made and passed in the ninth year of the reign of King George the Fourth, entitled "An Act relative to the Streets and Squares in the City of Saint John" the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the said City in Common Council convened, are empowered to make bye-laws, ordinances, rules and orders, for the erecting, keeping and preserving the fences, railings and trees erected or to be erected in King's and Queen's Squares in the said City, and for the due regulation of the said Squares and the passage of foot passengers in, through and over the same, as there may seem necessary and proper:

I. *Be it therefore ordained*, That any person who shall unlawfully and maliciously cut, break, bark, root up, remove or otherwise damage or destroy the whole or any part of any tree, sapling, shrub or plant growing or being in King's or Queen's Squares, on the Eastern side of the harbour in the said City, or shall unfawfully and maliciously cut, throw down, break, level, remove or otherwise destroy or injure any fence, post, chain or railing placed in, upon or around either of the said Squares, every such offender being thereof convicted before the Mayor, Recorder or any Alderman of the said City, shall forfeit and pay such sum of money, not less than five pounds and not exceeding twenty pounds, as to such Mayor, Recorder or Alderman shall seem meet, together with costs to be levied by warrant of distress and sale of the goods and chattels of any such offender, and for want of goods and chattels whereon the same can be levied, it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Mayor, Recorder, or Alderman to commit any such offender to the Common Gaol of the said City, there to remain without bail or mainprize for a term not exceeding forty days, unless such forfeiture and costs shall be sooner paid.

II. *And be it further ordained*, That any person who shall walk upon or cross over any part of the said Squares other than upon the walks and paths now or which may hereafter be laid out through the said Squares, every such offender being thereof convicted in manner pointed out in the first section of this Law, shall forfeit and pay a sum not less than five nor more than twenty shillings, with costs, at the discretion of the Mayor, Recorder or Alderman, and for want of goods and chattels whereon to levy such penalty and cost, such offender shall be committed to the Common Gaol for a term not exceeding ten or less than two days, unless such forfeiture and costs shall be sooner paid.

III. *And be it further ordained*, That any person found committing any offence against this Act, may be immediately apprehended by any Policeman, Watchman or Constable, without warrant, or by any Member of the Corporation of the City of Saint John, and forthwith taken before the Mayor, Recorder or one of the Aldermen of the said City, to be dealt with according to Law.

By order of the Common Council.

J. WILLIAM BOYD,
Common Clerk.

At a Court of Common Council, holden at the City Hall of the City of Saint John, on Wednesday the eleventh day of October, Anno Domini 1848:

Read and enacted the following Law.

A Law in addition to and in amendment of the Law to regulate the Sale of LIME within the City of Saint John.

I. BE it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Saint John, in Common Council convened, That for every hogshead, half-hogshead and barrel of Lime sold or offered for sale within the said City, which shall on or at the time of Inspection be found to be deficient in the quantities specified in the seventh section of the "Law to regulate the sale of Lime within the City of Saint John," the owner or owners, consignee or consignees, or person or persons having charge of such hogshead or barrel of Lime so offered for sale as aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five shillings for every such hogshead, half hogshead or barrel of Lime so found deficient as aforesaid, to be recovered, with costs, on the oath of one or more credible witness or witnesses, before the Mayor, Recorder, or any one of the Aldermen in and for the said City of Saint John.

II. And be it ordained, That that part of the third section of the said Law making it imperative on the Inspector to brand the said hogsheads, half-hogsheads and barrels, be and the same is hereby repealed, and that the said Inspector shall be and he is hereby authorized and required to mark the said hogsheads, half-hogsheads and barrels in the same manner as inspectors of Flour are authorized and required to mark barrels of Flour.

III. And be it ordained, That the words "branded" and "branding" in the said third section, be erased, and the words "marked" and "marking" be substituted in liec thereof, and the words "brand" and "branded," in the fourth section, be also erased, and the words "mark" and "marked" substituted in lieu thereof.

By order of the Common Council.

J. WILLIAM BOYD,
Common Clerk.

Steamer ST. JOHN.

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

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

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

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

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

ISRAEL MERRITT, Agent.
May 2. *Indian Town.*

Saint John, New Brunswick,
26th September, 1848.

New Fall and Winter

GOODS,

per ships "Queen, and Themis," from Liverpool.

Just received by the Subscriber per the above ships, viz:

PILOT and Beaver CLOTHS, in all Colors,
Broad Cloths, do.
Black Cassimeres and Doeskins,
A large and splendid assortment of Trouserings,
Witney BLANKETS in all widths,
Point Makinaw do do.
Horse Blankets, do do.
White FLANNELS, do do.
Red and Blue do. do do.
Kerseys for Drawers,
Regatta SHIRTINGS,
Bed TICKS,
Patent CANVAS,
Cotton Sheets and Sheetings,
Grey Factory Cottons,
White do do.
Ladies' Aprons, SHAWLS,
Hosiery, Shirts,
Plain and shaded Wool Cravats,
Printed Bandana Silk Handkerchiefs,
Black do do.
Black Brussels do.
British Corahs do.
Osnaburghs, Jeans, Apron Checks,
Scotch Ginghams, Jacconets, Braces,
Black and Brown Hollands,
Marinos, Silicias, Casban Shalloons,
Coat Facings,
White and Color'd Counterpanes and Marseilles Quilts,
CLOTH CAPS,
An immense variety of Printed COTTONS,
And a large assortment of other staple GOODS, much too numerous to be particularised.
Also received, two cases "Dell's" Patent BED WARMERS.

GEORGE BEATTIE.

Wholesale Warehouse, Johnston's Wharf,
Sept. 26, 1848.
N. B. A further supply of staple Goods to arrive per "Columbus." [M. News.]

S. K. FOSTER'S

"LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S SHOE STORE,"
Corner of King and Germain Streets,
—AND—
"LADIES' SHOE STORE,"
Next door but one South of Corner Store, in Germain Street.

THE Subscriber has just received per Ship *Queen*, from Liverpool, the first part of his Fall Supply of Fashionable BOOTS and SHOES, suitable for the present and approaching season, comprising every variety that may be required for dress as well as service. S. K. FOSTER.
September 26, 1848.

CARD.

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

STOVE DEALER,

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

J. S. WESTLOTORN.

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

COTTONS.

220 PIECES Shirting COTTONS, ex "Queen," for sale cheap.
Sept. 26. VAUGHANS & LOCKHART.

New and Cheap

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

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

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

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

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

COPY LINES and BOOKS, ruled and plain.

Bills of Lading; ditto Exchange.

☞ *Book-Binding carefully attended to.*

A. FRASER.

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

Selling off for Cash only,

at very REDUCED PRICES!!!

The Subscriber offers for sale at the

VICTORIA BOOK STORE,

his whole Stock of BOOKS and STATIONERY, comprising—

A LARGE collection of STANDARD and MISCELLANEOUS WORKS.

Superfine Laid and Wove Writing Papers, Pocket Books, Card Cases, Albums, Drawing Pencils, Quills, Steel Pens, Wafers, Wax, Office Tape, Parchment, Inks and Ink Powders, Slates, Copy Books, Memorandum Books, Blank Books, Picture Frames, Drawing Paper, Artists' Materials, FULTON and KNIGHT'S PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY; The Tutor's Assistant, by Lawrie, with Key; UNIVERSAL SPELLING BOOK, new edition, 1846; British Primers, Mothers' Catechism, Gray's Arithmetic, Fogo's Geography, &c.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

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

MAPS OF THE BRITISH PROVINCES IN NORTH AMERICA.

PLANS of the CITY and HARBOUR.

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

August 15. *V. H. NELSON.*

RUBBER SHOES.

Per *Emily* from Boston:—

22 CASES Rubber Shoes, consisting of—
2265 Pairs Womens', Mens', Youths', and Children's Common Gum Rubbers;
250 pairs assorted manufactured ditto,
120 pair Gents. Fur lined ditto,
For sale at Hammond's building, 20, Dock-st., by
Oct. 10. H. G. KINNEAR.

The Garland.

[FOR THE OBSERVER.]

THE DEAD.

BY LLANA.

The dead! the dead! for them the earth, in spring-time bears no flowers,
For them, no green leaves wake to birth, in dim, dark, forest bowers,
For them, no glad streams gush again, no founts bright waters fling,
To greet once more with melody, the pleasant time of Spring.

The dead! the dead! in Summer-time for them no soft winds sigh,
For them, no wild flowers' perfumed breath, at twilight wanders by,
No dew-drops sparkle on the grass, no insect's hum is heard,
No joyous song rings through the woods, from wild, free, singing bird.

The dead! the dead! the Autumn hours for them tint not the grain,
No fruits drop from the laden bough, no harvest loads the plain,
But Autumn's breeze above their graves, unheeded strews the leaves,
And with wild tones, by them unheard, for parted summer grieves.

The dead! the dead! in Wintry hours for them no hearth-fires, light
Beams cheerfully, when stormy clouds deepen the shades of night,
For them, no romping children fill with merriment the room,
No festive mirth a halo flings o'er Winter's brow of gloom.

Calmly they rest—Some by the hearth, through long, long, lingering years,
Claim from fond hearts, a heavy sigh, a gush of bitter tears,
A vacant place is kept for them, and bright eyes grow less bright,
Oft as that vacant place recalls their image to the sight.

And some lie down to die, unwept, unheeded, and unknown,
The only dirge above them made, the wild wind's fitful moan;
No vacant place is kept for them, no tears dim laughing eyes;
No fond memorial tells us where, their dust in silence lies.

And yet they rest,—loved and unloved, heed not the stormy strife,
The longings, and the quenchless thirst, the feverish dreams of life,
These, with their agonies to them, are things of yesterday,
Life's ceaseless murmurs reach them not, for they have passed away.

And now, they find in slumbers deep, freedom from earthly care,
They bear in human joy or woe, in smiles and tears, no share,
The hearth may have a vacant place, its sunshine may be fled,
What matters it to them?—they sleep,—calmly, the silent dead.

Storms beat upon their lowly graves, men tread their ashes down,
A monarch's dust may sleep beside the ashes of a clown,
And men, who battled side by side, rest with the foes they slew,
The same blue heaven looks on their graves, and bathes them with its dew.

And they, all reckless, rest in peace, beneath its spacious dome,
As brethren rest, beneath the roof of one paternal home,
Nor manners it, where e'er their dust, o'er the wide earth is spread,
The blue sky is above them all,—the dead, the silent dead.

Saint John, Oct. 13th, 1848.

Miscellaneous.

The following extract from the "Journal of a day of the Lady Elizabeth Woodville," previously to her marriage with Sir John Gray, she, who after that Knight's decease, became Queen of England, by her union with Edward IV., will give an example of the duties of the high-born maidens of that period:—*Monday Morning.*—Rose at four o'clock, and helped Catherine to milk the cows; Rachel, the other dairy-maid, having scalded her hand in so bad a manner the night before. Made a poultice for Rachel, and gave Robin a penny to get something comfortable for her from the apothecary.—*Six o'clock.*—The buttock of beef rather too much boiled, and the beer a little of the stalest. *Mem.*—To talk to the cook about the first fault, and to mend the second myself, by tapping a fresh barrel directly.—*Seven o'clock.*—Went to walk with the lady, my mother, in the Court-yard; fed five-and-twenty men and women. Chid Roger severely for expressing ill-will at attending us with broken meat.—*Ten o'clock.*—Went to dinner; John Gray, a most comely youth; but what is that to me? a virtuous maiden should be entirely under the direction of her parents. John ate but little and stole a great many tender looks at me. Said woman could never be handsome, in his opinion, who were not good-tempered. I think *my* temper is not intolerable; nobody finds fault with it but Roger, and he is the most disorderly serving-man in our family. John Gray likes white teeth. My teeth are of a pretty good-colour, I think; and my hair is black as jet, and John, if I mistake not, is of the same opinion.—*Eleven o'clock*,—Rose from table; the company all desirous of walking in the fields. John would lift me over every style; and twice pressed my hand with great vehemence. I cannot say that I should have any objection to John Gray. He plays at prison-bars as well as any of the country gentlemen; and is remarkably dutiful to his parents, my lord and lady, and never misses mass.—*Three o'clock.*—Poor James Robinson's house was burnt by accident. John Gray proposed a subscription amongst the country, for the relief of the farmer, and gave not less than £4 himself, with this benevolent intent. *Mem.* Never saw him look so lovely as at this moment.—*Four o'clock.*—Went to prayers.—*Six o'clock.*—Fed the hogs and the poultry.—*Seven o'clock.*—Supper on the table: delayed to this late hour on account of Farmer Robinson's misfortunes. The goose pye too much baked.—*Nine o'clock.*—The company fast asleep. These late hours very disagreeable. Said my prayers a second time, John Gray distracting my thoughts too much the first time. Fell asleep and dreamed of John Gray.

CHARACTER OF THE AMERICANS.—Among the number of my fellow passengers from New York to Boston there were neither old nor young, at least there were no venerable, grey heads or cheerful boyish faces. In no part of the United States do the people seem to arrive at the average length of life of the Old World. The great and sudden changes of temperature, while, perhaps, they stimulate the energies of those who are exposed to them, wear out the stamina of the body and exhaust its vitality. The cares of manhood and the infirmities of second childhood are equally premature, denying the population the two loveliest but most dependent stages of existence,—the idle but fresh and generous morning of youth; the feeble but soft and soothing evening of old age. In this country we find even the climate in league with the practical, in its influences on the powers of man—a goad to material prosperity. The child is pushed, with a forcing power, into the duties and pursuits of maturer years; the man, when he ceases to be of active use, is hurried out of the busy scene, his part played. The cumberers of the ground are few; all work, none play. They go more awkwardly about their amusements than any people I have ever seen elsewhere: theirs is a dark and sombre path through life, though every step were on gold. Sarcastic wit will win from them a sarcastic grin; the happy conclusion of some hard-driven bargain may raise a smile of satisfaction: but the joyful burst of cheerful laughter, the glee and hilarity of a happy heart, you must go elsewhere to seek. They are not a healthy-looking race; the countenance is sallow, and marked, early in life, with lines of thought. The fresh pure glow of the Saxon cheek is never seen here. The men are tall, but not robust or athletic; they have no idea of the sports of the field, and rarely or never join in any more active game than bowls or billiards. They do not walk, if they can ride; ride, if they can drive; or drive if they can go by railway. Mind and body, day and night, youth and age, are given up to the one great pursuit of gain. But this inordinate appetite for acquiring is, in their character, deprived of some of its most odious features; it is rarely accompanied by parsimony or want of charity. I believe no people on earth can be more hospitable to their equals in worldly wealth, or more open-handed to the poor. Their establishments for the relief of the distressed are almost unrivalled in liberality and excellence of arrangement; and many among them are as lavish in their expenditure as energetic in possessing themselves of the means to supply it.—*Hochelaga.*

HUNGER.—This sensation does not depend on mere emptiness of the stomach, for in various diseases the stomach remains long empty without the sensation being produced; and hunger is allayed by various ways, although no food has been taken. If the usual time of eating is past, it is not uncommon for the feeling of hunger to go off; and it is quite a familiar occurence to have the appetite spoiled by the communication of bad news. Hunger does not seem to recur till the aliment already thrown in has been assimilated in the body. Excessive and voracious appetite may depend on some morbid state of the pylorus, by which the food is allowed to pass out of the stomach before it is changed into chyme. The inference drawn from the above facts by Dr. Paris, one of the latest writers on digestion, is, that the several processes by which aliment is converted into blood cannot be performed at the same time, without such an increased expenditure of vital energy as weak persons cannot, without inconvenience, sustain, and that proper time should be allowed for the food to go through all its changes; that the stomach should not be set to work during the last stages of digestion, or the process will, in weak persons, be much disturbed. It is a well-known fact, that if a person be interrupted in his meal for a quarter of an hour, he finds on resuming it, that his appetite is gone, although he may not have eaten half the quantity which he required. This is explained, by supposing that, during the suspension of the meal, the food had entered on its ulterior changes, and that the energies of the stomach had therefore declined. The subsidence of appetite is not produced by the quantity, but by the quality of the food; thus showing that it is not the mere volume of the aliment alone that is necessary to pacify the cravings of the stomach. At the same time it is equally true that a certain bulk must be introduced into the stomach for the purpose of good digestion, and hence even the most nutritive soups must have some solid bulky vehicle or accompaniment when they are taken into the stomach. Besides the peculiar sensation referred to in the stomach, when a person is hungry, other symptoms at the same time occur in the constitution. There is a universal lassitude, a sensation of pressure at the pit of the stomach, and much air is heard passing from one part of the intestines to another. When a certain quantity of food has been taken in, the feeling of weariness gives place to that of renewed strength, and all the other phenomena of hunger ceases.

