The Weekly Observer.

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SAINT JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1847.

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The Observer,

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☞ JOB PRINTING neatly executed.

Ship-Chandlery, &c.

—Ward Street and Peters's Wharf—

In connection with his *Saw, Water* and *Gear* Establishment, the undersigned has received the following articles of SHIP CHANDLERY, &c. per ships Queen Pomare, Great Britain, Prompt and Mayflower, to which he begs to call the attention of Ship-Builders, Owners and Masters, having been selected from the best markets in England and Scotland, and every attention paid with regard to the latest improvements of quality.

CHANDLERY.

CORDAGE, Tarred, from 7 inch to 6 thread,
Ditto Manilla, 3 inch to 1 1-2 inch,
Marline, Houseline, Ambroline, and Spunyarn,
Twines—Sail, Roping, Whipping, and Seaming,
Deep Sea, Hand Lead, Log, and Fishing Lines,
Signal Haulyards,
Gourock, extra Navy, Boiled, Brown, and Tarpaulin CANVAS; Duck and Osnaburg,
Oakum, tar'd and white,
Brass and Wood Compasses, 11 to 7 inch,
Dipping Needles, and Azimuth do.
Fishermen's Compasses, copper cases,
Ensigns, Union Jacks, and Marryatt's Code of Signals,
Private Signals and Burgees *made to order*,
White, Red, Blue, Scarlett and Green Bunting,
Long and short handled Tar and Varnish Brushes,
Log Reels and Chips,
Do. Glasses, 14 and 28 second, wood and brass frames,
Do. do. 1-2 hour and 2 hour,
Hand Pumps and Belaying Pins,
Serving and Caulking Mallets,
Mast Hoops, Jib Hanks, and Handspikes,
Mop Heads and handles: Carpet and Blanket Thrums,
Wood and iron handled Scrapers,
Speaking Trumpets, (brass and japanned,)
Fog Horns, Signal and Cook's Lanthorns,
Copper and Brass Binnacle and Forecastle Lamps,
Deck Lights, Grindstones, Deep Sea and Hand Leads,
Pump Leather, Sail and Roping Needles,
Sewing Palms, Mess Kitts and Buckets,
Match Safes and Matches; Table Cloths and Covers,
Patent and common Lamp Wick,
Dusting Pans, Register Cases, Bread Trays,
Japanned Water Jugs, Water Dippers,
Cork Fenders, Boat's ditto,
Heather, Birch and Corn Brooms, &c.

HARDWARE, ETC.

Cambooses to cook for 26 to 6 people; Frying Pans, Gridirons, Tea and table Spoons; Cook's Axes, Hatchets, Ladles & Tormenters; Soup Tureens & Ladles, Knives and Forks, Coffee Mills, (various kinds), Candlesticks, (brass and japanned), Hinges, Cruet Stands, japanned Spittoons, Tea and Coffee-Pots, table Bells, jack and pen Knives, Cook's and sheath Knives, Hand Saws, Drawing Knives, Caulking Irons, Carpenter's Mauls, Hammers, Gimlets, Steelyards, Salter's Spring Balances, Harpoons, Fish Grapes; Pad, Chest and Door Locks; Mouse and Rat Traps, Sand Paper, Wash Basins, Pitch Pots and Ladles; rose, clasp, boat, clout, scupper and sheathing NAILS; Spikes, 10 to 3 inch; sheet LEAD, Cork Screws, Fish Hooks, Oil Feeders, Hand Cuffs, Rules; Pump Tacks, (iron and copper; Marline Spikes, patent screw Shackles, Mending Links, Cold Chisels and Ponches, Ballast and Coal Shovels, &c.

PAINTS, OILS, ETC.

PAINTS—White Lead, No. 1 and 3; Black, Green, Yellow, Red Lead, patent Dryers: Litharge, powdered Venetian Red; Putty, patent Cement for spike and bolt heads, Lamp Black, boiled Linseed Oil, Raw do., Sperm, Lard and refined Whale do., pale Seal, Straw do., Cod and Tar Oil, Spirits Turpentine, Raw do., Pitch, Rosin: Coal, American and Stockholm TAR; Bright, Black, and Naptha Varnishes: English and American ditto.

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS.

BEEF and PORK, in bond, Pilot and Navy BREAD, FLOUR, Rice, whole and split Pease, Beans, pot and pearl Barley, Oatmeal, Saleratus, Tea, Sugar, Coffee, Cocoa, Raisins, Butter Mustard, Pepper, Pickles, preserved Meats, Soap, Candles, Tobacco, Cigars, Snuff, Salt, Molasses, Vinegar, Lime Juice, Black Lead, Bath Brick, Cod Fish, Smoked Herrings, &c.

STATIONERY.

CHARTS, (all kinds), Log Books, Log Slates and Pencils, Log Paper, Cargo Books, Memorandum Books, Norrie's and Griffin's Epitomie, Thomson's Tables, Shipmaster's Guide, North and South Atlantic Memoirs, Daniel's Port Charges, Nautical Almanacks, Lee's Laws of Shipping, Lee's Manual, Seamen's Friend, Mank's Almanack, Chobb's Almanack, Sumner's Method of finding a Ship's position at Sea, &c.

EARTHENWARE, GLASSWARE, SEAMEN'S OUTFITS, &c.

☞ GEAR on hire for the use of Shipping, Scows, Crow Bars, Winches, Timber Chains and Dogs, Grips, Cross Cut Saws, Jack Screws, Chins, Leading Blocks, Runners, Can-hooks, Wheel-barrows, &c.

*** Shipping supplied with WATER.

June 15. JOHN WALKER.

IRON, STEEL, Anchors, Chains, Tin Plates, etc.

The Subscriber has in Stock, and for Sale on reasonable terms, at his Warehouses, Nelson Street:—

650 TONS best Refined (Hunt & Brown's) and Common Bar and Bolt IRON, all sizes;
20 ditto Swedes BAR IRON, assorted,
35 tons small round Refined Iron, ¼ to ½ inch,
10 ditto SHEET IRON, No 16 to 24,
12 ditto best BOILER PLATES—4, 4½, and 5 feet by 2 feet,
8 ditto Hoop Iron—assorted sizes,
10 ditto Plough Plate Iron, 2 to 5 inches,
5 ditto best ANGLE IRON, for boilers,
6 do. CAST STEEL, for Axes—Sanderson, Brothers & Co. and Naylor's;
5 do. best Blister Steel, hoop L & C C N D,
5 do. Spring and Shear STEEL, assorted,
30 Anchors, Iron & Wood Stocks—1 to 15 cwt.,
20 Chain Cables, ⅝ to 1¼ inch, *best proved*,
5 tons best close-link CHAIN, ¼ to 1⅛ inch,
20 do. SPIKES, well assorted, 4 to 10 inches,
10 tons Parish picked OAKUM,
5 ditto Bolt COPPER, ⅝ to 1¼ inch,
115 bolts Extra Navy CANVAS,
150 boxes *TIN PLATES*—IC, IX, IXX, DC DX, DXX,
100 dozen Griffin's SCYTHES,
125 pieces best Irish LINEN,
600 Share Moulds and Anchor Palms,
15 Warranted Anvils; 20 best Staple Vices,
6 pairs Blacksmiths' BELLOWS,
50 dozen long handled SPADES,
50 ditto Ballast SHOVELS,
400 boxes Liverpool SOAP,
10 tons HOLLOW WARE, consisting of Pots, Pans, Griddles, Camp Ovens, and Covers,
150 Tea Kettles, Nos. 1 to 6,
30 half Register GRATES, handsome patterns,
50 bundles IRON WIRE, Nos. 6 to 18,
12 bags Horse and Ox NAILS.

And daily expects per Lady Caroline,—
10M. Fire BRICKS,
40 bundles SHEET IRON, Nos. 20 to 26,
1350 bars BOLT IRON, ⅜ to 1⅛ inch,
40 dozen Spade Plates,
2 casks Miner's SHOVELS,
12 pairs Blacksmiths' BELLOWS, 24 to 36 in.,
102 bolts best Navy CANVAS, Nos. 1 to 7.

July 13 WM. CARVILL.

CUT NAILS.

The Subscriber has received ex Belmont:—

20 TONS best quality IRON, which he is now having cut into NAILS, of all sizes, from 3d'y to 30d'y; Flooring Brads, 2, 3½, and 4 inch; Finishing Nails, &c. &c. for sale at the lowest market prices.

THOMAS R. GORDON,
Corner of Dock Street and Mkt Square.

July 20, 1847.

LONDON HOUSE, Market Square.

MAY, 1847.

THE *Spring* and *Summer* STOCK of this Establishment is now complete, forming a General and Extensive Assortment of

FANCY AND SUBSTANTIAL

DRY GOODS,

SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

T. W. DANIEL.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

JAMES SMELLIE

Has received per Ships California and Queen Pomare, part of his new Spring Stock, which he will offer at very low prices for Cash:

CACHMERE, Barege, Lama, Indiana, Satin Crape and Net SHAWLS and HANDKFS,
Mous de Laine, Cachmere, Orleans and Barege DRESSES;
Cobourgh, Orleans, Indiana, and Paramatta Cloths,
Printed MUSLINS, and Muslin Ginghams,
Sewed Muslin Robes, Collars, Habits, Chemizettes, Sleeves and Cuffs, Trimmings and Insertions;
Jaconet, Check, Book and Mull MUSLINS,
Grey, White and Striped SHIRTINGS,
Yorkshire and West of England Broad Cloths and CASSIMERES,
Scotch Tweeds; VESTINGS,
Carpetings, Druggets, and Hearth Rugs,
HOSIERY and GLOVES,
Gossamer and Beaver HATS,
LINENS, LAWNS, Damasks, DIAPERS and SHEETINGS.

Prince William Street, April 27, 1847.

Bar and Bolt IRON,

Spikes, Chains, Hardware, &c.

C. & W. H. ADAMS,

Have landing ex Ships '*Chester*' and '*California*,' from Liverpool:—

4093 Bars, 75 Bundles } Common IRON;
5267 Bars, 425 Bundles } Refined IRON;
148 Bags Iron SPIKES, 4 to 8 inch;
1 Case CAST STEEL,
8 Bundles Blister'd STEEL, best,
16 Pairs Smith's BELLOWS, 20 to 36 in.
1 Package VICES; 6 ANVILS,
5 Tons short link'd CHAIN, ¼ to ⅞,
6 Stud CHAIN CABLES, 11 16, 3-4 & 13-16,
3 Casks SHOT; 3 Rolls Sheet LEAD,
21 Dozen round & square point Ballast Shovels,
1 Cask Borax; 1 cask Composition Nails, 1¼ in.
4 Casks Blockmaker's RIVETS,
1 Do. Block Bushes,
27 Bags Clasp and Countersunk NAILS,
2 Dozen Sand Riddles,
24 Casks and Cases HARDWARE, consisting of Birmingham and Wolverhampton Shelf and other GOODS, viz.:—Coffin Mounting, Planes, Tacks, Guns, Hair Cloth, Chain Traces, Rim and Mortice Locks, Hinges, Rules, Tea Kettles, Sad Irons, Blind Rollers and Pullies, Hoes, Paint, Whitewash and other Brushes, Brass and Iron Shoe Bills, &c. &c. April 13, 1847.

No 1, SOUTH WHARF.

W. TISDALE & SON

Are receiving, ex "California," from Liverpool

50 DOZEN *Griffin's* SCYTHES; 50 doz. Sickles and Reaping Hooks, 11 pair Smiths' BELLOWS, 6 ANVILS, 1 basket VICES; Lead Pipe, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 1 inch, 2 rolls Lead, 60 bags Cut NAILS, 20 casks Wrought Nails, 100 fathoms CHAIN, 3-16 to ½ inch, 1 CHAIN CABLE, ¾ inch, 1 wood stock ANCHOR, 1 case CAST STEEL.

4 cases *Hoole & Co.* MILL SAWS, 5½ to 7 feet; Pit, Cross-cut, Hand, Tenon, Buck, and other SAWS; 1 case Circular SAWS, 18 to 26 inch; 1 ton BLOCK BUSHES, assorted; 2 casks SAD IRONS; 1 cask Horse TRACES and Cart Backbands; 2 casks Vicker's hand, saw-mill and other FILES.

2 casks KNIVES & FORKS, Shoe, Butcher, and other KNIVES, Scissors, Chissels, Drawing Knives, Axes, &c.; 2 casks Tea Kettles, Preserving Kettles, Saucepans, &c.

1 cask Hair Seating and Curled Hair;
1 cask Miners' SHOVELS, 20 doz. Barn do.
Long Handle SPADES,
1 cask Tacks, Clout Nails, Brads, and finishing Nails; 1 ton Shoe-bills, Iron and Brass;
10 casks containing Locks, Hinges, Cod Hooks, Iron Squares, Rim Latches, Plate Locks, Coffee Mills, Ship Scrapers, Whip Thongs, Oil Stone, Trowels, Gimblets, Ship Compasses, Bed Screws, Iron Weights, &c.—*Which are offered at low rates for* Cash. April 27.

Coffee & Silk Handkfs.

Just received and on sale by the Subscriber;—

60 BAGS COFFEE, of excellent quality.

—ALSO—

A Case of SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, of various and beautiful patterns.

JOHN V. THURGAR.

1st June, 1847. *N. Market Wharf.*

NAVY CANVAS.

LANDING for the subscriber, ex *Prince of Wales*, 10 Bales of highly finished heavy NAVY CANVAS, of excellent quality, assorted, Nos. 1 to 6,—which will be sold at market rates.

July 6. JOHN V. THURGAR.

☞ NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of the late JOHN SHANAHAN, Junior, of Wickham, Queen's County, deceased, are hereby notified to present the same, duly attested, within Three Calendar Months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to the said Estate are required to make immediate payment to

MARY JANE SHANAHAN, *Adm'trx.*
A. B. McDONALD, *Administrator.*

Wickham, 21st July, 1847.—3‡

☞ NOTICE. ☜

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

L. F. PICKETT, *Administratrix.*

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

The Garland.

THE LILIES OF THE FIELD.

"Consider the lilies of the field."—Holy Writ.

Each at the dawn uprears its silver chalice,
When day spring ushers in the dewy morn—
Gems that make bright the sweet sequestered valleys,
Day stars that mead and mountain glen adorn!
God said "Let there be light!" and lo, creation
Shone forth with smiles emparadised and fair,
Then man had Eden for a habitation,
And ye, bright children of the spring, were there!

Ye came to bless the eye when sin had clouded
The glorious earth with ruin pale and wan;
Ye came to cheer the heart when sin had shrouded
With peril dark and dread the fate of man!
Ye came to whisper, with your living beauty,
A lesson to the hearts that, doubting, stray;
To win the spirit to a trusting duty,
And guide the wanderer's steps in wisdom's way!

What though your accents, gentle, sweet, and lowly,
Unto the silent ear no sound impart?
Ye whisper words all eloquent and holy,
To wake the finer feelings of the heart!
Meekly ye tell your emblematic story
Of the Creator's love, with pathos true,
For Solomon, with all his pomp and glory
Was ne'er arrayed like any one of you!

Ye neither toil nor spin—yet God hath made you
To smile and blossom in the sunny hours;
In nature's silken robes he hath arrayed you
Fair as the fairest thing of Eden's bowers!
Twin-born ye were with things of rarest splendour,
When first the sun dispelled primeval gloom;
Creation's dawn wafted on your petals tender—
Richer than fabrics of the Indian loom!

Ay! ye have lessons for the wise, revealing
Truths that proclaim Jehovah's bounteous love;
And wisdom then grows wiser, nobler, feeling
How all that's good descendeth from above!
Ye touch the thoughtful soul with pure emotion,
When contemplation doth your beauties scan;
Ye fill the heart with calm, serene devotion,
And breathe a moral into every man!

To Him whose word spoke nature into being,
Who fit the sun, and bade the planets roll,
Who lives, and rules, and reigns, all-wise, all-seeing,
Creator of the universal whole!—
To Him, with joy, we render thanks for pleasures
Which he delights to scatter for our good;
And you, ye gentle, sinless things, are treasures
That win our love, and wake our gratitude!

James Henderson.

Glasgow, February, 1847.

Miscellaneous.

The New Parliament Houses—Ornaments.

The British Parliament appointed Commissioners upon the Fine Arts, to make arrangements for the decoration of the New Houses of Parliament, which event is looked upon as an important feature in the history of British Art.

"St. Stephen's Porch (says the London Herald,) is to be adorned by four statues; two of the pedestals are appropriated to Marlborough and Nelson, two are left unoccupied. As peace and war are recommended as subjects for the painting for this part of the buildings, why should not the statues of Howard have one of the vacant places, as probably our greatest apostle and worker of charity? St. Stephen's Hall, as the site of the old House of Commons, is to be adorned by twelve statues of men who have risen to eminence by parliamentary ability and eloquence. On the walls are to be paintings, illustrating great constitutional, social, and ecclesiastical epochs. "A Sitting of the Wittenagemote." "The Homage of the Barons to William the Conqueror." "The First Election Writ brought down to the City of London," "The Termination of the Baronial Wars by the Crowning of Henry the Seventh on Bosworth Field." "An early Trial by Jury," "The Signing of Magna Charta," "A Lord on his Death-bed Manumitting his Villians," and "Sir Thomas More Asserting the Privileges of the Commons against Cardinal Wolsey." Thus much for the State. The triumphs of the Church are to be appropriately typified in the "Conversion of the Anglo-Saxons by St. Augustine's Preaching," and the establishment of protestantism in the incident of "Queen Elizabeth receiving the Bible at Cheapside." The Central Hall is to bear the patron saints of England, Ireland, Wales, and Scotland, in mosaic, with blazonings of the order of the Garter, the Thistle, and St. Patrick. From the Central Hall branch the corridors, those of the Peers and Commons to be adorned each by eight pictures, illustrative of that great contest which began with the meeting of the Long Parliament and ended in 1689.

