SAINT JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK, THE FRIDAY, JANUARY 5, 1849.

Weekly Chronicle.

Volume 12. "Nec Regi, Nec Populo, sed utroque." Number 19.

THE SAINT JOHN CHRONICLE,
Published every Friday Afternoon, by Duranty & Co., at their office in the brick building of L. H. Davis, Son, west side Prince Wm. street.

Job Printing and Business Cards, (plain and ornamentally handbills, Blanks, and Printing generally, neatly executed.

TERMS, &c.

THE SAINT JOHN CHRONICLE—as it not paid within the first month, is charged at the rate of Two Dollars per year:

No paper will be discontinued, at the option of the Proprietors, until all arrears are paid, and the Editors and Publishers are not responsible for any article published in the Chronicle, unless it be taken out by them, and left at their Office.

Country Merchants and others, who may be desirous of having papers sent to their address, by mail, will be able to procure a Newspaper Envelope, and Drawing Newspapers, at a CHEAPER RATE than any heretofore offered for that purpose. They propose to send

For one DOLLAR IN ADVANCE, 8 copies of the Chronicle, to one address, to any part of the British Provinces, for One Year;

For $10 in advance, 11 copies for One Year;

For $20 in advance, 24 copies for One Year;

AND 1 IN ADVANCE, and to one address.

All letters, orders, communications, &c., must be post paid, and addressed to

DURANT & CO.,
Chronicle Office, Saint John, N. B.

Weekly Almanack.

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

January.		H.	Sun. s.	Moon H.	W.
6	Saturday,	7	45	4 28	4 45	9 17
7	Sunday	7	44	4 29	5m52	10 19
8	Monday,	7	44	4 30	rises	11 11
9	Tuesday,	7	44	4 31	5m52	11 59
10	Wednesday,	7	44	4 32	7 0	0 22
11	Thursday,	7	44	4 33	8 9	1 1
12	Friday.	7	44	4 34	9 16	1 33

Full Moon 8th, 6h 24m. afternoon.

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

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

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

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

Mutual Insurance Company.

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

Four Horse Stage to FREDERICTON!

THE Public are respectfully informed that the Subscribers intend to run a four horse Stage to FREDERICTON, as soon as the Steam-Boats stop running, leaving the St. John Hotel on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 7 o'clock, A. M. and Sleet's Hotel, Fredericton, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at the same hour.

The Subscribers respectfully solicit a share of patronage, their Stages being good and comfortable with excellent Buffalo Skins.

Stage Books kept at the above places, where names can be registered.

W. & J. SCAMMELL.
JAMES GREEN.

STAGES
BETWEEN
SAINT JOHN AND FREDERICTON.

THE Subscriber's *STAGES* leave the Commercial Hotel, St. John, for FREDERICTON, every *Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings*, at 7 o'clock, and FRADSHAM'S Hotel, for Saint John, every *Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning*, at 6 o'clock.

The Stages and Horses are of the best description, and every attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of passengers.

Agents—Mr. Wetmore, Commercial Hotel, St. John, and Mr. Fradsham, Fredericton, with whom passengers will please leave their names, and with whom also parcels and small articles of Freight may be left.

☞ The subscriber returns thanks to his numerous friends for the liberal support with which he has been favoured on the route for many years past and assures them and the public generally, that his usual attention and punctuality will be paid to everything entrusted to his care.
Dec. 8, 1848. *JAMES BRADLEY.*

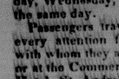
Royal Mail STAGE.
PASSAGE to ST. ANDREWS.

THE subscriber being under contract to convey one of Her Majesty's Mails between *St. John* and *St. Andrews* informs his friends and the public that he leaves the former place every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings, and leaves saint Andrews on each succeeding day.

Stage books kept at the Saint John Hotel in this City, and at Pheasants' Rail Road Hotel, Saint Andrews.

Passengers travelling on this route will receive every attention from the Proprietor; and to ensure comfort, will be driven in COVERED COACHES, with five changes of horses on the road.
Aug. 18. W. H. WILLIAMS.

ROYAL MAIL STAGE
BETWEEN
St. John and St. Andrews.



THE subscriber having become contractor for conveying Her Majesty's Mails between St. John and St. Andrews, hereby gives notice that he leaves St. John, with commodious Carriages and good Horses every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday morning at 6 o'clock, and St. Andrews every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning, going thro the same day.

Passengers travelling on the route, will receive every attention from the Proprietor of the line, with whom they are requested to leave their names or at the Commercial Hotel, St. John, and Segee's Hotel, St. Andrews, where Stage Books will be kept.
October 15. GEO. CHRISTY.

National Loan Fund
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY
of London.

ESTABLISHED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

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

SECURITY TO LOCAL DIRECTORS AND OTHERS, &c. &c.

HEAD OFFICE, 14 PALL MALL EAST, LONDON.

Chairman, Thomas Wright, Esq.
Deputy Chairman, T. A. Wiggins, Esq.

Advantages offered by this Society.

PERFECT SECURITY, arising from a large Capital, independent of the Premium Fund.

Profits—Two-thirds of the Annual Profits shall be set for Premiums for the first five years, which half may remain on interest, to be deducted from the amount of the Policy at the death of the insured.

LOW RATES OF PREMIUM.—The rates of Premium are as low as any society of equal standing.

DIVIDENDS OR PROFITS.—The Bonus in this Society are declared annually, and each year the Assured has the option of receiving the profits in Cash, in reduction of Premium, or in addition to the sum insured.—The Bonus are permanent.

Premiums may be paid Annually, Half-Yearly or Quarterly.

Insurance may be effected for one year, for five years, or for life, with or without participation in the profits of the society.

A liberal allowance for the surrender of policies.

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

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Bathurst—Theophilus Deshrisay, Esq.
Chatham—William Carman, junior, Esq.
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WILLIAM J. STARR,
FREDERICK R. STARR,
Managers, St. John, N. B.

February, 1848.

Minerva Life Assurance Office,
King William-street, London.

NO extra charge for residence in British North America, or sea risk to or from Great Britain.

All Assurances effected,—proposals for which are made to this Agency prior to the 1st January, 1849—will acquire an additional year's standing at the Third Division of Profits, which will take place in June, 1852.

Tables of Rates of Premium and every other information can be obtained by application at the Office of RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.
Dec. 22. Agents for New-Brunswick

Farm for Sale.

A FARM fronting on the Fredericton Road, about 23 miles from the City St. John, containing 100 Acres, with a good frame BARN, and LOG HOUSE thereon; and about 10 of cleared Land. Possession can given immediately if required.—Terms of payment made easy on application to the Subscriber, or, at the Store of Mr. C. C. MacDonald, No. 5, North side, King-street.
May 19. SAMUEL BARBIT.

NAVY BREAD.—Ex brig *Ida*, from Philadelphia, on consignment—100 Bls. No. 1 late baked Watson & Sons Navy Bread.—For sale at Hammond's building 20 Dock street, by
August 1. HUG. KINNEAR.

Chains, Anchors, and Iron.

Now landing ex ship *Queen*, from Liverpool:

TWO 60 fathoms each ⅝ inch Proved Stud CHAIN CABLES;

2 60 fms each	⅝ inch	do	do.	ditto;
2 60 do.	⅝ inch	do.	do.	ditto;
1 75 do.	1 inch	do.	Close Link,	do;
1 60 do	¾ inch	do.	ditto,	do;
1 60 do.	¾ inch	do.	ditto,	do;
2 60 do.	⅝ inch	do.	ditto,	do;
2 60 do.	½ inch	do.	ditto,	do;
2 75 do.	7-16 inch	do.	ditto,	do;
2 75 do.	⅜ inch	do.	ditto,	do;
2 75 do.	5 16 inch	do.	ditto,	do;

5 Anchors stock ANCHORS, fm 6 to 10 cwt. ea.;
10 Iron stock ditto from 1¼ to 5 cwt;
837 bars and 25 bundles best Refined IRON, well assorted.—For sale by
THOS. F. RAYMOND.
22d sept. *Nelson street.*

ANCHORS, CHAINS, &c.

Now landing, ex ship *Unicorn*, from Liverpool:—

3 BEST Proved Short Link CHAINS, 7-16, 5 8, and 3 4 inch;
7 best proved Stud Chain CABLES, 90 fathoms each, ass'd. 15-16, 11-16, 13 16, 1¼, 1⅛, and 1⅛ in.
1 best Wood stock ANCHOR, 34cwt. 3qrs. 1 lb.
6 best Blacksmith's ANVILS.
Ex ship *Thomas* from Liverpool—
20 Tons Bolt IRON, well assorted; for sale cheap for approved payment WM. CARVILL.
July 27.

Shirting Cottons.

220 PIECES SHIRTING COTTONS, ex *Queen*, for sale cheap
29th sept. VAUGHANS & LOCKHART

Spruce Saw LOGS,
WANTED.

THE subscriber will pay CASH and the highest price for 1000,000 superficial feet spruce SAW LOGS.
JOHN B. TRAVIS,
Oct. 13, 1848. Indian Town.

EX *E. L. Vail*, from New York:—50 Bbls Superior FLOUR, will be sold low for Cash from the vessel's side.
Nov. 3. THOMAS HANFORD.

CUMBERLAND BUTTER.—12 Firkins prime Cumberland Butter received and for sale by
Nov. 10. T. HANFORD.

Miscellaneous.

THE PRINCIPLE OF THE REMINGTON BRIDGE.

In our last number we gave an account of the heroic sufferings of an American inventor in England, regarding whose bridge some inquiries have since been made of us. The principle on which the carriage way rests are laid down upon the principle "that a slender prismatic beam though requiring great force to tear it longitudinally, would, nevertheless, easily give way to a transverse force very much smaller. If suspended by its extremities and the force made to act at the centre, the rod would snap in the centre; but if one of the points of suspension were shifted, then it would snap near the other extremity. This circumstance is applied to the purpose of a permanent carriage way by the position of the scantlings or fulcra, on which the stringers rest, and the operation of which is to remove the tendency of the bridge to break in the centre, and throw that liability in the thicker portions, near the abutments, which are fully able to resist the strain.—The stringers are constructed of any length by the process of scarfing. Now a beam in a horizontal position, fixed at one end and pressed down at the other, is liable to break off near the fixed end. Here, by the scarfing of the stringers, the central scarf unites the two portions, into which each stranger may be supposed to be divided, and resists at a long leverage its tendency to separate the fulcrum. A bridge on these principles was first constructed at the Surrey Gardens, and a large one subsequently on the estate of Earl Talbout, in Staffordshire.

This latter structure has a span of one hundred and fifty feet, and is capable of supporting enormous weights; yet the six stringers or beams which support the planks forming the floor of the bridge are but five inches square at each end, and gradually diminish in size, until at the centre they are only two and a quarter inches, their length being, as already intimated, one hundred and fifty feet. The stringers are formed of pieces of oak timber, each about twenty or twenty-five feet long, attached together by scarfing. The abutments consist of oak posts, six inches square, and fifteen feet long, and five feet in the ground, projecting outward at a considerable angle, and firmly clamped together with iron."

If this is the principle upon which Mr. Remington's Bridge is constructed, it is one long known and practiced in the United States, and although in some respects it may be novel in England, still it would attract no attention in Yankee land.—*Scientific American.*

YES, GET MARRIED.—Young man! if you have arrived at the right point in life for it, let every other consideration give way to that of getting married. Don't think of doing any thing else. Keep poking about among the rubbish of the world till you have stirred up a gem worth possessing in the shape of a wife. Never think of delaying the matter; for you know delays are dangerous. A good wife is the most constant and faithful companion you can possibly have by your side, while performing the journey of life. She is of more service, too, than you may at first imagine. She can smoothe your linen and your cares for you—mend your trousers, and purchance your manners—sweeten your sour moments as well as your tea and coffee for you—ruffle, perhaps your shirt bosom, but not your temper; and instead of sowing the seeds of sorrow in your path, she will sew the buttons on your shirt, and plant happiness instead of harrow-teeth in your bosom. Yes—and if you are too confoundedly lazy, or too proud to do such work yourself, she will chop wood, and dig potatoes for dinner; for her love for her husband is such, that she will do anything to please him—except receive company in her every day clothes. When a woman loves she loves with a double distilled devotedness; and when she hates she hates on the high-pressure principle. Her love is as deep as the ocean, as strong as a hempen halter, and as immutable as a rock. She won't change it, except it is a very strong fit of jealousy; and even then it lingers as if loth to part, like evening twilight at the windows of the west. All the excuse you can fish up against "doing the deed" arn't worth a spoonful of pigeon's milk. Mark this; if blest with health and enjoyment, you are not able to support a wife, depend upon it you are not able to support yourself. Therefore, so much the more need of annexation, for, in union as well as an onion, there is strength. Get married, I repeat, young man! Concentrate your affections upon one object, and not distribute them, crumb by crumb, among a host of Susans, Sarahs, Marys, Loranas, Olives, Elizas, Augustus, Betsies, Peggies, and Dorathies—allow each scarcely enough to nibble at. Get married and have something to cheer you as you journey through this lonely "vale of tears"—something to scour up your whole life and whatever linen you possess in some sort of Sunday-go-to-meeting order. My readers, get married while you are young; and then, when the frost of age shall fall and wither the flowers of affection, the leaves of connubial love will still be green, and, perchance, a joyous offspring will surround and grace the parent tree, like ivy twining and adorning the time scathed oak.

A GOOD DESCRIPTION OF A BAD ROAD.—'Stranger which is the road to —— village?' 'There are two roads,' responded the fellow. 'Well which is the best?' 'Ain't much difference, both on 'em infernal bad. Take which you will, afore you've got half way, you'll wish you'd took t'other.

People endeavour to attract that attention by dress which they cannot obtain by their intrinsic worth, resemble the soap-balloons blown by children; the thinnest bubbles are invested with the brightest colours.

FALLING FROM GRACE.—Zedekiah Broadhead was a man somewhat less of stature than Goliath of Gath, though possessing perhaps as much physical strength. So, the village wrestlers thought, when out of sport, he took up a whole handful of them and pinned them on the ground.—Falling a religious revival, Zedekiah was converted and joined the Methodist Church. One evening while on his way from class meeting he was assaulted by a band of his former companions, shouting—

"Now Zed has become a christian and cannot fight; let's give him a threshing."

"Hold a moment," interposed Zed, putting forth an arm as long as a rail, "I know a christian cannot fight; I belong to a denomination, who believe in *falling from grace*—and, continued the new convert, planting his foot more firmly on the earth, and towering up like a giant in the moonlight, his arm falling back to an angle of forty five degrees, "if I should fall from grace," here he lowered his voice to a tone of ominous solemnity, and advancing three paces towards his retreated assailants—"if I *should* fall from grace, *we be to you!*

The scamps overawed by a doubt of the saint's perseverance, decamped with precaution, leaving Zed as Apollyon left Christian, to go on his way rejoicing.

STEERING COMPASS.—Capt. Sir Samuel Brown has invented a reflecting, or we should say rather a reflected compass for ships to steer by, and the Admiralty have ordered its merits to be tested on board the *St. Vincent*, 120, flag-ship of Sir Chas Napier. Mr. Biddlecombe, the master of that ship, is to have charge of it, and to report his opinions with respect to its use and applicability for service in the navy. We shall endeavour to describe it. At the top of a metal staff some seven or eight feet in height, placed on a stand (altogether something similar to the stand of a fire-screen) is a compass slung as a overhead compass, with the face downward; about five feet further down the staff (the same height from the deck at which the binnacle compass usually stands) is a projecting circular disc of looking-glass or highly polished steel, which being placed on the same plane, and exactly opposite the card of the compass at the top of the staff, reflects it; and it is by this reflected card that the man at the helm (or wheel) is to steer. The principal object of the invention is to place the compass clear of all local attraction, so that the needle may traverse in its true position.

COST OF REVOLUTION.—The *Journal des Debats*, in a leading article, reckons up the enormous sums the overthrow of the monarchy and the proclamation of the Republic have cost the French nation, and the sacrifices it must make in future in order to uphold the existing system of Government. The public treasury has already lost 500,000,000f. (£20,000,000), and the year 1849 may be expected to leave a similar deficiency—a sum not less than the cost of the invasion of France and its occupation by the allied armies. Independent of this immense loss the city of Paris has suffered severely. The deficiency of its revenue since the revolution of February amounts to 10,000,000 f. (£400,000) and it is estimated that the deficiency for the ensuing year will amount to 10,371,746 f. Besides this enormous deficit, the revolution of February has cost the city, in extraordinary expenses, 6,282,801 f. (£250,000); and it is found necessary to vote at present a further sum of 9,000,000 f. (£360,000) to relieve the every day increasing distress in the city of Paris.

