SAINT JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK, FRIDAY, JUNE 27, 1851.

Weekly Chronicle.

VOLUME 12. "Opposition without faction, and Measures irrespective of Men." NUMBER 52.

THE SAINT JOHN CHRONICLE,

Published every Friday afternoon, by WILLIAM DURANT, at his Office in the Brick Building of L. P. Fearon, Esq., west side Prince Wm. st.

Job Printing and Business Cards, plain and ornamental; Pamphlets, Blanks, and Printing generally, neatly executed.

TERMS OF THE CHRONICLE:—

Price of Advertising—$3 if not paid within the termination of the year;

But as the Proprietor intends to discontinue, as far as practicable, the Credit system, and stop the practice of making good subscribers contribute for those who never pay, he offers the following

Inducements for Cash Payments,

by which means parties will be able to procure a valuable Family and Business Newspaper at a CHEAPER RATE than any heretofore offered in this Province. He proposes to send

For $10 IN ADVANCE, 5 copies of the Chronicle, to one address, to any part of this or the Sister Provinces, for One Year;

For $20 in advance, 11 copies for One Year;

For $40 in advance, 24 copies for One Year;

Mind! IN ADVANCE, and to one address.

☞ BY THE YEAR.—The rate of advertising by the year is six pounds per column, and half, quarter, or eighth part of a column in the same ratio.

No Paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid up, except the discretion of the publisher.

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

WILLIAM DURANT.
Chronicle Office, Saint John, N. B.

Weekly Almanack.

July.		H.	Sun R.	Moon R.	M.	W.
28	Saturday,	4	26	7 46	8	47 10 41
29	Sunday,	4	26	7 46	sets.	11 25
30	Monday,	4	27	7 46	9	0 ev. 8
1	Tuesday,	4	27	7 45	9	55 0 51
2	Wednesday,	4	28	7 45	10	34 1 28
3	Thursday,	4	28	7 45	11	8 2 26
4	Friday,	4	28	7 45	11	38 3 9

First Quarter, 5th day, 6h. 29m. even.

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. J. WOODWARD.

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 £51,000 sterling.

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

ROBERT F. HAZEN, Chairman.
Edward Allison, Esq. William Wright, Esq
John H. Gray, Esq.
Medical Examiner . Wm. Bayard, Esq. M. D.

Advantages offered by this Society.

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

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

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

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

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

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

A liberal allowance for the surrender of policies.

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

CALIFORNIA.—Parties proceeding to California can effect insurance on liberal terms.

SUB-AGENTS FOR NEW-BRUNSWICK.
Bathurst—Thomas Dunn, Esq.
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Dalhousie—William B. Smith, Esq.
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Grand Manan—Thomas C. Scovil, Esq.
Woodstock—James Rankin, Esq.

WILLIAM J. STARR,
Agent for St. John, N. B.

February, 1850.

BOOLEY'S

Merchant's Exchange Hotel—Post Office Building,

State street, BOSTON,

TERMS—ONE DOLLAR per day.

HAMMOND RIVER HOUSE.

THE Subscriber grateful for past patronage from the Travelling community, hopes to retain his friends and the public at large, that he has newly refitted his establishment in the above Hotel, 12 miles from this City, 1 mile North of Kennebecasis River Bridge, where he is prepared to accommodate Travellers at all times and seasons.

HORSES, Gig, &c., &c., put up at shortest notice. Constantly on hand, a choice supply of WINES, Ale, &c.

Comfortable and commodious Bathing attached to the Premises, current terms always do. WASHINGTON ALDEN.

February 2, 1849.

CHARLES W. STOCKTON,
Attorney & Barrister at Law,
PRINCE WILLIAM STREET,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

WM. O. SMITH!