Three subjects illustrate the ignorance, superstition, and slavery of early Britain—viz, the Phœnicians trading with our Celtic forefathers in Cornwall, a Druidical human sacrilege, and Anglo-Saxon captives exposed for sale in the Roman slave market.—Three corresponding subjects exhibit the same Britain, enlightened, instructing the savage, in the person of Cook at Otaheite; abolishing barbarous rites, in the instance of English authorities stopping the sacrifice of a suttee; and liberating the slave, in the glorious event of negro emancipation. To the Upper Waiting-hall are delegated subjects from the great poets of successive epochs—Chaucer, Spencer, Shakspeare, Milton, Dryden, and Pope.

The adornments of the House of Lords are already fixed upon. The Peers' Robing room is to be illustrated with scripture subjects, all referring to the idea of justice on earth, and its developments in law and judgment—viz: Moses bringing down the tables of the law to the Israelites; the Fall of Man, his condemnation to labor; the judgment of Solomon, the visit of the Queen of Sheba, and the building of the Temple; the judgment of Daniel, Daniel in the lion's den, and the vision of the same hero. The Royal Antechamber contains six large compartments which it is proposed to fill with copies of the tapestry representing the defeat of the Spanish Armada, formerly in the House of Lords, the original designs for which still exist, and six small upright compartments, which are destined to receive 28 portraits of personages related to the Tudor family.

There are twelve panels to be filled with records in carved work of royal courtesies in the Field:—that of the Cloth of Gold, and the visit of Charles V. to Henry VIII.; the devotion of subjects, in the escape of Mary Queen of Scots, and Raleigh spreading his cloak before Elizabeth; acts of royal favor, as the knighting of Drake, by the same Queen, the granting of the charter of Christ's Hospital by Edward VI., and Sebastian Cabot receiving audience of Henry VII.; noble royal traits, as in Lady Jane Gray at her studies, and Katharine of Arragon pleading before her tyrant. The Royal Gallery takes themes for its 18 compartments from the military and naval glories of English history, in which figure Boadicea, Alfred, Harold, Cœur de Lion, Eleanor and Edward I., the humanity of Bruce, the mercy of Phillippa, the chivalric humility of the Black Prince, the marriage of Henry V. at Treves, Elizabeth at Tilbury, Blake at Tunis, Marlborough, Wolfe, Abercrombie, Cornwallis, Nelson, at Trafalgar; and last, not least, the meeting of Wellington and Blucher at Waterloo. In the Queen's robing-room is to be illustrated the legend of Arthur. The Guard-room commemorates such acts of devotion and fidelity as Young Talbet defending his Father in battle, and Isabella Douglas barring the door with her arm to save James I. of Scotland. In the Norman Porch are to be illustrated the limits of human power in Canute and his courtiers, and Elizabeth on the sea shore after the defeat of the Armada. In the refreshment rooms will be placed views of the most important places at home and abroad; and in the Hall of Conference between the houses, subjects having reference to the acquisition of the countries and colonies of the British Empire, as the marriage of Strongbow with the daughter of the King of Leinster, Edward the First presenting his infant son to the Welsh, James starting for England, Clive at Plassy, Penn treating with the Indians, the colonization of Australia, the treaty of Nankin, incidents of Polar voyages and the like.

EGYPT.

Extracts from a Notice in the London Atlas, of "*A Journey to Damascus, through Egypt, Nubia, &c.*" by Viscount Castlereagh, M. P.

After five weeks travelling—dismissed in fifteen pages—Lord Castlereagh finds himself in the land of Egypt, and goes to make a call upon the Prime Minister, Boghos Bey:—

"Dec. 3d.—This morning we paid a visit to the Prime Minister of Mehemet Ali, Boghos Bey. His house has nothing to distinguish it. A throng of slaves and dependents were waiting round the door. We found a wooden staircase, whitewashed walls without any appearance of state or comfort, a low small door, and close to it a plainly dressed old man, whom I nearly fell over. This was Boghos Bey. He led us into his room, which was furnished with the utmost simplicity, with two French clocks, a mat that covered the whole floor, and a divan at one end. He desired me, in French, (which he speaks perfectly) to sit on the divan, and placed himself on a chair by me. Pipes were bro't in, and coffee, and afterwards sherbet.

After hoping that my health was good, and that I liked the country, he assured me that Mehemet Ali, his master, whom he had served for thirty-seven years, was determined to act upon the promises he had made to the Great Powers; that his highness was in Upper Egypt, turning his mind to commercial and agricultural matters; that he wished to live peaceably, improve the people and the country, continuing his plans and his domestic policy, without giving cause for foreign interference, and hoping that circumstances might be favourable to him in these views, at the decline of a long and stormy life.

Boghos Bey seemed to have got his lesson by heart, and spoke it well. I was very much struck with his mild and pleasing manner, sometimes playful, but acute and guarded, and with a turn for the sarcastic.

He was overwhelming in his offers of being of use—said all he had was ours; that he would write to Cairo, and prepare our way, and that he would acquaint the Pacha of our intention to ask to see him; that he would order our goods and chattels to pass unvisited, and, in short, that he was our slave, and that we had only to command him. He finally sent for more pipes; and when we took leave, came to the head of his staircase, and ordered his carriage to take us back."

Wealth and rank are unquestionable advantages in travelling, if the traveller knows how to use them. They bring with them a talisman before which many barriers fly open that would be impenetrable to humbler wayfarers, and place the noble tourist at once on a vantage ground which others might toil in vain to reach. Progressing *en grand Seigneur*, is not indeed favourable to forming a just estimate of national character, or the effect of various institutions on the every-day life of a people; but this is what travellers to the East seldom pretend to. Lord Castlereagh makes no attempt in word or deed to leave the beaten track, but goes on in his appointed course very conscientiously; and at all events, never offends by any indications of the unamiable temper which some of our countrymen put on with their macintoshes and pea jackets expressly for travelling. He "did" the pyramids and the cataracts, and all other lions, of course. At Thebes the party found one of the excavations so full of smoke that they were nearly stifled, and were informed that it had been occasioned by the exploit of an English lord, who had "amused himself by collecting a heap of mummies and setting fire to the awful pile." The fire had been burning ever since—for he had not long been gone—and had blackened and partly destroyed one of the most curious of these abodes, "Glorious! glorious!" as my Lord Muttonhead would observe. It is a pity the name of this hero is not given. He may never have such another chance for fame.

No one, of course, whose position entitles him to the favour, would think of leaving Egypt without paying a visit to the man "who doth bestride the narrow land like a Colossus." Riding along a raised embankment, on each side of which "the wide plains of the Delta, covered with luxuriant crops of sugar canes, cotton plantations, wheat, castor oil trees," mingled with clover, lupines, beans, and almost every species of vegetation, Lord Castlereagh arrived at a palace where the Viceroy was making a halt, and was shown up to him at once, though he was at dinner, and was graciously received with "Welcome! I am glad to see you; sit down and eat!"—

"We were placed to the right and left of his highness, and as the silence of the meal lasted some time, I had leisure to observe him. Mehemet Ali gave me, from first to last, the idea of a sprightly, well-bred old man. It is nonsense to talk, as some have done, about his cold and stern eye, and his hollow, heartless laugh. His eye is fine and expressive; and, if he chose, he could appear to look through you; but his expression is soft, at least the one which apparently is habitual to him. He has dark eyebrows, not particularly shaggy, and his beard is celebrated for its silver whiteness, and the luxuriance of its growth. His hands are weather-beaten, but were formed for strength, and had no marked wrinkles, such as one would expect from his age, which is seventy-five. I could not correctly see his figure, which was completely concealed by the eastern dress.

Passing over the ceremonial of dinner, we come to the conversation after it:—

Mehemet Ali said he had heard of our coming, and had expected us last night. I replied I could not make up my mind to leave his dominions without paying him my duty, not only as the sovereign of the country, but as one of the most distinguished men of the day, and added that I was surprised to see him in such vigorous health at his time of life.

He said he had nothing to complain of—that he was always moving about, and never felt fatigue. He had never been ill till lately, and when he was he made his doctor take a little blood from him, and that was all his remedy. He confessed to being fond of sugar and sweet things, which he used to dislike in his younger days, and remarked that old age did this for him, which had also brought about many changes. "Wellington is my age," he observed. "I hear his health is breaking."

"The Duke has undergone a life of continual labour," I replied.

"I, too, have not been an idle man," said he. "nor am I now. I have not spared myself; but I am stronger, I think, than Wellington, from what I have heard."

When I thought of the Duke's frugal meal, with his glass of sherry drowned in soda water, I could not help contrasting it with the luxuries before me, and the Pacha's free enjoyment of them. On his asking if Wellington rode on horseback, I replied in the affirmative.

"I ride sometimes on horseback," he added, "when I am with troops; but I prefer a mule. You rode my horse to-day; how do you like him?"

"I was delighted to ride an animal that had carried your highness," I answered; "but I had rather seen you on his back."

* * * * * * *

Coffee was brought upon a small tray, with a cover upon it of cloth of gold, and the Pacha's cup was studded with diamonds and rubies. When Mehemet Ali had drank his coffee, all left the room except the interpreter. The Pacha then said, "Say something, or tell me something." I expressed the pleasure I felt at seeing this part of his kingdom, the plains of the Delta, after I had traversed it from nearly one end to the other, and, above all, my satisfaction at being permitted to behold him without ceremony.

He replied, "Yes, you have seen much, but in a few years you will see more." Then I expressed my astonishment at the extreme fertility of the soil and the abundance of the crops.

"I have done this," he said; "a few years back, and there was nothing. I have made the country what it is. When I came to Egypt there were only two canals. Now the land is intersected and irrigated everywhere.

As I wished to get him on this subject, I asked him whether the Nile was not the source of all the fertility of the country? "Yes," he said, "but it destroyed what it created until properly regulated. In a few years more we shall control it, make use of its power, and prevent its evils. By floodgates we shall bar its course when we choose, or admit it when we like. I have formed canals round the land to the foot of the mountains, where water never flowed before, and I have made tracts bear crops where an ear of corn never grew. I oblige the people to do this, and do not pay them, because it is for their good. They make their villages near the river, and wait till the inundation sweeps them away, and are so idle that they will not raise a hand, unless they are forced, to ward off their own ruin. I have set them to dig canals to carry off the water, which labour not only preserves them and their homesteads, but brings fresh tracts into tillage, and carries the sediment of the river even to the base of the hills. They do not see this, for they are blind. You in England have everything finished and ready; you have little to do. I have everything to do, and nothing ready. And yet much has been done, and much more remains and will be done."

I remarked that he seemed to superintend all himself.

"Yes," he replied. "I cannot depend upon having orders executed as you do in England, by deputy. But when the Arabs see and hear *me*, they know the work must be done."

I was afraid to inquire what he did with all the money he took from the people, and to remark that no one here could hope, under his government, to realize an independence as in our country."

In all this we find nothing to contradict our previous impressions concerning the ruler of Egypt, which might perhaps be summed up briefly in the words which a certain Major Bagstock, with whom all our readers are probably acquainted, uses so often in his own praise—"Tough, Sir, tough, and devilish sly."

Dr. Chalmers and Dr. Wardlaw.

Dr. Chalmers had large catholicity of sentiment. Sectarian feeling did not repress or modify his admiration of men belonging to other denominations of the church, and raised he would suffrance to some sort of rivalry with himself. The following anecdote is an authentic illustration of his generous appreciation of the intellectual and moral worth of one who happened at the time to be an opponent:—An American clergyman had married, and had received a large portion with his wife. Jonathan determined to enjoy a little relaxation, and to make a pilgrimage to this country, that he might introduce himself to the two masters of Scottish theology, Wardlaw and Chalmers. On reaching Glasgow, he was mortified that Dr Wardlaw had just gone off to London; and, disappointed in one of his two objects, and filled with apprehension lest the remaining one should miscarry, he went to Edinburgh, where he luckily found the great man at home. The following dialogue took place:

"I have come, Dr Chalmers, across the Atlantic, for the sake of seeing you—"

"You have come very far," returned the doctor, desirous of cutting short the complimentary oration—"you have come very far to see very little, Sir. Be seated, pray."

"I have been very much distressed," added the visitor.

"What is the matter?" inquired the benevolent man, with an air of concern.

"The other man of fame whom I came to see—Dr Wardlaw—is not at home. But, perhaps, doctor, you will do away with the disappointment, in giving me your opinion of him?"

"You have cause for disappointment, Sir; but I beg to be excused from relieving you in the way proposed. Ralph Wardlaw and I were intimate friends."

Jonathan, however, would take no denial, and urged his point, and "guessed" sundry reasons for Chalmers' reluctance, until it became necessary to comply.

"Well," said Chalmers, "to know a man you must take him to pieces and examine, one by one, his patent characteristics. As a theologian, Dr Wardlaw is very able—can accurately define and fill up the system of revelation, and adjust all the doctrines in their proper place within the economy of truth; but who does not know that Dr M'Gill of the good Kirk of Scotland is his superior? As a writer, Dr Wardlaw is most accomplished; but who does not know that in the good Kirk of Scotland we have writers of greater energy, with logic as strict, and enforced by a more powerful and rich rhetoric? As a preacher, Dr Wardlaw is fascinating and impressive—his tones music to the ear, and his words light to the understanding; but who does not know that in the good Kirk of Scotland we have far higher proficients in pulpit oratory? As a pastor, Dr Wardlaw is most assiduous and affectionate; but I can inform you that the rural clergy of the good Kirk of Scotland are as abundant in the labours of their office as he. As a gentleman, Dr Wardlaw is perfect, exhibiting all the graces and amenities of social life; but who does not know that in the good Kirk of Scotland every minister is a gentleman?"

The American could no longer repress his growing astonishment at this series of comparisons, and exclaimed, "Why, doctor, you confound me. In America we have always held that Wardlaw was the most intellectual divine on your side of the Atlantic!"

"Sir, you interrupted me," answered Chalmers, "I was saying that, taking Dr Wardlaw's faculties or qualifications separately, you could find men who had each in a higher degree; but where, in our kirk, or in any church, will you get the man who shows such a full and harmonious combination of all the different faculties, or who discharges with equal ability and fame the various functions of a theologian, a writer, a preacher, a pastor, and a gentleman?"—*Hogg's Instructor.*

London is nothing to some people; but to a man whose pleasure is intellectual, London is the place. And there is no place where economy can be so well practised as in London; more can be had here for the money, even by ladies, than anywhere else. You cannot play tricks with your fortune in a small place; you must make an uniform appearance. Here a lady may have well-furnished apartments and elegant dress, without any meat in her kitchen.—*Johnson.*

Character of a Young Lady, drawn from Life.—Harriet is not a beauty, but in her presence beauties are contented with themselves. At first she scarcely appears pretty, but the more she is beheld, the more agreeable she appears. She gains where others lose, and what she gains never loses. She is equalled by few in a sweet expression of countenance; and without dazzling beholders she interests them. She loves dress, and is a good judge of it, despises finery, but dresses with a peculiar grace, mixing simplicity with elegance. She covers her beauties so artfully as to give grace to the imagination. She prepares herself for managing a family of her own, by managing that of her father. Cookery is familiar to her, also the price and quality of provisions; and she is a ready accountant. She holds cleanness and neatness to be indispensable in a woman, and that a slattern is disgusting, especially if beautiful. The attention to external does not make her overlook her more maternal duties. Harriet's understanding is solid without being profound. Her sensibility is too great for a perfect equality of temper, but her sweetness renders that inequality harmless. She suffers with patience any wrong done to her, but is impatient to repair any wrong she has done, and does it so cordially as to make it appear meritorious. If she happen to disoblige a company, her joy and the caresses, when restored to favor, show the burthen that lay upon her heart. The love of virtue is Harriet's ruling passion; she loves it because no other thing is so lovely; she loves it as the only road to happiness, misery being the sure attendant on a woman without virtue. Of the absent she never talks but with circumspection—her female acquaintance especially. She has remarked, that what renders woman prone to detraction is talking of their own sex, and that they are more equitable with respect to the men. Harriet never talks of women but to express the good she knows of them; of others she says nothing. Without much knowledge of the world she is attentive, obliging and graceful in all she does. A good disposition does more for her than art in others.

The Atmosphere.—The atmosphere is one of the most essential appendages to the globe we inhabit, and exhibits a most striking scene of Divine skill and omnipotence. The term *atmosphere* is applied to the whole mass of fluids, consisting of air, vapours, electric fluid, and other matters, which surround the earth to a certain height. This mass of fluid matter gravitates to the earth, revolves with it in its diurnal rotation, and is carried along with it in its course round the sun every year. It has been computed to extend about 45 miles above the earth's surface, and it presses on the earth with a force proportioned to its height and density. From experiments made by the barometer, it has been ascertained that it presses with a weigit of about 15 pounds on every square inch of the earth's surface; and therefore its pressure on the body of a middle-sized man is equal to about 32,000 pounds, or 14 tons avoirdupois, a pressure which would be insupportable, and even fatal, were it not equal in every part, and counterbalanced by the spring of the air within us. The pressure of the whole atmosphere upon the earth is computed to be equivalent to that of a globe of lead 60 miles in diameter, or about 5,000,000,000,000,000 tons; that is, the whole mass of air which surrounds the globe compresses the earth with a force equal to that of *five thousand millions of millions of tons*. This amazing pressure is, however, essentially necessary for the preservation of the present constitution of our globe, and of the animated beings which dwell on its surface. It prevents the heat of the sun from converting water, and all other fluids on the face of the earth, into vapour; and preserves the vessels of all organised beings in due tone and vigour. Were the atmospherical pressure entirely removed, the elastic fluids contained in the finer vessels of men and other animals would inevitably burst them, and life would become extinct; and most of the substances on the face of the earth, particularly fluids, would be dissipated into vapour.—[Dick's Christian Philosopher.