EXTENT OF THE CREATION.—Our system, great and wonderful as it is, is a mere speck compared with the real extent of the creation. Satisfactory evidence exists, that every star which twinkles in the firmament is no other than a sun, a world of light surrounded by its own attendant planets, formed into a system similar to ours.—Forty-five thousand such stars have been counted by the aid of the Herschelian telescope in so small a part of the heavens, that, supposing this part to be sown no thicker than the rest, the same telescope would reach at least 75,000,000 in the whole sphere. By means of new improvements in the same optical instrument, they have been found to be numerous to a degree still more astonishing.—Every one of these is, in my view, rationally concluded to be the sun and centre of a system of planetary worlds. Beyond this, I think it not at all improbable that were we transported to the most distant of the visible stars we should find there a firmament expanding over our heads, studded in the same manner with stars innumerable. Nay, were we to repeat the same flight, and be again wafted through the same distance, it is not improbable that we should behold a new repetition of the same sublimity and glory. In this manner immensity appears, in a sense, to be peopled with worlds innumerable, constituting the boundless empire of Jehovah. How amazing, then, must be the power and greatness of Him, who not only "telleth the number of the stars, and calleth them by their names," but with a word spoke them all into being!—[The Christian Witness.

ADDRESS EVERY MAN BY HIS NAME.—And here may be offered a further friendly admonition. Upon whatever occasion, public or private, the foremastman be addressed, let him be called by his name. If unacquainted with that, let some kind or encouraging epithet be adopted. The appellative of "my man" can offend no man, whilst that too-frequently applied epithet, "You, sir!" is obnoxious to the meanest boy. Not that the vulgar practice of courting popularity is here advocated. Affected humility may be said to be meanness personified; whilst low familiarities debase, and at once destroy every feeling of respect. The instant an officer descends to be familiar with the men his authority sinks—neither can he expect nor exact obedience. A moral may be found in the following anecdote:—When the author served with the late Lord Collingwood, a lieutenant of his Majesty's ship C——— had the presumption, in the presence of the admiral, to apply the phrase, "You sir!" to one of the afterguard on the quarter deck. The admiral reiterated the offensive appellative "You, sir—you, sir!" The lieutenant, at a loss for the admiral's meaning, approached his superior, hat in hand. "You, sir!" continued the admiral, emphatically repeating the obnoxious phrase as he stared the lieutenant full in the face—"How do you, sir, like to be you-sir'd? That man has a name as well as you, Lieutenant ———." The author was a boy at the time, but from that period to the present he has invariably forgotten to "you-sir" a man.—[Glasscock's Naval Officer's Manual.

A PRECIOUS BUSTLE.—The wife of a Cornish bankrupt was supposed to have concealed about her person money, or other property of value, belonging to her husband's estate. She was searched a few days ago, and in her "bustle," which was unusually bulky, were found watches and articles of jewellery of the value of £100.

It is said that the reason for giving Vancouver's Island to the Hudson Bay Company is, that it may be immediately colonised, to preserve it from the Mormons, a party of whom were just about to "squat" there.

INCIDENT IN JOSEPH LANCASTER'S EARLY LIFE.—When about fourteen he read Clarkson's writings on the slave trade, which were just then issuing from the press, and they made such an impression on his mind, that he formed the singular resolve to go to Jamaica to teach the pool-blacks to read the Bible. It was a wild scheme, and one that he knew his parents would oppose; he therefore determined to leave home without their knowledge. He started on his perilous enterprise with only a pocket Bible, a volume of "Pilgrim's Progress," and a few shillings in his purse. The first night he spent beneath a hedge, and the next he slept under a hay stack. His money was soon expended, but happily he fell in with a working man going the same road, who generously shared his provisions with him. None would have thought, had they seen the poor boy enter the city of Bristol, penniless, and almost shoeless, that he would one day become a powerful instrument in diffusing the glorious light of knowledge among benighted thousands. On offering himself as a volunteer, he was accepted, and the following morning he was sent to Milford Haven. On board the vessel he became an object of ridicule, and went by the appellation of the parson. One day when the captain was away, an officer in derision asked him to preach a sermon to them; and Joseph acceded to the request, on condition that he was allowed half an hour for meditation. At the time appointed he came on deck, where he found all the ship's company waiting to listen to him. Having mounted a cask, he began to speak of the sin of drunkenness and profane swearing—sins to which sailors are particularly addicted. His companions at first laughed heartily; but conviction at length fastened on their minds, and they hung down their heads, and one after another sneaked off. The sermon had at least one good effect, for during the remainder of the voyage he was treated with the greatest kindness.—*Chambers.*

DISTINGUISHED VISITER.—Meer Shahamut Ali, Persian secretary to the residency at Indore, accompanied by Kalil Riskaliah, a Syrian surgeon, resident in London, arrived in Edinburgh on Thursday, and took up his temporary residence at the Royal Hotel. The distinguished stranger has been engaged in visiting the different remarkable places and objects in the city, accompanied, we understand, on several occasions by the Lord Provost. It is said to be his intention, after leaving the city, to proceed to Dublin and Liverpool; and after passing through Wales, to return to London, where he will probably remain until next spring, and then return through France, Italy, Turkey, Syria, and Arabia, to Indore. Meer Shahamut Ali (says the "Manchester Guardian") has been in England since May last, and has resided during that time chiefly in London. He is an exceedingly intelligent man, and speaks English fluently. Indeed, such is his mastery of our language that he has written a book in it.—*Scottish Press, Sept. 30.*

EXTRAORDINARY OCCURRENCE.—The following novel circumstance occurred in the neighbourhood of Banbridge on Monday night: About bed-time, a person called in the shop of an old and respectable surgeon in Banbridge, and requested he would accompany him on a sick call, to a house which he named in Ballykelly, a few miles distant. The unsuspecting doctor having got himself equipped, they proceeded on their way for about three miles, when the guide requested he would leave the main road and proceed by a by-path, which he alleged was much nearer. They had not got more than a few fields when he presented two pistols at the doctor's head, and demanded him to strip and surrender his clothes, stating that he was about to revenge himself on another party, and that he wished to disguise himself. The doctor in vain remonstrated, but having no fire-arms, and being an aged man, he was compelled to divest himself of all his habiliments, save his shirt and boots, which he was allowed to retain. The ruffian returned the doctor his instruments and spectacles, and offered him a few shillings as payment for his journey, promising also to return his clothes. He then left the doctor "thus denuded" to plod his weary way homewards as best he might, offering no personal violence but what is stated above, and the doctor, a most respectable, inoffensive man, having reached a friend's house at a short distance, procured some clothing, and wended his way to town rather chagrined.—*Banner of Ulster.*

DEATH OF THE CELEBRATED MRS. ARMITAGE. This lady, pronounced by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge the most magnificent woman in her Majesty's dominions, died very suddenly in Birmingham on Friday afternoon, at the room where she was being exhibited. She had just come over from the Swan Hotel, where she was staying, when she was seized with a shivering fit all over her frame, and expired before her medical attendant arrived. She had been suffering from a slight indisposition for about a fortnight, and it is supposed that disease of the heart was the cause of her death. She belonged to Norwich, but for the last two years had been exhibiting herself in the various towns throughout the kingdom, and it will be remembered that she was in Birmingham eight or ten months ago. She was remarkable on account of her great weight and size, combined with the contour of a finely-proportioned woman, while her manners and address in the presence of visiters were sprightly and engaging. She was thirty-six years of age, weighed 31st. 11lbs., measured four feet round the waist, six round the bust, seven feet one inch round the hips, and twenty-two inches round the upper part of the arm. An inquest will be held on the body, although scarcely any doubt exists that her death was caused by disease of the heart. She eat her dinner as usual, about an hour before her death.—*Birmingham Journal.*

PATENT RAPID WATER PURIFIER.—The great superiority of this stone filter over all others, we are pleased to see, is bringing it into very general use. A geologist of celebrity who examined this apparatus remarked, "that it was almost equivalent to having a natural spring in our dwelling." This filter is not only getting into general use ashore, but is being greatly in demand for the use of shipping. The whole of the noble line of steam-ships of the British and North American Mail Company have been fitted with them, as also a number of the New York liners. In fact we feel convinced that the day will come, and is not far distant, when not a single vessel will go to sea without them, and their use on shore will be so general, that to find a respectable house without one will be the exception, and not the rule.—*Liverpool Courier.*

THE CORAL BUILDING.—The great extent of some of the coral reefs is very remarkable. One on the east coast of New Holland is known to be nearly one thousand miles in length, and unbroken for a distance of 350 miles. Some groups in the Pacific are 1100 to 1200 miles in length, by 350 to 400 in breadth, and these are not formed in an expanse of deep and tranquil waters, but in the midst of an ocean which is ever breaking upon the barrier, which the little architects are silently building in the midst of its uproar.

The Landed Proprietary of the United Kingdom.—In 1775 there were in England 250,000 landed proprietors *in capite*, who were reduced in 1815 to 130,000, and now they do not exceed 110,000. In Scotland, there are only 3000, and in Ireland 6411 landowners *in capite*, so that it may be said the 112 111 sway power over 30,000,000 population.

SPAIN.—*General Narvaez and the American Minister.*—Narvaez, has, it seems, managed to get into a quarrel with General Saunders, the American Minister at Madrid. On the 30th September, the Minister's lady and two daughters had just seated themselves in their carriage, which was standing before the embassy door, when a party of civic guards approached, and prevented the coachman from starting. Their leader then inquired which of the embassy servants was Fernando. The individual in question, who was no other than the footman then putting up the steps, on hearing his own name from the mouth of a policeman, who stood with a warrant in his hand, made a precipitate retreat within the portal of the embassy. Meantime the ladies in considerable alarm, alighted. The general was not at home; but it was soon explained to his family that, about two years back, Fernando had been drawn to serve in the army, but had then procured a substitute; which substitute having just been shot in Catalonia, Fernando became liable to serve in his place. The civic guard remained baulked of his prey in the portal of the embassy, till the general came in. Meanwhile the ladies proceeded on foot through a shower to the place of their engagement. When the general entered, he observed with considerable surprise a large crowd of common people about his door, with the three-cornered hats of the tall *gendarmes* in the midst. The chief policeman attempted to explain his mission, and show his warrant, whereupon the general observed that he was not in the habit of receiving messages from the Government in that form, refused to look at his warrant, and expressed his intention of extending the fullest protection which the American flag could afford to his servant; and upon intimation on the part of the policeman that the latter would be put to the disagreeable necessity of entering the house, in order to seize the servant, admonished him of the responsibility which he, his employers, and the Spanish Government would incur by violating the domicile of the Minister of the United States. General Saunders has addressed a most energetic note to the Spanish Government, demanding immediate satisfaction for this gross outrage, and unless he receives it, and also the exemption of Fernando from military service, he will immediately retire from Madrid. This *escapade* of the police may possibly cost Spain the island of Cuba.—*Willmer & Smith, Oct. 14.*

Fielding the novelist was sojourning in the Isle of Wight. Running his eyes over the landlady's bill, he came to candles. "Candles!" said he. "Candles!" echoed she; "yes, candles, to be sure! Why should not travellers pay for their candles? I pay for mine."

IRON WORKS AT WOODSTOCK.

[*From the Woodstock Sentinel.*]

The Iron Works in this place, to which we have already made some allusion in former numbers, are now assuming quite a business like appearance; and from the thorough and substantial manner in which they are progressing, we look forward with much interest and confidence to a prosperous issue to so auspicious a commencement. If the supply of ore should prove as extensive as present appearances promise, there is every reason to anticipate that the stockholders will eventually realise ample returns from their investment, while many of our citizens will also reap a permanent benefit from an enterprise of so much importance being carried on in our vicinity.

To give those of our readers who have not had an opportunity of visiting the premises, some just idea of the business as it is going on at present, we will go a little into detail. Before doing anything towards the erection of the necessary buildings, a considerable amount of labor was required to prepare the ground where some of them were intended to stand. This part of the work was commenced about a year ago, and as the past winter was favorable for out-door work, the site was much improved by the time that Spring opened. The wharf was nearly completed, the necessary amount of cord wood was hauled to the spot, and some preparations made for the erection of those buildings which would first be required. In the early part of the summer, the foundation was prepared for the Furnace, and directly after this, a small company of men was employed at Jacksontown, in quarrying slate stone, which is the chief material used in the construction of the Furnace. This stone was sometimes brought in pieces which would weigh between one and two tons, and often in shapes which required but little dressing to render them fit to be laid in their proper places. The Furnace is now completed to that point where the brick flue or chimney begins, and is a remarkably solid and well built piece of masonry. It is of a square form on the outside, about 34 feet across at the base, and diminishes gradually to the top of the stone work, which terminates at the height of 40 feet from the ground, just as it comes to the floor of the engine house. The interior of the Furnace is cylindrical, lined with fire brick at the sides, and having a hearth or base of freestone.—The Engine House, (the sills of which are on a level with the top of the Furnace,) is one story high, and 70 feet long, by 35 feet wide. In this, the two steam engines, which are of 40 horse power each, are placed, as are also the blowing cylinders. The engines were made in this Province, and, though not so highly finished as the generality of imported ones, are to all appearance well fitted for service and durability. The blowing cylinders are 5 feet in diameter, and intended to supply the Furnace, when in operation, with a powerful current of heated air, which is expected to be sufficiently hot to melt lead.

On a plane with the base of the Furnace, is the Casting House. This building, though nearly concealed from view by the hill near which it stands, is quite large, being 60 feet by 34. The Charcoal, of which a great quantity may be expected to be used, is burned in kilns, which are built for the purpose, of brick, supported by a strong wooden framework. Four of these kilns (or ovens as some call them,) are finished, and three more in course of erection. They hold from 50 to 60 cords of wood each, and will probably turn out from 2500 to 3000 bushels of charcoal. Two coal sheds are built between the kilns and the furnace, sufficiently large to hold an ample supply for present purposes, the buildings being each 60 feet high, and quite high studded.

The Company have 1500 tons of ore now ready for smelting, and 2000 tons more of it have been dug from the mine, which will not probably be hauled till winter. It is impossible, at present, to say how much ore will be consumed yearly, or precisely the amount it will yield. The number of men employed directly and indirectly, is not much short of 100, though only about 70 are now working on or near the premises. The Lime used in the mason work, is obtained about ten miles further up the river, and is of that kind which is called hydraulic lime, and well adapted to the purposes for which they use it.

If this undertaking prospers, as it is to be reasonably hoped it will, it will doubtless lead to several other branches of productive industry, and add materially to the real wealth of this County.—After iron is smelted from the ore, there are several processes required before it can serve many of its most valuable purposes, as that of wrought iron of different qualities, and steel, which are manufactured from it. And when it is considered how many subordinate branches of manufactures depend upon this valuable metal, it will be readily seen how important a bearing its abundance will have upon the community.

The Observer.

SAINT JOHN, OCTOBER 31, 1848.

ENGLISH MAIL.—The second October English Mail, by the magnificent steam ship *Europa*, Capt. Lott, in the remarkably short passage of only 8½ days from Liverpool to Halifax, was received in this City last Tuesday night. The Europa arrived at New York at 3 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, completing the entire passage from Liverpool to New York, including the stoppage at Halifax, in 11 days and one or two hours, the shortest passage ever made! The American steamer United States which left Southampton two days before the departure of the Europa, did not arrive at New York till about twelve hours after her.—By the log of the Europa, it appears that the total number of miles she sailed to Halifax, was 2,484,—first day 300 miles, second 293, third 293, fourth 282, fifth 269, sixth 284, seventh 289, eighth 302, and the half day 172; and detained five hours off Halifax.

The principal intelligence by the mail is the conviction and sentence of Mr. Smith O'Brien, which will be found fully detailed in other columns. The general opinion however, appeared to be that the sentence of death would be commuted to transportation for life. Much interest was felt in his behalf. The *European Times* says :—

The form of sentence of death was pronounced with evident distress by the Lord Chief Justice "in awe-inspiring accents," but no day was fixed for the execution of the sentence. The deportment of Mr. O'Brien in the last scene, probably, of his public life, was firm, gallant, but imprudent and unadvised. Even the judge on the bench, almost in tears, deprecated somewhat more than in mere manner the ill-timed contumaciousness of the prisoner. His final destiny is, indeed, trembling in the scales of mercy.

The trial of Mr. Terencé B. M'Manus followed, and after a trial of four days' duration, he, too, was convicted of the crime of high treason, and, as a matter of course, sentenced to death in the same form as that pronounced in the case of Mr. Smith O'Brien.

The cholera, it will be seen, has appeared in London, Edinburgh, Sunderland, &c.

Fresh disturbances had broken out in Austria, and Vienna was in the hands of the insurgents.

LIVERPOOL, October 14.

The improved tone in commercial affairs which we last noticed has rather subsided. In the produce markets a good business is, however, being transacted by the home trade, but the value of many articles is not supported. On the part of holders there is an inclination to press sales, and the natural consequence is that the home trade will not buy except at reduced prices. Money continues in abundant supply, and can be obtained at a low rate of interest, whilst only a limited demand exists.

The several reports which reached us from the manufacturing districts since our last report, are again of a discouraging character. In the Woollen districts of Yorkshire the transactions going forward are limited. At Leeds the demand appears to be confined to Beavers, Pilots, and other heavy Cloths. A fair amount of sales are being made at the several Blanket markets, but prices are not improved. At Manchester and the other Cotton fabric markets, there is an increased depression. Prices have, therefore, again receded. With respect to the state of employment in the city of Manchester, the last return shows that of 207 mills, foundries, &c., within the borough of Manchester, 141 were working full time with full hands, 45 full time with short hands, 15 short time, and 6 stopped. Of 41,066 hands, 37,417 were working full time, and 3392 short time.

