SAINT JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK, THE FRIDAY, MAY 21, 1847.

Weekly Chronicle.

Volume II. "Nec Regi, Nec Populo, sed Utroque." Number 38.

THE SAINT JOHN CHRONICLE,

Is published every Friday afternoon, by DUNCAN & Co., at their office in the brick building of L. H. Deveber & Son, west side Prince William street.

Terms—15s. per annum, or 12s. 6d. if paid in advance.

Any person forwarding the names of six responsible subscribers will be entitled to a copy gratis.

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

All letters, communications, &c., must be post paid, or they will not be attended to.—No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid; except at the option of the publisher.

Weekly Almanack.

MAY.	H.	SUN. S.	MOONS H.	M.
22 Saturday,	4 41	7 19	0 4	5 16
23 Sunday,	4 40	7 20	1 14	6 25
24 Monday,	4 39	7 21	14 2	7 27
25 Tuesday,	4 38	7 22	2 8	8 28
26 Wednesday,	4 37	7 23	2 37	9 24
27 Thursday,	4 37	7 23	3 9	10 7
28 Friday,	4 36	7 24	3 44	10 51

Full Moon, 29th day, 10h. 6m. even.

National Loan Fund LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY of London.

EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

Capital, £500,000 Sterling.

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

BOARD OF LOCAL DIRECTORS AT ST. JOHN, N. B. (Office Nelson street.)

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ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THE SOCIETY.

Perfect security, arising from a large Capital, totally independent of the Premium Fund.

A Loan of two thirds the premium paid, or half the Annual Premium for the first five years.

Low rates of Premiums.

Insurance for one or five years, or for life, with or without participation in profits of the Society.

A liberal allowance for the surrender of Policies.

Travelling limits and extra premiums liberal and moderate.

Division of Profits.—The assured has the option of receiving the Profits either in Cash, in reduction of Premiums, or in adding to the sum insured.

Premiums payable annually, half yearly, or quarterly.

The "*National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society,*" offers, as will be seen by the above, all the advantages allowed by any other Life Assurance Society of equal standing.

Every information as to the Society's rate of Premium, mode of Insurance, and Blank Forms may be had on application at the office of the Agents

WILLIAM J. STARR, FREDERICK R. STARR, } AGENTS.
St. John, Dec. 24 1846. Nelson street.

THE HARTFORD **Fire Insurance Company,** OF HARTFORD, (CONN.)

OFFERS to insure every description of property against loss or damage by Fire, on reasonable terms. This company has been doing business for more than twenty-five years, and during that period have settled all their losses without compelling the insured in any instance to resort to a court of justice.

The Directors of the company are Eliphalet Terry, James H. Wills, S. H. Huntington, A. Huntington, junr.; Albert Day, Samuel Williams, F. G. Huntingdon, Elisha Colt, R. B. Ward. ELIPHALET TERRY, President.
JAMES G. BOLLES, *Secretary.*

The subscriber having been duly appointed as Agent for the above company, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance against Fire for all descriptions of property in this city and throughout the Province on reasonable terms. Conditions made known, and every information given on application to JOHN ROBERTSON.
St. John, 1st March, 1844.

Minerva Life Assurance Company. King William street, London.

ALL Persons assured at the above Office, are requested to take Notice, that in future no Extra Premium will be charged on their Policies for residence in British North America, as heretofore; nor will such Extra Premium be charged on any Assurance hereafter effected. All applications for assurance to be made to RANNEY, STURDEE & CO. *Agents for New Brunswick.*
Medical referee, John Paddock, Esq., M.D.
January 30, 1846.

Minerva Life Assurance Company **OF LONDON.**

AT a Court of Directors of the *Minerva Life Assurance Company*, held 4th January, 1847, it was resolved, that Persons assured by this Company be allowed to cross the Atlantic in first class sailing Vessels or Steamers to Europe, *or vice versa* during the Months of May, *June*, July, August, September and October, *free of charge*; and during the Months of November, December, January, February, March and April, on payments before embarkation of an extra premium of five shillings per cent. on the sum assured for each voyage.

All applications for Assurance to be made to the undersigned, who will give every information, as also Books containing rates of Premiums, &c.
RANNEY, STURDEE & CO. *Agents for New Brunswick.*
St. John, N. B. 26th Feb. 1847.

Exchange, No. 17 Church-st.

THE Proprietor of this Establishment is prepared to furnish SUPPERS, &c., at the shortest notice. An experienced Cook having been engaged, who will prepare every article in a superior manner.

LUNCHES at all hours, and SOUPS from 11 to 3 o'clock, every day. *March* 26th.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

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

MADAM,

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

(Signed) SCOTT PORTLAND.
Welbeck Abbey, May 31, 1842.

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

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

Eaton Hall, Cheshire, Feb, 12, 1842.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NATIONAL LOAN FUND **Life Assurance Society** OF LONDON.

NOTICE TO THE ASSURED IN THIS OFFICE.

AT a Court of Directors recently held in London, the following resolution was passed, which is published for the information of the numerous parties assured by the above Society, who reside in this Province:

"Resolved, That persons assured by this Society be allowed to cross and re-cross the Atlantic in Royal Mail or first class Steamers, or in first class sailing vessels, during the months of May, June, July, August, September, and October, free of extra charge, and during the months of November, December, January, February, March, and April, on payment previous to embarkation of an extra premium of five shillings per cent, on the sum assured, for each passage.

W. J. STARR, } Managers & Agents,
F. R. STARR. } Nelson street.
March 12—3m. St. John, N. B.

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. A. Mackenna. *Attorney at Law, and Notary Public.*

OFFICE up stairs in the Brick Boarding corner of Church and Prince Wm. streets.
June 12, 1846.

MR. G. BLATCH, *Attorney at Law, Notary Public, and Conveyancer.*

OFFICE in Mr. L. H. DeVeber's new building, on the Western side of Prince William street.
December 11

Notice.

THE business heretofore carried on by the subscribers under the firm of N. & J. ADAMS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All parties indebted to the said firm, are requested to settle the same before the 1st day of April, and all debts due by the said firm will be settled by N. Adams, at his old stand, King street.

NATHANIEL ADAMS, JAMES ADAMS,
St. John, March 3 1847.

***Wholesale Confectioner* and Lozenge Manufacturer.**

A. MARTIN begs to remind his Wholesale Customers that he has always on hand a large Stock of CONFECTIONS and LOZENGES of first rate quality, which he will sell at moderate prices, at his Establishment, in Prince William street, a few doors South of the Bank of New Brunswick, same side. May 29.

Muscovado Molasses.

25 HHDS. best Muscovado MOLASSES.—bright, heavy and sweet;
25 Kegs best Leaf Hog's LARD;
5 Barrels Spirits of TURPENTINE;
10 do. Buoys; 1 case India Rubber Shoes;
1 case Lamp Chimnies.
19th march. JOHN KINNEAR.

Miscellany.

NEGLIGENCE AND ERRORS IN AGRICULTURE.

I believe farmers lose as much by negligence as by bad cultivation. Let me illustrate: Whenever I hear a man complain that his grounds are overrun with thistles, with ox-eye daisy, wild carrot, chesnut grass, &c. &c., I at once say to him, there was a time and that not long ago, when you might have prevented this evil with five minutes' labor. When you first saw that villainous plant on your land, there were but one or two, or half a dozen, and you could have destroyed them with a dock extractor or hoe in a few minutes, but you neglected the opportunity. In all your walks over your farm, let the staff in your hand be a well constructed weed-hook; you can walk as well and protect yourself as well with such a staff or cane as with any other. Now this is the way to rid yourself of all noxious weeds, or rather to prevent their formidable appearance. Begin at the beginning with these pests, or any thing else. Put a new rail in that panel in place of that rotten one yonder; do it now, don't wait till the broken rail invites some stray animal to leap into your corn-field, and in so doing breaks a half a dozen other rails.—Take a spade and drain off that pool of standing water in your wheat field yonder, and as you may go along, cut off that summer sprout or young shoot that is just starting from the limb of that apple tree, that favourite tree of yours, and mind hereafter, don't let such things grow on any of your trees. Take a small spade and dig up all, every one of those butter cups, *(Ranunculus bulbosa,)* in your cow and sheep pastures, and as soon as you see a single plant of that poisonous plant hereafter destroy it instantly. Don't you know it is one of the most deadly poison to cattle and sheep that can be found?—It does not kill, it is true, at once; but it is a slow poison and ultimately kills any ordinary animal that eats it; besides it poisons the milk of cows, and is supposed to be the cause of the "milk sickness" of the west.

Errors in farming or agriculture, are as numerous as instances of negligence, and even as deleterious. That was a capital error of yours, sir, in supposing that because you had a thin soil, with a clay subtratum, you must not plough deep. Why, my dear sir, if ten years ago you had begun to plough deep, you would at this time have had a deep soil instead of this thin skin, that is made still thinner every time you *scratch* it. Plough deeply, as deep as you can every time you plough, and in a few years you will have no reason to complain of short crops from drought, nor of winter-killing from hard winters, nor of short crops from any thing else. Don't try too much of it! Try all new things in a small way. If you had tried but one acre of that new spring wheat, and kept trying one acre till you found it to be, or not to be, what it was cracked up to be, you would not now be complaining of loss by experiments.

Errors in judgment are so numerous, so universal, that it is difficult to point out examples; there are so many of equal importance, that we can hardly choose which to take; but that farmer yonder who throws his stable manure out of the window of his stable, on the side of the hill, and allows it to remain there from month to month, to be washed by every shower of rain, and bleached by every day of sunshine, commits not a greater error than he who purchases manure at a distance, employs teams and hands to haul it to the farm, all at a heavy expense, and at the same time overlooks, or omits to avail himself of the numerous sources of manure that are staring him in the face every hour of his life on his own premise "My father killed his corn, and made good crops," says one: forgetting, as it would seem, that his father's land was new, and could "stand anything" I have the tallest corn, and will have the greatest crop of any in these parts," said a Saratoga county farmer, who had obtained some seed of the tall southern corn, in a tour last year to the south, forgetting, or not having recollected, that corn that may make a good crop in the south, will not necessarily do so in the north, until the first of October nipped all his prospects in the milk. He had not duly considered that plants have their climates as all things have their seasons.

But I must bring my discourse to a close, and will do so by a summary illustrative corollary; two white millers, or moths, entered the gardens of two citizens, in the spring; one, of course, in each. The owner of each garden was present, and each saw the little creatures. One of the citizens instantly caught and killed the insect; the other allowed it to pass on, paying no attention to it. In midsummer the garden of the first citizen was free from caterpillers; that of the other was completely denued of foliage, with bugs and offensive insects on every shrub and plant. "Why," says the latter to the former, "how happens that you have no caterpillars, while my garden is devoured by them?" "I killed the first miller," says the former, "you let it live, lay its 590 eggs, which in two weeks turned out 500 caterpillers, and they in their turn, in a few weeks, each 500 more, and so on till you have your millions of insects, and I have none.—*Cultivator.*

THE SUN—AN ABSTRACT.

The most beautiful object which the heavens present to our view is the Sun—the medium of light and animation to this lower world. This glorious luminary is placed nearly in the centre of the orbits of all the planets which revolve around him at different periods and at different distances. It was, for ages, the opinion of astronomers, that the sun was a mass of fire—and this opinion seems very plausible, as he diffuses light and heat throughout the whole planetary system. But, since the invention of the telescope, dark spots have frequently been observed upon his disc. These spots are of various magnitudes; it is computed that some are large enough to cover the continents of Africa and Asia; others the whole surface of the Earth; and others even five times its surface. These numbers are, to all appearance, perpetually changing, sometimes very few, and sometimes none at all; for, as the sun revolves around on its axis, the spots are carried around from east to west and the same place is only presented once in twenty-five days, ten hours; the time in which he makes a complete revolution.

These spots on the sun seems first to have been discovered in the year 1811, since which time they have constantly attracted attention, and been the subject of investigation among astronomers; and are often so large as to be seen by the naked eye. This was the case in 1816.—In respect to the nature and design of these spots, almost every astronomer has formed a different theory. Some have supposed them to be solid opaque masses of scoriæ, floating on the liquid fire of the sun; others as satellites revolving around him and hiding his light from us; others, as immense masses, which have fallen on his disc, and which are dark coloured, because they have not as yet become sufficiently heated. In two instances these spots have been seen to burst into several parts, and the parts to fly in several directions.

Dr. Herschel remarks, that these dark spots on the sun are mountains upon its surface. He says that in August, 1792, he examined the sun with telescopes of several powers, from ninety-five to five hundred, and it evidently appeared that the dark spots were opaque grounds, or body of the sun, and that the luminous parts are an atmosphere which, interrupted or broken, gives us a view of the sun itself. Hence he concludes that the sun has a very extensive atmosphere, which consists of elastic fluids, that are more or less lucid and transparent, and of which the lucid ones furnish us with light and heat. It appears, from these observations that the sun is opaque, like our earth and the planets. This opinion seems much more rational than the former, which supposed it to be of pure fire; for on the supposition that the sun is of pure fire it must of course have been wasting its light and heat ever since its creation, and would, in progress of time, become extinct, or unless as to the purposes for which it was created. But if we suppose the body of the sun to be opaque, and consequently solid, we discover it in the principles of duration.

The dimensions of this globe of light are truly astonishing. Its diameter is 880,000 miles, which is nearly twice the diameter of the moon's orbit. As the spheres are to each other as the cubes of their diameters, the sun is 1,384,472 times larger than the earth, and nearly six times larger than all the planets together.

The mean distance of the sun from the earth is composed to be about 95,000,000 of miles, the diameter of the earth's orbit is therefore upwards of 190,000,000 of miles; and as the diameter of a circle is to the circumference nearly in proportion of 7 to 22, the earth's orbit is about 600,000,000 miles in circumference. This mighty round is travelled by the earth and all its inhabitants in 365 days, 6 hours, 9 minutes, and 12 seconds—at the mean rate of sixty eight thousand miles an hour.

(From the London John Bull.)

THE GREAT FARCE; OR PRAYING THE POPE'S SOUL OUT OF PURGATORY.

I was exceedingly glad to see it announced in the newspapers, that a grand mass had been performed in the Roman Catholic Chapel, Moorfields, to pray Pope Gregory's soul out of purgatory. Alas! I thought, is *he there!* This was showing up the darkest parts of the system in the midst of an enlightened people, and it will be of great service to our country if we can get folks to think of it.

What is purgatory?—It is a pit of fire—a little hell. God did not make it, neither did the devil; it was made by the Church of Rome; and *there* is the soul of the Pope.

Who was the pope?—The Head of the Romish Church; and the head of the Church is in Purgatory.

What was the peculiar title of the Pope?—He was styled *His Holiness;* and he was the only man in all the world who dared to wear this blasphemy; but now his Holiness is in Purgatory.

Wherein did he excel all other men?—In his *infallibility.* He could not make a mistake; but now the infallible Pope is in a little hell—and there he must remain until poor *fallible* creatures have got him out. What a farce!

What were his powers?—He could regenerate children. He could change plain bread and wine into the true body and blood of Christ. He could equally his Clergy to give absolution to the greatest sinner twenty times over. He could send dispensations of pardon, for the greatest offences, all over the world. In fact, he could do anything that God the Redeemer could do, and yet, with all his powers alas! where is he now?—He lifts up his eyes in flames.

What a melancholy idea does the state of the poor old Pope's soul give us of Popery. There is no certainty that he will ever get out of the fire—at least, the Bible gives no account what sums of money are needed for masses, or what power is necessary in the Priesthood. Indeed, he may never get out, and his successors are likely to share the same fate. What a gloomy religion is Popery!

We cannot wonder that Sir Culling Eardly Smith was ordered out of the Pope's dominion for circulating God's book; certainly not! It was quite in character. A free circulation of the Bible, and a firm belief of the Bible, would soon remove this burning betesy from the face of the earth. The Bible knows nothing of Purgatory.

There is not much difference after all between the *full* Papery men of Rome and the *half* Papery men of England. *Fatal error* is *fatal*, whether in Italian language or in English. Multitudes are perishing all around us for the lack of knowledge of the doctrines of the cross.

Let godly men take courage, and employ all their energies to spread the pure gospel every where.—The fate of the good old Pope is a good lesson to us. Up, then, ye friends of Christ, and be doing! Light will make the darkness visible. Truth will expose the delusion. O let us carry the life-giving word into the shades of death, and God will bless us as his instruments for quickening those who are dead in trespasses and sins. Amen.

ONE WHO LOVES THE TRUTH.

