The Weekly Observer.

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SAINT JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, JULY 18, 1848.

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The Observer,

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

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.*

MR. G. BLATCH,
BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Notary Public, and Conveyancer, &c.

OFFICE in Mr. L. H. DeVeber's Building, on the Western side of *Prince William Street.*
Saint John, Feb. 15, 1848.

☞ NOTICE.

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

THOS. BARLOW,
GEORGE FLEMING,
JOHN STEWART.

St. John, January 1st, 1848.

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

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

THOS. BARLOW,
GEORGE FLEMING,

January 1st, 1848.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of ROBERT RAY, late of this City, Sailmaker, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within Six Months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to GILBERT T. RAY, THOMAS LEAVITT, GEO. A. LOCKHART, } *Executors.*
St. John, 11th February, 1848.

S. K. FOSTER'S
Paper Hangings & Shoe Store,
Corner of King and Germain streets, and
Ladies' Fashionable SHOE Store,
Germain Street.

THE Subscriber has just received ex ship *Cambria* from London, part Spring supply of Ladies', Misses' and Children's
SUMMER BOOTS AND SHOES,
FOR SALE CHEAP.
May 9. S. K. FOSTER.

Cheap Room Paper.

THE Cheapest Room Paper for Sale in the City of Saint John, is to be found at the Store of S. K. FOSTER,
May 9. Corner of King & Germain streets.

FANCY GOODS.

Per Jenny Lind. Received at the "Liverpool House," from London:

WHITE, Black and Brown Gimpure, Chantilly, Paris and Fancy Net, Thread, Valenciennes, American Lace and Muslin EDGINGS and INSERTIONS; British Chantilly and Brussells Falls and Veils; Black Silk Briganti Lace Shawls; Lace Capes; Paris and Cambray Quilling and Edged Goffered Blonds; Muslin Collars; Habit Shirts; Chemizettes; Brussels and Cambray Rouche; shaded Purse Silk; Artificial Flowers, Gents. and Ladies' Cambric Handkerchiefs, &c. at usual low prices
VAUGHANS & LOCKHART.
May 2, 1848.

NAILS and SPIKES.

Ex ship "Avon," from Liverpool, on consignment:

60 CASKS 3 1-2dy. 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, and 20dy. fine rose head wrot Board NAILS; 15 casks 5dy. and 9dy. Horse Nails; 9 do. 2 inch, 3, 3 1-2, and 3 inch 14 cut Nails; 55 do. 5, 6, 7 and 8 inch Diamond head Deck SPIKES.—For sale at Hammond's Brick Buildings, 20, Dock street, by H. G. KINNEAR.
30th May.—[N. Brans. 4, Chron. 3c.]

Cordage, Lines, Twines, &c.

Just received per ship Wanderer, Capt. Allan,

40 COILS CORDAGE & SPUNYARN, assorted sizes,
4 packages of Salmon LINES and TWINES, assorted. —ALSO—
30 barrels MESS PORK—For Sale low, by
JOHN V. THURGAR,
May 30. North Market Wharf.

Copartnership Notice.

C. D. EVERETT

RETURNS his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage which has been extended to him since his commencement in business, and would now inform his friends and the public that he has taken into Copartnership with him his Son, CHAS. A. EVERETT, under the Firm of C. D. EVERETT & SON, who will continue business in the old stand, and respectfully call attention to the
Spring and Summer Style
of Moleskin, Silk, and Velvet HATS, which they are now manufacturing, and which have been acknowledged to be the easiest fit and most beautiful pattern that has been manufactured for many years.

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

SHIP CHANDLERY,
Peters' Wharf.

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

*** The above, in addition to an extensive Stock on hand, constitute a complete and well selected assortment of every article in his line, which are offered for sale at the lowest market rates.
October 26. JOHN WALKER.

The Garland.

INDEPENDENCE.

Ye speak of Independence—
There is no such thing on earth—
We depend upon each other
Still for all that life is worth!
To every mind that ponders,
To every heart that feels,
There's not a day but something
This hidden truth reveals.

The seed of friendship blooms not—
No leaf can it impart,
Until it finds a welcome
In some congenial heart!
The light of love can warm not,
Till found some kindred shrine,
And then it springs immortal,
And shows itself divine.

Thus—thus, throughout creation,
The links of life had birth;
Ye speak of independence
There is no such thing on earth;
We depend on one another,
For each comfort we enjoy;
There is nought the heart can foster
That the heart may not destroy!

We depend for our existence
On His hand who gave us breath;
We depend upon affection
E'en to soothe the hour of death!
Thus—thus, throughout creation,
The links of life had birth;
Ye speak of independence—
There is no such thing on earth!

Miscellaneous.

REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA.

It is not one of the least striking and impressive signs of the times, that a republican government should at this moment be in full operation on the Coast of Africa, the darkest part of the world. Africa has heretofore been a kind of mysterious land, chiefly known as a mart for the sale of men and women,—a quarry of human flesh, to be worked by men in whose breasts conscience was a petrifaction, and humanity a blank. To the tribunal of infinite justice these enemies of their kind are finally responsible; for whatever might have been the benevolence of Las Casas, or the philanthropic reasoning of Sir John Hawkins, it is certain that the *sacra fames auri*, the accursed lust of gold has been the predominating principle which has actuated them. It is true indeed that along with these scenes of progressive guilt, a beneficent law of Providence has been operating, by which the highest good is often educed from the deepest and darkest evil; but not less flagrant is the criminality of those who dared to be the authors of that evil. All the priceless blessings which in this land of their captivity have met the descendants of the African captives, especially that crowning blessing, the Light of Life, would, but for their transportation hither have been shut out from them. To see, as we have seen, a thousand black communicants stand up in the Church of God, and raise high their voices in praise of the true God, till the walls seemed almost to tremble with the energy of the echo,—this would teach the most obtuse mind, that not in vain were even Africans cast upon this continent. If millions have in the succession of centuries been subjected to American bondage, hundreds of thousands have been "redeemed" from sin, and made heirs of "the kingdom." The temporary sufferings of this mortal state are lighter than a feather when compared with such a reversion.

Nevertheless, the position of this fragmentary portion of the African race is a false one. Violence brought them here, and by violence has their captivity been perpetuated. Their position here seems to be a continual infraction of some law of Providence. Now, if in the physical world, there is for every poison a counteracting remedy, to be discovered and applied by the industry, ingenuity and skill of men, so in the moral world we must believe there is an antidote for every bane, and it is the duty of man to find it. When the midnight of the middle ages had oppressed the human mind, till it cried out for relief, the light of the PRESS,—a new sun in the moral firmament, dawned upon mankind; and to this hour has been augmenting its power and brightness. That light has even shone upon Africa. Think of a printing press in Africa!

The want of commerce among the nations of the earth, a real evil when contemplated from the middle of the nineteenth century, was supplied by the discovery of the mariner's compass, the immense influences of which discovery is itself a study. The absurdity, equalled only by the effrontery of certain practices at the commencement of the sixteenth century, first provoked the spirit of reformation, which, rising with the exigencies of the times, gathered strength as it rose, and burst the shackles that had so long bound the noble powers of man. The destitution and misery of human beings in prisons and dungeons first awoke the benevolent spirit of Howard, who went forth under the smile of heaven to "take the guge and dimensions" of human suffering.—The severity and oppression of a foreign government roused the spirit of resistance in the colonies, and a new nation sprang into being with full powers of self government, and with a charter that seems destined to cover with its broad provisions the wants and the rights of the human race.

So the enormities of the slave trade cried aloud for redress. They found a response in gentle and generous bosoms. Public opinion has been progressive on this great subject to this hour. From the time that Finley conceived the idea of Colonization, it has never slumbered. The star of hope stood indeed for a long time just above that horizon, but it is now in the ascendant. Liberia is a free and independent nation, and unlike most of the nations of the earth, unstained with the blood of the slave. She has spread her banner to the breeze, inscribing on it, "*the Love of Liberty brought us here,*" and under its folds millions shall find protection. Behold that land of the sun—so beautiful in its verdure—so abundant in its fertility—with scenery that might surpass the creations of romance itself, and a soil repaying a hundred fold the hand of culture; with golden fruits that might realize the fancies even of an Arabian tale, and physical resources that are capable of changing the condition of the world; especially look upon those millions of minds instinct with immortality, and yet to be excited to high and noble action. "*The Love of Liberty takes us there,*" was inscribed on the white flag that floated from the masthead of the last emigrant ship that left this country, sailing from Savannah with a hundred emigrants, while a crowd of admiring citizens looked on the scene.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

JEWELLERY IN THE INFANCY OF THE WORLD.

Jewellery derives its name from the Hindoostanee "jouhur," a gem, and is of oriental origin.—Jewels are the insignia of rank, the types of all the good sentiments that agitate human nature, the embodiment of every form of beauty that adorns the visible creation. Their use is as ancient a custom as any on record. The greatest of the earth have employed them, the wisest found pleasure in them, and the savage shows, in his admiration of them, a lingering connection with a former civilization, proving how deep a hold they have on human feelings. According to the character of the people is the purpose for which jewellery is used.

In the early era of the world distinction of rank chiefly occupied attention. Wealth is generally the reward of superior moral or intellectual endowments; to its possessor is therefore transferred the respect which such qualities naturally command.

Wealth thus forms one of the steps to exalted rank, with its envied privileges and powers. Jewellery has always been the symbol of wealth, conferring on its wearer general homage. The costliness of its materials was one cause of its selection, and the earlier nations were content with such influence as the rudest fashioning could convey. Some knowledge of metallurgy and mechanical skill must have been required in its simplest application, by which the value must have been increased greatly when such attainments were rare. Bracelets of ten shekels weight, and a nose jewel, or earring, as our translation has it, of half a shekel, or nearly half an ounce, is the description given of Jacob's present to Rachel. The mention of the weight implies that in the value of the material consisted the chief value of the gift. The improving ability of the artist introduced his labors in a new field of demand. Among a people whose literature was embodied in hieroglyphics, in which the prevailing characters of animals were made the symbols of corresponding ideas, it is not surprising that the symbol quickly usurped the reverence due to the idea, when it is known that the operations of nature were ill understood, and the mixed results of unchanging laws were attributed to the caprice of particular divinities. The forms of birds, beasts, fishes, and insects, became objects of devotion, and their presence on the person of the worshipper, even when laid in the tomb, was considered essential to his safety and comfort in this world and the next; obedient to this religious demand the jeweller became a student of nature's forms, thus laying the foundations of that beautiful structure of art in its various departments, in which a source of pleasure is provided more healthful than the indulgence of the senses, such, in short, as befits the temple of the imaginatron. The precepts of wisdom were accounted worthy of perpetual meditation, and the most enduring substances were used on which to inscribe mottos, to be worn as the amulets of life.—[Jones's History of Jewellery.

LOVE OF THE ENGLISH FOR SHOW.—With all the talk which has been occasionally got up among levellers in politics and precisians in religion, there is no people under the sun that loves show more then our very sensible and prudent fellow-countrymen. Six hundred years ago we were a-head of all Europe in everything that related to ceremonies and magnificence of decoration, both in religious, social, and political matters; and to this day there is no body that loves better a grand sight, or will spend more money and take more pains in the promotion of this "barbaric pomp," than the steady, solemn Briton. Is there any monarch in Europe that is crowned with the splendor of accompanying pageantry which inaugurates the reign of every English monarch? Is there any people which makes so much of its private equipages, of its expensive dresses, of its superb mansions and decorations? Is there any nation where the determination to spend money in mere transitory external display, on every possible occasion, is more palpably operative; or, if we will, more absurdly and extravagantly exhibited? Look how everybody loves a fine dress, a dress in character, a gown, or a wand, or an official costume, or a part in a ceremony, or an office in a religious function. Wherever we can, we may rely upon it, we take more pains with ceremonial performances, and give more money in proportion to outward show, than any other people in the world.—[The Rambler.

First July English Mail, per Steam Ship Niagara.

TERRIFIC AND BLOODY INSURRECTION IN PARIS.

ORIGIN OF THE INSURRECTION.

Pursuant to their determination to diminish the number of *ouvriers*, the Government directed that a draught of 3500 of them, inhabitants of the provinces, should leave Paris on the 22nd. They were supplied with money, and orders for board and lodging. They left town, but halted outside the barriers, and there spent a large share of their expenses. About three o'clock a body, amounting to 400, returned, and paid a visit to the Executive Government. M. Marie presented himself to hear their grievances. He was addressed by the chief, but M. Marie refused to hear him, as he had been amongst those who attacked the Assembly on the 15th May, and he could not recognize him; then turning to the others, he said, "You are not the slaves of this man, you can explain your grievances." M. Marie entreated them not to be led into rebellion, and assured them that the Government was occupied with the consideration of measures for the improvement of their condition. The delegates withdrew, but did not give an accurate account of their interview. On the contrary, they stated that M. Marie called them slaves. The labourers then commenced shouting "Down with the Executive Commission!" "Down with the Assembly!" Some of them attempted to force into the church of St. Sulpice, with the intention of ringing the tocsin, but the gates were closed to prevent them. Thence they proceeded to the quays, singing, "We will remain; we will remain!" They next proceeded to the Faubourgs St. Antoine and St. Marceau, and stationed themselves on the Place de la Bastile, crying, "Vive Napoleon!"

THE OUTBREAK—FATAL CONFLICT AT THE BARRICADES.

On the morning of Friday, the 23rd, at four o'clock, about 5000 of these men erected barricades at the Porte St. Denis and St. Martin. Many of them were armed with muskets. At about ten they attacked a post of national guards, and attempted to disarm it. Resistance being made, the assailants fired, and the guard returned the fire. The people fled. At about three o'clock, the *rappel* having been beaten for the national guards, nearly one-third turned out. A detachment of the second legion marched against a barricade, and called upon the men who guarded it to surrender. The answer was a discharge of musketry, on which the national guards fired; but after a few rounds they were overpowered and disarmed, and the workmen from the windows of the surrounding houses fired upon them. Three or four were killed, and several wounded. At a later hour the national guards came up in force, and opened a murderous fire on the barricades. The insurgents made an obstinate resistance, but at length abandoned the barricades and fled. Several national guards were killed; a Lieut.-Colonel and a Chef d'Escadron were wounded. From thirty to forty of the people were killed in the attack. General de Lamoriciere commanded the troops. The cry of the *emeutiers* was "Vive la Republique Democratique."

At an early hour, the Place de la Concorde had been occupied by an immense body of troops, but very few of the national guards were to be seen; the same was the case in the Faubourg St. Honore, the Rue de Rivoli, the Rue de la Paix, and the Boulevards. By three o'clock the Hotel de Ville, together with the barricades erected there, were occupied by troops. Bodies of the national guard were stationed at the Tuileries; but while, on former occasions, the *rappel* had not been beaten for two hours before Paris witnessed 150,000 citizens under arms,—although it beat for hours, there was not the tenth part of that number seen. In the evening, the guard-house on the Boulevard Bonne Nouvelle was attacked by the insurgents, who, after a few shots, fled. A small body of the national guards in the Rue d'Aboukir were fired at by the people; they retreated, several being killed and wounded. A similar conflict took place in the Rue de Clery, in which the national guards were successful. Before two o'clock the artillery was planted in a position to command the barricades on the Boulevards. Several barricades were carried by the troops, at the point of the bayonet, in the neighbourhood of the Palais du Justice and the Faubourg St. Antoine. At five o'clock, a force of artillery was sent up to the railroad St. Denis, when the second legion attacked the barricades at the Porte St. Denis, the national guards being fired on by the insurgents, answered by a discharge in platoons, firing in the air. This was replied to by an effective discharge by the insurgents; after which, the national guards discharged volleys for a quarter of an hour, to which the insurgents answered by a continual dropping fire like that of sharpshooters. It is impossible to describe the effect produced by these fusilades upon the masses which crowded the boulevards, who fled in terror. This was increased when the national guards, from want of ammunition, retired before the insurgents.

M. Arago made every effort throughout the day to prevent a collision. All the troops and the national guards showed the greatest intrepidity and the most admirable devotedness.

Bloody Scene at the Ecole De Medicine—Several Deputies and General Officers Killed and Wounded.

At ten o'clock p. m. the firing had nearly ceased. The national guard, the garde mobile, and the troops were under arms. There was no means of approaching the theatre of the struggle, so that it was not possible to learn if the insurgents had retained their position. The engagement was very bloody in the quarter of the Ecole de Medicine. It was said that M. Pascal, the lieutenant-colonel of the 11th legion, and M. Avrial, banker, had been mortally wounded.

M. Bonjeau, and M. Bixio, on learning at the Assembly the disorder in Paris, said that the members of the Assembly should be the first to expose themselves to the fire. "Our place (said M. Bixio) is at the head of the national guard, to stop, if possible, the effusion of blood;" and borrowing the scarf of one of the members, he immediately left the Chamber to carry out his declaration. M. Bixio has been shot in the breast, and it is feared he cannot survive. M. Clement Thomas has received a ball in the thigh. General Bedeau has also been wounded in the thigh. M. Dornes, a representative and editor of the *National*, has been wounded.

Col. Thayer, one of the richest proprietors in Paris, has been wounded. M. Pierre Bonaparte, son of Lucien, had his horse wounded by a ball by the side of M. de Lamartine. During the greater part of the day, Lamartine accompanied General Cavaignac to all the scenes of contest.

General Cavaignac appointed Commander-in-Chief.

At two o'clock an order was published signed by the President of the Assembly and Executive Commission, appointing General Cavaignac Commander-in-Chief of the troops of every arm, including the national guard and the garde mobile.

About three o'clock there was a conflict at the bridge near the Hotel de Ville, when 18 soldiers of the line were reported to have been killed. A member of the Assembly appearing on horseback on the boulevards, bearing the ribbon designating his office, was saluted with cries of "A bas les aristocrats!" It is said that General Cavaignac refused to accept the command without receiving unlimited powers, which were conferred upon him.

Dreadful Struggles at the Porte St. Denis and St. Jacques.

In the couse of the morning 500 men of the garde mobile were disarmed by a body of the insurgents, headed by an individual in the uniform of an officer of the national guard. At six o'clock the fighting continued, and the number of troops had been increased. 15 national guards were killed at the Porte St. Denis. By a fatal mistake two legions of the national guards fired on each other. The cries among the populace were various, "Vive Henri V.!" "Vive Napoleon!" "Vive la Republique!" were severally heard. A member of the Assembly raised a flag at the Port St. Denis, bearing the inscription, "Du pain, ou la mort." (Bread or death.) M. Caussidiere at this hour joined the members of the Executive Government on horseback, and they passed along the boulevards. The insurgents occupied a house in the Faubourg St. Denis, from which they fired on the troops. Two hundred prisoners were taken by the national guard on the Place de la Sorbonne.

At nine o'clock, the struggle in the quarter of St. Jaques was most terrible. The insurgents strongly barricaded, fired warmly on the national guard and troops of the line, who replied. Cannon was at work. The staff was at the Hotel de Ville. The artillery was on the Pont Notre Dame. The cannon fired from this point on the Rue de la Cite, and the bottom of the Rue St. Jaques, appeared to engage them very much. Strong barricades existed in the Rue de la Harpe. Much blood was shed, and General Francois was wounded. In the course of the evening the insurgents captured a post of the garde mobile, and made them march with them. All round the Temple the town was in possession of the insurgents, who were defending themselves with intense energy. The platoon discharges replied to them every five minutes.

It was estimated that not less than 150,000 of the ouvriers and the dregs of the population of Paris and the banlieu were gathered together in the desperate attempt to make another revolution, and recover the mastery.

Preparations for the Contest.

The barricades were defended by some hundreds of people in *blouses*, of whom many were not armed, or at least did not show their arms. They had a great number of tricoloured flags stuck upon the tops of the barricades, with the words "*ateliers nationaux*" inscribed upon them. The Porte St. Denis, which was in the hands of the conspirators, was decorated with a black flag, and on the top of it were arranged heaps of paving stones, apparently for the purpose of being hurled upon the heads of those who might attack it.