The Empress Josephine.—"We lived together (said Napoleon) like honest citizens, in our mutual relations—and always retired together, till 1805, a period in which political events obliged me to change my habits, and to add the labors of the night to those of the day. This domestic regularity is the best guarantee for a good establishment. It insures the respectability of the wife, the dependence of the husband, and maintains the intimacy of feeling and good morals. If this be not the case, the smallest circumstances make people forget each other." * * "I was the object of her dearest attachment; and I am so convinced of it, (the added smiling) that I believe she would have left the rendezvous of love to come and find me. If I went into my carriage at midnight for a long journey, there to my surprise I found her, seated before me, and awaiting my arrival. If I attempted to dissuade her from accompanying me, she had so many good and affectionate reasons wherewith to oppose me that it was almost always necessary to yield. In a word, she always proved to me a happy and affectionate wife, and I have always preserved the tenderest recollections of her."—*Montholon's History.*

Breakfast and Bile.—A certain amount of bilious congestion seems to be natural in the morning. That the bile is periodically stored up, might be inferred from the anatomical structure of the liver, which has not only its system of ducts, but also a gall bladder to hold that fluid until it is wanted; experimental research moreover, has shown that little bile escapes into the duodenum except during digestion. For four or five hours, therefore, after eating, the liver is slowly drained of its bile; but, when digestion is finished, the flow stops, and the liver gathers up a supply for the next repast. Hence it is after fasting that the liver is most fully charged with bile; and as the period of longest absence is between the evening meal and breakfast, it follows that there will always be towards morning a natural accumulation of bile, which any of the causes already mentioned may convert into morbid engorgement. Hence many who are bilious in the morning, feel themselves relieved after breakfast—in other words, after some bile has been drained from the congested liver. Acting on this hint, I have often recommended a light supper to prevent morning biliousness, and sometimes with success. It keeps the bile flowing during a part, at least, of the night, and thus shortens the period of accumulation.—[Dr. Child's Treatise on Indigestion.

Love and Debt.—There is very little difference between the man in love and the man in debt. Both the debtor and the lover commences operations by promissory notes: the former giving bills to his creditor, and the latter sending *billets doux* to his fair one. The lover

British News.

MINISTERIAL MOVEMENTS.—Viscount Palmerston left town yesterday for Lord Laggan, to succeed the Earl Grey in attendance on Her Majesty. Her Ladyship leaves on Saturday to visit Lord and Lady Ashley and family, at Ryde, Isle of Wight. Lord J. Russell is still residing with her ladyship and family at Richmond, and intends to remain there two months longer. Public business will prevent the noble lord from going to Scotland this autumn. The Earl of Minto, in consequence of indifferent health, is on the eve of leaving for Italy. He will winter at Rome. His Lordship will be accompanied by Lady Elizabeth Elliot. The Countess and other members of the family will reside at Minto House, Roxburgshire, during the absence of the noble earl. The Marquis of Clanricarde has returned to town from visiting his estates in the county of Galway. On his route to London the noble Marquis visited the Lord Lieutenant and the Countess of Clarendon at Dublin. The Lord President of the Council and the Marchioness of Landsdowne are expected home from Germany in about a fortnight. His Lordship has greatly improved in health. The Earl Grey on leaving Laggan intends to go to Howick Hall, Northumberland, to meet the Countess, and it is his intention to make a short stay there previous to coming to London to resume the duties of his department. The Right Hon. Sir George Grey arrived in town yesterday morning from his seat near Alnwick, Northumberland. The Lord Chancellor and the Hon. Miss Pepys are making a tour in Wales. The Earl of Auckland returns to Eden Lodge early in the ensuing week, from Devonshire. The Right Hon. Richard L. and Mrs. Sheil are sojourning at St. Leonard's-on-Sea. Lord Campbell intends to remain several weeks at his seat in Scotland. We have reason to believe there is no foundation for the rumor generally circulated, that Sir John Cam Hobhouse is to be elevated to the peerage.

BANK OF ENGLAND.—The amount of coin and bullion in the two departments of the Bank of England, according to the last weekly return, dated August 28, was £9,139,682. Bills in circulation, £18,235,555; Public Deposites, £7,116,710; other Deposites, £7,105,706; Seven day and other Bills, £789,710.

On the 31st, there was a special general court of the proprietors of the Bank of England, for the choice of a Governor for the residue of the year, in place of Mr. William R. Robinson, who had resigned in consequence of the commercial firm, of which he was at the head, having suspended payments. The failure is represented as having arisen from peculiar circumstances, connected with the grain trade. No question was put in reference to the financial affairs of the late Governor, but the report of the proceedings in the Times, expresses a belief that his account was not over drawn. The director nominated as Governor, was Mr. James Morris, and he was elected by 78 votes.

Her Majesty transmitted £10, and the Queen Dowager £25, to Sarah Rogers, the orphan girl, at Rochester, who heroically rescued an infant from a well 63 feet deep, by descending into it by means of the rope.

A commission from the United States Government arrived here by the Britannia steamer, to examine into the condition of the warehouses in this country, and to collect information both as to the law and practice under the system, with the view of introducing an improved plan in the American port.

The railway enterprises in England go on with unremitted vigor, and in consequence the price of railroad iron is sustained. The amount of calls of railway assessments for the month of September were £3,411,000, including £800,000 for the Paris and Lyons railway in France.

A letter from Hamburg reports that several failures have taken place at Stettin and Hamburg, and that the affairs of some of the parties are in such a position that they have absconded to the United States.—Advices from St. Petersburgh also announce the failure of Mr. J. H. Barthlength, in consequence of his drafts on grain shipped by him being returned.

Several hundred acres of land in the neighbourhood of Aberdeen have been sown with flax, as an experiment, with a view to introduce the culture of the plant into Scotland, if it should thrive and yield a good crop. Several flax spinners and manufacturers have interested themselves in this trial, and one of them has sown a field of sixty acres with flax, which promises an early and abundant harvest.

Dickens, who receives such immense sums from his publisher, it is said can barely keep himself out of prison.

The London papers state that some persons in Dublin doubt O'Connell's being dead; he is only resting in a snug Italian retreat? Some similar thing was said and believed for many years, by the old soldiers especially, of Napoleon.

The *Limerick Chronicle* says a project will be laid before the new parliament for increasing the number of Irish representatives in the House of Commons, from 105 to 150, and this, too, it is confidently understood as a Cabinet measure.

The private secretary of one of the most efficient departments in the army in Ireland is deaf and dumb. This gentleman, notwithstanding, is highly educated, and enjoys the faculty of anticipating almost every move or change that occurs.

Events are occurring in Spain, Italy, Austria and Greece, which excite attention and anxiety.

New wheat is pouring into all the markets on the continent, and the state of the potatoes is represented as excellent. In France crops of all kinds are finer than in the memory of man. From all parts of Russia the accounts are equally favourable.

Resignation of Professor Brunton.—We understand that the Rev. Dr. Brunton, in consequence of the delicate state of his health, has resigned his office of Professor of Oriental Languages in the University of this city, which he has held with so much credit to himself and advantage to the Church since the year 1813. He has also resigned his highly responsible station as head of the India Mission, to which he was appointed on the death of the late Dr. Inglis.—*Edinburgh Witness.*

Extraordinary Operation of Tracheotomy at Guy's Hospital.—On Tuesday morning an operation of a most extraordinary nature was performed by Bransby Cooper, Esq., at Guy's Hospital, in the presence of the whole staff of medical officers connected with that institution, together with numerous eminent gentlemen from the various London Hospitals. The operation is called "tracheotomy," the act of making an incision in the windpipe. The operation was performed on a boy named Henry Wallace, aged fourteen, whose parents reside at Bexley, Kent. It appears that on the Friday previous the boy picked up a small flat stone, which he placed in his mouth, and commenced running with great speed. He had not reached far before he suddenly swallowed the stone, which he endeavoured to bring up, but his efforts were all in vain. He walked to his father's residence, and a surgeon, after a careful examination, suggested his removal to Guy's Hospital, to which place he was conveyed. He was put under the care of Bransby Cooper, Esq. who made arrangements for the removal of the stone, which had lodged in the trachea, or lower part of the windpipe, being firmly fixed in a difficult position. The little fellow having been placed on the operating table, an incision was made in the lower part of the throat about an inch and a half in length, where the stone was at once found. The boy was instantly relieved, and here the operation with remarkable fortitude. In a few days he will leave the hospital perfectly cured. Too much praise cannot be awarded to Mr. Cooper for the skill displayed in the operation, which was performed in a few seconds.—*London paper.*

New Plan of Colonial Defence.—Earl Grey, Secretary for the Colonies, has published a letter to Sir H. Pottinger, in which he proposes a new plan of defending our colonial possessions.—Numerous as are the land and sea forces thus engaged, and costly as is the charge of them to the revenue, they are insufficient for the purpose, and worse paid than men in any other calling in life.—The system of colonial defence is the cause of this anomaly; and, therefore, if any plan can be suggested by which the colonies can assist in the payment or support of the troops requisite for their defence, it will be hailed on all sides as an improvement. Such a system has been recommended by Earl Grey to Sir Henry Pottinger—the first experiment to be tried at the Cape of Good Hope. It consists of the establishment of a kind of military colonists on the disturbed frontier of Caffre land. The soldiers of the 27th and the first battalion of the 91st regiment, now at the Cape, are to be discharged, if they will accept service in the local militia. These men are to be settled on the frontier of the disturbed district, and allotments of land to be assigned to them, so that henceforward the charge of their maintenance will be partly at their own cost, and partly, we presume, at that of the Colonial Treasury. If the plan should answer, of course it will be unnecessary to maintain so large a force at the Cape as we have hitherto done, and the Imperial Exchequer will be proportionably relieved.—*Times.*

FRANCE.—On Monday a fatal duel was fought with swords near Enghien, between two pupils of the Military School of Saint Cyr. One of them fell, and was carried to the house of the physician at Enghien, where he expired a few minutes after he was brought in. They were attended to the ground by two other pupils. The deceased is said to be the son of a colonel, and his adversary is only twenty years old.

The late Murder and Suicide in France.—The Paris Constitutional has the following remarks on this subject:—

"If the honourable families which have the misfortune to be allied to the great criminal [the Duke de Praslin] can see without regret a suicide which frees him from a more terrible chastisement, it is not less true that a great social interest demands that in every case justice should take its course. In general, precautions are multiplied to prevent prisoners from escaping by death from the proceedings of justice; morality and example demand that they should appear before their judge and undergo shame and remorse to the very end. The salutary principle of equality before the law requires that suicide may not be elevated to a privilege. A crime committed amongst the higher classes of society is always a public misfortune; it weakens the confidence of the nation in those who are placed at its head; it furnishes to poor obscure criminals an excuse; it causes civilization and intelligence to be calumniated. The reparation and the expiation cannot therefore be either too complete or too public. Whilst expressing on the occasion of the Duke de Praslin's suicide these severe but incontestible truths, we do not mean to accuse in any way the authorities of having shut their eyes, and allowed the prisoner to escape his trial by a voluntary death. But it appears to us that the facility with which he poisoned himself is perhaps the result of a grave error of the Procureur-General Delangle, which it is important to point out and to put an end to."

ITALY.—A good deal of excitement appears to have been produced throughout Europe by the movement of a corps of Austrian troops in taking possession of Ferrara, a city under the Papal Government. The troops occupied all the military posts, and placed loaded cannon and gunners with lighted matches in the public square. The Cardinal Legate made a formal protest against this violation of the rights of the Papal Government. It is supposed that the French and English Governments as well as that of Sardinia, have also protested against the movement as a violation of the treaty of Vienna.

GREECE.—*From the Frontiers, Aug.* 17.—The Greek Chambers are now opened, and before this time you will have received an account of the speech delivered by King Otho. What a melancholy and cruel mystification that speech is, and what a deplorable effect it must have on all honest men, and indeed upon all who have not lost the feelings of common honesty. M. Piscatory, the author of all the documents of that nature that emanate from the cabinet of M. Coletti, has on this occasion surpassed himself; and the assurance with which he talks of legality, of the rights of the nation, of the interests of the State, and of public tranquillity, is really something that approaches the fabulous. One hardly knows which is the greatest subject of wonder—the assurance with which he braves public opinion, or the blindness of the King, who is unable to distinguish all the disgraceful scenes which are taking place around him. One would almost think that King Otho, tired of wearing the crown of Greece, was anxious to get rid of it, and that he was therefore very indifferent as to the course of events.

How long is this position of affairs to last? it is difficult to say. All that we know is, that the country is fast approaching to a state of anarchy and confusion.

CHINA.—The Overland Hong Hong Register of May 24th contains the following summary of news from China:

"Since the late expedition of the English against the Bogue forts, the disposition of the people grows more and more hostile. They affect to believe that the English are meditating a new attack, and this report, designedly circulated, keeps up the animosity of the populace. Letters from Canton of the 21st, 22d and 23d of May, say that thousands of Chinese have attempted to set fire to some of the buildings recently put up before Minqua's Hong.

"A detachment of the 18th dispersed this populace. A report has been spread that the Chinese intend to attack Hong Kong, that the Chinese section of the city will be set on fire, to attract the attention of the police, while they go into another part of the city and carry off the plenipotentiaries. Extraordinary measures of precaution have been adopted, and the troops have been countersigned. It appears that various propositions have been made to Ky-Yng to induce him to make attacks upon the English. It is said that Yang, the Prefect of Sici Hing, has besought Ki-Yng to give orders to exterminate the English—Ky-Yng having refused, Yang had, it is said, formed the plan of putting three hundred men on several small vessels, and sending them to Hong Kong, where they were to present themselves, under pretence of trading, and where they will make an attempt to surprise and massacre the English soldiers. In general, a new war seems to be expected, which will be accompanied by a great effusion of blood. What gives cause for this expectation, is the effervescence of the Chinese, and the arrival of English soldiers. It would not be astonishing if we were to hear shortly of the taking of Canton, and the departure of an expedition against Pekin."

TRIAL BY JURY.—The London Times has the following pertinent remarks on the tendency of the misplaced scruples of jurors, against carrying into execution the requisitions of the law in criminal cases, to destroy the institution of trial by jury should it be carried to the length which there is reason to apprehend. The remarks of this intelligent and independent journal will apply, with equal force, to the administration of the law in this country, and the subject is well deserving the careful consideration of conscientious persons, who undertake to direct the popular sentiment on subjects of this nature.—*Boston Daily Adv.*

"There have been many verdicts recently returned by juries which lead us to make large deductions from the praises which have been lavished on the institution. That most "transcendent privilege," as it is called, by which no British subject can be affected in his property, his liberty, or his person, but by the unanimous consent of twelve of his neighbors and equals, was in a fair way to subvert the foundations of all law. Whether it arose from a maudlin tenderness for the criminal who stood indicted at the bar, or from a downright incapacity of appreciating the nature of the evidence adduced in the course of the trial, we have lately seen juries acquit prisoners in the face of all evidence and all possibility. Thus, on Monday last a jury at Bristol found a verdict in favor of a ruffian who had thrown his wife out of the window. The crime was clearly brought home to him—there could not be a shadow of doubt as to the nature of his offence, and yet, under cover of a verdict of *Not Guilty*, he escaped the appropriate penalty of his crime. The magnitude of the evil would have gone far to work its own cure, could it have been shown that the machinery of a jury was uniformly insufficient for its purpose.

A few more such verdicts in the wrong direction, and none in furtherance of the ends of justice, and so firm a standing ground would have been given to the opponents of the system that it must in the end have given way before their continued and combined assaults. So far from this transcendent privilege being a boon to the community, it would soon have been condemned by public opinion, and, like other institutions in this country so condemned, would have been speedily cast aside as effete, unprofitable, and dangerous to the public safety.

The evidence for the prosecution in the case of John Skinner—will be found in our yesterday's report. It was such as could not leave a shadow of doubt on any reasonable mind either that Skinner had actually thrown his unfortunate wife from the window, or that by running at her with a knife which he had just used against his brother-in-law, he had driven her to cast herself out under the influence of terror. On the strength of the evidence of a child seven years of age direct testimony and presumption was cast to the four winds, and the man was acquitted.

Contrast the conduct of the Bridgewater and the Bristol jury. A few more such verdicts as the one returned in Skinner's case, and crime would become so emboldened by impunity, that throughout the country there would cease to be any security for human life. Could we, on the other hand, always feel secure of putting into the jury box twelve as firm and conscientious men as the gentlemen who so properly discharged their duty at Bridgewater, and we should be prepared to admit that trial by jury is entitled to all the eulogiums of the warmest partisans of the system."

HABITS OF THE SALMON.—It will be remembered that a considerable number of foul fish were caught in the Tay, about two years ago, by the desire of Lord Glenlyon (now Duke of Athol) for the purpose of ascertaining whether, after going to sea, they returned to the same river which they left. The means which his lordship adopted to ascertain this was to fix a plate to a copper wire which he caused to be fastened to the tail, or sometimes through the dead fin of the fish, with his name and number of the fish engraved thereon. After carefully weighing them they were all committed to their native element. One of the above fish was caught last season on a station belonging to Sir John Richardson, of Pitfour Castle, known by the name of the "Rash Bush;" this fish, when caught, weighed 21lbs., and when marked it only weighed 7¾lb.! thus showing that it had increased in size 17¼lb. in three months. Another was caught on Saturday last on a station belonging to Captain Allen, Errol, known by the name of "Lady Daly," by the tacksmen, Messrs. Stobbie, Brabner, and Laing. Its weight was 18lb. The reason ascribed for this not having grown better is, that the wire around the tail had been too tight, and the skin was cut all round. The fish was despatched to the Duke of Athol, at present in the Highlands.—*Perth Courier.*

UNITED STATES.

"THE POST OFFICE ARRANGEMENTS.—On board the Britannia we have Gen. Armstrong, who is on his way to the United States, on private business, intending to return to his duties at Liverpool by the steamer of 1st October. This gentleman is bearer of despatches from our Minister at London. The most interesting subject at present under discussion is in reference to transatlantic postage; letters carried by the Washington having been charged the same as those sent out by the "Cunard line."

The British Government has been notified that unless a reciprocal arrangement is made, from and after the 1st of November, the mail by the Boston steamer for Canada will no longer be carried "in bulk" through the United States, but be deposited in the post office at Boston, and charged as other letters. Should this measure be adopted it will cause a delay of one day in sending them to Canada, as under the present arrangement they are sent off immediately on the packet's arrival at Boston.