HAS received ex "Lady Seymour," from London, a supply of DRUGS and MEDICINES, Patent MEDICINES, Patent TRUSSES, &c.;

2 cases, containing Rowland's MACASSAR OIL, for the hair; Odonto, for the teeth; and Kalydor, for the complexion; Rigg's Vegetable Essence, and Military Shaving Cake

Old Brown Windsor Fountains, &c. &c.

2 cases Lazenby's PICLES and SAUCES;
10 Kegs fine and superfine Durham MUSTARD;
4 Cases Macaroni and Vermicelli;
1 Case ISINGLASS;
1 Case Balls Vesta and Congreve MATCHES;
600 Kegs Brandreth's No. 1 White LEAD;
80 " Bright Yellow PAINT;
40 " Venetian Red "
50 " Best Black do.
90 " Bright Green do.
1 Ton Dry White LEAD;
1 " do. Red LEAD, in powder;
14 Casks containing Rose Pink, Crome Yellow, Yellow and Red Ochre, Spanish Brown, Lamp Black, Umber, Terre de Sienna, Vandyke Brown, India Red, &c.;
2 Cases containing
30 Packs GOLD LEAF,
2 Dozen Patent Gilzieits' DIAMONDS,
58 Chinese VERMILIONS;
1 Case London Copal VARNISH;
" Wearing Body do.
1 Ton Paris White;
5 " WHITING;
2 " PUTTY, in Bladders;
30 Casks Double Boiled and Raw Linseed OIL;
1 Case London GLUE.

May 9.

VULCAN FOUNDRY
MAIN STREET, LOWER COVE, ST. JOHN, N. B.

THE above Establishment has been greatly enlarged; it is in full and active operation, and the facilities for Work in every department of the Iron Foundry and Blacksmith Business have been greatly increased.

The attention of the public is particularly requested to the new and improved Patterns and Quality of the Castings, and other manufactured articles, consisting in part of

COOKING STOVES AND FRANKLINS, Register Grates, Ships' Cambooses, Cooking Ranges, Mill and Ships' Castings, &c. &c.

ALSO—An assortment of the most approved *PLOUGHS*, which will be furnished at the lowest Market rates.

Orders can be lodged at the Foundry, or at the Warehouse of John V. Thurgar, Esq., North Market Wharf, where specimens can be seen.

☞All Stoves are warranted to perform, equal to their recommendation—If they do not, they may be returned

October 25, GEORGE CRAIG.

Phœnix Foundry,
POND STREET.

THE Proprietors of the above Establishment having erected a new *Moulding Shop* on the Premises occupied by the late firm of THOMAS BARLOW & Co., are now prepared to Manufacture STEAM and FIRE ENGINES, Steam Boilers, Force Pumps, MILL MACHINERY, Turning Lathes, Screw Presses, Dark Mills, Patent Purchases and other Ship Castings, Hoisting Wheel Gear, &c., &c.

On Hand—CAMBOOSES; Cooking, Close and Franklin STOVES; Oven and Furnace Mouths; Side-Hill, Double Mould Board, Sod D, Improved D, E, and other pattern PLOUGHS; Fanning Mill Wheels; Truck and Barrow Wheels; Waggon and Cart Boxes, &c. &c.

FLEMING & HUMBERT.

☞ *Brass and Iron Castings made to order. Brass and Iron Turning. All kinds of Machinery repaired.*

St. John, October 16th, 1849.

SOAP & CANDLE MANUFACTORY.

GEORGE WOODS,

West side Water Street, between the Ferry Landing and Fish Market,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

CONTINUES to manufacture Wax-wick MOULD CANDLES, which for brilliancy of light, and length of time in burning, cannot be excelled—made expressly for parlor use.

Constantly on hand, DIPT CANDLES, of all sizes, made out of the pure hard Tallow, and undertakes to sell cheaper than can be imported from any part of the world. April 27.

NEW BOOKS.