THE DOCTOR.—We agree that in spelling words it is proper to discard all reference to their etymology. The political reformer would confine the attention of the government exclusively to what are called truly British objects; and the philological reformers, in like manner, are desirous of establishing a truly British language. Upon this principle I would anglicise the orthography of *chemise*; and by improving upon the hint which the word would then offer in its English appearance, we might introduce into our language a distinction of genders: in which it has hitherto been defective. For example, hemise and chemise. Here, without any use of an article, or any change of termination, we have the needful distinction made more perspicuously than by *omicron* and *eta*, *lic* and *lac*, *is* and *ta*, or other articles serving for no other purpose.—Again, in letter-writing, every person knows that male and female letters have a distinct sexual character; they should, therefore, be generally distinguished thus:—Hepistle and shepistle. And as there is the same marked difference in the writing of the two sexes I would propose penmanship and penwomanship. Erroneous opinions in religion being pronounced in this country by women as well as men, the teachers of such false doctrines may be divided into heresiarchs and sheresiarchs; so that we would speak of the heresy of the Quakers—the shersy of Joanna Southcote's people.—The troublesome affection of the diaphragm, which every person has experienced, is upon the same principle to be called, according to the sex of the patient, hiccups or shiccups; which, upon the principle of making our language truly British is better than the more classical form of hiccups and haccups. In its objective use the word becomes hiccups or hetcups, and in like manner histeries should be altered into herteries; the complaint never being masculine. So also, instead of making such words as agreeable, comfortable, &c., adjectives of one termination, I would propose a masculine, agreebean; feminine, agreeabelle; comfortabean, comfortabella; miserabean, miserabella &c. These things are suggested as hints to Mr. Pytches, to be by him perpended in his improvement of our dictionary. I beg also to point out for his critical notice the remarkable difference in the meaning of the word misfortune, as applied to man, woman, or child; a peculiarity for which perhaps no parallel is to be found in any other language.

"SERIOUS INTENTIONS."—The *Family Herald* must be a great authority with some ladies. The following "Notice to Correspondents," selected from a mass of such like, will give an idea of the employment of its editor:—Harriet complains of what most ladies of the present generation have to complain of—gentlemen showing them great kindness and attention but never speaking of love or marriage. Harriet's beau takes her to balls, theatres, and concerts, but never speaks a word of love. What can gentlemen do? They are as much puzzled as the ladies. It is a serious engagement, marriage; and if they were to show the ladies no attention at all—to take them no where, then the ladies might complain of their selfish unsociality. Indeed many gentlemen are prevented from showing attention to ladies, because of this tendency to misunderstand their actions; and ladies themselves are the first to remind them of their imprudence. 'Take care that Miss So and So does not misunderstand your meaning.' Must a gentleman never show the ladies any attention till he has resolved upon marriage? This is orientalism, at once. The next moment would be to shut up all the women in seraglios and give them wooden veils with eye-holes to walk abroad in. However, long attention to one lady implies something serious. A quarrel is the thing to bring out its meaning. Nothing like a quarrel for making a new move.

The Board of Ordnance has given orders to have a spacious liquid manure tank formed at all the barracks throughout the kingdom. It is now building at the barracks in this city.—*Norwich Mercury.*

The following very judicious remarks are copied from a late number of the Toronto "Church." The parts relating to the *Loyalist* newspaper, we should have struck out, but as the editor of that journal has already republished them, we can therefore give them no further notoriety.—We have of late been frequently solicited to publish articles involving points of doctrine on Church affairs, by our friends holding different views of Church discipline, and have refused, deeming such a course better for the good of the Church in this Province at the present time, beside being more in accordance with our own wishes, to avoid a profitless controversy; but the few observations following, seem to us to be so apt and christian-like, that none of our readers can take offence at their publication. We do not wish to be understood as refusing articles which may tend to the benefit of the Church *generally*—such, we shall be happy to publish at all times.—*Eds. Chronicle.*

We have adduced from New Brunswick papers from time to time, during the last few years, enough to shew that nothing appeared to be looked forward to with more interest and earnestness by the inhabitants of that Province than the appointment of a Bishop. And we could understand and appreciate the spring and motive of such a feeling. A State without religion, as to every high and hopeful interest, is really in a condition of barrenness; there may be a look of greatness, a show of prosperity about it, but it is delusive and hollow,—a growth without freshness or health, a glare and glitter without vitality or warmth. In a State, too, to ensure its real advancement and happiness, we must have religion not as an intrusive and adventitious, but as an incorporated thing; it is not to hang loosely on, but must be combined and interwoven with the elements of our national polity. It is not enough that we have there a flickering of the Gospel light—an ebullition of its energy—a burst of its holy influence; it must pervade, and be transfused through all,—brightening and beautifying, and sanctifying our entire social and political state. And this impression and conviction is neither new nor sudden; it is ancient and hereditary. The world has never been without religion in some form or aspect; and the world has ever embraced and acted upon, what the Divine wisdom has sanctioned and we may add revealed, the necessity of consolidating and perpetuating religion by rendering it a national and established obligation.

We have had, from time immemorial, the development of this conviction in our parent land; and it were strange if her children, in this high and holy concernment, were not animated by the faith and piety of their fathers. They will scarcely profess themselves wiser than the generations that are past, and must be unwilling to reject as useless what time has so much hallowed, and what the experience of ages attests to be pre-eminent in value.—The National Church of our father-land must, therefore, be dear to every Colony of the Empire: there may, here and there, be dissent from the conviction of its scriptural authority and practical necessity; but the bulk of the population will look towards it and yearn for it as the sanctifier and the security of their temporal blessings.

While such,—putting out of the question the opinions and efforts of a few agitators and their immediate adherents,—must be the feelings and wishes of our Colonies generally, we have had, as we have said, testimony in abundance that they were neither cold nor sluggish ones in New Brunswick; and with such impressions, nothing could be more natural than the desire so frequently expressed for the appointment of a Bishop specially for that Province. The Church in any country wants an essential, a conservative element without the Episcopacy; its practical working must be imperfect and defective, where so constituent a portion of its organization is absent.

Great, then, were the exertions of the Churchmen of New Brunswick to secure this important boon, the appointment of a Bishop; and it only required some public and visible manifestation of that strong desire, to waken up the energies of the generous and religious at home. Without much cost, as we believe, to the Province, but from funds almost entirely provided by the wealthy Churchmen at home, the Bishoprick of Fredericton was accordingly endowed, and a prelate of distinguished ability and learning was appointed to discharge its high and responsible duties. Nor could any one have entered upon this great and solemn charge with a more ardent welcome and with better promise than Bishop Medley: far and near throughout that noble Province, we heard the voice of congratulation upon his arrival; there appeared, indeed, to be an universal feeling and expression of satisfaction that so able earnest and devoted a Bishop had come amongst them.

We are very sure that this feeling was sincere, and are even more sure that it was well deserved: we are just as sure, too, that it prevails widely and strongly,—that it animates, in short, the great body of Churchmen in the sister Province. We should not be disposed to hint at an exception to this feeling, were not the spirit to Bishop Medly so rudely and unkindly developed in a paper called the *Loyalist*, published at Saint John, in that Province.—There seem in the print a systematized opposition, if anything in its ill-assorted pages can be dignified with the name of system—to the acts and views of the prelate whom once, if we recollect aright, it hailed and welcomed. We have its is true, no means of knowing the position of that journal in public opinion upon the spot, or whether it is the representative of any numerous or influential party there, or not; but we should think, from internal evidence, that it is without an extensive or stable hold upon the sympathies of the right minded of the population of New Brunswick, at least, we much misapprehend the temper and spirit of the loyal people of that Province, if the articles in the *Loyalist* which have a reference to Bishop Medly can be acceptable to any but the few who, in all countries, may be found to have discarded the high tone of loyal and conservative and religious principle for the maintenance of a narrow and selfish party spirit.

Its abuse of Bishop Medley may, therefore, pass in that province even for less than it would be rated at here,—and that is low enough. Nor does it augment our confidence in its pretensions, that it assumes the name of *Loyalist*, and professes to be an upholder of the integrity and interest of the Church. While a man is intriguing and striving to undermine you, if it may serve his purpose to profess himself to be your friend; and so it is done in private matters may be looked for in things of public concern. We live in times, we may say emphatically, which will not suffer us to be deceived by the emptiness of mere professions; and we have been taught by the best of all lessons, those of experience, that the cant of Conservatism and

the boast of churchmanship can be employed in quarters where we have by no means unquestionable proof of soundness in political principle or genuineness in religious belief. We have long since been weary of such cant, and are more than weary of it when an honoured name and profession are assumed as a justification for wanton insult and gratuitous injury. The hollowness of such cant has, we repeat, been too bitterly taught us by experience. This has most painfully obtruded upon us the fact, that very many are Conservatives only so long as their plans of aggrandizement or their speculations of worldly interest are not interfered with: and that too many also! are Churchmen only until the better informed and the more earnest amongst their brethren dare to tell them what the true principles of their profession are. We have lived long enough to know that loyalty with too many is a habit or a whim, rather than a principle; and that religion is a question of fashion and opinion rather than of solemn and humbling duty to God. And our years and experience are sufficiently mature to have learned that the inconsistencies and impertinences of many mock Conservatives have estranged from the ranks of order and the path of public duty not a few weak minded but well meaning individuals; while unhappily, we also know too well that the carelessness and profligacy of many so called Churchmen have more than any thing else served to thicken the ranks of Dissent.

The world, then, will judge whether such men as Bishop Medley are wrong, and such journals as the *Loyalist* are right, when the former happens to be vilified in the columns of the latter. If writers such as these cannot exercise the discretion of silence, let them turn to themes which they are more competent to reason upon; if they must be gartulous,—the accompaniment of imbecility in youth not less than of infirmity of age,—let them throw out their little treasure of thought upon topics less sacred than religion, less grave than the government of the Church.

We can feel for such weakness; but more for the insolence that prompts it than for the injury it can inflict. If the villifiers of an earnest and single-hearted Bishop cannot be moved to self-respect and self-control, it does not follow that the Episcopacy will cease,—that the Apostolic succession will be broken,—or that the Christianity of which it is an attribute and an appendage, will fail. The upright and the religious will have a regard for truth and stable principle, though the columniators of its most exalted advocates should assume the title of *Loyalist*, or the equally cheap designation of *Conservative*.

THE DIFFICULTY IN IRELAND.

(From the Brighton Herald.)

WILL THERE BE A FAMINE NEXT YEAR?—From all that we can learn, there seems every probability that in Ireland the famine next year will be equal to that of the present; and another and another 10 millions may be required to save the repetition of the dreadful finding of coroner's juries—"died of starvation."

The next thing that ought to be done, after feeding the people, is to set them to work to raise food for the next harvest; and this is just the thing that is not done, and we see little chance of its being attempted.

Who is to set them to work in ploughing, digging delving?—who to find seed, implements, horses?—who to superintend? Government cannot turn universal farmers; nor can it appoint agents to superintend the farming of a whole kingdom.

The landlords cannot do it, nor would not if they could.

The people cannot. They have neither money to pay for labour; nor seed; nor implements; nor horses; nor energy. And those who have, instead of employing them to cultivate the land, have formed associations to discourage the cultivation of the soil.*

And why do the starving peasantry adopt such a mad course as that?

Hear their reply. "If we cultivate the ground, the landlord will seize all the produce of the harvest for his rent. Our labour will be of no use to our families, for the landlords would take all to themselves.

Such is their statement, as taken from their own lips, by Dr. Collins, of Mallow.

"I heard to day," said Lord John Russel, in one of the recent debates on Ireland, "from Roman Catholic priests who came from *different* parts of the country—and in this parts of the country—that the smaller tenants were not only satisfied that they could not cultivate the land, but that they did not intend to do it; because they did not think they would derive advantage from the best harvest it could afford them. * * The tenents say the landlords will push their rights to the utmost and deprive the tenants of the means of subsistence in order to force their rents from them."

And this the *law* enables them to do, for the law is on the side of the strong and against the weak.

The whole question of famine resolves itself into one of law made *rent*—a mere matter of tenure.

The grand object, to obtain food, next harvest is so obvious that one is astonished it ever could be mistaken. Yet Lord G. Bentinck would borrow 16 millions not to set the people to work to raise food: not to find them seed, and ploughs, and harrows, and barrows and horses: but to put down railways where they are not wanted, and which, even where they are wanted, *produce nothing*. The island might be covered as thickly with railroads as the bars in a gridiron, and yet if the land was not cultivated, the people would perish from want of food, or it must be purchased from countries where they are not crazy enough to have laws which virtually and indeed actually prohibit the bulk of the people from cultivating the land.

The Government is composed of moderate, sincere, good men, desirous of doing whatever they prudently can in the present emergency to palliate the evils in Ireland; but they seem to us timid and fearful of doing too much or too little.

Moderate and sincere men, are apt to take things easily and hope for the best, and hard to believe that things are as bad as they are, are not the men for a crisis like the present, and we fear that we are but just commencing our domestic troubles.

The fire, indeed, has begun among the underwood and branches; but true to its nature, it will spread upwards till the tallest trees of the forest are consumed. England, rich as a portion of her community is, cannot stand an annual drain of 10 millions, and this for an unlimited period.

Our only way to get rid of the drain is to give Ireland to the Irish—that is, in plain terms, the Legislature must interfere with the *rights* of property to favor the rights of humanity.

It is "too late" for even a poor law—a real poor law—to do much good at present in Ireland; for if the land is not cultivated, neither rates, nor taxes, nor rent, can be paid. The question is not, *how*, which shall give way to these claims; all must be abandoned, till the people, by an alternative—and it must be a sweeping one—can be made in the law of tenure—have the land, *ex mis qui conte*, to raise food upon, and nobody must interfere or take the food from them, when raised, either as a demand for rent, or any thing, so as to deprive them of a sufficiency to resume their labours for the next year.

Let the people have the land, and they will support themselves and feed others; but the rent question may as well be taken out of the Irish vocabulary at once, for it soon will have no meaning.

It is of no use to call names and denounce this "revolution," "spoliation," and what not. It is a matter of fact, and not of abstract reasoning.

But if the people have the land for nothing—rent free—there will be difficulties enough remaining—They have no horses; no money; no cattle; no implements; no food to go on with. The horses are all engaged in dragging foreign corn about the country, and their owners get more at that work than they would earn in cultivating the soil; and the dragging of foreign corn over hill and dale cannot be neglected for the harvest, or the starving multitudes in towns it is their dragged period.

It is of no use now to talk of growing potatoes again, or any thing else, with which there seems to be no end of difficulties, and which, even where there is ground, and people willing to cultivate, are wanting in the means of purchasing the provision, even in the country, which they produce the country. Without the money or credit, they scarcely could reign over Ireland in four-and-twenty hours—supply it, and the people will depend upon it, and will not move a finger towards raising a crop for the landlords to seize as soon as it is fit for the sickle.

What is to be done then under such circumstances but to give people a secure tenure of the land, for at least a period of some years—and a moderate fairly adjusted rent, to be fixed by the Legislature afterwards.

* There exists an organized combination at this moment to discourage the cultivation of the soil.—*Mr. Labouchere, Secretary for Ireland.*

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, MAY 21, 1847.

☞ The *Chronicle* office is removed to the Brick building in Prince William Street of L. H. DeVeber & Son, west side, where Blanks, Handbills, and Job Printing of all kinds will be executed at lowest prices.—Advertising in the Chronicle by the year, will also be done on reasonable terms

The first May mail by the steamer *Britannia*, had a fine passage of 10 days and 20 hours to Halifax, and arrived in this city on Monday night. The financial affairs of England are getting into a very disordered state, owing principally to the heavy importation of bread stuffs from the Continent and the United States, and all branches of trade are suffering in consequence of the cramped state of the money market. The provision and grain market is without material change.

LIVERPOOL TIMBER MARKET.

The arrivals this month from British America consists of 3 vessels, 1871 tons; one with Timber, the other with Planks—all from St John.