The night of the 23rd was a terrible one. None, save those who have been in a battle-field, or in a city attacked by an enemy, can have an adequate idea of it. The movement of the troops rapidly increased, and all the signs of an approaching struggle of the most serious nature were manifest. The "generale" continued to be beaten in all quarters till midnight. Nothing could exceed the terror that was everywhere spread. Cavalry and artillery passed at full gallop, every moment, along the boulevard. About midnight these troops drew up for the night along the sides of the streets, the cavalry dismounted and bivouacked on the footways. The soldiers, who had been on duty from a very early hour, completely overcome, were extended on the footpath sleeping, having helmet and sword laid beside them. Some tended the horses, who in thousands occupied the carriage road. This state of things continued until 3 o'clock, when the trumpets and drums again sounded, the cavalry and artillery mounted, and the infantry formed and marched off to another scene. In the course of half an hour discharges of cannon and musketry began to be heard, and this continued until seven o'clock, when silence again prevailed.

The City declared in a State of Seige.

On the morning of Saturday the 24th, the Place de la Concorde was crowded with cuirassiers, lancers, and artillery. These troops, with infantry of the line, and the garde mobile occupied the Champs Elysees; the bridge opposite the Chamber and the quays on both sides were similarly filled.—The gardens and palace of the Tuileries, and the Place Carousel, were filled with national guards. From nine till twelve o'clock the boulevards continued to be patrolled by troops.

Members of the Assembly also patrolled the principal streets about noon, each escorted by detachments of national guards. At one o'clock notice was given that the capital was declared in a state of seige, and all individuals except those in arms as national guards were ordered to remain in their houses. It was announced that the Executive Commission had abdicated, and that General Cavaignac was appointed Provisional President of the Republic, with powers of a dictatorship. At two o'clock p. m. the streets were swept by columns of the national guard.

Very large detachments of national guards from the environs, and farther points, arrived during the day, in the capital. From two till four o'clock all communication between the Madeleine and the Assembly and the eastern part of the town, was stopped. Detachments were placed at the Foreign-office, and across all the streets leading towards the Palais Royal and the eastern quarters.

On the dictatorship being conferred upon General Cavaignac, he issued the following notice:—If at noon the barricades are not removed, mortars and howitzers will be brought, and by which shells will be thrown which will explode behind the barricades, and in the apartments of the houses occupied by the insurgents.

Hostilities Renewed in the Cite and St. Jacques—Successes of the Insurgents—an Armistice agreed to.

From one o'clock in the morning till nine o'clock the fusillade and the cannonade had not ceased in the quarters of the Cite and St. Jacques. The insurgents, had thirteen pieces of cannon. Three were taken. About half-past nine, the insurgents, who were surrounded on almost all points, succeeded in forcing a passage by means of their artillery. About ten o'clock this column was in the quarter of the Halle, where a bloody encounter took place. At the same hour the insurgents of the Faubourg St. Antoine were marching to operate in junction with the column of St. Jacques. An armistice until eleven o'clock was proposed by Gen. Cavaignac, who declared that after that hour the most energetic measurse would be adopted.

From the break of day the cannon thundered without intermission in the direction of La Chapelle. A considerable body of insurgents, driven into the Plaine des Vertus, between La Chapelle and La Villette, was surrounded in the night.

In the morning the insurgents became master of the church of St. Severin.

At noon enormous barricades were erected between the Rues St. Denis and St. Martin, constructed entirely of paving stones about fifteen feet thick; they were almost proof against cannon balls. Barricades not less formidable were erected at the extremity of the Faubourg Poissonniere.

Defeat of the Insurgents at the Pantheon.

At half-past three the insurgents were driven to the Pantheon and there surrounded; they fought desperately and with a courage which would be admirable if devoted to a just cause. The Pantheon was recovered from the insurgents, after three hundred discharges of cannon, about five o'clock.

Fourteen battalions of the line and the 21st regiment were around the chamber during the day. A battery of artillery with matches lighted were on the quay. Under the peristyle of the chamber two field howitzers were placed. The cuirassiers were in great force on the Place de la Concorde.

Desperate Contest and Slaughter at the Church of St. Severin and the Clos St. Lazare.

The contest near the Northern Railway was most desperate. The head-quarters of the insurgents was the Church of St. Severin, situate in the quarter St. Jacques, near the river. The fortress and citadel was the Faubourg St. Antoine, occupied and barricaded throughout. On the other side, the insurrection was in the quarters St. Marcel, St. Victor, and the lower part of the quarter St. Jacques. Paris was thus lapped in a large semicircle by a line of fortifications. The Clos St. Lazare was fortified so as to be rendered almost impregnable. It was protected by immense barricades, and the insurgents were intrenched in an hospital now erecting. This post was connected with advanced works extending to the heights of the Faubourgs St. Denis, St. Martin, La Chapelle, La Villette, the Temple, the quarter called Popincourt, and the Faubourg St. Antoine. There was great slaughter here. The national guards arrived from Poissy and Pontoise drew up before the barricade of the Clos St. Lazare, and at the first fire 50 of them fell.

The Pantheon the insurgents defended with four pieces of cannon. They had also seized the College Henry IV. behind it, and this church was the key of the position extending through the quarter St. Jacques to the church of St. Severin. According to the *Siecle*, there were 1500 national guards lying dead in the church of St. Severin, who fell in the slaughter at this spot.

The church St. Gervais, immediately behind the Hotel-de-Ville, had to be taken from the insurgents with cannon. The bridge of Notre Dame had to be swept by cannon, as well as the Quai aux Fleurs. A house of business, six stories high, called "La Belle Jardiniere," on this quay, was demolished by cannon-balls. It had been taken possession of by the insurgents. At six o'clock, by the reduction of the place Lafayette, the Clos St. Lazare was isolated.

Proclamation to the Troops and to the Insurgents.

The following proclamations were issued by General Cavaignac:—

"TO THE NATIONAL GUARD.

"Citizens.—Your blood will not have been shed in vain. Redouble your efforts to answer my appeal, and order, thanks to you and to the assistance of your brethern of the army, will be established. Citizens, it is not only the present, it is also the future of France and the Republic that your heroic conduct is about to secure. Nothing is founded, nothing is established without sorrows and sacrifice; voluntary soldiers of the nation, you have well understood it. Place confidence in the chief who commands you, count upon him as he counts upon you. Force united to reason, to wisdom, to good sense, to love of country, will triumph over the enemies of the Republic and of social order. What you desire, what we all desire, is a firm, wise, honest government, one that secures all rights and guarantees every liberty—sufficiently powerful to put down every personal ambition—sufficiently calm to overthrow all the intrigues of the enemies of the Republic. Such a government you shall possess, for with your entire, loyal, and sympathetic assistance, a government can do all.—"General CAVAIGNAC, Head of the Executive Power."

"TO THE INSURGENTS, IN THE NAME OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.—GENERAL CAVAIGNAC.

"Citizens,—You imagine you are fighting for the interest of the *ouvriers*; it is against them that you fight, and it is on them alone will fall all the blood which has been spilt. If such a contest can be prolonged, one must need despair for the future of the Republic, the triumph of which we all desire to secure. In the name of the ensanguined Republic, in the name of the Republic which you are endangering, in the name of that labour which you demand, and which was never refused to you, deceive the hopes of our common enemies, lay down your fratricidal arms, and confide in the Government which, if it cannot be ignorant that there are among you criminal instigators, remembers also that your ranks comprise but brethren who are led away, and whom it calls back into the arms of the country. "General CAVAIGNAC."

Horrid Butcheries by both the Troops and Insurgents.

A dreadful act of butchery was committed on this day (Saturday) by the insurgents at one of the barricades in the Faubourg St. Germain. They had taken five of the garde mobile prisoners, and held them apart without injury. Hearing, however, that the troops of the line were coming down in force, they determined to abandon the barricade, but at the same time they came to another terrible determination, which they forthwith carried into execution—they cut the throats of the five prisoners! The lifeless bodies of the unfortunate lads, for none of them had exceeded the age of eighteen, were found still warm when the troops of the line and a party of the garde mobile came up.

This act had the effect of exciting the most intense exasperation, and particularly amongst the garde mobile. 1500 of the insurgents had surrendered on the Place du Panthcon. These men were being led across the garden of the Luxembourg, when a large body of the garde mobile, who were then guarding the palace and gardens, being unable to restrain their desire of vengeance for their murdered comrades, sent a volley into the body thus passing, and killed upwards of 100.

Prisoners were brought in from time to time to the building in which the National Assembly sits. Amongst one batch of twenty-five was a young girl dressed in male attire, who was most active is supplying ammunition to the insurgents.

Killed and Wounded.

M. Amadee Thayer has died of his wounds. He was the son-in-law of General Bertrand, the friend of Napoleon.

The 24th regiment had lost 200 men. The 29th regiment had suffered severely.

The number of dead and severely wounded is terrific. The following statement was given:—"Commander Mason, killed; General Francais, killed; Pascal, lieut.-colonel, 11th legion, killed; the Representants Vavin and Quinet, killed.

Suspension of Hostilities on the Left Bank of the Seine and in the Cite.

The insurrection of the left bank and in the Cite was entirely put down in the afternoon, but not without great loss of life on both sides. So strongly were the insurgents posted, that the military, after repeated attacks, found it impossible to dislodge them. They therefore had recourse to the stratagem of appearing to give way. They retired—the insurgents fell into the trap—they left their barricades, and pursued their opponents. On plain ground they had no chance, and great numbers were immediately slaughtered. This was the first success on the part of the military. Others followed. The Hotel Dieu was soon taken on the one side. The Pantheon was stormed on the other by M. Boulay, a member of the Assembly, at the head of his regiment of national guards. The insurgents were driven from point to point till they lost the whole of their strong points, and were at last forced to take refuge in the large district in the neighbourhood of the Barriere d'Italie.

Hostilities Recommenced—Reinforcement of Troops—Numerous Arrests of the Populace.

On Sunday morning, 25th, the insurgents had collected in those quarters of the faubourgs which are beyond the Canal St. Martin, and in the Fauborg Poissonniere. Every house in La Villette and La Chapelle was converted into a fort, and every window was a loophole.

On the Place Maubert, after two hours, the insurgents were driven out, and took refuge at the top of the Rue St. Victor. The troops followed, and kept up a fire on them. In the Fauborg St. Marceau the insurgents defended their barricades with obstinacy. At this point, the women threw boiling oil and water from the windows on the troops.

Regiments of the line, infantry and cavalry, continued to arrive during the morning from the departments. At six, several legions of national guards from the provinces marched into Paris. The quarter of the capital around the Chamber and the Tuileries was literally covered with troops, who bivouacked in the streets and places. The Place de la Concorde and Champs Elysees presented the aspect of a camp.

The engineers soon began the work of mining the houses where the insurgents had taken refuge, the staircases of which had been destroyed. Several thousand prisoners were taken among the insurgents; many of them were immediately shot. The vaults of Notre Dame, the Louvre, the Tuileries, and the Assembly, were filled with them.

All circulation through the streets was interdicted, except to such as were armed as national guards, or those who bore passes, or servants going for the necessary articles of provisions.

Vehicles from the Pompes Funebres were seen passing everywhere, to carry away the dead. Never was such a spectacle witnessed as Paris presented.

Dangerous position of the Deputies—Poisoning of the Troops.

Members of the Assembly, distinguished by their tri-coloured scarfs, were seen in groups of ten or twelve patrolling the streets. Whenever they passed between the Chamber and the Hotel de Ville, they never failed to be fired upon by insurgents from the windows. Although the number of regular troops in Paris, with the accession of the arrivals, did not exceed 30,000; the number of national guards was incalculable; altogether 300,000 troops were in the city.

Up to Saturday night there arrived in Paris the national guards of Versailles, Chatou, Beauvais, Montmorency, Bougival, Rouelle, Pontoise, Amiens, Meudon, Saint-Cloud, Marne, Rambouillet, Senlis, Meulan, Nanterre, Orleans, Rouen, &c.

The insurgents who were in possession of the Halle aux Vins poisoned the wines, with the view of destroying the troops and the national guard, in which they in some instances succeeded.

The Faubourg St. Antoine attacked by the Troops, with great slaughter—Determined Stand of the Insurgents.

A delay allowed the insurgents in the Faubourg St. Antoine to surrender, having expired without any reply, the operations commenced. The first barricade was vigorously attacked and carried, but not without considerable slaughter on the side of

the assailants. Colonel Raynaud, of the 48th regiment of the line, and several officers, were killed. General Boquet, of the engineers, arrived at the Place de la Bastille with the firemen and sappers. Some houses were in an instant blown up, and several barricades thus turned were captured without loss. On some points the insurgents had dug trenches, against which artillery was unavailable. They fired from within, and, on the approach of the troops, escaped through passages opened in the cellars of the houses. The enclosure of St. Lazare was re-occupied in the morning by the insurgents, who carried away ten small pieces of artillery belonging to the Chateau Rouge, which they loaded with stones and pieces of broken bottles.

At two o'clock it was announced that a resolution had been taken by General Cavaignac to bombard Montmartre. Several places in the Clos St. Lazare and its environs were set on fire by the insurgents.

The combat continued during the day on many points, but became isolated on all for want of communication. The insurgents still held out in the Faubourgs St. Antoine and du Temple, on the heights of Montmartre, and the Barriere St. Denis. A great number of insurgents were taken prisoners. About 6000 muskets and ammunition were taken.

A Chief of the Insurrection killed, and M. Charbonnel, Deputy, wounded.

At six o'clock, after the taking of the Barriere Rochechouart, the body of the chief of the insurgents, who defended it, was brought into the mairie of the 2nd arrondissement. It was a man named Larroque, editor of the *Pere Duchesne*, president of the Club of the Mountain. He was killed by a ball in the heart. Gen. Renault is said to be severely wounded. About eight o'clock, M. Charbonnel, a representative, was carried along the boulevard, accompanied by two representatives and several friends. By his paleness it appeared that he had been mortally wounded. On examination the surgeons declared it to be serious, but still there were hopes of his recovery.

Heroic Incident and Reward.

Young Martin Hyacinthe, only eighteen years of age, a simple garde mobile, valiantly rushed on a formidable barrier of the Faubourg du Temple, in the face of a shower of balls. He took the flag which surmounted it, and would not part with it even in fighting. When the battalion returned to the head quarters of General Cavaignac the young soldier was presented to him, to whom he delivered the flag. General Cavaignac, taking off his cross, immediately placed it on the breast of the gallant youth, amidst the applause of the persons assembled. Some shots were fired from the windows on the poor wounded persons who were being carried to the hospitals. It is difficult to find places for the temporary attention to the wounded. At St. Severin the garde mobile, to avenge the cowardly assassination of some of their prisoners, went into the house from which the shots were fired and threw the persons they found there out of the windows, saying "The wretches are not worthy of a musket shot!"

Arrest of Emile de Girardin, and threatened attack on Louis Blanc by the National Guards.

M. Emile de Girardin, proprietor and editor of the *Presse*, was arrested and taken before the Prefecture of Police. Seals have been put on the offices, and the presses, &c., seized. Later accounts state M. de Girardin has been released from prison.

In the evening Louis Blanc was passing along the boulevards on foot between two representatives, when he was recognised by the piquets of national guards at that post. Hostile cries were soon uttered against him, as being the author of the unhappy occurrences which are now devastating the capital. But for the intervention of some national guards, he would have been submitted to punishment on the spot. A carriage was obtained, and after he had mounted, the horses were flogged into a gallop to carry M. Louis Blanc from the imprecations of the bystanders.

A cab filled with money was seized at the courts of the Rue des Capucines. The person who was in it, as well as the coachman, were arrested. A boy, with 10,000 francs in gold, was also arrested.

The women took a great part in the insurrection; many had been arrested on whom were found cartouches, which they carried to the insurgents; one had hid them in her basket covered with meat, which she carried on her head, another in her milk cans, and another had sewn them inside her clothes.

M. Clavel d'Oisy, a banker of the Rue Hauteville, accused of distributing money to the insurgents, was arrested and taken to prison.

Between the streets Transonain and Aumaire four redoubtable barricades were erected, at which the insurgents had worked all Saturday night.—They were carried at seven on Sunday evening by some of the 1st infantry, and a company of the national guard. The taking of the barricades has been murderous. A battalion of the garde mobile was reduced from 750 to 120.

At the corner of the Rue Chaussee d'Antin a carriage was stopped, in which a corpulent lady was found. On searching, her person was found to be swelled with cartridges. General Duvivier, in clearing the Hotel de Ville and its environs of the insurgents, was severely wounded. In the Clos St. Lazare, Gen. Lamoriciere had his horse killed under him, and the colonel of the 48th line was mortally wounded. Gen. Demesne, commandant of the guarde mobile, was desperately wounded.

The Insurgents driven from the Clos St. Lazare with an immense loss of blood.

The members of the National Assembly had scarcely left their seats at half-past four on Sunday, when the President read a letter from M. Armand Marrast, declaring that the insurrection was now nearly at an end. The troops of the Republic were in possession of the greater part of the strong holds of the insurgents, the 9th mairie had been taken, and the other points towards the Faubourg St. Antoine, but at an immense loss of blood. Never had anything like it been seen in Paris. (Great sensation.) The Clos St. Lazare was in possession of the troops, and only a few dropping shots were now heard. All would that night be finished. The troops had behaved most admirably. The insurgents had made interior communications between the houses from one to the other, and the troops were obliged to force them one by one. The 8th mairie, the last stronghold of the insurgents, was then being attacked. The President read a proclamation to the insurgent workmen of a conciliatory character.

During the night the inhabitants of some parts of the capital were compelled by the authorities to keep their windows illuminated. In other parts, as on the boulevards, they were compelled to put out all lights and close their shutters during the night. The sentinels called out every ten minutes, "Sentinel, prenez garde, a vous!" each so as to be heard by the next. These words, as heard from a line of sentinels, sounded like the successive repetition of an echo.

Suppression of the Insurrection on the Left Bank—the Archbishop of Paris acting as Mediator.

On Monday morning, 26th, there was an awful stillness. Few individuals were seen, and no carriages, except ammunition waggons and those which brought supplies for the soldiers. The "generale" was beaten at five o'clock in all quarters.

At 9 o'clock the President of the Assembly called together the members then in the palace, and announced that the insurrection was altogether suppressed on the left banks of the river: on the right bank the Faubourg du Temple was taken in the night; the barrier of the Temple was free; the Faubourg St. Antoine alone resisted.

On a mission of peace of the Archbishop of Paris and the representatives Larabit, Galli, Cazale, and Drault, four delegates of the insurgents presented an address to the Assembly, demanding an armistice, and promising to surrender the Faubourg on condition of preserving their titles and rights of citizens. The President replied that if they wished to re-enter the ranks of the Republic they must destroy their barricades themselves and make their submission. If the barricades were not destroyed, General Lamoriciere, and General Perrot, who took the command of the Hotel de Ville after General Duvivier was wounded, were simultaneously to attack the two opposite sides of the Faubourg St. Antoine.

Hostilities again commenced—surrender of the Insurgents at the Faubourg St. Antoine.

Hostilities were resumed at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and, after a short contest, the insurgents in the Faubourg St. Antoine surrendered unconditionally. This was the last stronghold of the revolt, the Clos de St. Lazare having been already stormed. In this latter place the insurgents had entrenched themselves in a strongly-fortified position, on a wide elevated plain, in the vicinity of the station of the Northern Railway. This plain, which is scattered over with out-houses, building materials, and timber, was converted into a regular fortress, in a manner which rendered it impregnable without a regular seige. Many thousands of the insurgents were quartered inside. Various attempts had been made to carry it by storm, but in vain, and on Sunday General Cavaignac determined to take it, and ordered it to be mined, advancing guns and shells against it.

Death of the Archbishop of Paris—Retractation of Surrender, and Recommencement of Hostilities.

The Archbishop of Paris, who was unfortunately shot at one of the barricades, whilst endeavouring to induce the insurgents to surrender, has since died of his wounds.

After having surrendered in the morning, the insurgents retracted, and were bombarded and attacked with shells and other ways for several hours. They had, however, finally been subdued. Six of the prisoners who were confined in the vaults of the Tuileries, having put their heads out of the gratings, were immediately brought out and shot.

Nine Hundred Insurgents Shot by the Troops.

On Monday evening five hundred insurgents who were captured at the Clos St. Lazare were shot on the spot, and four hundred more next morning. The struggle had been incredible, and the military executions almost unparalleled.

The colonel who replaced General Duvivier in the command of the district of the Hotel de Ville, and who was promoted to the rank of General de Brigade for his bravery, is said to have fallen under the balls of the insurgents.