Received per "Creole,"

HARPER'S Magazine for January;
Peterson's National do. do;
Godey's Ladies' Book, do. do.;
Appleton's Mechanics' Magazine and Engineers Journal for Jan., a New Periodical, 15s. per ann.
Singleton Fontenoy, R. N., by James Hanny;
Cruise of the Unicorn, by Sir A. Fisher;
Albert Lockie, Tailor & Poet, &c., &c.

E. O'BRIEN.
January 17.

Spring and Summer Clothing.

GENTLEMEN who like a neat Garment, will find the best Cutter, Finest Textures, and at *low prices* as any house in the trade, at PALL'S CLOTHING STORE, *Prince William Street,* next opposite Sands' Arcade.

May 9. JAMES T. HALL, *Proprietor.*

Agricultural Garden and Flower **SEEDS.**

THE subscriber has received a fresh assortment of Agricultural, Garden and Flower SEEDS of superior quality. For sale at low prices.

April 25. JOHN G. SHARP.

Removal.

THE Subscriber would acquaint his friends and the Public generally that he has REMOVED his PAPER HANGINGS and SHOE STORE to the Premises in Prince William Street, recently in the occupation of Mr. J. Summers. [May 9.] JOHN LEITCH.

Cour. N. Br. Freeman, Telegraph.

BRANDRAMS No. 1, WHITE LEAD—Just received, per "Corsa" from London, 197 cwt. Brandrams No. 1, WHITE LEAD, in 14, 28, 56, and 1 cwt. Kegs; 25 cwt. assorted colours.

May 16, 1851. S. L. TILLEY.

Miscellany.

THE TOBACCO TAX.

A writer in the Dollar Magazine gives some curious and instructive statements about the consumption of tobacco in the United States. An idea of the amount of national wealth smoked and spit away, may be gathered from the following estimates, which are quite moderately stated:

During '49 the entire imports of segars to the United States were 106,882 M., and their value, with the duty, was $5,018,471; we also had 276,673 pounds of foreign tobacco. This appears a large amount. We will see how far it will go, and in making our calculation be sure to keep on the safe side. Our late census gives us 26,000,000 inhabitants. In New York and the Eastern States smokers abound, but in the other States—especially the South Western—the proportion of them is much increased. It is, in fact, almost a rare thing to meet with a southerner who does not use the weed in some form. Now, taking all this into consideration, I think one-tenth to be a small calculation for our smokers. Of this number (2,600,000) we will say that but 400,000 use, or imagine they use, choice segars. Very few men that smoke at all, smoke less than two or three each day, and may see from six to twelve. As we have determined to be moderate, we will allow the 'choice' smokers to average but one shilling's worth each per diem. This will amount to $50,000, or to $18,250,000 per annum. Now allowing the segars really imported to be sold for double their cost—which they are not—we find that they would bring about $4,000,000, and we may very easily arrive at the conclusion that of every eighteen segars sold as genuine, there are but four truly so.

The tobacco is some of it imported, some raised here, and there is without doubt a large quantity smuggled in. Very fine wrappers, in appearance, are grown in Connecticut, from Havana seed, and enough foreign tobacco is imported to fill 75,000. Florida and Texas produce an article that, properly managed, will pass for the Simon Pure; and I have seen many thousands made from very common stock indeed, an artfully put up as to deceive any body but a judge. You perhaps may have read a tale in the Literary World of a captain who substituted Alexandria long-sines—the most miserable of all such abortions—for genuine Havanas, and then seized and sold them at a Custom House sale, where they brought the price of a pure article, and from judges too. Now I know this to be an unvarnished fact. When such things occur, it is not to be wondered at that our segar-makers, who take every possible care to conceal their deceit, succeed so well. They import the wood for the boxes, the nails to fasten them, the paper to ornament and line them, and then counterfeit labels and brands.