AMERICAN PINE TIMBER.—The stocks and forthcoming imports will suffice for the probable demand; for through the increased value of money, we fear that undertakings contemplated for the current year will, in many cases be, delayed.—Of St. John, one cargo in the yard was sold at 18½d per foot, lately one on the quay, of 19 inches calliper, at 18d, and by auction, 200 logs in the yard were sold at 18d, to 20½d per foot. Of Quebec, one cargo was sold from the yard at 16½d, and some are said to have been sold at higher rates, but not being to parties in the trade, there is no certainty of the prices.—RED PINE: There are no sales of Quebec. Of St. John a parcel was sold, with cargo at 15d, and by auction at 17¾d per foot.—QUEBEC OAK being more used for railway work, may be an exception to many Woods falling off in consumption: it rules high, and second quality has been sold at 2s 9d to 2s 10d per foot.—QUEBEC ELM and ASH are likewise used freely in railway undertakings, and Elm being also needed for ship-building, prices are less likely to be depressed in these than in some other Hardwoods. There are no sales to report.—BIRCH has not varied in value of late; but the large sized, sound and fresh, are kinds only worth importing at the present high rates of freight.—Planks, broad, thick, and free form heart and shakes, with the above kind of logs, may answer for importation for furniture work, because of the high freights of Mahogany from abroad.—A parcel of St. Andrew's was sold by auction at 19d per foot.—MASTS AND SPARS; Yellow Masts are sufficient, but Red Pine from Quebec are low in stock.—Spars have been in good request for purposes disconnected from shipping; and well selected imports, early at market, will sell readily.—QUEBEC DECKS are very low in stock, particularly yellow, the first imports of which will meet ready sale; but until the Spruce and Yellow can be supplied of similar lengths with Deals cut in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, say 14 to 21 feet, Canadian Deals will always sell to great disadvantage in these districts. Nothing better than second quality is needed. No sales to report.—NEW BRUNSWICK AND NOVA SCOTIA FIR PLANKS AND BOARDS: St. John, with cargo have been sold at 20; one cargo at 24d per foot, and another at £10 5s per standard for Deals and Boards. Several parcels in the yard have been sold at Auction at from 22d to 23d per foot, Boards at 12d per foot of inch, and some Miramichi yellow in like manner, at £11 2s 6d per standard. Boards are always saleable, whether yellow or Spruce; but makes it even of more consequence than quality, the custom of the port requiring that each piece shall fully hold out in every part the size for which it was intended when sawn, the principle in measuring here being to charge only "what each piece will work to;" beyond this nothing whatever is yielded to the importer, who almost always pays the freight by the in take measure.—STAVES: Pipe are no sales to report in Quebec standard. Of W. O. Puncheon, both Quebec and the United States, there have been considerable sales at from £12 to £14 per thousand for the former, and £11 10s to £12 10s for the latter, with some Wine Pipe of very good quality at £20 per thousand; a parcel of very choice United States Standard Pipe Staves very broad, have been sold at £60 per standard M. St. John Ash hhd. have been sold at £6 per thousand. Through the intercourse with the ports supplying articles, for which staves answer as dunnage, they are not likely to rule high, particularly as the provision trade in Ireland is now interfered with by local causes, and by the navy contracts being partially executed in the United States.—LATHWOOD, early at Market will rule much higher than at the advanced period of importation. St. John, with cargo, has been sold at 30s. Quebec by auction at 80s, and some parcels of inferior quality at 50s per fathom.—HANDSPIKES AND OARS are not abundant in stock, and early imports from Quebec, particularly of Handspikes, will remunerate. Oars should be of good substance, fresh and lengthy.

There has been some fluctuation in the price of Grain and Flour during the month, but prices have now settled down at 40s. for Western Canal flour American red Wheat 10, 6d. to 11s. 9d., and white 12s. to 12s. 3d. per bushel. Indian Corn 51s. to 52, red 52s. to 53s. Upon these prices the Money market has had a depressing influence, and nothing but the conviction that as the year advances the scarcity will become more palpable, has sustained the current quotations. During the last day or two Wheat has advanced 2d per 70 lbs., Western Flour one shilling per barrel, Philadelphia and Baltimore Flour 6d. The direct importation of Indian Corn into the Irish ports continues large; in the Liverpool market the demand is limited, and prices have declined 2s. per 480 lbs. on yellow, and 1s. on white. Indian Meal as before. The stock of Graff held in this country is greatly reduced. The present prices are diverting arrivals from this port and that of London, and large orders are forwarded from the continent to these cheaper markets. Supplies which have come from the interior of the continent for transhipment to England, have been re purchased and returned for consumption. At Dantzig on the 20th, 12,000 hectolitres had been purchased for the Paris market at an advance of 1f. to 2f. the hecto. At Rostock the market was well supplied at slightly advancing prices. In Belgium prices were advancing; and in the north, and the centre of France, the markets were ill supplied, with advancing quotations. Vessels have arrived at Havre with 300,000 barrels of Flour and some Corn, but prices have an upward tendency. In the Paris market on Wednesday, Wheat rose 1f. 50c. to 2f. the sack, and was eagerly sought for at the advanced rate. Yesterday, May 3, the English Wheat trade ruled very briskly in London, at an advance of from 4s to 5s per quarter, and it that rise there was a speedy sale. Foreign Wheat obtained an advance of fully 4s per quarter. The Flour trade was very active, and a rise of 2s per barrel was established, while Indian Corn was sold at 56s to 58s for yellow, and 58s to 60s for white.

The state of the Money market has affected the price of American Provisions. Beef, through the last fortnight, has had a fair sale, and has ruled quietly at former rates; prime mess 80s to 85s. per tierce. The imports have been light. Holders are firm, and unless the imports increase, the belief is, that the market will rise. Some parcels of new York have recently come to hand, which have influenced the price of old mess, 80s to 85s. per barrel; prime mess 70s. to 75s.; and prime 55s. to 60s. The arrival of Bacon has been ample, and prices have given way a trifle, but the current rates are 60s. to 65s. for fine in boxes, and 50s to 55s. for middling in bids, which have been well maintained. Choice Eastern Corn has been much sought after. Hams are difficult of sale at 50s. to 60s. per cwt. The increased supplies, and the backward state of the spring vegetables, have mainly conduced to this result. Lard is lower and dull; the decline has been from 4s. to 6s per cwt. The same remark is applicable to Tallow. Cheese remains quiet at 50s. 6d. for fine, and 46s. to 50s. for middling. The market is deficient in fine samples. Some fine States Butter has sustained the highest quotations. Grease Butter is scarce, and would sell well. Rice has been selling freely, and has recovered the depression of last month. American Linseed Oil cake commands £7 to £9; English is dull of sale at £11 10s. to £12.

During the last fortnight the Funds have continued uninterruptedly a downward course The bullion in the Bank still disappearing rapidly, the directors have been more stringent than ever; in fact, though they have not publicly made any alteration in their terms of discount, yet they have done what has acted upon mercantile business with more severity—they have virtually declined to discount at all; whilst the discount houses are charging 6 1-4 to 7 per cent. for short dated bills of first rate quality, and 7 to 8 per cent. for bills running till July. The effect upon business has been almost to put a stop to transactions of magnitude. It has been a prominent subject of notice in Parliament; deputations from Liverpool and Manchester have had interviews with the Chancellor of the Exchequer and with the Bank Directors, but as yet to little purpose. During the last few days, however, the Bank has discounted rather more freely, and Consols have rallied a little. The improved feeling has been further strengthened by the announcement that the Russian Government has resolved to invest upwards of two millions sterling of its gold in the English Funds; still the severity of the pressure is only partially relieved; and it is evident that for some time to come we can only expect a very stringent Money market and a high rate of interest. To-day, the effect of the investment of Russian gold has been counteracted by adverse advices from the Continent, raising the price of corn prodigiously; and the utter stagnation of trade in the manufacturing districts has also had its effect. Consols declined 1 per cent in the course of the day, and the market closed heavily. The opening price was 88 1-4, and went down to 87 3-8, and for Money 86 7-8 to 87 1-8. Three per Cents. Reduced 86 1-8 to 86; Three-and-a-quarter per Cents 88 3-4 to 87 3-3; and the Scrip of the Loan 2 Discount, Exchequer Bills have varied from 3 to 10 Discount; Bank Stock, 188 1-3; India Stock 244; India Bonds 6s Discount, Money is of course again very tight. At the Stock Exchange, it is said, that to-day as high as 10 per cent has been paid for loans on the best security. In the Foreign market the business has been very limited, and the variations in prices inconsiderable, except for Spanish Stock, which has sustained a further decline, Brazil Bonds have been sold at 83 Spanish Five per Cents. at 24, the Three per Cents. at 35, Portuguese Four per Cents at 33 1-4 Dutch 2 1-2 per Cents. at 58, and 4 per Cents. Certificates at 88.

The accounts from the manufacturing districts continue unfavourable. The American and the East India orders which have recently been received, though for a large extent, do not appear to have afforded much, if any, relief; but it is said that this is chiefly owing to the indisposition on the part of manufacturers to execute orders for the four and six months' bills with which they are paid, in consequence of the difficulty of discounting at the present time, unless at the ruinous rates demanded by bankers; and, in some cases, perhaps even more from an indisposition, on the part of the houses receiving these orders, to give them out, and to contract fresh liabilities at this moment of pressure. A large portion of the manufacturing population are unemployed, caused by the late advance in cotton, and the movement in the Bank of England.

The New Bishoprics.—The commissioners appointed to consider the state of several bishoprics in England and Wales have made their first report. They recommend, amongst other proposition that the diocese of Chester consist of the county of Chester, and the deanery of Warrington, in the county of Lancaster, except the parish of Leigh. That the new bishopric of Manchester be forthwith founded and endowed out of the revenues at the disposal of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England applicable to episcopal purposes. That the diocese of Manchester consist of such part of the deaneries of Kendal and Kirkby Lonsdale as are in the county of Lancaster, and of the deaneries of Amounderness, Blackburn, Manchester, and Leyland, and the parish of Leigh, in the deanery of Warrington, all in the same county. That an archdeaconry of Liverpool be founded in the diocese of Chester; and that such archdeaconry comprise the deanery of Wirral, in the county of Chester, and the deanery of Warrinton (except the parish of Leigh) in the county of Lancaster.

IRELAND.—A trial has just taken place at the assizes for the county of Kildare, at Naas, which may lead our readers to a pretty fair estimate of the difficulties which those have to encounter who attempt to teach new modes of living to the peasantry of Ireland. The first impression upon reading this trial as reported in the *Dublin Evening Packet* of Saturday, will be that of astonishment at the verdict to which the jury thought it right to arrive.—If the case is correctly reported, and we have no doubt it is so, there certainly never was clearer evidence offered in a court of justice. The facts are simply these:—Dr. Rind Grattan, a gentleman of some property, and a physician, having removed from Dublin to the county of Kildare, for the benefit of the health of his children, saw great distress amongst the peasantry, to whom he was affording gratuitous advice, the benefit of his professional skill. Anxious to introduce the use of Indian meal as a cheap and wholesome food, he had some of it send down from Dublin to his house for the use of his servants. Two of his servants, however, made themselves remarkably active in opposition to this innovation, declaring altogether to eat any compound of the new importation. The name of the man servant was Lynam, and of the woman Jane Maher. To conquer this opposition, Dr. Grattan determined to set an example to his servants by eating portridge of this meal, and causing his children to do the same, and accordingly had a prepared for breakfast. The woman Maher declined and to eat it, but the family ate it without any illness ensuing. That portion, however, which the servants received, Maher gave to some calves in the farmyard, having stirred into a mass; and in the course of the day the calves died. Next morning Dr. Grattan partook in the use of Indian meal, had it again prepared for breakfast; and his family having partaken of it, were taken ill; and in twenty hours his son Richard Grattan died. The violent opposition of Maher to the use of Indian meal, for reason that had the servants eaten the meal, they would have died, like the calves, and the fact that the man Lynam had had arsenic of Dr. Grattan some time before, to kill rats, attracted suspicion of poison; and on examination, arsenic was found in the stomach of the deceased Richard Grattan, as well as the calves. Maher and Lynam were accordingly brought to trial. The finding of the arsenic was proved by several medical men, and the following testimony was given by Jane Mullegan, the lady's maid, who had also suffered severe illness after eating the breakfast prepared by Maher:—

"After the children had eat the flummery they were sick. I told Jane Maher so, and she asked, 'Were they all sick?' and I told her they were. I ate some of the flummery, and I was sick also, but Maher was not sick. I told her to go up to the children twice, but she refused to do so, saying she could not do anything for them. I saw Lynam in his room that morning. Jane Maher was in it clean ing it. That was about nine o'clock, after Lynam and Moore had breakfasted. The door was not shut. I saw Lynam with his hand upon her shoulder, and I heard him say, 'Here, take this, and give them plenty of it.' Anne Hops was then in the kitchen. Lynam and Maher were in the room together until I called her to give me breakfast. I had a conversation with Lynam on a subsequent day, but I can not say if it was before or after I went to the magistrates. He said, 'Anne consider the widow's daughter.' I had another conversation with him and Moore on the day of the poisoning. Moore said, 'The master will hang Jane;' and Lynam then said, 'We are safe enough if he does not try to take in more of us'. He also said, 'I am sure he will if he can.' After I was with the magistrate, Lynam said, 'I hope you said nothing to hurt Jane.' I said, 'I told all I had to say,' and asked him if he recollected when Jane and himself were in the room? He then said, 'You know all, and sure you are not going to discover on me;' I gave her the unlucky poison.' (Sensation.) He then said 'As God is my judge, I did not think it would do harm.' I said, 'That is all nonsense; you did not know it would kill Christians when it killed the calves the day before. I also said, 'I would not conceal it, as the same attempt was made on my life and Anne Hop's.' And then again he said, 'Don't drive me consider the widow's daughter.' This is all that passed."

"Witness was cross examined at great length by Mr. O'Gorman, but her direct testimony was unimpeached."

Mr. Justice Crampton recapitulated the evidence clearly in his charge, and the jury acquitted the prisoner, as it appears clearer evidence is required for a conviction in the county of Kildare.

The recent American Act relative to Emigration from Europe.—A deputation from Liverpool waited upon the Foreign Secretary, Lord Palmerston, on Saturday, relative to this act. The suggestions of the deputation were laid before his lordship, who promised to make every suitable representation to the American government. We have been favoured with the following paragraph on this subject: "The opinion of the Attorney-General that any ship sailing from this country or the continent on or before 31st May next would be exempt from the operation of the new act, was mentioned, but as the American minister may not so construe it, the deputation consider it desirable, to prevent detention to a ship, that each party should draw up a short and clear statement of his case, and have it properly attested before a magistrate, certified by the American consul, and forwarded to the agent of the ship in the United States, as Lord Palmerston expressed his conviction that whatever the intentions of the American government might be, a liberal construction of the act would be extended to those who had entered into engagements according to the present law in good faith and in ignorance of the new enactments."

It appears to be generally understood among the *viddable* supporters of Government—the men who hold on by Lord J. Russell's coat-skirts—that ample provision will shortly be made for the most necessitous of the Conciliation-hall patriots. Mr. Ray's services are, it is said, to be transferred to the Post-office, Captain Broderick's to a barrack-master-ship, Councillor Clements to a Colonial Secretaryship, Chancellor Fitzpatrick's to a rock of Siera Leone, and Doctor Nagle's to the medical superintendantship of some convict station. When these arrangements are carried out Conciliation-hall will be closed for the season. The national confederationists are about being taken in and done for in another way. Some of the recent Young Ireland effusions at the "sixpenny mob" theatre in the Irish metropolis have aroused Mr. Monahan from a drowsy sleep in which he has been indulging since his return from Galway to Parliament, and 'tis said if there be an *encore* the gentlemen of the press at the other side of the channel will have ample opportunity of practising the stenographic art in the Court of Queen's Bench; Mr. Michael Doheny—the dignified and refined Count of Cashel—appearing before his God, his Queen, and his country to answer the Attorney-General's charge of high crimes and misdemeanours.

LONDON, April 30.

It is now pretty generally known that even if the present critical state of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland's health did not demand his recall, that the Government have resolved upon appointing a new Viceroy. There are, of course, various rumours in circulation, as to the nobleman upon whom the Premier and his Cabinet have cast a look of favour; but the best informed authorities point to the Marquis of Clanricarde, the present Postmaster-General, as the person most likely to succeed Earl Besborough in the government of Ireland. The names of several noble lords who sit at the right of the Lord Chancellor, have been associated with the distinguished office, but I think it will be found that the Marquis of Clanricarde will be the next Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. The Cabinet Council which sat yesterday afternoon, was summoned in consequence of despatches received from Dublin, containing alarming intelligence respecting his Excellency's health. A Queen's letter was sent to the Irish Court by extraordinary express, this day, authorising the Privy Council to exercise the functions of the Executive Government in Ireland during the Lord Lieutenant's illness.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN ENGLAND.—The annual synod of this church was held last week at Sunderland. Upwards of 100 ministers and elders from all parts of England were present, and the business was varied and considerable. The Rev. James Hamilton, of Regent square, London, was to have been Moderator this year, but he declined on the ground of ill health, and the Rev. James Anderson, of Morpeth, was elected to that office.—An overture was read from the presbytery of Northumberland, praying that the Synod would take the Government scheme into its serious consideration. A long and animated debate ensued on the details of the measure, but all the speakers agreed that the State ought to assist in educating the people, and that such education sho'ld be strictly Christian and Protestant.—The Rev. James Macaulay, of London, moved a resolution, which, after several alterations, stood as follows:—"That this Synod, whilst objecting to several details of the present minutes of Council on education, at the same time considering the great evils of popular ignorance, and asserting the duty of the State to promote popular education and recognizing that the authorized version of the Bible is alone recognized in the schools assisted by Government, leaves each congregation within its boundaries to take its course as to receiving Government aid." The motion was seconded by the Rev. Mr. Gardner of Birkenhead, and agreed to without a division.