Two lieutenants of the 12th legion of the national guard were made prisoners on the barricades. Three women, dressed as cantinieres, were arrested in the neighbourhood of the Assembly, for having sold poisoned brandy and wine to the troops. Several of the soldiers have died from the effects of the liquors thus given to them.

Number of Prisoners taken.

On Tuesday evening every remaining symptom of disorder was suppressed. Up till that time the number of prisoners was 6000, but every hour added to the number. The prisons, the cellars of the Tuileries, and of the National Assembly were gorged with prisoners. In the Conciergerie 1500 were confined in an open court. The indignation of the national guards and the inhabitants against them was so intense that it was with the utmost difficulty they could be saved from summary vengeance. What is to be done with such a mass of human beings is a question which appears to puzzle every one. To send them all to the Pacific is utterly impossible, and to keep them in France is to expose the country to a renewal of such criminal attempts as that from which it has just escaped.

The death of the Archbishop of Paris has created a deep feeling of regret throughout France. He died, after two days of intense suffering, praying that "his blood might be the last spilt in such melancholy circumstances for his country."

Paris was to be continued for some days longer in a state of siege, in order to enable the military authorities to disarm the portions of the capital which were the centres of revolution and disorder.

A grand review of the national guards from the departments took place on Wednesday.

Decree of Transportation on the Insurgents.

The President had proposed to the Assembly a project of law pronouncing transportation on all persons taken with arms in their hands, which had been adopted. The proposal passed unanimously. The families of the convicts will be allowed to go with them.

Appearance of the City.

It is impossible to conceive the state of the Quarter St. Antoine. More than 50 houses are entirely destroyed by the artillery, and a much larger number have suffered considerably. On the Place de la Bastille the disasters are not less. The column of July has been injured. The warehouse known as "La Belle Fermiree" is completely destroyed.

The Faubourg St. Antoine presents a still more sinister aspect. There is not a house which has not suffered more or less by the cannonade. The inhabitants of this unhappy faubourg appear in consternation. The greater number submit with eagerness to the search for arms which the insurgents have abandoned. Cries of vengeance are very rare, and those of misery prevail.

From the Place de la Bastille, along the Boulevards, to the Porte St. Denis, the disasters are most horrible. The windows of the greater part of the houses are smashed to pieces.

Our advices, dated from Paris on Wednesday, state that the appearance of Paris was still very melancholy. From the vast number of casualties in the course of the four days during which the insurrection lasted, almost every one had lost fathers, husbands, brothers, or friends. In every street women appeared in deep mourning, with all the signs of deep affliction. Vast numbers of the national guards were missing, and the doubt as to their fate is almost more painful than the certainty of the worst. In every church funeral services were going on from morning till night, and the same sorrowful symptom of the evils of civil war must necessarily continue unabated for several days. The number of the dead and wounded to be still seen carried along the different streets was extraordinary. All the women, from the highest to the lowest, were busy preparing lint for the hospitals.

RESULTS OF THE INSURRECTION.

On Tuesday morning the rappel was beaten again. The barriers were strictly guarded.

An exact estimate of the loss of life, and the number of wounded, was unattainable. The prisoners taken among the insurgents were immediately deposited in the vaults and dungeons under the Tuileries, the Louvre, the Palais Royal, the Chamber of Deputies, the Hotel de Ville, and in the various prisons. Four or five of the members of the Assembly were among the killed and about as many wounded. Fourteen general officers have been put *hors de combat*, several being killed. The loss in superior officers has been greater than in the most brilliant engagements during the wars of Napoleon.

Although the insurrection was considered quelled, it was not expected that the capital would be altogether free from partial disturbance for many days. A body of the insurgents who had not submitted, had intrenched themselves in the cemetry of Pere la Chaise, and other detached bodies had taken refuge in La Villette and other parts of the northern and eastern "Banlieue." They were surrounded by some regiments of infantry, and summoned to lay down their arms. They refused, excepting on condition that they should be set at liberty, and appeared to be preparing to make some resistance, when some shots went off from their side, one of which struck a soldier. The troops imagined themselves betrayed, and without further ceremony opened a murderous fire upon the insurgents, drove them from their position in the cemetry into the neighbouring vineyards, and as quarter was no longer the order of the day, almost every one of the unhappy wretches was destroyed. In other parts of the same neighbourhood a vast number of prisoners were taken, who were all carried into Paris.

The plan of operations of the insurgents was ably conceived, according to the topography of the city.

Never until now was civil war carried on with such bloodthirsty ardour, and never did the plans of the insurgents appear so well devised. One is compelled to see that the plan was organised, since the combat was confined to four principal points, whereas in all the other insurrections fusilades and barricades were heard and seen in every quarter of Paris at once. The uninterrupted vigilance during three days and nights by the national guard prevented the idle and curious, almost as dangerous as the insurgents, from encumbering the public streets, and preventing the action of the troops. The circulation being interdicted all communication was cut off, and the obtaining the journals was a matter of the greatest difficulty, as almost all the employes, from the editor to the "porteur," were out with the national guard. The physiognomy of Paris during the last three days is extraordinary. The general aspect is that of an immense city, the whole of whose population has suddenly disappeared. The quays, the boulevards, and the streets, are silent as the desert, save when this silence is broken by the stamp of troops, the beating the alarm drum, the sinister rolling of musketry or the more awful thunder of the cannon. The only population apparent are the military, and these devoted men watched and fought for a million of souls, who waited with dread anxiety the issue of a struggle that might perchance consign them to the hand of the murderer and their property to pillage.

The leaders and instigators of the insurrection are to be brought before a court-martial, and tried as rebels taken in arms. The other prisoners are to be immediately sent beyond the seas.

The bureaux have named a committee to investigate the affairs of the 15th May, and the cause of the insurrection of the 23rd of June.

Dr. Bourgeoise, who has been indefatigable in his attention to the wounded, received the last sighs of Benjamin Laroche, the translator of the works of Sir Walter Scott, who was killed at the barricade Rocheouart.

As a body of the national guard were conducting some prisoners to the Tuileries, a musket was accidentally fired, when the adjoining posts, thinking an attempt was to be made to release the prisoners, fired and killed a colonel, an officer of engineers, and eight of the prisoners.

A woman, apprehended on Monday, owned frankly that she cut off the heads of three of the guarde mobile.

150,000 insurgents were on the one side, and 250,000 troops and national guards on the other.

M. M. Lamartine and Arago headed detachments of nationals, and boldly advanced on the barricades.

The military committee at the Palace of the Tuileries has already examined upwards of 300 prisoners; almost all of them were in possession of pieces of gold, some of them had even five louis.

COWARDLY.—During the great fight in Paris, the insurgents in the Faubourgs du Temple and St Antoine went to the infant schools, where many parents had sent their children for safety, took the little ones, and placed them bound so that they could not run away, as *barricades*, to prevent the National Guards from returning their fire, which the insurgents continued most murderously from behind and between the children!

During the fighting in Paris, one of the insurgents having been captured by some of the Garde Mobile, these men, infuriated at their inhuman conduct, determined to shoot him, when, at the moment of execution, General Brea threw himself before the prisoner, and entreated them by all the laws of war as well as humanity to spare him, and leave him to the hands of justice. This noble appeal had scarcely passed his lips, when the ruffianly captive, who stood behind him, pulled out a pistol and shot the general dead. The murderer was instantly put to death amidst yells of fury.

In the session of the National Assembly of the 27th June, Gen. Cavaignac gave notice that on the following day he should resign into the hands of the Assembly the extraordinary powers which had been entrusted to him, which on the following day he accordingly resigned in form. Subsequently the following decree was adopted, each clause being voted separately. "The National Assembly confides the Executive power to Gen. Cavaignac. He will take the title of the President of the Council of Ministers. He will appoint his ministry." On putting to vote on the first clause the whole Assembly rose amidst the most lively applause. The second clause was voted unanimously, and the third by a vote nearly unanimous.

Gen. Cavaignac has appointed the following ministry:—

General Cavaignac	President.
Bethmont	Minister of Justice.
Bastide	Foreign Affairs.
Senard	Home Department.
Lamoriciere	War.
Lablanc	Marine.
Goudchaux	Finance.
Recurt	Public Works.
Toure	Commerce.

He has also appointed General Changarnier Commander in Chief of the National Guard of Paris, and General Bedeau Governor of Paris.

Our latest advices from Paris describe some frightful scenes of large bodies of prisoners being shot in various attempts to escape. The National Assembly seems wound up to a high state of excitement. Upon the debate, if it may be so called, on the decree to transport the five or six thousand prisoners taken, Caussidiere burst into a loud imprecation against their cruelty; and from the tone of the speakers no doubt exists in our minds that the insurgents were supported by the Montagnards of the Assembly. Already several Legions of the National Guards have been disarmed by Cavaignac. He has been empowered to form a new Ministry, the list of which will be found in another column; but he will have a heavy task to reduce every thing to order. The Assembly, when he proposed to yield up his authority, was thrown into frightful alarm. No official statement has yet been published of the killed and wounded; indeed everything seems in disorder. The issue of this awful conflict is in the hands of Providence. At present the population of Paris is employed in tending the wounded and in burying the dead. The troops from the country are returning to their homes; but still Paris is described as one vast camp. When matters shall have subsided—in a few days—it will then be seen what political consequences will flow from all these most terrible events.

The events which have happened in Paris have cast into the shade almost all our other continental intelligence.

In Denmark and the Duchies affairs have not materially changed. The Danes are entrenching themselves between Haderslaben and Christiansfeld. A number of diplomatists and messengers are moving between the courts of Berlin, St. Petersburg, and Denmark.

In Berlin, the Ministry just appointed, with M. Camphausen at the head, has resigned. It was found impossible to conduct the public business satisfactorily, so that they threw up their portfolios. The alarm of a Russian invasion has been instilled into the minds of the people of Berlin, and the King is suspected of being in communication with the Emperor of Russia, with a view to some anti-revolutionary movement. But, notwithstanding the reports so laboriously circulated by the German papers, the Russian troops have not passed the frontiers, and at present the attitude of Russia is purely defensive.

Tranquillity has been restored at Prague, but wherever disorder appears in the Sclavonian provinces martial law is immediately declared. The Emperor continues at Innspruck, but the diplomatists are dispersing.

In Italy the war has not made great progress. Desultory battles have taken place, but nothing to affect materially the success of the campaign. The Austrians appear to be pretty safe in the Venetian territories. In Naples the state of siege is over, and every thing quiet. The King's health seems precarious. The Sicilian Parliament has published a list of four candidates for the throne of Sicily. They are a son of the King of Sardinia, the son of the Duke of Tuscany, Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, son of Lucien Bonaparte, and the Prince de Beauharnais.

In Spain the financial crisis continues, and threatens results far more serious than the vague rumours we have constantly of Carlist insurrections, and changes of Ministry. The additional papers relative to Sir H. Bulwer, published by the Spanish Ministers, instead of implicating him, only make the charges preferred against him more absurd and untenable.

The Messrs. Rothschild are reported to have lost upwards of £8,000,000 by the recent continental revolutions.

IRELAND.

The recent lull in Irish affairs, owing to the pending negotiations of the leaders of the agitation and the suspension of the chief Confederate journal, is now succeeded by fresh indications of a storm which is fast gathering to a head. The *United Irishman* has been followed up by the *Irish Felon*, in which Mr. John Martin, of Loughorne, county Down, figures as one of the chief writers, and Mr. Devin Reiley follows up the seditious style of language used by Mr. Mitchel, in such a strain as to leave, we fear, but little doubt of his future destiny for some years to come.

The Committee of the Repeal Association has determined not to hold another meeting for a fortnight, under the alleged pretext that further time should be given for collecting more fully the opinion of the country on the question as to the formation of the proposed Irish League. Accordingly, it is adjourned until the 10th July next. Some of the Catholic bishops hesitate to join the new League, and earnestly recommend that the opinion of the most tried and constitutional lawyers should be taken as to its legality, its rules and regulations, the security of its members from all impeachments for sedition, misdemeanors, &c. They see clearly their personal danger, and accordingly declare that they shall not be drawn into the vortex of extreme physical force principles, or be made responsible for the acts and proceedings of its advocates. It is accordingly very plain, that if the League of the Old and Young Irelanders should be eventually established, which is still undecided, that it cannot long hold together.

The Confederates are beginning to discover that it will be no easy matter to conduct the League, or at any rate to make it profitable with the O'Connell party in full revolt; and, accordingly, the strength of the two parties fluctuates at every successive meeting of the Committees. Whilst these disputes are pending, the Government preserves a dignified attitude, and passes unnoticed the rabid attacks made upon its authority. In what way it will all end, it is most difficult to anticipate. The frightful effusion of blood which has taken place in Paris, in a vain attempt to overthrow the Republic and all Government, may tend to bring together all parties who have any property to lose in Ireland, and induce them to co-operate in order to strengthen the hands of the Executive. There cannot be a doubt that if any rational plan of effective amelioration for the social evils of Ireland were proposed, that Parliament would readily adopt it. The mere erection of any form of Government, even of a Republic, cannot of itself secure peace, order, and prosperity. We have before us an irrefragable example of this truth. Accordingly, as we earnestly wish to see Ireland prosperous and commercial, enjoying with ourselves all the rights of free citizens, we should be very glad to see a termination of this mischievous excitement; inasmuch as so long as it continues no capital will flow into Ireland, nor can any permanent improvement raise our fellow subjects to that degree of prosperity which has been enjoyed by other parts of the empire.

Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and suite, will arrive at Osborne on the 5th inst., and on the 10th, escorted by the squadron under command of Sir Charles Napier, proceed in the royal yacht, Victoria and Albert, to Dublin. The Castle, and Phœnix Lodge, Dublin, are preparing for the reception of the Sovereign.

A report having been circulated that Father Mathew was lying dangerously ill in Dublin, we have much pleasure in stating that we have now a letter lying before us, written by the gentleman himself on Thursday last, in which he says he has perfectly recovered, and hopes to take passage for America next month.

Sir Robert Peel and the Sugar Duties Bill.—After a recapitulation of the various legislative acts relating to the West Indies, the right hon. baronet has at last come to the conclusion that the best thing for the West Indians is not "protection," but "competition." Accordingly it is his clear and decided belief that to benefit the West Indian, Parliament must establish a system of "competition," which would give him a stimulus and a motive for exertion! Monopoly had done nothing for the West Indies, but under the new stimulus of competition Sir Robert Peel does not despair of seeing the West Indies flourish. The right hon. baronet closed his speech by declaring his unalterable resolution to keep down the slave trade and slavery, which in the end might be extinguished by adopting the policy he espoused.

An English paper reports that the Ministerial Budget is to be produced immediately, and that a startling feature is to be a reduction of the royal allowance, *proposed by the Queen herself!*

The steam ship Hibernia, on her last trip from America, ran ashore on the Calf of Man, during a fog. She has since arrived at Liverpool, but the damage she sustained is not yet ascertained.

A vessel has arrived in the London docks from Hong Kong, bringing 1020 parcels of iron. This is rather a remarkable importation from that part of the world.

Louis Philippe a few days since drew out of Coutts & Co's Bank, £10,000. His Majesty has kept an account with this firm upwards of fourteen years. The check was not a large one, considering he has now to provide the pocket money for all his children now in London, together with allowances to his suite, and Mons. Guizot, &c.

The Prince de Joinville is said to be laboring under a disease of the liver, the origin of which is referred to his stay in Africa. A great aggravation of his malady has lately occurred.

LIVERPOOL TIMBER MARKET.—The arrivals from British America during the month of June, consist of seventeen vessels, 12,198 tons, against eight vessels, 3425 tons, in the same month last year. The demand for every description of Timber is still of a very limited character. One cargo of St. John Pine, 19 1 8 inches average, was sold at 16 5-8d. per foot; one of 18 inches at 16¼d., and others at corresponding rates. A parcel of St. John Red Pine has been sold with cargo at 12½d. per foot, and Birch of 14½ inches average at 13d. A large parcel of St. John Deals, with cargo, has been sold at 1½d. per foot and Ends at 1d. per foot of 2 inches; a large cargo at £7 17s. 6d. per standard; another of better lengths and with a large quantity of yellow Pine Deals at £8 5s.; a small cargo at £8 5s. and one at £8.—Considerable sales of Railway Sleepers have lately been made by the Timber Merchants, in whose hands are all the stock, but prices do not transpire.

The Observer.

SAINT JOHN, JULY 18, 1848.

FIRST JULY ENGLISH MAIL.—The mail of the 1st July, brought to Halifax per steam ship *Niagara*, in a passage of a little over *nine* days from Liverpool, was received in this City on Wednesday last. The Niagara brought out 62 passengers, 26 of whom landed at Halifax. She arrived at Boston on Wednesday last, completing the passage to that port in about 10½ days.

There had been no change of importance in the aspect of commercial affairs since the departure of the previous steamer. The corn markets had been exceedingly depressed; flour at London and Liverpool was in limited demand at 27s. 6d. to 28s. 6d. per barrel, and Indian Corn Meal 13s. 3d.

The appearance of the crops in all parts of the United Kingdom continued to promise an abundant harvest. The potatoe disease had apparently disappeared.

The painful intelligence of one of the most bloody dramas in the history of the world, caused by an insurrection which occurred in the city of Paris on the 23rd, 24th, 25th, and 26th of June, is the principal news furnished by the mail. After a desperate struggle, however, the insurrection was fortunately subdued, by the complete overthrow of the revolted party, and the triumphant success of the Government arms. Thousands of lives of the army, citizens, and the insurgents, were lost in the conflict, and the streets of the great city of Paris were, for four days, deluged with the blood of its inhabitants! The total loss is variously estimated, but the killed and wounded is generally supposed to amount to 25,000, of which at least 10,000 were killed. We have given, in preceding columns, a full history of the shocking and melancholy events, which will doubtless be read with profound interest and solemnity. We subjoin a few general remarks on the subject from the London Times, and Willmer and Smith's European Times.

The European Times says:—

"The loss of life in this most unexampled conflict has been terrific. We are afraid that the predominating loss will be found to be far greater on the side of the soldiery than of the insurgents. No fewer than fourteen general officers have been put *hors de combat*, a greater loss than in the most splendid engagements of Napoleon. Amongst those who fell are General Negrier and Generals Deart and Brea; Generals Charbonnel and Renault, and others, severely wounded. Four or five members of the National Assembly are amongst the killed, and as many more wounded. But perhaps the most touching death is that of the Archbishop of Paris. The venerable prelate, on Sunday, volunteered to go to the insurgents as a messenger of peace. Cavaignac said that such a step was full of danger, but this Christian pastor persisted. He advanced, attended by his two vicars, towards the barricades, with an olive branch borne before him, when he was ruthlessly shot in his groin, and fell mortally wounded. The venerable patient was carried by the insurgents to the nearest hospital in St. Antoine, where he received the last sacraments, languished, and has since died. The editor of the *Pere Duchesne*, M. Laroche, the translator of Sir Walter Scott's works, was shot in the head at the barricade Rochechoart, where, in the dress of an *ouvrier*, he was fighting, with unheard of valor, at the head of a party of insurgents. It will probably be never correctly ascertained to what extent the sacrifice of human life in this fearful struggle has reached. Some compute the loss on the side of the troops at from five to ten thousand slain, but we hope this is exaggerated. The number of prisoners captured of the insurgents exceeds five thousand. A military commission has already been appointed to try such as were found with arms in their hands; and they will probably be deported to the Marquesas Islands, or some transatlantic French colony. A decree has been proposed with that object.

"Our readers will naturally ask where did all these arms come from; who organized this conspiracy whence did the funds proceed which, it is asserted, were scattered profusely amongst the populace in order to lash their courage up to the highest point of daring. No one believes that the Legitimists furnished the means; Prince Louis Bonaparte has not the requisite command of money; and, indeed, his name was not even whispered throughout the whole of this eventful period. It is not doubted that the means came from persons within the National Assembly. No one dares to name the guilty parties; but they are declared to be the same who got up the affair of the 15th May; and when M. Flocon, in the midst of the fearful struggle on Saturday last, endeavored to raise a feeling against strangers by his vile insinuations that it was foreign gold which was circulated to overthrow the Republic, he perhaps of all men knew from what quarter it proceeded."