Mr. Bancroft lost no time in bringing the subject before Lord Palmerston, whose reply goes out in charge of Consul Armstrong. I have had an opportunity of conversing with a gentleman conversant with post office affairs, and indeed interested in the present question. From him I understand that Lord Palmerston will throw no obstacle in the way to a speedy arrangement of the question. The Post Master General however, does not manifest a disposition to meet the subject as readily. At present the matter must rest until it can be brought before Her Majesty's ministers, who are now, with perhaps one or two exceptions, out of town.

From all that I can gather I am led to believe that the charge upon the letters by the Washington will result to the general good of the mercantile interests of both countries, by the formation of a treaty which will prevent any farther dispute.

At present all letters sent by the Boston steamers must be pre-paid in England, or if sent from the continent payment in advance is also required, while in the United States the transatlantic postage to Europe cannot be paid, thus compelling those in Europe to pay both ways.

It is now proposed to form a treaty upon an entirely reciprocal plan, by which all letters to the U. States shall be *delivered* to the persons addressed for a stated sum, which will cover the postman's charge for delivery, as is the case now in England; and that all letters sent by an American steam packet shall be subject to no higher rate than those conveyed by the British steamers.

Another arrangement contemplated is, that letters sent from either country may be pre-paid or not; but that letters pre-paid will be carried at a much less rate than otherwise.

If I am correctly informed, the British Parliament towards the close of its late session, passed an act leaving the whole matter in the hands of the Post Master General. The Post Master General objects to the proposed arrangement, believing that it will interfere with the interests of the Messrs. Cunard.—This cannot be the case, so far as relates to the annual amount paid to those gentlemen for carrying the mail; that sum will not probably be lessened, nor can it be for some years to come. True, the new line of American packets may in some degree lessen the number of passengers, and so will the Havre line.

It may not be improper to remark that the letters for England, sent by the Havre line, are charged the same as those sent by the Washington.

The steamer Cambria, under the command of Captain Harrison, now of the Britannia, is expected to leave Liverpool for New York on the 18th of December. The "mail packet agent," to reside in New York, has been appointed, and he is now on board the Britannia. He goes out thus early to make arrangements for the speedy conveyance of the Mails for Canada.—[Editorial Cor. N. Y. Com. Adv.

THE HORRORS OF WAR.—Of all the incidents which go to illustrate the horrors of war, we have seen none which presents them to the mind in a more striking and powerful manner than the present condition of the South Carolina regiment of volunteers. They left their homes six months ago, about 800 strong. Of this number, 140 died at Vera Cruz or on the march to Puebla, and 300 were left sick in the various hospitals. About 272 were in a condition to fight in the late battle, and of the number, 137, including their gallant Colonel Pierce M. Butler, were killed—leaving a meagre remnant of 135—a moiety of whom may yet perhaps fall in battle or perish by disease before the war shall terminate! What a contrast will the return home of this shattered corps present to the "pride, pomp and circumstance" which attended their enlistment and departure for the seat of war!—[Richmond Whig.

The Killed and Wounded.—The New Orleans Delta publishes a list nearly complete of the killed, wounded and missing of the battles of Contreras and Churubusco. We learn from it that the total American loss in killed and wounded and missing was 1017, of whom—if we count correctly, in the absence of a general recapitulation—but 135 are reported as killed. Many of the wounded however are severely wounded, and as a large proportion of the wounds were caused by heavy artillery, it is feared that the ratio of deaths among the wounded will be larger than usual.—*Boston Daily Adv.*

Immigration to New-York.—The number of passengers who have arrived at this port in the last eight months, is 116,851, or greater number by 1751 than in the whole of 1846. In the remaining four months of the present year, the number will be increased to an aggregate of about 150,000.

Pestilence, as one of the consequences of famine, has rendered the condition of these strangers peculiarly distressing. And but for the Immigrant Law passed at the close of the late legislative session, the sufferings of these people would have been intolerably aggravated. Nor is this all. The pestilence and the famine instead of being restricted and alleviated, would have stalked, with all their horrors, through our commercial metropolis. The law, therefore, was not only a blessing to the immigrants, but a highly protective and merciful enactment for the city.

The immigrant Commissioners have discharged their onerous and perilous duties with generous and devoted fidelity. They have been active, day and night, in relieving the poor, and in providing for the sick. They have given their time, at the hazard of their lives, in offices of mercy which belong ordinarily to Physicians, Priests, Nurses and Sisters of Charity. And they have done this with no other reward or hope of reward, than that highest and sweetest of all rewards for good men—the consciousness of having administered to the wants and mitigated the distress of the stranger who is sick, poor and needy.—*New York paper.*

A MOB.—Cincinnati has again been disgraced by the operations of a lawless mob:—

Some time since a dispute arose between tween a negro fireman on a steamboat and one of the white hands, which occasioned an altercation at St. Louis. The parties separated. Last week the negro arrived in our city, and met his antagonist on the landing, who was armed with a dray pin. Blows were exchanged, the negro snapping a pistol, and it failing fire, threw it at his adversary, and struck him on the head. He was arrested and brought before the Mayor, and held to bail for farther examination on Monday, yesterday. It was rumored that the security intended to pay the amount and let the negro escape. This drew a crowd around the house of the bail on Saturday, which was dispersed after some threats had been made. This ill feeling continued through Sunday, and it is said a corps of excited and reckless men kept an eye upon the negro, ready to seize and punish him, without law, should he in any way obtain his liberty.

The negro was brought before the Mayor yesterday morning for farther examination. After examination the Mayor ordered him to be committed. A crowd had gathered in the street in front of the Mayor's office. When the marshal and his assistants brought out the prisoner on the way to jail, they were surrounded by the crowd—stones and other missiles were hurled at them. The mob seized the negro, rescued him from the officers, and carried him to the river, and across into Covington, Ky., followed by the officers and a great crowd of persons. The negro man was taken to a point in Covington, where was a scaffold erected and ropes provided, and other preparations made for hanging him without law or trial. They placed the rope round his neck, and were deliberately proceeding to execute their purpose, when the Mayor of Covington, with a police posse, appeared on the ground, cut the ropes and commanded the crowd to disperse, assuring them that it they would proceed in their work of violence they must go back to Cincinnati for that purpose.

The resolute and honorable course of the Mayor of Covington was successful in preventing a farther violence there. The mob then took the negro man down the river and landed him in the lower part of Cincinnati, when he was recaptured by our city police and taken to prison. They were pursued on their way by the excited and noisy crowd, hurling stones at the officers. The police maintained their ground and committed the negro man to jail. The last we heard of them they were in pursuit of the rioters. We hope they may succeed in arresting them and bringing them to punishment, whoever they may be.—[Cincinnati Gazette, Sept. 14.

ALBANY, Sept. 14.—The Western Railroad, the great artery of Massachusetts trade, is still piling up its increase of business, and more than fulfilling the predictions of its friends. The comparative earnings for nine months, ending Aug. 31, have been as follows:

	Passengers.	Freight.	Mail, &c.	Total.
1847...	$347,672	$529,630	$24,941	$902,243
1846...	294,846	351,920	22,400	669,166

Increase for 9 months..... $233,077

The Observer.

SAINT JOHN, SEPTEMBER 28, 1847.

The Medical Board (comprising Dr. Robert Bayard, Dr. William Livingstone, and Dr. G. P. Peters,) recently appointed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to visit, examine into, and report upon the condition of the sick and diseased Emigrants at Partridge Island, it appears have attended to that duty, and have drawn up a report, which we find in the *Liberator* of Saturday last. The report speaks of the insufficiency of the accommodations and arrangements for the comfort of the numerous emigrants landed at the quarantine station, the want of sufficient medical attendance, and hospital deficiencies, (the number of emigrants on the Island at the time of the inspection being 800, of whom 600 were sick!) and the consequent neglect which some must experience; the want of system in distributing the provisions, scarcity of water, &c. The Board recommend that more medical men should be employed, that additional buildings be immediately erected for the accommodation of the sick, that a suitable cook-house be established, and a steward appointed to superintend the distribution of food, that a burial ground be set apart, under proper management, that wells be sunk on the island, and that a suitable building be erected for the medical attendant, with an apartment in it for a Dispensary, &c.—We make the following extracts from the Report, not having room for the whole document:—

"We attribute the prevalence of Emigrant fever in this place to the co-operating influences of poverty and its concomitants upon the system of the emigrants prior to embarkation—to impurities of atmosphere and the crowded holds of vessels—to neglect of personal cleanliness, to impure water, and want of medical attendance and supervision during the passage; and lastly and principally to exposure, impurities, want from insufficient attention, and Hospital deficiencies at the Quarantine Station at Partridge Island, and to the deficient supply of wholesome water. In reference to the exposure, we may observe that many of the emigrants have slept all night in the open air upon the damp ground, with no other covering than their wearing apparel. We found patients suffering under fever and dysentery in this destitute and neglected condition. The sudden transition from the heated hold of a vessel to the cold night air and wet ground has been followed in many instances by the outbreak of fever and dysenteric disease.—In reference to impurities upon the Island, we may state in the first place atmospheric impurity arising from the filthy condition of the tents, the filthy habits of the people, & the exhalations from the burying ground, where upwards of forty bodies are deposited in one hole, without a sufficient covering of earth, and many others are buried with only a few inches of earth over the bodies, which are not protected by a coffin."

"We feel ourselves called upon to state that in many instances the sick have suffered from the want of food and water, and that in some cases we believe the patient has died in consequence of the want. We may here remark that Dr. W. S. Harding, the physician upon the island, confirms this assertion. We are informed by Dr. Harding that this particular suffering of the emigrant is attributed to the difficulty of procuring nurses. We found many of the emigrants suffering in their tents from want of a sufficient supply of straw for bedding; some were sleeping on the ground, exposed to cold and wet after every rain; and others were lying upon spruce boughs.

"In reference to the Hospital deficiencies, we may observe that these include not only the very objectionable condition and location of the buildings, but almost entire want of hospital conveniences, such as bedsteads, close-tools, sputpans, bed-pans, and proper bedding. The emigrants, generally speaking, sleep on the floor, both sexes crowded in the same room—the rooms are filled with the boxes and furniture of the emigrants, which increase the impurity of the apartments. This nuisance, we are informed by Dr. Harding, arises from the want of a suitable building upon the Island, as a storehouse for such articles.

"One of the buildings erected for a Hospital is unfinished, as respects outside covering on the walls; the patients sleep upon the floor, with their heads exposed to the cold currents of wind passing through the open and wide seams between the boards. The impurities [illegible] any [illegible] particularly in Saturday weather, [illegible] patients [illegible] Hospital [illegible] patients [illegible] relapses of fever, which are attributed to the foregoing causes. The bunks erected for hospitals are exceedingly narrow, and consequently the space between the patients is a gangway in the centre of the rooms is not sufficiently wide."

"In answer to the enquiry respecting "the infectious nature" of emigrant fever, we reply—we believe that the disease is contagious, and that it is readily contracted by emigrants in their peculiar condition, and exposed to the unwholesome atmosphere formed around the beds of fever patients crowded together in badly ventilated rooms, in which the disease soon developes its typhoed and typhus characters. Experience has shewn that physicians and clergymen in other places, and in this Province, who have been exposed to the contagion in such impure atmospheres, have contracted the disease. The tendency of the disease to degenerate into typhus, and consequently its contagious character would be lessened, and in many instances entirely prevented by an improved system of hospital management, comprehending among other things, due attention to cleanliness, diet, and ventilation.

"We noticed on the Island the sale of impure meats and unripe fruits, to which we must attribute a large portion of the diarrhoeal and dysenteric affections, which have been very fatal among children and adults."

QUARANTINE.—There were 32 deaths on Partridge Island in the week ending on Friday last—41 were landed during the same period, and 237 discharged—remaining on the Island on the 24th inst. 578.

At the Emigrant Hospital, (near the Alms House,) there were 29 deaths during the week ending 24th instant—discharged 68—admitted 136—remaining in hospital on the 24th, 626.

The convention of Colonial delegates now assembled at Montreal, to confer with the Governor General will, it is stated, have a variety of important subjects submitted to their consideration, including inter-colonial commerce and the equalization of duties, a general system of internal postage, and the means most effectual to be pursued for the commencement and completion of great lines of Railway from the Provinces bounding the Atlantic Ocean, to the interior of the Canadas.

THE CATHEDRAL.—The Fredericton Reporter states that the building of the Cathedral in that city is progressing with great rapidity. The most splendid specimens of Norman stone, cut and richly moulded for the door-ways and windows, have been received; and the main body of the work, under the classic arrangement of Mr. Wills, begins to assume a beautiful elevation.

Lieut. Col. Whannell, commanding the 33d Regt. left Fredericton last week, for England, on leave of absence. Major Blake, 33d, is now in command at that place, and Captain Johnstone, of the same regt., is commandant in this Garrison.

The steamer *St. John*, after having been lengthened about 30 feet, and otherwise improved, resumed her trips to Fredericton on Saturday last. We trust that her performances may now realise the wishes and expectations of her enterprising owners.

STEAMER TO WOODSTOCK.—A new steamer, named the *Carleton*, built at Nelson's Mills, on the Nashwaaksis, made a trial excursion on the river at Fredericton, on the 18th inst., which was highly satisfactory. She is intended to run between Fredericton and Woodstock, and is to be commanded by Capt. Charles Segee. Her engine was manufactured at Bangor, (Me.) and is stated to work admirably.

A Mr. Bartlett, broker, in New York, has recently forged notes, in the name of his brother, a rich merchant of that city, to above fifty thousand dollars, and obtained discounts on the same.

Several failures have recently occurred in New York. The parties were speculators in breadstuffs.

The steamer *Sarah Sands*, 20 days from Liverpool, arrived at New York on the 23d inst. She left Liverpool on the 3d inst.

The American steam ship *Washington* left New York for Southampton and Bremen, on Thursday last. She took out 40 passengers and 8000 letters.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT!—The "Act to repeal the Duties imposed upon articles imported into this Province, under the Act of the Imperial Parliament, intituled '*An Act to regulate the Trade of the British Possessions abroad,*' " passed by our Provincial Legislature at its last session, with a suspending clause, received the Royal Assent on the 13th of August last, and will come into operation on the first of April next. The House of Assembly, therefore, in passing the Revenue Bill next winter, will have to revise the whole Provincial tariff, as no duties will in future be collected at the Custom House, but will all be paid by the importers at once to the Province Treasurer or his Deputies. The arrangement will greatly facilitate the entrance of goods, and save the large outlays now expended in supporting the Custom House establishment, which will either be greatly reduced or entirely abolished.—*Courier.*

RIOTING.—At an early hour on Wednesday morning last, a riot, growing out of some domestic affair, occurred in Lower Cove, and we regret to learn that Mr. W. Dunbar, and Mr. Roulston, baker, received severe if not dangerous wounds. Some of the parties have been arrested, and the affair will undergo investigation.

Between two and three o'clock on Monday morning as Sergeant Farrand of the 33d Regiment, was proceeding to visit the guards at Fort Howe, he was stoned by several men on passing down York Point hill, but fortunately escaped without serious injury. A reward of £10 has been offered by the Magistrates for the conviction of the parties.—*Ib.*

THE REV. MR. R. B. *Wiggins*.—On Sabbath evening last, this Reverend Gentleman delivered his valedictory Sermon, in All Saints' Church, St. Andrews, of which he was Curate, to the largest audience that ever was contained within its walls.

This worthy and talented young Divine, whose leaving this place is a subject of deep regret, not only to the members of the Church, in which he officiated, but to the inhabitants of the Parish generally, removes, with his amiable lady and family, to St. John, where, we understand, he will resume the functions of his Holy Office, as Assistant to the Rev. Dr. Gray, Rector of the Parish. The prayers and best wishes of many a grateful heart, for their happiness here and hereafter, will accompany them, and we sincerely wish them God speed.—*Charlotte Gazette, Sept.* 15.

MR. Laurie, the engineer engaged by the St. Andrews and Quebec Railroad Company, arrived at St. Andrews on the 18th inst., with two assistants from Boston, and on the following Monday commenced a reconnoissance of the proposed line, for the purpose of deciding upon the terminus, and breaking ground forthwith.

We understand that the Court of Oyer and Terminer, lately held at Woodstock, for the trial of the Rioters on the 12th July last, was abruptly terminated, in consequence of doubts entertained by the learned Judges on the effect of a challenge to the array of the Jury on the part of seventy-seven of the rioters, against whom the Solicitor General was then proceeding to trial. It appears that the Court had been busily occupied with the trial of two cases of Burglary—on both which the prisoners, Skidgell and De Courcy, were convicted and sent to the Penitentiary—and sending an immense number of witnesses before the Grand Jury to identify the rioters, when at length, after four days investigation, the Grand Jury found a true bill against 33 out of the 91 included by the Solicitor General in the first Indictment. At the same time a presentment was made against fifty-one others, charged with being concerned in the same riot, on which a second bill was prepared and sent before them, and found a true bill. It took one day to procure a copy of the Indictment, which was very long, containing ten counts, and each count repeating the 33 names as in the first, and making preparations for the arraignment and trial on Wednesday morning, as on that morning seventy-seven of the defendants having appeared, and the Solicitor General having moved for trial, the defendants Counsel tendered, as before stated, the challenge to the array, the first ground being on the defective state of the Sheriff's Jury list; the second on partiality in rejecting Roman Catholics from his panel. The Solicitor General demurred to the first ground, and replied to the second, the substance of which was, that in leaving out the Roman Catholics, he also had left out all Orangemen, so as to obtain an impartial Jury. This was admitted by a demurrer from the Defendants Counsel, and after a very lengthy argument on [illegible] Solicitor General on the other, and the Court [illegible] Judge Parker and Judge Street, decided that [illegible] Sheriff [illegible] Jury list [illegible] Roman Catholics [illegible] Jury [illegible] Court [illegible] Jury [illegible] Court [illegible] Jury [illegible] Court

Mrs. Parwell, of Cambridge, Mass., recently deceased left all her property—about $20,000, to the Baptist Board of Missions and the Newton Theological Seminary. It is intimated that she and her husband, who deceased, gave $100,000 to benevolent objects during their joint lives.