SPAIN.

Advices have been received from Madrid to the 18th inst. The *Heraldo* states that the Spanish government had resolved to interfere in the affairs of Portugal, and that a body of 4,000 men would be placed for that purpose under the command of the Count de Vista Hermosa.—A seeming reconciliation had taken place between the queen and her husband, and they had appeared together in public; but it was believed that this reconciliation was insincere, and that it was merely intended to check the scandalous rumours which have been current. The government had proposed several financial measures to the cortes, and among others a law for the sale of land belonging to parishes and municipal corporations; but these proposals had not been discussed.

PORTUGAL.

The Iberia steamer, which arrived at Southampton on Monday, has brought intelligence from Lisbon to the 20th inst.—The accounts of the negotiations between the queen's government and the British minister are far from clear; but, from what has transpired, it appears that foreign mediation has been offered for the arrangement of the existing disputes between the Queen of Portugal and her revolted subjects. Two days after Count Tojal had applied to the English ambassador for assistance, the Sidon steam frigate arrived from England, with a small reinforcement of marines, and with instructions which empowered Sir Hamilton Seymour to offer the mediation of the English, French, and Spanish governments, on condition that the queen should agree to grant an amnesty to the insurgents, to form an administration of moderate men, and to convoke the cortes. It is believed that the queen objected to the conditions, or at least to the immediate convocation of the Cortes, and that the matter has been again referred to the British government. The *Journal des Debats*, and other Parisian papers state that the British marines, and some seamen from a French brig and a Spanish sloop lying in the Tagus, have been landed at Lisbon, and that the governments of France, Spain, and England have resolved to afford the queen of Portugal assistance, on the basis of the quadruple alliance. These assertions, however, require confirmation; for the landing of the marines and seamen is not mentioned in the direct correspondence from Lisbon, and it is doubtful whether the treaty establishing the quadruple alliance is applicable at the present time. Whatever may be the extent to which foreign assistance has been promised the queen, no doubt can exist that her affairs present a very alarming aspect. The superiority which has been lately acquired by the insurgent forces seems to increase; and the queen's troops are so greatly inferior in numbers to their adversaries, that it is impossible for them to undertake anything of importance.—The unhappy peasants are harrassed and plundered by both parties alike, but are inclined to attribute the prolongation of their misery to the queen's obstinacy; and feelings of hatred towards her person and government are gradually spreading.—Such feelings may ultimately lead to the most important consequences, if the queen should neglect to avert them by timely concessions.

ROME.

Plot to assassinate the Pope.—A most diabolical plot to murder the pope has been discovered. It was first found out by the French ambassador, and he revealed the names of the conspirators to the pope. Their intention was to assassinate him whilst giving audience to one of them who was, by lot, to be appointed to kill him. A capuchin presented himself for an audience of the pope. His holiness requested his name; this he gave boldly, but before being admitted, the pope looked over the list of the conspirators, and found the name of the capuchin there.—He immediately called for and concealed six carbineers, who, on the capuchin's entrance, seized him; and, on searching him, found he had a brace of loaded pistols and a poisoned dagger about his person. The capuchin was conveyed to prison.—Many arrests have taken place.

PEDESTRIAN PARTY.—A party of Temperance folks arrived here on Wednesday in the steamer Nugent, Capt. Michner, from Eastport. They walked in procession from the steamer to the Temperance Hall, preceded by the Milita Band; and left this city again on Thursday at 12 o'clock, on their return home.

The Reverend Mr. Hammond, Rector of Portland, returned last week to his Parish, having been absent for several months in the southern part of the United States, for the benefit of his health, and which we are pleased to find is much improved.—The reverend gentleman preached on Sunday last to two congregations in St. Luke's and St. Paul's churches, by whom his discourses were received with agreeable acceptation.

25TH MAY.—Tuesday being the Anniversary of the Landing of the Loyalists, 64 guns were fired by the Milita Artillery on King square, at 12 o'clock, and in the evening a beautiful display of rockets and other fire works were projected from the same place.

The Ball given on Tuesday evening by the Officers of the Saint John Militia, in commemoration of the Landing of Loyalists on these shores in 1783, went off with great spirit. A large Company were present, and among the Guests were the Commandant and Officers of this and the Garrison at Fredericton; the American Consul, &c. &c. At 12 o'clock supper was announced, which the gay having partaken of, a number of loyal and patriotic toasts and sentiments were given from the chair, and responded to by the company with right British spirit.—With quadrille, contra dance, polka and waltz in the ball room.—a good supper, rich wine, fine sentiments and loyal feelings below stairs, the company passed a gay and pleasant evening.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—Mr. Daniel Vaughan, Chief Mate of the ship *Thomas*, of this port, having occasion to go aloft in a severe gale of wind on the 17th ult., on the passage from Liverpool to this port, (the crew at the time, we learn being in a state of insubordination) he unfortunately fell from the maintopsail yard into the sea, and although every exertion was made to save him, he sank in a few minutes. Mr. Vaughan was the eldest son of the late Capt. William Vaughan, of this city, and was an active and enterprising seaman, and his sudden death will be deeply regretted by his numerous friends and acquaintances. He was in the 36th year of his age, and has left a wife and two children, a mother, and other relatives to lament their sad and unexpected bereavement.—*Observer.*

THE CONCERT given on Monday evening last, by the *Philharmonic Society* was one of the most *recherche* affairs of the season. The Hall of the Institute was graced by a large portion of the beauty and fashion of our City; and the talents displayed on the occasion, by the members of the Society and the Professors of Music present, rendered the performance worthy of the audience and the occasion.—*New Brunswicker.*

MONTREAL, May 13.

By the following letter addressed to the Montreal Board of Trade by the Civil Secretary, Major Campbell, it will be seen that the Imperial Government has opened the navigation of the St. Lawrence, during the present suspension of the British Navigation Laws, so far as to allow foreign ships in ballast, to come up to Montreal for the purpose of taking in cargoes of Bread Stuffs:—

CIVIL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Montreal, 10th May, 1847.

SIR,—I am commanded by the Governor General to acquaint you, for the information of the Board Trade of Montreal, that in answer to communications from His Excellency on the subject of the trade of this Port, the Governor General has received a despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies stating that, in their solicitude to afford the utmost possible facility to the trade of Canada, the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury will, by the next mail, transmit to the officers of her Majesty's Customs at Quebec, orders that, so long as the existing suspension of the Navigation Act, in respect of vessels engaged in the corn trade shall remain in force, foreign vessels are to be permitted to go in ballast up the St. Lawrence to Montreal, and thence to bring down corn and flour consigned to any port in the United Kingdom, on first obtaining a license for that purpose from the principal officers of Custom at Quebec.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble sert's,
(Signed) T. E. CAMPBELL, Major,
Civil Secretary.

Yesterday, at 12 o'clock, His Excellency the Earl of Cathcart, his family and suite, embarked on board the Prince Albert, en route for England, via the United States. The streets for a considerable distance were lined by the men of the 52nd regiment, and the grand of honor, with the band and regimental colors of that distinguished corps, were stationed on the wharf to pay the accustomed honours to the departing Commander of the Forces. Just at 12 o'clock, His Excellency arrived in his carriage, attended by Major General Gore, his staff, and all the heads of the Military Department; the officers of Royal Engineers, Royal Artillery, of several Infantry regiments, the Adjutant General of Militia, Col. Young, and the deputy Adjutant General, Col. Tache; the Commissariat, and some of the military family of His Excellency Lord Elgin, were present. In a few minutes after his arrival on the wharf, the veteran Earl went on board, and the steamer cast off, amidst the cheers of the spectators, of whom there were several hundreds present on the wharf, and all the quays were thickly lined with them. A salute was fired from the front of the Artillery barracks. We are glad to observe that all the most respectable and influential of the citizens and several many ladies attended to pay their parting respects to the Earl and his family.—*Montreal Courier.*

MEXICO.—General Scott was pushing vigorously forward towards the city of Mexico, and had met with no further resistance on his route.

Jalapa had been taken. General Alpuchis with 300 disorganized lancers retreated as Worth's division advanced. It was occupied by Gen. Worth on the 22d. He found the Mexican officer in command, in readiness to surrender the place, with all the public property, arms, stores, &c. Col. Child was appointed governor of Jalapa.

Perote was also occupied without resistance.—Canalizo had previously dismantled the town, and liberated all the criminals from the prisons.

It is reported that Gen Scott was on the point of making a demonstration on Puebla.

The Mexican army was entirely broken up.—Santa Anna, it was said left Sierra Gordo with only 25 dragoons. He did not pass through Perote.—At the last advices he was at Orozbia, with 1000 men, only 200 of whom were armed. He dared not show himself in Mexico, but was endeavouring to raise a new army!

Another report states that he has succeeded in gathering together 6000 men, including fugitives from Sierra Gordo.

The news of the overthrow of the Mexican army has caused great consternation in the capital. The Americans were denounced by the Mexicans in the most bitter terms—and Santa Anna was universally condemned by the public voice as a Coward and a Traitor. It was thought that his influence had departed, and that he would deliver himself up. Measures were about to be taken to fortify the city of Mexico.

It is reported that Gen. Scott has sent a messenger to the city of Mexico, to confer with Congress. Also, that an expedition of 2000 sailors and marines are about to be fitted out for the Pacific over land.

FROM WASHINGTON.—I learn from resources entitled to credit that since the 7th instant, an order has been despatched to General Scott to halt at Jalapa for the present. It may be the intention of the Executive that the invading army shall there await the reinforcements which it may be necessary to send to Gen. Scott as well the transportation which he needs, in order to enter the Capital of the Aztecs.

JALAPA, MEXICO, April 23, 1847.

IMPORTANT.—10 o'clock, A. M.—The diligence or stage is just in from the city of Mexico, whence they have received papers to the 22d inst. The news of the terrible defeat at Cerro Gordo had reached the capital, and while it astonished and overwhelmed all classes, the tone of the papers, of the public men, and of the Congress itself would also show that it had served to inflame the people still more against the United States.

The editor of the *El Republicano* says that we may take Puebla, that we may even capture the city of Mexico, but that there must be no peace. The duty of the people is to see their city sacked and destroyed, and themselves immolated, before they talk of peace.

The guerrilla system of warfare appears to be recommended on all sides as their only safety; and by this means they drove out the Spaniards, and

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THE TELEGRAPH.—Some time ago Mr. ——— gave a lecture in this city on Electro-Galvanism, and while he was describing the principle and arrangement of the Electric Telegraph, one of the audience enquired how the wires were protected from being injured by interested and unprincipled persons. He replied "we depend entirely on the good feelings and honesty of the people" which elicited a grand round of applause. Since that time, however, the interruption from the wires being injured, either intentionally or accidentally, have been very frequent—and strangely enough it generally happens on the arrival of the Halifax Steamers!!!—The phrase of "the wires are cut" is not uncommon—the following are illustrations:—

"No news of the steamer of the 4th inst. The wires of the Boston Telegraph are cut.—*Montreal Herald.*

THE TELEGRAPH.—We entered into an arrangement on Monday for the Telegraph reports, and we will now give our readers an idea of the value we have this week received for our money. On Monday evening there was no report; Tuesday, the report was anticipated by mail; Wednesday, there was about six lines of a report; and Thursday, the wires were broken!—*Hamilton Com. Adv.*

We extract the above from the Toronto Patriot. The liability which a telegraph carried over posts is subject to, to be destroyed by interested parties, or injured by accidents, is a very serious one, and we do not see how it can be prevented. The law ought most certainly to provide a heavy punishment for persons detected in such a rascally outrage, but, in our opinion, there is no safety in a telegraph carried over posts. The best plan is to convey the wires in tubes, but this can only be effected when the telegraph follows the line of railroad.—*Montreal Courier.*

There is, perhaps, no disease with which our country is affected, which sweeps off annually so many victims, as that fell destroyer of the human race—Consumption. Day after day, year after year, the inmate monster hurries to the portals of the cold and silent tomb, fresh added victims to its conquest. No walk of life is sacred from its blighting influence.—No age is exempt from its death-dealing shafts. The old, the middle-aged and the young, all alike, are food for this common enemy of mankind. The white haired patriarch, whose life of temperance has rendered his system impervious to the attacks of other illness, and whose good deeds prepared him for the enjoyment of life's calm evening, finds consumption fastening its fangs upon his vitals, and tearing him from a world, ever bright to minds which look complacently on days well spent.

Is there no help for the afflicted? No preventive of the dangers which beset us in our changeable and fickle clime? We think there may be. And if the allegations of those who are at least entitled to veracity, may be believed, there is a preventive and a remedy.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is offered to a suffering world as such. It needs not the "adventitious aid" of a long string of fictitious certificates to give it notoriety. Its true value and intrinsic excellence are sufficient to entitle it to the confidence of the public, and

"Walk on to fame"

the name of its inventor, as a benefactor of his species. For sale by Peters & Tilley, King's Street, St. John N.B.

MARRIED.

Yesterday, by the Rev. Mr. Stewart, Mr. G. T. Ruel, of Sussex King's County, to Martha J., second daughter of Benjamin Smith, Esq. of this City.

On the 12th inst., by the Rev. J. Ring, at Springfield, King's County, Mr. Andrew Gilbert Ginter, to Miss Mariah Jones, eldest daughter of James Jones, all of the same place.

On the 12th instant, by the Rev. Henry Daniel, Mr. James D. Ellis, to Miss Catherine McKay, both of St John.

At Trinity Church, Kingston, on Monday, 3d of May, by the Rev. W. E. Scovil, Mr. Eli S. Northrup to Susan, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Stephen Crawford, all of the Parish of Kingston.

On the 4th instant, at Sussex Vale, by the Rev. M. A. Wallace, Mr. Thomas McManus, to Miss Anne Smith, eldest daughter of Mr. James Barry, of the former place.

DIED,

On Thursday last, in the 28th year of her age, Martha, wife of William J. Ritchie, Esq. M. P. P. and sixth daughter of the late John Strang, Esq. of St. Andrews. Her funeral will take place to-morrow, Saturday, at 3 o'clock.

In the Parish of Hillsborough, (A. C.) on Friday, the 7th instant, Sophia, wife of Mr. James Duffy, in the 27th year of her age, leaving a bereaved partner, and three small children, with a great number of friends and relatives, to mourn their irreparable loss; but in their bereavement, this is their consolation, that they are not called to mourn as those who are without hope.

On Friday morning, aged 21 years, Judson, son of the late Mr. S. B. Mills.

At St. Andrews, on Tuesday evening, the 11th instant, at her residence, after a few hours' illness, Anna, consort of Dr. Samuel Frye, aged 56 years, leaving a large and respectable family, with whom and her sorrowing husband, a wide circle of friends condole in their severe bereavement.

At the same place, on the 9th instant, Mrs Ann Blackwood, aged 78 years, relict of the late Mr. Blackwood, of Saint John, and sister of the late Mr Gordon Gilchrist of St Andrews.

At Moncton, on the 28th April, Mr. Samuel Beckwith, a native of Corawallis, Nova-Scotia, aged 69 years and upward.

At Moncton, on the 1st of May, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Steadman, aged 17 years.

At the Bend of Petitcodiac, on the 8th instant, Nancy, daughter of Mr. William Steadman, and widow of the late Mr. James Beck, aged 28 years.

On the 12th instant, Margaret, infant daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Beck, aged five weeks.

At Yarmouth, N. S. on the 27th ult., after a lingering illness, Mr. Charles Lewis, aged 53 years. He was a highly respectable man, and his general character was so appreciated, that his death is deeply deplored by the community.

At Halifax, on the 8th instant, Mary Ann, wife of the Hon. William A. Black, of that city.