The following is from the London Times:—

"The city of Paris stands in the valley of the river Seine, in such wise, that whilst the most central part of the city occupies the islands and the strand of the river, the streets which diverge at right angles from this point rise by a somewhat rapid ascent to the high ground on each side of the valley. The centre of the insurrection was established on the low ground by the river; its wings rested on these opposite heights; the Hotel de Ville was its most advanced post in front, but all the narrow streets and the quays from that building to the Faubourg St. Antoine were in the hands of the insurgents. The attack was carried on upon this point by General Duvivier; but such were the preparations of resistance made, that, according to the written statement of the Mayor of Paris to the National Assembly, "the whole district was converted into a *vast fortress, which could only be reduced stone by stone*." The streets were barricaded; the windows were lined with mattrasses, from behind which a murderous fire poured down upon the troops; and a gangway of internal communication had been opened from house to house, which supplied ammunition or means of escape to the besieged. The progress of the forces on this point was accordingly very slow; and it was in the rear of this position that the final stand of the insurrection was made on Monday afternoon.

"The Archbishop of Paris, who in the sublime exercise of the most awful duties of a Christian priest, sought to bring back that outrageous multitude to reason and peace, was brutally shot from the back of a barricade; and General Negrier, who had survived the numerous campaigns of Africa, fell in a parley with the savages of the Faubourg St. Antoine. Strange and terrible confusion of the strongest passions and emotions of human nature! An indifference to life, and a frenzy of excitement now rising to heroism, now sinking to ferocity and crime! An utter dissolution of social order, and a desperate resistance to every species of authority—a hurly-burly of wild desires, impudent frauds, frantic delusions, sanguinary passions, imperious and insatiable wants—the opening of all the phials of wrath—the saturnalia of a lawless, foodless, Godless multitude! So vast and horrible a desolation, wrought in the heart of a city by the hands of her own citizens, the world has not witnessed in the whole survey of historic memory, and the arms of a stranger and an enemy would have been devoted to eternal infamy if they had inflicted so awful a chastisement on the great city of Paris. None but herself could punish her iniquities, or inflict her doom."

"We dare not hope that the worst is yet over," says the London News. "The old question of labor and food will still arise. There were 120,000 workmen receiving state wages. If 10,000 of them have been killed or taken prisoners, there will still remain 110,000 men,—a fearful army, clamoring for bread and work. What shall be done with them? That is the problem to be solved." We trust that other solution than that suggested by a correspondent, whose letter appears in the Atlas of this morning, will be found. "We shall not have quiet," he writes, "till 100,000 are killed."

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.—*Now or Never!*—We take the following notice from the Bangor *Whig* of Saturday last, by which it will be perceived that the people of the United States are taking vigorous measures to have the Telegraphic wires extended from Portland to the confines of the State of Maine, at Calais, and that they are desirous of having the Magnetic Telegraph still further extended, through New Brunswick, to Halifax, the only obstacle to which desideratum appears to be the supineness of our citizens on the subject. We hope, for the honor of New Brunswick, that despite the so called "hard times," liberal subscriptions to the stock will forthwith be made, and that by a strong and successful effort the necessary funds will be raised for carrying out and completing to the Nova Scotia line, so desirable an object.

Magnetic Telegraph from Portland to Calais.—The posts for the magnetic telegraph from Portland to Bangor are now being delivered at different points upon the route, and the work will be pressed forward with all possible rapidity. As soon as the work is fully under way between this city and Portland, arrangements will immediately be made to continue the line to Calais, so that the whole line will be completed very nearly at the same time. The wire for the entire line between Portland and Calais has been contracted for and is to be delivered in August and September.

Now if the people of New Brunswick will push forward their line to Halifax, in the course of a very few months, say by the first of December at farthest, the communication between Halifax and the principal cities in the United States, will be open.—*Bangor Whig, July 15.*

A numerous company of Ladies and Gentlemen left the City this morning, on a pleasure excursion to Digby and Annapolis, in the fine steamer *Commodore*, to return to-morrow. The weather being fine, the visit to those beautiful towns and the adjacent delightful country, will doubtless afford much pleasure and enjoyment to the party.

Green Peas and new potatoes have made their appearance in our markets within the last few days.

TRADE.—During the month of June, 90 vessels cleared from this port for ports in the United Kingdom, as follows—15 for Cork, 12 for Liverpool, 10 for London, 4 for Glasgow, 4 for Hull, 4 for Sunderland, 4 for Waterford, 3 for Dublin, 3 for Leith, 2 each for Greenock, Dundee, Carlisle, Newcastle, Grimsby, and Gloucester; 1 each for Aberdeen, Dundalk, Londonderry, Galway, Youghal, Belfast, Drogheda, Limerick, Spalding, Eyemouth, Kirkcudbright, Bristol, Montrose, Bridgewater, Ardrossan, Berwick, Penzance, Lynn, Newbury.—Total, 90 vessels, with cargoes amounting in the aggregate to 21,457 tons Pine Timber, 1351 do. Birch, 201 do. Spruce, 16,005,440 feet Deals, 678,315 do. Railway Sleepers, 557,300 do. Boards, 117,903 Palings, 310,600 Laths, 11,890 Staves, 153 cords Lathwood.

FERRY LANDINGS.—At the meeting of the Common Council on Saturday last, present:—His Worship the Mayor; Aldermen Needham, Lockhart, Harding, Vanhorne, Wetmore; Assistants Fairweather, Keans, Hagarty, McAvity, Dunham, Beatteay.

The Clerk read a communication from the Provincial Secretary respecting the Steam Ferry Landings. The sum of £400 had been granted by the Legislature to be expended for the purpose of making said Landings safe and convenient. The Common Council had appointed Commissioners for that duty, but nothing had been done. The money had been drawn, but the work had not progressed.

His Worship observed that the Landings on each side of the harbour were extremely bad, and that damage had been already sustained in consequence.

Assistant Fairweather said the money should be expended as the Legislature intended it, and that at once. He moved that a Committee be appointed to advertise for tenders for piles, &c.

Alderman Needham moved, as an amendment, that £360 of the grant for Steam Ferry landings be expended for that purpose at Reed's Point. The accommodation to the public, he said, would be incalculable. The Board could act in strict accordance with the spirit of the grant, and expend the said sum at Reed's Point.

After an animated and lengthy debate on the subject, Alderman Needham's amendment was put and carried, the yeas being—Aldermen Needham, Harding, Vanhorne, and Assistants Hagarty, McAvity and Beatteay.

The remaining £40 of the grant to be appropriated to repairing the old landings.—[Abridged from the New-Brunswicker.

A new copper fastened barque, of 450 tons, called the *Colony*, was launched from the building yard of Mr. B. Appleby, at Hampton, on Tuesday last, and towed to the city. She is owned by the builder.

The steam ship Cambria, 40 hours from Boston, arrived at Halifax on Friday last, and sailed a few days afterwards for Liverpool. Among the passengers who joined her at Halifax were Messrs. W. G. Lawton and Charles Inches, of this City, and Mr. W. Grosvener, of Fredericton.

The Government of Prince Edward Island have granted 600 barrels of Indian Meal, being 100 for each County, towards relieving the distress which exists in the agricultural districts of that Island.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, UNION-STREET.—On Thursday evening last, the Rev. CHARLES MACKAY was installed into the office of Pastor of the above Church, by the Ministers of the Congregational Union of New-Brunswick and Nova-Scotia. Mr. Mackay having preached in this City for more than six months, with great acceptance, was invited by a large majority of the Church and Congregation to become their Pastor. By the advice of his friend and late tutor, the Rev. Mr. Wilkes, of Montreal, and his ministerial brethren of the above Union, who met at Sheffield last week, he was induced to accept of the said call. The Rev. F. Tomkins commenced the devotional services of the evening, and put the usual questions to Mr. Mackay, and he having satisfactorily stated his motives for accepting of the call, and also gave a brief statement of his views of Divine Truth, was commended to God in a very appropriate Prayer, by the Rev. W. H. Hendebourck. The Rev. James Porter then delivered an impressive address to the new Pastor, from 1st Thes. II. 4. The Reverend S. T. Murkland then addressed the Church from the words of Moses—"*Encourage him.*"—Deut. I. 38—which was listened to with marked attention. The Rev. J. Sutcliffe, Methodist Minister, concluded the services in a solemn and fervent prayer.

The services throughout were listened to by the audience with devout interest. "O Lord, I beseech thee send now prosperity."—Psalms CXVIII. 25.

Mr. Mackay being about to visit the United States for the benefit of his health, will not enter upon his labors as Pastor until the end of next month.—*Courier.*

The Stebon-Heath, freight ship, sailed from Cork in the early part of June for Halifax, having on board drafts for the Royal Artillery, Royal Sappers and Miners, 1st Batt. 1st Royals, 7th Royal Fusileers, and 38th Regt. We have heard, but do not vouch for the truth of it, that the ship was detained at Coves, some symptoms of small-pox having appeared on board.—*Halifax Courier.*

AMERICAN NEWS ITEMS.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS AT NEW YORK.—The value of merchandise imported at New York, during the week ending on the 7th inst., exclusive of what was sent to the warehouses, amounted to $1,034,782, besides $8,422 in specie. The amount of duty paid was $259,575, averaging 26 5-9 per cent. The export of specie during that period, from the port of New York alone, amounted to $7,370,897.

The whole value of exports of merchandise during the six months, including $1,670,788 in value of foreign, amounted to $15,006,984, against $46,603,744 in value of imports, or a proportion of three dollars in value imported, for every dollar in value exported. This shows an increased value of imports, compared with those of the same period of 1847, of $3,378,776; and a falling off of exports, exclusive of specie, of $10,465,869.

The number of clearances at the Boston Custom House, on Saturday 8th inst., was fifty-nine, being the largest number ever cleared at that port in one day.

An extensive fire broke out in a stable in Hudson street, Boston, on Wednesday evening last, which extended to Harvard and Albany Streets, and destroyed property to the amount of $30,000. It is stated to have been caused by an incendiary.

It is estimated that 600,000 young men in the United States will take part in the approaching Presidential election, who at the last election in 1844 were between 17 and 21 years of age.

The news of the insurrection in France caused great excitement in New York. Business for a time was almost suspended.

Gen. Scott left his home at Elizabethtown on Tuesday afternoon, we regret to learn still an invalid, to meet his accusers at Washington, where the new trial is to be conducted.

We could not have believed the fact possible which is stated above in regard to Gen. Scott, if it were not, to our utter surprise, confirmed by what we have heard here at the seat of Government. But for this we should have regarded the statement as a calumny on the administration. That the illustrious and veteran Chief of the Army, whose fame is interwoven with the brightest pages of his country's history during a period of nearly forty years, and whose skill and valor have just brought a bloody and costly war to an end, and given peace once more to his bleeding country; that he, at such a moment, and on the heel of achievements so glorious, should have been ordered by the President, whom, by his victories, he has saved from overwhelming condemnation, to be arraigned and tried as a culprit, (upon charges, as we understand, the most frivolous) surpasses anything recorded in history. But such, we are compelled to believe, is the outrageous fact.—[National Intelligencer.

A thousand labourers, and a large number of masons are wanted on the Pennsylvania Railroad. Good wages are given, and prompt payment in large funds. Work can be had on the road for seven years.

Dr. V. P. Cooledge, convicted as the murderer of Edward Mathews, and sentenced to death after one year's solitary confinement, in the state of Maine, is fast sinking, it is said, under the effects of the rigid infliction of the first part of the sentence. His sister has gone to beg of Gov. Dana the favor of more comfortable accommodations for her brother.

Messrs. Cary and Ryan, two young men, while returning from teaching in a Sunday school, at Birmingham, Pa., a few days since, were struck by lightning and both instantly killed. A lad who was walking between them was unhurt.

The New York Express says that Mayor Havemeyer yesterday, (July 11th,) at his office in the City Hall, at the mutual request of the parties, slipped the matrimonial noose over the heads of a loving (and runaway) couple from Boston. The

bridegroom is from Massac…
is said to be a belle of Hali…
A street candy and fruit …
is said to have cleared $11…
ANOTHER DEATH FROM …
from Amesbury, as we lear…
port Herald of to-day, went…
yesterday, and some, notwi…
ings that have recently …
clams. A girl about 24 ye…
beth Castles, and a young …
step here, by illness. The…
medical assistance, died in…
young man threw up a p…
stomach, and, though quite…
course of the evening.—Bo…
CANADA WEATHER.—A…
that Summer, with all its in…
fairly made its appearance …
THE CROPS.—The Easte…
accounts from all parts of…
report the crops to be in…
potatoes as yet, are very …
hope of an abundant crop.
TEMPERANCE IN THE S…
A public celebration and …
was held at Honolulu, on …
the pupils of the Native …
King and Chiefs participate…
and 500 parents, and a larg…
were present. Upwards o…
ranged for the repast.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.—H… ciously pleased to direct that the… Thomas Baillie, and the Hon. … the honorary distinction and pr… held as Members of Her Maje… this Province.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.—T… ings have been appointed Wa… places, under the Act of last S… and Protection of the Revenue… North Wing of Messieurs Hold… in the Harbour; and the East … Des-Brisay, situated on his W… (Additional Warehouse)—the … R. Rankin & Co.'s Fire-proof B… in Portland.
By His Excellency'… J…
Secretary's Office, 8th July, …

PROVINCIAL BOARD OF ED… 7, 1848.—It is determined that … males for Parish School Licen… and that a Certificate of mora… gyman or Minister of the Com… cant belongs, nearest her resid… ficate of competency from tw… late Board of Education for th… tends to commence Teaching … companiments of the Petition … tenant Governor, but not neces… Licence. By order of the Boa…

At a Court of Comm… at the City Hall of the … Saturday the fifteenth … Domini 1848:

The Committee appointe… and report upon th… with a view to its amend… which is read, and is as fo…

The Committee appointed … of obtaining a New Charter, b… Your Committee, after a … Old Charter, are satisfied that … consistent with the spirit of the … keep pace with the age, it is … Saint John should have a NE… mittee are unanimous in rec… adopted by the Common Cou… without any loss of time. You… mend that the following cha… embraced in the said New Ch… That each Ward shall be re… and one Councillor. That the Mayor shall be c… Council by the Citizens and … the election for Aldermen and … That the selection of Recor… berlain, High Constable, Mar… Officers and all appointment… Council. That the appointment of all … the Common Council elect, ar… elect shall be sworn in, on th… each and every year, the said… immediately after and on the … mon Council shall be sworn in… That there shall be an Asse… act under oath. Your Committee beg to re… necessary and expedient to al… ing the same, the details of … pared to submit; and that the… consideration the necessity a… ment of a Stipendiary Magis… mittee will be prepared in a … Common Council a complete … tracing the changes they c… present wants of this increasi… of magnitude, and one that re… to enable your Committee to … to their constituents. Your … again. All which is respectfu…

W. H. NEE…
GEO. A. LO…
J. FAIRWE…
W. H. A. K…
THOMAS H…

St. John, 14th July, 1848.

And thereupon it is Reso… received, and that the C… sit again, as requested; … ORDERED, that the Comm… going to be published in … for the information of the…
Extract from…

At a Court of Comm… at the City Hall of the … Saturday the fifteent… Domini 1848.

READ AND …

"A Law regulating … *Ferry*:"—and

"An Ordinance to e… within the City of St. Jo…

[FOR THE …

To "AN…

SIR,—In the article be… the St. John *Albion* of th… commented upon the par… Soiree at Greenwich, a… the Clergy who were pre… Assuming, as we have … coming forward to vindi… the Sanctuary, you are … for religion, you must be… the truth should be full… part in promoting this o… with perfect openness ar… parties impugned by yo… take the liberty of maki… cannot reasonably refuse… with authorise your Pri… upon condition that mine… in return. I then pled… reply to your communic… prints, with my name su… Assured that your ca… the propriety of this co… Your o…

☞ Mails for England wi… Office in this City To-morro… three o'clock in the afternoo… same hour.

WISTAR'S BALSAM …
THE OLD…

We extract an article fro… Portsmouth, Va., and edite… He speaks of himself, and h… "We have been, for som… inflamation of the lungs, p… by speaking in public, so th… Sunday, Monday, till Tue… ease seemed to increase, … without the least appetite … and hard, causing the mos… back. We had fairly give… thought of this *Balsam*, and… HEINISH the agent, for a … according to directions; an…

90 vessels cleared … gdom, as follow … ondon, 4 for G… Waterford, 35 … ck, Dundee, Car… ester; 1 each for … ay, Youghal, Bel… emouth, Kirkcud… Ardrossan, Bet… al. 90 vessels, with … 21,457 tons Pine … e, 16,005,440 feet … 57,300 do. Boards, … Staves, 153 cords

… of the Common … Worship the May … arding, Vanhorne, … ans, Hagarty, Mc-

… om the Provincial … Landings. The … Legislature to be … said Landings safe … cil had appointed … ng had been done. … work had not pro-

… dings on each side … d that damage had

… should be expend- … that at once. He … d to advertise for

… amendment, that … ndings be expended … accommodation to … olable. The Board … spirit of the grant, … int. … bate on the subject, … s put and carried, … Harding, Vanhorne, … Beatteay. … be appropriated to … ed from the New-

… e, of 450 tons, … from the building … ton, on Tuesday … is owned by the

… om Boston, arrived … few days afterwards … who joined her at … and Charles Inches, … f Fredericton.

… Island have granted … for each County, to- … s in the agricultural

… NION-STREET.— … Rev. CHARLES … ffice of Pastor of … rs of the Congre- … wick and Nova- … ached in this City … reat acceptance, … f the Church and … stor. By the ad- … r, the Rev. Mr. … nisterial brethren … effield last week, … said call. The … e devotional ser- … e usual questions … tisfactorily stated … all, and also gave … Divine Truth, was … propriate. Prayer, … arck. The Rev. … mpressive address … ii. 4. The Re- … ressed the Church … Encourage him." … to with marked … Methodist Minis- … olemn and fervent

… listened to by the … O Lord, I beseech … ms cxviii. 25. … to visit the United … lth, will not enter … the end of next

… led from Cork in the … on board drafts for … nd Miners, 1st Batt. … 38th Regt. We have … f it, that the ship was … of small-pox having

… ITEMS.

… EW YORK.—The … t New York, dur- … inst., exclusive of … , amounted to $1,- … ie. The amount … raging 26 5-9 per … ring that period, … , amounted to $7,- … merchandise dur- … 1,670,788 in value … 984, against $46 … proportion of three … ery dollar in value … eased value of im- … he same period of … ng off of exports, … 369. … he Boston Custom … s fifty-nine, being … at that port in one

… a stable in Hud- … day evening last, … d Albany Streets, … mount of $30 000. … by an incendiary.

… young men in the … n the approaching … e last election in … ears of age. … nce caused great ex- … r a time was almost

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… the fact possible … to Gen. Scott, if it … confirmed by what … t of Government. … rded the statement … ration. That the … the Army, whose … ghtest pages of his … od of nearly forty … have just brought … nd, and given peace … v; that he, at such … chievements so glo- … by the President, … saved from over … rraigned and tried … we understand, the … g recorded in his- … ed to believe, is the … elligencer.

… large number of … sylvania Railroad. … pt payment in large … the road for seven

… l as the murderer of … d to death after one … the state of Maine, … the effects of the … t of the sentence. … v. Dana the favor of … ons for her brother.

… young men, while … Sunday school, at … ce, were struck by … lled. A lad who … unhurt.

… that Mayor Have- … at his office in the … est of the parties, … over the heads of a … rom Boston. The

bridegroom is from Massachusetts, and the bride is said to be a belle of Halifax, N. S.

A street candy and fruit pedler in New York, is said to have cleared $1100 last year.

ANOTHER DEATH FROM CLAMS.—A small party from Amesbury, as we learn from the Newburyport Herald of to-day, went down to Black Rocks yesterday, and some, notwithstanding all the warnings that have recently been published, ate of clams. A girl about 24 years old, named Elizabeth Castles, and a young man, were obliged to stop here, by illness. The girl, notwithstanding medical assistance, died in about an hour. The young man threw up a part of the clams in his stomach, and, though quite sick, recovered in the course of the evening.—*Boston Transcript.*

CANADA WEATHER.—A Toronto paper says that Summer, with all its intensity and beauty, has fairly made its appearance in Canada.

THE CROPS.—The *Eastern Chronicle* says, that accounts from all parts of the County of Pictou, report the crops to be in good condition. The potatoes as yet, are very fine, and afford every hope of an abundant crop.