[illegible] yards of cotton cloth are made at Lowell, Massachusetts, every week, amounting to 18,000,000 yards per year—enough to extend twice around the world! Sixty-five thousand bales of cotton are worked up annually. Of printed calico there are made 11,000,000 yards per year. In these manufactures one million of pounds of starch are annually used.

Lemons were selling in New York last week at $12 a box, in consequence of their great scarcity in that market. They usually sell at about $2,50.

Large Farm.—The largest Farm in Vermont is Judge Meech's at Selburne, eight miles south of Burlington. This year he will mow 500 acres and cut 1000 tons of hay. He keeps 300 sheep, and has 100 head of neat cattle. A few days ago he sold fat oxen enough to amount to the sum of $4500.

The Corn Crop.—From every quarter in Tennessee we hear that the corn crop will be better than ever before. More land is in cultivation than in any previous year, and it will probably yield more to the acre on an average. The same accounts reach us from all quarters.—*Nashville Union.*

Dreadful Accident.—On the 14th inst., a man of the name of Michael Burns, lost his life at Milltown, in a dreadful manner. He had been down cleaning out the Spur Wheel, in one of the Mills owned by William Todd, Jun., Esq., when, in ignorance of his being there, the gates were hoisted, which sealed his fate. The deceased was about 40 years of age, but unmarried.—*St. Andrews paper.*

Launching, on Thursday last, from the Building Yard of Mr. Hugh Irvine, Courtenay Bay, a substantially built ship of 500 tons, named the *Star.* She is constructed of excellent materials, is of a very fine model, and reflects much credit upon the builder. The Star is owned by John Walker, Esq., of this City.—*New Brunswicker.*

The Wesleyan Conference.—The next meeting of this body is to be in Kingston-upon-Hull, on the 16th July, 1848. During the late sittings the following interesting information was given regarding the numbers in Society.—The Rev. Joseph Cusworth presented the returns of the number of members in connection with the Conference, from which it appeared that there are,—

In Great Britain,	349,379
In Ireland,	24,633
On the Foreign stations,	100,303
Total,	464,315

These returns show that there has been a decrease—

In Great Britain,	2,089
In Ireland,	2,913
Total,	5,002
And an increase on the Foreign stations of	253
Leaving a nett decrease of	4,749

St. John Markets.—*Flour* sells at 35s. for Mill and superfine, and 36s. 3d. for Genesee.

Timber—of 20 inch, 20s., Deals £5 10s. to £6.

Freights—to Liverpool 23s. 6d. to 35s. per load for Timber, and to London £6 per standard for Deals.

New-York, Sept. 23d.—Flour—Genesee at $5 87½ for new, and $5 75 for old. Mixed Western $5 50 a 5 75.

☞ Mr R. McFarlan is about publishing an ingenious plan of a Wheel on his self-acting water wheel principle. He is persevering, and deserves patronage in order that he may have a chance to put some of his plans in operation.—*Communicated.*

☞ The Mail for England, to meet the sailing of the Steamer Britannia from Halifax on the 3d of October, will be closed at the General Post Office in this City, To-morrow, (Wednesday) the 29th instant, at three o'clock in the morn[illegible]

AN IMPORTANT LETTER—Please read it.

The following letter from Dr. Brigham, of Lowell, Mass. out speaks the uniform language of hundreds of other Physicians, who have tried, and therefore know how to appreciate JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.

Lowell, Mass. Jan. 27, 1844.

Dr. David Jayne.—Dear Sir.—I have used your Medicine, (so universally known by the name of Jayne's Expectorant) in my practice for a number of years, and can most truly say, that I have been more successful in the use of that as a mild, safe and thorough Expectorant, than of any which I have ever used. It is the best for the following obvious reasons. It does not if given in proper doses, occasion a disagreeable nausea. It does not weaken the lungs, and prostrate the system, like most other Expectorants in common use, nor does it vitiate the appetite or the system, like other nauseating medicines which have been used by the faculty. In a word it is nearly or quite the thing which has been sought for by many of the faculty for ages gone by. I remain yours, &c.

Luther Brigham, M. D.

Dr. Jayne's Medicines.—The Expectorant, for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, and other Pulmonary complaints; the Alterative, for Cancer, Scrofula, and Cutaneous Affections generally; Carminative Balsam, for Dysentery, or Summer complaint, and all disorders of the Bowels; Vermifuge, for the removal of the various kinds of Worms; Dyspepsia Sure Specific, Worm of Appetite, &c.; Sanative Pills, for Liver Complaint, Gout, Jaundice, Nervousness, Melancholy, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Bilious Affections, Female Diseases, &c.; Hair Tonic, for the Growth and Preservation of the Hair, &c.

☞ The above long-tried and valuable Medicines, prepared by Dr. D. Jayne, of Philadelphia, are for sale by Messrs. T. Walker & Son, Market Square, St. John.

CONSUMPTION.

This terrible disease is commonly attributed to our climate. But if the climate were to blame, the disease would have been inflicted on that, and not upon the people. We think the fault is in the people, and that if the people would keep the skins of themselves and their children properly washed, and abstain from gluttony, poison, and idleness for a generation or two, consumption would be no more known than is now, in good society, the disease for which scratching and sulphur are the principal remedies.

However, consumption prevails as matters, and picks off the best and prettiest of us, in our prime. In this state of things we must do the best we can, piece out and patch out the web of life, with journeys, voyages, and medicines. Of all the medicines we know of, Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY is what we should first recommend. We have in our office a living proof of its efficacy, who, but for it, would have been beneath the sod long ago.—The inventor of this medicine, Dr. Wistar, was a man of science, of humanity, and unfortunately prepared the remedy in its best form, and the public may rely upon Mr. Fowle for the genuine article.—[Boston Daily Chronotype Jan. 13, 1847.

None genuine without the written signature of I. Butts on the wrapper.

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

MARRIED.

On Sunday, the 19th inst. by the Rev. L. W. D. Gray, D. D., Rector, Gabriel DeVeber, Esquire, Barrister at Law, to Gabriella, eldest daughter of L. H. DeVeber, Esquire, of this City.

On Sunday evening, the 19th inst., by the Rev. Ingham Sutcliffe, Mr. Michael Hughes, to Martha Ann, second daughter of Mr. James Roach, of Annapolis.

On the 24 instant, by the Rev. Mr. Harrison, Mr. William Rupert, to Miss Sarah Ackerly, all of the Parish of Portland.

On Wednesday morning, at Indian Town, by the Rev the Rector of the Parish, Mr. James R. Wood to Amanda Melvina, youngest daughter of Mr. Jonathan Purdy, all of the Parish of Westfield, County of King's.

At Maugerville Church, on the 23d inst. by the Rev. Mr. Sterling, Mr. Cornelius McMonagle, of this City, to Miss Ellen Amelia, fourth daughter of Mr. John Dow, of New Limerick, State of Maine.

At Upham, King's County, on the 23d inst. by the Rev. Thomas McGiness, Rector of Upham and St. Martins, Mr. Alexander Bell, of the Parish of Sussex, to Miss Mary Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. Ezra Ireland, of the Parish of Upham.

In the Parish Church of Studholm, by the Rev. H. N. Arnold, on the 20th inst., Mr. David M. Johnson, to Miss Magdaline Belanim.

At Sussex, by the same, on the 1st instant, Mr. John Price, to Miss Letitia Barber.

At the same place, by the same, on the 20th inst., Mr. Cortlney Hallett, to Miss Esther Brunswick, both of Studholm.

At Halifax, on the 23d Sept. by the Rev. Mr. Connolly, Mr. William Roberts, of St. John, N. B., to Miss Johnanna Fox, of Halifax.

DIED.

On Tuesday morning last, Charles William, aged nine months, infant son of Thomas Merritt, Esq., City Chamberlain.

Same morning, Mr. William McAulay, of Pond-street, in his 60th year. Funeral [illegible]

After a lingering illness, at the mother's residence in Westfield, on Monday last, Mr. William Doe.

[illegible] Mr. Henry Dick, [illegible]

At Windsor, [illegible] Mrs. Hannah Chipman, aged [illegible] years, wife of Mr. [illegible] Chipman, Esq. [illegible]

At Windsor, [illegible] year, Georgianna Parker, daughter of [illegible] Parker, Esq. [illegible] after a lingering illness which she bore with pious resignation. Her decease adds to Mr James Colton [illegible]

At Windsor, [illegible] William, son of Mr. John McAulay, aged four years and eight months.

On Saturday 12th instant, Margaret, the beloved wife of Sargent Crichton, aged 42 years, leaving a sorrowing husband and daughter.

On Sunday morning, after a few days illness, deeply regretted by a numerous circle of friends, Margaret, eldest daughter of the late Mr John Dean, in the 27th year of her age.

On Sunday evening, after a short illness, Capt. Edward Card, a native of Windsor, (N. S.) and master of the Barque "Bethel," in the 39th year of his age, leaving a wife and child to lament their bereavement. His remains will be removed to his native place for interment.

Last evening, Robert Alexander, only son of Mr. Robert Johnson, Carpenter, aged one year.—Funeral on Wednesday, at 3 o'clock, from his Father's residence in Pond Street.

At Carlton, on Thursday, 16th instant, Joseph, infant son of Mr. James Sparling, aged one month.

At Burton, on the 16th, Mrs. Hannah Burpe, in the 88th year of her age. Mrs. Burpe was a pious consistent member of the Wesleyan Church for upwards of 55 years; and she died in great peace, after enduring patiently a very severe and protracted affliction.

At Springfield, (King's County,) on the 19th inst. after a lingering and severe illness, Elizabeth Esther, third daughter of Mr. Jesse Gilliss, in the 20th year of her age—much regretted.

At Fredericton, on the 8th inst, Mr. Andrew Lattimore, aged 84 years.

At St. Mary's, County of York, on the 7th inst. Mr. James M. Carman, aged 55 years.

At Amherst, N. S., on Tuesday, the 14th Sept. Mr. Wm. Sharp, aged 57 years, after a long and severe affliction, leaving a wife and three children, with a large circle of friends, to mourn their severe loss.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.

ARRIVED.

Wednesday—Ship Albion, Wylie, Liverpool, 29 days—John Hammond, salt, coals, &c.

Steamer Admiral, Rodgers, Boston—Jas. Whitney, passengers and merchandise.

Thursday—Ship Oriental, Hoyt, London, 30—Thomas Wallace, ballast.

Helen Thomson, Gray, Troon, 55—James Kirk, ballast.

Schooner Mariner, Reed, Boston, 7—John Murphy, assorted cargo.

Friday—Brig Pekin, Hervey, Sligo, 15—to order, passengers.

Brigantine George and Mary, Cook, Yarmouth, (N. S.)—Chas. McLauchlan, ballast.

Three-masted schooner Maid of the Mist, James, Boston, 7—Allison & Spurr, ballast.

Schooner Eliza Ann, Crowell, Halifax, 10—J. M. Hamilton, sugar.

Pero, Meloth, Cork, 53—R. Rankin & Co. passengers.

Schr. Deborah, Edgett, Boston, 4—Master, flour, &c.

Sunday—Schr. President, Yates, Boston, 5—Master, ballast.

Monday—Ship Lady Sale, Anderson, Sligo, passengers—(from Quarantine.)

CLEARED.

Sept. 22d—Ship Harmony, Jamieson, Liverpool, timber and deals—S. Wiggins & Son; Brig Midas, Stitt, Newport, timber and deals—John Robertson; Caroline, Leighton, Newcastle, timber and deals—S. Wiggins & Son; Schr. Nelson, Garrick, Boston, lumber—Adams & Ketchum; Julia Ann, Winchester, Eastport, ballast—George Thomas.

23d—Ship Osceola, Healy, London, deals—Allison & Spurr; Brigantine John, Knox, Waterford, timber and deals—John Robertson; Schr. Sisters, McAuley, Boston, boards—Thos. McHenry.

24th—Barque Frederick, Smith, Cork, timber and deals—S. Wiggins & Son.

25th—Venerable, Martin, Hull, timber and deals—John Robertson; Schr. Mary H. Case, Pike, Providence (R. I.) lumber—Thomas McHenry.

Sept. 25th—Ship Charlotte, Campbell, Liverpool, timber and deals—C. McLauchlan; Barque Mary Harrington, Montgomerie, Ayr, timber and deals—Jas. Kirk; Charlotte, Stafford, London, timber and deals—Jas. Kirk; Venerable, Martin, Hull, timber and deals—John Robertson; Brig Amethyst, Carter, Exeter, timber and deals—S. Wiggins & Son; Schr. Mary H. Case, Pike, Providence, ballast.

27th—Ship Speed, Grundell, Liverpool, timber, deals, and staves—S. Wiggins & Son; Brig Rhodes, Lindsey, Boston, (Mass.) timber and deals—S. Wiggins & Son; Schr. Victoria, Smith, Halifax, limestone.

28th—Brig Albion, Leslie, Aberdeen, timber and deals—R. Rankin & Co; Brigt. Elizabeth Hastings, Gault, Boston, plaster and sounding; Schr. Lady Dombraine, Brown, Sligo, deals; Mariner, Reed, Boston, salt, mahogany, &c.

Whale ship Peruvian, of this port, out 17 months, was at Hobart Town, Feb. 15th, with 120 barrels sperm and 500 barrels black oil.

Cleared at New York, 21st, schr. Exemplar, for this port; 23d, Colloney, ditto.

Arrived at Quebec, 13th inst., ship Caledonia, Lawson, Liverpool, 26 days; barque Aladanta, Doane, Dublin.

Respond. (Loch Erriboll.) Aug. 23.—The barque Canton, of Hull, for America, apparently in ballast, was totally wrecked at Farroathead, near Cape Wrath, yesterday morning, during a heavy gale, and all on board perished.—[Barque Canton, Captain Tonge, is reported to have sailed from Hull for St. John on the 14th Aug.]

Army Contracts.

SEALED Tenders, the rates to be expressed in Sterling, will be received by Deputy Assistant Commissary General Edwards, at the Commissariat Office in St. John, until THURSDAY the 7th October next, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the undermentioned supplies of

FLOUR.

500 Barrels of United States Scratched Superfine or Canada Fine Wheat FLOUR, to be delivered at the Queen's Magazine, Lower Cove, St. John, at the following periods, viz.:

300 Barrels on or before the 31st day of October next.

200 Barrels on or before 24th day of November ensuing.

Each barrel to weigh 196 pounds, net, to be free from grit or any bad taste, and warranted to keep good for nine months from the day of delivery.

All further particulars, &c., concerning the terms and conditions of the Contract, and the penalties annexed thereto, will be furnished on application at this Office, as also printed forms of Tender.

Payment will be made in Bills of Exchange upon Her Majesty's Treasury, at par.

Commissariat, New-Brunswick, *St. John, 20th Sept. 1847.*

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

General Post Office, *Saint John, September 23, 1847.*

ON and from the 6th October next the Mails for the United States, St. Andrews, St. Stephens, St. George, &c., will be forwarded *three times* a week, instead of daily as heretofore, leaving St. John on the mornings of Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 7 a. m., and St. Andrews on Monday, Wednesday and Friday Mornings, as soon after the arrival of the United States Mails, at that place, as possible.

By command. J. HOWE, *Deputy Postmaster General.*

NEW-BRUNSWICK

Benefit Building Society and Savings Fund.

A PRELIMINARY Meeting for the organization of this Society will take place at the Mechanics' Institute, Saint John, on Thursday Evening, the 30th instant, at 7 o'clock, when and where all favourable to the undertaking are requested to attend. C. L. STREET.

Sept. 28, 1847.

ST. JOHN

Mechanics' Whale Fishing Company.

AT a Meeting of the Directors, held on the 27th instant, a Dividend of Twenty Shillings per Share was declared payable to the Stockholders, at the Commercial Bank, on or after the 6th October next. THOMAS NISBET, *President.*

St. John, 28th Sept. 1847. [Courier 4w.]

NOTICE.

THE Committee appointed to procure Subscriptions to the Share Lists of the Rural Cemetery, are requested to hand in their Lists to Mr Adam Jack, before the 1st October next.

Sept. 28, 1847.

JAMES MACFARLANE,

MARKET-SQUARE.

—IN STORE—

95 HHDS. Bright SUGAR,

50 puncheons Prime Cuba Muscovado MOLASSES,

100 Chests TEAS,—comprising Congo, Fine Congo, Company's Souchong, Oolong Souchong, Pekoe, and Hyson,

6 Hhds. Refined SUGARS,—Loaf, Crushed, & Crushed Loaf.

With a very general assortment of all articles in the GROCERY branch of business, for sale Wholesale and Retail, at lowest market prices.

Sept. 28, 1847.—[Cour & Her 4w]

SUGAR! SUGAR!! SUGAR!!!

Received ex Caledonia, from Matanzas,—

150 HHDS. 14 Tierces, and 77 Barrels Muscovado SUGAR,—for sale in or out of Bond. N. S. DEMILL.

Sept. 28, 1847.

EDUCATION.

THE subscriber feels grateful to his numerous friends for their long continued patronage, and having recovered his health wishes to inform them that he intends teaching an EVENING as well as a Day School, during the Winter season, at his School Room, corner of Carmarthen and Princess Streets.

The course of instruction will embrace a complete English Education, including Navigation, Land Surveying, and several other branches of the Mathematics.

He will commence his Evening School for Young Ladies exclusively, on the 4th of October; hours of attendance from 4 to 6 o'clock, P. M.

And his Evening School for Young Gentlemen will be opened on the 1st November; hours of attendance from 7 to 9 o'clock, P. M.

Terms moderate and made known on entering the School. JOHN HERRINGTON,

St. John, Sept. 28, 1847. *Licensed Teacher.*

IRON, per Albion.

A GOOD assortment of Round, Flat, and Square Common IRON; best Angle IRON and BOILER PLATES, 3/16, 4/16, and 5/16; Sheet IRON, Nos. 10 to 24, &c. &c., now landing and for sale by JARVIS & CO.