On the 17th April last, No. 45, Frederick street, Islington Road, London, Mary, wife of Joseph Wismiett, Ordnance Office, Tower, and eldest daughter of the late Town Major M'Colla, of Halifax, N. S.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—ARRIVED.

Sunday—Ship Thomas, Brewer, Liverpool,—16 Henry Vaughan, merchandize.

Aldebaran, Barnes, Sligo 48—ballast, passengers.

Monday—Brig Magog, Shank, Ayr, 42—James Kirk, ballast.

Schr. Eliza Ann, Crowell, Halifax—J. M. Hamilton, sugar.

Brig Diana, Cowan, Dumfries—Wm. Thompson, ballast.

Wednesday—Ship Douglas, McKinnell, London, 42—James Kirk, ballast.

Helen, Hendon, London, 40—J. Alexander, general cargo.

Barque Marchioness of Clydesdale, Ferguson, Londonderry, 41—Thos. Wallace, 309 passengers—9 died on the passage.

Industry, Pierson, Penzance, 54—S. Wiggins & Son, ballast.

Brig Justinian, Smith, Newcastle, 48—John Robertson, ballast.

Schr. Nequasset, McInnes—Eastport, passengers.

Steamer Herald, Brown, Eastport—J. Whitney, assorted cargo.

21st, ship Prompt from Liverpool.

CLEARED

11—Ship Java, Kirk, London, oil, &c—Mechanics' Whale Fishing Company.

—Ship Great Britain, Hoare, London, timber and deals—John Robertson; Brig Standrop, Hammond, Sunderland, timber and deals—S. Wiggins & Son; Schooner Emily, Wood, Boston, scantling, &c.—Master.

18—Ship Levant, Reid Greenock, timber and deals—James Kirk; Schr. Charlotte, Heneberry, Halifax, salt, tea &c.—G & J. Salter.

20—schr. Resolution, Claridge, Eastport, fish—Joseph H. Claridge; ship Unicorn, (new,) Muir, Liverpool, deals—John Mackay; Britannia, Coulthart, Cork, timber and deals—Lunt & Pickup; schr. Peruvian, Flemming, Boston, chalk, &c.—Wm. Carvill; steamer Nequasset, Eastport, passengers.

21st ship Queen Pomare, Till, London, timber, deals, lathwood, &c. by James Alexander.

Barque Nova Scotia, of and for this port, sailed from Cienfuegos 18th April.

Schr. Meridian, Kavanagh, hence, at Boston, 10th May; Rising Sun, from Windsor, and Fame, from Halifax, at do—At New York, 9th, Orbit, from Cornwallis.

ARRIVED FROM ST. JOHN—April 19th, Quebec, at the Clyde: 21st, Crown, Gravesend: 30th, British Merchant, Liverpool.

SAILED FROM ST. JOHN,—April 18th Seabird, from Warren Point; 19th, Ann, Deal; Sir Edward Hamilton, Longhopo; 20th, Mayflower, Gravesend: Rev. T. Mathew, Galway; 21st, Broderick, Shields: 22d, Mayflower, Deal; Duke of Wellington, ditto; Caledonia, Liverpool; Mountaineer, ditto: 23d, Amazon, ditto: Rose, Waterford: 24th, Æolus, Sligo; Hannah, ditto: 30th, Grace Darling, Waterford; Velocity, do. May 1st, Perseverance, Cork.

Loading at Liverpool—Perthshire for St. John. Cleared—Shakspeare, and Glasgow, do.

Loading at London—Princess, for St. John.

Ships James Moran, and Swan, from New Orleans, at Liverpool, 20th April; Sarah, from New York, at do. 22d; brig James Clark, from New York, at Kinsale, 20th; ship Victoria, from Savannah, at Liverpool, 25th; Tuskar, from do. at do 26th; Portland, from Charleston, at Liverpool, 1st May; James White, from do. at do. 2d.

Sailed from Liverpool, 22d, Wm. Carson, for New York; 23d, Albion, from Deal, and James, from Dublin, for do.

Loading at Liverpool, 4th inst., Spartan, for New York. Cleared, Wakefield, for Quebec.

LARNE, April 20.—The Wellesley of Shields, bound to New Brunswick (with coals,) was wrecked on the Island of Wales, Orkney, 8th inst. crew drowned.

NOTICE.

Diocesan Church Society.

THE next Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Diocesan Church Society will be held at Saint John, in the Madras School House, on Wednesday the 2nd of June next, at 12 o'clock.

E. J. W. ROBERTS,
Secretary Executive Com.

The Parsonage, Kingsclear, 10th May, 1847.

FOR WINDSOR.

THE HERALD will leave for Windsor, To-Morrow, (Saturday,) at 3 o'clock, P. M. and will continue through the Season every Saturday and Wednesday.

21st may. JAMES WHITNEY.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A Fancy and Wood-cut CHAIR-MAKER—a Good Workman, will obtain constant employment, if steady, at the rate of One shilling and three pence per Chair, for framing each Chair.

CHARLES HUMPHREY.
May 21.—3i. *Portland.*

Notice.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers under the Firm of WELLINGTON & ELLISSON, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said Firm, are requested to make payment to GEORGE W. ELLISON, who alone is authorized to receive the same, and by whom all claims justly due by the Firm will be settled.

A. J. WELLINGTON.
GEO. W. ELLISSON.

Saint John, May 21.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, grateful for the kind manner in which he has been patronized through the past year, acquaints his friends and the public generally, that he continues in his old stand, North Market Wharf, where he hopes through unremitting attention to be enabled to give satisfaction to all who may favour him with their custom, and intimates that he has on hand OAKUM, PITCH, TAR; White, Red, Yellow, Black, and Green PAINTS; Boiled and Raw Linseed OILS; Seal, Lard, Sea Elephant and Cod OILS; Spirits Turpentine and Varnish,—together with a general assortment of Ship Chandlery and Groceries, all of which he will always dispose of at lowest Market prices.

JOHN C. McINTOSH.
May 21, 1847.

Wanted,

TWO or three VESSELS, from 180 to 250 tons, to carry Deals to safe Ports in the United Kingdom. Apply to

JOHN ROBERTSON.
May 21.

CABINET MAKING.

THE subscriber respectfully acquaints his Friends and the Public, that he has fitted up a shop on the South side of King's square, where he intends carrying on the Cabinet and Upholstery Business; and respectfully solicits a share of Public patronage. All work made by the subscriber will be warranted.

☞ UNDERTAKING attended to

21st may. 3i CHRISTOPHER BROWN

FOR SALE,

THE PROPERTY half way between St. Andrews and St. Stephen on the Post Road between those places, called the WAWEIG TANNERY, with the several Buildings, Water Privilege, &c., thereon, and containing Four or Five Acres of LAND.

The Tan House and Works are extensive, and contain a Fulling and Rolling Machine worked by water power, a Furnace and Boiler for leaching the Bark, and Bark Mill. Also, a WHARF close to the Mill, at which a small vessel will float at high water.

There is also a comfortable and commodious COTTAGE, with two additional Acres of Ground attached, intended as a residence for the owner or conductor of the business. The head water which supplies the stream is a large and deep Lake, called "Long Lake," which furnishes a supply of water, seldom failing.

The line of the contemplated Railroad from St. Andrews to Woodstock passes quite near the Property.

Apply to F. A. KINSMAN, Esq., at his office, Sands' Arcade, St. John, or to R. M. WALLACE, Esq., St. Andrews. May 21 1847.

HOUSE COAL.

250 CHALDRONS, for sale at 20s. to 22s. 6d., according to the quantity taken. Please apply to

May 14. JOHN KINNEAR.

To Let,

A PIECE of LAND in Carleton, with a good river frontage of 50 feet, well adapted for building small vessels, or a float and sheppe wharf. Apply to MARSH late DRURY, Prince William street. 14th may.

Removal.

THE *Saint John Brass Foundry and Gas Lustre Manufactory* is removed to the Building 3 doors North of Trinity Church, Eastside German street.

May 7. R. WALLACE.

Removal.—The Subscriber has removed to his Office over the store of John Kinnear, Esq., Prince Wm. street, adjoining the office of J. W. Robinson, Esq.

May 7. WM. H. NEEDHAM.

Chains, Paints, Glass.

Received by the *Prompt* and *Thomas*, from Liverpool:

4 CHAIN CABLES, 3-4, 13-16, 7-8 & 1 in.
2 casks small chain, 4 to 9-16 inch;
170 Kegs No. 1 WHITE LEAD;
181 Boxes assorted sizes WINDOW GLASS;

For sale by JOHN KINNEAR.
May 21 Prince Wm. street.

IRON—Per 'Thomas!'

50 TONS Round, Square and Flat common IRON, well assorted for sale by

May 21. JARVIS & CO.

For Charter,

THE fine new ship "ELGIN," 548 Tons, A. G. GRAY, Commander, is ready to receive a Cargo, and will take a Freight or Charter to a safe port in the United Kingdom. For terms and further particulars, apply to

May 21. JOHN ROBERTSON.

Ex Maranham from London

THE subscriber has received his Spring Supply of DRUGS and MEDICINES, PATENT MEDICINES, Surgeons' Instruments, Trusses, PERFUMERY, Fancy SOAPS, SPICES, Hair Cloth, Teeth, Paint, Wash, and Nail BRUSHES.

—ALSO—

480 kegs *Brandram's* best WHITE LEAD,
200 kegs green, red, yellow, black, and brown PAINTS,

5 casks containing Chrome Yellow, Prussian Blue, Vermilion, Gold Leaf, Gold Bronze, Amber, Terra de Siena, Verdigris, Brunswick and French Green, Copal and Carriage Varnish, Camels Hair, and Sable Hair Pencils, &c.

Daily expected per Helen from London:—
30 hhds. Boiled and Raw Linseed OIL.

May 21. WM. O. SMITH.

Cordage—Just Received and for sale by the subscriber—3 tons of Liverpool Cordage, assorted sizes 1½ to 4 inch.

May 21—3i. T. L. NICHOLSON.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his old Friends and the Public generally, that he has Removed to Dock-street, next his former stand, where his patrons can be accomodated as comfortably as usual. Private Rooms, &c.

May 21 4i ALEX. GILLESPIE.

Musical Instruction.

MR. and Miss Gardiner having taken up their residence in Saint John, beg to say that they will be most happy to devote their time and attention (to those who may feel disposed to honour them with their patronage) by giving instruction in Organ, Piano Forte Playing and Singing.—Any orders left at the stores of S. K. Foster, J. & A. McMillan, J. Summers, or at Mr. G's residence, (immediately in rear of the stone Church) will be punctually attended to.

May 14. tf

APPLES, ORANGES, LEMONS, &c.

Ex steamer Herald, from Boston:

20 BRLS. Russet APPLES,
15 boxes ORANGES, (sweet) large picked Fruit;
5 do LEMONS;
25 chests fine Congo TEA;
10 boxes *Grant & Williams* best Honey Dew TOBACCO, 5's to the pound.

May 14 H. G. KINNEAR.

REMOVAL.

Joseph Summers begs to inform his Friends and the Public generally, that he has removed his GROCERY and TEA Establishment to a new store North side King street, five stores below the Commercial Hotel, where the very best articles in that line will always be kept, and at the lowest prices. *14th may.*

J. SUMMERS,

Wholesale and Retail GROCER.

North side King street, 5th store from King's square, nearly opposite the St. John Hotel.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS,

Per *California* and *Chester* from Liverpool, *Maranham* from London, *Great Britain* from Clyde—

HHDS. Crushed and Crushed Loaf SUGAR,
2 hhds. Loaf Sugar;
3 tons Brandram's WHITE LEAD;
3 do. assorted colours; Linseed & Boiled Oil;
100 boxes London and Liverpool SOAP;
1 hhd. London GLUE; 30 kegs Mustard;
1 case Robertson's Patent Groats and Barley;

With an extensive assortment of sundry GROCERIES, which he offers to the Public at the lowest prices for Cash. *14th may.*

LIVERY STABLE.

GEO. N. ROBINSON, thankful for the patronage he has received from his Friends and the Public in general, begs to inform them that he has Horses and Waggons to hire at all times, (Sundays excepted.)

Entrance—Between the stores of Mr. Troop and Mr. Armstrong, Charlotte street. *May 14.*

H. S. SCRIBNER,

Tailor,

HAS commenced business in the building one door south of Mr. F. M'Dermott's store, in *Prince William street*, where all orders in his line will be thankfully received, and attended to with despatch. *7th May.*

☞ Just received by late arrivals, a choice assortment of wool dyed CLOTHS and CASSIMERES and Fancy TROWSERING—newest styles.

HARDWARE,
Harness Mounting, &c.

The subscriber has received per *Chester* and *California*, his Spring supply of *Harness Mounting, Hardware, &c.*, among which are—

BEST Hand and Tenon Saws; Carpenters' Planes, squares, Augers, Plane Irons, Chisels, Locks, Latches, Hinges, screws, &c.
COFFIN MOUNTING; Curtain Bands,
Blind Furniture; Venitian Blind Hinges;
Hair seating; Guns, Pistols, Powder Flasks, Percussion Caps;
Coachmakers' Screws; Carriage Lace;
Britannia and German silver Spoons;
Pocket, Pen, shoe and Butcher Knives;
Kitchen and other shovels and Tongs;
Knives and Forks; best Carriers' Knives;
Tea Kettles, Pots and Bake Ovens;
2 casks superior Ox Chains, Chain Traces, &c.

Harness Mounting and Saddlery, comprising every kind and quality used in this country;

PATENT LEATHER; Whips, Whip Thongs, &c.;

☞ From the extent and variety of his stock of Harness Mounting, &c. and from long acquaintance with that description of Goods, the subscriber can furnish such, better and cheaper than any other person in the Province.

C. C. MACDONALD,
14th may. 2i *No 5. King street.*

Lots For Sale.

A NUMBER of very eligible Building LOTS, in the neighbourhood of the subscriber's residence in Wentworth street. Apply to

April 9. GEO. WHEELER.

WINDOW GLASS, &C.

Just received by the *Lady Caroline* from Liverpool

3,000 feet Large Sizes—say

10x14	11x15	14x16	14x20
15x22	16x22	16x24	18x26
18x28	20x30	22x30	24x36
26x38	28x40		

ALSO—1 Case STRAW BONNETS.

By the Eleanor Jane, from Boston:

15 CHESTS Tea.

March 12. JOHN KINNEAR.

Tenders for a Light House,

On the Isle of Haut in the Bay of Fundy.

TENDERS will be received by the Commissioners of Light Houses, at Halifax, on Tuesday, the 1st day of June next, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the Building of a LIGHT HOUSE on the Isle of Haute, in the Bay of Fundy, agreeable to plans and specifications, to be seen at the office of the Commissioners. The Building to be in such state of forwardness, as to receive the Lantern (to be provided by the Commissioners, but to be fitted on the Building at the expense of the Contractor,) by the 1st day of September next. The whole to be finished and completed by the 15th day of October next.

The Frame to be of the best Pine, or Spruce, seasoned, and all other materials of the best quality.

Good securities will be required for the performance of the Contract, and payment will be made as the work progresses, at the option of the Commissioners, from whom any further information can be obtained.

S. CUNARD, } Commissioners
THOS. MAYNARD, } of
J. P. MILLER, } Light Houses.

HALIFAX, 7th May, 1847.

Tenders for OIL.

TENDERS for OIL, will be received by the Subscribers, until *TUESDAY*, the 1st day of June next at 12 o'clock, from persons willing to contract for the supply of—

1500 Gallons PALE SEAL OIL, warranted of the years manufacture,—and

500 Gallons PORPOISE OIL warranted best quality.

To be delivered on one of the Wharves in saint John, on or before the 1st day of July next,—the quality to be approved by the Commissioners.

Casks to contain not exceeding 40 gallons each, to be strong and well made, and fit for transportation to the different Stations.

Security will be required for the due performance of any Contract that may be entered into.

Payments made on receipt and acceptance of the OIL by the Subscribers.

ROBERT W. CROOKSHANK,
JOHN WARD,
CHARLES HARE,
L. DONALDSON,
Commissioners of Light Houses for the Bay of Fundy. St. John, May 11.

Steam for Portland.

THE Steamer *MAID of ERIN*, will leave the North Market Wharf for PORTLAND (touching at EASTPORT,) on Tuesday, the 25th of May, at 8 o'clock, A. M.; and will leave Portland for St. John on the Friday following after the arrival of the first Train from Boston, touching at Eastport.

For Freight or passage apply to Captain LEAVITT, on board, or to THOS. PARKS, Dock street.

May 14.