We will say that of the remaining smokers, 1,600,000 use from common to fair segars. I think four cents a day will not be too large an average. This will give 14,000,000 per annum for inferior segars. Now we must try the pipe gentry, to which class we shall give all the rest. Putting them upon short allowance, we will say only one pound plug per month, at 20 cents per plug. As this class numbers 1,200,000, we find that they pay $2,880,000 per annum. We must now pay some attention to the chewing community, and we will say 1,800,000 use tobacco in this form—*to make a business of it*—and most of these are among the ranks of the smokers. So that it costs them but a shilling per month, and the year's amount will foot up nearly $2,200,000. Leaving out the old grannies, male and female, who are given over to all the horrors of snuffing, the amount paid for tobacco at retail by the citizens of this free and enlightened republic, will be found to amount to $37,330,000 per year. Put that in your pipe and smoke it.

Our population is 26,000,000. Now, we find about one voter to every seven inhabitants. That will give nearly 4,000,000. In New York and the Eastern States the proportion of those who use the weed may not be so large, but in some of the States I confidently believe that there are as many tobacco-users as voters. We must, however, look further than the voters.—Consider the immense number of German and Irish not yet naturalized, the sailors in our navy, in our merchant service, our coasting trade, in our whale and sealing service, who very rarely have an opportunity to vote: look at the great number of foreign sailors that are ever to be found in our ports, and who invariably purchase their supplies of tobacco here; and remember that nine of every ten in this immense aggregate—mostly outside of our estimate of voters—are addicted to tobacco in some form. Think, also, of the negroes and boys who smoke or chew.

Suppose we deduct one-third from the first class, and one half from the second, then add one third to the other two, and we shall have the pretty sum of $25,000,000, smoked, chewed, or snuff'd away.

SIDNEY SMITH ON PROGRESS.

It is of some importance at what period a man is born. A young man alive at this period, hardly know to what improvements of human life he has been introduced; and I bring before his notice the following eighteen changes which have taken place in England since I began to breathe the breath of life—a period amounting now to nearly seventy years. Gas was unknown; I groped my way about the streets of London, in all but the utter darkness of a twinkling oil lamp, under the protection of watchmen, in their climacteric, and exposed to every species of insult. I have been nine hours in sailing from Dover to Calais, before the invention of steam. It took me nine hours to go from Taunton to London.—In going from Taunton to Bath, I suffered between 10 and 12,000 severe concussions, before stone breaking Macadam was born. I paid £15 in a single year for repairs of carriage springs on the pavement of London; and now I glide, without noise or fracture, on wooden pavements. I can walk, by the assistance of the police, from one end of London to the other, without molestation; or, if tired, get into a cheap cab, instead of those cottages on wheels, which the hackney coaches were at the beginning of my life.

I had no umbrella. They were little used and very dear. There were no water-proof hats, and my hat has often been reduced by rain to its primitive pulp. I could not keep my small clothes in their proper places, for braces were unknown. If I had the gout, there was no colchicum. If I was bilious, there was no calomel.—If I was attacked by the ague, there was no quinine. There were filthy coffee-houses instead of elegant clubs. Game could not be bought. Quarrels about uncommuted tithes were endless. The corruption of Parliament before reform, infamous. There was no banks to receive the savings of the poor. The poor laws were gradually sapping the vitals of the country. Whatever miseries I suffered, I had no post, for a single penny, to wisk my complaints to the remotest corner of the empire. And yet, in spite of all these privations, I lived on quietly, and am now ashamed that I was not discontented, and utterly surprised that all these changes and inventions did not occur two centuries ago. I forgot to add that as the basket of the stage coaches, in which baggage was then carried, had no springs, your clothes were rubbed to pieces, and that even in the best society, one-third at least of the genteel, were always drunk.

THE SILENT LOVERS.