A WORD TO APPRENTICES.—Stick to your trades, and learn how to work if you wish to be truly independent. There is no more pitiable sight than a half-learned mechanic looking for work.—He is always at the foot of the hill, and can calculate upon poverty as his portion with little of safety. We have in our mind's eye a lad of 18, who a few months ago was at work in our office at fair wages, but whose parents encouraged him in the idea that he was a man, and should have a man's pay. He left us with a feeling that he should get rich faster in Boston, and since then we have learned of his having engaged for a short time in three several cities. Of course, with his slight knowledge of the business, he could not have permanent employ, and so he has taken up a new trade. A company of actors have enlisted him in their corps dramatique and the last notice we have heard of him was from a handbill announcing his "benefit," when he was to appear as the "Irish Tiger!"—*Halifax paper.*

CHEAP POULTRY.—An Irish pedlar asked an itinerant poulterer of the softer sex the price of a pair of fowls. "Six shillings, sir." "In my dear country, my darling, you may buy them for sixpence a piece." "Why don't you remain in your dear country then?" "Cause we have no sixpences, my jewel," said Pat.

A magic-lantern is the type of existance. At first all is darkness, then a succession of bright images pass before us, which appear more brilliant the farther they seem to recede from our gaze; then there is a temporary darkness again, and the exhibition is declared over.

"A BACHELOR'S LOT.—A bachelor having advertised for a wife to share his lot, an "anxious inquirer" solicited information as to the size of said lot.

THE LATEST TIDINGS OF THE SERPENT.—So, the great sea serpent has been immortalized in verse! A local contemporary publishes a thirty-six-line effusion addressed to that wonderful creature. Why, *sacre bleu*, does ancient Glasgow is behind the age in poetic any more than in commercial enterprise? The writer of the "lay" indulges in several reasonable and easy metres, and in the "style of the finest" address to the Mammy in England's exhibition," and finishes off as follows:—

"All hail thou wonderous wanderer of the sea!
And when, at length, is ceased thy lonely reign,
Wind be the storm that howls above thy head,
And wild the waves that wail thy sovereign dead!"

We can fancy the youth in proximity to the animal, and crying "all hail!" if the "monster" is even half as *amiable* as from many accounts we would be made believe, we suspect he would rather be inclined to cry to the sailors, as did the Highlander who experienced a "dreadful gale" rounding the "Toowart points."—"For gudesake turn her tail, prave poys."—*Correspondent.*

How often through life, do we find numerous failures crowned at last by one brilliant success! Fortune is like whist—the last card that we deal turns up a trump.

CHRISTMAS TALES.

FOR NEW MARRIED PEOPLE.

(Concluded.)

Eunice sat waiting for her husband's daily return from town. Sleep had close'd the eyes of her little Lily—the child's name was Lavinia, but they called her Lily, and very like was she to that sweet flower, especially now as she lay asleep, like a lily folded among its leaves. Eunice's fingers were busy in fabricating a christening robe for her darling; and the mother's heart kept pace with their quick movements; travelling over future years, until she smiled at herself to think how earnestly she had been considering the making of the bridal dress of the babe of three months old, that lay unconsciously sleeping by her side.

A little later than his accustomed hour—for he was generally very punctual—Henry came in.—He looked pale, and his eye was troubled, but he kissed his wife with his usual affection perhaps even more. Still, Eunice saw that all was not right. She waited for him to tell her; he always did; but this night he was silent. A few passing questions Eunice put, but they were answered so shortly, that the wife saw that that plan would never do; so she tried to distract his attention by speaking of Lily and the christening.

'See, Henry, how beautiful she will look in her robe—the darling!' said the mother, unfolding it, and displaying the delicate fabric.

Henry covered his face. 'Take it away!' he said in tones of deep pain. 'I cannot think of such things. Eunice, I ought to tell you, and yet I dare not.'

'What is it you dare not tell me, my own Henry?' said Eunice, softly putting her arm round his neck. "Nothing wrong, I am sure; and even if so, you know I will forgive.

'I have not done wrong, it might be foolish, but it was not wrong.'

What was it, Henry, love?' said a voice so low, that it might have only be that of his own heart urging the confession.

'I will tell you. You know my brother George how wild he is, and always was? Well, he came to me a year ago: he had a good situation offered him, but they required a surety; and George implored me on his knees to save him, and give him a chance of reforming. I did so. I was bound for him to the extent of our little all—poor Lily's fortune—and he has just fled to America—a thief! defrauding his master, and also me. Eunice, we have now only my salary to live upon. This is the trouble that weighs me down.'

'Is that all?' said the wife. 'Then we will bear it together. It is nothing—nothing,' and she smiled through her tears.

Her husband looked surprised. 'Eunice, do you know that we shall be much poorer, than we are now? that we must give up many comforts? and the poor baby growing up too. Oh how foolish I have been!

'Never mind the past now, dear Henry; I have only one thing to complain of—that you did not tell me sooner.

'You have indeed a right to do so,' said Henry slowly and painfully. 'I know it; I have bro't this upon you; I have made my wife poor.'

Eunice looked at her husband with eyes overflowing with love. 'Henry,' she answered, 'since you speak thus, I also must think of myself. I must remember that I brought you no fortune; that I owe all to you—house, food, raiment; that, in making me your wife, the gifts were all on your side, for I had nothing. When I consider this, what right have I to complain of reduced luxuries—nay, even of poverty?'

'You are my own noble-minded wife,' cried Henry, folding her in his arms. 'The richest treasure I ever had was the woman's heart you brought me.'

Thus even adverse fortune without could only throw a passing shadow on that blessed, united home.

The birth of their son drew a little nearer the hearts of Sir Francis Lester and his wife, but their life had too long been a troubled current to receive more than a temporary calm. When Sir Francis stooped from his usual dignified reserve to fondle his child, with the pride of a new-made father, these caresses, after the first pleasure was over, gave a jealous pang to poor Emily's heart. She was absurdly jealous of the babe, attributing her husband's more frequent society to his delight of his son and heir. She even doubted the increased kindness of manner that he evinced towards her, and repulsed by her coldness and vague hints, he again sought abroad the comfort that was denied him in his splendid but joyless home.

From that home Sir Francis became more and more estranged. His wife rarely saw him in the day; and midnight found him absent. If she complained or questioned him wither he was going, or where he had been, his sole answer was silence or haughty reserve. In the early days of their marriage, Emily had often won her way, even against her husband's will, by tears or caresses. But the former were useless now; the latter she was too proud to try. Only the shadow of her olden love lingered in the wife's heart, and in its stead had come distrust and jealousy, and wounded pride.

One morning daybreak saw Lady Lester returning from a ball alone, for her husband seldom now accompanied her. As she entered, her first enquiry of the heavy-eyed domestic was if his master had returned. He had not; and this was only one of the many nights that Sir Francis had outstayed the daylight. Lady Lester compressed her lips in anger, and retired; but she had scarcely gained her room ere Sir Francis entered.

'You are out late,' said Emily. He made no answer. 'Where have you been?' she continued.

'Nowhere of consequence, at least not to you.'

'Sir Francis Lester, you are mistaken,' answered Emily, trying to speak calmly, though she trembled violently. 'I have a right to know where you go and what you do—the right of a wife.'

'Do not fancy yourself and me, I never interfere with your pleasures.'

'Because you know there is no evil in them—I have nothing to hide when you have.'

'How do you know that?'

'Because, if you were not doing wrong, why should you stay out night after night, as now?—There must be a cause for this, else shall I tell you what I think—what the world thinks? That you *gamble?*'

'The world lies!' cried Sir Francis, the words hissing through his white lips; but he became calm in a moment. 'I beg your pardon, Lady Lester; I will say good night.'

'Answer me, Francis,' said his wife much agitated. 'Where do you go, and why? Only tell me.'

'I will not,' replied he. The curiosity of a wife who doubts her husband is not worth satisfying. Good night.'

Emily pressed her throbbing forehead against the cushions of a sofa, and went long in silence and solitude. The morning dawned upon her sleepless eyes, she had resolved what to do. 'I will know, muttered the unhappy wife, as she thought over the plan on which she had determined. 'Come what may, I will know where he goes. He shall find I am equal to this yet.

Two days after, Sir Francis Lester, his wife and mother, were seated at the well-lighted dinner table. There was no other guest—a rare circumstance, for a visitor was ever welcome to break the dull tedium of a family tete-a-tete.—Alas for those homes in which such is the case!—Silently and formally sat Lady Lester at the head of her husband's table. How cheerless it was in its cold grandeur, with the servants gliding stealthily about, and the three who owned this solemn state exchanging a few words of freezing civility, and then relapsed into silence. When the servants had retired, Sir Francis uttered a few remarks in his usual tone—perhaps a little kinder than ordinary—to his wife; but she made no effort to reply, and he turned to his mother. They talked awhile, and then the elder lady Lester rose to retire.

Emily's pale cheek grew a shade paler as she said, 'before we leave I have a word to say to my husband.'

Sir Francis lifted his eyes, and his mother observed sharply. 'Perhaps I had better retire?'

'As you will,' Lady Lester replied with a sneering emphasis. Oh how different from sweet Emily Stratford of old! But it might be no unpleasant novelty to Sir Francis to hear his wife without his mother's presence!'

'What is all this?' coldly said the husband.

"Merely Sir Francis, that what you refused to tell me, I have learned. I know how and where you pass the evenings in which your wife is not worthy to share your society. I know also where you spent last night. A noble thing, a very noble thing for Francis Lester to be squandering his own—aye, and his wife's fortune in a gaming house!'

Sir Francis started from the table. 'It is false,' he said, while the blue veins rose like knots on his forehead.

'It is true,' answered Emily. 'I know it.'

'May I ask how?'

'By the evidence of one who saw you enter the house.

'And shall I tell you, Francis, how that evidence was gained?' said his mother in the calm biting tone she well knew how to use. 'I now see why Lady Lester gave yesterday and to day two such long audiences to her father's old servant, and why she needed his assistance so much—to be a spy upon her husband!'

Sir Francis clenched his hands involuntarily, and looking fixedly at his wife, and in a tone so low and suppressed that it became almost a whisper, 'Emily Lester is this true?'

Much as Lady Lester had erred, she had not yet so far advanced in the ways of wrong, as to veil that error by a falsehood, she answered steadily, though a deep blush spread itself over her face and neck 'Yes it is'

Her husband, to Emily's great surprise, did not answer a syllable. His head was bent, and his features immovable. He uttered no justification, uttered no reproaches, and his silence irritated her beyond all bounds. Amid st violent bursts of sobbing, she poured out a torrent of recriminations; all her forced calmness had departed, and she upbraided Sir Francis with the bitterness of an injured wife.

'I have endured too long, I will endure no more,' she cried, 'You trust me not, and therefore you cannot love me. I will go to one who does both—my blind dear father. I will leave you—we must part.

'We must part,' said Sir Francis in a tone of freezing coldness, that went like an ice-bolt to Emily's heart. Her husband rose up, walked slowly and firmly to the door, but when he reached it, he staggered, and fell about for the handle, like one who was blind. In another moment the hall door closed and he was gone.

Emily sat as he had left her, but her tears flowed no longer; she was as still and as white as a marble statue. The mother-in-law stormed, sneered, and reviled; but she might as well have talked to the dead, at last she went away.—When the servants entered to remove the deserts, they found their mistress still in her seat, half leaning on the table, but perfectly insensible.

Eunice Wolferstan was roused from the contemplation of her own reserves to scan the unfortunate Emily. For two days, during which the door was locked, no news of Sir Francis came to his wife. His supposed guilt became as nothing compared to the fear lest he should take her wild words, and that they should part. But this fear soon became an agonizing certainty. In a letter to Emily's father, Sir Francis declared his intention to risk no more to the home his wife occupied; that half her own fortune and a portion of his should be settled upon her, but that henceforth they must be separated. In vain the poor old father, his natural son subdued by witnessing the agony of his child, pleaded for her. Sir Francis was inflexible. That his wife should have dared to pry over what he chosen to conceal, was a deep offence in his eyes; but that she should have sent a servant to watch him—no power on earth would have made the haughty Sir Francis Lester forgive that.

The desolate wife prayed her cousin to try her power to soften her obstinate will; for Sir Francis had ever respected the high but gentle spirit of Eunice. She went strong in her woman's influence; her words reached even him, as she could see by the changing of his countenance. He bore more from her than from any one; for a man will sometimes bow to the sway of a high souled, pure minded woman, when he will not listen to his

brother man. Eunice pleaded Emily's sorrow—her love, but all failed to move Sir Francis. Then she spoke of the child; and at the mention of his boy, she saw the very lips of Sir Francis quiver.

'You will take him away from her? Poor Emily's heart will break to loose both husband and child.'

'Mrs. Wolferstan, I wish to be just to myself—not cruel to her. I would not take the child from his mother, though it is hard to part with my boy.' And the father's voice trembled, until, erring as she thought him, Eunice felt for the stern, unyielding, yet broken hearted man.

'Oh,' she thought, 'had poor Emily known how to guide this lofty spirit.'

Sir Francis continued. 'When Lady Lester and I are parted, I could wish the world to know as little about the fact as possible. You can say incompatibility of temper was the cause, or anything you will; but let there be no shadow cast on her fair fame—or mine.'

'Emily need fear none,' answered Eunice.—'And you ——'

Sir Francis drew up his tall figure proudly—'Nor I either, Mrs. Wolferstan. To a wife who insults her husband by mean suspicions, no explanations are due. But I owe it to myself to say, and I wish you to know also, that Emily was deceived; that I never stooped to a vice so detestable as gambling; and that the nights I spent in torture amidst scenes I loathe, were devoted to the attempt to save from ruin a friend whom I loved as a brother. Now judge me as you will.'

Eunice could only mourn that the little cloud which had risen between the husband and wife, had so darkened the vision of both. But it was past now: no peace-making could restore alienated love. Once only did Sir Francis and his wife meet; it was on the signing of the deed of settlement. A cold bend of salutation was all that passed between the two who had once loved so fondly. Sir Francis preserved his cold reserve and coldness of manner. Emily strove to maintain equal composure, and the excitement of her mind gave her strength. Sir Francis placed his signature on the fatal parchment, and then her father led Emily to the table. She gave one wild imploring look at her husband—but his face seemed passionless: there was no hope. She took the pen, wrote her name, her fingers, her whole frame grew rigid, and without a sigh or moan she fainted at his feet.

It was over: sir Francis went abroad; and the young wife, widowed by her own deed, was left alone. But for the babe who remained to cling round her neck, and look at her with eyes like those of her husband whom she had lost, Emily's reason would have left her. The magnificent house was closed, and she took up her abode in the home from which she had been taken a beautiful and happy bride. Thither the loving care of Eunice followed her still; and Emily gradually became calmer and wiser; and better under the guidance of her cousin. Eunice's own path was far from smooth. In her first high-hearted fearlessness of poverty, her very ignorance had made her courageous. Now she came to experience how bitter are those trifling but knawing cares that those who have known the comfort of easy circumstances feel so keenly; how wearying is the constant struggle to spin a sovereign into the longest thread of gold-wire possible. The grim ogre, poverty, whom the brave heart of Eunice had at first repulsed so cheerfully and boldly, had his revenge by all sorts of sly assaults. But in time she bore them better, and felt them less; and it was a balm to all sorrow to know how much she was loved, ay, and reverenced too, as a good and virtuous wife, 'Whose price is above rubies,' ought to be by her husband. And day by day were their hearts knitted together. She, in loving obedience, yielded willingly, and therefore most sweetly bending her mind to his in all good things, and he guiding and protecting her, as the stronger should the weaker, in a union in which neither ought to strive for pre-eminence, unless it be the pre-eminence of love.

For two years only was Eunice fated to know the soreness of altered fortunes. Conscience overtook the brother whose sin had caused so much pain; he died, and restored all to the master whom he had defrauded. The master was a just man, and dealt equally well with Henry Wolferstad, so that fortune again smiled upon him. He left the small house where Eunice had learned the hard lesson of poverty, and returned to the same pleasant home where he had brought his bride.

There, after four years had passed over her head, let us now look at Eunice, now in the summer of womanhood, wifehood, motherhood.—It was high summer too on the earth; and through the French windows of the room where Eunice sat, came the perfume of roses from the garden. Bees hummed among the leaves of the mulberry-tree, luring sweet Lilly from her A B C to her favourite seat under its boughs. The child looked wistfully towards her cousin, Sidney Lester, who was sporting among the flowers, and all her mother's words failed to attract her attention, until the lessen was happily broken in upon by a visitor. Lily scampered away—the unannounced visitor entered—and Eunice looked upon the face of Sir Francis Lester!

She had never seen him since the day of the signing of the deed; and time, travel, it might be suffering, had changed him much. He looked now like a man whose prime was past; his hair was turning grey, and he had lost much of his stately carriage. When he spoke, too, there was softness in his voice that it had not before; perhaps it was at the softness even to tears, which Eunice evinced at seeing him so unexpectedly.

He said he had come on urgent business to England; he should soon return to Italy, and would not go without seeing Mrs. Wolferstan.—After awhile he asked after his boy; and then Emily's name was on her husband's lips. As he spoke he turned his head away, and looked out of the window, but immediately started back, saying 'I understood—I heard—that Lady Lester was in the country!'