Steamboat Arrangement.

THE steamer will, after the 15th inst. leave for Eastport and

BOSTON

every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock.

FOR WINDSOR

every Wednesday and Saturday Evenings,

DIGBY AND ANNAPOLIS

every Saturday at noon, and every Wednesday Morning at 7 a.m.: leaving Annapolis every Monday morning at 7 o'clock, and every Wednesday evening at high water.

7th May—6i JAMES WHITNEY.

STEAM TO FREDERICTON

THE new steamer *Saint John*, is now plying between this City and FREDERICTON, and while the Freshet is up in the River, her hours of starting will be as follows:—

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

This steamer 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 the *St. John*, will be received at the Warehouse at Indian Town, at all times, free of expence.

For further particulars, enquire of Capt. WELLS on board, or ISRAEL MERRITT,
May 7. Agent, Indian Town

Steamer Meteor, for Fredericton.

THE steamer METEOR, will commence on her route between St. John and Fredericton on Tuesday evening next, (should the River be clear,) leaving Indian Town at 6 o'clock, P. M., and returning next day, leaving Fredericton the same hour in the Evening. She will run her old route, leaving Indian Town every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY evenings for the Season, at 6 o'clk., P. M. JAMES WHITNEY.

April 30th, 1847.—3 ins.

Fresh Garden and Flower SEEDS.

THE subscriber has received per 'Britannia' from London, a large supply of Garden and Flower Seeds, embracing a variety of new kinds of Peas, Cabbage, Turnips, Beets, &c. &c.

Also on hand—A supply of Timothy and Clover Seed, of very superior quality.

JOHN G. SHARP.
April 30th *North Market Wharf.*

SCHOONER FOR SALE.

A NEW and carefully built Sch'r, of about 66 tons Old Measurement—is now ready for launching, and will be in St. John in a few days—is built of the very best material—will be sold low, and terms made easy. For further particulars, apply to

JOHN C. McINTOSH.
May 7. North Market Wharf.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any legal demands against the Estate of SAMUEL FAIRWEATHER, late of this City, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within six months; and all those indebted to the said Estate are desired to make immediate payment to

JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER, *Executor.*
St. John, N. B. 1st May, 1847.

NOTICE.

THE business heretofore carried on under the firm of J & S. Fairweather, will in future be conducted by

JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER

May 1.

Notice.

Important to those interested in the manufacture of Soda Water.

THE subscriber is now manufacturing at his Establishment Princess street, SODA WATER MACHINES on the new principle, whereby a saving of two hundred per cent. is obtained on the cost of the old principle.

P. S.—Marble and Silver Fountains for drawing Soda.

☞ A few Brass Finishers and a Coppersmith wanted immediately. ROBERT WALLACE.

Princess street, April 9.

FRESH SEEDS.

Received from the New England Seed Establishment Boston:

A SUPPLY of Garden and Flower SEEDS, warranted fresh and true to their sorts.
6 barrels Northern RED CLOVER;
1 barrel WHITE DUTCH CLOVER.

Also, on hand—

10 barrels New Brunswick *Grass Seed.*

WM. O. SMITH.
April 9. *No. 1. North side Market square.*

Removal.

GEO WOODS, has removed his SOAP and CANDLE MANUFACTORY to Water Street, (South side,) between the Ferry Landing and the Fish Market. May 14.

T. R. GORDON

HAS Removed his Stock of HARDWARE, &c. to the store on the Corner of Dock street, and Market Square, opposite J. G. Sharp's Drug Store. May 14.

A Card.

JAMES M'NICHOL, TAILOR, in returning thanks to his Customers for past favours, wishes to inform them that he has Removed to the Shop formerly occupied by Mr. JOSEPH ROGERS, in Dishrow's brick house, corner of *Germain* and *Church streets*, next door to Mr. Gard's, where all orders in his line will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. *7th May 1847.*

Molasses.

THE Undersigned has on hand 30 puncheons VERY SUPERIOR RETAILING MOLASSES, for sale at the lowest Market rates.

April 23 JOHN WALKER.

ADDITIONAL IMPORTATIONS.

Ex 'Maranham,' from London:

104 CHESTS Congou TEA, a good article; 34 do Souchong do;
1 case NUTMEGS; 2 hhds Refined SUGAR;
4 casks Linseed OIL; 4 casks Putty;
200 kegs White LEAD; 1 case mix'd Pins;
1 case Prayer Books; 6 do Durham Mustard;
1 cask Ginger; 6 cases Beaver and Satin Hats;
1 case India Bandannas; 1 do Ribbons;
2 cases Blank Books; 3 do Writing Paper;
1 case Brushes, assd; 5 do Boots and Shoes;
1 case HOSIERY; 1 do Needles.

To arrive, per Mayflower:

198 chests fine Congou TEA.

Per 'Thomas,' and 'Prompt:'

A large Supply of Manchester, Birmingham, and Wolverhampton GOODS.

April 30. L. H. DEVEBER & SON.

Window Glass! Window Glass!!

The subscribers offer for sale, at market prices—

620 BOXES English Crown Window GLASS, of the following sizes:
7x9, 8x10, 10x12, 10x14, 10x15, 11x14, 11x15, 11x16, 11x17, 11x18, 12x14, 12x16, and 12x18;
153 Boxes English PLATE GLASS, (a superior article,) assorted sizes, from 7x9 to 14x20.

ALSO,

3000 feet American GLASS, from 8x10 to 10x16.

April 23. 3i PETERS & TILLEY.

GARDEN & GRASS SEEDS.

THE subscribers have received per 'J. Hare,' a part of their supply of GARDEN SEEDS, from "Breck's" Seed Establishment in Boston.—The remainder daily expected from London, per *Maranham.*

—IN STORE—

20 Bushels New Brunswick Timothy SEED,
3 Barrels Northern Red Clover Seed,
1 Bag White Dutch Clover Seed.

April 23 3i PETERS & TILLEY.

GOLDEN FLEECE.

NEW GOODS.

The Subscribers have received ex California and Chester, from Liverpool, and Great Britain and Queen Pomare from the Clyde, part of their Spring supply, comprising

6530 SHAWLS in every variety of the *late st styles.*
82 pieces TURK Satins and Gro de Naps,
1380 DRESS Patterns in every new style and material,
805 pieces Book, Mull, Jaconet, Cambric, Cross-barred, Swiss Mull, Victoria Lawn, and Tartan Muslins,
200 pieces BONNET Ribbons,
7 cases Straw, Tuscan and Fancy Bonnets—latest styles, Boys' Tuscan Hats,
210 pieces scotch and Earlston GINGHAMS,
A large and varied assortment of Worked Muslin Collars and Habit Shirts, worked Muslin Edgings and Insertions, French Cambric Caps, Infants' Robes, Lace Veils and Demi Veils,
730 pieces ORLEANS, Coburgs, and every new style of Dress stuffs,
125 pieces CARPETING, in fine, superfine, 3 ply and Brussels,
Wilton Brussels and VELVET RUGS,
Stair carpeting and Damask stair covering,
Rich embossed and engrain'd table covers,
25 pieces striped & brocaded Furniture Dimities,
380 pieces Window Muslins, colored Worsted and cotton Table covers,
330 pieces Furniture PRINTS,
75 pieces cotton and linen BED TICKS,
380 Damask Table cloths, assorted sizes and qualities,
Diapers, Huckabacks, Linen Sheetings linen Damasks, Furniture Fringes, Orris and Float Laces, carpet Bindings, Drapery Rope, Pulpit tassels, &c. &c.
1600 pieces Calicoes and Printed Cambrics,
142 pieces LINENS and LAWNS,
572 doz. cotton hose, white, black and colored,
170 pieces Brown Linens, glazed and rough,
230 pieces plain and twilled RANGITAS,
70 pieces Dunbar's black linen Thread,
Towels, Damask Napkins, Linen Doileys, Marseilles and corded Robes, white Moreens,
330 pieces silk pocket Handkerchiefs,
1280 dozen Clark's 6-cord Reels, 300 yards,
475 do cotton hdkfs, Siberias, coiled Jaconets, Damask and Waved Moreens,
940 pieces Grey and White COTTONS,
Russell cords, Gambroons and Stockinets,
56 pieces Linen DRILLS,
75 pieces superfine CLOTHS,
186 pieces black and colored Cassimeres, Doeskins, Buckskins and fancy Tweeds,
15 cases silk and beaver HATS,
6 cases Gent's and Boys' cloth Caps, children's and fancy ditto,
170 pieces Moleskins and cotton Drills, rich satin, Velvet and fancy Vestings, red, white, yellow and blue Flannels, &c.

☞ The Subscribers beg to call attention to their stock of CLOTHING, of superior workmanship which they offer at unusually low prices.

—THE STOCK COMPRISES—

Superfine Dress, Frock, and Sack COATS,
Doeskin and fancy Tweed Shooting ditto,
Fishing and Summer ditto,
Cloth Jackets, and Reefing Jackets,
A large and varied assortment of VESTS,
Cloth, cassimere, Doeskin, Buckskin and Tweed Trowsers, Moleskin and Drill ditto,
TRAVELLING BAGS.

DOHERTY & McTAVISH.
Prince Wm-street, St. John,
Queen street, Fredericton,
Happy corner St. Andrews,
Near the Bridge, St Stephen.—6w.

AUCTION SALES.

Groceries, &c., by Auction.

On Tuesday next, the 25th inst., the Subscriber will sell at his Store, Nelson Street:

27 CHESTS of very superior Souchong TEA; 50 chests very superior Congo ditto;
40 boxes TOBACCO, 16s—a good article;
20 boxes ground PEPPER;
30 kegs ground GINGER;
6 kegs ditto, unground; 5 hhds. GENEVA;
3 pipes Cognac BRANDY;
25 crates of EARTHENWARE—*ex Thomas*, from Liverpool;
150 boxes TOBACCO PIPES, to Close a Consignment, &c.

After which—about

30 cwt. Pilot BREAD,
4 cwt of FLOUR, } partially damaged
4 kegs Butter,

A lot of old SAILS, ROPES, &c.

AT 12 O'CLOCK—

11 Shares Stock in the Saint John MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

May 20. THOS. L. NICHOLSON.

Extensive Sale of DRY GOODS.

On THURSDAY next, the 27th instant, and following days, at 11 o'clock, the Subscriber will sell at his store, Nelson-street, a valuable assortment of Dry Goods, recently imported, and adapted for the season, consisting of:—

BROAD CLOTHS, in great variety;
Fancy Trowserings, Doeskins, Tweeds, &c
Prints, and Printed MUSLINS, GINGHAMS, LINENS, DIAPERS, &c.
Grey, White, and Striped SHIRTINGS,
Silks, Silk HOSE, SHAWLS, &c.
Hosiery, Moleskins, Cantoons, Jeans, &c
Ticks, Osnaburgs, and Hollands, Regatta Shirts,
2 cases Ready made (London) CLOTHING,
3 do. HATS, &c.—Terms at Sale.

May 20. T. L. NICHOLSON.

The above Goods have all been carefully selected expressly for this market. T. L. N

Household Furniture.

BY AUCTION.

ON TUESDAY, 25th inst. at 11 o'clock, at the Residence of Col. Winnyates, R. E. Queen's Square.—All his Household FURNITURE, consisting of Brussel CARPETS, Sofas, Couches, Mahogany Chairs, and Tables, Cane seat Chairs; Bedsteads, Oil Cloth, CHINA, Crockery, and Glass Ware, Stove and Pipe, and Kitchen Utensils. A sett of Harness, either for Single, Double or Tandum driving; 1 portable Patent shower BATH, 1 large Circular Tent, &c. &c.

May 18. W. D. W. HUBBARD.

IRON, Boiler Plate, Soap, &c.

Landing This Day, ex Thomas:

120 TONS IRON, refined and common, assorted sizes;
60 Bundles ploUGH PLATE, 2 to 4 inch;
440 ditto small rounds best refined Iron;
3 tons OAKUM, parish picked;
400 boxes Liverpool SOAP;
100 dozen Grafton's SCYTHES, 38 to 46 inch;
140 bags SPIKES, 6, 7, 8 and 9 inch.

Daily expected, ex Frederick, direct from the works:

130 tons Bolt Iron, assorted, 5-8 to 1 1-4 inch;
150 boxes TIN PLATES, assorted;
200 sheets best BOILER PLATES, 4,

Poetry.

THOUGHTS ON STUDY.

Indulgent Heaven bestowed on potent man
Powers of mind, that serve his sphere to scan,
To search the skies above, the earth below,
To trace their wonders, and their beauties show.
Throughout this seeming irregular mass,
O'er which, through which, by which we daily pass,
One universal principle we find;
All things by certain laws are fixed, confined;
All have their round, 'yond which they cannot go.
This round, 'tis man's to study, and to know.
The law by which *all nature's swayed*,
O'ser vant man can find, if laws obeyed,
Labor's our fate, by which *to gain our bread*;
Study the fiat to inform the head.
'Tis strictly true, all Newton's cannot be,
Or like Shakespeare write the tragedy;
But all, forsooth, may wiser better grow,
If, all but strive to mature know;
All can improve the precious talent given,
And this is all that is required by Heaven.
In lazy apathy, ten thousands sit,
To mourn their ignorance and spoil their wit
Or what is worse, some neighbour seek to find,
With whom to prate the faults of human kind,
Or else continuous they stride the street,
To gaze awry, on all they chance to meet.
The time thus squandered, or sore abused,
Would make a sage, if it were rightly used.
Why curse the fates, that we so little know,
While we in study no action show
Whoever knew an urchin sent to school,
And tasked by teachers skilled to teach and rule,
That would conn it the lesson thus assigned,
If, to act in study he be not resigned?
Who but a coxcomb date ezclaim,
In one year my learning I shall gain!
Did Davy think as age drew nigh,
The dunking man, or heedless, idle wight!
Then find no fault, that you so little know,
Whilst unthinking through the world you go.

New
Boot and Shoe Store,
KING STREET.

The subscriber has just received per *Queen Pomare*
ELEVEN cases containing Ladies' Cloth and Prunella Boots in great variety;
Ladies' Black Kid slippers; Girls' Bronze kid do.
Girls' Lasting Boots, a large assortment;
Women's cordovan shoes & slippers of every kind;
Women's common shoes and slippers, a large assortment;
Girls' Ankle straps, a large quantity;
Men's double and single tie shoes of every kind;
Girls', Youths and children's boots and shoes of every description;
Gentlemen's Boots of every kind; Also, Men's strong Boots of various kinds. For sale cheap.
☞ *Further supply daily expected.*
November 20. JOHN LEITCH.

ON HAND,
And for sale by the Subscribers—
50,000 FEET PINE BOARDS,
150,000 spruce Deals;
120 chald's ORREL COAL; 25 hhds. Molasses;
200 barrels CORN MEAL; 60 bbls. Mess Pork.
Jan. 22. J. & S. FAIRWEATHER.

BOATS FOR SALE.
ONE each of the undermentioned Boats are offered for sale on reasonable terms by the subscriber, Lower Cove, viz:—
42 feet GIG BOAT; 18 feet do.; 16 feet do.;
22 do. LONG BOAT; 19 feet do.;
20 do. PINNACE; 20 do. QUARTER BOAT;
16 do. YAWL; 17 feet ditto; 20 do. Qr. Boat.
These *BOATS* are all Copper Fastened, and built by the subscriber of the very best materials.
Dec. 24. FRANCIS MARVEN.

Cook Stoves & Leather.
Just received by the *Kate* from Boston, and for sale
106 SIDES SOLE LEATHER;
30 assorted Cook Stoves;
2 Cooking Ranges; 10 bbls. sea Elephant OIL;
200 Pieces Paper Hangings.
JOHN KINNEAR,
January 15. *Prince Wm. street.*

English Window Glass.
Ex Themis, from Liverpool;
25 BOXES 7 & 9; 40 ditto 8x10;
30 ditto 9x11; 10 ditto 9x12;
25 do. 10x12; 25 do. 10x14; 10 do. 12x14;
20 do. 12x16; 40 do. 12x18; 15 do. 12x17;
10 do. 14x20; 5 do. 14x18; 10 do. 16x20;
10 do. 16x22; 10 do. 16x24; 10 do. 18x24.
For sale low by W. O. SMITH,
October 30. Market Square.

EXCHANGE,
No. 17, Church Street.
THE Proprietor of this Establishment respectfully informs the Public that he has opened a **Restaurant**, on the New York and Boston style, at No. 17, Church street, which building has recently undergone a thorough repair, and been fitted up in a most comfortable, commodious, and splendid style for that purpose.
The best of VIANDS of every description will be kept constantly on hand: and Gentlemen can be accommodated with private rooms when required.
March 12, 1847.