Breadstuffs are in good supply, and the demand is not extensive; holders, therefore, are obliged to accept rather lower rates. Accordingly, at Mark-Lane, on Monday last, the best English and foreign Wheat was taken slowly, although sellers were anxious to effect sales, even at reduced prices. The prices quoted were 46s. to 56s. for English red, and 50s. to 63s. for white. Flour was in limited request, but without any change in prices. American bringing 28s. to 32s., and Canadian 26s. to 29s. per barrel. In Indian Corn very little was passing, but, for most descriptions, full rates, say 38s. to 40s. per quarter were paid.—At Liverpool Wheat was in limited demand, and a shade lower. American and Canadian white were quoted at 8s. 3d. to 8s. 7d. per 70 lb.; ditto red, 7s. 6ds. to 8s. There was hardly any inquiry for Flour, prices of which were quoted at 30s. 6d. to 32s. 6d. A spirited inquiry for Indian Corn enabled holders to obtain 35s. to 38s. for American white, and yellow 35s. 6d. to 30s. per 480 lbs.

CROPS.—The weather during the week has undergone a very favourable change, and in Scotland it has been so genial that the harvest has been got in with greater success than has been experienced for many years. The wheat arrivals from abroad prevent prices from rising, and the average hovers about the point where the duty ceases. The factors, however, still look forward for a rise in the duty on the 18th or on the 25th inst. But is this case the advance will be but trifling, and will be with difficulty maintained against the continued arrivals from abroad. The crop of potatoes in Scotland appears to be abundant, and the surplus over the wants of the inhabitants will be considerable to aid their less fortunate neighbours.

The import of Cured Provisions during the last week comprises the following:—132 tierces 1 brl. of Beef, 405 brls. of Pork, 22 boxes of Bacon, 57 casks of Hams, 153 firkins of Butter, 6288 boxes and 9 casks of Cheese, 193 tierces and 201 barrels of Lard. There has been a very dull and languid demand for nearly all descriptions of provisions at the Liverpool market.

CHOLERA.—We regret to state that the scourge which, during the last few months, has desolated the eastern parts of Europe, spreading its ravages from Cairo to St. Petersburgh, and lingering within these few weeks at Hamburgh, has at length, as anticipated, reached the shores of Great Britain. It is now officially declared by the Registrar-General that the Asiatic Cholera has appeared in the metropolis, and well authenticated cases of the malady are reported from Sunderland, Shields, Hull, and Edinburgh. The disease made its appearance almost cotemporaneously in Sunderland and in the low-lying districts below London Bridge. In both places the first cases were those of intemperate sailors who came from Hamburgh and were attacked by the malady on the voyage. As regards Edinburgh, the origin of the disease is left in doubt. The official report of the Registrar-General in London reported 13 cases up to Saturday last. In Edinburgh, up to the latest report, there had been 25 cases, 20 of which had proved fatal. Up to Wednesday in the present week the number of cases in London is alleged to be about 20, but a daily official report is not yet issued. The authorities in all parts of the country seem to be taking the most zealous precautions to counteract, prevent, and remedy this dreadful malady, which we earnestly hope will make but a brief visit to our shores. The alarm is greatly diminished respecting its destructive effects amongst the great body of the people, and we trust, with the extensive arrangements made to check its progress, that the limits of its mortality will be confined to the seaport towns, and that the great manufacturing hives of industry will be spared this frightful addition to the many sufferings they have lately experienced.

The ravages of the cholera at Aleppo and Damascus are stated to have been frightful, particularly at Damascus, where not fewer than 10,000 persons are supposed to have died within the twenty days preceding the 26th of August.

Arrests still continue to be made in Ireland; frightful murders are still perpetrated in the south; the rotatory Parliament agitators continue almost unheeded their weekly meetings and addresses; the Roman Catholic prelates have assembled in Dublin, and their movements are scanned with great curiosity. A memorial is in progress of signature from the noblemen, clergy, bankers, merchants, and inhabitants of Dublin, expressive of loyalty and order, but supplicating the Lord-Lieutenant that mercy in its most liberal sense, where mercy can be shown, may be extended to those men of every rank and station committed to the late movement. It reminds the Lord Lieutenant that the present individuals did not commence the present disobedience to the law, but that excitement has been going on for years. They who promoted that excitement now witness the sad results. The tribulation which Ireland at this moment suffers is deep indeed.

A deputation has waited on his Excellency, touching the fate of Mr. O'Brien, and we are glad to say that the rumours which have prevailed respecting his execution are unfounded. The Lord Lieutenant, it would seem, is favourable to mercy.

Mr. Whiteside, the able defender of Mr. O'Brien, now stands forward as the greatest of living advocates, and indeed, these, and former state trials, bestow the praise of superiority on the Irish bar, when compared with that of England.—The conduct of Mr. O'Brien, during the trial, atoned, in some measure, for the feeble folly of his rebellious career, and excited a general pay that a gentleman of such fine and noble feelings should have fallen on practices at once so evil and absurd. In this spirit the jury unanimously invoked in his behalf the merciful consideration of the Crown.—[Liverpool Journal.

The Revenue is increasing, the last quarter's receipt in the Customs Department, being £958,651 over the receipts of the previous quarter, and £469,839, over the corresponding quarter of 1847. In the Excise Department there has also been a cheering improvement, the increase over the previous quarter being £528,771, and £562,628 over the corresponding quarter, of last year. The stamp Duties and Property Tax however are in decline.

A good deal of interest has been excited by a report from Peel's river that the Esquimaux have seen some vessels to the east of the Mackenzie river, which furnish the hope that the long lost party of Sir John Franklin, in the Arctic seas, have conquered the elements, and may, at this moment, be in perfect safety.

Our continental news is still a record of sanguinary conflicts between Princedoms and their people, of wars and rumours of wars, and of the still disorganised state of almost the whole of Europe.

The Schleswig-Holstein affair seems to be now subordinate to the great contest going on in the central and southern part of Germany, and the efforts of Lord Palmerston to compel the belligerents to keep quiet is at present successful.

DEATH OF THE EARL OF CARLISLE.—This venerable nobleman died on Saturday morning at his seat, Castle Howard. His Lordship was born on September 17, 1773, and was consequently in his 76th year. The advancement of the present earl (Lord Morpeth) to a seat in the House of Peers will occasion a new election for the West Riding of Yorkshire, Lord Morpeth succeeding to the earl's title and estates.

The trade of the Clyde has begun to retrograde. From January to September, in the present year, there has been a decrease of 220 vessels cleared for foreign ports, as compared with the same period in 1847. The *North British Mail* ascribes this untoward result to the embarrassed state of the colonies.

The friends of the "free labour movement," in Newcastle, have received, within the last few days, a sample of cotton from West Africa, which a Liverpool cotton-broker pronounces "equal to American."

Prince Metternich and his son, Prince Richard Metternich, and Baron Huegel, have become members of the Brighton Conservative Club.

The Queen of the Belgians is now at Claremont, on a visit to Louis Philippe.

The Duke of Hamilton has completed sixty miles of drains this season, on one of his estates.

The London Common Council has appointed a medical officer, with a salary of £500 per annum, to superintend the health of the metropolis and recommend means for the public safety.

A new 100-gun ship, named the Henry IV, was launched at Cherbourg last week. There are still in construction at Cherbourg two ships of the line, viz, the Austerlitz, 100, and the Tilsit, 90, both of which have been on the stocks for sixteen years.

The *John O'Groat Journal* calculates, that in the present season, 92,862 crans of herrings have been captured; and supposing that each cran holds 70 dozen, the total will have been 6,487,740 dozen, or 77,852,880 herrings.

IRELAND.

TRIAL OF MR. SMITH O'BRIEN.

THE VERDICT.

On the 7th the court sat at nine o'clock, and the Lord Chief Justice proceeded with his charge till a quarter past ten, when an adjournment took place in consequence of the arrival of Mr. Dalton, a Protestant student of Trinity College, Dublin, to prove, it was said, that Dobbin the informer, had perjured himself, and told him of his intention to convict Mr. O'Brien by this course, if no other offered. The evidence was heard by the judges in chamber, and afterwards reheard in court, the intended effect being to demonstrate the alleged perjury of the approver, and thus render his evidence unworthy of belief. A few observations having been made by counsel on both sides, the judge resumed his charge, at the conclusion of which, about four o'clock, the jury retired to their room.

At twenty minutes past five their lordships resumed their seats in the Court-house. A profound silence, lasting for a few minutes, succeeded their entrance, but was soon broken by a slight rustling noise near the door of the jury-room, from whence the jury entered, headed by the foreman, who held the issue paper in his hand.

When the jury were seated the foreman handed the verdict to Mr. Pedder, Clerk of the Crown, who commenced calling over the names of the jury.

The clerk, having completed the calling of names, asked, in rather a nervous and indistinct tone, manifestly sensible of the painful effect about to follow, "Gentlemen, have you agreed to your verdict?"

The Foreman—"Yes."

Clerk of the Crown.—"How say you? Is William Smith O'Brien guilty or not guilty?"

After a considerable lapse of time, the foreman, in a low, suppressed murmur, pronounced "Guilty." Tears might be seen and sobs heard in every part of the court. Mr. O'Brien alone maintained a composed aspect, and acknowledged the verdict by slightly inclining his head to the jury.

The foreman of the jury essayed to say something, but his self-possession seemed to fail him, and he said in a harsh under tone, to the Clerk of the Crown, "Mr. Pedder, can't you read the rest?"

The clerk then read from the paper what follows:—"We earnestly recommend the prisoner to the merciful consideration of the Government, the jury being unanimously of opinion that, for many reasons, his life should be spared."

The Clerk of the Crown then resumed his seat; and for about five minutes an unbroken silence prevailed, the eyes of all being fixed on the calm, self-possessed countenance of the prisoner. At length Chief Justice Blackburne said in a low voice, "Adjourn the court to ten o'clock on Monday morning."

Proclamation to this effect was made. Mr. O'Brien was then removed from the dock, and the building was soon empty.

At a quarter-past ten o'clock on Monday morning the judges entered the court. The Court-house, from an early hour, was densely crowded in every part, and great anxiety was visibly depicted on every countenance, as it was rumoured that Mr. Smith O'Brien was to be brought up for judgment. The only gallery vacant was that in which the friends of Mr. Smith O'Brien were accustomed to sit during the protracted trial. That gallery was entirely empty, and formed a melancholy contrast to the other portions of the court.

The Attorney-General entered the court about five minutes after the sitting of the court. All eyes were directed towards that learned functionary, who said—My lords, I have to move that in the case of her Majesty against William Smith O'Brien the prisoner be called up for judgment,

Chief Justice—Very well.

Soon afterwards Mr. Smith O'Brien made his appearance in the dock. His manly bearing, his calmness, composure and firmness, as he stood in front of the dock, were the theme of observation throughout the court.

The Clerk of the Crown was about to read over the indictment, and to ask what the prisoner had to say why sentence of death and execution thereon should not be passed upon him, when

Mr. Whiteside, Q. C., said that that was the proper time to make application to the court for arrest of judgment. According to the words of the statute, the proper period for that purpose was "after the conviction of the prisoner." There were three questions on which he grounded his application:—First, whether the account of the meeting of the 21st July was admissible against Mr. O'Brien, on two grounds—first, that Dobbin's evidence had not been confirmed; and the second was the admissibility of the contents of the portmanteau, as there was no proof that they were traced to the possession of the prisoner. These were some of the grounds on which he called for arrest of judgment; but the principal ground on which he rested his application was this—Mr. O'Brien was indicted for levying war against the Queen within her realm, and for compassing the Queen's death. He (Mr. O'Brien) had been acquitted of compassing the Queen's death, and had been convicted of the other offence. But he (Mr. Whiteside) would show that there was no such thing as levying war against the Queen in Ireland contemplated in the statute of Edward III., under which his client was indicted. To levy war there were three essentials demanded—first, to levy war; second, against the Queen; and third, within the realm. The learned gentleman then urged a number of authorities, with the view of showing that the prisoner had not intended to commit the crime of high treason, and therefore could not legally be found guilty. Mr. O'Brien had been acquitted of compassing the Queen's death, because the jury were not of opinion that he had directly levied war against the Queen—that in fact having only levied war constructively, he was not guilty of compassing the Queen's death.—What followed from this result? It could not appear from the indictment whether the levying of war was direct or constructive. Now the court had decided that the levying of war in this instance was constructive, and he apprehended that their lordships would not hold that a constructive levying of war still remained a crime punishable with death, in a case where, if the prisoner had been indicted for having compassed and intended to levy war against the Queen, and these five counts were set out in the indictment, he must have been acquitted.

The Attorney-General, in reply, submitted that no doubt whatever existed but that the levying of war was still a distinct treason.

Mr. Fitzgerald followed on the same side as Mr. Whiteside. He contended that the crime of levying war was not indictable in Ireland as treason.

The Solicitor-General replied that the form of the indictment in Lord George Gordon's case was that which led to his acquittal.

The Chief Justice, after consulting for some minutes with his brother judges, pronounced their lordships' decision. The motion, he said, was for an arrest of judgment founded on two objections to the indictment. That indictment or the substance of it, was under the statute of Edward III., and charged a levying of war against the Queen. The first objection was, that the act of Edward the Third was not the law of Ireland, and in reply to that objection it was contended by the Crown that it was extended to this country by Poyning's Act. It was admitted that that statute referred to that of Edward III.; but it was contended that its construction was confined to persons committing treason in England, but not in Ireland. It appeared to him, however, that the meaning of the statute was, that the same law should apply to both countries, and that which was treason in England was also treason in Ireland.—The next objection was the construction of the 11th Vic. cap. 12. The treason created by the statute of Edward III. was the actual levying of war. Then came the statute of 36th George III., which included the compassing the death of the Sovereign by writings and publications, and declared such acts high treason. The statute of Edward made the actual levying of war high treason, and the statutes he had just named made the intention of levying war high treason. The act did not extend to Ireland, and that which did extend it was contended made the treasons created by that of Edward III. merely felony. It did no such thing. The statute of Edward still confines itself to the levying of war; but the act 11th of Victoria made the intention a felony. The two offences were perfectly distinct, and the two statutes created two distinct crimes—one the actual commission—the other the intention, so that the objection urged could not be maintained. With respect to the objections made during the trial, the court had considered them over and over again, and convinced themselves that the judgment they pronounced was quite correct. It was not their intention, therefore, to reserve them for the opinion of the twelve judges.

The Clerk of the Crown then asked Mr. O'Brien what he had to say why the sentence of the law should not be passed upon him.

Mr. O'Brien said—My lords, it is not my intention to enter into any vindication of my conduct, however much I might have desired to avail myself of this opportunity of so doing. I am perfectly satisfied with the consciousness that I have performed my duty to my country—that I have done only that which, in my opinion, it was the duty of every Irishman to have done, and I am now prepared to abide the consequences of having performed my duty to my native land. Proceed with your sentence. (Cheers in the gallery!)

THE SENTENCE.

The Lord Chief Justice then proceeded, amid the most profound and painful silence, to pronounce the extreme sentence of the law upon the prisoner. He said—William Smith O'Brien, after a long, painful, and laborious trial, a jury of your countrymen have found you guilty of high treason. Their verdict was accompanied by a recommendation to the mercy of the crown. That recommendation, as is our duty, we shall send forward to the Lord-Lieutenant, to whom, as you must know, exclusively belongs the power to comply with its prayer. It now remains for us to perform the last solemn act of duty which devolves upon us,—to pronounce that sentence, by which the law marks the enormity of your guilt, and aims at the prevention of similar crimes, by the example and infliction of a terrible punishment. Oh! that you would reflect upon that crime, and dwell upon it with sincere repentance and remorse. Oh! that you would regret it as it is regretted by every rational being—that you would feel and know that it is really and substantially as repugnant to the interests of humanity and the precepts and spirit of the divine religion you profess, as it is to the positive law, the violation of which is now attended by the forfeiture of your life. The few words you have addressed to the court, however, forbid me proceeding any further with this subject. It now only remains for the court to pronounce the sentence of the law. [Here his lordship assumed the black cap, and, amid a silence at once solemn and painful, proceeded as follows:]—That sentence is, that you, William Smith O'Brien, be taken from hence to the place from whence you came, and be thence drawn on a hurdle to the place of execution, and be there hanged by the neck until you be dead; that afterwards your head shall be severed from your body, and your body be divided into four quarters, to be disposed of as her Majesty shall please, and may God have mercy upon your soul!—(The most profound sensation followed the conclusion of this sentence, and continued to manifest itself for several minutes afterwards.)

After a pause, several persons rushed forward to the dock to take farewell of the prisoner; he shook them warmly and affectionately by the hand, he was cool and collected, and his manner was calm and manly; he left the dock with a steady step and smiling countenance, and was conveyed to the cell or waiting-room adjoining the dock. When the intelligence reached the streets that he had been sentenced to death crowds of persons collected about the Court-house, and great sensation was manifested. Several women ran to the gates shrieking and throwing up their arms in violent grief. A large body of the constabulary, with bayonets fixed, were at once marched into the square before the Court-house; the gaol van (drawn by two horses) was then admitted inside the gates and the prisoner conducted from the cell and placed in it. The vehicle was then driven to the gaol, surrounded by constabulary, & the prisoner re-conducted to his cell. The excitement in the streets was intense, and it was not till a considerable time had elapsed that it subsided.