N. B.—A large supply of Best IRON daily expected. Sept. 28, 1847.

FLOUR, FLOUR.

On Consignment.

200 BARRELS Superfine FLOUR, 100 do. Fine ditto, 56 Ditto Fine Middlings ditto.

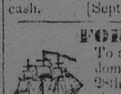
GEO. THOMAS, *South Market Wharf.*

Sept. 28.

TOBACCO.

JUST received from New York, per brig *Arcturus*, on Consignment—10 boxes TOBACCO, (Ole Dan Tucker Brand), will be sold cheap for cash. [Sept. 28.] WM. CARVILL.

FOR CHARTER,



To any safe Port in the United Kingdom, if applied for previous to the 28th instant—A NEW VESSEL of about 700 Tons Register—now ready to receive Cargo on Wednesday the 29th current.—Please apply to JOHN WALKER,

Sept. 28. *Water Street.*

HERRINGS—54 Boxes Digby HERRINGS, in good shipping order.

GEO. THOMAS, South M. Wharf.

Sept. 28.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the undersigned is now prepared to pay off DEBENTURES Nos. 16 and 17, for Monies borrowed to liquidate the County Debt, by Act 7 Vic. Cap. 30; and that Interest on the aforesaid Debentures will cease on the 21st day of October next.

I. L. BEDELL, *County Treasurer.*

St. John, Sept. 21, 1847.

BAZAAR!

A Bazaar in aid of the Building Fund of Union-street Church, will be held in this City during the early part of October next. Persons willing to assist the object by Donations of any kind, are requested to forward them to one of the following parties:—

Mrs. Gallaway, Mrs. Thompson,
Mrs. Smithers, Mrs. Jameson,
Mrs. Pearley, Mrs. J. B. Sulis,
Mrs. Langan, Miss Farley.

Sept. 21, 1847.

Mathews' Vinegar.

LANDING ex *Rifler* from Philadelphia, a further supply of Mathews' celebrated Pure Cider VINEGAR

GEO. THOMAS, Sept. 21. South M. Wharf.

PORK & BEEF—30 Bls. Prime PORK; 20 do. do. BEEF, in Bond for Ships' Stores.

GEO. THOMAS, Sept. 21. South Market Wharf.

CHAIN CABLE—One new CHAIN CABLE 1 11-16 inch, 90 fathoms, for sale low.

GEO. THOMAS. Sept. 21. South Market Wharf.

SUPERIOR Ready Made Silk Velvet Vests, from £1 10 to £2 10.

Pantechnetheca, September 21.

SUGAR!

Ex the Schr. "Ivy," Allan, Master, from Halifax. On Consignment—

20 HHDS. Bright Porto Rico SUGAR, will be sold low while landing

—IN STORE—

25 chests Bright CONGO TEA, superior;
12 cwt. *Brown bread's* No. 1 WHITE LEAD;
20 barrels COD OIL;
25 boxes SOAP. For sale low.

CRANE & CO. 21st Sept. 1847. North Market Wharf.

Genoa Silk Velvets.

BLACK, Brown and Fancy stone colours; Blue Black, and Fancy Flowered ditto;

Ditto Fancy Plaid Stripes and Checks, for superior to English in appearance and durability, made to measure at the lowest notice.

Pantechnetheca, Sept. 21.

To be RENTED for a term of Years:

THE DOUGLAS ARMS INN,

ON THE NERIPIS ROAD.

The above Establishment has been re-built on a large and splendid scale and in every way suited to the situation and growing importance of that beautiful part of the country; and will be ready for occupation on or before the first day of November next. The Hotel, together with the large and valuable Farm attached to it, will be let for a period of from three to five years. The Tenant will have the option of purchasing the crops as they now stand or after being secured.—Apply to

Apothecaries' Hall. W. LIVINGSTONE.

St. John, Sept. 21, 1847.

West India Rum, Honey, &c.

The Subscribers offer for sale the Cargo of the schr. Fair Lewis, Master, from Cuba, either in bond or duty paid, as may suit purchasers

75 PUNS. 25 tierces { RUM, of fine flavor;
20 barrels { HONEY, very good in quality;
30 bales LEAF TOBACCO;
20M assorted flavored CIGARS;
55 logs MAHOGANY;
6 cases ELASTIC LIGNUMVITÆ.

The owner of the above will be sold at very moderate rate. Sept. 21. ROBT. RANKIN & CO.

CANVASS.—100 Bales *Kidd's* best Bleached CANVASS, for sale at a low rate.

Aug. 31. JOHN KERR & CO.

Sales by Auction.

By Auction

At the Store of the subscriber, on FRIDAY Next, beginning at 11 o'clock:—

5 CASKS Crushed SUGAR,
20 chests Green and Black TEA,
200 Boxes Window GLASS,
20 Cases TUMBLERS and DECANTERS,
25 Casks Wrought NAILS,
10 Do. Horse Nails,
100 Kegs White and Coloured PAINTS,
50 Barrels BEANS,
2 Do. CLOVES,
3 Boxes Ground do
10 Kegs RAISINS,
20 Boxes IC. TIN,
200 Dozen Bottles of Black INK,
20 Barrels Liquid BLACKING,
5 Do. do. do. ditto.

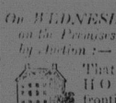
ALSO—Brimstone, Sulphur, Servants' Friend, London Pound Pins, Bags Corks, Casks Whining, Conperas, Blue Vitriol, &c.

JOHN KINNEAR, September 28. Prince Wm. Street.

Valuable Leasehold Property

BY AUCTION.

On WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of October next, on the Premises, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold by Auction:—



That pleasantly situated DWELLING HOUSE, and other improvements, fronting Queen's Square, on the Western side of Charlotte Street, late in the occupation of William Howard, Esq. The Lot on which the Buildings stand has a front of 16 feet 8 inches, extending Westawardly to the rear 80 feet, more or less, and will be leased for a period of 21 years from the 1st May, 1848.

At same time will be sold—PEW No. 81, South Aisle, on the ground floor of Trinity Church.

For terms and conditions of Sale, apply at the Counting Room of JOHN V. THURGAR.

St. John, 28th Sept. 1847.

In the matter of George D. Robinson, and Edward J. Budd, Bankrupts.

A PUBLIC Meeting will be held on Tuesday the twenty-sixth day of October next, at eleven o'clock, A. M., at my Office, Prince William street, Saint John, for the purpose of auditing the Accounts of the Assignee of the Estate and Effects of the said Bankrupts, under the Flat issued against the said George D. Robinson and Edward J. Budd, and to make a Dividend of the Estate and Effects of the said Bankrupts, and also for the transaction of other business relating to the said Estate; when and where the Creditors who have not already proved their debts are to come prepared to prove the same, or they will be excluded the benefit of the said Dividend. Dated 7th September, 1847.

WILLIAM JACK, *Acting Commissioner in Bankruptcy in all the proceedings under the above Fiat.*

SUGAR! SUGAR!

50 HHDS. Bright Porto Rico SUGAR,—now landing at the North Wharf, ex schr. *Ivy*, from Halifax. For sale by

Sept. 21. WM. E. MOORE.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Benefit BUILDING SOCIETY and Savings' Fund.

THE SUBSCRIPTION LIST for Shares in the above Society, now in course of signature, lies at the office of Mr. Charles L. Street, Mr. Whitney's Building, opposite the Bank of British North America, where copies of the Prospectus may be obtained gratis, and every information afforded. Sept. 7.

Afternoon Class

FOR YOUNG LADIES.

MR. MUNRO begs to inform his friends that the above Class will be resumed on Monday the 6th September, at the Mechanics' Institute.

The course of Instruction embraces, in addition to the usual Elementary Branches,—English Composition, Ancient and Modern History and Geography; Natural History and Natural Philosophy, Pencil and Crayon Drawing.

Terms—Four Dollars per Quarter.

St. John, 24th Aug. 1847.

Chains, Anchors, & Iron.

Received by Ships Commerce and St. Clare, from Liverpool:—

7 WOOD Stock ANCHORS, from 5 to 12 cwt.;
10 Chain CABLES, from 7 inch to 1½ inch;
90 Tons Common and Refined Bar and Bolt IRON;
100 Bundles SHEET IRON;
10 Tons SPIKES.

ALEXANDER YEATS, September 7. *Dock Street.*

IRON.

Landing This Day ex ship Edinburgh:—

200 BUNDLES best Staffordshire SHEET IRON, Nos. 20 to 26, assorted;
750 Bars Double Refined Bar IRON, assd. sizes.

And daily expects ex Lion, from the Clyde:—

50 Tons No. 1 Gartsherrie PIG IRON.—For sale low by (Sept. 7.) WM. CARVILL.

Tea, Window Glass, Raisins, &c.

Ex. Unicorn from Liverpool, and Eliza Jane from Boston:—

25 CHESTS fine CONGO TEA;
250 boxes Crown Window GLASS, 7x9 to 18x24—English.
150 boxes bunch Muscatel RAISINS, } Boston
10 kegs SALERATUS, }

—IN STORE—

10 hhds. bright Porto Rico SUGAR.

For sale by H. G. KINNEAR. 7th Sept. 1847.—[Chron. 3t.]

7th Sept. 1847.

Per Jane Hammond, from Liverpool:—

5 Hhds. Crushed SUGAR.

Per Eliza Jane from Boston:—

20 Dozen BROOMS;
10 Dozen PAILS;
10 Drums Fresh FIGS;
10 Dozen RED CORDS;
1 Bags FILBERTS.

ALFRED HEGAN.

SHIP CHANDLERY.

PER ship *Unicorn*, just landing—6 Packages—containing—

Scarlet, Blue, and white BUNTING;
ENSIGNS and JACKS;
Carpet Nettings;
Wood and Brass Compasses, &c.

Sept. 7, 1847. JOHN WALKER.

Oatmeal, Molasses, &c.

Landing this day, ex *Charlotte*, from Halifax:

21 TONS OATMEAL, *Fresh*; in barrels 2 cwt. each, bags 1 cwt. and 1/2 cwt.;
20 hhds. superior Muscovado MOLASSES.

From Boston, per *Providence*,—

20 bags Java and Havana COFFEE;
20 dozen BROOMS, assorted,
5 boxes Shelled ALMONDS,
10 kegs Bent's CRACKERS,
10 dozen Painted PAILS,
BEANS, nests of Tubs, SALERATUS, &c.

From New York:—70 whole and 60 half-boxes MUSCATEL RAISINS.

For sale by JAS. MACFARLANE, 28th August, 1847. *Market Square.*

Raisins and Coffee.

Now landing ex *Louisa Willard*, from Boston:

50 BOXES bunch RAISINS, in prime order.
10 bags JAVA COFFEE.

On Consignment—50 casks Calcined PLASTER, newly manufactured and of superior quality.—Will be sold low.

HEWWELLING & READING, Aug. 31. *10, King Street.*

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, Ink and Ink Powders, Slates, Copy Books, Memorandum Books, Blank Books, Picture Frames, Drawing Paper, Artists' Materials; Felton & Knight's *Pronouncing Dictionary*, the Tutors' Assistant, by Lawrie, with Key; *Universal Spelling Book*, new edition, 1846; British Primers, Mother's Catechism, Gray's Arithmetic, Fogo's Geography, &c. &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, New-Brunswick.

Sept. 7. V. H. NELSON.

FALL IMPORTATION

OF

WOOLLEN AND COTTON GOODS,

Per Ship John Fielden, from Liverpool.

THE Subscriber has just opened a very extensive and varied Stock of Woollens and Cotton GOODS, selected by himself from the English Manufacturing Houses, for Cash, during the late great depression in trade, and which he now offers to the trade at prices that must insure quick sales.

BROAD CLOTHS in black, blue, brown, olive, and invisible green;
BEAVERS and PILOT CLOTHS;
TROWSERINGS in Doeskins, Buckskins, Cassimeres and Tweeds,
VESTINGS, BLANKETS; white, red, blue and check'd FLANNELS;
Printed and Plain BOCKINGS,
HOSIERY, Wool Cravats, Braces, Sewing Silk, and Twists, Buttons, Rolled Jaconets,
Grey and Bleached COTTONS; Long Cloth;
Regatta Striped Shirtings, Hollands, Bed Ticks,
Plain and Printed MOLESKINS, GINGHAMS,
Fancy Printed Cottons—newest styles;
White Cotton SHEETS; White and Coloured Counterpanes, Quilts;
Silk Handkerchiefs, Cotton ditto.
Tartan, Thibet, and Cashmere SHAWLS,
Black and Coloured Orleans Cloths,
Black and Coloured Cobourg ditto;
Black and Coloured Merino do. with a great variety of other Dry Goods.

GEORGE BEATTIE, *Wholesale Woollen Warehouse, Water St. next Store South of Sam. Gardner & Co's.*

☞ A SALESMAN wanted immediately.—None need apply who are not well acquainted with the Woollen Trade. 3t Aug. 31.

JAMES AGNEW,

Corner of King and Cross streets, St. John, N. B.

June 12th, 1847,

HAS just received per Royal Mail Steamer, via Halifax, an extensive assortment of Gold and Silver WATCHES, SILVER PLATE, rich JEWELLERY, Nautical and Philosophical Instruments, Chronometers, &c., which, together with a large and well assorted Stock on hand, is offered wholesale or retail, at his usual moderate prices, for good payment.

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

TEA and WINE.

Now landing per *Lexmahagow*, from London—

5 QR.-CASKS choice PORT WINE,
1 hhd. Golden Sherry ditto,

On Consignment—40 chests fine Congo TEA. Will be sold low while landing.

HEWWELLING & READING, August 24. *10, King Street.*

ROBB'S OATMEAL.

THE subscriber has appointed Messrs. JARDINE & CO. Sole Agents for the disposal of his OATMEAL, at whose establishment a supply of Fresh Ground can always be had.

Dorchester, June, 1847. JOHN ROBB.

Windlass for Sale.

THE Subscriber has for sale a very superior second hand WINDLASS, with patent Purchase, &c., suitable for a vessel of about 750 tons register. JOHN WALKER.

August 31.

Genesee FLOUR!

LANDING ex *Desdemona*, from New York,—250 Barrels and 25 Half-barrels Genesee Superfine FLOUR; 50 barrels Fine ditto. For sale by [Aug. 28.] JARDINE & CO.

American Ale, Coffee, &c.

20 BARRELS first quality American Draught ALE,
50 bags excellent quality COFFEE, on sale at lowest rates by JOHN V. THURGAR.

31st Aug. 1847.

GAS LAMPS.

T. R. GORDON

IS now opening a few very fine GAS LAMPS, suitable for Parlours, Halls and Shops; also, GAS BURNERS and FITTINGS; a few Superior GAS BURNERS, with PATENT DIAPHANOUS REFLECTORS.

Corner Market Square and Dock Street, 6th July, 1847.

DR JAYNE'S MEDICINES.

[From the Rev. Dr. Babcock, formerly President of Wesleyan College, Mass.]—From intimate personal acquaintance with Dr. D. Jayne, a regular graduate of the Medical University of Pennsylvania, and his experience in successful practice of Medicine, I can perform it to appreciate the numerous testimonials in favor of his different medical preparations, much more highly than the great majority of those which are extensively circulated. Out of them in my own family, and some of them personally, I have made the fullest, fairest, favorable and repeated trials. They are what they profess to be—not quacks, medicines but skillfully prepared medicines for some of the most afflictive of human diseases. I know that they are highly esteemed, and frequently prescribed, by some of the most respectable of the regular practitioners of medicine in this State and elsewhere, and I do not hesitate to commend them as a valuable addition to our materia medica, as well as safe and eminently useful remedies for the diseased.

JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC.

We have heretofore mentioned numerous instances in which believed that the "Hair Tonic" prepared by Dr. Jayne was one of the many quack nostrums whose virtues are never seen beyond the tolerant puffs of their authors. We are willing, at length, to make public acknowledgement of the error of our belief. An intimate friend, some two or three months since, at the repeated solicitations of his wife, purchased a bottle or two of the Hair Tonic from Dr. Jayne, and, according to his directions, applied it—During the present week the same friend ushered himself into our presence, and uncovering his hitherto naked head, astonished us with a fine, thrifty growth of hair, from one to two inches in length, covering the very premises we had left exposed by the recession of the hair, and that above the Alsatian. This is no puff, but is strictly true, and to those who doubt, the gentleman can be produced. What is more to favor of the "Tonic," the case here cited was not one of hereditary baldness—[illegible] was the result of severe sickness, that had prematurely, for a vigorous man of forty years of age, [illegible]

[illegible] Wesleyan & Sun. [illegible]

By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

DELL'S

Hydro-Pneumatic Apparatus,

TO ANSWER EVERY PURPOSE OF

Warming & Heating,

Manufactured of various sizes and constructions, as Hot Water Stoves, Carriage Warmers, Bed Warmers, Spare Bed Airers, &c. &c. &c.

A GREATER comfort or a more decided luxury can scarcely be conceived than results from the use of these Bed Warmers. Unlike all other attempts to heat beds by hot water, which confine the heat to the feet only, and warm the bed very inefficiently, however applied, in consequence of their warming merely the clothes, the feet, or whatever immediately touches their surface, DELL'S PATENT BED WARMERS depend for their decided advantage over all other plans ever before introduced, on the fact that they warm the air as well as the clothes; a difference so decided and remarkable, that invalids and others have invariably expressed their astonishment to find themselves in a complete *warm air bath* from the feet to the very shoulders the temperature appearing to remain undiminished, and the water still found warm enough in the morning to serve for washing, which to travellers and early risers is another advantage in favour of this apparatus; and will render their use indispensable in Club-houses, Hotels, Boarding-houses, &c. Professional gentlemen and all persons of sedentary habits will find this apparatus exceedingly desirable; placed in their apartment it acts like the hot water stoves, (hereto.ore noticed) keeping up, in small rooms, an agreeable and healthy warmth, as no vapour, smell, or other annoyance can possibly be experienced by using this contrivance for producing an agreeable summer heat.