TEMPERANCE IN THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—A public celebration and Temperance Festival was held at Honolulu, on the 20th November, by the pupils of the Native Schools, in which the King and Chiefs participated. About 800 scholars and 500 parents, and a large number of spectators were present. Upwards of 500 tables were arranged for the repast.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to direct that the Hon. Colonel Shore, Hon. Thomas Baillie, and the Hon. Hugh Johnston, shall retain the honorary distinction and precedence which they lately held as Members of Her Majesty's Executive Council in this Province.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.—The undermentioned Buildings have been appointed Warehouses for the following places, under the Act of last Session, for the Collection and Protection of the Revenue:—*Port of Richibucto*—the North Wing of Messieurs Holderness and Chilton's Store, in the Harbour; and the East end of the Store of L. P. W. Des-Brisay, situated on his Wharf.—*Port of St. John*, (Additional Warehouse)—the Lower Flat of Messieurs R. Rankin & Co.'s Fire-proof Brick Warehouse and Office, in Portland.

By His Excellency's Command,
JOHN R. PARTELOW.
Secretary's Office, 8th July, 1848.

PROVINCIAL BOARD OF EDUCATION, *Fredericton, July 7, 1848.*—It is determined that fresh applications from Females for Parish School Licences should be entertained; and that a Certificate of moral character from the Clergyman or Minister of the Communion to which the applicant belongs, nearest her residence, together with a Certificate of competency from two or more members of the late Board of Education for the County in which she intends to commence Teaching, be the indispensable accompaniments of the Petition to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, but not necessarily sufficient to ensure a Licence. By order of the Board.
J. GREGORY.

At a Court of Common Council, holden at the City Hall of the City of Saint John, on Saturday the fifteenth day of July, Anno Domini 1848:

The Committee appointed, in April last, to examine and report upon the Charter of the City, with a view to its amendment, submit a Report, which is read, and is as follows, *videlicet*:—

The Committee appointed to enquire into the necessity of obtaining a New Charter, beg to Report as follows:—

Your Committee, after a thorough investigation of the Old Charter, are satisfied that its provisions are wholly inconsistent with the spirit of the times, and that in order to keep pace with the age, it is necessary that the City of Saint John should have a NEW CHARTER. Your Committee are unanimous in recommending that means be adopted by the Common Council to effect that purpose without any loss of time. Your Committee beg to recommend that the following changes, among others, shall be embraced in the said New Charter, viz.:—

That each Ward shall be represented by one Alderman and one Councillor.

That the Mayor shall be elected from the Common Council by the Citizens and Freeholders, annually, after the election for Aldermen and Councillors.

That the selection of Recorder, Common Clerk, Chamberlain, High Constable, Marshals, and all other Charter-Officers, and all appointments, shall be in the Common Council.

That the appointment of all Charter-Officers shall be in the Common Council elect, and that the Common Council elect shall be sworn in, on the third Tuesday in April, in each and every year, the said appointments to be made immediately after and on the same day the said New Common Council shall be sworn in.

That there shall be an Assessor to each Ward, who shall act under oath.

Your Committee beg to remark that they consider it necessary and expedient to alter the franchise by extending the same, the details of which they are not yet prepared to submit; and that they have also had under their consideration the necessity and propriety of the appointment of a Stipendiary Magistrate; and that your Committee will be prepared in a short time to submit to the Common Council a complete draft of a New Charter, embracing the changes they consider best adapted to the present wants of this increasing City. The subject is one of magnitude, and one that requires both time and research to enable your Committee to do justice to themselves and to their constituents. Your Committee ask leave to sit again. All which is respectfully submitted.

W. H. NEEDHAM,
GEO. A. LOCKHART,
J. FAIRWEATHER,
W. H. A. KEANS,
THOMAS HARDING, } *Committee.*

St. John, 14th July, 1848.

And thereupon it is RESOLVED that the same be received, and that the Committee have leave to sit again, as requested: and, furthermore, it is ORDERED, that the Common Clerk cause the aforegoing to be published in all the City Newspapers, for the information of the citizens.

Extract from the Minutes.
J. WILLIAM BOYD.

At a Court of Common Council, holden at the City Hall of the City of Saint John, on Saturday the fifteenth day of July, Anno Domini 1848.

READ AND RE-ENACTED

"A Law regulating a Ferry called the *Short Ferry*:"—and

"An Ordinance to establish a *Public Pound* within the City of St. John."

J. WILLIAM BOYD.

[FOR THE OBSERVER.]

To "ANTIDOTE."

SIR,—In the article bearing your signature, in the St. John *Albion* of the 15th instant, you have commented upon the parties who attended the late Soiree at Greenwich, and especially upon that of the Clergy who were present on that occasion.

Assuming, as we have a right to do, that in thus coming forward to vindicate the injured rights of the Sanctuary, you are actuated by a sincere zeal for religion, you must be anxious, of course, that the truth should be fully elicited, and that your part in promoting this object should be performed with perfect openness and candor. As one of the parties impugned by your comments, I therefore take the liberty of making a request, which you cannot reasonably refuse, viz:—that you will forthwith authorise your Printer to divulge your name, upon condition that mine be communicated to him in return. I then pledge myself immediately to reply to your communication, through the public prints, with my name subscribed.

Assured that your candor will point out to you the propriety of this course, I am,

Your obedient Servant,
CLERICUS.

☞ Mails for England will be closed at the General Post Office in this City To-morrow (Wednesday) 19th July, at three o'clock in the afternoon, and on Saturday next at the same hour.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY IN THE OLD DOMINION.

We extract an article from the NEW ERA, published at Portsmouth, Va., and edited by A. F. Cunningham, Esq. He speaks of himself, and here is the extract (Dec. 24, 1846.)

"We have been, for some days, suffering under severe inflamation of the lungs, produced by colds, and irritated by speaking in public, so that throughout Saturday night, Sunday, Monday, till Tuesday, the symptoms of the disease seemed to increase, and the suffering was intense, without the least appetite for food. The cough was dry and hard, causing the most acute pains in the head and back. We had fairly given up all hope of relief, when we thought of this *Balsam*, and we sent round to our friend, HEINISH the agent, for a bottle. We took the first dose according to directions; and almost instantly felt a glow of healthy warmth through the system—this was two o'clock—at five, we took another dose, at nine another, and we soon after detected a perceptible relief in the frequency of the spasms and violent pains that had before attended them. At three in the morning we took another dose, and the phlegm, though tough, yellow and ropy, was ejected from the lungs with comparative ease. We feel grateful for the relief afforded, and recommend a trial of it by all who are suffering as we suffered. We have deemed it due to the medicine and to humanity, to give this unsought testimonial to the virtue of the Balsam, in our case."

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

VALUABLE MEDICINAL WINE—manufactured from the combined virtues of the *Sarsaparilla, Dandelion, Wild Cherry* and several other *Exotic Plants*, whose wonderful curative properties are altogether unknown, except to the author of

HALSEY'S FOREST WINE.

It is well known to good chemists, that all vegetable substances contain more or less deleterious properties, as well as medicinal virtues. Those opposite qualities which are diffused together in every root, plant, and blossom, remain inseparable in the extracts, as obtained by the usual method of boiling, &c., rendering all medicines thus prepared inert, and in many cases either injurious or altogether useless. This accounts in a great measure for the insufficiency of so many medicines in curing the diseases which they profess to cure.

It is very different with *Halsey's Forest Wine*. By means of a wonderful chemical apparatus, invented for the express purpose of manufacturing this article, the entire virtues of the most valuable combination of plants ever discovered is obtained, pure and free from every property but those which act in unity, and harmonize with the constitution of the human frame. This renders the *Forest Wine* the most excellent and truly valuable medicine in the world, both for its miraculous powers of curing as well as delightful flavor.

The Forest Wine is most distinguished for its great efficacy in *renewing worn-out constitutions*, and curing general ill health proceeding from *nervous disorders*, complaints of the stomach, liver, heart and kidneys, including costiveness, dyspepsia, indigestion, loss of appetite, and a debilitated state of the system. A free use of the Forest Wine restores invalids of this class to the most robust, strong and vigorous health. It has also proved useful in restoring invalids from a lingering state, after severe attacks of sickness.

For sale at the Proprietor's General Depot, No. 2 Courtlandt street, New York, and by his appointed Agents in the cities and towns of the United States, and at the store of the subscriber, 5, Brick Buildings, North Market Wharf, price 5s. per bottle, with liberal allowance to wholesale dealers.
H. G. KINNEAR,
Feb. 15, 1847. General Agent for the Provinces

MARRIED.

On Thursday afternoon, by the Rev. R. B. Wiggins, A. B., Captain Isaac Hoyt, of the Ship *Oriental*, of this port, to Sarah, daughter of Mr. Jessie Raymond, of Norton, King's County.

In this City, on the 14th inst. by the Rev. J. Porter, of Sheffield, Mr. Wm. C. Flemming, of this City, to Miss Eliza Robb, of Coatbridge, Scotland.

At Mount Allison, Sackville, New Brunswick, on Thursday, 6th July, by the Rev. Albert Des Brisay, Chaplain, Joseph R. Hea, Esquire, Classical and French Master of the Wesleyan Academy, to Miriam Ann, second daughter of Mr. John Edson, of Niagara, Canada West.

DIED.

At Sussex, King's County, on the 7th instant, Mr. Edwin Hazen, aged 36 years.

At St. Mary's, Halifax, on Monday last, the Rev. Henry Daly, Catholic Clergyman.

At Calais, Maine, on the 25th ult. after a lingering illness, Elizabeth, wife of Joshua Veasy, Esq. in the 54th year of her age, leaving a husband and three children, with a numerous circle of relatives, to deplore their bereavement.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.

ARRIVED.

Tuesday—Brig Brothers, Nowell, Newfoundland, 12—Master, coals and oil.

Wednesday—Steamer Admiral, Rogers, Boston, 36 hours—H. W. Chisholm, passengers and merchandise.

Thursday—Ship Belmont, Grant, Liverpool, 39—S. Wiggins & Son, salt and coal.

Brigt. Amelia, Clark, Eastport—Master, ballast.

Friday—Schr. Martha Greenow, Robbins, Newburyport, 4—Master, flour.

Steamer Maid of Erin, Leavitt, Portland—Thos. Parks, passengers and merchandise.

Saturday—New brig John Wishart, Saunders, Digby—John Wishart, ballast.

Brig William Hinch, Sheridan, Newfoundland, 15—to order, ballast.

Whale Ship Peruvian, Jackson, Pacific Ocean, 85—Mechanics' Whale Fishing Company, 1000 brls. Black oil, 250 do. Sperm, 9000 lbs. Bone.

Thomas, Brewer, Liverpool, 45—D. & T. Vaughan, general cargo.

Steamer Commodore, Browne, Boston—James Whitney, passengers and merchandise.

Monday—Ship David, Vaughan, Liverpool, 33—D. & T. Vaughan, general cargo.

Brig Ann, Blair, Bermuda, 13—R. Rankin & Co., ballast.

Sarah Rawes Brew, Newfoundland, 16—Jas. Kirk, ballast.

Marcia, Backhouse, Gloucester, 35—order, ballast.

Brigt. Emeline, Clifford, Boston, 6—master, ballast.

Lewis Bean, Noyes, Boston, 6—master, beef and oil.

Ocean Queen, McFaddan, Philadelphia—flour.

Toledo, Grant Providence, master, ballast.

Boundary,——, Eastport, ballast.

Schr. Peruvian, Flemming, Boston, 5—master, assorted cargo.

This Day—Ship Chancellor, Dudne, New York—James Kirk, salt and coals.

Barque Magna Charta, Tate, New York—R. Rankin & Co., ballast.

Brig Hippocampi, Davis, Waterford—James Kirk, ballast.

Margaret, Gambles, New York—Master, ballast.

Schr. Valeria, Golding, New York—Master, goods.

Lord Fitzgerald & Vesci, Yorke, New York—Allison & Spurr, ballast.

CLEARED.

July 12th—Ship Zetland, Bannerman, Liverpool, timber and deals—John Hammond; Barque Kingston, Robinson, London, deals and palings—Jos. Fairweather; Lord Elgin, Manson, Peterhead, timber and deals—James Kirk; Brig Sally, Ditchburn, Carlisle, timber and deals—John Wishart; Pilgrim, Clark, Glasgow, deals and palings—John Hammond; Brigt. Stella Maris, Bernier, Halifax, salt—Allison & Spurr; Schr. Dolphin, Holder, Baltimore, salt—John Wishart.

13th—Ship Edinburgh, Dowling, London, timber and deals—James Kirk; Brig George Taylor, Hardner, Newport (R. I.), timber—L. March; Schooner Mariner, James, Boston, scantling—W. Mackay; Steamer Admiral, Rogers, Eastport, passengers, &c.—H. W. Chisholm.

14th—Brig Adeline Cann, Cann, Cork, deals—Wm. Carvill.

15th—Brig Corsair, Michener, Liverpool, deals and sleepers—Joseph Fairweather; Io, Morrison, Grimsby, deals—John Mackay; Brigt. Amelia, Clark, Philadelphia, salt—L. H. Waterhouse; Juverna, Reed, Boston, scantling, &c.—T. M'Carthy.

17th—Barque Kate Kearney, Hue, Dundalk, deals—W. Carvill; Maria, Rees, Milford, timber and deals—James Kirk; Schr. Seaman, Ayer, Boston, grindstones—Master.

18th—Barque Edina, Yule, London, timber & deals—Allison & Spurr; Linden, Yorke, Cork, deals—James Kirk; Brigt. Blanch, Green, Donegal, deals—S. Wiggins & Son.

The following vessels, which had been detained at Partridge Island several days by fog, sailed on Sunday last—Ships Zetland, Victoria, Ann McLester, Lord Maidstone, and Star; Barques Stentor, Lord Elgin, and Plymouth; Brigs Ellen Forrestal, Trinity, Adeline Cann, Pilgrim, Urania, Donegal, Jane Avery, Rover, John & Mary; and several Brigantines and Schooners.

Spoken—June 1st, lat. 43, long. 54, barque Sovereign, from St. John, for Hull; 5th, lat. 49 12, long. 32 10, barque Essequibo, from St. John, for Aberdeen; 12th, lat. 42 31, long. 28 43, schooner Swallow, from Carnarvon, for St. John; 17th, lon. 46, ship Osceola, from St. John, for Liverpool; 13th, lat. 48, long. 19, brig Hippomantis, from Portsmouth, for St. John; July 3, lat. 42 10, lon. 59 27, ship Argo, from St. John, for Liverpool; 5th, lat. 42 59, lon. 63, ship New Zealand, from St. John, for Liverpool.

Cleared at New York, July 7th, ship Chancellor, Dudne, St. John; 8th, ship Speed, Carr, Quebec; schr. Valeria, Golding, St. John; 10th, barque Mary Harrington, M'Fee, and brig Margaret, Gambles, do.—At Philadelphia, 6th, brig Ocean Queen, M'Fadden, Saint John; 8th, brig Quincey, Kempton, do.—At Boston, 10th, barque Pickance, St. John; Lewis, Bean, do.

Cleared at Boston, 11th inst. barque Britain, for this port. At New York, 11th, brig Champion, do.; 12th, brig Mary Bush, do. At Philadelphia, schr. Gen. Foster, Eastport.

Arrived at Philadelphia, 11th, schr. Relief, hence; 12th, brigt. Ellis, do.

Brig Ann, from Bermuda, reports barque J. Anderson, for this port in 2 or 3 days.

ARRIVALS FROM ST. JOHN.—June 25th—Redwing, at Galway; Renfrewshire, at Greenock; P. I. Nevins, at Liverpool; Glasgow, in the Clyde; 26th—Superior, Lockwoods, and Clare, at Cork; Clarence, in the Clyde; Hibernia, at Wexford; Rimswell, off St. Mawes; James, at Limerick; 27th—Olive and Ann Dashwood, at Liverpool; Perseverance, at Dublin; Challenge, at Kingstown; 28th—British Merchant, at Deal; Robert Burns, at Maryport; Minerva, at Ayr; El Dorado, at Liverpool; Independent, at Cork; 29th—Infanta, at Deal; Mary Caroline, at Liverpool; Sarah Ann, at Lancaster; 30th—Oromocto, at Gloucester.

VESSELS SAILED FOR ST. JOHN.—June 25th—Exporter, from Leith; 26th—Princess and Elizabeth Grimmer, from Deal; 27th—Æneas from Castletown; Sir Charles Napier, from Deal.

Cleared at Liverpool, June 30th, ship Perthshire, St. John.—Loading for do.: ships St. Clare, Boadicea, Arab, and Duke; for Staten Island—Forest Monarch.

Arrived at Liverpool, 29th June, ship Snowdon, New Orleans; Thetis, Savannah; 27th—John Fielden and Atala, Charleston; David Cannon, Mobile; Charles Chaloner, Sea, Prince of Wales, and Clyde, from New Orleans; Witch, New York; brig Harp, St. Domingo; 28th, ship Douglas, Mobile; 29th, Albert, St. Stephen.—In the Clyde, 28th, barque Lisbon, Mobile.

NEW-BRUNSWICK
MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY'S OFFICE,
July 13th, 1848.

AT a Special Meeting of the Board of Directors of the Company, held this day, it was Resolved, "That a call upon the Stockholders be made for an instalment of Ten per cent., of the Capital Stock, being £2 10s. per share," payable on or before the 15th day of August next, at the Bank of British North America, in this city, of which all parties interested will please take notice.

By Order.
JAMES KIRK, *President.*
A. JACK, *Secretary.*

RECEIVED

By the ships *Commodore* and *Belmont*:

25 CHAIN CABLES, from ¼ inch to 1¼ inch; 24 ANCHORS, from 2 cwt. to 21 cwt. ALEXANDER YEATS.
Dock-street, July 18.

TEA.

Ex ship *David* from Liverpool:

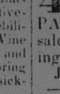
26 CHESTS East India Company fine Congo TEA, of very great strength and flavour.—For Sale at Hammond's Brick Buildings, 20, Dock-street, by H. G. KINNEAR.
18th July, 1848.
[Bee, N. Bruns. Chron. Cour. 3i.]

BLACKING.

Ex brigantine *Hantsport* from Philadelphia—

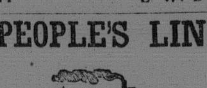
4 BARRELS and 13 boxes, containing 530 dozen Mason's large and small tins of PASTE BLACKING, for sale at lowest wholesale and retail prices, at Hammond's Brick Buildings, 20, Dock-street, by
July 18. H. G. KINNEAR.

House to Rent.



TO Let from the 1st August—The whole or a part of the subscriber's Dwelling House in Horsefield street; being well adapted for two families, if required for that purpose. The Company's Water is let in, with fire hose, pipes, &c. A Woodhouse, Workshop, and Stable are attached. Enquire at the Chronicle Printing Office.
July 14 L. W. DURANT

PEOPLE'S LINE!



For EASTPORT, PORTLAND, and BOSTON!

Through by Railroad or Boat.

The new and splendid Steamer SENATOR on the route.

THE Steamers ADMIRAL, Captain T. Rogers, and SENATOR, Captain S. Seymour, will form the above line for the remainder of the season, leaving Saint John every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY mornings, at 8 A. M., landing at Eastport and Portland; leaving BOSTON on the same days at 1 P. M.

These Boats were built expressly for this route, and are in every respect adapted for the *safety* and comfort of the travelling public.

For Passage or Freight apply at the Office, Peters' Wharf. H. W. CHISHOLM,
July 18. *Agent.*

Commissariat.

THE Deputy Commissary General will receive Tenders at noon on TUESDAY, the 25th instant, of British Silver, or Mexican or American Dollars, or American Eagles, in Exchange for Bills drawn by him on the Lords Commissioners of H. M. Treasury, for the sum of £2,500, in sums of not less than £100, sterling, payable into the Commissariat Chests, either at Fredericton or St. John, New Brunswick.

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

Commissariat, Nova Scotia,
Halifax, 5th July, 1848.

Saint John Gas Light Company,
8TH JULY, 1848.

AT a General Meeting of the Stockholders of the above Company, held at the Works, it was Resolved by the Shareholders representing a majority of the Shares:

That a further assessment of Fifteen Shillings per Share, being Fifteen per Cent. of the increased amount of the Capital Stock, be called in for the purpose of carrying on the business of the Company.