TRIAL OF MR. M'MANUS.

Shortly after sentence had been passed on Mr. Smith O'Brien, the court proceeded with the next case, namely, that of Terence Bellew M'Manus for high treason.

The prisoner was accordingly placed at the bar. He is a man about 35 years of age, and exhibited great unconcern.

Mr. Butt, Q.C., and Mr. Calligan, are counsel for the prisoner. The Clerk of the Crown, having read the arraignment, called upon the prisoner to plead.

Hereupon an argument took place on Mr. Butt applying that the arraignment of his client should not take place until the list of witnesses and the names of the jury were given to the prisoner, as required by the statute of Anne. The court refused the application, and a jury was then empannelled, the prisoner challenging twenty of the names called over peremptorily. It ought to be stated that eleven of the jurymen had been sworn before the prisoner's right of peremptory challenge was exhausted. The Clerk of the Crown formally arraigned the prisoner for high treason. Mr. Lynch opened the indictment, and the Attorney-General stated the case, which was similar in its tone and tendency to that delivered on the trial of Mr. O'Brien. After a number of witnesses had been examined, whose evidence went to show that Mr. M'Manus went to Mullinahone and Ballingarry, and took part in the insurrectionary movement there, under the command of Smith O'Brien, the case for the Crown closed.

Mr. Butt opened the defence on Wednesday morning. The learned counsel, after a few introductory remarks, in which he implored the jury to dismiss all they had heard of the circumstances which gave rise to the prosecution before they came into the box, and to find a verdict according to the value of the evidence as laid before them; he said they might believe his client's conduct wicked or worse; they might believe that acts were committed which amounted to an evident indication of treasonable or disaffected practices, but until they could say, on the oath they had taken, that he was guilty of the precise charge in the indictment, they could not find him guilty. The learned counsel here referred to the indictment, and proceeded to address himself to the several counts which it contained. After quoting a portion of the statute of Edward III., he proceeded to contend, at great length, that the charge of levying war against the Queen had not been made out; that all he had done was to prevent the arrest of Mr. O'Brien; that he never entertained any general project of revolt, and that the speech at Liverpool, reported by an illiterate policeman, must be left wholly out of the question.

A number of witnesses were called, who gave the prisoner an excellent character, and proved that the uniform found in his tin box was that of the '82 club.

The Solicitor-General was about rising to address the court and jury, when

The Chief Justice said, that was the time for the prisoner to address to the court any observations which he might desire to make.

The Prisoner said,—I have nothing to say to the jury, my lord, but to endorse all that has been already said by both my counsel. All I desire to say is, that I did not belong to any Chartist society. I pledge my honour as a man, that I never did. I never attended any of their meetings, nor was I connected with them in any shape or form.

The Attorney-General.—Allow me to say, that I would not have stated that the prisoner had attended a Chartist meeting, had it not been that the policeman mentioned that the speech attributed to him had been spoken at one.

The chief Justice.—That was understood by the court.

The Solicitor-General postponed his reply on the part of the crown until yesterday, and the court adjourned.

On the following day (Thursday) the Solicitor-General replied on the part of the crown.

Chief Justice Doherty charged the jury, who afterwards retired to consider their verdict; when

Mr. Butt, Q.C., submitted to the court that the jury should have been told that they must be satisfied that the prisoner knew of, and concurred in the general object attributed to Mr. O'Brien, before they could assume his guilt. The court, however, refused to call back the jury for that purpose. Mr. Butt insisted with much firmness, and sat down telling the bench that he had done his duty, and the court should do theirs.

The jury, after being closeted for three hours, returned into court with a verdict of guilty. The prisoner bore the announcement with great firmness. The jury have recommended him to the merciful consideration of the Crown.

After Mr. M'Manus was removed, the court proceeded with the

TRIAL OF MR. O'DONOHUE.

After the jury had been sworn and the formalities adopted as in other cases, the Attorney-General briefly stated the case. Towards the conclusion of his speech he observed that there being no evidence of any declaration by the prisoner of his motives and intentions in joining the rebels, it might be argued by his counsel that his object was not revolutionary. He (the Attorney-General) contended that he, having joined the ranks of the rebel army, was equally guilty with the leaders, and must be supposed to have had the same objects in view, and to have adopted their plans.

Prisoner.—It is right, my lord, to say that I do'nt wish to escape upon the poor miserable pretext which the Attorney-General would put into my mouth.

Chief Justice Blackburne.—You had better leave your case in the hands of your counsel.

Mr. Meagher.—It is right to say, my lords, that it was not intended to put the defence of my client upon that ground.

Prisoner.—I will not escape upon such a miserable pretext.

Chief Justice.—You have very able counsel, and I would advise you to leave your case with them.

Prisoner.—I say I will not be made the miserable creature of described by the Attorney-General, the better to give him an opportunity of swaggering.

Attorney-General.—My lord—

Chief Justice.—You had better not mind the prisoner.

Mr. Meagher advised his client to remain silent.

The court then adjourned.

A most important meeting was held in Dublin, on Thursday, for the purpose of promoting a feeling in accordance with the recommendation of the jury, in the case of Mr Smith O'Brien. The attendance was numerous and respectable. Mr. Sharman Crawford, M. P., was called to preside.—A Memorial to his Excellency, the Lord-Lieutenant, was agreed to. The following is a copy:—

"*To his Excellency Earl Clarendon, Lord Lieutenant and Governor General of Ireland.*

"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY.—We, the undersigned, consisting principally of inhabitants of Dublin and its vicinity, address your Excellency as the representative, in Ireland, of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen. We fully concur in the recommendation of the jury by whom William Smith O'Brien has been found guilty, and we humbly and earnestly entreat the exercise of her Majesty's gracious prerogative of mercy in his favour."

The following deputation to wait on his Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant in furtherance of the object of that meeting was then appointed:—Hon. Mr. Lawless, M. P., Colonel Dunne, W. Sharman Carwford, Alderman O'Brien, M. P., Francis Scully, M. P., James Haughton, and the Lord Mayor. It was understood that the mission of the above deputation was to ascertain when his Excellency would receive the second deputation, with the memorial fully signed, and to enquire into the truth of the rumour respecting the warrant for Mr. O'Brien's execution.

At four o'clock the deputation returned.

Mr. Crawford announced that the deputation was detained a considerable time in consequence of his Excellency being out, but on his return they received a message from him that he would receive them. The memorial adopted there that day had previously been sent in to his Excellency. When he received the deputation he (Mr. Crawford) explained that the reason of their having come so promptly was, that a report had been mentioned at the meeting that a warrant had been issued for the execution of Mr. O'Brien, for which reason the meeting requested that the deputation should immediately wait on his Excellency for the purpose of inquiring, first, whether there was any truth in that report with regard to the warrant; and, secondly, whether his Excellency would be pleased to receive a deputation on a future day to present the memorial after it had received more extensive signature. His Excellency, in reply, said, first, he had no hesitation in stating that the report of any warrant having been sent down was entirely false and unfounded; and secondly, that he should be happy to receive the deputation to present the memorial as soon as it was signed to the extent that was desired; and when he should be informed of its being ready for presentation, he would himself name the time.

As an instance of the right feeling which governs many of Mr. O'Brien's actions, the following letter to his solicitor is characteristic:—

"Clonmel Gaol, Oct. 9.

"My dear Potter,—I entertain the most sincere and anxious desire that no insult or injury should be offered to either the jury or to the witnesses through whose instrumentality I have been convicted; and I shall be very much obliged if you will use your utmost efforts to make known my sentiments upon this subject.

"Believe me, yours most truly,

WILLIAM S. O'BRIEN.

"Robt. Potter, Esq."

The "Cork Examiner" states that an official intimation was conveyed to the mother and wife of Mr. Smith O'Brien, on Saturday, that "the recommendation of the jury was almost certain to be attended to by the Executive."

Tipperary.—A Clonmel correspondent notices outrages committed upon the houses of some of the jurors in this county.

The Irish Relief Committee met on Monday, to pass a vote of thanks to the Sultan of Turkey for his donation of £1000 towards the relief fund of last year.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE CATHOLIC PRELATES OF IRELAND.—The Catholic prelates met on Wednesday in Dublin. The *Freeman's Journal* says:—"There are three great subjects upon which the bishops are of opinion that they should speak—the necessity of instant and comprehensive measures to save the people from the jaws of the impending famine—the necessity of some law to regulate the relations of landlord and tenant, to supply the latter with a motive to make investments in soil and afford employment to the people—and last, not least, they resolutely and unanimously repeat their former declarations respecting the odious proposal of making the Catholic clergy stipendiaries of the state."

The resolution on this point is as follows:—That having observed that a notice has been given of a parliamentary motion, regarding a state provision for the Catholic clergy of Ireland, we deprecate such a proceeding. That, having shared in the prosperity of their faithful flocks, the clergy of Ireland are willing to share in their privations, and are determined to resist a measure calculated to create vast discontent—to sever the people from their pastors, and ultimately to endanger Catholicity in this country.

FRANCE.—The French revolution is again marching with rapid strides. After all the vacillation, intrigues, and excitement of the last week, respecting the mode by which the President of the Republic shall be elected, the National Assembly has decided by an overwhelming majority of 602 against 211, that the President shall be elected by direct and universal suffrage by ballot, and by an absolute majority. A variety of amendments were proposed with a view to modify the vote and to confer the power of nomination upon the Assembly, but they were all rejected by large majorities, and the people of France will now decide upon the person whom they desire to elevate to the new dignity. In its final form the vote stands, that the President is to be nominated by secret scrutiny, and by the absolute majority of the voters, by the direct suffrage of all the electors of the departments of France and Algeria. The vote was in this shape carried by 627 to 130. In the event of no absolute majority, the National Assembly will elect the President by ballot, and by absolute majority, from among the five candidates who may obtain the largest number of suffrages. This final decision of the Assembly crushes the power of General Cavaignac. In vain M. Marrast and himself, with their "tail," used all their influence to perpetuate their power, by leaving the election to the Assembly; the whole scheme sunk under them, and their continuance in power would be impossible in any other country except France. There has been, accordingly, a sort of ministerial crisis in France during the week, and no man can divine how it will terminate. The candidates for the Presidency will be General Cavaignac, Lamartine, Thiers, and Louis Napoleon Bonaparte. At least these are the names generally spoken of at present. The three first may bring a considerable party influence into the scale; but, we are inclined to believe that, whatever the number of candidates may be, thereby lessening the chance of any one obtaining the absolute majority required, nevertheless, the name of Bonaparte will carry such uncontrolable influence amongst the ignorant peasantry and the soldiery, besides other masses of citizens, that we deem his election as certain as anything can be in France. The hon. representative has spoken about ten times in the tribune, and, of course, has been ridiculed without mercy by the Government organs, especially for his German accent, while some have the boldness to state that his speech was full of dignity! His uncle, in attempting to drive a carriage and four in Paris, fell like Phaeton, and his disgrace was hushed up for many years; the nephew is about as qualified for an orator as Bonaparte was to drive the chariot of the sun. It is a most difficult part to remain quiet, and yet captivate the multitude. A man now a days, can no longer "be accounted wise by saying nothing." He must move, speak, and act; and when he does, his enemies stand by ready to trip him up. The destiny of Louis Napoleon, no less than the destiny of his adopted country, is only at present to be seen "in a glass darkly." The exclusive attention of France is directed to the question of the Presidency. The election it is expected will take place in January.

It was rumored that, in consequence of a coalition between M. Thiers and M. Odillon Barrot, Cavaignac's fall is certain; that Louis Napoleon will then be elected for a time; but that a regency is the ultimate object in view.

The Committee of Finance has been occupied with the bill relating to the property of the royal family, which sustains the sequestration laid on the property, but authorises the State to mortgage and borrow, in order to pay the creditors; the Minister of Finance is also authorized by it to pay a certain income to the members of the royal family. It appears that the King's debts amount to 30 millions, whereas the sums paid in to the estate to this day are only 660,000 francs.

TRADE OF FRANCE.—A statement of the foreign trade of France during the eight months of this year, compared with the corresponding period of last, shows a great falling off in the number of vessels employed. The arrivals, compared with the like period in 1847, were less by 779,568 tons, and the departures by 164,544 tons—an extraordinary decay, even allowing for the extraordinary circumstances that occasioned it. In the stocks of produce in the French Government warehouses there was at the end of August, notwithstanding the diminished arrivals, a very great increase—the strongest possible illustration we can have of the derangement of business and its effect upon consumption.

In Austria the terrible tragedy of war is being enacted with deadly effect. We were enabled in a postscript last week to announce the assassination, or rather butchery, of Count Lamberg, the Commander-in-Chief of Hungary. Whilst in the act of bringing about a pacification of the contending Hungarians and Croatians he was cruelly slain by the mob, who recognised him as he was crossing the bridge from Buda (Ofen) to Pesth. The war seems now to have assumed a determinate character. The Emperor of Austria has thrown off the mask; and maddened with the murder of his brave lieutenant, Count Lamberg, who had been sent to compose the differences between his own subjects, he has dissolved the Hungarian Diet; has appointed anew Baron Jellachich, Commander-in-Chief of all the armed troops in Hungary and the Allied Kingdoms, with despotic powers; and has placed Hungary under martial law. It is now clear that Jellachich has been throughout secretly supported by the Emperor, and the contest between the Croatians and the Hungarians will be severe. The former had advanced near Pesth, and last week it was thought that the Croatians had conquered the Hungarians in complete victory. Better accounts inform us that the Croatians had been partially defeated, and compelled momentarily to retire. But it is plain that they would again advance, and a bloody battle under the walls of Pesth would probably occur. Whilst we write intelligence from Vienna has reached us, that the appointment of the Ban to the post of Royal Commissary of Hungary, and the proposed departure of troops from Vienna to join his army, has led to the most deplorable excesses. An insurrection has taken place at Vienna—the Emperor has fled—the Minister of War, Count Latour, has shared the fate of Count Lamberg and the two Zichys; and Vienna was in the possession of the insurgents on the 7th.

The rioters entered the War-office between the hours of five and six, seized the cannon and arms deposited in that building, and captured the Minister of War, Count Latour. The wretched man was conducted into the street, and then he was murdered with blows from axes and sledge hammers. The people tore the clothes and orders from the bleeding body, and hung the naked corpse on a gibbet, where it remained suspended for a whole day, during which the national guards riddled it with musket balls. Count Latour's papers were seized, and brought to the University. It appears, that a deputation from the Diet, with the vice president Smolka at their head, were at the time in the residence of the Minister of War; but that all their endeavours, seconded by members of the academical legion, were unavailing, to avert his fate.

At half-past six o'clock there was but one place of refuge left for the troops and national guards who sided with the government—that place was the arsenal. The people surrounded the arsenal, and demanded from the garrison that they should give up the arms which it contained. They refused. A combat commenced, in the course of which the garrison swept the Renngasse with grape and canister, and killed and disabled a great number of the insurgents, whose fury increased after each unsuccessful attempt to possess the building. The committee of students sent flags of truce, summoning the garrison to surrender, but the bearers were shot dead on the spot. The people then commenced bombarding the arsenal, and the firing continued all the night through, till six o'clock on the morning of the 7th, when the garrison surrendered. Those among the popular party who were not provided with weapons were then armed. The number of killed and wounded is said to be very great.

In the midst of these scenes the Emperor and the other members of the imperial family left Vienna at about four o'clock p.m. on Saturday. They were escorted by 5000 cavalry, and took the road towards Lintz.

The transactions of the Austrian Diet, while the above bloody deeds were enacting around them, were equally striking and significant.

The Diet declared itself in permanency, and a deputation was sent to the Emperor at Schonbrumn, demanding a popular ministry, and the revocation of the decree appointing the Ban Royal Commissary of Hungary.

Various proclamations were issued during the day in the name of the Diet.

A second decree announces that measures had been taken to clear the town of the military, and to declare a *general amnesty* for *all* persons concerned in the insurrection.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—The Lecture season is to commence on Monday evening, 13th November, when the opening Lecture will be delivered by the Hon. L. A. WILMOT, of Fredericton, Her Majesty's Attorney General.—The following talented and scientific gentlemen have also kindly promised to deliver Lectures before the Institute during the season:—The Hon. W. B. Kinnear, H. M. Solicitor General; Rev. Mr. Wishart, Mr. Perley, Mr. George N. Smith, Rev. Mr. Cooney, Mr. D. S. Morrison, Rev. Mr. Stewart, Rev. Mr. Irvine, Dr. Paterson, Mr. James Irvine, Mr. Foulis, Mr. Watts, Mr. Agnew, Mr. Duval, Mr. Wm. Till, and Mr. McLardy.

The rainy weather still continues. On Friday, we had a severe North East gale, with rain and snow. Saturday was fine. Rain again commenced falling on Sunday evening which has continued with scarcely any cessation to the present time, Tuesday forenoon. The rivers are all much swollen.