PORK, BEEF, &c.
100 BARRELS PRIME PORK;
40 do. Mess Pork;
100 Barrels Mess and Prime BEEF.
The above in Bond or Duty paid.
25 tons CORDAGE, assorted, from 2-yarn spun Yarn up to 7½ inch Rope;
100 Manilla and Russia Hemp HAWSERS, from 3 to 6½ inches; 80 bales Gourock Canvas;
50 Bolts very superior heavy Russia Canvas.
Apply to JOHN ROBERTSON.
February 19

HAVANNA CIGARS.
34,000 PRIME Brands, ex *Kate* and *Peruvian*, from Boston—For sale by W. O. SMITH,
Nov. 13. Market Square.

Stoves, Hollow Ware & Pig Iron.
Landing ex Nautilus, from Glasgow—
84 CANADA STOVES, from 20 to 36 inches
12 tons HOLLOW WARE, well assorted;
100 tons Pig IRON, No 1. For sale by
Nov. 6. WM CARVILL.

Molasses, Coffee, and Cigars.
LANDING ex Bloomose, from Matanzas: 238 Puncs MOLASSES; 50 Bags COFFEE;
58,000 Havana CIGARS. For sale by
April 16. JARDINE & CO

THE BRITISH
Clothing STORE,
Water street.
Has just received by the "Great Britain" from Greenock—a splendid assortment of
CLOTH and SUMMER CAPS, and silk Cap COVERS, —ALSO—
Daily expected by the first ships from London:
25 Packages of CLOTHING;
of the newest styles, and of all qualities: which will be sold Wholesale and Retail, for cash or good paper.
April 16. C. McLEAN GARDNER

SUGAR & C.
Received this day per schr. *Victoria* from Halifax
36 HHDS. PORTO RICO SUGAR;
65 brls. do do (first quality,
11 bags COFFEE, 3 tons LOGWOOD.
For sale by May 7. J. R. CRANE.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.
HARDWARE, &c.
T. R. GORDON
Offers for sale CHEAP, the following Goods, being part of his Spring Stock, received per 'California,' 'Chester,' 'Great Britain,' &c.
1 CASK well assorted Knives and Forks and POCKET KNIVES;
3 casks "Vickers" Files and Rasps;
2 cases containing 5½, 6, and 6½ feet Mill Saws, Cross Cut Saws, Circular ditto, 18 to 28 inches, Pit and Buck ditto;
3 Bundles Wire RIDDLES;
1 cask Lamp Shades Chimnies, & Hall Lamps
2 casks Hair Seating and Curled HAIR;
1 case slates & Pencils; 1 cask Tacks & Brads;
3 do. Traces and OX CHAINS;
3 casks containing 1 ton SHOT;
1 tierce Lead Pipe; 10 sheets LEAD;
3 bundles Iron WIRE; 1 case sheet Copper;
1 case sheet Brass; 20 bundles Shovels;
60 bags Spikes, 4 to 8 inch;
150 kegs and bags wrought, rose and clasp head Nails, 4d y to 6d y; Ox and Horse ditto;
8 Smiths Bellows, 22 to 36 inches;
6 Warranted Anvils; 6 best Vices;
25 Shate Moulds; 35 bundles Hoop Iron, and Plough Plating;
1 case Sanderson, Bros. & Co's best Cast-steel, flat, square, & octagon;
4 casks Tenkettles Saucepans, Tin Kitchens, Mortars and Pestles, &c.;
1 case patent enamelled saucepans and stew-pans, Preserving Kettles, Wash Basins, &c.;
1 cask Hook & Eye and Plate Hinges; 2 ditto Butt and other Hinges;
3 casks Sad Irons; 4 cases Thompson's Angets
41 brls Gunpowder; 1 bale CHALK LINE;
1000 Pipe and Waggon Boxes, all sizes; 1000 Pots, Boilers, Ovens and Covers, &c.;
38 casks and cases well assorted Hardware.
April 23, 1847.

GOODS per CALIFORNIA from Liverpool.
Landing and for sale:
42 CRATES assorted GLASSWARE;
20 do Earthenware; 1 bale superfine CARPETING;
2 boxes Hare's Floor Cloth; 336lbs Black Lead;
50 kegs best Flour of MUSTARD;
50 kegs best GROUND GINGER;
20 kegs Queen's Fig Blue; 2 hhds. Bath Brick;
4 chests HYSON TEA; 20 do CONGO TEA;
3 casks ass'd SHOT; 132 lbs. NUTMEGS;
2 brls Jamaica GINGER; 2 cases STARCH;
1 hrl. *CREAM TARTAR*; 1 do SALTPETRE;
1 do Roll Buttersoap; Pds flour of SULPHUR;
2 chests Cassia LIGNIA; 1 do LIQUORICE;
Also—per *Chester*;—8 hhds. PAINT OIL;
Per 'Armagh' from Boston:
6 Wood CLOCKS; 1 case Straw BONNETS;
25 Franklin STOVES; 10 bags Dried Apples;
170 assorted CHAIRS. JOHN KINNEAR,
April 16. Prince Wm. street.

MANCHESTER HOUSE,
MARKET SQUARE.
THE subscriber has received per ship *Great Britain*, from Greenock, part of his Spring GOODS, comprising—
SHAWLS & SCARFS, newest style;
Ladies' DRESSES of newest materials;
Earlston GINGHAMS;
CARPETINGS & HEARTH RUGS;
Linen Sheetings, Diaper Towels;
Table Covers; Regatta SHIRTING;
OSNABURGS; Scotch Ducks;
TWEEDS, &c. &c.
Further supplies daily expected per ships 'Thomas' from Liverpool, and 'Maranhau' from London—viz: Brandy, Gin, Indigo, Ginger, Cloths, Hats, Hosiery, Bonnets, Slop Clothing, &c.
April 23 WILLIAM HOWARD.

HARDWARE.
For Sale in the Store adjoining the Golden Fleece, Prince Wm. street.
G. T. WILEY
Having lately moved into the above named place of business, now offers for sale:
MILLSAWS; Mill saw FILES; Hand, Tenon Compass, Cross Cut and other SAWS and FILES;
Guns, Pistols, Shot, Bullet Moulds, Tea kettles; Coal Scoops, Iron Basons, Tea Trays, Tea Canisters;
Saucepans, Fryingpans, Pots, Ovens, &c.;
Table and Pocket Knives, Steel Pens;
Curtain Pins and Rings;
Brass HARNESS MOUNTINGS;
Japanned ditto ditto;
Door, Pad, Desk, Chest, Till and Trunk Locks;
Wood Screws, Chisels, Gauges, Turn screws;
Bench and Moulding Planes;
Candlesticks, Whip Thongs, Skates;
Patent Leather Skins; Hair Cloth;
Paint, Shoe, Hair and Cloth Brushes;
Waggon Boxes, spring Steel, Gimlets, Hammers;
Smiths' Bellows, Anvils and Vices;
Butt, Chest, T. H., H. L. and strap Hinges;
Cut and Wrought TACKS and NAILS;—and various other kinds of HARDWARE.
April 30, 1847.

Spikes and Nails, for sale.
9 TONS Rose and Diamond Head Spikes of the following sizes:—

4 casks,	2 cwt. each.	4½	inch;
2 do.	do.	5	do.
11 do.	do.	5½	do.
19 do.	do.	6	do.
8 do.	do.	6½	do.
12 do.	do.	7	do.
5 do.	do.	8	do.
14 do.	do.	9	do.
8 do.	do.	10	do.

ALSO—100 casks Wrought Nails, say—

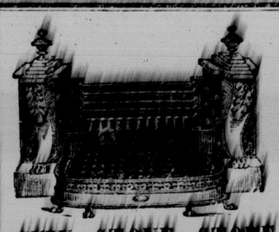
10 casks	20dy		NAILS,
15 do.	15		do.
20 do.	14		do.
50 do.	12		do.
20 do.	10		do.
12 do.	8		do.
5 do.	6 & 4dy		do.

ALSO—30 casks 7, 8, 9 and 10 HORSE NAILS.
JOHN KINNEAR.

GAS, GAS, GAS.
November 27.
C. & W. H. ADAMS have received per ships *Kestrel* and *Lucius Carey*; An assortment of Bronzed and Bright Argand Burners; Jet Sockets with superior Union Jet Burners, with and without Glass Holders.
19 bags Boat Nails; 22 bags Horse and Ox do; 2 crates Japanned Coal Scoops; 4½ dozen *Lawson's Pattern* FOX TRAPS; Grocers' Coffee Mills; Brushes assorted; Iron squares; Hooks & staples; Brass Cocks; Palace motion Mortice Locks, &c. &c.

Coffin Warerooms.
Second door North Trinity Church, Germain street, St. John, N. B.
THE subscriber would beg leave to acquaint the public, that he keeps constantly on hand
MADE COFFINS,
of every size and quality, which will be sold at very reduced prices, from what has been formerly charged in this City, and as the subscriber has spared no pains in getting up a well finished article, he hopes by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.
☞ A Hearse may be obtained on application as above.
August 14. M. N. POWERS.

GOOD HOUSE COAL.
FOR SALE, best Haydock COAL, deliverable from the Coal Yard at 20s. per chaldron by
JOHN KINNEAR,
January 15. *Prince Wm. street.*



CITY STOVE STORE,
14,—Dock Street,—14.
JUST received at the above Establishment, per schooner *Three Sisters* and *Meridian*, a further supply consisting of—
COOKING STOVES, various new patterns,
FRANKLINS, do. ditto;
AIR TIGHT STOVES, new ditto;
for Wood and Coal, suitable for Halls, Parlours, stores, Offices, &c.
Cabooses Stoves for ships Cabins and Forecastles.
On Hand—A variety of bedroom Franklins with place for Kettle; Stoves of different kinds; Register Grates; Oven Mouths; Andirons, &c. &c.;—Sheet Iron Stoves, stove Pipe, Tin and Hollow Ware.
Daily expected:—Ships' Cambooses and other stoves in great variety.
☞ All articles in Copper, Tin, sheet Iron, lead, &c. made and repaired at the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.
Nov 27. W. WESTLOTORN.

The Subscribers have received per the Chester and California from Liverpool,
17 BALES CALICOES and Furniture Prints; 5 cases CLOTHING;
4 cases STRAW BONNETS and Trimmings—newest fashions;
9 do Beaver and Silk HATS; 3 do Moleskins;
37 Bales and cases containing SHAWLS, Satins and silks; Hosiery, Muslins, cloths, cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds, Cloth caps, Grey and White cottons, counterpanes, Bedticks, Quilts, Furniture Dimity, Moreens, Fringes, Orleans, Coburgs, and other Dress stuffs of newest style, &c.
☞ A large supply of CARPETING and RUGS and a general stock of Scotch Goods daily expected ex *Queen Pomare* from Glasgow; and a general assortment of Fancy Goods ex *Maranhan* from London. DOHERTY & McTAVISH,
April 16. *Prince Wm street.*

Saint John Brass Foundry,
AND
GAS LUSTRE MANUFACTORY.
THE Subscriber, thankful for past favours, avails himself of the present opportunity to return his sincere thanks to the Citizens of Saint John, for the very liberal patronage bestowed on him since he commenced business in the above line, and hopes by unremitting attention to all orders committed to his care, to merit a further continuance of public patronage.
Orders solicited for the following:
Gas Lustres from two to any required number of Lights, and every other description of Gas Fittings, comprising Pendants, Brackets, &c., in Bronze or Ormolu;
Brass Railing, suitable for Banks, Office Desks, Store Counters, &c.
Fire Engine work, Hose Couplings, and Branch Pipes;
Soda Water Machines on the most approved principles;
Counter Ornaments for drawing Soda Water;
Forcing and Lifting Pumps;
Beer Pumps, a recent patent greatly improved by the subscriber,—a beautiful ornament for the Counter of a Bar;
Water or Steam Cocks to any size;
Valves to any required calibre;
Garden Engines;
House, Ship, and Portable Water Closets;
Ship Work cast or finished;
Repairs of the above promptly attended to.
Gas Pipes fitted up on reasonable terms.
☞ The subscriber has, at the request of a number of his friends, added to his former business that of COPPER AND TIN PLATE WORK, where he intends to manufacture the following articles:
Royal Victoria Shower Baths,
Roman Slippers and stretching Baths, &c.
Jack and Fire Screens, and every other kind of culinary utensils. Tea and Coffee Urns,
Britannia and Plated Ware repaired.
ROBERT WALLACE.
Brass Foundry,
St. John, Feb. 22, 1847.

CITY CLOTHING STORE,
SOUTH SIDE MARKET SQUARE
The subscriber has received per recent arrivals, his Fall and Winter stock of Goods, consisting of—
BEAVERS, Pilots, BROAD CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Buckskins, Tweeds, &c. of all colors and qualities; with an assortment of *Fur Caps, Hosiery*, and every other article suitable for an OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT; and having made up a great part of the Cloths into
Winter Clothing,
suitable for all classes, in such a style as justifies him in saying that the Garments made up in this concern are superior in Cut, Workmanship, and Finish, to that of any other store in this city; and the low prices at which they are offered to the Public, embolden him to say that he
Cannot be Undersold.
He has also received from the Manufacturer in England, one case of *C. Macintosh & Co's*
Superior Waterproof COATS,
and from New York, One Hundred suits of OIL SKIN CLOTHING, a superior article, which can be sold Twenty per cent. cheaper than the market price.
JOHN ANDERSON.
☞ Persons desirous of having their clothes made to order, can have them done so expeditiously, and in a style of finish inferior to no Tailoring Establishment in this city, and at a saving, perhaps, of 25 per cent. [Nov. 27.] J. A.

A CARD.
CALVIN POWERS, TAILOR, &c. beg most respectfully to announce to his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced business in the shop in Prince William Street, lately occupied by Mr. J. M. Campbell, where all orders in his line intrusted to his care, will be punctually attended to. St. John, 1st May, 1846.

SALT & COAL.
1000 BAGS Liverpool SALT, and 120 chaldrons best ORREL COAL, on board ship *Orbit*, at North slip. For sale low while landing.
Jan. 1. J. & S. FAIRWEATHER.

Edinburgh ALE,
Now landing, ex 'Exporter,' from Leith:—
51 CASKS Fine Edinburgh ALE, in pint and quart bottles, for sale by
April 16. RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.

Iron Spikes & Patent Metal.
Landing this day ex 'California' from Liverpool:
1200 BARS BOLT IRON, ⅜ to ¾ in. 10 inch;
190 Bolts PATENT METAL, 5/8 to 1 inch. For sale low by
April 16, 1847. WM. CARVILL.

MARSH, late DRURY,
Prince William Street,
Have received by late arrivals, extensive Importations of
HARDWARE,
EXCLUDING:
TABLE CUTLERY.
Ivory handled, in sets of 51 pieces, in dozens and knives only; buck horn, tip and white bone, tables and desserts; table and butchers' steels; shoe and butchers' knives; Palette and Putty knives; nut picks; toy knives and carvers, in great variety.
SPRING CUTLERY.
1, 2, 3 & 4 bladed pen, pocket and jack knives of every style and finish; gardeners' knives, with pruning and budding blades and saw, fitting one handle; patent pen makers, by the use of which an excellent pen is made in a single operation.
SCISSORS AND SHEARS.
New York and English best tailors' shears; embroidering, cutting out, button hole and other scissors—of every price and quality.
SPOONS AND FORKS.
German silver and Britannia metal table, dessert and tea spoons; German silver table and dessert forks; soup ladles; gravey spoons; fish slices; sauce ladles and sugar tongs.
BRITANNIA-METAL WARE.
Tea and coffee pots; sugar and cream jugs, of choice patterns, in sets or separately; urns; hot water jugs; dram bottles; cruet frames; mustard pots; pepper boxes; egg cups; shaving and snuff boxes; table and chamber candlesticks; snuffer trays, &c.
PLATED WARE.
Cruet frames, 3 to 8 glasses, assorted plain and cut bottles, of beautiful design; handsome candlesticks of Sheffield and Birmingham make; coasters; oast racks; snuffer trays; snuffers, &c. &c.
TIN AND JAPAN'D WARE.
Tin; planished and patent tin tea and coffee pots; kettles on stands; dish covers; sets of toilet service; foot baths; potatoes and cheese steamers; spice and bash boxes; tea caddies; sugar boxes; toast racks; snuffer trays; snuffers; nursery lamps; candle boxes; gravy strainers; patty pans; pannikins; casting ladles; fish and egg slices; dust pans; wine cannisters; lanthorns, &c.
POLISHED STEEL GOODS.
Fenders; fire irons; shovels and tongs—separate shovels; snuffers; nut cracks; sugar breakers, &c.
SAWS.
Hoole & Co's Gang Mill Saws; Circular Saws; first and second quality cross cut and whip saws; hand ripping and back saws; *Groves'* buck saws; mining webs; compass saws, &c.
FILES.
Vickers' mill saw files various sizes; Marshes' and Shepherds' do., and flat and ½ round Blacksmith's files, horse, shoe and wood rasps, whip and hand saw files, &c.
TOOLS.
Of *Cam's* celebrated made and of every description. PLANES OF ALL KINDS.
Locks, hinges, screws, bolts, latches, and hard ware generally used in building of every sort.
BRUSHES.
Hair, hat, shoe, shaving, tooth, hearth, stove, horse, whitewash and scrubbing.
Hair seating; curl'd hair; gimp; tassels; tufts coffin cord and mounting; and all articles common ly used by cabinet makers.
Patent candle lamps and candles to suit; and a great variety of fancy articles, too numerous to name in an advertisement.
Opened this day, a case of patent hermetically sealed *chamber pails*; which may be mounted in a chair, stool or box at the option of the purchaser.
May 1.