Public Notice is hereby given of the above assessment, and that the sum of Fifteen Shillings per Share is required to be paid into the Commercial Bank, in the City of Saint John, within Thirty Days from the date hereof. By order.
ROBERT REID, *Treasurer.*

☞ NOTICE ☜

THE Stockholders in the "Portland and Lancaster Steam Ferry Company" are required to pay up a further instalment of Twenty-five per cent. of the Capital of the above named Company, on or before the 29th instant, payable at the Commercial Bank of New-Brunswick.
ISRAEL MERRITT, *President.*
Saint John, N. B. 5th July, 1848.—2i.

South Bay Boom Company.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that a further Instalment of TEN PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the *South Bay Boom Company*, is required to be paid to the Treasurer, at the Office of A. M'L. SEELY, President of the Company, on the tenth day of August next ensuing.
THOMAS MACMACKIN,
Secretary & Treasurer.
St. John, 4th July, 1848.—[Cour.]

ADVERTISEMENT.

Bank of British North America,
(*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*)

NOTICE is hereby given that the Books for Registry of Shares at this Branch will be closed on the 30th June, instant, preparatory to a Half-Yearly Dividend, payable on the 26th July, and that no transfer of Shares can be made between the 30th June and 26th July next.

By Order of the Court of Directors.
S. N. BINNEY, MANAGER,
June 8. Halifax Branch.

To all whom it may concern:

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

JOHN DUNCAN,
WM. O. SMITH,
J. H. GRAY,
GEO. A. LOCKHART,
Commissioners for widening and enlarging Saint John street, and a continuation thereof.
June 24, 1848.

☞ NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of JARVIS & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Creditors are requested to present their demands to E. L. JARVIS, who is authorized to collect all debts due to the said Firm.

EDWARD L. JARVIS,
G. MURRAY JARVIS.
11th July, 1848.—[Chron. 8 n.]

SPLENDID FEATS,
Equestrian and Zoological,
FOR SIX DAYS ONLY.

The Extensive and Superbly Appointed
CIRCUS & MENAGERIE,
OF
JUNE, TITUS & CO.
Seventy Horses---Sixty Men,

WILL exhibit in this City on MONDAY Evening, the 24th July, at 7 o'clock, and on the five following days, at 2 and 7 o'clock, on the old lot opposite Mr. Irvine's Church. Tickets, Box, 2s. 6d; Pit, 1s. 3d.

The Police will be in attendance to keep order. Positively no smoking allowed.

The performances in the Arena will embrace the following distinguished talent:

W. B. CARROL, the graceful and athletic rider, will perform upon one and two horses, with his infantile *protege*, Master LEVI.

Mrs. CARROL, in her dashing and elegant acts of equestrianism.

Messrs. SWEET, BACON and CONOVER.

Masters JOHNSON, AYMAR, and WILLIAMS, in their several acts and scenes of Horsemanship, Tight Rope, Vaulting, Posturing, &c.

Clowns, Messrs. Lathrop and Williams.
Ring-Master, Mr. Huntington.

The ZOOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT contains, among others, the following living specimens of WILD BEASTS:

The Black Lion of Africa. The African Lioness and Hunting Leopard will be exhibited in a spacious den, and at each performance the LION QUEEN, Miss M. A. Randolph, accompanied by the famous Lion Tamer, Mr. Shimer, will enter the Wild Beasts' Lair, and exhibit their astonishing command over the savage natives of the desert.

Exercises by the great performing Elephant ROMEO.

Two Brazilian spotted Tigers, a spotted Hyena, the African Zebra, Mammoth White Bear of the Polar Regions, a pair of Missouri Bears, an Elk, a horde of Foxes, Baboons, Rare Birds, &c.

For particulars of performance, see small bills of the day. J. T. SLOAT,
July 18. *Agent.*

☞ NOTICE.

HAVING this day formed a Copartnership with Mr. ALEXANDER M'MILLAN, (of the Firm of J. & A. M'Millan,) who has invested a Cash Capital in the business, it will hereafter be conducted under the style of

M'Henry & M'Millan,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND FORWARDING AGENTS,

at Crookshank's Wharf, Nelson Street, lately occupied by James Alexander, Esq.

The subscriber requests a continuance of his former business to the Firm.
THOMAS M'HENRY.
June 26, 1848.—1m.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any legal demands against the Estate of VALENTINE C. TROOP, late of this City, Grocer, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within six months from the date hereof;—and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to REBECCA TROOP,
Sole Executrix.
Saint John, June 24th, 1848.

30th June, 1848.

South Side Market Square.

THE Subscriber has resumed his former business in the Store adjoining Mr. John Anderson's Clothing Establishment, where he intends keeping on hand his usual supply of GROCERIES, which will be sold at the lowest City prices for Cash. ARCHIBALD HEGAN.

New and Cheap
BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

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

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

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

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

COPY LINES and BOOKS, ruled and plain. Bills of Lading; ditto Exchange.

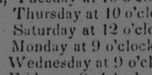
☞ *Book-Binding carefully attended to.*
A. FRASER.
DOCK STREET, *Saint John,*
13th June, 1848.

Will be Sold CHEAP!

JUST Received at the *Brunswick Shoe Store*, by the ship "*Avon*," from Liverpool, a large and varied assortment of Ladies' Cashmere and Prunella BOOTS, Patent Capt and Vamped, and trimmed to latest Fashions.

Ladies' Patent Slips, Lasting and Patent Slips, trimmed; do. Kid, Morocco, Roan and Spanish Leather Slips; do. Lasting Slippers,—very Superior; do. SATIN and Armazine Silk Slippers; Girls Drab Cantoon Boots, all sizes; do. Albert Corde do. do.; do. Wellington, Spanish, Vamp Slips and Pumps, neatly trimmed; with a great variety of Infants' Boots, Shoes and Slippers.—

The above articles are expected to be landed to-morrow, after which they will be ready for Inspection as early as possible, to which we invite the attention of our City and Country Customers.—The whole were manufactured expressly for this Establishment, since our order was sent home in February, and every attention paid to fashion and improvement. ☞ CALL AND SEE.
FAULKE & HENNIGAR.
St. John, May 30th, 1848.



Steamer ST. JOHN.

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

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

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

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

For further particulars, enquire of Captain AKERLEY on board, or of
ISRAEL MERRITT, Agent.
May 2. *Indian Town.*

For London:

The first class Ship 'CALIFORNIA,' ISRAEL S. LAWSON, Master, will leave for London about 18th inst., having good accommodations can take a few Cabin Passengers. Apply to Captain Lawson, on board, at the Custom House Wharf, or to
GEO. THOMAS,
July 11. *South Market Wharf.*

Normal Seminary.

MR. McPHERSON,

(*Late Assistant in the St. John Grammar School,*)

RESPECTFULLY announces to the inhabitants of St. John and its vicinity, that he has taken Rooms on the South side of Princess Street, five doors from Germain street, and nearly opposite Lancaster's Hotel, where he will, for the present, open a Normal Seminary for Day and Evening Classes, on Monday the 17th instant.

The course of Education will embrace the following branches, viz:—Reading, Writing, Arithmetic and Book-keeping; Geography, Use of the Globes, Draughting, Tracing and Embellishing Maps; Mensuration of Superfices, Solids and Conic Sections; Algebra; Plane and Solid Geometry; Plane and Spherical Trigonometry; Navigation, Land-surveying, with the Principles of Civil Engineering; English, Latin and Spanish Grammar.

Terms (for Day Classes) varying from 17s. 6d. to 27s. 6d. per quarter; for Evening Classes, made known on application at the School. Hours of attendance for Day Classes from 9 A. M. till 1 P. M., and from 2 P. M. till 4; for Evening Classes, from half-past 6 till half-past 9. Applications to be made at the School.

Mr. MCPHERSON would intimate that he has engaged a Building of large dimensions now in course of erection on the South side of *King's Square*, whither he intends to remove his School after the lapse of a few weeks, when the house will be completed.

Being intimately acquainted with the Normal system of Education, Mr. McPherson will adopt that method of Teaching in his School; and he feels assured that, by an approved plan of imparting instruction, and by zealous assiduity and good government in his establishment, he will give general satisfaction to parents and guardians who may favour him with their patronage. The School will be furnished with Maps, Globes, Nautical and Practical Surveying Instruments.

☞ To Young Men who may wish to obtain a thorough knowledge of Land-surveying in Theory and Practice, a favourable opportunity is offered, as leisure hours, during the course of instruction, will be spent in the Country, in order to make learners practically acquainted with the several instruments used in Surveying; for keeping a Field Book and making calculations in the various measurements connected with that important branch of Science.—Persons intended for a Mercantile or Maritime life will receive an education fully suited to their respective callings.
July 11, 1848.

MR. JAMES P. P. LESTER,
SURGEON,

HAVING just arrived in this City, from Glasgow, where he has been pursuing his studies, begs leave to offer his services to his friends and the Public generally.

Mr. L.'s present place of residence is at his Father's, in Charlotte Street, where he may be found at all hours. July 4, 1848.

New Importation.

A few doors North of the Country Market.

Dry Goods, Hardware & Groceries.

THE Subscriber has received per *Commodore* and *Avon* from Liverpool, and *Beverley* from Boston, a general assortment of the above Goods, suitable for the City and Country, comprising—

Dry Goods.

Grey and White COTTONS, Blue and White Cotton Warps, Prints, Bed Ticks, Regatta Shirtings, Rolled Jaconets, Brown Hollands, Damask Table Covers, Towelling, Marseilles Quilts, MUSLINS, French Ginghams, Cotton and Silk Handkerchiefs, Tapes, Cotton Reels, Linen Thread, Silk Galloons, Worsted and Cotton Stay Laces, Boot Laces, Worsted Braces, Bonnet and Plain RIBBONS, Red and White FLANNELS, Plaids for Drawers, &c. &c.

Hardware.

Devonshire Shovels, Buck and Hand Saws, Brass and Cast Iron Thumb Latches, Horse Brushes and Curry Combs, and Horse Cards, Wool Cards, Hearth Brushes, Brad and Shoe Awls, Slates and Slate Pencils, Pocket and Table Cutlery, best Diamond Mixt Pins, Hand Saw Files, Commode Knobs, Scissors, Fire Irons, Scotch Braces, Gimlets, Shoe Knives, Steel Snuffers and Trays, Shoe Thread and Bristles, &c.; Bolts, Cast Nuts, and Screws, H. H. & T. Hinges, Carpenters' Rules, Squares, and Compasses, Coffee Mills, Spokeshaves, 6 and 10 plat Whip-Thongs, Drawing Knives, Knitting Pins, Rim and Mortice Locks, Cupboard, Chest, and PAD LOCKS, Hooks and Hinges, British Metal, Lead, Iron, Table and Tea SPOONS, Sad-Irons, HAY RAKES, and FORKS, SCYTHES, SNEATHS, & SICKLES, Shovels & Spades, &c. &c.

Groceries.

Crushed Loaf and Brown SUGARS, Molasses, Hyson, Congo, Oolong & Souchong TEAS, Confectionary, Coffee, green and sorted; Currants, Raisins and FIGS, Nuts, Pepper, Allspice, Mustard, Pearl and Corn Barley, Peas, Beans, Herring, Codfish and Pollock, American Superfine FLOUR, Mill Flour, Corn and Oatmeal, Oats, &c. &c., which with his former Stock are offered at the lowest market prices for Cash.
CHARLES J. WATERBERRY.
June 27.—1m.

FIRE BRICKS for sale.

10 M. VERY superior FIRE BRICKS, of first rate make, and well burned, for sale cheap by
ROBERT RANKIN & CO.
July 11.—1i

SALT and COAL.

9000 BUSHELS Liverpool SALT, 200 bags FINE ditto, 100 tons COALS;

Now landing ex *Lesmahagow*,—will be sold low before storing.
FLEWWELLING & READING.
July 11.

No. 1, South Wharf.

W. TISDALE & SON,

Have received ex Caroline Lesure from the Clyde

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

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

COFFEE, COFFEE.

Just received and on Sale by the Subscriber:

30 BAGS good Quality COFFEE.
JOHN V. THURGAR.
July 11.

CHEAP BOOKS.

HISTORY OF ANIMAL MAGNETISM, containing a collection of experiments, &c., also, a dissertation on the proofs of Mesmerism.

Spurzheim on Education, founded on the nature of man; The Loves of Paris;
Wallace, the Hero of Scotland;
Yankee Stories, by Judge Haliburton;
The Journal of a Vicar;
Martin the Foundling, by Eugene Sue.

A large collection of cheap Novels, which are all offered for sale at very reduced prices.
V. H. NELSON,
July 4. *Victoria Book Store.*

LONDON HOUSE,
MARKET SQUARE.

MAY 16th.

IN addition to the Shipments already received per "Jenny Lind," "Delta," and "Zenobia," the Subscriber has now received per "Wanderer," a Stock of MOUSLIN DE LAINES, plain and figured COBURGS and ORLEANS, Printed and plain MUSLINS, Ginghams, PRINTS, Furnitures, Grey and White COTTONS, Fancy Drills and Gambroons, VESTINGS, Cashmarett, Russell Cord, Mohair Facings, Moreens, Tweeds, Moleskins, Aprons, Linings, Towellings, Cotton Warp, &c. &c.

ALSO—1 Tierce Superior SALMON TWINE, and Fishing Thread.
T. W. DANIEL.

Loaf Sugar, Starch, & Black Lead.

EX Ship *Lord Wellington*, from Liverpool—5 Hhds. refined Loaf Sugar; 50 boxes best Poland Starch; 50 do. Black Lead, in 2 and 4 oz. papers—For Sale at Hammond's Brick Buildings, 20, Dock St. July 4. H. G. KINNEAR.

FOR CHARTER.

The Ship "LESMAHAGOW," 745 Tons Register, will take a Charter for a safe Port in Great Britain.
FLEWWELLING & READING.

EARTHENWARE,
FANCY GOODS, SUGARS,
Ships' Outfits, &c.

The Subscribers have on hand, and for sale at their Warehouses in Portland, viz:

ON CONSIGNMENT—Ex "*SPRING*:"—

21 CRATES EARTHENWARE, of good assortment for this market;
10,000 FIRE BRICKS;
500 RIDGE TILES.

Ex "CAMBRIA," *from London*:

Two Cases, containing—
Fancy DOESKINS, Cashmeretts, TWEEDS, and Black BROAD CLOTHS;
One Case, containing—
Black Crapes, Satin Vestings, Silk Parasols,
Fancy Silk Opera Ties,
Black Kid, Pearl, and colored Silk GLOVES,
Black, White and colored Lace ditto,
Colored Lisle ditto,
LACE CAP FRONTS,
Lace HEAD DRESSES,
Muslin CAPS, Ribbon Collarets,
Lace Collars, Black Crape Collars,
Sewed Muslin Collars,
Muslin Habit Shirts, with Collars,
Worked Muslin do.; Worked Cambric do
Bunches French FLOWERS,
White Mourning ditto,
Colored WREATHS,
Egyptian Muslin Edging,
Lisle and Imitation Valancienes LACE,
Thread Lace, Thread Edging.
One Case, containing—
Checked GINGHAMS, Gambroons,
Fancy CRAPE,
Fancy Plaid ORLEANS CLOTHS,
Lustred Checked ditto,
Cheni ditto ditto,
SILK STRIPED GLACE;
One Case, containing—
Black and White and Printed Muslin DRESSES,
Men's and Women's Grey, Colored and White Cotton and Merino HOSE.

—ALSO—

40 Puncheons fine flavored Cuba RUM,
15 Tierces Cuba HONEY,
50 Hhds. British Island SUGAR,
60 Puncheons do. MOLASSES,
10 Hhds. }
50 Qr. Casks } SHERRY WINE,
100 Octaves }
2 Pipes }
2 Hhds. } Madeira WINE,
A few Puncheons Prime WHISKEY, imported in 1841.

ALSO—*Quantities of*

CORDAGE, CANVAS, CHAINS, ANCHORS, NAILS, SPIKES, Oakum, Pitch, TAR, Rosin, Putty, IRON, Patent BOLT METAL, HARDWARE assorted, POTS, Kettles, &c.; Screw AUGERS, PAINTS, OILS, Stone Jugs; SLOP CLOTHING, FLANNEL, Grey and Printed COTTONS, with various descriptions of DRY GOODS.

DAILY EXPECTED,

Per "Caroline Lesure" from Greenock:

10 Hhds. GENEVA,
10 Ditto BRANDY, (*Hennessey's.*)
ROBERT RANKIN & CO.
13th June, 1848.

Summer Styles in Dry Goods.

LEEDS HOUSE.

The Importation of SUMMER GOODS for this season, will in part consist of—

STRAW BONNETS in Luton, Tuscan, Rice, Pearl, Honeycomb, Twist improved, Hole, Rutland, Brussels, Panic and Bedford Straws, including also an assortment of Black, Colored and Willow Bonnets, and Bonnet Shapes.

FLOWERS.—Bonnet Flowers, Wreaths, Droops, unmounted Roses, Face Wreaths, Vulture Plumes, Cap Flowers, a very large and choice supply in English and French Flowers, Mourning Flowers, Caps, Cap Fronts.

SHAWLS.—Barege, Cashmere, Llama, Shetland, Bordered Cashmere, Celestial, Maude, Byroni, Netted, Printed and Striped Shawls.

PARASOLS.—Fancy Satin and Shot Parasols, Claremont, Fancy Cotton and Gingham, Brown Silk and Satin, with improved finish, loops and handles.

DRESS GOODS.—Muslins, DELAINES, Scotch and Earlston Ginghams, Printed Saxonys, Printed, Plain and Checked Orleans, Oregon Checks, Muslin Dresses and Robes, Orleans and Coburgs, Paramatta, Henrietta Cloths and Barege.

SILK GOODS.—Glace Silks, Light Fancy Checked Gro de Naples, Black Velvets, Orientals, Moire, Satin Stripes and Damask Silks, for Visites and Mantles, Black and Colored Gro de Naples, Satinets and Satins, Lisse Gauzes, Patent Crapes, Tarlatan Muslins.

SILK, MUSLIN, AND LACE TRIMMINGS, &c.—Gimps, Bullion, Floss and Loop Fringes, Black Silk, German, Cotton and Thread Laces, White Blond and Thread Laces and Edgings, Bonnet and Cap Ribbons, Habit Shirts, Cambric Caps, Crowns, Frock Bodies, Veined and Book Insertion, White and Black Lace Falls and Veils, Black and White Crape and Muslin Mourning Collars, Cambric, Linen, Lace, Muslin, Ribbon and Double Collars, Sewed and Linen Cuffs, Collarettes.

GLOVES.—Habits, Children's and Men's; Light Gloves, in Kid, Lisle, Thread, Cotton, Silk, Spun, Lace, and Fancy Embroidered; Black and White Lace Mitts, Black and White Kid Gloves.

BERLIN WOOLS, Plain and Shaded Bone Meshes, Netting and Rug Needles, Bone Hooks; Gilt, Plated and Steel Beads; Crewells, Canvas, CARPETS, Hearth Rugs, Door Matts, Oil Cloths, HATS, FLANNELS, Moreens, Fringe, and Union Damasks.

HOSIERY, Haberdashery, Small Wares, Linens, and Woollens, Cottons, a large assortment of FANCY DRESS and Plain Goods.

☞ The above having been selected by the Proprietor from the English markets, will, with a variety of other Goods not enumerated, be offered wholesale and retail, at the lowest rate of advance.
BENJAMIN CROWTHER,
May 23.—2m. *Prince Wm. Street.*

☞ Further Arrivals expected. ☜

MORRISON & CO.
Spring & Summer Importations,
for 1848.

By the *Delta* and *Cambria* from London, *Wanderer* from Liverpool, and *Rosanna* from Clyde:

BROAD CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Doeskins, TWEEDS, Cashmeretts, Cassinettes, Summer Cloths and VESTINGS, Plain and Printed COBURGS, Orleans, DeLaines, Saxonies, Balzarines, Muslins, Organdies, &c. &c. &c.; PARAMATTA, Crapes and Crape Trimmings; an immense variety of SHAWLS and Handkerchiefs; PARASOLS, RIBBONS, *Laces, Hosiery* and *Gloves*, Muslin Collars, Habit Shirts, Neck Ties, &c.; Gents. Pocket and Neck Hkfs., Scarfs, Stocks and Operas; Linen, Lawn, Diaper, Towelings and Holland, Drill, Duck, Osnaburg and Canvas; Grey, White and Printed COTTONS, Ginghams, Homespuns and Regattas; white and Coloured Counterpanes; Marseilles & Toilet QUILTS and Covers; White and coloured Stays; Cloth, Tweed and Glazed CAPS, &c. &c.,—with a large and general assortment of SMALL WARES and Trimmings, will be sold at the lowest *CASH Prices.*

RICE, Tobacco, &c.