One of the foxy steamers lying at the wharf in Carleton, took fire between 8 and 9 o'clock last evening, and was considerably injured before the fire was extinguished.

We learn from the Pictou Chronicle of the 25th inst. that the trial of McFadyan, for the murder of a young man named Carr, who was travelling in company with him from Miramichi, has resulted in a verdict of *Guilty*, with a recommendation by the jury to mercy. Judge Bliss was on the Bench, and sentenced the prisoner to be hung, but fixed no day for the execution. A petition to change the sentence to imprisonment for life is to be sent to the Lieut. Governor, Sir John Harvey.

The steamer *Britannia* left New York on Wednesday last, with seven passengers for Liverpool and three for Halifax. She had not arrived at Halifax on Saturday forenoon.

BOSTON WATER COMPANY.—On Wednesday last, the celebration of the introduction of the water of Lake Cochituate into Boston, took place in that city with great ceremony. The day was favorable, and a procession of about 40,000 people, representing various trades, &c., marched through the streets. A fountain was opened in the Common during the celebration, and on the following day, in shutting off the water from it, a stopcock of the mainpipe burst, which would disable the fountain for several days, besides causing much annoyance from an overflow of water in the neighboring streets.—The extensive United States Hotel, Boston, opposite the Worcester Railroad depot, was brilliantly illuminated in the evening in honor of the event; there were over 700 lights burning, and the effect was grand and imposing. More than 800 visitors were entertained at the hotel, besides the ordinary occupants. The modes of celebrating the event during the day and evening were numerous.

Various instances of nocturnal depredation, stabbing, &c., have taken place in the streets of Halifax, during the last few weeks. An unsuccessful attempt was made a few nights ago to enter the Bank of Nova Scotia.

An English fugitive from justice, who is accused of defrauding commercial houses in Leeds and Liverpool of a large amount of

TARGET PRACTICE.—On Thursday three gun detachments of the New-Brunswick Regiment of Artillery, in this city, comprising in all 32 men, proceeded for target practice to the sea shore, in front of the barracks. The guns and target were placed on either side of a rocky cove on the shore, and the distance supposed about 450 yards. Considering that this was the first time the men were brought out for such a purpose, and that most of them were totally unacquainted with the method of "laying" field pieces, the practice was generally good. Four shots were placed in the target, two of which were very near the centre; and most of the remainder either struck or passed in the immediate vicinity of the target; indeed, we believe but one really *wild* shot was made. The firing was for a medal presented by Major Foster, and was awarded to Sergeant Wm. Rodgers, of Captain Stewart's Company. The other three shots in the target were placed by Sergeant John Morris, and privates Wm. D. Robinson and Robt. Moore.

The Company of "Irish Royals" belonging to the First City Light Infantry, also held their annual meeting for target practice on the same day. The medal was awarded to Sergeant Thomas McGee.—*Chronicle.*

SAINT JOHN AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—At the Annual Meeting of the St. John Agricultural and Horticultural Society, held at the Government Emigration Office, on Thursday, 26th October, 1848:

Mr. Robert Jardine, the President, took the Chair.

The Report of the Directors, and the papers annexed, being read by the President, it was on motion, resolved that the Report be accepted, and that the same, with the accompanying documents, be forthwith published.

Resolved, that three hundred copies of the Report and papers be printed in pamphlet form, and that Mr. Ingledew's valuable report of 1847, on Turnip Culture, be reprinted as an appendix thereto; and ordered, that a copy be sent to each Agricultural Society in the Province, in pursuance of the resolution of last year, with a view to the adoption of measures for the establishment of a Central Board of Agriculture.

The Treasurer's Account for the year, as audited by the Directors, showing a balance in favour of the Society of £54 1s. 8d. being presented, read, and examined, it was resolved that the same be accepted and passed.

The Society then proceeded to the choice of Officers for the ensuing year, when the following gentlemen were declared duly elected:—

Robert Jardine, *President*; James Ingledew and Robert F. Hazen, *Vice-Presidents*; John Duncan, *Treasurer*; M. H. Perley, *Corresponding Secretary*; Douglas B. Stevens, *Recording Secretary*; Frederick J. Ayres, Daniel Brown, Robert Bowes, James Brown, H. Blakslee, G. C. Carman, H. Chubb, Charles Drury, Peter Dewar, James Dunn, William Hawks, William Howard, John Henderson, Alexander Lockhart, James Moran, Archibald Menzies, George P. Peters, *Directors.*

Resolved, that the inhabitants of each of the several Parishes in this County, be invited to form Branches of this Society in their several Districts.

Resolved, that each of these Branch Societies be allowed to nominate and appoint one of its members to act as a Director of this Society.

Resolved, that the funds of each Branch Society shall be at its own sole disposal, but that every member of such Branch Societies shall have the like privileges in the competition for premiums and purchase of agricultural seeds as are enjoyed by members of this Society, provided each member shall have actually and *bona fide* paid to the Branch Society of the District in which he resides, not less than the annual sum of Two Shillings and Sixpence for the year in which he claims the right to exercise either of these privileges.

Resolved, that the following Directors of this Society be requested to effect the formation of Branch Societies in their several localities:—

Robert Bowes and Frederick J. Ayres, Golden Grove and Loch Lomond district.

Peter Dewar and William Hawks, Gardner's Creek and Black River district.

James Moran, Alexander Lockhart, and Daniel Brown, St. Martin's.

G. C. Carman, Archibald Menzies, and Dr. George P. Peters, Lancaster.

Captain John Henderson and James Dunn, Little River and Red Head district.

Resolved, that in addition to any other seeds to be imported by the Directors, sufficient quantities of Turnip and Carrot Seed to furnish an adequate supply for the County during next season, be imported and sold at an advance to suit the market. M. H. PERLEY, *Secretary.*

Later from Jamaica.—By the arrival of the bark Mary Parker, we have Kingston (Jamaica) papers to the 29th ult. On a hasty glance over our files we find nothing of importance. The Governor was recovering from the effects of his recent accident. We see nothing of any fresh disturbances. Nineteen of the principal actors in the late affray in St. Mary's parish had been arrested, and entered into their own recognizances to answer any indictment that might in consequence be preferred against them. The House of Assembly had adjourned to the 24th instant.—The deficiency in the Treasury, it has been agreed, shall be supplied by an issue of Island checks, receivable in payment of taxes and duties. The maximum amount of this issue is fixed at £50,000; but it is not expected that more than £25,000 of it will be put in circulation,—and even this, the "Journal" says, will not be at once, or immediately. The season was favorable, fine rains having fallen.—[N. O. Delta, 17th inst.

The Temperance folk had a glorious turn out at the Tabernacle, on Wednesday night. Thousands of persons were in attendance, and the effort of Mr. Gough, which occupied nearly an hour and a half in delivery, was certainly one of the most impressive and eloquent appeals of the kind we have ever listened to.—[N. York Express, Oct. 26.

The steamer United States, very heavily laden with dry goods, and 80 passengers, came into port late last night, in a passage of only thirteen days and a few hours, from Southampton. The Europa made a quicker, but not so profitable a voyage.—[Ib.

THE EUROPA.—A period of only 23 days intervened betwen the departure of the Europa hence for Liverpool and her return. This feat of modern navigation beats the fabulous achievements of the Flying Dutchman in skimming the seas all hollow.—*Halifax Recorder.*

The Water Pipes are being rapidly laid down in nearly every quarter of the city, under the able superintendance of C. Fairbanks, Esqr., Civil Engineer.—*Halifax Courier.*

CONVICTS.—A Party of twenty-four convicts, in charge of an officer and twenty men from the 79th Highlanders, arrived here on Monday last from Quebec.—*Ib.*

"THE NATION."—This is the title of a new weekly journal, devoted to Ireland and her emigrants, which will be published by Thomas Darcy McGee, late co-editor of the Dublin Nation, assisted by several contributors. It is to be published in New York on Saturday, Oct. 28th.—*Boston Times.*

NEW YORK MARKETS, Oct. 26.—The market under the foreign news opens a little weaker, and prices are 6 cents lower. Good Michigan and round hoop Ohio have sold at $5,37 1-2; buyers are slow to give so much.—Corn Meal $3,37 1-2 nominally. Grain—No sales of wheat reported.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—Business in Flour moderate—the market in favour of the buyer. Sales of 5000 bbls., half for export, Genesee at $5,25a5,43.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 16. Freights—5 ships taken up for Liverpool at 7-16d for cotton and 10d. for corn, flour 3s. 3d. per bbl.

☞ GARRETT & SKILLEN have now completed their Fall and Winter STOCK—*Call and see.*—Beautiful Beaver Top COATS, lined with Cloaking, only from 30s. to 40s. Oct. 31.

FROM OLD VIRGINIA AGAIN.

Albermarle County, Virginia, March 21, 1847.

Mr. Seth W. Fowle,—Dear Sir;—I take pleasure in stating to you my experience in the use of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. I own a very valuable negro girl who was attacked with a difficulty of the lungs, which brought her in appearance to the brink of the grave. I consulted some of our best physicians, who pronounced her case incurable, or that they could do no more for her. I tried many remedies, but none did any good. I saw some account of Wistar's Balsam, and thought I would try it, but had little faith in it. I procured a bottle; which was administered according to directions, and I saw she began to mend; and before the first bottle was gone she was up. I procured a second and she took that and now she is, I think, *cured*, or nearly so. She attends to her daily labor, and I hear no complaints from her.

R. L. JEFFERSON.

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

HALSEY'S FOREST WINE.

Mr. David Marvin, a celebrated practitioner of New York, declared publicly, that one bottle of Halsey's Forest Wine contained more virtues than fifty of the large bottles of Sarsaparilla.—Messrs. S. S. Lampman & Co., the largest and most respectable Druggists in Syracuse, in a letter, say:—"From what they have heard and seen of Halsey's Forest Wine, it is an excellent and good medicine, and will, undoubtedly, become the leading medicine of the day." Dr. Mott, of New York, also subscribes to the virtues of Halsey's Forest Wine, by recommending it to many of his patients. Sold by H. G. KINNEAR, St. John.—[*See Advertisement in another column.*]

MARRIED.

On the 16th inst. by the Rev. Ingham Sutcliffe, Wesleyan Minister, Mr. John D. Ogden, to Miss Euphemia J. Brown, all of this City.

On the 23d instant, by the Rev. Henry Daniel, Mr. Geo. Bliss Upham, Merchant, of Woodstock, to Miss Celia, youngest daughter of Mr. E. Spurr, of this City.

On Tuesday last, by the Rev. Alexander Stewart, Mr. Samuel Phillips, of Portland, to Mrs. Mary Harvey, of this Parish.

On Thursday last, by the same, Hiram Humphries, Esq. of Salisbury, Westmorland County, to Miss Mary M. Crawford, of Norton, King's County.

On Thursday the 26th inst., by the Rev. Samuel Robinson, at the house of the bride, Mr. William Worden, to Miss Margaret Amanda, fourth daughter of John Wightman, Esq., all of the parish of Westfield.

In the Wesleyan Church, at Fredericton, on Monday the 23d inst., by the Rev. R. Knight, Chairman of the Wesleyan Conference of New-Brunswick, Mr. Thomas A. Temple, eldest son of the Rev. Wm. Temple, Wesleyan Minister, to Anna, eldest daughter of Robert Chestnut, Esq., Merchant, all of that City.

At St. Andrews, on the 19th inst., at the residence of the Bride's father, by the Rev. J. Alley, D. D., Rector, Wellington Hatch, Esq., Barrister at Law and Clerk of the Peace for the County of Charlotte, to Alice, third daughter of Capt. Thomas Jones, late of the 74th Regt., and High Sheriff of the County.

At Keswick Creek, on the 19th inst. by the Rev. John M. Brooke, Mr. Peter Fleming, of the Parish of Queensbury, to Miss Catherine Sophia Boone, of the Parish of Douglas.

At Granville, N. S., on Wednesday the 11th inst. by the Rev. J. Sheppard, James Alexander James, Esq. of Richibucto, N. B., Barrister at Law, to Phœbe Anna, eldest daughter of Joseph Shaw, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

In this City, on the 12th inst. Charles Thompson, only child of Mr. Levi H. Bryant, formerly of Woodstock, Carleton County, aged five months.

On Tuesday night last, John William, aged 16 months, youngest child of Mr. Thomas L. Taylor.

On Sunday morning, Susan Hammond, daughter of Capt. S. B. Kinney, aged 2 years, 9 months.

At Carleton, on Thursday morning, Mr. Joseph Coram, Senr., in the 70th year of his age. Mr. C. emigrated to this country from England, many years ago, and has left a large number of relatives and friends to mourn their loss.

At Dorchester, on the 9th inst., John Weldon, Esq., in the 75th year of his age. For upwards of half a century he had been a consistent member of the Wesleyan Methodist Society—was universally esteemed during his life,—and is regretted by a numerous circle of friends and relations.

At Fredericton, on the 21st inst., Mr. Peter John Allan, son of Colin Allan, Esq., M. D., aged 23 years and 4 months.

At same place, on the 25th inst., Ann Augusta, wife of F. W. Hatheway, Esq., in the 32d year of her age.

At same place, on the 25th inst., Fanny Rebecca, fifth daughter of Asa Coy, Esq., aged 8 years and 9 months.

At Taylor-Town, Sunbury County, on the 19th instant, Julia Blanche, youngest child of Jonathan P. Taylor, Esq. aged one year and nine months.

At Woodstock, on Sunday the 22d inst., Jane, wife of Wm. Thompson, Esq., of Toronto, Canada West, and eldest daughter of the late Wm. Garden, Esq., formerly Assistant Commissary General at Fredericton, in the 62d year of her age.

At Halifax, on Thursday, evening last, at 8 o'clock, James F. Gray, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.

ARRIVED.

Tuesday—Brigt. Ellis, Cald. Philadelphia—master, flour.
Wednesday—Schooner Dolphin, Holder, New York, 3—master, assorted cargo.
Thursday—Barque Commerce, Henry, Boston, 5—S. Wiggins & Son, ballast.
Albion, Handson, Limerick, 56—order, ballast.
Brigt. Benjamin Carver, Carver, Boston, 6—Jewitt & March, ballast.
Schr. Beverly, McCarthy, Boston, 3—D. Coll, ass'd cargo.
Friday—Brigt. Ava, Dunn, Alexandria, 13—T. E. Millidge, wheat.
Steamer Maid of Erin, Leavitt, Portland—Thomas Parks, passengers and merchandize.
Saturday—Steamer Senator, Seymour, Boston—H. W. Chisholm, passengers and merchandize.
Sunday—Schr. Flora, Pettingell, New York, 9—George Thomas, flour, meal, &c.
Monday—Ship Chester, Maxwell, London, 45—Eaton & Ray, ballast.
California, Lawson, London, 35—J. Lawson, ballast.
Augusta, Facey, Bideford, 66—R. Rankin & Co., ballast.
Great Britain, Hume, Liverpool, 45—John Robertson, ballast.
Bark Ann, Williams, Bristol, 60—R. Rankin & Co., ballast.
Brigt. Henry Demster, Bagley, Boston, 4—G. Eaton, ballast.
Bream, Joslin, New York, 7—A. Crookshank, ballast.
Schr. Orbit, Davidson, Portland, 3—Master, flour.
This Day—Bark Kingston, Robinson, London—Adams & Ketchum, ballast.
Brig Mariel, Staples, Boston—I. D. Andrews, ballast.
Brigt. F. L. Vail, Vail, New York—Thos. Hanford, flour, apples, &c.

CLEARED.

October 25th—Ship Higginson, Owen, Caraarvon, timber and deals—R. Rankin & Co.; Schr. Nelson, Furnas, Boston, boards—Geo. Beattie.

26th—Ship Hannah Kerr, Marr, Ayr, timber and deals—James Kirk; Barque British American, Powell, Liverpool, timber and deals—Owens & Duncan; Schr. Friendship, Doane, Halifax, limestone; Kate, Holder, New York, salt; Brunswick Lion, Craft, Lubec, cordwood.

27th—Ship Avon, Johnston, Liverpool, timber and deals—John Ward & Sons; Barque Abigail, Daley, Cork, timber and deals—S. Wiggins & Son.

29th—Barque Kent, Smith, Cork, deals—John Robertson; Duke of Wellington, Duff, Cork, deals and railway sleepers—Allison & Spurr; Brig Heilvillyn, Gilpatrick, Boston, timber; Schr. Brothers, Fitzgerald, Boston, pickled fish; Eliza Jane, McLean, Portland, palings &c;

30th—Brig Richard Cobden, Coalfleet, Barbadoes, fish. and lumber; Schr. Ida, Roberts, Barbadoes, do.

31st—Schr. Charles, McNaughton, Halifax, salt.

Ship Deborah, Pettigron, master, of St. Andrews, from Liverpool to Restigouche, with salt and dry goods, for A. Ritchey & Co. went ashore on Tracadie Beach during the gale on Thursday night last, and will be a total wreck.—Crew and part of the cargo saved.—[Miramichi Gleaner.

VESSELS SAILED FOR ST. JOHN.—October 10th, John Kerr, from the Clyde; Progress, Deal; 11th, Lesmahagow, Liverpool; Amazon, Waterford; Ailan Kerr, Rothesay; 12th, Henry Duncan, Poole.