'She and Sidney returned to day, but I feared to tell you they were here,' answered Eunice softly.

'Is that my boy? I must see him;' and the father's eyes eagerly returned to where Sidney stood upon the garden seat, supporting himself by one rosy arm thrown round his mother's neck, as he pulled the mulberry leaves within his reach Emily sat still—not the brilliant Emily of yore, but calm, thoughtful, subdued: even the light of a mother's love could not altogether remove the soft sadness from her face, how little she knew whose eyes were gazing upon her now. 'I must speak to my Sydney,' at last said Sir Francis in changed and broken accents, 'Will you bring him to me?'

'They are coming now,' Eunice answered.

'Then I will retire to the other room: I cannot I will not see her.' And Sir Francis, with his freezing manner of old, walked away just before Emily entered with her child.

'Sidney come with me,' said Eunice, stooping over the boy to hide her agitation; 'some one wants to see you.'

'Who is it,' asked Emily.

'An old acquaintance; that is, a stranger,' hurriedly said Mrs. Wolferstan, so new in the art of stratagem that Emily at once guessed the fact; she trembled violently, and sat down; but when Eunice took Sidney's hand to lead him away, the mother interposed.

'Not so, Eunice, you cannot deceive me,' she said firmly. 'I see it all, and no one but myself shall take Sydney to his father, and my husband.' She lifted the boy in her arms, suffered Eunice to open the door, went in and closed it after her.

For a whole half hour which seemed a day in length, did Eunice sit without, waiting for the result of that interview on which joy or misery, life or death, seemed to hang. She heard no sound, all was still. She hardly dared to hope; she could not even think; only her affectionate heart lifted up a wordless aspiration, too indistinct to be even a prayer.

At last the child's voice within called loudly and fearfully, 'Aunt Eunice—Aunt Eunice come!' Eunice went trembling. Emily had fainted, but she lay in her husband's arms, her colourless face rested on his shoulders, and heavy tears were falling on that poor pale face from the stern eyes of Sir Francis Lester.

They were reconciled! Love had triumphed over pride, wrath, obstinacy: and the husband and wife were reunited with an affection passing that even of the bride and bridegroom, for it had been tried in the furnace of suffering, and had come out the pure gold of love—patient, long enduring love.

In the home to which Sir Francis once more brought his loving and worthily-beloved wife there was no more coldness, no dull weariness, no estrangement. Perhaps it was a fortunate thing for the married pair that the mother of Sir Francis could no longer disever the bonds that had closed and forever; she slept beneath a marble monument as frigid, and stately, and hollow as she herself in life had been.

Perfect bliss is never known in this world; yet if there can be a heaven upon earth, it is that of a happy home, whose love—not girlhood's romantic ideal, but strong, deep, all-hallowing household love—is the sunshine that pervades everything within its charmed circle of union.—With this blessed sunshine resting upon them, let us take our last look at those Two Homes.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, JANUARY 5, 1849.

The Royal Mail steam-ship EUROPA reached Halifax on Friday morning last, at 3 o'clock, making the passage 13 days to Halifax.

Owing to the late heavy snow storm the passage of the mail through the Province has been somewhat impeded. The letter portion arrived here about 10 o'clock on Sunday night, and the newspapers on Wednesday at noon.

The news by this arrival is of an important character, and comprises the election of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte as chief magistrate of the Republic of France—the flight of the Pope from Rome—the abdication of the Emperor of Austria, and the continued warlike and revolutionary attitude of Continental Nations generally.

The trade of Britain is in steady revival.—Cholera still continues its ravages in England and Scotland. Ireland, generally, is in a state of tranquility; the two Americans imprisoned there, on charge of being concerned in the late rebellion, have been released.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 16.

The *Reforme* has the following article, headed COALITION AGAINST FRANCE.—ATTITUDE OF RUSSIA.—After quoting the letters written by the Emperor Nicholas to Jellachich and Windischgratz, on sending those officers the insignia of two Russian orders, the *Reforme* proceeds to comment on them as follows:—

"'It has been dared to plant the *standard of revolution*,' says the Emperor to the Austrian general; 'it is that standard which I congratulate you on having thrown down, and I hope that you will complete the services which you have already rendered to the European cause by conquering anarchy wherever it may make its appearance.' Is it possible that the Emperor could have shown greater hatred towards revolution, and to unveil more clearly the projects which have been everywhere conceived against it! *Everywhere*, for it must be remarked that these words are very significant, 'the services which you have rendered to the cause of Europe. The European cause in the eyes of Nicholas, is that of absolutism against revolution. But Nicolas, who is concentrating his troops on all the frontiers of his empire towards Europe—and there are yet three months before the period for commencing a campaign—Nicholas is not content with complimenting and recompensing the triumphant generals of Austria, but he directly menaces the revolution in Germany, and talks loudly of interfering with his Cossacks. He has spoken of an armed intervention in the affairs of Schielswig and Holstein, and threatened to send a Russian army on the Adige, if the French republic should dare to march her troops across the Alps. We now hear of a fresh manifesto of Nicolas, in which he threatens to interfere in Prussia, with 500,000 men. Although the number of troops which the Emperor might send against the Prussian people appears to us exaggerated, it is not the less certain that he might invade Western Prussia with an army of 100,000 men, who are now cantoned along the frontier. If Nicholas enters Prussia he will not content himself with acting against revolution on that point alone; he has also on the Danube and in Galicia an equal force of 100,000 men, and it is certain that all the old kingdoms of Poland is covered with troops, which are every day being increased in number by the arrival of recruits from every part of the empire.

BANK OF ENGLAND.—Another specimen of ingenious fraud has been discovered at this establishment. A few days ago a note for £1,000 was presented for payment. The inspector examined it, found it genuine, looked to the number of the stopped notes, and seeing that the note presented was not among them, two £500 notes were given in exchange, for which gold was procured almost immediately. On the following day it was discovered that the leading figure of the number had been dexterously changed, and that 91825 was altered to 04825. It required the eye of a chymist to detect the change; and so no blame can be attached to the inspector, we presume the "rest" will be reduced by the amount paid in error. The figure was so well inserted that no ordinary examination was equal to its discovery. The note thus sent in formed one of a series of which a Bank clerk was defrauded a few years ago.

SUBMARINE COMMUNICATION BETWEEN ENGLAND AND IRELAND.—The more speedy transmission of intelligence across the Irish Channel, and improved means of communication between the sister islands, will be secured by the determination of the Government to take advantage of the facilities afforded by the submarine electric telegraph. The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have given permission to Mr. Charles Blunt, civil engineer, to effect a communication by laying down his submarine electric telegraph between Holyhead and Dublin. The telegraphic wires will be connected with the lines of railway radiating from the Irish metropolis, and with the Chester and Holyhead Railway in this place; and we understand that convenient positions at both the termini have been chosen and marked out where the wires will terminate. The Admiralty are desirous to furnish Mr. Blunt with the necessary aid, and for this purpose have authorised Captain Fraser, R. N., the Commanding Officer of Her Majesty's Naval Establishment at Holyhead, not only to permit the former gentleman immediately to commence his operations, but also to afford every assistance which he may require in the performance of his undertaking. This desirable enterprise will form another link in the great chain of communication between the two countries. By its means space will be almost annihilated, and in a few minutes the most important political intelligence, or the minutest detail of business, will be conveyed between the capitals of England and Ireland. The towns of Liverpool and Manches would also be benefitted, as the telegraphic communications would be at least 12 hours in advance of the ordinary mails.—*Globe.*

ASSASSINATION IN NORFOLK.—Yesterday evening a most horrible assassination took place at Stanfield-hall, near Wymondham, the seat of J. Preston Jermy, Esq., Recorder of this city. It seems that Mr. Jermy was called out to speak with a person who asked to see him, but had scarcely entered the drawing-room before he was shot through the heart by the stranger. Mr. Jermy's son, hearing the report, rushed into the room and was shot through the side. His wife and her maid also came down to see what was the matter, and were both fired at by the ruffian, and severely wounded. Mr. Jermy, jun., died almost immediately, after receiving the wound in the side.—The servant, who was shot through the thigh and head, is not expected to survive, and Mrs. Jermy, who was wounded in the shoulder, has undergone an amputation of the arm. A man, named Rush, who had spent a considerable sum in law suits with Mr. Jermy, has been apprehended on suspicion.

(From a Correspondent.)

The most painful excitement has prevailed at Norwich since Tuesday, when it was discovered that the Recorder of Norwich, his son and daughter, had been most brutally murdered at the country seat of the learned gentleman. No reason has as yet been assigned for the perpetration of the triple assassination.

THE RAJAH OF SARAWAK.—The friends of Sir James Brooke, in this city and neighbourhood, have been much gratified by the satisfactory accounts received by the last overland mail, of that distinguished adventurer and skilful artificer of his own fortunes. He arrived at Sarawak in the beginning of September, in Her Majesty's frigate *Meander*, with his gallant friend, Captain Kepple, in the night, and was welcome by his native subjects with lively demonstrations of joy and respect, and by a general illumination of the town, which had a very striking effect. The Rajah found that, during his absence, intrigues and plots had been got up by the Brune Rajah with some of the piratical inhabitants of Sakarron, to undermine his authority and shake the confidence of the natives. But the presence of the Rajah confirmed them in their allegiance, and it was though that all the attempts of disaffected and pratical chiefs would be frustrated, and that the principal offenders would soon be apprehended and brought to justice. Sir James Brooke, proposed visiting Brune, and forming a treaty, if possible, with Saln. He would then make some stay at Labuan, the seat of his Government, to form that new Establishment; and, in the spring, he will probably attack the piratical rovers of Sorebas and Sakarron, and so cripple and disable and pirates as very much of annoyance while he forms leagues with some of the neighbouring states for mutual support and protection.—*Bath Paper.*

PORTSMOUTH, DEC. 10.—The United States frigate St. Lawrence, 44, Captain Paulding, which arrived on Thursday from Bremen, hoisted an Union Jack, at her fore yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, and saluted with twenty-one guns; and afterwards hoisted a blue Ensign at the fore, and fired seventeen guns, the former for the Garrison flag, and the latter for the Commander-in-Chief. The platform Battery acknowledged the former, and the Victory the latter compliment with an American Ensign at the fore. Soon after 9 o'clock this morning the American weighed from the Motherbank for Southampton in tow of the tug of that port, although the Government tug Echo, had been applied for by the American Vice-Consul, and most promptly granted by the Admiral-Superintendent for that purpose. She saluted the Royal Standard this time on passing. That notice was taken of the conduct of the American Captain upon these points may be inferred from the fact of the Admiralty having inquired whether he had saluted or not, and requiring to know if (and when) he did before leaving this port, or on passing the Royal Standard at Osborne.

Captain Paulding has very politely furnished us with the exact particulars of the armament of his ship, which we subjoin for the information of nautical readers, amongst whom considerable interest is attached to the comparatively heavy artillery on board American ships of war. Although the St. Lawrence is rated as only a 44-gun ship, she has, in fact, 50 guns actually mounted, and could on an emergency carry 54 pieces of ordnance. The guns are thus distributed:—On the main deck 30 guns—viz.: 26 long 32-pounders of 9½ feet, weighing 57 cwt. 2 qrs. each, and 4 long 68-pounder Paixhan guns amidships, 9 feet long and 36 cwt. 2 qrs. each; on the spar or upper deck 20 guns, of which 16 are 32-pounders, 8 feet long and weighing 33 cwt. 2 qrs. each; with 4 68-pounders amidships 8½ feet long, weighing 55 cwt. each. Total weight of guns, 125 tons, 5 cwt. The St. Lawrence was built at Norfolk, Virginia, and was seventeen years on the stocks; she is 185 feet in length and 48 beam, draws 21 aft and 19 feet forward.—*Army and Navy Register.*

AWFUL AND FATAL DISASTER ON BOARD AN IRISH STEAMER.—Accounts have reached Liverpool of a terrible loss of life which occurred on board of the steamer *Londonderry*, plying between Sligo and Liverpool.

"It appears that on the evening of the 1st Dec., the steamboat Londonderry, left the harbour of Sligo, with about 150 emigrants, the majority of whom intended to proceed from Liverpool to America. Towards nightfall a heavy gale came on, and at last blew with so much violence, that shortly after midnight on Sunday morning, the decks were cleared of all except the seamen. The steerage passengers, perhaps on hundred and fifty in number, were crowded into the narrow compass of the fore-cabin, a compartment little more than eighteen feet long by eleven feet wide, and seven feet high. The space was capable only of accommodating about forty passengers, and here were nearly one hundred and fifty of both sexes, huddled together indiscriminately, the old and the young, the robust and the sickly, the adult and the infant. Meanwhile, the sea was running high in the channel, so that the waves repeatedly broke over the steamer. Then it was that, through the negligence of those who were responsible for the lives on board, a measure of momentary convenience was adopted which led to a catastrophe the like of which has only occured before in the notorious prison of Calcutta. The companion, the only aperture by which the fore-cabin received ventilation, was closed, and over the companion was nailed down a piece of tarpaulin!

"This was at about midnight between Friday and Saturday. The result proved to be only such as common sense would tell every one was inevitable. The dizziness and qualms of sea-sickness were very soon forgotton in the unendurable sensations of suffocation. Efforts were made to force a way out of the confinement; they were found to be unavailing. Shouts were raised to attract attention; they were drowned in the roaring noise of the storm. And then according to the description of the few survivors, ensued a spectacle such as sets the imagination of even the most morbid at defiance. The steamer drove bravely through the tempest, while those who directed her remained wholly unconscious of the frightful conflict of life and death which was then raging in her very entrails.

"The tramping and beating sounds within the cabin were rendered inaudible by the throbbing of the pistons, and the shrieks and groans of the sufferers only died away with the gale towards morning. Not until then were the seamen aware of the tragedy which had been enacted under their feet. Out of the one hundred and fifty passengers who had been driven down the companion ladder a few hours before, seventy-two were found to have perished! Men, and women, and little children, husbands and wives, sons and mothers, were heaped about the floor of the cabin in disorder, some with their clothes torn from their backs in tatters, some with their hands and faces lacerated, some with their features trodden into a mummy by the iron-shod 'brogues' of their fellow sufferers? here a father locked in the arms of his daughter; there a sister clinging to the corpse of her brother, their countenances black and distorted with the convulsions produced by suffocation.

"Captain Johnstone appears at length to have been made aware that he had become a main actor in a scence of the most horrible calamity But he was uncertain what to do. He put his steamer into Lough Foyle, but is was twelve hours before he could make up his mind to pass up to the quay at Derry.

"We have nothing more to add to this brief but tragic tale save that the coroner's jury have found Alexander Johnstone, captain, Richard Hughes, first mate, and Ninian Crawford, second mate of the Londonderry, guilty of manslaughter, and have expressed in the strongest terms their abhorrence of the inhuman conduct of the other seamen on board throughout this unhappy transaction."

ITALY.—The revolution in the city of Rome has terminated in the flight of the Pope from his dominions, and the Head of the Roman Catholic Church, one of the most popular and patriotic princes that ever ascended the Papal throne, is now an exile and a wanderer. After the scenes described in our last, the Pope remained a prisoner in his palace in the Quirinal, protected from personal danger by the direct intervention of M. d'Harcourt, the French ambassador. It is of course notorious to the world that the English Government has no diplomatic agent at Rome. The business of the Government was carried on in the Pope's name but without his sanction. On the 24th November arrangements were made by the Bavarian and other ambassadors, and the Pope was smuggled out of his palace in the disguise of a livery servant, placed in a carriage ready in waiting, and driven out of the city. M. de Spaur, the Bavarian ambassador, contrived to convey his Holiness safely across the frontier, and he arrived at Gaeta, in the Neapolitan dominions, on the next day. Thence a messenger was despatched to the King of Naples, who with the most exquisite delight repaired in a steamer to do homage to the fallen Potentate, and offer to him all the solace in his power. The Ministry at Rome were thunder-struck when the departure of the Pope was discovered, but up to the present moment tranquility has been maintained. The Pope refused to go to France, and the expedition dispatched by General Cavaignac to protect his Holiness has been recalled. The Pope has signed a protest declaring all the late acts null and void, and has appointed four persons as a government committee to carry on the affairs at Rome. This proceeding may be regarded as a mere formality, as little doubt can be entertained but that Naples, Spain, Austria, and perhaps Russia, will notify in some decisive mode that the Head of the Christian Church shall not be dethroned by an insensate mob. France also, now that Louis Napoleon is raised to power, will very probably put forth an arm, to reduce the distracted elements, now in confusion throughout Italy, to something like order. At Turin there is a Ministerial crisis; a teonest between the war party and the peace party, which will also probably be decided by the new state of things which has been brought about in France. The league, which is said to be arranged between France, Naples, and Piedmont, will have to be ratified by General Cavaignac's adversaries. We therefore must wait a little longer before we are satisfied of its final conclusion.