An eminent clergyman one evening became the subject of conversation, and a wonder was expressed that he had never married. "That wonder," said Miss Porter, "was once expressed to the reverend gentleman himself, in my hearing, and he told a story in answer, which I will tell you; and, perhaps, slight as it may seem, it is the history of other hearts, as sensitive and delicate as his own.—Soon after his ordination, he preached once every Sabbath for a clergyman in a small village not twenty miles from London. Among his auditors, from Sunday to Sunday, he observed a young lady, who occupied a certain seat, and whose close attention began insensibly to grow to him an object of thought and pleasure. She left the church as soon as service was over, and it so chanced that he went on for a year without knowing her name, but his sermon was never written without many a thought how she would approve it, nor preached with satisfaction unless he read approbation in her face. Gradually he came to think of her at other times than when writing sermons, and to wish to see her on other days than Sundays—but the weeks stepped on, and though he fancied that she grew paler and thinner, he never brought himself to the resolution either to ask her name or to seek to speak with her. By these silent steps, however, love had worked into his heart, and he awoke up his thought how she would look if she should die, whether, when one day he was sent for to minister at a funeral. The face of the corpse was the same who had looked up to him Sunday after Sunday, till he had learned to make it a part of his religion and his life. He was unable to perform the service, and another clergyman officiated; and after she was buried, her father took him aside, and begged his pardon for giving him pain, but he could not resist the impulse to tell him that his daughter had mentioned his name with her last breath, and he was afraid that a concealed affection for him had hurried her to the grave. "Since that," said the clergyman in question, "my heart has been dead within me, and I look forward only to the time when I shall speak to her in Heaven."

RESUSCITATION OF FROZEN FISH.—"It may be worthy of notice," says Sir John Franklin in his first Overland Journal to the Polar Seas, "that the fish froze as they were taken out of their nets, and in a short time became a solid mass of ice: and by a blow or two of the hatchet were easily split open when the intestines might be removed in one lump. If in this completely frozen state they were thawed before the fire, they recovered their animation. This was particularly the case with the carp; and we had occasion to observe it repeatedly, as Dr. Richardson occupied himself in examining the structure of the different species of fish, and was always in the winter under the necessity of thawing them. We have seen a carp recover so far as to leap about with much vigor after it had been frozen for thirty-six hours." Mr. Hearne, Mr. Ellis, and other travellers in the icy regions, also mention the power of many of the lower animals to endure intense cold—mosquitoes and others of the insect tribe being frequently frozen into one black solid mass, which, when thawed, renewed all their energies; spiders frozen so hard as to bound from the floor like a pea, were revived by the fire; so were leeches, frogs, and snails.—*Zoologist.*

WAR NOT WOMEN PROVOKE!—While a breaking ground in the Home Journal in favor of the propriety of women proposing, and he says that he cannot conceive why a Queen is the only woman who can propose, under the present arbitrary regulations of society. He introduces a very clever correspondent, Eva Gray, who says that women naturally desire to be married because they are born to love, and all more because maternity is one of their strongest passions, yet most of the girls are indifferently or wrongly mated, because they do not show a preference when they should, and when they really feel it, and have finally married indifferent men when, had they been more frank, they might have allied themselves nobly and worthily. She says:

"I am much inclined to think that the fear *superior* women have, of seeming immodest in showing a preference for such men as they really do admire, has a tendency to drive many men from them, to the lighter sort of women. I do not mean she should offer herself; yet when she sees one whom she admires: she *should* evince *plainly* that she is pleased with his company and conversation, and not think it anything immodest, as it is really not. But if she treats him as she does indifferent men, and as indifferent women treat him, very likely there will be a serious mistake. Many men are proud, and will not sue for even a woman they love.

THE FARMER.

TRANSPLANTING TREES.

In taking up trees for transplanting, regard should always be had to their size, and a true proportion should be preserved between the size of the tree and the am'nt of root attached. A deficiency of root may be partially but not wholly compensated by a diminution or entire removal of the top; but there should always be root enough to supply nourishment to the body, (which, if large, requires the more to sustain it,) and top enough to digest it. A deficiency of top, however, is less fatal, especially in the early part of the season, than a deficiency of root; for if there be enough of the latter, the tree will readily make enough of the former as fast as it shall be needed; but if there be a deficiency of root, although the tree may live and ever grow for a time on account of its innate, vital energies, yet it will probably die before the close of the season.