Loading at Liverpool, ship Portland, for this port.—At London, Anglo Saxon, do.

Arrived at the Clyde, Oct. 6th, St. John, from Quebec.—At Bristol, 6th, Favorite, do.

CONTRACTS

For building a WHARF, and otherwise improving St. John Street.

SEALED Tenders will be received at the Office of W. H. A. KEANS, until Thursday the 9th day of November next, at 12 o'clock, noon, for building a WHARF, and otherwise improving SAINT JOHN STREET.

Also, seperate Tenders for removing Buildings, &c.

Plans and Specifications of the same may be seen at said Office.

GEORGE A. LOCKHART,
W. H. A. KEANS.
October 31. Committee of Common Council.

At a Court of Common Council, holden at the City Hall of the City of Saint John, on Friday the twenty-seventh day of October, Anno Domini 1848:

Read and re-enacted the following Laws.

AN ORDINANCE for the better extinguishing of Fires and establishing a Fire Department in the City of Saint John.

A Law for preventing and extinguishing Fires within the City of Saint John.

A Law directing the uses of the Public Seals of the City of Saint John.

A Law for the regulation of Weights and Measures in the City of Saint John.

A Law to enforce the attendance of Witnesses in proceedings under the Charter and Laws of the Corporation of the City of Saint John.

A Law to secure the Fisheries within the limits of the City of Saint John to the Freemen and Inhabitants of the said City, to the total exclusion of all other persons under any pretence whatever.

A Law to regulate the Public Slips, Landing Places, and Shores or Beaches within the City of Saint John.

A Law to regulate the Culling and Inspection of Dried Fish and Inspection of Smoked Herrings within the City of Saint John.

A Law to prevent the filling up and encumbering of the Harbour of Saint John.

A Law to prevent persons acting as Officers of this Corporation without being duly qualified to act as such.

An Ordinance to establish and regulate the fees to be taken by the Port Wardens of the City of Saint John.

A Law to regulate Hawkers and Pedlars within the City of Saint John.

A Law to facilitate the recovery of Assessments made on the Inhabitants of the City of Saint John.

A Law for regulating Auctioneers, Tavern Keepers, and other houses for selling Spirituous Liquors within the City of Saint John.

A Law to regulate the sale and measurement of Fire Wood.

A Law directing the mode of recovery of the Fines, Penalties and Forfeitures imposed by the Laws of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Saint John.

A Law in amendment of a Law entitled "A Law to regulate the Public Slips, Landing Places, and Shores or Beaches within the City of Saint John."

A Law in addition to and in amendment of the Law to prevent Nuisances in the City of Saint John.

A Law to regulate the Public Coaches and other Carriages used as Hackneys within the City of Saint John.

An Ordinance to regulate the mode of granting Licences to use a Trade or carry on business within the City of Saint John.

A Law to lay a tax on Dogs, to be applied for the support of the Poor in the City of Saint John.

A Law to regulate the Public Markets in the City of Saint John.

By order of the Common Council.

J. WILLIAM BOYD,
Common Clerk.

Commissariat Contract.

SEALED Tenders will be received by Deputy Assistant Commissary General EDWARDS, at the Commissariat Office in Saint John, until 12 o'clock on Wednesday the 8th November, proximo, from persons disposed to perform the TRUCKAGE for the Military Departments in the Garrison of Saint John, during the Year 1849. The Tenders to state the *Rate per Cent.* less than the subjoined prices for which the parties are willing to undertake the service.

For the Garrison of Saint John.

For each load of Baggage, Stores, or Provisions, conveyed between the following places:—

Between the Queen's Wharf or any part of the Barrack enclosure and Indian Town,	4s. 0d. Currency.
Between the same places and either of the landing Wharves in the several Wards in the City,	1s. 9d. do.
Between the same places and the Magazine or Guard'House at Fort Howe,	1s. 0d. do.
Between the Long Wharf or Rankin's Wharf in Portland and the Magazine at Fort Howe,	2s. 0d. do.
Between the Magazine at Fort Howe, and King's, Queen's, or Duke's Ward,	2s. 6d. do.
Between the Magazine at Fort Howe and Indian Town,	2s. 6d. do.
Between either of the landing Wharves in the City and Indian Town,	3s. 0d. do.
Between the Queen's Wharf and any part of the Barrack enclosure,	1s. 0d. do.
Between the Queen's Wharf or any part of the Barrack enclosure and Fort Carleton,	5s. 0d. do.

Carting Coals to the different Guards, 5s. Cy. per day.

The Contractor to furnish Sleds, Drays, or Carts, at the option of the Commissariat, and payment will be made quarterly in Silver Money, at the Army rate. Sufficient security will be required.

Blank forms of Tender (Manuscript Tenders will not be accepted) and any further information will be given on application at the Commissariat Office in Saint John.

COMMISSARIAT, NEW-BRUNSWICK,
St. John, 23th October, 1848.

Commissariat.

THE Deputy Commissary General will receive Tenders at noon on TUESDAY the 7th November, of British Silver or of Mexican or American Dollars or Eagles, in Exchange for Bills drawn by him at Thirty Days' Sight, on the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, to the extent of £1600, in sums not less than £100 sterling, payable into the Commissariat Chest at Saint John, New-Brunswick.

The Tenders of British Money to state the rate per cent., and for Dollars, the number of Pence sterling per dollar.

Commissariat, Nova-Scotia,
Halifax, 25th October, 1848.

New Fall and Winter Goods.

GILCHRIST & INCHES

Have received per ships "Bethel," from Clyde, and "Queen" and "Columbus," from Liverpool, their usual Fall and Winter importation—which, with their former Stock on hand, comprises a good assortment suited for the Season, in

BROAD CLOTHS, BEAVER & PILOT do: CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, TWEEDS, and VESTINGS;
Woollen PLAID and Gala COLOAKINGS,
Plain, Printed, and fancy striped ORLEANS;
DeLaines, Cobourgs, SILK VELVETS,
Cachmere and Plaid SHAWLS and H'dkfs.
RIBBONS, Laces, GLOVES, and HOSIERY;
FURS; Cloth, Sealette, and FUR CAPS;
BLANKETS, Plaidings, Baizes, Rugs;
FLANNELS, Osnaburgs, Canvass;
COTTON WARP, and bales Cotton Batting;

With a variety of Small Wares, which will be sold at LOW PRICES for CASH.

October 31, 1848.

28th October, 1848.

MORRISON & CO.

have received per *Columbus*, a further Supply of

New Fall & Winter Goods,

in addition to those ex Queen, Bethel and Kent.

PILOT, BEAVER and BROAD CLOTHS,
Cassimeres, Doeskins and Tweeds,
Gala and all-wool Scotch COATKINGS,
SHAWLS, Scarfs, and Handkerchiefs—in plaid wool, Maude, Cashmere, Cloth, &c. &c.
Coburgs, Orleans, Mohair and Silk Stripes, with a variety of other *New DRESS Materiel.*
Black and Colored Silk and Cotton VELVETS,
Linen, Lawn, Diaper, and Holland,
Towelling, Duck, Canvass and Osnaburg,
Chemazettes, Hollen Shirts, and Collars,
HOSIERY, GLOVES, RIBBONS, LACES,
Men's Lambswool and Merino Pants and Vests,
An extensive assortment of Gent's SCARFS,
MUFFLERS, HKFS., in Silk, Satin, Thibet, Cashmere, and Plaid Wool.
Stocks, Operas, De Joinville, &c. &c.
A new and select Stock of FURS, in Boas, Muffs, Cuffs, Cardinals, and Victorines,
BLANKETS, FLANNELS, Baize and Serge,
Grey, White, and Printed COTTONS,
COTTON WARPS and BATTING;

With a general assortment of Tailors' and Milliners' TRIMMINGS, will be sold at very low prices—ONLY FOR CASH.

Great Importation of WOOLLEN GOODS.

Per the "Columbus" from Liverpool, and just received at the Wholesale Woollen Warehouse of the Subscriber on Johnston's Wharf:

A SPLENDID assortment of Fancy Doeskins and other Trowserings, Black and other Broad CLOTHS of every quality, description and price, expressly calculated for the severity of the coming winter.

A very large and varied assortment of Flushings, Pilot Cloths, Beavers, &c., Colors, Drabs, Blues and Browns, of all qualities.

A very large and well selected assortment of Witney, Mackinaw-Point, and other BLANKETS of all sizes, and every quality suitable for this cold climate. A large assortment of Horse Blankets of all the suitable sizes and qualities, colors, &c.

And a large and well selected assortment of Red, Blue and White FLANNELS of all qualities, &c.

The Subscriber respectfully invites the attention of wholesale and other dealers to the before-named Goods, which he feels assured will be found well deserving the attention of all, which he will sell low for approved payments.

GEORGE BEATTIE,
Oct. 31. *Johnston's Wharf.*

By the 'Columbus' from Liverpool.

TWENTY thousand feet English CROWN GLASS;
200 boxes Steele's SOAP, 10 brls. Pot Barley.

ALSO—FROM BOSTON—

No. 1, 4 and 5 Boston COOK STOVES, which, with No. 2 and 3 on hand before, makes up the sizes in use of this pattern. Also—6 bales Cotton Batting. [Oct. 31.] JOHN KINNEAR.

No. 1, South Wharf.

Received ex "Columbus," from Liverpool:—

ONE Ton "Naylor's" best CAST STEEL, for AXES,
One ton Sleigh Shoe and Blister STEEL,
One ton Sparrowbills; 100 bags Cut Nails, ass'd.
Fifty bags SPIKES—4 to 9 inch,
Two casks BLOCK BUSHES, 1 cask BORAX,
One do. barn-door Hinges, two do. Cart Boxes,
Five hundred feet 9x7, 10x8, 12x9, and 12x10 WINDOW GLASS,
Six casks containing Locks, Hinges, Sleigh Bells, Files, Knives and Forks, Heel Plates, Whip Thongs, Brushes, Sad Irons, Fire Irons, &c. &c.—which, with the stock on hand, comprising a perfect assortment of IRONMONGERY, and CUTLERY, is offered at exceeding low rates for CASH.

☞ Seventeen bales Salmon, Shad and Herring TWINE, Cod and Pollock LINES, Shoe Tiread, &c. shortly expected.

Oct. 31. W. TISDALE & SON.

COOK STOVES.—25 best Pioneer COOKING STOVES, at two thirds price, for sale by [Oct. 31.] H. G. KINNEAR.

LONDON HOUSE, MARKET SQUARE.

Just received per "Columbus":

A LARGE quantity of PILOT and BEAVER CLOTHS, of various colours and qualities, which, together with a good supply of

Flannels, Blankets, FURS,

and a general assortment of other kinds of DRY GOODS, already received per "Kent," "Themis," and "Bethel," completes the WINTER STOCK of this Establishment.

october 31. T. W. DANIEL.

Fall and Winter Goods.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL WAREHOUSE,
Prince William Street.

J. & J. HEGAN

Have received per 'Bethel,' 'Kent,' and 'Columbus,' an assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, which together with their Stock on hand they offer at *VERY REDUCED PRICES FOR CASH.* The following are a few of the leading articles—

FLANNELS, Blankets, Plaidings, and Drug'gets,
Ticks, Sheeting, Counterpanes and Quilts,
Carpeting, Hearth Rugs and Washing Cloths,
Pilot and Beaver CLOTHS in all colours,
Broad Cloths, Trowserings and Vestings,
Scotch and English TWEEDS,
Moleskin and other Cotton Trowserings,
White, Grey and Printed COTTONS,
Stripes, Checks and Homespuns,
White and coloured roll Jaconets,
Assorted colours twilled and embossed Linings,
Black and coloured COBURGS,
Cambrian Stripes, printed DeLanes, and checked Mohair,
Merinos, Orleans, Paramatta and Syrian Cloths,
Glace figured and Abdel Kader Cloths,
Black and coloured Silks and Satins for Dresses,
Black and coloured Silk VELVETS,
Embossed Persians and Sarsnets,
Black Crape and Demi VEILS,
Gala Plaid and all-wool CLOAKING; Plaid wool Shawls, Scarfs, and Handkerchiefs; Paisley, Edinburgh and Norwich Shawls; Ladies' fancy Handkerchiefs; Bonnet and Cap RIBBONS; Sewed Muslin Collars and Trimmings; Laces, Edgings and Nets; UMBRELLAS; Linens, Lawns, Diapers, Hollands, Osnaburgs, Huckaback, Damask Table Cloths, Towels and Napkins, Table Covers, Linen Thread, ass'd; Ladies' Linen Cambric Pocket HDKFS.; Moreens, Damasks and Fringes, Gents Mufflers, Stocks, Belts and Braces; Gents Neck and Pocket Hdkfs, Scarfs &c.; Lambswool Shirts and Drawers; Shetland half Hose (a superior article); Ladies and Children's Hosiery, well ass'd; Ladies, Gentlemen's and Children's GLOVES; Gentlemen's Driving Gloves and Mittens; Knitting Worsteds, Fingering Yarn, Angola Yarn and Knitting Cotton; Cotton Reels and Hank Cotton; Tailors Trimmings, Small Wares, &c. &c.

Also on Hand—100 Dozen Boys Country Socks and Mittens, with a large quantity of Homespun Cloth, and Men's half Hose, at cost price.

October 31.

LEATHER, QUINCES, and POTATOES.—50 Sides Domestic Sole Leather, 25 do. do. heavy Upper do.; 5,bbls. Quinces, in fine order; 20 do. Shediac Potatoes, (sound and dry,) for sale at Hammond's Buildings, 20, Dock-st.

Oct. 31. H. G. KINNEAR.

No. 10, King street.

Just received from Cumberland:

50 FIRKINS Prime BUTTER.
150 lbs. FEATHERS, good quality;
for sale low for Cash.

oct. 31. FLEWWELLING & READING,

☞ NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of JOHN ROSS, late of this City, (formerly of Grand Manan,) deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested; and all persons indebted to said Estate, are required to make immediate payment to JOHN M. ROBINSON, Esq., Barrister at Law, who is hereby authorised to receive the same.

MARY PADDOCK, *Executrix.*
St. John, Oct. 31st, 1848.

Bank of New-Brunswick,

ST. JOHN, 3d October, 1848.

A DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, for the half year ending 30th September, will be paid to the Stockholders on or after the 31st instant.

By order of the Board.

R. WHITESIDE, *Cashier.*

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that I have received orders to pay off COUNTY DEBT DEBENTURES, Nos. 23 and 24,—and that Interest on the same will cease on the 3d November, proximo.

I. L. BEDELL,
3rd October, 1848. *County Treasurer*

MR. JAMES P. P. LESTER, SURGEON.

HAS taken an Office in Charlotte Street, on his Father's premises, opposite the residence of R. F. Hazen, Esqr. Oct. 24.—10w.

To Parents, Trustees, or Guardians.

SUMS OF MONEY from £30 upwards can be obtained for Children by easy Monthly Payments to the

New-Brunswick Benefit Building Society, and Savings' Fund,

Prince William Street, St. John.

TRUSTEES—William Wright, Robert F. Hazen, and Henry Chubb, Esquires.

EXAMPLES:

The payment of 3s. 2d. per month will secure £30,
Ditto 12s. 7½d. do. do. 120,
Ditto 25s. 3d. do. do. 240,
payable in July, 1853,—other sums with other times of payment in proportion.

By this means a Child now in its first year can have £250 secured to it on attaining its majority by a first outlay of £83 paid by easy instalments, or the present investment of £60 will secure the same results.

Or—a child 9 or 10 years of age can be secured a handsome sum on becoming of age—either for a marriage endowment or to commence business upon.

In case of death or inability to continue the monthly payments, the whole amount paid in can be withdrawn, with the accumulated interest thereon.

Application to be made to the Secretary.

CHARLES L. STREET,
October 17.—1m. SEC'Y. & TREASURER.

Fall and Winter Goods!

Received per "Themis," from Liverpool—

PLAIN and Figured ORLEANS, Satin Striped and Check'd ditto, Black and Coloured COBOURGS; Grey, White, and Printed Cotton Furnitures; Linens, Lawns, Hollands, Ticks, Moleskins, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, Serges, Rugs, Muslins, Silesias, and Rolled Jaconets, Gimps, Fringes, Tailors' Trimmings, Small Wares, Cotton Warp, &c. &c.

Per *Kent* from London—

SILKS, SATINS, Fancy Bonnet RIBBONS, Black and col'd Silk Velvets, Flowers, Hkfs., LACES, GLOVES, HOSIERY,
MUFFS, BOAS, CAPES, CUFFS, &c.
Broad Cloths, Buckskins, Doeskins, Kerseymeres,
PILOT and BEAVER CLOTHS,
FUR CAPS, Gent's Silk, Paris & Beaver HATS,
Which are offered low for Cash.

J. & H. FOTHERBY.
Market Square, Oct. 17, 1848.

Sales by Auction.