RUSSIA.—Russia continues calmly watching the progress of events; but all the trustworthy accounts concur in stating that the army of the Emperor amounting to nearly 500,000 men, on the frontier, is kept in a high state of discipline, ready to act whenever an emergency may rise.—Such a force cannot fail to have its influence in restoring the Pope to his throne.

FRANCE.—Prince LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE has been elected the chief magistrate of France, not only by a sufficient, but by an overwhelming majority. Marshal Bugeaud will, of course step forward and re assume his command over his fallen Lieutenant (Cavaignac,) who will retire immediately into the country; and it is confidently stated that M. Thiers will be made the Vice-President of France.

THE BAY OF FUNDY, AND ITS HORRORS.—The Commissioners appointed by the British Government to explore the various routes for a Railroad from a port in the Atlantic, through Nova Scotia and New Brunswick to Quebec, having finished their labours and furnished a report, in it we find the following observation with respect to the Bay of Fundy:

"In summer the transshipment of passengers and goods to and fro would be attended with the greatest inconvenience—loss of time and additional expense; whilst in winter it would be even still more inconvenient and liable to be interrupted by storms, and the floating masses of ice which then occur in the Bay."

Now, with respect to the objections urged as to the engineering difficulties in the interior, never having gone over the ground, we cannot presume to say whether they really exist, or whether the Commissioners have drawn on their imagination for the picture by them so vividly set forth; but with respect to the obstacles said to exist in navigating the Bay of Fundy in the winter season, we are prepared to give it a flat denial. So far to the contrary is the fact, that instead of floating masses of ice obstructing the navigation, during the entire of all and every winter known to the inhabitants of this Province, not only have vessels of burden, but even open boats of all sizes navigated without the slightest difficulty, if we except the gales of wind which prevade the whole of the North Atlantic during the whole of our (so called) inclement season; and since the introduction of steam navigation into our waters, the steamers, (certainly very inferior to those that would be used in connection with so great an undertaking as the contemplated North American Rail Road,) have, and continue to traverse *unimpeded*, every part of this "terrific Bay." It is easy to conceive, that the crossing of forty miles of water, and, in a national point of view, the line running near the American frontier, would be serious and fatal obstacles, to the great project, when an entire land route could be procured; but these were sufficient in themselves, without making terrors in the Bay of Fundy which really do not exist.

We are induced to make these observations, purely from a desire that this often libelled country may be known to our friends in Great Britain, as it really exists, as well as to answer the purpose of warning the British Government, not to rely too implicitly on the report of men, who, to hold her Majesty's Commission, and render easy all her commands, appear to be more imperatively their duty than to render correct information.

STEAM POWER FOR THE FELONS.—We are pleased to find that the Grand Jury of the City and County of St. John, for the December Sessions, have taken notice of and condemned the monstrous proposition of the Commissioners for the Penitentiary for supplying that Establishment with a Steam Engine to aid the Prisoners in their labours. We perfectly coincide with the view taken by the Grand Jury, in this, to us, highly injudicious step. It is perfectly true what the Jury has stated, that if steam power be furnished to assist the labours of convicted felons, it puts a period at once to the designs of the Establishment, i. e. the punishment for crime, as well as doing a serious injury to the honest Mechanic, by throwing into the market articles at *any price*, to the manifest injury of those who are struggling to make a living by honest industry. And this is not all,—when the circumstance transpires that the convicts are well fed, clothed, and their labours rendered nominal by the aid of steam, it may operate on the half starved as a bounty on rascality, and become instead of a "terror to evil doers," an inducement to the commission of crime. Now it strikes us that instead of mechanical ingenuity being fostered in such establishments, manual labour only should be permitted. The inmates of that den of thieves might, without interfering with the legitimate artizan, be employed in cutting blocks of granite for a North and South Market wharf, to replace the decayed and stinking Hemlock logs, which now only serve, in hot weather, to infect the air with pestiferous vapors, and injure the health of the citizens generally.—If our Penitentiary Commissioners had referred to older countries, they would have there discovered, that instead of a steam engine to ease convicted felons of hard labour, an enormous tread mill was the power used, for all purposes of utility within the establishment.—We are aware of the difficulties that have occurred, and the hardships experienced by Mechanics from the productions of Penitentiaries, both in England and in the United States, but we are not aware that the cause of complaint has been successfully grappled with, even in those countries, neither do our own Grand Jury point out a remedy for the evil; but we at once direct their attention to PUBLIC WORKS, many there are, much desired, besides what we have before named; and if POWER is wanting within the establishment, we should say to the Commissioners, for heaven's sake do not commit such a monstrous insult upon the whole country as to place a steam engine within its walls, as a labor-saving-machine to convicts, thereby rendering nugatory the laws of the land, the verdict of juries, and the sentence of judges.

We intended to have published the Presentment of the Grand Jury in our paper to-day—but in consequence of a press of other matter, have been prevented. We shall publish it entire in our next publication.

MR. PERLEY's second Lecture on the advantages that might be expected to be derived from the contemplated Rail Roads in this Province, with a description of the country through which they would pass, took place at the Mechanics' Institute on Tuesday evening, before a crowded audience. The lecturer appeared to be perfectly familiar with the whole lines of route, and exhibited a knowledge of the country of which few of its inhabitants can boast. The distance to be traversed by the Halifax and Quebec railway is stated to be 635 miles, of which 125 miles are in Nova Scotia, 270 miles in New-Brunswick, and 240 miles in Canada.—In connection with the Shediac and St. John Rail Road, the lecturer read an interesting letter from J. WILKINSON, Esquire, of Fredericton, the Chief Engineer in the late Survey, and gave a glowing description of the country and the advantages that would accrue from its immediate construction.

Even Mr. Perley's vivid representation of this latter route, we think, falls far short of the immense benefit its construction would be to this City and the Eastern Counties, and it is to be hoped that such decisive measures will be adopted at the ensuing meeting of the Legislature as will ensure its immediate commencement.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—The vacancies in this department of the Provincial Government have not as yet been filled up, although the names of several gentlemen have been rumoured as candidates for those responsible situations; among whom the Hon. ROBERT L. HAZEN, Member of the Assembly for this city, has for some time been named, as likely to be elevated to the Upper House. Much as we should regret to lose Mr. Hazen in his representative capacity, it is pleasing to find gentlemen, such as he, independent both in circumstances and character, called to the superior Councils of the Country, wherein their talents and honourable principles may have full scope for beneficial exercise, irrespective of extraneous influences or popular pressure. We shall therefore sincerely rejoice if Mr. Hazen be promoted to the Legislative Council; and earnestly hope that all other vacancies in that body will be filled by men of equal standing and character, calculated, like him, to add dignity and importance to the office which they are called upon to fill.

It is peculiarly necessary indeed, that in all appointments to seats in the Legislative Council, due regard should be had to such qualifications as we have above alluded to; because that body is designed and expected to be a counterpoise against a too preponderating spirit of democracy, so likely to prevail in the Lower House; and ought always to be ready, fearlessly and faithfully, to put a check on the popular extravagance of the elective branch of the Legislature. It is only by an equalizing harmony, produced by a legitimate operation of all the three Branches, that the genuine principles of a British Constitution can be maintained; and to secure the free and fair exercise of their respective functions, the Upper House should consist only of men of high reputation, independence and talent.—We confess, however, that in the present state of things, fearless independence in the Legislative Council cannot be expected; as long as its members are mean enough to receive PAY for their services and their honours, they are but the stipendiary creatures of the Lower House; their votes and proceedings are influenced by the dread of offending their pecuniary lords and masters, and of being docked of their eleemosynary allowance; and instead of being a constitutional check upon popular absurdity and mischief, they are the coadjutors of democratic tyranny.

We hail, therefore, the hope of the appointment of the Hon. R. L. Hazen to the Legislative Council, as a dawning of better things; we are sanguine in the expectation that Sir EDMUND HEAD will fill the other present and all succeeding vacancies in that House with men of congenial independence and reputation; and we shall then expect that such men will indignantly throw off the mercenary chains in which they are now degradingly held by the Representative purse-holders, and dare to act for themselves, boldly and conscientiously, uninfluenced by the pressure of stipendiary trammels or insensate "popular" clamour.

The Annual Meeting of the Saint John Auxiliary Bible Society took place at the Mechanics' Institute on Wednesday evening last, His Honor Judge Parker, President of the Society, presiding on the occasion.

The Electric Telegraph was set in operation for the first time on Friday last, and on Saturday morning the news by the English Mail was transmitted from this City to Calais. The New-Brunswicker contains the first intelligence by the "Wire," that three houses have been destroyed by fire at Houlton, the value of which would be about $3000, and no insurance—one of them was owned by Mr. Rufus Mansur.

The fine steamer UNICORN, which has run as a Mail steamer for several years between Halifax and Newfoundland, and owned by Mr. James Whitney of this City, has been sold by him to the Hon. S. Cunard, of Halifax; for what route we have not learned.

SCHOOL.—At the semi-annual Examination on the 23d December, of the School conducted by Miss FOULIS, for the Education of Young Ladies, the prize Medals for pre-eminence in the several departments of studies, were awarded as follow: viz: Miss S. Eaton, the Gold Medal; to Miss M. Partelow, Miss A. Robertson and Miss L. Caldwell, a Silver Medal each; to other young Ladies Books were given according to merit.—The pupils gave most satisfactory evidence of advancement in their several studies, and exhibited generally the most convincing proofs of the successful efforts of their teachers to develope and cultivate the various faculties of their young minds.

FIRE IN PORTLAND.—Between eleven and twelve o'clock on Friday night last, a fire broke out in a House on the east side of Simonds-street, Portland, owned by a Mr. Mealy, which was consumed, with four or five others, belonging, we are informed, to Messrs. Wark, Nelson, McCandless, and Baird, before the progress of the flames could be arrested. A house belonging to a Mr. McIntyre, adjoining those burned on the north, was much injured. Several of the owners of the buildings are said to be insured, but some sixteen or twenty families have by this calamity been turned out of doors at an inclement season of the year, each losing more or less of their effects.—It was not until after much exertion that a fire engine was got over from the City, through the deep snow which encumbers the streets. The Portland engine however, was early on the spot, and, as usual did much good service.

We are rather surprised that the snow banks in front of some of the Engine Houses (if not all) in the City are permitted to remain as obstructions to the getting out of the engines.—*Courier.*

FIATS IN BANKRUPTCY.

James Albee, of Saint Stephen, in the County of Charlotte, Esquire,—Dated 14th Dec., 1848.

Neil Christie, of Saint Stephen, in the County of Charlotte, Merchant.—Dated 14th Dec., 1848.

Joseph Messinett, of Saint George, in the county of Charlotte, Lumberer.—Dated 14th December, 1848.

Thomas Pickard, Junior, of Woodstock, in the County of Carleton, Merchant. Dated the 16th day of December, 1848, and received in the Register's Office December 21st, 1848.

John Russell, of Fredericton, in the County of York, Raftsman.—Dated 16th December, 1848.

Jeremiah Whitney, of Blissville, in the County of Sunbury, Lumberer.—Dated 16th Dec. 1848.

Henry Jones, of Dumfries, in the County of York, Inn-Keeper. Dated 16th Dec., 1848.

Benedict Jones, of Douglas, in the County of York, Farmer. Dated 16th Dec., 1848.

Abraham White, of Queensbury, in the County of York, Farmer.—Dated 16th December, 1848.

Stephen Munson, of St. George, in the County of Charlotte, Lumberman. Dated 16th Dec. 1848.

Patrick Kelly, of the City of St. John, Trader, Dated 19th December, 1848.

Silas G. DeForest, of Sussex, in King's County, Farmer. Dated 23d December, 1848.

Justus E. Knight, of St. George, in the County of Charlotte, Trader. Dated 23d Dec. 1848.

Abraham Hawkins, of Kingsclear, in the County York, Inn-Keeper. Dated 23d Dec., 1848.

Jonathan Yerxa, Senior, of Douglas, in the County of York, Farmer. Dated 23d December, 1848.

James Dornih, of Chipman, in the County of Queen's, Farmer. Dated 23d Dec., 1848.

James Hawkins and George Hawkins, of Douglas, in the County of York, Lumberers and Copartners in Trade. Dated 27th Dec., 1848.

Meetings before ROBERT F. HAZEN, Esq., Commissioner at St. John:

John Best, Sackville, Friday 12th January.

Stephen Binney, Moncton, Wednesday 10th Jan.

Jasper Nugent Murphy, Sackville, further meeting 13th January; meeting for allowance of Certificate, 29th January.

S. G. Deforest, first meeting Thursday 25th Jan., second meeting 19th February.

Meetings before D. L. ROBINSON, Esq., Commissioner at Fredericton:

Charles W. Tilley and Thomas Ferguson, of Sunbury, in Queen's County, Saturday 27th January, for allowance of Certificates.

George Scoullar, Sunbury, Tuesday 16th Jan.

Gain B. Taylor, allowance of certificate, 30th Jan.

Meetings before B. C. BEARDSLEY, Esq., Commissioner at Woodstock:

Thomas Pickard, junior, meetings 31st January and 1st February.

The collection in Germain street Baptist Church on Monday evening, for the poor, amounted to £6 11s. The amount collected in the Brussels street Baptist Church, on Christmas day, for the same purpose, was £3 5s.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.—Supervisors and Commissioners of Roads are hereby required forthwith to transmit to the Auditor General their Accounts and Vouchers for all Monies expended by them, under the Act of last Session, for repairing Roads and erecting Bridges, &c.

Members of the Assembly and Magistrates are requested to lend their aid in giving publicity to this Notice, and to use such means as may be in their power to facilitate the object it has in view, in order that the same may be carried into effect with the least possible delay.

By His Excellency's Command.

J. R. PARTELOW.

Secretary's Office, 20th Dec. 1848.

MONTREAL, Dec 27.

Flour dull, at 24s. for fine, and 24s. 3d. for superfine.—Provisions: Pork: sales mess at $15; prince mess $10½; prime, $8½.—Exchange on London 10 1-2; on New-York, 2 1-2; Government Debentures, 2 1-2 discount.

The late snow has put a stop to the running of the cars on the Lachine railroad.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.

The steamer Panama, which left here on the 1st instant, for California, returned on Monday in distress, having broken some part of her cylinder.

Yesterday, Dr. Whiting reported no new cases of cholera, or deaths. To-day he reports five cases, and one death, among the inmates of the Marine Hospital. Since the last report, there are no cases among the passengers of the ship New York. No cases in the city.

The steamer Isthmus for Chagres, with 60 passengers, detained by fog from sailing yesterday, went out this morning.

William Dandridge, convicted of the murder of Mr. Muir, was hung at Richmond, on the 22nd. He made a full confession of his guilt.

The railroad to Newhaven from this city, was opened yesterday.

A company has been formed at Rochester, N. Y, for the purpose of engaging in the gold business of California. It is to have a capital of $7,500, which is to be divided into shares of $100 each. They propose to send out fifteen young men, who are bound to send home the proceeds of one year's labour, to be divided equally between the stockholders and the labourers. These fifteen men are to give bonds of $500 each, for the strict performance of their obligations. Eight persons have thus far been selected to go out to the gold country, and one of the number has arrived at N. York to engage their passages, via Panama.

☞ "A Reformer" had better think again; and after taking another look round, perhaps he will not be so ready to answer for all his brethren. We know a little too much of men and the times spoken of, to learn any thing from "A Reformer" although his assertion may go current among strangers to politics during the government of Sir Archibald Campbell.

☞ The next Mail for England will be closed at the General Post Office in this City, on Wednesday the 10th of January next, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The New Light House at Black Rock Point on the south shore of the Bay of Fundy in lat. 45 12, N., long. 64 39, W., is now in operation, and shows a plain white Light, 45 feet above sea level, at high water (rise and fall above 50 feet.) The building is square and painted white—small vessels resort for shelter, (at highwater) to Kennedy's Breakwater, ¼ of a mile east of it, and at Givan's Breakwater, 2¾ miles westerly. It will be a guide for vessels in clear weather making Spencer's Island anchorage and the channel leading into the Basin of Minas. The following are bearings of the prominent head lands within view from the Light:

Long Point, south shore,	S. 86½ deg.	west.
To Givan's Breakwater,	S. 81 "	west.
Isle of Haute,	N. 49 "	west.
Cape Chignecto,	N. 21 "	west.
Cape D'or,	N. 13½ "	east.
Spencer's Island,	N. 35 "	east.
Cape Split,	N. 66½ "	east.
Range of shore towards Hall's Harbour	N. 89 "	east.

The New Light House on Hetty Point, or Cape Capstan, in lat. 45 35 N., long. 64 42 W. being the north side of the entrance of Apple River, on the south shore of Cumberland Bay, about 5 leagues above Cape Chignecto, is also in operation, and shows two Lights horizontally, when approaching it from the westward or seaward side. The lights are about forty feet above high water, (rise and fall about 55 feet.) The building is square and painted white, and is a conspicuous Beacon in day time to mark the entrance of Apple River, a place of resort for vessels of 100 tons, and under. The following bearings are given from the light:—

To the Sisters' outermost head,	S. 61 deg.	west.
Salmon River,	N. 9 "	west.
Cape Enrage Light,	N. 41 "	east.
Grindstone Island,	N. 51 "	east.
Along shore, easterly,	N. 62 "	east.