February 26.
GOODS ON HAND, AND FOR SALE BY
JOHN KINNEAR,
Prince William street.
175 BOXES assorted WINDOW GLASS, 200 casks ditto rose and clasp head nails;
90 casks 4½ to 10 inch deck and rose head SPIKES.
40 do 5dy to 10dy fine Horse NAILS;
20 bags ass'd Cut Nails;
20 kegs Boat and sheathing Nails;
4 tons small size CHAIN;
2 tons Spelter;
75 cases and crates of ass'd TUMBLERS and WINE GLASSES;
200 bags ass'd SHOT, 4000 pieces Paper HANGINGS.
6 hhds Raw and Boil'd LINSEED OIL;
400 reams Wrapping PAPER;
400 yards best painted FLOOR CLOTH;
850 do fine and superfine CARPET;
500 lbs best London mix'd PINS;
100 assorted Cook and other STOVES;
7 tons Whiting; 1000 doz assorted INK;
1 ton Green Copperas, ½ ton Blue Vitriol;
30 bbls Lard and sea Elephant OIL;
500 assorted Cane and Wood seat CHAIRS;
150 ditto Looking Glasses;
10 bbls bright Varnish, 12 boxes DC TIN.
—ALSO—
Jars Snuff, Boxes Soap, Bales Wadding, Black Pepper, Pearl and Pot Barley, Brooms, Rose and Ground Ginger, Lamp Black, Coffee, Paints, Epsom Salts, Chocolate, Raisins, Liquorice, assorted Stationery, Oil Cloth, Mould Candles, &c.
JOHN KINNEAR.

December 18, 1846.
ENGLISH HARDWARE,
EX "JOHN WILSON:"
TINN'D and unmin'd Tea Kettles; Iron and Copper Coal Hods and Scoops; Under Sifters, Fire Carriers, and Shovels; Green and Brass Wire Fire Guards; best polished steel Fire Irons, and Kitchen SHOVEL & TONGS; elegant japan and Iron Tea Trays and Waiters; paper and Britannia Metal Cruets; Iron wire flour Sieves, and brass Wire Cook's do.; brass and iron Snuffers & Trays, and superior Silver Plated do; Hooks and Eye, H. HI. Chest Table and Bed Hinges; Black and Mahogany Barrel Knobs; Pad Locks, Gimlets, Wooden Locks, Carpenters' Compasses and Rules, Oil'd Measuring Tapes, Bed Screws, Screw Bolts, Iron Washers, Kitchen Bellows, &c. &c.
Also, per "Severn"—
A beautiful assortment of BRITANNIA METAL WARE, consisting of Urns, Tea and Coffee Pots, Sugar and Cream Jugs, Toast Racks, Salt Cellars, Inkstands, Shaving Boxes, Snuff Boxes, Candlesticks, Snuffer Trays, Hot Water Pitchers, &c. and a neat Set of COMMUNION SERVICE.—For sale low by MARSH late DRURY,
December 28. *Sand's Arcade.*

Patent Composition,
To render Boots and Shoes perfectly impervious to Water.
JUST received from London, and for sale at S. K. Foster's shoe stores, corner of King and Germain streets:—A supply of the above named article, which purchasers will find to be superior to any other article for Waterproofing Boots and shoes, that has ever been offered for sale in this city. Nov. 6.

"Extra" best IRON.
LANDING, ex *Cornelia*, from the Clyde, 1846
1 BARS; 160 Bundles 'Extra' best IRON; including a large proportion of heavy, flat & round.
For sale low by JARVIS & CO.
Sept 4.

BOLT COPPER, &c.
Now Landing, ex Perseverance, from Liverpool—
360 BARS ⅜, ½, and ⅝ inch BOLT COPPER;
8 cases SHEET COPPER, 16 to 22 oz.
10 bales Pollock and Cod Lines, 9, 12, 15, and 18 thread. Apply to
12th march. JOHN ROBERTSON.

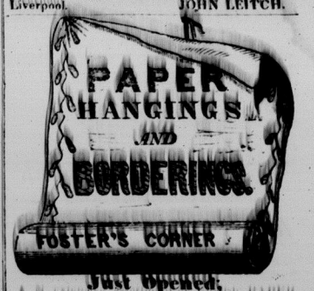
RILEY'S DENTIFRICE.
As an essential point of beauty the TEETH must ever stand pre-eminent. No regularity of feature no brilliancy of complexion, no sparkling eyes, or silken hair, can render that lady beautiful who, when she opens her lips, (though they be of coral) discloses a set of discoloured Teeth. On the contrary, even homely features and a sallow complexion are embellished and rendered agreeable by a set of white Teeth. On the other hand, the effects of decay, the accumulation of tartar, the black teeth and tainted breath, which are invariable accompaniments of a bad state of the mouth, will always prove loathsome and disgusting.
Among the various disorders of the mouth, there is none so destructive as scurvy—which on first entering the gums causes them to bleed on the most trifling occasions, and produces the most offensive and putrid breath. *There is more loss of Teeth from this Disease than from all others.*
Could persons afflicted with it see for a moment the state of their mouth, or catch the odour of their own breath, they would rejoice in finding a remedy so cheap and simple, and yet so efficacious, as the one now offered.
To professional men, shop keepers, and tradesmen generally, who have much intercourse with this fashionable world, a good state of the mouth must be of the utmost importance.
Besides, is not an offensive breath, which in nine teen cases out of twenty, proceeds from a bad state of the Teeth and gums, very much calculated to prevent the blessings of matrimony? and how often from inadvertence or neglect is the happiness of the married state grievously interrupted from the same cause.
To insist on the importance of these things must be a waste of words were it not obvious that there are many persons who never give themselves the trouble to think upon the subject—who seem scarcely aware that they possess Teeth at all, while their gross and culpable negligence renders the fact too apparent to their friends and associates.
Another cause of the rapid decay of Teeth, which is remarkable on the whole continent of North America, is a peculiarity in the climate—the rapid and sudden changes from one extreme to another which are of almost daily occurrence.
This source of decay, as well as the scurvy, is annihilated by using
RILEY'S DENTIFRICE,
which makes the Teeth beautifully white, eradicates the scurvy, preserves and restores the enamel where injured, sweetens the breath, preserves the Teeth sound and handsome until the most advanced age, and by constantly using will prevent the toothache. It was used and most highly approved of by his late Majesty GEORGE THE FOURTH, (the most perfect gentleman of the age he lived in,) and by the principal nobility of his Court; and has never failed to give the most unqualified satisfaction. In several instances the inventor has received considerable presents from parties, as a mark of gratitude for the benefit their Teeth had received from the use of it. Mothers may rest assured, that if their children have sound Teeth at present, they will by using the DENTIFRICE never have occasion to employ a Dentist—as their teeth will remain sound and beautiful until the most mature age.
☞ *Observe that G. RILEY'S name is signed, in his own hand-writing on the table of each box.*
☞ PRICE—HALF A DOLLAR PER BOX.
Messrs. PETERS & TILLEY, of Saint John, N. B., are my Wholesale Agents for the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, for the sale of the above celebrated article.
September 25. GEORGE RILEY.

By the Queen's patent.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF
Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life,
THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR
Colds, Coughs, Asthma, and Consumption.
THE most celebrated and infallible remedy for Colds, Coughs, Asthma, and every form of Pulmonary Consumption, is the HUNGARIAN BALSAM OF LIFE, discovered by that eminent medical chemist, Dr. Buchan, of London, England, and extensively known as the 'Great English Remedy.'
It has been tested for upwards of seven years in Great Britain and on the continent of Europe, where it is universally considered the great and only remedy for this awful malady, and is now introduced to the public under the immediate superintendence of the inventor. Within three years it has been distributed from Maine to Florida, and from Canada to Wisconsin, and its effects are every where alike ASTONISHING AND TRIUMPHANT.
As a preventive medicine, and an antidote to the consumptive tendencies of the climate, it is invaluable. As a remedy for severe and obstinate coughs, inflammation of the Lungs, croup, &c. it is unrivaled. But the Proprietor is so confident of the merit of this great remedy, in the worst forms of consumption, that he prefers to have it used by the DYING INVALID, rather than by persons afflicted with some simple and less dangerous disorder of the throat and lungs;—this may seem strong language, but it is the result of experience in thousands of cases, sustained by the most intelligent and unimpeachable testimony. It is not pronounced an infallible remedy in all cases, but it is THE MOST INFALLIBLE remedy known to the civilized world. It is the best preventive of hereditary consumption—it is the best defender against the influences of climate—it is the best remedy for incipient consumption—and it is the great and only remedy for that fearful *softening of the lungs—inflammation of the membrane, and tuberculous decay*, which are the last effects of that dreadful scourge, and which are erroneously supposed to be beyond the reach of medical aid;—the agent so properly and so often medicines dare not claim for their preparations a power like this; they know that in no case have such effects been produced;—the grand object and purpose of the common 'remedies' is simply to *give relief—not to cure*; this is easily done by an intelligent Physician or Druggist; but while dallying with these delusive compounds, the patient rapidly declines, and every day places him farther and farther beyond the reach of hope.
Such is not the case with the Hungarian Balsam It is always salutary in its effects—never injurious. It is not an opiate—it is not a tonic—it is not a mere expectorant. It is not intended to lull the invalid into a fatal security. It is a great remedy—a grand healing and curative compound; the great and only remedy which medical science and skill has yet produced for the treatment of this hitherto unconquerable malady. It is in fact the *best remedy in the world!*
[From the John Bull, newspaper, London.]
There is certainly some mysterious and occult virtue in the famous "Hungarian Balsam of Life, which the medical faculty are unable to discover, or Dr. Buchan would not be permitted for so many years to enjoy the magnificent monopoly of the treatment and cure of Consumption in Great Britain. No satisfactory analysis of this famous compound has ever, to our knowledge, been offered to the public.
Sold by McDonald & Smith, Sole Agents for the United Kingdom.
By special appointment PETERS and TILLEY, No. 2, King street, St. John, Sole Agents for the Province of New-Brunswick. Aug. 1.

SANDS'S SARSAPARILLA,
For the removal and permanent cure of all Diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood, or habit of the system, viz:
Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic sore Eyes, Ringworm of Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic symptoms, Sciatica or Lumbago, and diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Ascites or Dropsy, Exposure or imprudence in Life; also, Chronic constitutional disorders, &c.
"EVERY cell and organ of the human body" says a distinguished medical writer, "is originally built of, grows, and is renewed by an independent vital force; and when causes which have arrested such growth or renewal, are removed, then by the influence of this vital force, the actions in a part, or in the whole system, resume their harmonious course, and the ravages consequent upon disease are overcome, obliterated and repaired." Here is the whole theory of disease, and the same author proceeds to say, that in many diseases "substances are conveyed into the blood which are incapable of assimilation." In order therefore, to restore this "vital force", and get rid of these substances, it is necessary to employ an agent which will act with directness and certainty upon the blood in the process of its manufacture, preventing the introduction of non-assimilating substances, and thus cutting away, as it were, the very roots of disease. That this preparation is such an agent is abundantly proved by the innumerable successful results that have attended its use. It expurgates the source of the disease, and of course its outward evidence, robbed of their infectious substance in the blood, are rapidly absorbed, and the patient is restored to health.
The Proprietors submit to the Public the following certificate from a highly respectable source, of a cure made by using their preparation of Sarsaparilla:
NORWICH, N. Y., Oct. 6, 1846.
Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands—
Gentlemen—Feelings of gratitude induce me to make a public acknowledgment of the benefit I have derived from the use of your Sarsaparilla. I have for several years been afflicted with scrofulous swellings in my head, which at times would gather and discharge at my throat, nose, and ears; and at others would break out in different parts of my head and face. These continued until my throat, face and head were almost one complete sore, and for a long time I was so hoarse that it was with the utmost difficulty that I could speak above a whisper. During this time I had several attacks of pleurisy and other diseases. I consulted different physicians, and tried various remedies, but received no benefit until I commenced using your Sarsaparilla. I am now well; the sores are all healed, and I attribute the result entirely to the effect of your valuable medicine. Your's with respect and gratitude,
PHEBE CAHOON.
Being personally acquainted with the person above named, I believe her statement to be correct.
JAMES M. D. CARR, Justice of the Peace.
The following testimonial from the Agent to the value of the Sarsaparilla in a case of leprosy will be read with interest by all similarly afflicted:
BEAVER, Pike Co. Ohio, sept. 7, 1846.
Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands:
Gents—A man near here used six bottles of your valuable Sarsaparilla for the leprosy, and has received more benefit from it than all other remedies combined for six years past. It restored a hand, leg and foot from a situation that no person would have known they belonged to a human body, as all appeared to be one mass of putrifying sore. His hand and other diseased parts are all restored to their natural size, and feeling; are entirely healed over, and his leprosy cured; he intends using a few more bottles to permanently establish his health.
Your's respectfully, G. W. RAYSOLDS.
For further particulars, and conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficacy, see pamphlets, which may be obtained of Agents gratis.
Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 100 Fulton street, corner of William, New York.—*Sold also by T. WALKER & SON, Saint John, N. B.*; Morton & Co., Halifax; John Mason & co., Quebec, and by Druggists generally throughout the United states and the British Provinces.
Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.
☞ The Public are respectfully requested to remember that it is Sands' Sarsaparilla that has been and is constantly achieving such remarkable cures of the most difficult class of diseases to which the human frame is subject; therefore ask for *Sands' Sarsaparilla*, and take no other. Feb. 12.

Ganong's Livery Stables,
Adjoining the Free Presbyterian Church,
GREAT GEORGE'S STREET.
THE Subscriber having made great improvements in his Livery Stables, would beg most respectfully to call the attention of the Public generally thereto.
HORSES, with Waggons, Gigs, or Sleighs (suitable for the season), and Saddle Horses, of the very best description, furnished at the shortest notice, on liberal terms. JOHN E. GANONG.
P. S. A Coachmaker, who understands his business, will meet steady employment on application to
Feb. 12. J. E. G.

NEW BOOT & SHOE STORE
KING STREET.
The subscriber has just received per *Britannia* from Liverpool—
14 CASES containing Ladies' and Gentlemen's Winter Boots and Shoes, of every kind that may be required for the season.
Further supply daily expected per *Severn* from Liverpool. JOHN LEITCH.



Just Opened;
AN extensive assortment of English PAPER HANGINGS, in 12 yard lengths, 21 ins. wide. Price from 1s 3d. up.
April 2 S. K. FOSTER.

Gentlemen's Over Shoes.
Of Hartshorne's celebrated Patent Manufacture.
THE subscriber has received another supply of the above named article, which he sells 25 per cent. cheaper, and which has been proved by the experience of those persons who have used both sorts, to be 75 per cent. better in quality than the best of 'Goodyear's patent.'
April 9. S. K. FOSTER.

Loaf and Crushed SUGAR,
Per the 'California:'
2 HHDS. Refined LOAF SUGAR
6 Casks Crushed Do.
5 Boxes SUGAR CANDY;
Just landing and for sale by
JOHN KINNEAR,
April 16. Prince Wm street.

COFFIN MOUNTING.
JUST received a few set of COFFIN MOUNTING, which will be sold low if applied for immediately, by M. N. POWERS,
March 12. *Germain Street.*