To be sold by Public Auction, on Wednesday the 1st day of November next, at the Store in Water-street lately in the occupation of Mr. ARCH'D. HEGAN, the following articles, *without reserve:*

THREE large Franklin STOVES,
3 No. 3 Cooking Stoves, complete,
1 No. 2 do. do. do.
2 Register GRATES,
2 Franklin Stoves, small size,
2 Cylinder do.
2 do. do.
1 Pair Mahogany COUCHES, 2 mahogany Book Cases, 1 dozen mahogany CHAIRS, 1 doz. Baltimore Chairs, 1 pair Ottomans, 1 Rocking Chair—*all New;*

Together with a variety of second hand Furniture, consisting of—1 Bureau, Tables, Chairs, Feather Bed, 1 Carpet, &c. Also, 1 Show Case, and 1 cask Molasses.

October 24.

FANCY GOODS, ex Kent.

Received at the LIVERPOOL HOUSE, *Prince Wm. Street*, ex Kent, from London—Selling CHEAP:

LADIES' CARDINALS, MUFFS, BOAS, Victorines and CUFFS—in French Sable, Stone Martin, Fitch, Grey Squirrel, Ermine, and British Sable Furs.
Paris Blond Net, Black Silk LACES,
Egyptian, American, Point, and German LACES,
Thread and Narrow Edgings,
Crape Puffing, Blond, Silk Rouche,
Cambric Handkfs., French and Mourning FLOWERS,
With a large assortment of SHAWLS, CLOAKINGS, CLOTHS, Trouserings, Vestings, Blankets, &c.

To arrive per Peruvian—Cloths, Blankets, Warps, and a variety of FANCY GOODS—latest London fashions.

VAUGHANS & LOCKHART.
10th October, 1848.—[Chron. & Alb.]

Winter Styles in Dry Goods.

LEEDS HOUSE.

The importation of WINTER GOODS *for this Season will in part consist of—*

CLOAKINGS in Gala and Woollen Plaids; French and Anglo Merinos; Shot, Striped and Checked Mohairs, Lustres, and Coburgs; Saxonies; Checked FLANNELS; Orleans, Swansdowns, Saxony, Welsh and Lancashire Flannels, Serges, Broad CLOTHS, Tweeds, Doeskins, Caps, Matts, &c. &c.

FANCY GOODS.—Velvets, Cap and Bonnet Flowers and Ribbons, Silk Trimmings, Gloves, Watered and Brocade Satin, Gro de Naples, Berlin Wools; SHAWLS in Fancy Plaids, Cashmere, Celestial and Cloth; Neck Ties, Mufflers, Pembroke Boas, Children's Hoods, &c. &c. Also in Hosiery, Haberdashery, FURS, Small Wares, Cotton Goods, Blankets, Silk Mercery, the usual well assorted Stock.

BENJAMIN CROWTHER.
Prince Wm. Street, Sept. 26, 1848.—2¶

No. 10, KING-STREET,

OCTOBER, 7th, 1848.

The subscribers have on hand per *Themis* from Liverpool, and other late arrivals—

4 TIERCES refined LOAF SUGAR;
4 do. Crushed ditto ditto;
4 ditto Moist Crushed ditto ditto;
25 chests fine Congo Tea; 20 do. superior ditto;
10 boxes Oolong Souchong ditto;
15 brls. *Day & Martin's* Blacking (assorted);
30 dozen *Lazenby & Son's* PICKLES, do.;
2 cases CASSIA; 3 kegs SALTPETRE;
150 gross Bottle Corks; 1 cask Blue Vitriol;
5 bags Pepper; 10 do. Ginger;
1 hhd. LAMP BLACK;
4 qr. casks Old PORT; 4 do. Brown Sherry;
5 hhds. Sicily Madeira; 4 do. Red Wine;
10 hhds. Bright Sugar; 10 do. Molasses.

Just arrived per *Kent* from London:—

12 hhds. *Martell's* Dark and Pale BRANDY;
10 do. Pale Hollands GENEVA;
10 cwt. *Coleman's* STARCH;
20 kegs ditto MUSTARD, SF, and DSF;

All of which they will sell at the lowest market rates, for Cash only.

FLEWWELLING & READING.
October 10.

Coffee, Rice, Hams, &c.

Per *"Emily,"* from Boston;

30 BAGS Java, Cuba, and Mocha COFFEE,
4 Tierces Head RICE,
1 Tierce HAMS,
10 Kegs Bent's CRACKERS,
Saleratus, Ground Rice, Arnatto,
Camphor, Copperas, Blue Vitriol,
Senna, Cream Tartar, Carbonate Soda,
Alum, Cheese, Split Peas,
Snuff, LEMONS, QUINCES,
Wheel Heads, Wool Cards, &c. &c.

JAMES MACFARLANE,
October 17th, 1848. *Market Square.*

Now Landing

Ex schrs. *Kate* and *Exemplar* from New-York:

10 TIERCES RICE,
3 boxes *Hecker's* FARINA;
10 half barrels BUCKWHEAT MEAL;
50 barrels RYE FLOUR,
50 ditto CORN MEAL,
24 half-brls. Genesee superfine FLOUR.

Oct. 17. For sale by JARDINE & CO.

Stoves! Stoves!! Stoves!!!

Just received per 'Widow,' from New York:

A LOT of fancy Air-Tight Parlor STOVES, for burning coal.—Also, a lot of Diamond Empire Cooking STOVES, Charcoal Furnaces, Water Urns, Hollow Ware, &c. &c.—For Sale low by JOHN S. WESTLOTORN,
Sept. 12. *King's Square.*

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having this day assigned unto his Son, ROBERT NISBET, all his Stock of Furniture, Materials and Tools, &c. &c., the Cabinet Making and Upholstery Business heretofore conducted in the

Poetry, &c.

LONELY AGE.

(From the Bath Herald.)

The gate is swinging from the hasp,
The garden plat shrinks less and less,
'Mid weed and seed, and things that clasp
All beauty in their hideousness:
The wildness seems to grow and grow,
However late or long I strive;
There's nothing blooms! It was not so
When Ellen was alive.

The neighbours for a time were kind,
And rarely passed without a word;
But they who grieve have friends to find!
And sorrow tires when often heard!
So by another path they go
Across the brook, beyond the hive,
And few come near: it was not so
When Ellen was alive!

SCOTCHMEN AND SCOTCH MUSIC.

From the Dumfries Herald.

The following instance shows that Scotch music will make a Scotchman do any thing when out of his own country:—A gentleman who was a first-rate performer of Scotch music on the violin spent a winter in Exeter, and of course soon became acquainted with the musical *dilettanti* of the place. Dining one day with a Professor, the conversation turned upon Scotch music, and a strong argument arose as to its bearing competition with foreign music; the Scotchman, whom we shall for the present designate the Fiddler, insisting that, when properly played, nothing could excel it; the Professor on the other hand insisting that it was only fit for the barn-yard.

"I'll tell you what," says the Fiddler; "I'll lay you a bet of £5 that if a party of Scotchmen can be got together I'll make them shed tears one minute, sing the next, and dance the third."

"Done," says the Professor: "and if your music is capable of that, I will not only pay you the £5 with pleasure, but will be convinced that it is the most enlivening, pathetic, and best music in the world."

The difficulty arose as to getting an opportunity for a trial. But this was soon obviated by a third party informing them that a number of young Scotchmen dined annually at the Old London Hotel on the anniversary of Burns' birthday. This was a capital opportunity for the Fiddler: for these young men, being principally raw-boned, overgrown Scotch lads who had recently left their own country to carry tea in the neighbourhood, were the very ones upon whom he was sure to make a hit.

All being now arranged and the utmost secrecy being agreed upon, the eventful day was anxiously looked for. At length it came; and the Fiddler and Professor, by an introduction to one of the party, got an invitation to the dinner. There were twelve altogether sat down; and a right merry party they soon became: for the whisky toddy was not spared when the memory of any of Scotia's bards was proposed. The Fiddler was not long in perceiving that he had got among a right musical set, and he waited patiently till they were in that happy state when they were *fit for any thing*. At length he gave a wink to the Professor, who at once proposed that his friend should favour them with a Scotch tune on the violin.

"Capital, capital!" cried the whole party.

The violin was brought, and all were in breathless anxiety. The Fiddler chose for his first tune "Here's a health to them that's awa'," and played it in the most solemn and pathetic manner.

"That's a waefu' tune," said a great, big, raw-boned youth to his next neighbour.

"It is that, Sandy. There's meikle in that tune, man. It reminds me o' ane that's gane." Jamie at the same time giving a deep sigh, and drawing his hand over his long, gaunt face, to hide the tears which were trickling down his cheeks.

The Fiddler with his keen eye soon perceived that before he got through the second part of the tune he would have them all in the same mood.—He therefore threw his whole soul into the instrument, played the tune as he had never done before; and as the last notes of the tune died away, like the distant echo, there was not a dry cheek amongst the company. Now is the time, thought the Fiddler; and without stopping a moment struck up, in a bold, vigorous style, "Willie brew'd a peck o' maut." Out went the handkerchiefs, away went the tears.

"Chorus!" cried the Fiddler; and in an instant all struck up

"For we are nae fu', we're nae that fu',
But just a drappie in our e'e;
The cock may craw, the day may daw,
But aye we'll taste the barley bree!"

The song ended, up struck the Fiddler, in his best style, the reel of "Jenny dang the weaver."

"Hey, ye devils!" cried Sandy.

"Scotland for ever!" cried Jamie; and in an instant tables, chairs, and glasses were scattered in all directions, and the whole party dancing and jumping like madmen.

Out ran the affrighted Professor (for he did not know what would come next,) up came the landlady with her terrified train of inmates. But none durst enter the room, the hurras and thumps on the floor being so boisterous; and it was only upon the entry of a Scotch traveller, who had just arrived, and who cried to the Fiddler for any sake to stop, that order was restored.

It is needless to say that the Professor paid his bet cheerfully, and was fully convinced of the effect of Scotch music when properly played; and that the landlady took care that the Fiddler never came into her house again on Burns' anniversary dinner.

MARRIAGE OF MISS HUDSON.—The union announced to take place between Miss Hudson, the only daughter of George Hudson, Esq., M.P., and Mr. George Dundas, M.P., will be celebrated with great splendour at Christmas. The bride has not yet completed her 18th year, and the gentleman is in his 28th. Mr. George Dundas, who has represented Linlithgowshire in Parliament since 1847, is a deputy lieutenant for that county, and has seen considerable service abroad in the Rifle Brigade; he is the eldest son of James Dundas, Esq., his mother being the daugher of the celebrated Admiral Viscount Duncan. The principal seat of the family consists of the fine old baronial mansion known as Dundas Castle, in Linlithgowshire, and with the surrounding domain, has been in the family since the twelfth century.

At the opening of the Boston, Concord, and Montreal Railroad, the other week, Mr. Cheney of Lowell sang a song with the following chorus;

"At riding on a single rail
Our dads made much ado, Sir,
But times have chang'd, and now we think
It nought to ride on two, Sir."

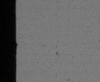
A WEAVER HUNG IN LIEU OF A SHOEMAKER.—In the days of the "blue laws" of New England, a shoemaker was condemned to be hung; but on the day appointed for his execution they discovered that he was the only shoemaker in the place; so they hanged a weaver in his stead; for they had more weavers than they knew what to do with!—*The Prisoner's Friend (Boston Paper.)*

"I hate to hear people talk behind one's back," as the robber said when the constable called "stop thief."

Why is a solar eclipse like a woman whipping her boy?—Because it is a "hiding of the sun."

RE-OPENED.

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



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

March 1, 1848. OLIVER BYRAM.

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.*

To all whom it may concern:

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

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

June 24, 1848.

NOTICE.

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

THOS. BARLOW,
GEORGE FLEMING,
JOHN STEWART.

St. John, January 1st, 1848.

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

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

THOS. BARLOW,
GEORGE FLEMING,

January 1st, 1848.

NOTICE.

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

Saint John, June 24th, 1848.

NOTICE.

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

St. John, 11th February, 1848.

No. 1, South Market Wharf.

Receiving ex *Queen* from Liverpool—

1 TON Iron Ware (ass'd), 2 do. Block Bushes
2 cases *Thompson's* Scotch Screw Augers.
1 do. Mill Saws *(Hoole, Staniforth & Gray's)*
1 cask London Glue, 5 dozen Iron and Copper Coal Scoops.
300 fathoms short-link CHAIN, 3-16 to ½ inch.
1 cask Horse Traces and Ox Chains, 40 Plough Moulds; 2 casks assorted Hardware,

Which are offered at low rates for cash, by
W. TISDALE & SON.

☞ Further supply expected ex *Columbus* and *Kent.* *Sept. 26.*

FLOUR, MEAL, &c.

Landing ex *Indus* from New York:—

50 BRLS. Genesee Superfine FLOUR,
250 barrels CORN MEAL,
10 barrels Cider VINEGAR.
From Havana—
6 M. choice Principe CIGARS,
4 M. ditto Britannia ditto; for Sale by

August 8, 1848. JARDINE & CO.

SUGAR & WINES.

Now landing for the Subscriber ex Schooner *Eliza Ann*, from Halifax:

20 HHDS. Bright Porto Rico Sugar;
5 hhds. and 10 quarter casks superior PORT WINE. Which will be sold at lowest rates from the Wharf.

JOHN V. THURGAR,
Sept. 12. North Mkt. Wharf.

Window Glass.

PER ship *Themis* from Liverpool;—180 quarter and half boxes 7x9, 8x10 and 10x12 best *Sheet* WINDOW GLASS.—For sale at Hammond's Buildings, 20, Dock street, by
H. G. KINNEAR.

St. John, Sept. 26th, 1848.

VINEGAR.

Now landing ex Brig *Ella* from Philadelphia:

10 HHDS. and 20 barrels Pure Cider VINEGAR, from Mathiews celebrated Manufactory. *Ex Beverly*—1 Hhd. Smoked HAMS, very nice. GEO. THOMAS,
Sept 12. *South Wharf.*

BLACKING.

Ex brigantine *Hantsport* from Philadelphia—

4 BARRELS and 13 boxes, containing 530 dozen Mason's large and small tins of PASTE BLACKING, for sale at lowest wholesale and retail prices, at Hammond's Brick Buildings, 20, Dock-street, by
H. G. KINNEAR.

July 18.

BREAD & CRACKERS.

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

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

August 15. No. 20, Dock-street.

Brandy, Geneva, Whisky, &c.

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

12 HHDS. Old Cognac BRANDY,
10 Hhds. pale Hollands GENEVA,
2 Puns. Old Malt WHISKY.
—ALSO—
4 Cases Linen THREADS—Black, White-Brown, &c., assorted numbers.

JOHN V. THURGAR,
9th May 1848. North Market Wharf

METALIC GUM-ELASTIC PATENT

Indian Rubber shoes.

5 CASES consisting of Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Children's high finished Over-shoes, Buckskins and Sandals.

☞ The above are a sample of this beautiful and useful article, and the Subscriber is instructed to order to any extent that he can sell—please call and see. JOHN KINNEAR,
Sept. 19. *Prince William Street.*

Ladies' Very superior BOOTS & SHOES.

JUST received at the *Brunswick Shoe Store*, by the Ship "*Arab*," from Liverpool, the remainder of their SUMMER STOCK, embracing Patterns and workmanship not to be obtained elsewhere, among which will be found,—

Ladies' Prunella Pump BOOTS, patent Vamp'd,
Do. Prunella do. do. patent Leather Cap't,
Do. Cashmere Boots, pump and thick Soles,
Do. Fancy Col'd Boots,
Misses do. do. do.
Girls' Drab Cantoon and Lavender col'd Prunella Boots,
Do. Wellington Figured and Drab Prunella and Cantoon Slippers,
Do. Ties, Slippers, enamel'd and patent Leather,
Ladies' Ties, Shoes and Promenade Slippers, in great variety,
Do. Prunella, patent Leather, Goloshed BOOTS,
Do. Cloth, to Button or Lace do. do.
Infants' Boots and Shoes, of variety in pattern and make,—all of which will be sold Cheap for Cash.

FAULKE & HENNIGAR.

August 29th, 1848.

Extra superfine FLOUR.

Now landing ex schooner *Debonnaire*, Lockhart, master, from New-York:

100 BRLS. Extra Superfine FLOUR; will be sold low on application to

26th Sept. 1848. JOHN V. THURGAR.

CUT NAILS.

By the 'Queen,' from Liverpool—

5 TONS, Assorted sizes;
—ALSO—
1 bag Senna Leaves. 1 bale Bed Cords.

For sale by JOHN KINNEAR,
Sept. 26. *Prince Wm. Street*

RECEIVED

By the ships *Commodore* and *Belmont:*

25 CHAIN CABLES, from ½ inch to 1¼ inch; 24 ANCHORS, from 2 cwt. to 21 cwt. ALEXANDER YEATS.

Dock-street, July 18.

Window Glass and Sugar.

By the Themis, from Liverpool.

EIGHT THOUSAND feet Window GLASS, 7x9, 8x10, 10x12, and 12x14, in 25 and 50 feet packages; six tierces Crushed SUGAR.—

For sale by JOHN KINNEAR,
Sept. 26. *Prince Wm. Street*

Coals! Coals!

50 CHALDRONS best quality GRAND LAKE COALS.—For sale by
JOHN S. WESTLOTORN,

Sept 5th, 1848. *King's Squar*

SHIPS' CAMBOOSES.