At the Common Council held yesterday afternoon, Assistant Alderman Keans moved that the Minute recorded by the Common Clerk, on the 21st ultimo, with regard to the Debate upon the proposed Amendments to the City Charter, and subsequent proceedings, which, at Mr. Kean's request, had just been read, should be expunged, as being incorrect; and, his motion being seconded and put, the Board decided in the negative.

No vote has yet been taken on the main question, but the debate will be resumed on Wednesday next.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.—Serjeant Hamilton to be Quartermaster-Serjeant to the 8th Battalion, vice M'Kown, appointed Quartermaster to the 12th Battalion.—[Sergeant Hamilton was for some years on duty in the garrison of Saint John.]

LUMBERING.—Throughout the Eastern part of the County lumbering, this winter, will be carried on to a much smaller extent, we understand, than it has for many years, arising, altogether, from the cramped state of the people's means.—But on the Schoodiac, we are informed, the winter's campaign in woods will commence on an unusually large scale; and as men and provisions are to be obtained at low rates—the best men not receiving more than $8 per month—it is anticipated that a good seasons work will be done.—*Charlotte Gazette.*

Brown's Shakers'

PURE FLUID EXTRACT OF ENGLISH VALERIAN,

(Valerians Officinalis.)

Manufactured by the United Society of Shakers, be a process peculiarly their own, from the pure green root, imported from England and raised by themselves, and from which only, and active property of the Valerian can be obtained. It is highly approved of by the Faculty. Physicians and others are respectfully invited to give it a fair trial.

Price, twenty-five cents a bottle, or two dollars and fifty cents a dozen, with liberal discount to wholesale dealers. Directions accompany each bottle.

FRIEND SAMUEL BROWN, ENFIELD, N. H.

You ask me to give my opinion of the Fluid Extract of Valerian, which you prepare. When it a secret remedy or a patent medicine, I certainly would not reply. But from the honourable ground which you have taken in this matter, and knowing also the labor you have bestowed upon this preparation, I am willing to give publicity to my opinion of the preparation referred to. Ever since our knowledge of organic chemistry has been so much increased, we have found out that many very excellent remedies are in the natural state so combined and associated with other principles as to render them in a great degree useless to us. This was remarkably the case with the Valerian. We could not use it as often as we wished, because of the great bulk both of powder and infusion which it was necessary to throw into the stomach in order to get a full effect. Nausea and even vomiting resulted from the large doses. This compelled us to abandon its use. Chemistry showed us that the active principle is a peculiar acid (the Valerianic acid) which exists only in small quantity in the root. In your method of preparation this active principle is detached from the nauseating constituents of the root, and obtained in solution. We may then look upon your Fluid Extract of Valerian as a solution of Valerianic Acid. The action of this article upon the nervous system is most happy in all cases where the sum total of nervous energy is below the healthy standard, and it hence becomes a most important remedy. We owe you and others many thanks for putting so valuable a remedy as the Valerian into a convenient shape for use.

Yours respectfully,

EDWARD E. PHELPS M. D.

Prof. Therapeutics and Mat. Med. in Dartmouth college.

Windsor, Vt., March 15, 1848.

The above invaluable Preparation is signally efficacious in all Nervous and Hysteric Affections, Sleeplessness, and Sick Headache, producing quiet and tranquil sleep, and leaving no unpleasant sensations after its use,—the inevitable result of Opiates, Camphor, and the many articles usually administered.

Having had an opportunity of giving a thorough trial to Brown's Shakers' Fluid Extract of Valerian, and having seen its good effects especially manifested in a severe case of Tic Doulourreux, I have no hesitation in saying that I consider it superior to any other form in which the Valerian is ever used, and as eminently deserving the attention of the medical profession.

THOS. R. CROSBY, M. D.

Manchester, N. H., April 25, 1848.

☞ For sale by E. Brinley of Boston and S. L. Tilley, Druggist, St. John, New-Brunswick.

OBSTRUCTIONS OF THE LIVER, BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, DR. HALSEY'S GOLD AND SILVER PILLS.—Out of the "thousand and one" disorders which are the means of hurrying mankind to their final doom, more than one half arise from obstructions in the liver. This important organ, when in a healthy condition, secretes the bile and blood, but, if unfit to perform its proper functions, excess of bilious matter accumulates—the worn out principle of the blood continues in the circulation, and like a slow but malignant poison, diffuses itself throughout the whole system, finally giving rise to some dreadful malady. It may break out in the form of some dangerous Fever or Liver Complaint, Jaundice, or Rheumatism, or Scrofula, or some prevailing epidemic; in fine, a morbid state of the liver stomach, and bowels, is the great cause which predisposes the system to every class of disease.

DR. HALSEY'S GOLD AND SILVER PILLS are known to be the most excellent remedy in the world to bring the liver to the performance of its proper functions, and to cleanse from the stomach and bowels all viscid and putrid matter. Were Dr. Halsey's Pills always resorted to when symptoms of sickness, or excess of bile are apprehended, a vast amount of suffering would be prevented, and many lives saved who otherwise, from the use of bad medicine, would go prematurely to the grave.

As there are many bad pills in the market, the public should bear in mind that unless Dr. Halsey's signature is on the label of each box, they cannot be genuine, and that they are only for sale by H. G. Kinnear, 20, Dock street, and at Dr. Halsey's office No. 2, Courtland street, New York. Price, only 25 cents for the box, containing both the Gold and Silver Pills.

Dr. W. P. Evan's Pain Killer.

No medicine has been discovered that is so happily adopted to the internally as drops to be taken and yet perform such wonder when applied externally, as a wash, bath, or by friction.

"THIS PAIN KILLER" may be used with a success that will astonish the beholder, in such cases as the following:—Distressing Dysentry, Pain in the side and stomach, Corns, Cuts and Bruises Cholera, Infantum, Bronchites, Healing sores on man or beast.

Children Teething, Raising Blood, Hoarseness, Quinsey in a few hours, Chilblains and frosted feet, Spasms, prevent a Blister from Burns, broken Breasts, Measles, Crumps, hurts, scratches or torn Flesh, bites or stings.

In very foul stomachs it may cause vomiting.—So much the better, the stomach will be cleansed and the next dose will settle the sickness.

CERTIFICATES to fill a volume might be published, showing the wonderful effects of the "Pain Killer" but they are too common, and used for articles of no merit. We insert but a few but they are to be depended upon:—

This will certify that I have used the "Pain Killer in my family for headache, toothache, rheumatism, dysentry, &c. and believe it to be a first rate medicine. JOHN P. SMITH.

Manchester, N. H.

I have used the "Pain Killer" for burns, and found it applying it immediately, to prevent even a blister. I would recommend it to the confidence of the public. H. A. REEBE.

Editor of the Westfield Standard, Westfield

I have been selling the Pain Killer for a few months past, and find that it gives as good satisfaction as recommended. I have used it in my own family also, and believe it to be one of the best family medicines now in use. J. H. COBB.

[Littleton Mess

This will certify that I have used the Pain Killer in my family for the last six months, and can safely say that it has proved the best family medicine I have ever used, especially for coughs, colds, burns, bruises. I take pleasure in recommending it to the public. JAMES WILLIAMS.

Chloroform Toothache Drops.

It is well known that "CHLOROFORM" has superseded (in a great measure,) the use of ETHER as an allayer of pain and is now used by the best Surgeons and Dentists in preference. A Celebrated Chemist, (and one of the first manufacturers of Chloroform) has discovered that "Chloroform" with other simple preparations, will instantly cure the TOOTHACHE. After testing it in many cases has never failed to give instnt relief; there is no possible danger in using it, as it will not injure the sound teeth a particle. All that is necessary in using these drops is to saturate well a bit of cotton or lint, and place it in the cavity of the tooth. Relief will be immediate.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

Alternate paleness and flushing of the countenance, a dull expression of the eyes, drowsiness, itching of the nose, a swelled upper lip, tongue whitely furred and thickly speckled with red points, fœtid breath and enlarged belly, a partial or general swelling or puffiness of the skin, a starting in the sleep, and grinding of the teeth a gradual wasting of the flesh, a sensation as if something were loiding in the throat, sickness of the stomach, vomiting, a short dry cough, appetite sometimes voracious, at other times feeble, an unnatural craving for chalk, dirt or clay, bowels sometimes too costive, fits, convulsion, and palsey. No mother who suspects her child has worms should ail to produce the Vermifuge. Sold only genuine, at 19, Tremont row, and by our agents, S. L. Tilley, late Peters & Tilley, W. O. Smith, & J. H. Chipman, st. John, N.B.

Dr. Kingley's Universal Family PILLS.

The most safe effectual, and economical remedy for diseases of the human constitution, that has ever been discovered. These Pills are composed entirely of materials extracted from medicinal plants, and are warranted not to contain one particle of Mercury or any mineral substance.

The Family Pills are a sure remedy for the Jaundice, sick and nervous Headaches, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, sickness of the stomach, Heartburns all Bilious complaints, Fevers of all kinds, and, if taken at the commencement, will invariably check their progress, and save the patient from a protracted and dangerous sickness. They are invaluable in nervous and hypochondrical affections, loss of appetite, Cholic, Cholera Morbus, Gout, Rheumatism, scrofula, white swelling, Ulcers Erysipela, salt rheum, Cough, Colds, Influenza, Dropsy, and all complaints to which females alone are subject. They operate as a mild and speedy purge, and are a safe and certain remedy for worms in Children.

Females will find that two or three of these Pills taken at bed time, and continued for a short time will remove any irregularity or obstruction, and restore nature to her usual course.

☞ For sale by Ross & Poor, 19, Tremont row, Boston; and by our appointed agents, S. L. Tilley late Peters & Tilley, W. O. Smith, J. H. Chipman st. John, N. B.

Married.

On Monday evening, the 1st inst., by the Rev. Wm. Harrison, Mr. Wm. Morris Tilton, of Musquash, Parish of Lancaster, to Miss Mary Elizabeth Harbell, of this city.

On Monday evening, the 25th ult., by the Rev. Ingraham Sutcliffe, Mr. James O. Irvine, to Mary Emily, daughter of the late H. W. Pitts

On the 28th ult., by the Rev. John Irvine, Mr. Archibald McCullough, of Carleton, to Mary Jane, eldest daughter of the late Mr. James White, of Carleton.

On the 1st inst., at Loch Lomond Church, by the Rev. J. W. Debrow, Mr. John Dean, of this city, to Mrs. Eliza Lusty.

At Fredericton, on the 21st ult, by the Rev. S. Elder, Mr. William Morgan, to Miss Pamela Jane, fifth daughter of Mr. George Hartt, all of that City.

At Kingsclear, on the 21st ult., by the same, Mr. Ebenezer Libbey, to Miss Charlotte Caroline, fourth daughter of Mr. Aaron Hartt.

On the 28th ult., by the same, Mr. John W. Lementine, to Miss Elizabeth Fore, both of the Parish of Southampton.

In St. Paul's Church, Halifax, on Thursday morning, the 28th ult., by the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia, Thomas J. D. Bourke, Capt. 34th Regt., and Assistant Military Secretary to his Excellency Sir John Harvey, son of the late Hon. and Rev. George Bourke, and Nephew of the Earl of Mayo, to Mary, second daughter of the Rev. Robert Willis, D. D., Rector of St. Paul's and Archdeacon of Nova Scotia.

Died.

At Portland, on Friday morning 29th ult., after a lingering illness, and in the 78th year of his age, Mr. Robert Chapman, leaving behind him three daughters to feel and deplore the loss of a beloved and affectionate father. The deceased was a native of Camelford, in Cornwall, England, and emigrated to this City in the year 1819.

In this City, on the 31st ult., in the 42d year of her age, Mrs. Rebecca, wife of the Rev. William Scars, of Hopewell, Albert County.

Of Consumption, on the 24 inst., June, wife of William McCandless, in 21st year of her age.

On Wednesday evening, the 24 inst., Elizabeth Ann, wife of Mr. Peter M'Naughten of this City, age 26 years.

Yesterday morning, James Mead, aged 29 years, son of John Mead, formerly of Digby N. S.

At the residence of Mr. Eliphalet Hanson, Bocabec, Charlotte County, Mrs. Rachel Turner, aged about 95 years. She was born at Wiscasset, in the garrison erected for the preservation of the inhabitants against the invasions of the French and Indians; and, with her husband, were among the first who set foot on these shores. The deceased united with the Baptist Church in St. Patrick, at the age of four score; and she died in a full hope of glorious immortality, the last words she was heard to utter being:—"Lord Jesus receive my spirit." Her living progeny at her decease amounted to the extraordinary number of 312—9 children, 100 grand, 200 great grand, and 3 great great grand children—one of the three last she held upon her knee.

Marine List.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—ARRIVED.

Monday—Schr. Olivia, Whelpley, Boston, 5 master, molasses and apples.

Cuba, Kavanah, New York, 14, master, flour, &c.

Tuesday—Brig Valiant, Boston, 4, R. Rankin & Co., flour, &c.

At the Island—Ship Falcon, from Boston, and barque Nova Scotian.

CLEARED.

Dec. 30th, Brig Anglo Saxan, Tomlinson, Buenos Ayres, assorted cargo; Widow, Gorum, Barbadoes, boards and plank.

Jan. 2nd, Schr. Beverly, McCarthy, Boston, boards.

ARRIVALS AT EUROPE FROM ST. JOHN.—Nov. 28th, Princess, at Islay; 30th, Sir Wm. Wallace, Aberdeen; Growler, Waterford; Dec. 1st, Albion, Aberdeen; Bombay, Gravesend; Indian, Hull; 3rd, Venerable, ditto; Magog, Ayr; Abigail, Gravesend; 6th, Commodore, Liverpool; 8th, Commerce, the Clyde; 10th, New Zealand, Warrenpoint; Margaret, Waterford; 12th, Frederick, Liverpool.

SAILINGS FOR ST. JOHN.—Dec. 2d, Harp, Belfast; 8th, Zenobia, Shields; 12th, Perthshire, Deal; Jane Hammond, Liverpool; 13th, Dash, ditto.

Sailed for Mobile, Dec. 10th, Delta, from Liverpool, Mary Caroline, do.; Orbit, Newport.

Sailed for New Orleans, Dec. 10th, Charles Saunders, from Plymouth; 12th, Avon, Beaumaris; 13th, St. Clare, Liverpool; 14th, Snowdon, ditto.

Arrived from New York, Dec. 2d, Diadem, at Liverpool; 4th, Lisbon, Gravesend; David, Cannon, Liverpool; 11th, Spartan, do.; 14th, Schoodiac do.

Sailed for New York, Dec 9th, Caradoc, from Liverpool, Noami, do.

Loading at Liverpool—Huron, for Charleston; El Dorado, New Orleans; Boadicea, do; Themis, Jitto; Olive, New York; Caledonia, Savannah; Lotus, ditto; Olive Branch, ditto. Cleared—British American, Mobile; Jenny Lind, New York.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 6th.—The Argo, Smith, hence for New Orleans, that put into Kingstown 1st inst., after being on Shore on Blackwater Bank, has returned to this port.

The Forest Monarch, Richardson, from St. St. John, N. B., which went ashore off the island of Inniskenagh, 20th Nov., is fast breaking up; materials and part of the cargo saved.

A barque, with a high poop and figure head, painted ports, and white lower masts, apparently of about 500 tons, was passed 27th Nov., waterlogged and abandoned, in lat. 46th N., long. 38 W., by the Rory O'More, N'Nab, arrived at Mumbles.

Steamship Hermann sailed from Southampton on the 12th, for New York, with 30 passengers and considerable quantity of goods.

At Newport, Dec. 3rd. ship Wm. Vail, for N. Orleans.

At the Orkney Islands, Nov. 30th, barque Britain, from Shields for this port.

The barque Henry Duncan, Gossard, hence for Portsmouth, on the 23rd ult., struck on a reef near Prospect Harbour; shortly after was got off and anchored in a place of safety. It was supposed she was in a bad state, as with the assistance of 25 men the quantity of water in her hold could not be reduced. When the steamer Unicorn arrived at Halifax she would be engaged to tow her up to that port.

At Holmes Hole, 23rd, brigt. Ella, Pike, from Philadelphia for this port.

Arrived at Alexandria, 19th, schr. Relief, Johnston, hence.

CARDIFF, Nov. 30.—The Ann (brig), of Yarmouth, N. S., hence to Portland, U. S., in going out of dock, came in contact with the side of the Gutway, and lay very badly.

For Charleston, Dec. 7th, Clyde, Liverpool; 10th, Albion, and Princess Alice, do.