EX schooner 'Messenger' from Boston—Tierces Rice; 16 boxes "Meyers & Co" Aromatic TOBACCO:
10 boxes "Grant & Williams" ditto:
5 boxes Refined SALERATUS, in 1 lb. pkgs.;
10 bags St. Domingo COFFEE, 20 doz. Painted PAILS. For sale at Hammond's Brick Buildings, 20, Dock Street, by H. G. KINNEAR.

Poetry, &c.

FORGIVE AND FORGET.

Gently speak, in accents tender,
  Of those friends ye loved of yore,
Though perchance they may not render
  All the joys they gave before;
There are few whose lives are blameless,
  Who have nothing to regret,
Then let others' faults be nameless,
  Or forgive them, and forget.

'Tis no trifle that we cherish,
  When we find and prove a friend,
One whose fealty will not perish,
  Growing stronger to the end;
But should dark clouds overshade thee,
  And old friends grow cold—oh, yet
Think how happy once they made ye,
  Then forgive—but ne'er forget.

THE QUEEN BEE AT HOME.—The community of bees is an example of a pure monarchy, unrestrained by any checks on power, yet never deviating into despotism on the one hand, or anarchy on the other. Some years ago, while our gracious Queen was making a royal progress through her northern dominions, we witnessed a no less interesting sight of the progress of a queen bee in the glass hive of an ingenious friend, and lover of nature, at his country retreat. The hive was of that construction which opened from behind, and showed the whole economy within. In a few minutes the queen made her appearance from the lower part of the hive. Her elongated body and tapering abdomen at once distinguished her. She moved along slowly, now and then pausing to deposit an egg in one of the empty combs; and it was most interesting to perceive how she was constantly accompanied by nearly a dozen of bees that formed a circle around her, with their heads invariably turned towards her. This guard was relieved at frequent intervals, so that as she walked forward a new group immediately took the place of the old, and these having returned again resumed the labours in which they had been previously engaged. Her appearance always seemed to give pleasure, which was indicated by a quivering movement of the wings. The labourers, in whatever way, occupied, immediately forsook their work, and came to pay homage to their queen, by forming a guard around her person. Every other part of the hive, meanwhile, presented a busy scene. Many bees were seen moving their bodies with a tremulous motion, by which thin and minute films of wax were shaken from their scaly sides. Others were ready to take up this wax and knead it into matter proper for constructing cells. Frequent arrivals of bees from the field brought pollen on their thighs for the young grubs, and honey, which they deposited in the cells. All was activity, order, and peaceful industry. None were idle but the drones, who seemed to stroll about like gentlemen.—[British Quarterly Review.

INFLUENCE OF KINDNESS ON THE HORSE.—The Turkish horse is a mixed offspring from the Arabian and the Persian breeds, and from some kindred varieties. It is as gentle and tractable as the Arabian, but neither so fleet nor so vigorous. Busbequius, who went as ambassador to Constantinople in the seventeenth century, says;—"There is no creature so gentle as a Turkish horse, nor more respectful to his master, or the groom that dresses him. The reason is, because they treat their horses with great lenity. The countrymen in Pontus stroke them, bring them into their houses, and almost to their tables, and use them even like children; and the grooms frequently sleek them down with their hands, and never use a cudgel to bang their sides but in cases of necessity. This makes their horses great lovers of mankind; and they are so far from kicking, wincing, or growing untractable by this gentle usage, that you will hardly find an ill-tempered horse amongst them." The Turkish horse takes rank with the Arabian and the Barb as a contributor to the improvement of the English horse.—"Rural Cyclopædia."

CONQUERED AND CONQUEROR.—The hospitals of a conquered army generally exhibit a scene of great moral depression, and many of the soldiers die from wounds which did not appear to be of a dangerous character; whilst in the hospitals of the victorious, the wounded not only recover from frightful injuries, but even in the midst of the most severe bodily suffering they exhibit gaiety and cheerfulness, entertaining the most perfect confidence in their recovery.—*Medical Times.*

NEWSPAPERS.—A newspaper in a family is equal to three months time in a school each year. Go into a family where a newspaper is taken, and into those who "cannot afford it," mark the difference in the intelligence of the children, and be convinced.

AN IMMORTAL MATRON.—There is living in Moscow, Russia, a venerable lady, who is *only* 168 years of age. She has had five husbands, and the gay old belle married the last one in her 121st year!

A couple of "limbs of the law," who were conducting a suit before a justice in Rochester, got incensed at each other, and finally came to blows. The court sat by and looked coolly on till the *fracas* was over. Then the combatants apologised for disturbing his Honor, but the Justice, wiping his specs, coolly declared that he hadn't been disturbed in the least, and the trial went on.—[American Paper.

NEW BOOKS, Cheap for Cash.

THE Works of the Rev. Sydney Smith; Gallery of Nature.
Dickens complete Works.
Lord Brougham on Instinct.
Capt. Marryatt's Novels.
Crookshank's Table Book.
Fowler on Love, Marriage, and Offspring.
Mrs. Caudle's Curtain Lectures.
Combe's Constitution of Man.
The Works of Theadore Hook.
Cooper's Sea Tales.
350 Miscellaneous Novels, Tales, and Stories.
N. B. A large number of the above works have been received on Consignment, and will be sold 20 per cent below the publisher's prices, at the Victoria Book Store. V. H. NELSON,
June 6. *King-street.*

LONDON HOUSE,
MARKET SQUARE,
Spring and Summer Goods,

Per "Delta" and "Jenny Lind" from London, and "Zenobia" from Glasgow:—

A VARIETY of SHAWLS, SCARFS and HANDKERCHIEFS; Sundry Materials for DRESSES—viz: SATINS, GROS DE NAPS, MUSLIN DE LAINES, Balzerines, Bareges, Fancy Lawns and Ginghams, Challi and Crape Checks, Printed MUSLINS and ORGANDIES, Book, Mull and Cambric Muslins, &c.; RIBBONS, Neck Ties, Lace, GLOVES, Hose, Muslin Collars and Habits, Parasols, Aprons, Stays, &c.

BROAD CLOTHS, KERSEYMERES, Fancy TWEEDS, DOESKINS and Gambroons, VESTINGS, Stocks, Scarfs, Bandannas, Carpet Bags, Moreens, Shirtings, Sheetings, LINENS, Duck, Dowlas, Canvas, Towellings, Umbrellas, &c.
☞ Other shipments daily expected.
April 25, 1848. T. W. DANIEL.

PAINTS, OILS,
Glass, Indigo, and Powder.
Just received per Cambria, from London—

7 CASKS Boiled and Raw Oils;
2 tons Brandram's White Lead;
1 ton Red, Yellow, and Black PAINTS;
5000 feet Window GLASS—9x7, 10x8, 12x9, and 12x10;
1 chest Madras INDIGO;
75 kegs Hall's fowling Gun Powder;
25 do. Hall's Cannister Gun Powder.
For sale at low rates for Cash, by
May 9. W. TISDALE & SON.

Spring and Summer Goods.
Liverpool House.

The subscribers have received, and are importing from the best markets, per *Jenny Lind* from London, *Wanderer* and *Kate Kearney* from Liverpool, and *Rosanna* from the Clyde—An extensive assortment of

Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS,
suitable for the City and Country Trade,
Which they offer, Wholesale and Retail, at very low prices.

RICH SATINS, Gro de Naps, Orientals, and PERSIANS, POPLINS, Silk Serge, Crape, Lisse, Fancy NECKTIES;
Rich Fancy Bonnet RIBBONS, in great variety;
Do. Fancy Cap ditto, in silk, satin, and gauze;
Plain Silk, Satin and Velvet Ribbons, all colors;
Rich LACES in great variety; Cap Trimming;
FLOWERS, FEATHERS, Lace Falls and VEILS;
Habit Shirts, Rouches, Silk Nett;
DRESS MATERIALS—in Coburgs, Orleans, Delaines, Cashmere, Oregon, Check, Paramatta, Muslins, Organdies, Checked and Crape Challie, Balzarines, Graduated, &c.;
CORDED SKIRTS;
Plain and Fancy MUSLINS, every description;
CURTAIN MUSLIN;
Worked Muslin Collars, Cuffs, Caps; Insertion and Edging;
SHAWLS and SCARFS in Satin, Silk, Cashmere, Barege, Llama, Indiana, Shallie, Lace, and Net;
Fine LINENS, Lawns, Diaper, DRILL, &c.;
Fancy PRINTS, Cotton Warps, Marseilles Quilts;
Venetian Blinds, Earlston Ginghams, Linings;
VELVETS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, PARASOLS;
BROADCLOTHS, Doeskins, Cassimeres;
VESTINGS, in Satin, Silk Velvet, Marseilles, and Cashmere;
Fancy Gambroon; Umbrellas;
Cashmarette, Cassinetts, Satara Cloths;
Gents' Satin Scarfs and Opera Ties, Satin and Fancy Stocks;
Gents' and Youths' Silk Pocket and Neck Hdkfs.;
Regatta and Shirting Stripe; Satin Jean;
CARPETING—in Brussels, 3-ply and Superfine;
Hearth Rugs, Woollen and Cotton Druggetts, Cloth CAPS, &c.; FLANNELS, &c.
VAUGHANS & LOCKHART.
2d May, 1848.

SPRING GOODS.

The Subscribers have received per "Jenny Lind" from London, and "Zenobia" from Glasgow, part of their SPRING STOCK, consisting of—

SILKS, SATINS and ORIENTALS,
HOSIERY and GLOVES,
Laces, Netts, and Blonds,
SHAWLS, Handkerchiefs, and SCARFS,
S'fine BROAD CLOTHS,
Buckskins, Doeskins, Tweeds, and Cassimeres,
Fancy VESTINGS, in great variety,
Checks, Homespuns, and Ducks,
Striped SHIRTINGS, Osnaburghs, and Drills,
A large assortment of Ladies' and Children's Straw, Tuscan, and other BONNETS, with a great variety of FLOWERS, RIBBONS, &c.
Gent's Silk, Beaver, and Paris HATS,
Cloth CAPS, &c.
Which are offered at the lowest possible prices Wholesale and Retail, for *Cash only.*
April 25. J. & H. FOTHERBY.

MAY 16, 1848.
NEW SPRING GOODS!

Per ships *Delta* and *Jenny Lind* from London, viz.:

GENTS' Rich PARIS HATS,
BROAD CLOTHS and DOESKINS,
VESTINGS, Braces, Stocks, and Umbrellas,
Rich Black and Colored SILKS,
SATINS, Sarsnets, Crapes and Serges,
SHAWLS, Handkerchiefs and Scarfs,
Silk, Cotton and Cachmere HOSIERY,
GLOVES of every description,
Nets, Laces, Edgings and Quillings,
Habit Shirts and Muslin Collars,
GIMPS, Fringes and Cords,
RIBBONS and PARASOLS,
White and Colored STAYS,
ORLEANS and DELAINES,
With a large lot of BOOTS and SHOES.

—ALSO—

Per "Rosanna" from Glasgow, and "Wanderer" from Liverpool:—

18 Packages Grey, White and Striped Shirtings,
13 " Fancy Printed COTTONS,
4 " ORLEANS and COBURGS,
2 " Fancy DRESSES,
6 " Sundry Dress Materials,
3 " SHAWLS and Handkerchiefs,
4 " CARPETING and RUGS,
7 " Linens, Lawn, Damask, Diaper, Osnaburgh, Canvas and Duck,
1 " Muslin Collars and Habit Shirts,
1 " Muslin Work, Lappets, Veils, &c.
1 " Printed Cotton Handkerchiefs,
1 " Fancy Ginghams,
4 " Muslins of all kinds,
2 " Cloth CAPS,
4 " Cotton Reels,
6 " White and Blue Cotton Warps,
2 " White and Red FLANNELS,
2 " Cotton Ticks,
2 " Fancy Trowserings,
2 " Linen DRILLS,
3 " Tapes, Cotton Balls, Braces, &c.
2 " Buttons, Silk and Twist,
3 " Small Wares,
3 " Plain and Twill Linings,
2 " Moleskins; 2 do. Robes and Cravats,
1 " Cotton VELVET,
3 " Sundry FANCY GOODS,
3 " Fancy DRUGETTS,
31 Pieces of FLOOR CLOTHS, say 3 4, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 widths,
The whole of which are offered at the lowest market prices.
W. G. LAWTON.

SCOTCH GOODS.
Landing ex ship "Rosanna," from Glasgow:

20 BARRELS "Ayrshire" OATMEAL,
25 barrels Pot and Pearl BARLEY,
10 Barrels Split PEASE,
1 Hhd. Washing SODA,
1 Do. Carbonate of SODA,
1 Bale TWINE,
4 Bales Wrapping PAPER.—For sale by
May 9. JARDINE & CO.

Oatmeal, Beans, Butter &c.

PER sch'r *Beverley* from Boston—10 Barrels new White Pea BEANS; 10 do. bright Dried Apples; 20 boxes Sweet ORANGES, in fine order; 5 do. LEMONS.

And per sch'r "Sackville Packet" from Sackville—15 Firkins choice Family BUTTER, 10 barrels fresh ground OATMEAL.
April 25—3† H. G. KINNEAR.

Sugar and Molasses.
Received ex *Caledonia*, from Matanzas;—

100 HHDS. Muscovado SUGAR,
250 Hhds. Bright Retailing MOLASSES.
—ALSO—
Ex *Kathleen*, from Cardenas;
250 Hhds. very Bright and heavy Retailing MOLASSES.
For sale in or out of Bond.
May 9, 1848. N. S. DEMILL.

Molasses and Cigars.

Now landing direct from *Cuba*, ex Barque "James":—

200 HHDS. best Clayed,
162 Hhds. } Bright & heavy *Muscovado* } MOLASSES.
31 Tierces,
15 Barrels,
75,750 choicest brands Havana CIGARS.
Landing ex "Jenny Lind," from London:—
50 Chests choice TEAS,
5 Hhds. Crushed LOAF SUGAR,
20 Boxes blue STARCH,
5 Casks BLACKING,
1 Cask assorted PICKLES.
All of which will be sold at lowest rates, by
JARDINE & CO.
St. John, April 18th, 1848.

New Spring Goods.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL WAREHOUSE,
Prince William Street.

J. & J. HEGAN

Have received per "Cambria" from London, and "Rosanna" from Glasgow,

A SPLENDID assortment of newest materials for Ladies' DRESSES, in Mottled Stripes, Marled SILKS, Grenadian CHECKS, Alboni Stripes, Balzarines, Organdies, Delaines, &c. &c., Black and Fancy Glace Silks, and Gros de Naps, Black and colored Satins, and Satinetts, Ginghams and Printed Muslins, Velvets, Crapes, Ribbons, Hosiery, Gloves, Blonds, Laces, Plain and Fancy Nets, &c. &c.

A great variety of Shawls, Handkerchiefs, and Neck Ties, Muslin Collars, Habit Shirts, Black Lace Squares, Green and Blue Barege, Demi Veils, &c.

Linens, Lawns, Diapers, Hollands, Osnaburghs, Duck, Sheeting, Huckaback and Damask, Towelings, Table Cloths and Covers, Regatta, Gents. Scarfs, Stocks, Opera Ties, and Handkerchiefs of the newest Styles, Braces, Shirt Collars, &c. &c.—Rich Fancy Vestings in Satin, Velvet, Cashmere, Chaillie, &c.—Tweeds, and New Style Fancy Trowserings, Knitting and Sewing Cotton, Angola, Worsted, Lambswool and Shetland Yarn, for Knitting, Linen Thread, Tailors' Trimmings, and Small Wares in great variety.

A large assortment of Carpetings, Hearth Rugs, and Door Mats, Carpet Thrums, &c. &c.

(BONNETS BY THE CASE.)

Per "Wanderer," from Liverpool:

Broad CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Doeskins, fancy Drills, and Moleskins; Welsh and Saxony FLANNELS, Grleans, Coburghs, plain and Silk striped Lama Cloths and Cassimeres; Grey, White and Printed COTTONS, fancy Shirtings, Furniture Prints, Marseilles Quilts and Counterpanes, Bed Ticks, Moreens and Damasks, with Fringes and Trimmings to match, COTTON WARP, &c. &c.

The whole of the above Stock will be sold at the lowest possible prices for Cash.
St. John, 23d May, 1848.

HARDWARE.
No. 2, North Market Wharf.
C. & W. H. ADAMS,
Are receiving from Ship Wanderer, and other late arrivals—

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

—ALSO—

6 tons SHORT LINK CHAIN, ¼ to ⅝ inch,
210 bags CUT NAILS, 10 bags Clasp NAILS,
1 package Blacksmiths' VICES,
4 cask Pump TACKS,
8 dozen BALLAST SHOVELS,
10 bundles SPRING STEEL.

—ON HAND—

HOOLE & CO'S. Gang, Circular, Cross-Cut, Pit, and Hand SAWS, *Vicker's, and Marsh & Sheppard's* FILES, Hay and Manure FORKS, Iron and Steel SHOVELS, Steeled SOCKET SHOVELS, Short and Long handled SPADES, Blacksmiths' BELLOWS, ANVILS and VICES, HOLLOWWARE, AUGERS, Glass, Putty, Paint, and OIL.
May 23, 1848.

Earthenware and Crown Glass.

Landing for the Subscriber ex the Ship *Spring*, from Newcastle-on-Tyne:

300 BOXES Crown Window GLASS, ass'd sizes, from 10x8 to 16x12;
10 crates well-assorted EARTHENWARE;
Also—4 cases LINEN THRED,—black, blue, and whitey-brown. For sale by
May 23. JOHN V. THURGAR.

Beans, Tamarinds, Oil, &c.

Now landing and for sale by the subscribers:

20 BRLS. and 30 bags white Pea Beans,
2 kegs TAMARINDS,
4 barrels Castor OIL; Olive Oil, and Winter-strained Sperm Oil;
2 casks SALERATUS,
12 boxes ORANGES and LEMONS,
1 bale pure Mocha Coffee; 5 kegs LARD.
April 11. JARDINE & CO.

Brandy, Geneva, Whisky, &c.

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

12 HHDS. Old Cognac BRANDY,
10 Hhds. pale Hollands GENEVA,
2 Puns. Old Malt WHISKY.
—ALSO—
4 Cases Linen THREADS,—Black, White-Brown, &c., assorted numbers.
JOHN V. THURGAR,
9th May 1848. North Market Wharf.

No. 1, South Wharf.
Just received ex *Wanderer* from Liverpool:

68 BAGS best NAILS, assorted;
50 bags SPIKES, and Sheathing NAILS;
5 bags Block Rivets; 2 casks Block Bushes,
1 ton Sparrowbills; 6 Smiths' ANVILS,
1 basket VICES; 6 Smiths' BELLOWS, ass'd sizes,
Cast, Spring and Blister STEEL,
50 dozen SCYTHES, 2 baskets Scythe Stones,
50 dozen Sickles and Reaping Hooks,
2 casks Tea Kettles and Sauce Pans,
1 cask Preserving Kettles; 1 cask GLUE,
12 dozen Shovels and Spades; 1 cask ZINC,
1 cask Horse Traces,
1 do. Cut and Wrought Tacks and Clout Nails,
1 do. Curled HAIR and HAIR CLOTH,
2 rolls Sheet LEAD; 1 cask LEAD PIPE,
1 cask BARN HINGES,
25 PLOUGH MOULDS; 1 ton Plough-Plating,
1 case Writing Slates and Slate Pencils,
2 cases Percussion and Flint GUNS, MUSKETS, and Pocket Pistols,
1 bundle Masons' Riddles, 50, 60, 70 and 80 mesh,
2 rolls IRON WIRE; 1 cask Horse Shoes,
1 cask Borax; 1 cask *Vickers'* Mill, Hand, Tenon, and Cross-Cut Saw FILES,
150 "Hoole, Staniforth & Co's." Gang MILL SAWS, 5½, 6, 6½ feet,
1 case ditto Circular SAWS, 18 to 28 inch,
2 cases pit, hand, tenon, buck, X Cut, and other SAWS,
200 fathom short link'd CHAIN, 1-4 to 7-16 inch,
4 casks, containing Pen, Pocket, and other KNIVES, Scissors, Shears, Razors, Chisels, Gouges, Adzes, Drawing Knives, Trowels, Bevels, Squares, Spokeshaves, with a general assortment of CUTLERY and Edge Tools.
16 Casks, containing LOCKS, in every variety; Hinges, Screws, Latches, Cow Bells, Coffin Furniture, Measuring Tapes, Hammers, Bench and Moulding Planes, Percussion Caps, Glass Paper, Wood Knobs, Snuffers & Trays, Brass and Plated Candlesticks, Britannia Tea and Coffee Pots, Tea and Table Spoons, British Plated Goods, Powder Flasks, Counter Scales and Balances, Iron and Brass Weights, House Bellows, Shoe Awls, Heel Ball, Shoe Tacks, and other Shoe Findings, brass Trunk Nails, with a general variety of BRASS Foundry, Hand Cuffs, Kettle Ears, Frying Pans, Pincers, Ship and Coopers' Compasses, Iron Tea and Table Spoons, Bolts Castors, two foot Rules, Coffee Mills; Paint, Shoe, Cloth, Black Lead, and Horse BRUSHES; Fire Irons, and And-Irons, Whip Thongs, &c. &c.
Which, with the Stock on hand, comprising a superior assortment of IRONMONGERY, are offered at exceeding low rates for Cash, by
May 23, 1848. W. TISDALE & SON.