FOR sale by the Subscriber, 4 large size Ships Cambooses, superior articles, with double grates and fenders, and two ovens—suitable for ships of the largest class.

JOHN S. WESTLOTORN,
Aug. 29. King's Square

Groceries! Groceries!

JAMES MACFARLANE,

MARKET SQUARE, ST. JOHN, N. B.

Respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his present Stock in this branch of business; a very great reduction in price having taken place in the Staple articles of consumption, an extra inducement is held out to wholesale customers in the trade, his premises being large and commodious, every facility can be afforded; articles all warranted,—to enumerate:

150 CHESTS Fine to Extra Fine Congo TEA, price from 1s. 4d. to 2s.;
A few Chests very fine Souchong TEA, all English importation;
20 Half Chests fine Oolong, Pekoe, and Hyson TEA;
10 Chests and half chests fine Congo TEA, American importation;
200 Barrels and 10 Hhds. Muscovado SUGAR, very Bright to middling qualities;
50 Bris. Crushed and Bastard SUGARS;
30 Hhds. British, Muscovado, and Cuba MOLASSES;
10 Do. Foreign Muscovado ditto;
40 Boxes TOBACCO, all qualities, from 5d. to 1s. 6d. per lb.;
COFFEES, Mocha, Java, Cuba, and St. Domingo;
SPICES, of all descriptions;
FRUIT, CURRANTS, RAISINS, &c.
BREAD, Pilot and Navy; Water, Butter, Lemon, Soda and Sugar BISCUIT;
With a good Stock of the miscellaneous articles of the Trade.
FLOUR, CORN MEAL, OATMEAL, SALT, &c. &c. on Retail.

☞ *J. M'F. would call attention to his Ground COFFEES,—having every facility for roasting they can be had always fresh.*

St. John, August 22, 1848.

Superfine Carpeting.

By the Boadicea *from Liverpool:*—

2 BALES containing 800 yards superfine SCOTCH CARPETING. For sale by JOHN KINNEAR,
Aug. 29. Prince Wm. Street

CHAINS, CHAIN CABLES, SPIKES, &c.

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

ONE 7-8 CHAIN CABLE, 60 fathoms,
One 13-16 do. do. 60 do.
One 3-4 do. do. 60 do.
One 5-8 do. do. 60 do.
One 9-16 do. do. 60 do.
ALSO, *in Casks*—
100 fathoms 5-16 CHAIN,
200 do. 3-8 do.
100 do. 7-16 do.
100 do. 1-2 do.
1 ton 4½ inch Iron SPIKES,
2 tons 6 inch do. do.
2 do. 7 inch do. do.
2 do. 9 inch do. do.
30 casks 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. and 20d. NAILS,
1 cask 1¾ inch Boat NAILS.
ALSO, *on hand*—
ANCHORS, with Iron Stocks,
ANCHORS, for Wood Stocks.

25th July. JOHN KINNEAR.

COFFEE, RICE, &c.

Landing ex Mariner, from Boston—

25 BAGS Java COFFEE;
10 casks RICE;
5 ditto SALÆRATUS;
10 boxes TOBACCO;
1 case MACCARONI;
1 case CIGAR LIGHTERS.

For sale by [Sept. 5.] JARDINE & CO.

Ladies' Shoe Store,

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

THE Subscriber informs the Ladies and Families of the City and Province generally, that he has just received per ship *Boadicea* an additional supply of Ladies' Fashionable BOOTS and SHOES, of the newest style and best quality.

☞ Orders from all parts of the Province punctually attended to. [Aug 29.] S. K. FOSTER.

NEW BOOKS, cheap for cash.

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

N. B. A large number of the above works have been received on Consignment, and will be sold 20 per cent below the publisher's prices, at the Victoria Book Store. V. H. NELSON,
June 6. *King street*

GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

HALSEY'S FOREST WINE!

Patronized by the Nobility and Medical Faculty of England, and esteemed the most extraordinary Medicine of the age.

Medicines containing molasses or liquorice, like the boasted Sarsaparillas, require many large bottles to produce the slightest change in health. The *Forest Wine* is altogether a different article. It contains no syrups to give it consistency, but acquires its excellent flavor and powerful medicinal qualities from the vegetable plants of which it is composed. The *Forest Wine* combines the virtues of the

Wild Cherry, Dandelion, Yellow Dock, and Sarsaparilla!

With other valuable Plants whose properties are still more powerful.

Its high concentration renders it one of the most efficient medicines now in use. Less than a single bottle restores the lingering patient from weakness, debility, and sickness, to strong and vigorous health. Every dose shows its good effects on the constitution, and improves the state of the health. The *Forest Wine* is recommended, in the strongest terms, for all complaints of the

☞ *Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Nervous Disorders, Bilious Affections, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, Female Complaints, Scrofula, and all Disorders arising from BAD BLOOD and impure habit of the system.*

SAVED FROM DEATH!

Testimony of *Mr. Nathan Mathews*, a highly espectable and wealthy citizen of Newark, N. J.

Dr. G. W. Halsey:—I believe your Forest Wine and Pills have been the means of saving my life. When I commenced taking them, I laid at the point of death, with Dropsy, Piles, and Asthma. My physicians had given me over as past cure, and my family had lost all hope of my recovery.—While in this dreadful situation, your Forest Wine and Pills were procured for me, and before I had finished the first bottle of the Wine and box of Pills, I experienced great relief; my body and limbs, which were greatly swollen, became sensibly reduced. Hopes of my recovery began now to revive, and after continuing the use of your medicines for about a month, the Piles and Asthma were completely cured. The Dropsy, with which my life was placed in such great danger, was also nearly gone. I have continued the use of your medicines until the present time, and I now enjoy as perfect health as ever I did in my life, although I am more than sixty years of age.

I ascribe my recovery entirely to the use of your excellent medicines. Several of my neighbors have also used them with similar success in obstinate complaints, and I can cheerfully recommend them to the public. Yours respectfully,

Newark, Dec. 19, 1847 N. MATHEWS.

Great cure of Liver complaint of Ten Years standing!

New-York, Jan. 9, 1848.

DR. HALSEY—Dear Sir: Having taken your Forest Wine and Pills to remove a disease of the Liver, from which I have suffered severely for upwards of ten years—and, having adhered closely to the directions which accompany the medicines, I have recovered my health, notwithstanding all who knew me thought my case incurable. Previous to taking the Wine and Pills, I had recourse to the best medical treatment, but continued to grow worse to an alarming degree. Some of my friends spoke despairingly of my case, and tried to persuade me from making use of any advertised remedies; and, I doubt not, but what there are hundreds who are dissuaded from taking your excellent medicines, in consequence of the deception and inefficiency of many advertised remedies put forth by unprincipled men, in flaming advertisements. But, what a pity it is, that the deception used by others should be the means of dissuading many laboring under disease from making trial and being cured by your excellent remedies. Humanly speaking, they have saved my life; when I commenced making use of them, I was in a wretched condition, but began to experience their good effects in less than three days; and, in six weeks from the time I purchased the medicines, to the great surprise of all my friends, I was entirely cured, and had increased fifteen pounds in weight, having taken one box of the Pills and two bottles of the Wine. Would to God that every poor sufferer would avail himself of the same remedies. Yours, &c.

JAMES WILSON.

☞ Seven hundred certificates from physicians, clergymen, and individuals, of known respectability, have been given, testifying to the great cures made by "*Dr. Halsey's Forest Wine and Pills.*"—Among them is the cure of Mr. John Syms, of 525 Pearl-st. New York,—cured of Affection of the Liver and bad Cough, after having been given over by his physicians, who pronounced his case seated Consumption. A child of Mr. William Bowers, Broadway, New-York, who had been dreadfully afflicted with Scrofula, of four years standing, cured in less than six weeks time.—Mary J. Brown, daughter of the Rev. James R. Brown, of Disease of the Heart and incipient Consumption. Others of Jamaica, others of Piles, others of General Debility, others of Gravel, Female Complaints, &c. &c.

☞ For Sale in St. John, by H. G. KINNEAR, Hammond's Building's, 20 Dock-street; and at the Proprietor's General Depot, No. 2, Courtland-street, New-York. Sept. 19, 1848.

SHIP CHANDLERY,

Peters' Wharf.

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

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

October 26. JOHN WALKER.

Copartnership Notice.

C. D. EVERETT

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

Spring and Summer Style

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

☞ HATS of all shapes and Prices on hand, or manufactured to order at a great reduction on former prices. C. D. EVERETT,
CHAS. A. EVERETT,
City Hat Store, East side of the
April 29. *Market Square.*

Wine, Geneva, &c.

Landing per Cambria, *from London:*

5 QR. Casks fine Old PORT WINE;
5 do. do. superior Brown SHERRY,
16 hhds. GENEVA,
30 dozen *Lazenby's* PICKLES.
FLEWWELLING & READING,
May 16, 1848 10, *King Street*

No. 1, South Wharf.

W. TISDALE & SON,

Have received ex Caroline Lesure from the Clyde

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

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

I. C. TIN.

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

HARDWARE.

No. 2, North Market Wharf.

C. & W. H. ADAMS,

Are receiving from Ship Wanderer, and other late arrivals—

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

—ALSO—

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

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

May 23, 1848.

CHEAP HARDWARE and CUTLERY.

T. R. GORDON,

Corner of Market Square and Dock-Street

Has received, and offers at low prices for Cash—

250 BAGS SPIKES, rose & clasp head NAILS,
Boat, Clout, Horse, and Ox NAILS,
10 Smiths' Bellows, 3 Anvils, 1 basket VICES,
200 pairs Horse Traces, 50 Ox and Logging CHAINS,
1 cask Plate HINGES,
2 casks Curled HAIR and Hair Seating,
6 casks Tinned and Enamelled Tea Kettles, Sauce pans, Stew pans, Mortars, Preserving Kettles, Coffee MILLS, Italian IRONS, GLUE POTS, &c. &c.
1 cask WEIGHTS, *and Grocers' Coffee Mills,*
3 casks *Improved SMOOTHING IRONS,*
5 crates japanned Coal Hods, Scoops, Scuttles, Dust Pans, and Cinder sifters,
4 bales IRON WIRE, 6 bales Wire RIDDLES,
1 cask Lamp SHADES,
6 cases Mill, Pit, and Circular SAWS, (Hoole, Staniforth & Gray, and other makers.)
114 GRIDDLES, assorted sizes, 12 to 20 inches,
1 cask Lead PIPE, 2 casks SHOT, 5 rolls Sheet LEAD
1 case Sheet COPPER,
1 cask Sheet ZINC, 5 cases AUGERS,
15 tons POTS, OVENS, Boilers, Fry Pans, Fire Dogs, Oven Covers, &c.,
50 Heavy STOVES—20 to 30 inch.
1 bale Chalk Lines, 1 cask best RED CHALK,
52 casks Gunpowder, 3 cases Guns and Pistols,
5 cases *Sanderson, Brothers & Co's.* best CAST STEEL, 10 cwt. Blister Steel,
23 dozen SPADES and SHOVELS,
3 casks well assorted Table Knives and Forks, and Pen and Pocket Knives, superior quality and very cheap, having been manufactured expressly for the subscriber.

Fifty-four casks and cases containing—

Locks, Hinges, Latches, Screws; Fire Irons, and Irons; Japanned, Brass, and Plated Candlesticks, and Snuffers and Trays; Curtain Bands, Pins, and Rings; Cornice Ends; Tea Trays; Knife and Bread Baskets; Urns; Tea and Coffee Pots; Hot Water Jugs; GAS FITTINGS; Wool Cards; Wheel Heads; Curry Combs; Ox and Horse Cards; Flints; Percussion Caps; Shot Belts; Powder Flasks; Sparrowbills, Shoe Thread, and Hammers; Gimblets, Planes and Plane Irons; *Cum's* Chisels and Gouges, Drawing Knives, &c.; Harness Mounting; Coffin Furniture, and Cord; Shoe, Paint, White wash, Black Lead, Scrub, and Hearth BRUSHES; Plate Baskets, Slop Kettles, Water Cans, and Foot Tubs; Cut and Wrought Brads and Tacks; Files and Rasps; Brass and Iron Castors; Table Catches and Screws; Window Furniture; Rules, Compasses, &c.; SLEIGH BELLS; Fox and Rat Traps; Steelyards, Mops, Scales, &c. &c

Saint John, November 30, 1847.

A NATURAL REMEDY

Suited to our Constitutions, and competent to the cure of every curable disease, will be found in

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

OF THE

NORTH AMERICAN COLLEGE OF HEALTH.

THESE extraordinary Pills are composed of plants which grow spontaneously on our own oil; and are therefore better adapted to our constitutions, than medicines concocted from foreign drugs, however well they may be compounded; and as the INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS are founded upon the principle that the human body is in truth

SUBJECT TO BUT ONE DISEASE.

viz: corrupt humors, and that the said medicine cures this disease on

NATURAL PRINCIPLES,

by cleansing and purifying the body; it will be manifest, that if the constitution be not entirely exhausted—a perseverance in their use, according to directions, is absolutely certain to drive disease of every name from the body.

When we wish to restore a swamp or morass to fertility, we drain it of the superabundant waters; in like manner, if we wish to restore the body to health, we must cleanse it of impurity.

The Indian Vegetable Pills will be found one of the best, if not the very best, medicines in the world for carrying out the

GRAND PURIFYING PRINCIPLE,

because they expel from the body all morbid and corrupt humors, the cause of disease, in an easy and NATURAL MANNER, and while they every day

GIVE EASE AND PLEASURE,

disease of every name is radidly driven from the body.

CAUTION.

The citizens of New England are respectfully informed that in consequence of the great popularity which the above named Indian Vegetable Pills have earned by their astonishing goodness, a gang of counterfeiters are now industriously engaged in palming on the unsuspecting, a valueless and perhaps dangerous medicine, under the name of Indian Vegetable Pills.

This is to inform the public that all genuine medicine has on the boxes

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

(Indian Purgative.)

OF THE NORTH AMERICAN COLLEGE OF HEALTH

And also round the border of the label, will be found in small type, "*Entered according to Act of Congress in the year* 1840, *by* WM. WRIGHT, *in the Clerk's office, of the District Court, of the Eastern district of Pennsylvania.*"

It will further be observed that the printed directions for using the medicines, which accompany each box are also entered according to Act of Congress, and the same form will be found at the bottom of the first page.

The public will also remember, that all who sell the genuine Indian Vegetable Pills are provided with a certificate of Agency, signed by

WILLIAM WRIGHT, VICE PRESIDENT

Of the North American College of Health.

and that pedlars are never in any case allowed to sell the genuine Medicine All travelling agents will be provided with a certificate of agency as above described; and those who cannot show one will be known as base impostors.

☞ Persons in this city and vicinity will also be on their guard against purchasing medicine purporting to be the Indian Vegetable or Purgative Pills, of Apothecaries or Druggists, as they are not allowed to sell my medicine, and any composition which they may offer as such must of necessity be COUNTERFEIT and injurious; therefore never purchase of them.

☞ Agents for the sale of the above in Nova Scotia:—Halifax, John Whitmon Esq.; Amhurst, Mr. Arthur Masters; Digby, James Crowly; Kentville, Daniel Moore; Bridgetown, Thomas Spurr, New Brunswick:—St. Martins, Mr. Alex. Lockhart; Bend of Petitcodiac, James Beck; Fredericton, C. H. Jouett; Shediac, E. L. Smith; St. Andrews, Thos. Sime; Dorchester, Miss Jane McCardy; St. Stephens, Mr. Daniel Sullivan; Sackville, Richard Wilson; Cocagne, James Catter.

H. G. KINNEAR,
General Agent for the Province

☞ For sale at the commission Store of H. G. KINNEAR, Agent, 8, Brick Buildings, North Market Wharf, St. John—at 1s. 9d. per box.

Astonishing Efficacy OF HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.

EXTRAORDINARY CURES BY

Holloway's Ointment.

CURE OF A DESPERATE CASE OF ERYSIPELAS.

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

TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.

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

JOSEPH GILDON.

Amputation of Two Legs Prevented.

Extract of a Letter dated Roscommon, February 29th, 1847, from the highly respectable Proprietor of the Roscommon Journal.

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

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

(Signed) CHARLES TULLY,
Editor and Proprietor of the Roscommon Journal.

Cure of a Desperate Scorbutic Eruption of long standing.

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

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.

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

(Signed) RICHARD HAVELL.

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

Mr. T. GARDINER, of No. 9, Brown street, Grosvenor square, had been in a very bad state of health for a long time, suffering much from a distended Stomach, very impaired digestion, with constant pains in his Chest, was extremely nervous, and so greatly debilitated as to be scarcely able to walk one hundred yards; during the long period of his declining he had the advice of four of the most eminent Physicians besides five Surgeons of the greatest celebrity in London, from whose aid he derived no benefit whatever. At last he had recourse to Holloway's Pills, which he declares effected a perfect cure in a very short time, and that he is now as strong and vigorous as ever he was in his life. This being so extraordinary a case, may lead many persons almost to doubt this statement, it may therefore be necessary to say that Mr. Gardiner is a broker, and well known.

☞ 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