For New Orleans, 14th, Favorite, Bristol.

For St. Thomas, Dec. 11th, W. Ward, from Newport.

Arrived at Newry, 6th, bark James, Hedden, New York.

At Falmouth, Dec. 3d, ship Pilgrim, Flood, from Cherbourg for St. John.

At Rothesa Isle Bute, Dec. 1st, Jane, from the Clyde for St. John.

Steamship America arrived at Liverpool, Dec. 4th, in 12 days from New York.

Steamship Acadia arrived at Liverpool, Dec. 12th, in less than 13 days from Boston.

Steamship Washington arrived at Southampton, on the 5th, in 15 days from New York.

Sarah Sands arrived on the 5th, from New York.

County Grand Black Orange Lodge.

THE "*Royal Orange Black Knight Companions*," of New Brunswick, will meet for the despatch of business, on the second Friday in each month, where appointed.

Office Bearers are requested to be punctual in their attendance.

By order of the County Grand Master.

THE Quarterly Meeting of the Saint John District Orange Lodge of Odd Numbers, for the Election of Officers will be held in the Lodge Room Portland, on Monday the 15th day of January, at seven o'clock, p. m. The members thereof are requested to be punctual in their attendance.

By Order of the D. W. M.

December 29, 1848.

ELDON, No 2—The members of Eldon are requested to assemble in their Lodge Room this evening, (Friday,) at 7 o'clock. Jan 5.

BARTON, No. 43.—The brethren of Barton are requested to meet in their Lodge Room on Monday evening next at the Hibernian Hotel.—Regular night. Jan. 5.

VICTORIA, No 6.—The brethren of No. 6 are requested to meet in their Lodge Room Hibernian Hotel, on Wednesday evening next—Regular night Jan 5

Hibernian Lodge, No. 301, (on the Registry of Ireland,) will meet in their Lodge Room, st. John Hotel, on Tuesday evening next. R. N. By order of the W. M.

January 5.

50 CHESTS fine Congou, } TEAS.
28 do. do. Souchong, }
50 Firkins CUMBERLAND BUTTER;
2 barrels NUTMEGS;
1 Cask Fine VITRIOL;
100 Kegs Brandram's No. 1. LEAD.

Dec. 15.—1i. L. H. DEVEBER & SON.

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Dividend of *Fifty per Cent.* will be payable to the Members of the "*Mutual Insurance Company,*" on the amounts paid in by them respectively in the Year 1847, at the Office of the Secretary, North Market Wharf, on or after the 4th instant.

By order of the Board of Directors.

E. WOODWARD, *Secretary.*

St. John, N. B., 26 January, 1849.

S. K. FOSTER'S

BOOT and SHOE STORES,

Corner of King and Germain Streets

Boys' and Youths' Strong Boots, suitable for the Season.

THE subscriber has on hand, and is daily receiving, Boys' and Youths' strong BOOTS, suitable for the season, of domestic manufacture and warranted good. S. K. FOSTER.

January 5.

STOVES, &C.

Received ex schooner *Olive Branch*, from Boston—

50 COOKING Stoves, assorted;
25 Cast and Wood Air-tight ditto;
25 Ornamented Hall and Parlour do.
10 Air tight FRANKLINS;
175 Pieces Hollow Ware; 2 cases Fire Brick;
1 ton Mill Castings; 21 fancy Water Urns, &c. &c. &c. For sale by

JOHN S. WESTLOTORN,

January 5. King's square.

THE SCHOOL for the Education of Young Ladies, conducted by Miss Foulis, will be re-opened on Monday next, January 8th.

Queen's square, Jan. 5, 1849.

BUTTERNUT for sale.

50,000 FEET of this excellent WOOD, sawed suitable for House Work, Ships' Cabins, or Furniture, may be had on reasonable terms, by application at the subscribers establishment in Princess street.

JOHN DUNN,

Jan 5. Cabinet and Chairmaker &c.

MOCK TURTLE SOUP.—Will be served up every day at the St. John Coffee House, Cross street. Jan 5. T. W. HENERY.

VESTRY MINUTE.

29th November, 1848.

RESOLVED, that on the 10th day of January next, all PEWS in Trinity and St John's Churches, on which one year's rent shall then be due, shall be forfeited and sold by Public Auction.

By Order,

GEO. WHEELER,

[Courier] *Vestry Clerk.*

CAMBOOSES.

THE subscriber has on hand a few ship's CAMBOOSES, a superior article, which he offers at very low prices for cash.

Dec. 22. W. WESTLOTORN.

Mr. James P. P. Lester,

SURGEON,

HAS taken an Office in Charlotte Street, on his Father's Premises, opposite the residence of R. F. Hazen, Esq. Oct. 27.

Type for sale.

469 Lbs. good BREVIER, but little used; 8 pairs Cases. Apply at the Chronicle Office.

December 8.

New Brunswick.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, 8th March, 1848.

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

CHAS. P. WETMORE, *Clerk.*

High Price for Music.

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

BALLS, EVENING PARTIES, &C.

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

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

December 29, 1848.

CABIN, 5s. Forward, 3s.

FOREST QUEEN.

THE Subscriber tenders his thanks (as well as the thanks of all concerned) to the Public, for the good feeling and patronage extended to the *Forest Queen*, during the short time she was plying on the River this Fall. She is now laid up for the Winter, and will be fitted up in good style, and ready to commence her regular trips as soon as the River is clear of ice in the Spring.—leaving this City EVERY MORNING, and Indian Town every evening (Sunday excepted), at the reduced rate of 5s Cabin and 3s for Forward passage.

F. W. HATHEWAY.

Fredericton, 13th December, 1848. (4w)

TAKE NOTICE!

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his customers and friends in general that he has removed his line of business in the

SHOEMAKING TRADE,

to Dock street, to the Shop lately occupied by John Rodgers, Tailor, and he returns his sincere thanks to the public in general for their kind patronage that he has received since he commenced business, this several years past; and hopes by strict attention that the public will favour him with a call. Trial is better than report. A few good Journeymen wanted.

Dec 29. WILLIAM McAFEE.

India-Rubber, SHOES, Castor Oil, &c.

By the *OLIVE BRANCH*, from Boston—

4 CASES containing 200 pairs Lady's India Rubber Buskin SHOES;
2 Boxes Ground CINNAMON;
8 Mats CAS 40 doz. CASTOR OIL.

For sale by JOHN KINNEAR.

Dec. 29. Prince Wm.-street.

Torrsdale House,

RE-OPENED

SEVEN MILES FROM THE CITY.

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

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

Dec. 15. PETER DRAKE.

Humberfield Academy!

THIS Institution was opened on Tuesday the 31 of October, under the superintendence of

C. H. TUCKER.

The course of Instruction is comprised in the following Branches:—*READING, Writing, Arithmetic, Algebra, Practical Mathematics, Mensuration, Navigation, Surveying, English Grammar, Geography with Mapping, and the Use of the Globes, Natural Philosophy, Composition, and Book Keeping*;—together with the most simple and correct Course in the

French Language.

FEES.—English, from 10s. to 20s.—French 25s per Quarter.

☞ Having had several years' experience as Teacher of a GRAMMAR SCHOOL in the adjoining Province of Nova Scotia, and at present holding a License in this, Mr. TUCKER confidently but humbly offers his services in this community, and would refer to W. D. W. HUSSARD, Esq., and to the parents of his present pupils, for particulars respecting his capacity to teach a well regulated and properly disciplined School.

Parents and Guardians may be assured that no pains have been spared to make the building comfortable, particularly for the female classes.

*** The above Institution will be closed during one week of Holidays, and re opened on Tuesday the 24 January, 1849—alike for the Evening Class and Day School.

For further particulars please apply to the Teacher, during School hours, or at his residence, opposite the Humberfield Academy, in Charlotte Street.

ST. JOHN, Dec. 23, 1848.

SPRUCE AND PINE DEALS,

BOARDS and Scantling.

The Subscriber offers for sale:—

1,000,000 FEET Bright Gang-sawed Spruce DEALS;
200,000 feet first, second and third quality Arostook PINE DEALS;
200,000 feet fourth quality SPRUCE DEALS;
50 000 feet fourth quality PINE DEALS;
50,000 feet Clear & Merchantable Pine Boards;
50,000 feet Merchantable SPRUCE BOARDS;
100,000 feet Merchantable Pine and Spruce SCANTLING;
100,000 feet refuse PINE AND SPRUCE BOARDS and SCANTLING.

JOHN B. TRAVIS,

Nov. 10—3m.. *Indian Town*

No. 2, North Market Wharf.

HARDWARE.

POWDER, SPIKES, &c. &c.

C. & W. H. ADAMS

Have received per late arrivals from Liverpool, &c., their usual supply of GOODS in this line, which, with their stock on hand, comprises a good assortment, viz:

LOCKS, LATCHES, HINGES, Nails, SCREWS; Sad Irons, Traces and Ox Chains Tea Kettles, SKATES, Counter Scales and Weights, Steel and Iron Bath Shovels, Steel and Common Socket Shovels, Iron and Copper Tacks and Brads, Carpenters' and other TOOLS of best manufacturers, SHEET ZINC, AUGERS, Cast and Blistered STEEL Sleigh Shoe STEEL; Hearth, Shoe, Scrub, Dust, and Horse Brushes; white and yellow open-mouth Sleigh BELLS, Horse Bells, Sparrowbills, Heel-plates, and Tip Nails, Grove's Buck-saws, Griddles, Iron and Copper Coal Scoops, and a few Fancy Coal Scoops and Vases as samples, Sash Cord and Axle Pullies, Fire Irons and Fenders, Glass and Mineral Knobs, Iron WIRE, Riddles and Sieves, Glue, Wool Cards, and a variety of Small Wares.

—ALSO—

30 Kegs "Hall & Son's" RIFLE POWDER,
A few Kegs Rifle and other Canister POWDER,
3 Cases "Hoole, Stainforth & Gray's" SAWS, containing Pit, Cross-cut, Hand, Circular, Gang and long Mill Saws;
1 cask "Vicker's" FILES,
1 cask (4 cwt) CURLED HAIR,
Cut NAILS of Domestic Manufacture, always on hand.
160 Bags Dock Spikes, 4 to 8 inch.

☞ *For sale low for good payments.*

November, 1848.

GOLDEN ELEPHANT.

October 9th, 1848.

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

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

In Store, by recent arrivals:—

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

And daily expected from Dublin:—

10 hhds. Guinness XX BROWN STOUT, in Wood;

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

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

Printing Ink.

JUST received, and for sale by the subscriber,—(manufactured expressly for this market) a superior lot of PRINTING INK, which will be disposed of in any quantities to suit purchasers, by

Oct 13. T. A. PADDOCK.

ALE! ALE!!

JUST received by the Subscriber—20 Barrels "*Redmond's*" Superior PHILADELPHIA ALE the best lot ever imported to this market. On draught or by the barrel.

Dec. 1. T. A. PADDOCK.

TOYS! TOYS!! TOYS!!!

For Christmas Presents and New Year's Gifts—

THE subscriber has received per *Kent* from London, and Harriet, from Liverpool—a good assortment of TOYS and FANCY ARTICLES.

Also,—a very superior assortment of Gentlemens Meerchaum PIPES, Fancy Pipe Stems, and amber Mouth pieces.

TOYS—wholesale and retail

December 8. WM. MAJOR.

To Let.

THE House in Duke Street, next above Charlotte Street, at present occupied Mrs. Halsell.—Enquire of Mrs. E. DUNAN.

October 13.

BRASS'S HOTEL,

WINDSOR, N. S.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the travelling public, that he has taken the premises known as *Brass's Hotel*, at Windsor; and trusts that by strict attention to business, he may receive a share of the public patronage. His larder and bar will be well supplied with such as the season and place can afford—his bar with the best wines and liquors—and he will endeavour at all times to give travellers such satisfaction as may be required.

JAMES GILDRED.

29th sept.—3m. *Windsor, N. S*

TO RENT,

THE COTTAGE and Premises in Princess Street, Carleton, recently owned by George Wheeler, Esqire, with all the grounds attached to the same, comprising Eleven City Lots, beautifully situated and commanding a view of the Falls and fine scenery in that neighbourhood.—The House is nearly new—is thoroughly built and finished in the most modern style, and provided with every requisite for the comfort and convenience of a genteel family.

The premises can be viewed at any time on application to the subscriber, and possession will be given forthwith.

JOS. H. LITTLEHALE.

Carleton, Nov. 10, 1848.

HATS, CAPS, &C.

LATEST STYLES.

R. & A. MAGEE respectfully requests the attention of their friends and the public generally to their stock of HATS, CAPS, &c., and they take this opportunity to inform them that one of the firm has returned from a visit to the United States, where he has made a selection of Satin Plush, Hat Trimmings, and Blocks all of the latest style, and of the very best description; and they are now prepared to furnish HATS of superior manufacture, which, in point of style, material and finish, cannot be surpassed by any one in this city, together with a superior assortment of Silk Glazed Fur Caps, Glazed HATS, &c., all of which are ready for inspection, at their store, a few doors below the St John Hotel, King street. Oct. 18.

Canada Top Coats.

JUST received and ready for inspection—A lot of superior CANADA TOP COATS, same quality as those sold by us last Winter, and inquired so much after during the last month.

GARRETT & SKILLEN.

Pantechnetheca, Dec 8.

To intending EMIGRANTS from New-Brunswick!

THE CANADA COMPANY would submit to the serious consideration of all parties who may contemplate leaving New-Brunswick, whether the Western section of Canada, (formerly the Province of Upper Canada,) does not offer every inducement for them to settle there, rather than that they should proceed to the United States. In Upper Canada they will find a most healthy climate, the soil very fertile, and abundance of excellent Lands, to be obtained upon easy terms, from the Government and the Canada Company. The great success which has attended settlement in Upper Canada is abundantly evidenced by the prosperous condition of the Farmers throughout throughout the Country; and is also shewn by the success of many natives of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, who have settled in many Townships of the Country; and the individual progress made by several thousands of people, who have taken Lands from the Company, corroborates the success which has attended settlement in Upper Canada.

The Canada Company's LANDS are offered for sale by way of LEASE for *Ten Years*; or for SALE, CASH DOWN. *The plan of 1 5th Cash, and Balance in Instalments, being done away with.*

The Rents payable 1st February each year, are about the Interest of 6 per cent., upon the Cash Price of the Land. Upon most of the Lots, when Leased, NO MONEY IS REQUIRED DOWN: whilst upon the others, *according to locality*, One, Two, or Three Years Rent must be paid in advance, but these payments will free the settler from further Calls, until the second, Third, or Fourth Year of his Term of Lease.

The Settler has secured to him the right of converting his *Lease* into a *Freehold*, and of consequently *stopping payment* of further Rents, before the expiration of the Term, upon paying the purchase of Money specified in the Lease.

The Lessee has thus *guaranteed to him the entire benefit* of his *Improvements* and *increased value* of the Land he occupies, should he wish to purchase.—But he may, if he pleases refuse to call for the Freehold: the *option* being *completely* with the *Settler*.

A Discount, after the rate of Two per Cent. will be allowed for anticipated payment of the purchase Money for every unexpired year of Lease, before entering the Tenth Year.—The Lessee has also secured to him the benefit of the SETTLERS' SAVINGS' BANK ACCOUNT.

☞ The Canada Company have published "*A Catechism of Information for Intending Emigrants of all classes to Upper Canada*;" copies of which, as well as further information, may be obtained *gratuitously*, by applying at the Office of G. BLATCH, Esq., Barrister at Law, Prince William Street, St. John, N. B.

Commissioners of the Canada Company's office

Canada West—Toronto, 20th Nov 1848.

NAILS & SPIKES.

Ex Ship Portland, *from Liverpool:—*

37 CASKS 6dy. 10, 12, 20, 24, 28 & 32dy fine rose Wro't NAILS;
15 casks 6dy, 8, 10 & 12dy, fine wro't Clasp do;
25 casks 8dy, 9 & 10dy, Horse Shoe NAILS;
3½ casks 6, 6¾, 7 & 9 inch Deck Spikes;
13 casks 1¾, 1 3-4, 2, 3, 3¼, and 3½ inch Boat Nails,
31 casks 2¼, 2½, 2¾, 3, 3¼ and 3½ Sheathing do;

With which we have lot in store and these by the Peruvian, make his assortment of Goods in this line very complete and well worth the attention of Purchasers—at Hammond's buildings, 20, Dock street.

December 15 H. G. KINNEAR.

SUPERFINE FLOUR.

Just landed from on board the schooner *Debonnair* from New York—

200 BARRELS, and more hourly expected, of the Best SUPERFINE FLOUR, (Genessee) which is offered for sale by the subscriber. H. BELL.

☞ Enquire of THOMAS BELL, Lower Cove.

The Lay of the youngest Bard of the Chronicle, addressed to the Patrons of that Paper on the 1st of January, 1849.