Loaf and Crushed Sugar.
Per *Wanderer* from Liverpool:

15 TIERCES Loaf and Crushed SUGAR, 1 cwt. Stove Lead, 1 bundle Shore Hemp, 1 cask Vitriol; Windsor Soap, Pepper, Pimento, Lampblack, &c.
FLEWWELLING & READING,
May 23. 10, *King-street.*

NEW GOODS,
Just arrived per *Cambria* from London.

THE Subscriber has just received a large assortment of best West of England Broad CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, German and French DOESKINS; the best Angola TWEEDS; VESTINGS of the very finest quality, and newest styles; all of which are guaranteed as articles of the most superior description, having been selected by himself during the present Spring.

J. H. would further state to his friends and the Public, that he is prepared to sell cheaper for Cash payments, *for the same description of Goods*, than the same article can be obtained in any other establishment in the Province.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

In connection with the usual business, the Subscriber has imported a large assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING of the very latest London fashions. These articles were made up in a first rate London establishment, expressly under the direction and superintendence of the Subscriber, and will be warranted to give every satisfaction, as regards quality and workmanship; altho' as cheap as they can be obtained any where in St. John.

In addition to the Ready Made Clothing, there is a large assortment of ready made Shirts, Collars, Braces, Handkerchiefs, Gaiters, Stocks, Opera Ties, &c. &c.

J. H. would expressly invite the attention of his friends to his articles of Ready Made Clothing, which he intends selling *exclusively for Cash.*

☞ J. H. when in London engaged with Mr. LUPTON, of *Mr. Hart's* Establishment of Pall Mall, where he had the experience of *ten year's* cutting. Mr. L. is now in the subscriber's establishment, acting as Foreman. To those who know any thing of London, "Hart's Establishment" is recognised as one of the first in Europe; so that the Subscriber is willing to guarantee every satisfaction to customers, feeling such full confidence in his choice. JAMES HOWARD.
May 16, 1848.

CHEAP
HARDWARE and CUTLERY.

T. R. GORDON,
Corner of Market Square and Dock-Street
Has received, and offers at low prices for Cash—

250 BAGS SPIKES, rose & clasp head NAILS, Boat, Clout, Horse, and Ox NAILS,
10 Smiths' Bellows, 8 Anvils, 1 basket VICES,
200 pairs Horse Traces, 50 Ox and Logging CHAINS,
1 cask Plate HINGES,
2 casks Curled HAIR and Hair Seating,
6 casks Tinned and Enamelled Tea Kettles, Sauce pans, Stew pans, Mortars, Preserving Kettles, Coffee MILLS, Italian IRONS, GLUE POTS, &c. &c.
1 cask WEIGHTS, *and Grocers' Coffee Mills*,
3 casks *Improved* SMOOTHING IRONS,
5 crates japanned Coal Hods, Scoops, Scuttles, Dust Pans, and Cinder sifters,
4 bales IRON WIRE, 6 bales Wire RIDDLES,
1 cask Lamp SHADES,
6 cases Mill, Pit, and Circular SAWS, (Hoole, Staniforth & Gray, and other makers.)
114 GRIDDLES, assorted sizes, 12 to 20 inches,
1 cask Lead PIPE, 2 casks SHOT, 5 rolls Sheet LEAD
1 case Sheet COPPER,
1 cask Sheet ZINC, 5 cases AUGERS,
15 tons POTS, OVENS, Boilers, Fry Pans, Fire Dogs, Oven Covers, &c.,
50 Heavy STOVES—20 to 30 inch,
1 bale Chalk Lines, 1 cask best RED CHALK,
82 casks Gunpowder, 3 cases Guns and Pistols,
5 cases *Sandersen, Brothers & Co's.* best CAST STEEL, 10 cwt. Blister Steel,
23 dozen SPADES and SHOVELS,
3 casks well assorted Table Knives and Forks, and Pen and Pocket Knives, superior quality and very cheap, having been manufactured expressly for the subscriber.

Fifty-four casks and cases containing—
Locks, Hinges, Latches, Screws; Fire Irons, and Irons; Japanned, Brass, and Plated Candlesticks, and Snuffers and Trays; Curtain Bands, Pins, and Rings; Cornice Ends; Tea Trays; Knife and Bread Baskets; Urns; Tea and Coffee Pots; Hot Water Jugs; GAS FITTINGS; Wool Cards; Wheel Heads; Curry Combs; Ox and Horse Cards; Flints; Percussion Caps; Shot Belts; Powder Flasks; Sparrowbills, Shoe Thread, and Hammers; Gimblets, Planes and Plane Irons; *Cam's* Chisels and Gouges, Drawing Knives, &c.; Harness Mounting; Coffin Furniture, and Cord; Shoe, Paint, White wash, Black Lead, Scrub, and Hearth BRUSHES; Plate Baskets, Slop Kettles, Water Cans, and Foot Tubs; Cut and Wrought Brads and Tacks; Files and Rasps; Brass and Iron Castors; Table Catches and Screws; Window Furniture; Rules, Compasses, &c.; SLEIGH BELLS; Fox and Rat Traps; Steelyards, Mops, Scales, &c. &c
Saint John, November 30, 1847.

Chains, Anchors, & Iron.

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

7 WOOD Stock ANCHORS, from 5 to 2 cwt.;
10 Chain CABLES, from ¾ inch to inch
90 Tons Common and Refined Bar and Bolt IRON;
100 Bundles SHEET IRON;
10 Tons SPIKES.
ALEXANDER YEATS,
September 7 *Dock Street.*

Tea, Loaf Sugar, Fruit, &c.

Now landing ex ship *Wm Carson*, from London:

113 CHESTS fine Congou TEA,
23 hhds. Loaf and Crushed Sugar,
5 carroteels CURRANTS, 1 bale Almonds,
40 boxes Smyrna Raisins, 1 bag Carraway Seed,
10 bags black Pepper, 1 barrel NUTMEGS,
4 cases Liquorice and Cassia, 1 do CLOVES,
20 kegs superfine MUSTARD, 1 case bottled do.
2 cases Fig BLUE, 1 ditto Senna Leaves,
10 dozen SHAD TWINE, 1 case Confections,
95 kegs *Hall's* GUNPOWDER—assorted,
5 barrels D. & M.'s Paste BLACKING,
50 dozen *Highlander* Playing CARDS,
1 case Japan INK, 1 do Shoe BRUSHES,
10 hhds. Raw and Boiled LINSEED OIL,
20 kegs BLACK PAINT, 1 hhd. PUTTY,
20 barrels Lamp Black, Blue Vitriol, GLUE, Salts, Sulphur, and Black Lead,
25 barrels *Byass'* best PORTER,
2 hhds. Golden Sherry WINE, 20 bags Corks
Ex *Themis* and *Howard* from Liverpool—
22 hhds. fine Pale HOLLAND GENEVA,
5 barrels French White Wine VINEGAR,
20 kegs Ground Ginger, 1 hhd. STARCH,
40 bags SHOT, 1 bale BLUE PAPER,
1 hhd. Scrubbing Brushes, 1 bale Shoe Thread
Ex Brig *Syria* from New-York—
10 qr. casks OLD PORT WINE.
—LATELY RECEIVED—
50 hhds. *Martell's* BRANDY,
15 ditto PALE HOLLAND GENEVA,
30 casks Jamaica and Cuba RUM,
25 ditto Port, Sherry and Madeira WINE,
100 boxes London, Liverpool and Glasgow SOAP,
75 hhds. Bright Muscovado SUGAR,
20 bags Java and St. Domingo COFFEE,
20 boxes London MOULD CANDLES,
10 barrels D. & M.'s Liquid BLACKING,
10 ditto Pale SEAL OIL,
10 ditto CIDER VINEGAR.
Ex schooner *Harriet Alice*:
20 puns. high proof RUM,
150 boxes Muscatel RAISINS,
Rice, Saleratus, Brooms, Pails, and Cheese.
The above, with a large assortment of articles in the Grocery line, will be sold low for good payments, by WILLIAM E. MOORE.

Rice, Lard, &c.
Landing ex schr. "Eliza Jane," from Boston—

10 CASKS RICE, 4 casks SALÆRATUS,
2 casks LARD, 5 casks PEAS,
48 boxes SARDINES, 30 drums FIGS.—For Sale by [June 20.] JARDINE & CO.

Tea, Mustard, Indigo, &c.
Per "Jenny Lind," just arrived from London:

25 CHESTS superior Congo TEA,
10 cwt. Coleman's MUSTARD,
1 chest Madras INDIGO,
5 boxes Sperm CANDLES,
2 carroteels CURRANTS,
Saltpetre, Mustard, Cloves, Mace, CASSIA, Nutmegs, &c.
Per Emily, from New York:
40 chests Congo TEA.—Houqua's cargo,
22 bags Java COFFEE,
5 barrels SALERATUS. Will be sold low.
FLEWWELLING & READING,
May 23, 1847. 10, *King-street.*

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

THE Subscriber begs to intimate to his numerous friends and the Public in general, that he has leased the above Establishment which has been rebuilt in a splendid and commodious style, and in every way suitable for the convenience and comfort of Travellers and Private Families—and that the House is now open for the accommodation of the Public. All who visit the *Douglas Arms Inn* may rest assured that every attention will be paid to secure their comfort and happiness.
March 1, 1848. OLIVER BYRAM.

JANUARY, 1848.
H. G. KINNEAR

Has on hand at this date—AT MODERATE PRICES—*either for Cash or Good Notes, the following* GOODS:

85 HHDS. and 37 barrels best Porto Rico and Cuba SUGAR,
17 puns. Scotch Treacle and sugar house Molasses,
62 brls. heavy Mess, 25 do. Prime, and 5 do. Rump PORK; 12 do. Mess, 53 do. New York and New Haven Prime, and Prime BEEF,
200 do. Dry Pernambuco HIDES,
125 chests *Stephen Lurman* and other brands } Souchong and
15 2-3 chests *Douglas* } Fine Congo
27 boxes *Rainbow* } TEA,
2 chests Old Hyson TEA,
15 boxes Family Souchong do.
5 boxes Oolong do.; 5 chests Bohea do.
25 boxes Domestic Pale Yellow SOAP,
100 boxes American do. do. Family do.
50 boxes Domestic common Yellow do.
50 boxes do. do. second quality do.
750 boxes *Steele's* Liverpool SOAP,
100 boxes (small) Fancy and Chinese Medicated do.
130 boxes Honey Dew, Aromatic and com. TOBACCO,
100 boxes Mould CANDLES, domestic, 8's and 6's,
50 boxes Dipt do. do. 12's, 10's, 9's and 8's,
150 boxes (new fruit) Bloom and Muscatel Raisins,
67 kegs very superior Cooking do (100 lbs. each,)
150 barrels Newark Champaigne CIDER,
50 bags Maracaibo and Sumatra COFFEE,
25 barrels Cider VINEGAR, of three qualities,
5 barrels and 10 kegs Saleratus,
75 barrels Watson's best NAVY BREAD,
12 barrels No. 1 Pilot do.
84 boxes *Johnston's* New York Soda Biscuit,
50 kegs *Watson's* sugar, soda, lemon, Water, and Butter BISCUIT,
25 barrels silver skinned ONION.
40 bags best washed Filberts; 5 do. Pea Nuts,
2 barrels best Hickory NUTS,
10 barrels Lard OIL, } very superior,
10 do. Sea Elephant do. }
1 hhd. and 20 brls. best screwed New England Dried APPLES; 5 barrels Spirits Turpentine,
20 barrels Bright Varnish; 5 barrels Copal do.
500 dozen Domestic and American Corn BROOM, from 7s. 6d. to 17s. 6d.
2 carroteels and 5 barrels best Zante-Currants,
25 quintals Dry COD FISH,
2 barrels and 5 tubs Hogs' Lard,
249 casks (2 cwt. each) Deck, Rose, & Ribbon Spikes,
119 casks (100 to 240 lbs.) 3½, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, and 20d'y Rose Head Board NAILS,
12 casks (200 to 210) 6, 8, 10, 12, and 14d'y clasp Nails,
21 casks (do.) 4 to 28d'y English Cut ditto,
55 casks (100 to 200) 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10d'y Horse do.
7 casks (100 lbs. each) *Derby* and ordinary Ox do.
10 casks (224 lbs. each) 2 1-4 to 3¾ Sheathing do.
2 pairs CHAIN CABLES, 5-8 and 3-4,
3 ANCHORS, 3 to 4 cwt.
12 casks Small Chains—1-4, 5-8, 3-8 and 7-16,
8 dozen *Griffin's* SCYTHES,
5 dozen Reaping Hooks and Sickles,
250 Canada, Cooking, Close, Box, Franklin, Hot-Air & Cylinder STOVES, *of every size and desciption.*
10 cases Writing and Wrapping PAPER, of every description; Wax, Pencils, Ink, Spelling Books, Blank Account Books, Wafers,
100 reams American Straw and other Wrapping Paper,
100 reams Printing Paper, 21x30 and 25x35,
25 boxes (1 doz. each) *Hunt's* best American AXES,
594 boxes 7x9 to 8x24 best English Sheet Window GLASS,
245 boxes 7x9 to 24x30 German do.
150 boxes 7x9 to 10x12 American do.
20 boxes Tobacco Pipes,
35 dozen large and small American Painted PAILS,
20 kegs Queen's Blueing,
50 sides Upper LEATHER,
500 Wood, Flag, Cane, Hair & Plush angle CHAIRS,
50 do. do do do Rocking ditto,
20 do. do do do Arm and Office do.
5 hair seat Mahogany SOFAS,
5 Work and Round,
13 cases containing 2141 pairs Gum Rubber Shoes,
60 bolts best Navy CANVAS, No. 4 to 7,
20 bags Whole Pepper; 40 boxes No. 1 Chocolate,
40 rods Bolt COPPER, 1-2 to 7-8 inch,
120 dozen black Levantine and White Pongee Silk-Handkerchiefs;—and
Sponge, Paste and Liquid Blacking, bottles of Castor Oil, barrels Blue Vitriol, kegs Saltpetre, brls Alum, casks Epsom Salts, kegs split Peas, brls Tapioca, mill saw Files, Borax, Scales, Balances, &c. Barn shovels, Box Pumps, Coffee Mills, copper Basons, Tailors' Geese, Waffle Irons, Oven Doors, Ash Doors, Fox and Osborne Furnaces, Lowell & Counter Scales and Weights, Nuts, Camp Pails, Wooden Bowls, wooden Flower Pots and painted Tubs, Deep Sea Lines, Segars, black, blue & white-brown sewing Thread, Loaf Sugar, Duck, Whitening, Bath Brick, Pimento, Nutmegs, Washing Soda, Cream Tartar, boxes ground Pepper, kegs ground Ginger and Mustard, American Sattinets, ground Red Wood, Manilla Rope, soda Ash, ground and whole Coffee in small boxes, Pot and Pearl Ash, ground Pimento in small boxes, whole and Paste Cocoa in *boxes* and bags, barrels Nutmegs, casks Soda Ash, Oranges and Lemons in boxes, assorted Essences of all kinds, pipestem and thumb Liquorice, East India Senna, East India Rhubarb, Bees Wax, Leather Bindings, Gum Camphor, Wadding, Sacking Lines, Pungent Salts, Polishing Powder, tins Mustard, Cloves; sweeping, counter and Clothes Brushes; Wright's and Halsey's Sugar coated and Gold and Silver Pills, Forest Wine, Goodwin's Sarsaparilla Bitters, &c. &c. Jan. 29.—6§

Astonishing Efficacy
OF
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS
AND
OINTMENT.

EXTRAORDINARY CURES BY
Holloway's Ointment.

CURE OF A DESPERATE CASE OF ERYSIPELAS.

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

TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.

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

Amputation of Two Legs Prevented.

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

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

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

Cure of a Desperate Scorbutic Eruption of long standing.

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

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.

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

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

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

☞ In all Diseases of the Skin, Bad Legs, Old Wounds and Ulcers, Bad Breasts, Sore Nipples, Stony and Ulcerated Cancers, Tumours, Swellings, Gout, Rheumatism, and Lumbago, likewise in cases of Piles; Holloway's Pills, in all the above cases, ought to be used with the Ointment and not alone. The Ointment is proved to be a certain remedy for the bite of Moschettoes, Sand-flies, Chiegofoot, Yaws, Coco-bay, and all Skin Diseases common to Europe, the East and West Indies, and other tropical climates.

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

Sold by the Proprietor, 244, Strand, near Temple Bar), London; and by PETERS & TILLEY *Provincial Agents*, No. 2, King Street, St. John, N. B.; James F. Gale, Fredericton; W. T. Baird Woodstock; Alexander Lockhart, Quaco; Jame Beck, Bend of Petitcodiac; O. K. Sayre, Dorchester; John Bell, Shediac; John Lewis, Hillsborough; John Curry, Canning; and James G. White, Belleisle.—In Pots and Boxes, at 1s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 7s. each. There is a very considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients are affixed to each pot.

A NATURAL REMEDY

Suited to our Constitutions, and competent to the cure of every curable disease, will be found in
WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS
OF THE
NORTH AMERICAN COLLEGE OF HEALTH.

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

SUBJECT TO BUT ONE DISEASE.

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

NATURAL PRINCIPLES,

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

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

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

GRAND PURIFYING PRINCIPLE,

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

GIVE EASE AND PLEASURE,

disease of every name is radidly driven from the body.

CAUTION.

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

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

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS
(Indian Purgative.)
OF THE NORTH AMERICAN COLLEGE OF HEALTH

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

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

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

WILLIAM WRIGHT, VICE PRESIDENT
Of the North American College of Health.

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

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

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

☞ For sale at the Commission Store of H G KINNEAR, Agent, 8, Brick Buildings, North M Wharf. St. John—at 1s. 3d. per box.

KIDDER'S VALUABLE
HORSE LINIMENT.

WARRANTED to be one of the most valuable articles ever offered to the public for Sprains, Windgalls, Spavins, Stiffness of the Joints, Strains and Callouses of long standing; also Swellings, Fresh Wounds, Galls, &c. &c.

This truly valuable Liniment has been extensively used for the last 20 years, and in no instance has it failed to give satisfaction to the purchaser; it is cheaper than any other article as it requires but a small quantity to complete a cure. Also will answer equally as well for Neat or Horn Cattle.

Prepared only by the Inventor and Proprietor JAMES KIDDER, Jr., East Boston.
☞ Sold by PETERS & TILLEY, St. John.

CUT NAILS.
The Subscriber has received ex Belmont:—

20 TONS best quality IRON, which he is now having cut into NAILS, of all sizes, from 3d'y to 30d'y; FLOORING BRADS, 3, 3½, and 4 inch; Finishing Nails, &c. &c. for sale at the lowest market prices.
THOMAS R. GORDON,
Corner of Dock Street and Mkt. Square.