Persons returned from hot climates, experiencing all the evils of cold, will find the equable temperature afforded by this invention particularly grateful; and all aged or other persons who are martyrs to cold will find their application so simple and effectual that they may place one or more on a couch, or in any easy chair, and thus receive the full benefit of the genial warmth communicated. And in cases of severe cold one of these Bed Warmers, covered with a flannel, and applied to the soles of the feet for two or three successive nights, will be found to give infallible relief. It is a well known fact, that numerous persons who have purchased, have never since passed a single

Poetry, &c.

[From the St. Louis Reveille.]

SEPTEMBER.

September's come!
The sober Autumn, with a face serene,
Smiles bland adieu to Summer, like a queen
Dismissing a gay favorite; the hum,
The hum of bird and bee is still upon the breeze,
And though no leaves have fallen from the trees,
September's come!

By the sea side
Sit now, when morn is mellow, and the shells,
All white beneath your feet seem tinkling bells,
Full of the drowsy murmur of the tide;
While sweeping of the winds, all sad and low,
Chords in the mourntul harmony as though
Some spirit sighed.

Ah! summer things!
Well may ye hue together all your notes,
To pour a song of mourning from your throats,
For briefer even than the reign of kings
Is your swift doomings; cease your busy hum;
Droop Summer insects, for September's come
To close your wings.

Now hours and days
Go rolling by, and weeks away recede
So noiselessly, that we may scarcely read
The calm, slow change of nature as we gaze,
Until the speeding season yellows o'er,
And we look round for what was green before,
With fond amaze.

Still need we sigh
That a bright season passes on its way,
While newness only springs from dull decay!
Why mourn we over what has fallen—why?
While the old lesson chases us from youth,
Unheeded till we bow before its truth,
That all must die!

Yet are there some
Bright hues of Summer left to gild the scene;
And long shall linger yet the summer green,
While o'er the glowing land the drowsy hum
Of insect voices, mournfully in night,
Sings fainter, lower to their old delight,
September's come!

Good Humour.—Let us cherish good humour and christian cheerfulness. Let us endeavour to shake off that sullenness which makes us so uneasy to ourselves, and to all who are near to us. Pythagoras quelled the perturbations of his mind by the use of his harp; and David's music calmed the distraction of Saul, and banished the evil spirit from him. Anger, fretfulness, and peevishness prey upon the tender fibres of our frame, and injure our health.—*Fawcett.*

Rocking Babies by Steam!—Matthew Irvine, of Hebburn, an ingenious mechanic, has made a small steam-engine to rock his child's cradle! The length of the engine and boiler is 16½ inches. It is confidently expected that the child will turn out a second James Watt or George Stephenson.—*Gateshead Observer.*

Hymen on the Rail.—At Norwich, lately, a train having run off the rails and occasioned a stoppage, two of the passengers took advantage of the opportunity to go before the nearest justice of the peace and get married. This is probably the most striking instance of economy of time upon record.

Hard Times!—And we must make the most of what little we have—as the grocer said when he watered his vinegar.

New York, Sept. 8.—The Sardinian Sloop-of-War Aurora, which arrived at this port yesterday from Genoa, is a naval school-ship of 500 tons, commanded by the Marquis Spinola. She carries 8 guns, with 118 men, 25 naval scholars, who rank as midshipmen, and 7 officers. The object of the visit to America is the improvement of the pupils—who are sons of distinguished families. The Naval School at Genoa is said to be the best in the world. The pupils are taught by eminent professors *foreign languages*, as well as mathematics, navigation, &c. Among the apparatus of instruction within the enclosures of the school is a full rigged man of war. Five months in each year are spent at sea, visiting foreign countries, &c.

IRON, SPIKES, &c.

C. & W. H. ADAMS

Have just received per *Belmont* and *Prince of Wales*, from Liverpool—

120 TONS Common and Refined IRON, well assorted, amongst which are
4200 bars Common Bolt IRON,
105 bars large Round and Square, from 2 to 4½ inch,
126 bundles Plate, Hoop, and Rod Iron,
2300 bars Refined and Common Flats,
125 bags SPIKES.

Per *Thompson*, from the Clyde—
3 casks PUTTY, in bladders,
2 cases "Thomson's" AUGERS,
3 packages Wrapping and Writing Paper.
July 20, 1847.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

Received by ship Thomas from Liverpool:

7 CHESTS "Hall's" Patent STARCH,
30 do. best Blue Starch,
40 kegs SF. and DSF. MUSTARD,
20 fine Cheshire CHEESE,
20 dozen Hemp BED CORDS,
15 cwt. best Button BLUE,
2 barrels Cream Tartar; 5 do. Refined Saltpetre,
1 tierce BRIMSTONE,
2 hhds. BATH BRICKS,
1 barrel ROTTEN STONE,
2 cwt. Black LEAD,
100 dozen Griffin's SCYTHES,
5 hhds. Refined White SUGAR.
Cases *Cocoa*, Spanish Chocolate, Indigo, Annatto, Ginger;
3 carooteels CURRANTS; 25 bags PEPPER,
12 bales White and Blue WARP. For sale at lowest rates. JARDINE & CO.
June 1, 1847

NEW DRY GOODS STORE!
ALBION HOUSE!!

THE proprietors of the Albion House are now opening a part of their SUMMER STOCK, received per ship *California* from Liverpool, and *Great Britain* from the Clyde. The Stock embraces
Plain and figured ORLEANS and Coburgs,
Grey, White and Printed COTTONS,
Bed Ticks and Shirting Stripes,
Cantoons, Moleskins, FLANNELS,
Quilts, Counterpanes, Shooting, &c.

Per "Queen Pomare":—
Satin, Cachmere, Barege, Norwich, Indiana, Maud, Shetland and Cloth SHAWLS,
MUSLINS, Mousline deLaines, Balzerines,
Ginghams, Printed Jaconets, &c. &c.
Table Linens, Dispers, Huckabacks,
LINENS, Lawns, Hollands, &c.
Buckskins, Doeskins, Tweeds, VESTINGS,
Silk and Satin STOCKS, SCARFS,
Handkerchiefs, Braces, &c. &c.

Per "Maranham"—
Bonnet and Cap RIBBONS, Laces, Hosiery,
Gloves, Muslin Collars, Neck Ties,
Black, Colored and Check'd SILKS. Brocaded,
Lustres, Roslyn Checks, Printed Cachmere,
Mohair, Brocade, Indiana, Barege, and Polka Handkerchiefs, &c. &c.

ALBION HOUSE!!
BEARD & VENNING,
May 4. *North side King-street.*

Sugar & Molasses.

Landing ex brig *Bluenose*, from Matanzas:

200 HOGSHEADS, 64 Tierces, and 131 Barrels Bright Muscovado SUGAR; 40 Hogsheads Muscovado MOLASSES 30 Bags COFFEE.—For sale by
July 27. JARDINE & CO.

SUGAR!

LANDING this day ex Schr. *Martha Brae*, from Halifax, at the North Market Wharf,—25 Hhds. Bright Barbadoes SUGAR, for sale by
Aug. 24. J. R. CRANE.

S. K. FOSTER'S
Paper Hangings & Shoe Store,

☞ *Corner of King and Germain Streets.* ☜

NEW AND RICH GLAZED PAPER HANGINGS.

THE Subscriber has just received from Philadelphia, and this day opened, a new and elegant variety of Rich Satin Glazed PAPER HANGINGS, suitable for Halls, Entries, Dining and Drawing Rooms, &c. which, for richness, beauty and cheapness combined, surpasses every thing in the Paper line ever before offered for sale in this City. S. K. FOSTER,
June 22d, 1847. *Foster's corner*

Just Published:
THE
HISTORY OF NEWBRUNSWICK,

By Abraham Gesner, Esq., &c. &c. &c.
In one splendid Royal Octavo Volume, with beautiful Illustrations,
Comprehending the early History, an account of the Indians, Settlement, Topography, Statistics, Commerce, Timber, Manufactures, Agriculture, Fisheries, Geology, Natural History, Social and Political State, Immigrants, contemplated Railways of that Province, &c. &c. &c.

THE above Work has just been received from London, per "Mayflower," and may be had at the Victoria Book & Stationery Warehouse, King Street. ☞ Price, only 12s. 6d. nurrency. V. H. NELSON.
June 15, 1847.

For SALE, or LEASE.

A NUMBER of eligible BUILDING LOTS on the Subscriber's Property in rear of the City—a Plan of which may be seen at his Office, Custom House Buildings.
WM. WRIGHT.
St. John, Feb. 23, 1847.

Vicker's FILES, &c.

JUST RECEIVED—2 Casks containing 440 dozen Vicker's best Cast Steel FILES and RASPS, assorted; 100 boxes GLASS;
4 casks close link CHAIN, ¾ to 1 inch,
4 cases Hoole, Stainforth & Co.'s SAWS,
1 cask BORAX; 1 do. Lamp Black,
2 tons Brandram's No. 1 WHITE LEAD,
50 kegs PAINT, ass'd—black, green, yellow and red; 1 cask best PUTTY,
1 case Welch and Griffith's six feet GANG SAWS—all for sale cheap.
THOMAS R. GORDON,
Corner of Dock Street and Mkt. Square.
July 20, 1847.

No. 1, South Wharf.

W. TISDALE & SON have received ex *John Fielden*, from Liverpool:—2 cases Thomson's SCREW AUGERS, short and long screw; 2 casks Block Bushes; 1 cask assorted Cart Boxes; 1 cask London Glue; 1 cask assorted Horse Shoes; 10 pair Blacksmiths' BELLOWS, 18 to 32 inch; 1 roll Sheet ZINC; 100 Frying Pans and Griddles; 4 tons Pots and Bakepans; and Spare Covers; which are offered at low rates for cash. August 10.

No. 10, King Street.

JUST received from London—20 casks, each 4 dozen, Barkley and Perkins' Double STOUT; 20 casks PORTER, and E. I. PALE ALE.
From Boston—12 cwt. CHEESE; 5 tierces Pea BEANS; 20 dozen Castor OIL.
June 15. FLEWWELLING & READING.

Anchors, Chains, Spikes, &c.

Landing ex "Themis"—

20 BEST ANCHORS, ass'd 2 to 12 cwt.
8 best CHAIN CABLES, assorted, ¾ to 1¼ inch;
5 Tons short-link CHAIN, ½ to 1⅛ inch,
13 Do. SPIKES, 4½ to 10 inch;
12 bags Horse NAILS, 6d'y to 10d'y;
10 best Staple VICES, assorted;
6 Warranted ANVILS; 350 Share Moulds.
For sale low, by WM. CARVILL.
June 29, 1847.

RICE, OATMEAL, &c.

Just received per ship 'Clyde,' from Charleston:

55 TIERCES superior Head RICE;—will be sold low if applied for at once.
Also, per the 'Orbit,' from the Clyde,—
1 ton Pot and Pearl BARLEY,
1 ton Scotch OATMEAL,
1 ton pale Yellow SOAP,
1 box Mixed PINS,
2 bales Wrapping PAPER. For sale by
J. MACFARLANE,
June 22, 1847.—4w. *Market Square.*

Sugars, Coffee, Geneva, &c.

Landing for the Subscriber, this day, ex the Schr *North America*,—

15 HHDS. very superior Bright Porto Rico SUGAR;
25 bags excellent quality COFFEE.
Ex the *Thompson* from Glasgow,—
12 hhds. Pale HOLLANDS GIN,
12 quarter-casks SHERRY WINE.
For sale low by JOHN V. THURGAR,
July 13. North Market Wharf.

18th April, 1847.

The subscriber has received per Brigt. *Amagh*, and Schr. *Louisa Willard*, from Boston:—

70 BOXES TOBACCO, assorted,
5 M. CIGARS,
15 Bags COFFEE,
5 Tierces Head RICE,
50 Boxes best Bunch RAISINS,
10 Barrels BEANS,
5 Ditto Dried APPLES,
3 Bags Jordan ALMONDS,
1 Bag superior soft shell ditto,
10 Drums fresh FIGS,
2 Cases CHEESE; 1 bag COCOA,
5 Boxes Ground GINGER,
1 Case Preserved ditto,
1 Package CAMPHOR,
2 Boxes superior Arrow Root,
2 Do. containing *Currant Jelly, Sauces, &c.*
1 Box Ground CLOVES,
1 cask Rotten Stone; 30 dozen Corn Brooms; 7 cases Men's BOOTS; 25 sides Sole LEATHER; 12 dozen Pails; 5 doz. whip Sticks; 3 cases Palm Leaf Hats, 1 box Wool Cards, 2 boxes Wheel Heads, 2 dozen Ox Bows, 1 dozen Horse Cards, 1 dozen Knife Boxes, 2 dozen Wash Boards, 2 cases Clothes' Pins, 2 cases Matches, 1 doz. Wooden Dippers—xWith a variety of other articles, all which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for approved payments.
ARCHIBALD HEGAN.

CLEARING OUT,
To make room for the FALL Business.

A THIN suit of CLOTHES usually sold for £2, now only £1 5s.;
Hunting Coat, Pantaloons, and Long Vest with flaps and four pockets, heavy Tweed Canada or Nova Scotia all wool homespun, usually sold at £3 10s. now sold for £2 10s.; Black or Brown Sack Coat, Pantaloons and Rich Black Satin Vest usually charged £5, now only £3 10s.; Dress or Frock Coat, Morning Gown, French Shirts and every other article in proportion equally low for Cash on delivery, or before the Goods are permitted to leave the shop.
August 24. PANTECHNETHECA.

Canvass! Canvass!!

JUST received and on sale by the Subscriber—6 Bales heavy Navy CANVASS, Nos. 1 and 6, of very superior quality.
JOHN V. THURGAR,
Aug. 24. *North Market Wharf.*

April 20, 1847.

NEW GOODS.

PER Ships *California* and *Chester*, from Liverpool:—VIZ:—
6 Packages Sundry Materials for DRESSES,
16 " Fancy Printed COTTONS,
13 " Grey Cottons,
10 " White do,
10 " Cotton Warps,
2 " BRUSSELS CARPETING
2 " Assorted Druggetts,
2 " Hemp and Cotton CARPETING,
2 " Checks, Stripes and Homespuns,
2 " Red and White FLANNELS,
3 " Fancy Trouserings,
2 " Linens, Lawns and Damasks,
2 " Jaconet and Checked Muslins,
1 " White Counterpanes,
4 " Plain and Twill'd Linings,
3 " Moleskins,
2 " Moreens, Damask Fringes and Bindings,
19 Pieces Painted Floor Cloths, say 3-4, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, & 12-4 widths. Also,
Per "Great Britain," from Greenock:
2 Packages FANCY DRESSES,
2 " Cloth CAPS,
1 " Printed Cotton Handkerchiefs,
1 " Fancy Ginghams,
1 " Hollands and Sheetings,
2 " Canvas and Osnaburgs.
W. G. LAWTON.

Spring style of Hats,
for 1847.

THE Subscriber, in thanking his friends and the public for former patronage, begs leave to inform them that he has received the SPRING STYLE of Hat Blocks (which is much admired), and is now prepared to furnish them with Fashionable HATS of every size and quality.
Having been a practical Hat Manufacturer for over 27 years, he feels confident that he can produce Hats equal in style, quality, manufacture, and durability, to any, and far superior to many, imported into this market; and having a large Stock of every quality on hand, he will sell them cheap for Cash—wholesale or retail.
C. D. EVERETT.
P. S.—Hats of any shape or quality made to order at short notice. May 11.

Flewwelling & Reading,

No. 10, King Street,

Have received per ships *Chester*, from Liverpool, *Maranham*, from London, sch'r. *Joseph Howe*, from Boston, and other late Arrivals:

20 HHDS. "Martell's" and "Hennessey's" Dark BRANDY,
1 ditto "Martell's" Pale ditto,
20 ditto Pale Holland GENEVA,
10 pons. and 10 barrels fine flavored RUM,
4 pipes RED WINE,
5 quarter casks PORT ditto,
4 hhds. Madeira ditto,
50 barrels and 5 hhds. BRIGHT SUGAR,
10 hhds. Loaf and Crushed ditto,
50 chests Fine Congou TEA,
20 do. do. do. do.—(a superior article,)
40 bags Java and St. Domingo COFFEE,
20 boxes TOBACCO—assorted brands,
120 whole, half, and quarter boxes RAISINS,
25 kegs Coleman's F. SF. and DSF. MUSTARD,
10 bags PEPPER, 5 do. Alspice,
10 do. Root Ginger,
1 barrel Nutmegs, 2 cases Cassia,
4 case Candied CITRON, Lemon and Orange Peel,
15 bls. Day & Martin's Liquid and Paste Blacking,
30 kegs Hall & Son's F. and FF. POWDER,
60 bags Patent SHOT, assorted,
2 cases BLACK LEAD,
30 boxes Tobacco Pipes, 10 cwt. CHEESE,
4 boxes Sperm CANDLES,
60 reams Wrapping Paper, 10 bags Corks,
10 boxes Starch, 1 case Indigo, 5 cases Button Blue,
30 dozen Black, Blue and Red INK,
10 do. "Arnold's" INK POWDER,
5 boxes Old Brown Windsor SOAP,
1 barrel Blue Vitriol, 1 hhd. Glue,
2 carrooteels CURRANTS, 3 kegs Saltpetre,
50 dozen Bed Cords, 1 case Camphor,
9 sacks DRIED APPLES,
10 do. Filberts, Walnuts, and Castanna Nuts,
Cream Tartar, Salts, Senna, Castor Oil,
CONFECTIONARY, &c. &c.
All which will be sold at lowest market rates.
May 4th, 1847.

Brandy, Gin, Tea, Loaf Sugar, &c.