Well Patrons here I am again, your PUNCTUAL, FAITHFUL, SLAVE,
With ready Rhyme and anxious face, my Annual Mite to crave;
Come lay your last year's troubles by, I know the times are hard,
But here am I, you can't deny, a trifle to the BARD.

Adieu! Adieu!! swift footed TIME! another year has sped,
And FORTY EIGHT of imports dire, is numbered with the dead;
The sun that last upon us set, has closed a space in Time,
Yet thoughtless mortals hail with glee, the NEW YEAR'S merry chime.

How mutable is every thing in this strange world of ours,
To day puts forth the buds of hope, to-morrow blights the flowers;
But YESTERDAY and prosperous gales swelled out Commercial sails,
To-day a cloud o'ershadows us, and every prospect fails.

The Merchant and the Artizan are beaten to a stand,
And gloom, despair, and misery, prevail thro'out the Land;
Free TRADE, that curse on England's thrift, has near destroyed the nation,
While British skill, and enterprise, have "lost their occupation."

The times thro'out the universe are strangely out of joint,
Rebellion, riot, revelling, you meet at every point;
The Continent is in a blaze, with anarchy and wars,
And every CROWN seems tumbling down, except the Russian Czar's.

The BRITISH LION couchant still, reclining takes her ease,
In safety in her Island Home, while "Mistress of the Seas;"
Under Saint George's blood red Cross is shelter snug and warm
For exiled monarchs, driven forth to bide the pelting storm.

See our Church and Constitution, calm, beautiful and bright,
Like Beacon stars to neighb'ring States, that grope in murky night;
Like th' everlasting hills, they're based upon a rock.—
While Nations crumble all around, they scarcely feel the shock.

New Brunswick's land a jewel is, set in the English Crown,
But PEEL's impotent rule we find hath nearly broke it down;
Could we this teeming Land explore, ('tis much to be desired)
Her capabilities and wealth would greatly be admired.

Our men of capital have got the wrong sow by the ear,
As prices of our staple goods, too plain hath made appear;
The bearded Russian now supplies the parent state with lumber,
And every port is glutted, from the Lands End to the Humber.

'Tis pity that so much hard cash was spent in building Mills,
Which stead of profit now produce nought but protested bills;
Then let New Brunswick tack about, and seek another trade:—
By FISHING, FARMING, and so forth, great fortunes can be made.

If FOOD and CLOTHING can be had for labour and for talent,
Why then Saint John may ride upon, her glorious top mastgallant;
The spinning wheel then ply with zeal, and clothe the population,
The Factory Boy but give employ,—a fig for importation.

An Iron Rail to Shediac would much augment our Trade
And bring to light a fruitful land, too long kept in the shade;
There Corn and Oil of Fish and Seal, abound in great profusion,
Which they I exchange with us, nor think our trafic an intrusion.

Just now, they trade with Halifax,—sail round Prince Edwards Island,
But with a Rail, they could not fail, to come to us oh dry-land,
Our men of Cash, should make a dash, at such a proposition,
And soon they'd find, if so inclined, they'd gained a good position.

Our minerals too, if it be true, what's said by men of science,
Are rich in ore, and what is more, a PERMANENT RELIANCE,
Then don't despair, our land is fair, and wants but population,
And Will, and Skill, and Capital, to make a happy Nation.

Oh! for PROTECTION that will 'mount almost to prohibition,
Our own industry alone can better our condition;
Take pattern of our Yankee friends, and watch the speech of Taylor,
He'll frame a Tariff that will keep mechanics from the Jailor.

But what are our Reformers at, and where's the mended Charter,
And who'll be Mayor, I do declare, I fear our rights they'll barter;
The Freemen must elect the Mayor, and not Sir Edmund Head,
Or franchised right, is put to flight, and MARCH of MIND is dead.

Our Corporation properties, have got in the Gazette,
And yet Pur'told if fairly sold would ten times pay the debt.
'Tis true the Lawyers may be fed by such a foul transaction,
But Needham tears, and rants, and swears, he'll balk the roguish faction.

The people in their might should rise and purge the Civic Board,
There truth and honour hide their heads, and justice drops her sword;
A nest of foul and nasty-buds are roosting in the hall;
In dire disgrace, you there may trace, alas! our City's fall.

Now turn we to the land of Plagues, the fated Emerald Isle,
Where Envy, Hatred, Malice, like the viper gnaws the file;
Where Gaunt Rebellion rears its head against our Gracious Queen,
And papist plots, and counter plots, are hatched behind the scene.

Now see the British Lion rise, his angry eye-balls flash,
And Demagogues, and brutal mobs, are scattered at a dash;
While the Arch Rebels foiled, subdued, are taken in their toils,
In dungeons lie, condemned to die, and hushed are civil broils.

But mercy's quality's not strained, but droppeth from above,
Like gentle dews from Heaven's high Arch, replete with Christian Love;
So Britain's Queen steps in between the Laws in all their terror,
To spare the trembling traitor's lives,—allows the "writ of Error."

Down on your knees ye graceless curs, atonement make indeed,
For vile and murderous intent, on those who served your need;
Who sent you means to purchase food, with which your poor were fed,
But like the surly dog, you bite, the hand that gives you bread.

The Eagle's *route*, the Arrows flight, the Rail, Steam, flash of *Fire*,
Are tardy movements when compared with the Electric Wire,
That now brigs News from every point upon the Sailor's Card,
Such great inventions well deserve a National Reward.

But this the inventive age is styled, and nought is now a wonder
Since Lightening carries the Express, without the aid of Thunder,
Old Sol has turned an artist too, and paints the face divine,
DAGUERREOTYPE with genius ripe, first put him in the line.

We've Gas too made from Jetty Coal, dug out of Mother Earth—
Thus Light is out of darkness brought, to brilliant flaming birth,
We've Streets and Hose, and damp proof Clothes, all made from gum elastic,
As well as Gutta Percha Soles, that to our boots so fast stick.

I wish we had "Aladin's Lamp" to crown this batch of wonders,
We'd quickly pay the Province Debt, and rectify the blunders
Of Legislative Solomons, by weeding out top-sawyers,"
And every brainless man of straw, as well as prosy Lawyers.

We'll look for "honest men and true," and give them our support,
'Mongst men who labour for their bread, and not those "Jacks at Court,"
'Till then this land will never thrive, nor better its condition,
Those men will neither lead nor drive, nor recognize petition.

We've had some knaves in private life, as well as knaves in power,
Whose tricks have made the people stare, and usurers look sour;
Some swear they'll never "shave" again, even for the *quid pro quo*,—
Since " " "greased his brogues" the shaving trade's "no go."

And Paddy Farrel, slippery rogue, that sold for buttons, Bricks,
And Crates well filled with shards and straw, and sundry other tricks;
A "Brick" he was at *knocking down* a bargain to a *friend*,
I only hope a well spun rope may bring him to an end.

I trust my verse you'll deem it terse, and, meet your approbation,
I can no more, the Muse won't soar, to higher aspirations;
And now a tribute to the QUEEN, her CONSORT, and the NATION,
May Britain's FLAG and Britain's ARMS, maintain their lofty station.

And may this Land in which we live, be shielded by her power,
And STRIVE, and THRIVE and soon REVIVE, from this her darkened hour;
To every Briton now I give, from menial up to Peer,
My fervent prayer for health and peace, long life and GOOD NEW YEAR

NEW GOODS.

Just received per QUEEN, from Liverpool:—

A LARGE assortment of Fall Goods, consisting of—Coburghs, Orleans, Fancy Dress Materials; Broad Cloths, Kerseys and Doeskins, Beaver and Pilot Cloths, Canada Cloths, Grey, white and Printed Cottons, Cotton Warps, &c. &c.

London Goods daily expected per *Kent* and *Columbia*, all of which will be offered for Cash at prices corresponding with the times.

JOHN HASTINGS.

P. S.—50 chests of Good Congou TEA is now offered very low for Cash only. J. H.

29th sept.

New FALL and WINTER GOODS.

Liverpool House, Prince William Street.

The subscribers have completed their Fall importations per ship *Peruvian*, of London, Manchester, and Glasgow Goods, which they now offer Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest possible prices:—

FRENCH SATINS, Gro de Naps, Orientals and Persians;
Black and colored SILK VELVETS;
Black CRAPES, PARAMATTA;
New Fancy Bonnet Ribbons, Laces and Edgings
Ladies' FURS,
A Large variety of HOSIERY & Winter Gloves;
Ladies and Gent's White, Black and col'd French Kid GLOVES;
New Fancy PRINTS, Cotton VELVETS,
Black and Fancy Orleans, Coburgs, Alpacas and Mohairs;
Woolen and Gala CLOAKINGS and SHAWLS;
Superfine BROAD CLOTHS, in Black, Blue, Invisible, Rifle, Mulberry and other colours;
Beaver and Pilot Cloths, in Black, Brown, Blue, Drab, Claret,
Black and Fancy CASSIMERES and Doeskins
Sattinetts and Tweeds;
An assortment of Gent's Fancy Silk VELVET and Barathea VESTINGS.
Gent's Plain and Fancy Satin Stocks, Handkerchiefs and Scarfs;
Best Witney BLANKETS, White and Regatta Shirtings;
Bleached Cotton and Linen Sheeting;
Grey Cottons, Linens and Diapers; Knitting Cottons, Linen Threads;
1 case Buttons and Fancy Coat Binding;
Fancy woollen and Cotton Druggett, 3 ply superfine CARPETING.
Also—1000 Bundles Cotton Warps;
100 Pieces Homespun, and 100 pair Stout Country Socks.

VAUGHANS & LOCKHART.

November 10, 1848.

LONDON HOUSE,

Market Square.

New Fall GOODS!

September, 1848.

"Per THEMIS" from Liverpool:—

BLANKETS, FLANNELS, Swanskins, Serges, CLOAKINGS, Various Materials for Dresses, Camlets, Velvets, Paramatta Linens, Lawns, Diapers, Linings, Moleskins, Kerseys, Kerseymeres, Doeskins, Vestings, Mufflers, Canaqa Cloth, Lastings; Grey, White and Printed Corross; Jeans, Aprons, Moreens, Bed Tick, and a stock of Haberdashery, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

Per *Bethel*, from Glasgow, and *Kent*, from London:

An assortment of Shawls, Woollen and Gala Cloakings, M. de Lines, Cashmeres, Velvets, Silks Satins, Gloves, Hosiery, Ribbons, Lace, Neck Ties Silk and Satin Cravats, Scarfs, Stocks, &c.; Pilot Beaver, and Broad Cloths, Kerseymeres, Doeskins, Vestings, Braces, Carpets, Hearth Rugs, Russia Crash, &c. Also, a variety of Muffs, Boas, Victorines, Cuffs and Cardinals, with a stock of Fur and Cloth Caps.

T. W. DANIEL.

Patent

Gutta Percha Soles,

For Ladies' and Gentlemen's

BOOTS & SHOES.

THE subscriber has received a supply of the above named article, which he is prepared to cement to Boots and Shoes of all sizes at the shortest notice.

Invalids and persons of delicate constitution will find the Gutta Percha Sole a sure preventive to damp feet, as it renders the bottom of the shoe perfectly waterproof, and also prevents the cold from penetrating to the foot.

S. K. FOSTER,

29th sept. *Corner of King and Germain sts*

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC!

Smith's Exterminator,

For the total annihilation of Rats, Mice, Beetles, Cockroaches, Crickets, Ants, &c.

THIS preparation will be found invaluable to House Keepers, Proprietors of Dwellings, Warehouses, Mills, &c., in the EXTERMINATION of ALL KINDS OF VERMIN, without any of the unpleasant consequences frequently attending the use of arsenic and other poisons.

IT IS WARRANTED NEVER TO FAIL.

The following Certificate from parties of high respectability, in Canada, will place its efficacy above suspicion:—

WE, the undersigned, do certify that we have made use of 'SMITH'S VERMIN AND INSECT EXTERMINATOR," with wonderful success, and can recommend it as a valuable preparation for the pests.

C. F. Baillargeon, Pere,	John Mann,
Frenchette & Frere,	Thomas Gibb,
J Chabot, M. P. P.	Judge Bowen,
Christian Wurtele,	John Fraser.

☞ SMITH'S VERMIN KILLER may be had, by appointment of the Proprietor. For sale by S. L. Tilley, St. John; John W. Brayley, Fredericton; where dealers can be supplied in large or small quantities at the lowest prices. Oct 31

Winter Styles in Dry Goods.

LEEDS HOUSE.

The Importation of WINTER GOODS *for this season will in part consist of—*

CLOAKINGS in Gala and Woolen Plaids; French and Anglo Merinos; shot, striped and Checked Mohairs, Lustres, and Coburgs; Saxonies; Checked Flannels; Orleans, swansdowns, saxony Welsh and Lancashire Flannels, Serges Broad Cloths, Tweeds, Doeskins, Caps, Matts &c. &c.

FANCY GOODS.—Velvets, Cap and Bonnet Ribbons, silk Trimmings, Gloves, Watered and Brocade satin, Gro de Naples, Berin Wools, shawls in fancy plaids, Cashmere, Celestial, and Cloth; Neck Ties, Mufflers, Pembroke Bons, Children's Hoods &c. &c. Also in

Hosiery,		Cotton Goods,
Haberdashery,	FURS,	Blankets,
Small Wares,		Silk Mercury.

the usual well assorted stock.

BENJAMIN CROWTHER.

Prince Wm. street, 29th sept.—2m.

S. K. FOSTER'S

BOOT and SHOE STORES,

Corner of King and Germain Streets.

JUST received per ships *Kent* and *Columbus*, a further supply of Ladies' Gentlemens', Girls' Boys', and Children's

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of every description, suitable for the Season.

ALSO—A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

INDIA-RUBBER SHOES

Waterproof BLACKING, which is warranted make Leather waterproof.

A large assortment of English TRUNKS.

November 3.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

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

MADAM,

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

(Signed) SCOTT PORTLAND.

Wellbeck Abbey, May 31, 1842.

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

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

Eaton Hall, Cheshire, Feb. 12, 1842.

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

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

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

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

Time should not be lost in taking this Remedy for any of the following Diseases:—

Ague,	Indigestion,
Asthma,	Inflammation,
Bilious Complaints,	Jaundice,
Blotches on the Skin,	Liver Complaints,
Bowel Complaints,	Lumbago,
Colics,	Piles,
Constipation of Bowels,	Rheumatism,
Consumption,	Retention of the Urine,
Debility,	Sore Throats,
Dropsy,	Scrofula, or King's Evil,
Dysenter	Stone and Gravel,
Erysipelas,	Tic Douloureux,
Female Irregularities,	Tumours,
Fevers of all kinds,	Ulcers,
Fits,	Worms of all kinds,
Gout,	Weakness, from whatever cause, &c., &c.
Headache,	

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

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

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

Iron, Spikes, Anchors, Chains, &c.

Daily expected to arrive per ship *New Zealand*, In ballast, Master, from Liverpool:—

3132 BARS & 76 Bundles common & Refined IRON, well assorted.
150 Bundles Sheet IRON, ass'd Nos. 21 to 26,
100 Boxes best Charcoal TIN PLATES, assorted. ICW, IC, IX, and DC;
200 bags SPIKES, assorted 5 to 8 inch;
6 Iron stock Anchors, ass'd from 2 to 6 cwt.
4 ¾ inch best stud Chain Cables, 60 fms. each;
3 7 8 inch do. do. do. 60 fms. each;
3 tons best Liverpool OAKUM.

All of which will be disposed of at low rates for prompt payment.

WM CARVILL.

29th sept. *N. Germain street.*

SAINT JOHN FOUNDRY.

The Subscriber has on hand, at his Establishment (adjoining the Custom House,) an extensive assortment of

COOKING STOVES, of the most approved patterns;
FRANKLINS;
Close Wood and Coal STOVES;
Air Tight ditto.
Register, and half Register GRATES;
PLOUGHS of various patterns, with and without Wood Work;
Ship's Patent Windlass Gears, Hawse Pipes, Cylinders and Palls;
Stove Pipe, Tinware, House pumps and lead pipe to suit;
BOILERS, Furnace Doors and Bars;
Patent Oven Doors;
Sash Weights;
Pots, Bakepans, Tea Kettles, Griddles, Grid irons, Frying pans, Sad Irons, Saucepans, Preserving Kettles;
Bells; Nails and Spikes;
Deep Sea, Hand and Net LEADS, &c. &c.

All of which is offered to his friends and the public at the lowest rates; and he would respectfully solicit the attention of purchasers

☞ Orders for *Mill and Ship Work*, and Iron, Brass, and Leak Castings, executed at shortest notice.

Sept. 8, 1848. THOMAS C. EVERETT.

CHARLES E. POTTER,

Carver, Gilder, Looking Glass, Portrait, and Picture Frame Manufacturer,

BEGS to inform his friends and the Public that he has taken a Shop in Mr. Sears' House, *Corner of Germain and Princess Streets*, and is now prepared to execute in the neatest manner and at the shortest notice, all orders with which he may be entrusted, and he hopes by strict attention and moderate charges, to receive a share of Public patronage.