Now landing *ex Queen Pomare*, from *Greenock:*

50 HHDS. Martell's BRANDY,—best quality,
300 reams Writing and Wrapping PAPER.
20 boxes Tobacco Pipes; 3 boxes Sugar Candy.
Ex Great Britain and *Coronation:*
35 hhds. fine Pale HOLLAND GENEVA.
Ex Maranham from *London:*
75 chests fine Congou TEA,—a superior article,
6 hhds. LOAF SUGAR; 2 ditto Crushed ditto,
350 kegs *Brandram's* WHITE LEAD,
100 do. Colored PAINT, 1 case Black Lead,
5 hhds. Boiled LINSEED OIL, 10 cwt. PUTTY,
5 brls. Lamp Black; 1 do. Blue Vitriol,
10 do. WHITING, 1 do. Washing SODA,
2 chests INDIGO, 3 cases Fig BLUE,
50 boxes best pale Yellow SOAP,
2 do. WINDSOR SOAP,
15 brls. D. & M.'s BLACKING, 25 doz. Shoe Brushes,
1 carrooteel CURRANTS, 1 case Liquorice,
20 bags CORKS, 10 bags Black PEPPER,
15 kegs S.F. MUSTARD, 1 case Bottled ditto,
10 packages Nutmegs, Cassia, Camphor, and Saltpetre,
53 kegs *Hall's* GUNPOWDER,—assorted,
20 barrels *Bass's* best PORTER,
4 casks Golden SHERRY WINE.
Ex California, from *Liverpool:*
25 doz. Scrubbing Brushes, 1 box Shoe HARS,
1 bale Salmon TWINE, 1 do. Blue Paper,
20 dozen *Griffin's* SCYTHES,
1 hhd. Blue STARCH.
IN STORE—of former Importations:
120 hhds. prime Retailing MOLASSES,
35 do. Porto Rico SUGAR, 1 cask HONEY,
20 puncheons Jamaica RUM,
5 do. Old do. ditto—fine flavoured,
20 casks Port, Sherry, and Madeira WINES,
1 puncheon SCOTCH WHISKEY,
25 chests best Congou TEA,
10 do. Hyson and Gunpowder ditto,
20 bags Java and St. Domingo COFFEE,
10 barrels Paste and Liquid BLACKING,
10 hhds. Raw and Boiled LINSEED OIL,
20 kegs Wrought NAILS, 5 cwt. Sparrowbills,
100 boxes Liverpool and Glasgow SOAP,
45 kegs GUNPOWDER, 50 bags SHOT,
5 tierces RICE, 1 ton OATMEAL,
10 boxes Honeydew TOBACCO,
20 ditto GLASS—assorted,
2 hhds. Alum and Copperas, 5 bags Root Ginger,
4 tons LOGWOOD and REDWOOD,
20 boxes London Mould CANDLES.
Daily Expected—
50 boxes Muscatel Raisins, 6 casks Cooking do.
3 cwt. CHEESE, 1000 Bath BRICK,
10 quarter casks Old PORT WINE.
The above, with a large assortment of other GOODS in the Grocery line, will be sold low for approved payments, by
WILLIAM E. MOORE.
Prince William Street, May 1, 1847.

LANDING.
Ex Maranham, from London:

62 CHESTS fine Congo TEA,
11 tierces double refined Loaf Sugar,
10 boxes Button Blue,
6 packages plain and printed COTTONS.
Ex "Belle," from New-York:—111 packages TOBACCO—comprising "Woodnow," and other *select brands*,—for sale at lowest market rates.
May 4. JOHN KERR & CO.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

KIDDER'S VALUABLE
HORSE LINIMENT.

WARRANTED to be one of the most valuable articles ever offered to the public for Sprains, Windgalls, Spavins, Stiffness of the Joints, Strains and Callouses of long standing; also Swellings, Fresh Wounds, Galls, &c. &c.
This truly valuable Liniment has been extensively used for the last 20 years, and in no instance has it failed to give satisfaction to the purchaser; it is cheaper than any other article as it requires but a small quantity to complete a cure. Also will answer equally as well for Neat or Horn Cattle.
Prepared only by the Inventor and Proprietor, James Kidder, Jr., East Boston.
☞ Sold by Peters & Tilley, St. John.—1y.

MORRISON & CO.

Have received per ships California from Liverpool, and Great Britain from Clyde, part of their
NEW SPRING and SUMMER GOODS,
consisting of—
PLAIN and Silk Striped Lustres, Cobourgs & Orleans;
Printed Orleans, Cobourgs, DeLaines & Saxonies;
Fancy Cambric, Muslin & Organdie DRESSES,
Paramatto, Crapes and Crape Trimmings,
CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Doeskins & Tweeds,
Cashmerets, Cassinetts, Gambroons & Mogadores,
VESTINGS—in rich French Figured Velvets & Satins;
Do. in Plain & Printed Cashmeres & Quiltings,
An elegant stock of Gents' Silk and Satin Scarfs, Handkerchiefs, De Joinvilles, &c.
Gents' & Youths' White & Coloured Silk Pocket Handkerchiefs;
A large assortment of CRAPE CHECKS, &c. for *Children's Dresses;*
DAMASKS & MOREENS, with *Fringes* and Trimmings to match;
Marseilles & Toilet QUILTS & COVERS,
White and Coloured COUNTERPANES,
Muslins, Hosiery, Gloves, Parasols,
Linings & Lining Muslins,
Grey, White and Printed COTTONS;
8-4, 9-4 & 10-4 Plain and Twilled Cotton & Linen SHEETINGS;
Plain & Twilled REGATTA SHIRTINGS,
Red & White FLANNELS; Baizes.
Also, per Queen Pomare, from Clyde:
An extensive assortment of
SHAWLS AND SCARFS,
in Newest Designs of Satins, Silk, Crape, Cashmeres, Indiana, Barage, Thread, Shetland, Maude, and Plaid Wool;
An immense variety of
Fancy HANDKERCHIEFS, TIES, &c.
Black & White Lace VEILS & FALLS,
Sewed Muslin *Collars*, Habit Shirts, Robes, &c.
Rouches, Lappets, Rolios, Puffering,
Gents' Gingham & Muslin Cravats & Hdkfs. &c.
Linen Drills, Duck, Canvas & Osnaburg,
Linens, Lawns, Diaper, & Damasks, in 6-4, 7-4, [& 8-4;
Woollen Yarn, Worsted, Threads,
White & Coloured Knitting & Darning Cotton,
Silks, Twists, Buttons, Small Wares, &c. &c.
Youths' & Men's Tweed, Cloth & Glazed CAPS, and Cap Covers.
—ALSO—
Daily expected, per Maranham, from London, a large supply of BONNETS, RIBBONS, Laces, &c. &c. all of which will be sold at the lowest cash prices. April 27.

Wholesale & Retail Warehouse,
PRINCE WILLIAM STREET.

J. & J. HEGAN

Have received, per ships Britannia and Maranham, from London, Chester and California, from Liverpool, and Queen Pomare, from Glasgow, part of their SPRING IMPORTATIONS, comprising—
BROAD CLOTHS, Cassimeres, and Fancy Trowserings;
Plain and Fig'd Silk, Satin, Velvet, Cashmere and Marseilles VESTINGS;
A large assortment of Newest Materials for Ladies' DRESSES;
Plain and Fig'd Orleans, Cobourgs & Saxonies;
Cashmeres, Llama Cloths, and De Laines;
Black & Col'd SILKS, Satinetts, & SATINS;
Very rich (new style) Dress SILKS;
A splendid Assortment of Ladies' SHAWLS, SCARFS, & HANDKERCHIEFS;
Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, Parasols, &c.
MUSLINS, Muslin Collars, Laces & Edgings;
Fancy Cap Netts, Lace Veils, Fringes, &c.
Gents' Scarfs, Stocks, Handkerchiefs, and Neck Ties;
Grey, White & Printed COTTONS, LINENS, Lawns, Osnaburg, Sheetings, &c.
TICKS, Regatta Stripes, and Homespuns;
TABLE CLOTHS & Covers, Dish Mats, small Wares, &c.
Counterpanes, Dimity, Furniture Prints, &c.
Damask and Watered Moreens, Oil Cloths;
CARPETS, Hearth Rugs, and Door Mats;
Straw and Tuscany BONNETS, by the case.
The above Stock has been carefully selected in the best markets, and will be sold at the lowest Cash Prices.
☞ The remainder expected per *Helen*, from London, *Thomas*, and *Prompt*, from Liverpool, and *Orbit*, from Glasgow.
Prince Wm. Street, May 11, 1847.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

Per Ship "California from Liverpool:—
PLAIN and Figured Orleans; Printed do.
Fancy Dresses, Printed Muslins, Ginghams,
Grey & White Cottons, Printed do. & Furnitures,
Linens, Lawns, Diapers, Fringes, and Gimps.
Doeskins, Tweeds, Gambroons, Drills,
CARPETINGS, Counterpanes, Rugs,
TICKS, MOLESKINS, Cotton WARP, etc.
Per *Queen Pomare,—*
Rich Shawls and Hdkfs., Organdies, Balzarines,
Fency Muslins and Lawns, GINGHAMS,
Cottons, Plaids and Vestings, Regattas, Reels,
Osnaburgs, Canvas, Duck, Carpeting, etc.
Per *Britannia* from London—
Silks & Satins, Ribbons, Laces, Gloves, Hosiery,
Umbrellas, Parasols, BROAD CLOTHS,
Buckskins, Cassimeres, &c.
SMALL WARES, &c. &c. &c.
J. & H. FOTHERBY.
North side Market Square,
April 27. 1847.

SOAP, PIPES, &c.

Landing ex Queen Pomare, from Glasgow:—

100 BOXES Pale Yellow SOAP,
40 boxes Tobacco PIPES,
3 bales Shop TWINE,
5 bales Wrapping PAPER,
Carbonate of Soda, GLUE, SODA, LOGWOOD, &c.
Ex Belle of Maitland, from Boston,—
5 barrels CLOVER SEED,
4 casks Timothy Seed.—For sale by
May 4. JARDINE & CO.

HOOLE & CO.'s SAWS, &c.

C. & W. H. ADAMS have just received per "Caledonia"—
6 cases "Hoole, Stainforth & Co." 5½ feet Gang, Pit, Circular, Cross cut, Hand, and other SAWS;
An assortment of good low-priced Gas Fittings also, a few three-light fancy Pendants, for Dwelling Houses;
10 packages containing best Sheffield TOOLS, and a variety of small Wares;
150 bags best English Cut NAILS;
38 bags 6 and 7 inch SPIKES;
40 tons Banks' best Refined IRON;
75 Ploughshare MOULDS;
55 dozen Griffin's SCYTHES. June 1.

No. 1, SOUTH WHARF.

W. Tisdale & Son

Have received ex 'Thomas' and 'Caledonia,' from Liverpool.
12 Casks and Cases—containing—
LOCKS, HINGES, LATCHES, BEADS, Hammers, Coffee Mills, Spirit Levels, Carpenters' Bevels, Adzes, Axes, Hatchets, Awls; Fire Irons, Curling Irons, Potato Hoes, Coffin Furniture; Jointer, Trying, Jack, and Smoothing Planes; a choice assortment of Moulding Planes; Counter Scales and Weights; Glass and Emery Paper; Percussion Caps; Measuring Tapes; Brass and Iron Candlesticks; Rat Traps; Riddles; Pencils; Snuffers and Trays, Cruet Frames, Shot Belts and Powder Flasks; Screw Plates, Stock and Dies; Jack, Chain, Knitting and Escutcheon Pins; Brace Bitts; Coopers' and Carpenters' Compasses, Pincers; Britannia and other Spoons, with a superior assortment of BRASS FOUNDRY, &c. &c.
Four cases single and double barrel GUNS and PISTOLS. June 1, 1845.

TESTIMONY FROM
FRANCE AND PRUSSIA
TO THE MERITS OF
SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

THE fame of this preparation is not confined to the limits of our own country, but by its powerful agency in arresting and curing disease, has won its way successfully into different countries in Europe, as the following unsolicited testimonials from individuals of the highest respectability shows in the most conclusive and satisfactory manner. The same happy success has attended its use there, which has *always* marked its course where ever adopted, and diseases have yielded to its health-restoring influence which Medical Men of profound skill had pronounced incurable. The most potent simples of the vegetable kingdom are united in this preparation, and the combination is such that one modifies and improves the other, and under the name of *Sands' Sarsaparilla*, is presented a compound differing entirely in its character and properties from any other preparation, and unrivalled in its operation on the system when laboring under disease. Its approval by Physicians and men of Science, and the uniform success which has marked its use, furnishes proof sufficient to convince every candid and discerning mind of its great superiority and value.

Legation United States,
Berlin, Prussia, April 8, 1845.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands:
Gentlemen—Having seen your Sarsaparilla used in this City with great effect in a severe case of Scrofula, I have been requested to order three dozen bottles, which please send, on the payment of the enclosed draft on Messrs. Hinchin & Unlihart with the *least possible delay*. I am inspired only by a feeling of philanthropy, in begging you to publish this unasked testimony to the value of a medicine which, widely as it is known, is not known as it ought to be.
I am, gentlemen,
Respectfully yours, &c.
THEODORE S. FAY.

The following is an extract from a letter received from Mr. Mace, whose wife had been afflicted with a scrofulous affection of the nose, which baffled the skill of the first physicians in France, it commends itself to the attention of all.

Rennes, Department of Ille & Vilaine,
France, July 17, 1845.

Messieurs Sands:
The Sarsaparilla sent has been received, and the great benefit my wife has derived from its use upon a short trial, as well as the high recommendations we have received, gives us great hopes of being able to cure with this medicine a disease that the most celebrated physicians of France have not been able to effect. My wife is fully determined to continue its use until a perfect cure is effected, and fearing what we now have will not be sufficient, please send us some more without delay, and be assured, gentlemen, we shall take pleasure in making known its great virtues to our friends and the public; and I doubt not that it will soon be extensively used here, and all over the world, and that many afflicted sufferers will hail with joy the knowledge that there is a vegetable preparation sufficiently powerful to eradicate their diseases. I have the honor to remain,
Yours respectfully,
J. MACE,
No. 1, Rue Louis Philippe.

The following is an extract from a letter received from Mrs. Bevan, who had been afflicted for several years with Scrofulous Ulcers, Dyspepsia, &c. and recently with an affection of the Throat and Chest.

Baileysburg, Va. Dec. 13th, 1845.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands.—Before I commenced using your Sarsaparilla, my sufferings were almost past expression; my throat was completely ulcerated, I had a dreadful cough, and there were frequently weeks together that I could not speak above a whisper; and besides, the inflammation from my throat extended to my head, so that my hearing was very much impaired. After taking the Sarsaparilla a short time, my health improved, and my throat is now well; I am as free from cough and tightness of the chest as ever I was, and can hear quite distinctly. My throat has been well about three months, the cure of which has been effected entirely by the use of your Sarsaparilla. Your friend, Louisa R. Bevan.

For further particulars and conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficacy, see pamphlets, which may be obtained of Agents gratis.
Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 100, Fulton-street, corner of William, New York.
Sold also by T. Walker, & Son, St. John, N. B.; Morton & Co., Halifax; J. Musson & Co. Quebec, and by Druggists generally through-out the United States and British Provinces.
Price $1 per bottle. Six bottles for $5.
☞ The public are respectfully requested to remember that it is Sands' Sarsaparilla that has been and is constantly achieving such remarkable cures of the most difficult class of diseases to which the human frame is subject; therefore ask for Sands' Sarsaparilla, and take no other

HARDWARE, &c.
T. R. GORDON

Offers for sale cheap, the following Goods, being part of his Spring Stock, received per *California, Chester, Great Britain*, &c.

1 CASK well-assorted Knives and Forks and Pocket Knives,
2 casks "Vicker's" Files and Rasps,
3 cases containing 5½, 6, & 6½ feet Mill Saws, Crosscut Saws, Circular ditto, 18 to 20 inch, Pit and Buck do, 3 bundles Wire Riddles,
1 cask Lamp Shades, Chimnies & Hall Lamps,
2 casks Hair Seating and Curled Hair,
1 case Slates & Pencils, 1 cask Tacks & Brads,
3 ditto Traces and Ox Chains,
3 casks containing 1 ton Shot,
1 tierce Lead Pipe, 10 sheets Lead,
3 bundles Iron Wire, 1 cask Block Tin,
15 boxes best Tin Plates, 1 case Sheet Copper,
1 case Sheet Brass, 20 bundles Shovels,
60 bags Spikes, 4 to 8 inch,
150 kegs and bags wrought, rose, and clasp heap Nails, 4d'y to 6d'y; Ox and Horse ditto,
8 Smiths' Bellows, 22 to 36 inches,
6 Warranted Anvils, 6 best Vices,
25 Share Moulds, 35 bundles Hoop Iron, and Plough Plating, octagon,
1 case Sanderson, Bros. & Co's best Cast-steel flat and square,
4 casks Teakettles, Saucepans, Tin Kitchens, Mortars and Pestles, &c.
1 cask patent enamelled Sauce and Stew-pans, Preserving Kettles, Wash Basins, &c.
1 cask Hook & Eye and Plate Hinges, 2 ditto Butt and other Hinges,
3 casks Sad Irons, 4 cases 'Thomson Augers,'
41 brls. Gunpowder, 1 bale Chalk Lines,
1 do. Coffin Cord, 1 cask best Red Chalk,
1000 Pipe and Waggon Boxes, all sizes,
1000 Pots, Boilers, Ovens and Covers, &c.
30 casks and cases well-assorted HARDWARE.
April 20, 1847.

Land Surveying.
JUST PUBLISHED,
A Treatise on Theoretical and Practical LAND SURVEYING.
By Alexander Munro.

THE above Work is particularly adapted for Wood-Land Surveys: it contains 20 finely executed Plates, with all the necessary Tables. Also, an Investigation and Demonstration of the rules given in the work.
☞ Price only 6s. half-bound, for sale at the Victoria Book Store, King-street.
July 21, 1845. V. H. NELSON.

SUGAR, &c.

Received this day, per schooner *Victoria*, from Halifax:—

38 HHDS. Porto Rico SUGAR, } first
65 Brls. do. do. } quality
11 Bags COFFEE,
3 Tons LOGWOOD.—For sale by
4th May. JAMES R. CRANE.

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 soil; 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 which 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