Looking Glass, Portrait and Picture Frames of every description, Plain and Gilt, made to order at the shortest notice. Mouldings of every pattern, always on hand.

Particular attention will be given to SIGN PAINTING, in Plain, Gilt, and Fancy Lettering. Orders in this line respectfully solicited.

☞ SHIP GILDING, of every discription, shall receive prompt attention at moderate charges.

N. B. Old Frames repaired and re-Gilt, Borders for Rooms, &c. &c.

St. John, N. B., September 1st, 1848.

Paper Hangings, Looking Glasses,

Just received on Consignment:—

2000 PIECES handsome French Paper Hangings;
500 yards BORDERING for ditto;
30 Ceiling Centres and Fire Screens;
100 Toilet and Dressing GLASSES;
35 doz. Assorted Looking GLASSES;
15 boxes assorted sizes Looking Glass Plates;
60 doz. Musical Fruit;
60 doz. Shaving Boxes; 20 sets Dish Covers;
3 setts Fire IRONS; 15 assorted FENDERS;
50 quires Grass PAPER;
33 dozen Drawer Knobs;
26 pair Brass CANDLESTICKS;
52 dozen Knives and Forks;
81 dozen assorted Brushes;
21 dozen Razor Strops.—For sale by

JOHN KINNEAR.

14th sept. *Prince Wm. street.*

MANCHESTER HOUSE,

MARKET SQUARE.

The subscriber has received a variety of New and Fashionable Spring Goods, consisting of—

NEWEST Materials for *Ladies' Dresses*, in Printed Cashmeres and Delaines, Ginghams, Poplin de Soie, COBURGS; Silk, striped and Figured *ORLEANS*; Printed Muslins; SHAWLS and SCARFS in Barege, Cashmere, &c.; Fancy Printed Calicoes; Furniture Prints; BONNETS in great variety, latest style; Bonnet Ribbons; Parasols, Gent's Gingham CRAVATS, satin Stocks, Bed Ticking, Regatta Shirting, Irish Linens, Lawns, Diaper, Hollands, 8-4 Damask, 8-4 and 10-4 Sheetings, Moleskins, Cotton Drills, white and fancy COUNTERPANES, Carpets, Rugs, &c.

100 Chests superior Congo TEA, 1 ton Madras INDIGO.

☞ A further supply daily expected.

May 26. WM. HOWARD.

BRANDY, GENEVA, WINE,

&c &c. &c.

Now Landing ex *Kent* and other vessels from London, &c.

30 HHDS. old Cognac BRANDY—*Martell's Hennessy's and Otards;*
10 hhds. finest PALE ditto;
30 hhds. finest PALE GENEVA;
5 hhds. and 10 qr. Casks Choice OLD PORT;
10 hhds. } *Choice PALE, BROWN, and*
10 qr-casks } *GOLDEN SHERRY;*
5 hhds. and 10 qr. casks L. P. MADEIRA;
2 hhds. very old and choice old Jamaica RUM,
5 puns. 1-day and Cambelton WHISKEY;
10 cases finest SPARKLING CHAMPAGNE,
10 cases Liqueres, Cherry Brandy and Maraschino,
40 casks best PORTER and Brown Stout—in pint and quart bottles;

In Stock:—Choice Old Wines, &c. of every description, in wood and bottle.

RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.

Oct. 6. *Wine Merchants, Prince Wm street*

PAINTS AND OIL.

Ex Kent, from London—

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

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

Stoves! Stoves!! Stoves!!!

(Just received, per 'Widow,' from New York:)

A LOT of fancy Air-Tight Parlor STOVES for burning coal.—Also, a lot of Diamond Empire Cooking Stoves, Charcoal Furnaces, Water Urns, Hollow Ware, &c. &c.—For sale low by JOHN S. WESTLOTORN,

Sept. 8. *King's Square.*

By the COLUMBUS, from Liverpool:

20 THOUSAND feet English Crown GLASS;
230 boxes Steele's SOAP; 10 Brls. Pot Barley.

Also—from Boston:—

No. 1 4, and 5, Boston Coal STOVES, which with No. 2 and 3 on hand before, makes up the sizes in use of this Pattern.

Also—6 Bales Cotton BATTING.

October 27. JOHN KINNEAR.

Boston Made STOCKS.

SELF adjusting SATIN STOCKS; Long end ditto, French Bombazine do. with bows; Plain Satin and Bombazine ditto; Pleted Silk Velvet Stocks; Fancy imitation Handkerchief ditto.

☞ The above are superior to the English make in fit, appearance, and durability.

GARRETT & SKILLEN.

PANTECHNETHECA, Dec. 8

Castor Oil, and Axes.

Just received, and for sale—

26 DOZEN pint and half pint bottles of CASTOR OIL;
12 dozen NARROW AXES.

JOHN KINNEAR.

Dec. 8. *Prince Wm. street.*

GENTLEMENS real Madras Grass Cloth MANDKERCHIEFS, a fashionable wear,—For sale by GARRETT & SKILLEN

PANTECHNETHECA, Oct. 7.

Iron, Tin, Anchors, Chains, &c. &c. &c.

Now landing ex ship NEW ZEALAND—

100 BOXES TIN PLATES, assorted. ICW, IC, IX, IXX, DC & DX.
60 bundles Sheet Iron, assorted, Nos. 20 & 22;
6 pairs FORGE BELLOWS, 30 to 34 inch;
10 M. English FIRE BRICK;
157 bolts best Navy CANVAS, ass'd, Nos. 1 & 7.

Ex "Orleans" from Liverpool—

2 best proved STUD CHAINS, 60 fms. ⅞ in. with Shackles complete;
4 best proved Stud Chains, 75 fms., ⅞ & 1 inch. with Shackles complete;
1 best proved Stud Chain, 90 faths., 1⅛ inch. with Shackles complete;
7 best proved short link Chains, assorted, from ⅞ to 1⅛;
6 best iron stock ANCHORS, ¾ to 8 cwt;
8 best wood stock Anchors, from 10 to 27 cwt;
200 bags diamond deck and rose-head SPIKES, ass'd. 5 to 10 inch;
12 best *Blacksmiths'* ANVILS, 12 do. do. *Vices.*

—IN STOCK—

50 tons English Bar and Bolt IRON, well assd.
150 tons refined do. do. (Hunt & Brown's);
10 tons "Swedes" IRON, assorted;
20 tons small round refined IRON, ¼ to ½ inch;
5 tons HOOP IRON, assorted;
5 tons Plough Plate IRON, assorted 2 to 5 in.;
5 tons "Sanderson's" best CAST STEEL.
2 tons "Naylor's" best do., do;
3 tons best Blistered Steel, Hoop L & COND
2 tons spring and shear STEEL, assorted;
400 share Moulds and Anchor Palms;
250 bolt COPPER, assorted, ⅞ to 18 inch;
150 bolts PATENT METAL 5-8 to 1⅛ inch;
5 tons Liverpool OAKUM;
100 doz. Long handle Irish SPADES,
100 Miners' Shovels, 20 doz. Ballast do;
60 dozen Griffin's SCYTHES, ass'd. 28 & 36 in;
6 tons HOLLOW WARE, consisting of Pots, Pans, Bake Ovens and Covers, and Griddles;
140 TEA KETTLES, assorted, Nos. 1 to 6;
50 bundles Iron WIRE, Nos. 6 to 18;
100 pieces Irish LINEN, (very superior).

Daily expected per ship *Commodore*, Pritchard, master:—

50 tons BOLT IRON, assorted sizes;

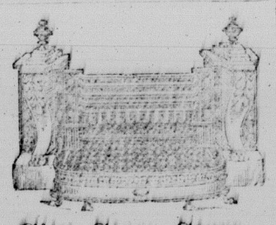
Per *Caroline Lesare*, Patton, master:—

40 tons No. 1, Garsherrie PIG IRON.

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

WILLIAM CARVILL.

Nelson street, June 6, 1848.



City Stove Store,

11,—Dock Street.—11.

JUST received at the *City Stove store*, a general assortment of COOKING and other STOVES as a glance over the following imperfect list will shew,—and amongst which will be recognized the names of some too well and favourably known to need note or comment:—

FRANKLINS—various sizes;
Prism and Wager's Airtight;
HATHEWAY—three sizes;
VICTORY, 3 do.; Diamond Empire, 4 do;
Atwood Empire, 2 ditto;
Hartshorn and Ames, and Charles 1st, for wood or coal;
Box and Cylinder Stoves, of various patterns;
Ships Cabin and Forecastle do.;
CAMBOOSES;

Together with a general assortment of Hollowware

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

Oct. 15. W. WESTLOTORN

Commercial HOTEL.

Head of King-street, Saint John, New Brunswick!!

THE Subscriber begs leave to announce to his numerous friends and the public generally, that he has re leased the above Establishment for a term of years. This Hotel has recently undergone a thorough repair, and neither pains nor expense has been spared to render it equal to any in the Province. The walls of the old part have been torn down and new one substituted, besides which very extensive additions have lately been made to the Establishment—fourteen entirely new rooms have just been thrown open, finished and furnished in a superior style.

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

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

Commodious Stabling for Horses, and a superior Hostler always in attendance.

ROBERT WETMORE,

St. John, June 9, 1848. *Proprietor.*

Sand's Arcade, Prince Wm. street.

Marsh, Lane & Drury,

Importer and Retail Dealer in Cutlery, Family HARDWARE, and Carpenter Tools.

IS now opening by the *Wanderer*, a complete assortment of Carpenter's Door Locks, and Hinges; an extensive variety of Table and other CUTLERY; Scissors; Tin Ware; Brass Taps; Hand saw Files, and a general stock of shelf Goods suited for the season,—all of which are offered at lowest Cash prices. June 2.

Exchange Re-opened.

THE Subscriber most respectfully informs the Citizens of Saint John, and Vicinity that he has opened the EXCHANGE, No. 17, Church street, as a RESTAURANT.

Breakfasts, Dinners, and Suppers served up at all hours.—Clubs and Parties waited upon at shortest notice.

A constant supply of Boston and New York OYSTERS, always on hand, and he trusts by strict attention to his business, to merit a share of public patronage.

WILLIAM H. GARDENER.

COOL RETREAT!

In the Old Custom House, nearly opposite the Bank of British North America.

THE Subscriber takes this method to inform the Public that he is now prepared to accommodate those who may please to favour him with a call, with *Lunches, Dinners*, and *Suppers*, every day, (Sundays excepted), on the cheapest terms possible, and in usual good style which cannot be surpassed by any house in New Brunswick

Sept. 1. JAMES SORLIE.

☞ Meat Pies, &c. made to order and sent home

GIN! GIN!

DAILY expected per schooner 'Eliza Jane' from Halifax, and for sale by the subscribers—20 Hhds. Holands GIN, (very superior).

July 11. J. & R. HAMM

COOKING STOVES.

25 BEST Forest Cooking Stoves, of the above patterns, price from [illegible]

[illegible]

MINERVA

Life Assurance Company,

82, King William street, Mansion house, London

TRUSTEES.

Thomas Halifax, junior, Esquire.
Francis Mills, Esquire.
Thomas Heath, Esquire.
Claude E. Scott, Esquire.

DIRECTORS.

FRANCIS MILLS, Esquire, *Chairman.*
THOS. HEATH, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*

John Leach Bennett, Esq.	William Lyall, Esq.
Wm. Chippindale, Esq.	Thomas Morgan, Esq.
Edward S. Codd, Esq.	John Stewart, Esq.
John Harvey, Esq.	R. F. Watson, Esq.
Edwin Leaf, Esq.	J. J. Zoralin, Esq.

AUDITORS.

Robert Wells Byles, Esquire.
Charles R. Hartford, Esquire.
William Scott, Esquire.

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Tweedie, F. R. S., 20, Montagne Place, Bedford-square, London.
Dr. John Paddock, saint John, N. B.

SOLICITOR.

John Saunders Bowden, Esq., 66, Aldermanbury.

BANKERS.

Messrs. Glynn, Halifax, Mills & Co.
Sir Claude Scott, Bart & Co.

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

The SECOND division of Profits, was made on 23d June, 1847, for the five years ending 31st December 1846. The clear divisible surplus was then £30,209 7s 9d, four-fifths of which, have been distributed according to the provisions of the Deed of settlement, among the Policy holders an AVERAGE REDUCTION ON THE PREMIUMS PAYABLE until the next division in 1852, of 31½ per cent.; or gave an equivalent REVERSIONARY BONUS, averaging £8 13s. 5d. per cent. on the *sums assured*, or 53½ per cent. on the *Premiums received thereon, during the last five years.*

Among the advantages of the Company are the following:—

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

Persons assured with this Company are allowed to reside in the colonies of *British North America, New South Wales*, and *Cape of Good Hope*, without extra charge upon payment of sea risk only for the two latter.

No appearance before the Court of Directors required.

Loans are granted on deposit of Policies for five years standing, to the extent of their value.

WM. THOS. ROBINSON,
Actuary and Secretary.

The Quinquennial division will be made in June, 1852; and all persons assuring by the participating scale prior to 31st December, 1850, will be entitled to share therein.

WM. THOS. ROBINSON, *Actuary and Secretary.*

☞ Tables of Rates of Premium, and every information can be obtained by application at the office of RANNEY, STURDEE & CO., St. John,

August 4. *Agents for New Brunswick.*

Fancy Goods, ex Kent.

Received at the LIVERPOOL HOUSE, *Prince William Street*, ex Kent, from London—Selling Cheap:

LADIES' CARDINALS, MUFFS, BOAS, Victorines and Cuffs—in French Sable, Stone Martin, Fitch, Grey Squirrel, Ermine, and British Sable Furs.

Paris Blond Net, Black Silk Laces,
Egyptian, American, and German Laces,
Thread and Narrow Edgings,
Crape Puffing, Blond, Silk Ronche,
Cambric Handkfs., French and Mourning Flowers.

With a large assortment of SHAWLS, CLOAKINGS, CLOTHS, Trouserings, Vestings, Blankets, &c.

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

VAUGHANS & LOCKHART.

October 13th, 1848.

S. K. FOSTER'S

Ladies' & Gentlemen's SHOE STORE,

Corner of King and Germain streets, and

LADIES'S SHOE STORE,

Next store but one South of corner store in Germain street.

THE subscriber has just received per ship *Queen*, from Liverpool, the first part of his Fall supply of Fashionable BOOTS and SHOES, suitable for the present and approaching season.—Comprising every variety that may be required for Dress as well as for Service

sept 22. S. K. FOSTER.

COPPERSMITH'S WORK.

THE subscriber takes the following method to inform his friends interested in the management or construction of Steam Boats, that he carries on the Coppersmith business in all its branches.—Mill and Steamboat repairs punctually attended to.

The subscriber, pledges himself that all work in the above line committed to his charge, shall be executed in a substantial and workman like manner.

N. B.—Brass Castings of every description punctually attended to.

ROBERT WALLACE.

A few doors North Trinity Church, Germain st

April 7, 1848

Chains, Spikes, and Nails.

Ex ship *Peruvian* from Liverpool, on consignment;

50 CASKS, each 2 cwt: 1 4, 5 16, 3 3, 7 16 and ½ inch CHAINS,
30 casks, each 2 cwt 4d., 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 7 12, and 10 inch DECK SPIKES,
15 do. do. 5, 6, and 7 inch Rose head SPIKES,
15 do. 2, 2¾, 3, 3½, and 3 1-2 Boat Nails,
14 do. (400 lbs. each 4d. and 7d. Ox and Horse Shoe NAILS,
5 do. (240 lbs.) 12d. and 14ly. fine clasp wro't NAILS,
27 do, (assorted qualities) 8 10, 12, 14, and 20d. wro't BOARD NAILS.

Which with his Stock on hand of intermediate sizes, and articles of the best description, will enable the undersigned to supply every call on as advantageous terms as any in the market.

Nov. 7. H. G. KINNEAR.

SHOT, CASTOR OIL,

By the PERUVIAN, from Liverpool:—

HALF-A-TON BB, No. 3, 4 and A SHOT;
25 dozen bottles CASTOR OIL;
Half a chest SWEET OIL; 1 chest CASSIA;
5 hundred weight Servants' Friend,
5 ditto ALUM, 10 boxes PIPES;
100 gross Long CORKS;
20 kegs Superfine MUSTARD;
5 kegs Queen's BLUE.

For sale by JOHN KINNEAR.

Nov 7. *Prince Wm. Street*

SHIP STORES.

20 BARRELS MESS PORK; 15 ditto Prime ditto;
30 barrels Mess BEEF, 5 do. Prime ditto;
75 do. NAVY BREAD.

For sale at Hammond's Buildings, 20, Dock street in or out of bond by

29th sept. H. G. KINNEAR

GANG SAWED Shipping Boards

[illegible] Long Sawed Pine Shipping BOARDS, sawed in June last and [illegible]

C. & W. H. ADAMS.