It is for this reason that many trees that "start well" are often found to die in the latter part of the summer, notwithstanding all other circumstances seem to favor their preservation. It is a mistake to suppose that if a tree once begins to grow all risk is at an end. The first season will not always decide; for if that shall be peculiarly favorable, a small root may sustain a tree through it; but the consequence of a small root may be a corresponding small top, and of both, a dead strip running the whole length of the tree occupying perhaps one-third, or one-half of its whole circumference. Some trees have a much greater tenacity of life than others, and hence may grow with a much smaller root, or even with none at all.—But with these exceptions there should always be a direct proportion between the size of a tree and its root, and an inverse proportion between the root, and the tenacity of life;—i. e., the less the tenacity of life the greater should be the root.—*Rural New-Yorker.*

GOOD BREAD.—Every body loves good bread, and there is no accomplishment in a woman so valuable as a knowledge of its manufacture. The good old-fashioned way of making and *raising* it with, and new-fangled "yeast powders," cremor-tartar, and the like, have taken its place. Dr. C. T. Jackson, the eminent chemist, has given his opinion on this important subject, and we have the honor to agree with him precisely, especially in his preference to keep his "food and medicine separate." He says:

"In reply to the question, as to the use of cremor-tartar, and bi-carbonate of soda in making bread, I would say, that this chemical operation is not regarded as more than a poor substitute for the process of fermentation, and is only justifiable in cases of urgency, where there is not time to raise bread properly. It cheats us out of the grape sugar and dextrine, which gives sweetness and flavor to properly fermented bread, and substitutes a dose of Rochelle salt in their place, and that is mixed with dried starch and unaltered gluten. Of course such bread is very objectionable, though it is not poisonous, and for my own part I prefer to keep my food and medicine separate."

TOBACCO DUST AS A PROTECTION AGAINST INSECTS.—We last year procured from a snuff mill a barrel of dry, but damaged snuff flour, and prepared dredging boxes, covered with a fine bolting cloth, with which we sifted it over the surfaces of any the plants attacked by insects, and with most signal success. The snuff should be applied, if practicable, while the plant is wet with dew, and repeated after every shower. If the boxes are properly made, (like a common flour dredge,) and the snuff is perfectly fine and dry, but little time is necessary to go over an acre of plants. Even the rose bug, cabbage louse, thrips on grape vines, &c., all yield to the influence of snuff, and the most delicate plant of the hot-house is not injured by its application. For field vegetables, caustic lime, made into a fine powder, while dry, and applied before slaking by contact with the air, will produce similar results.—*Prof. Mapes.*

A reverend gentleman, while visiting a parishioner, had occasion in his conversation to refer to the Bible, and on asking for the article, the master of the house ran to bring it and came back with two leaves of the book in his hand. "I declare," said he, "this is all we have got in the house; I had no idea we were so nigh out."

A fashionable lady of color, who gave a splendid party the other evening, received this reply from one of the gentlemen to a note of invitation:—

"Mr. White regrets that circumstances repugnant to the acquisce, reluctantly constrains him to decline.

A GOOD COUNTRY.—An Irishman writing from California, says:—It's an elegant country. The hedhogs are as big as dinner pots, while the bees are used for trotting cracks with—par hop and they are over, with two on their backs."

Said a lady from the West, "What an uncommon to do people make about Jenny Lind, the sweetish knitten' gal! What's a knitten gal? My Betsy kin nit a pear of socks a day an more."

The less useful things are, the more they interest us. The clown that throws a double somerset is much better patronized than the philosopher who undertakes to revolutionize society. The owner of the "industrious fleas" realized a fortune; had he got up an exhibition of the same number of industrious men, he would have brought up in the court of bankruptcy.

The kind of chariot that a man should keep, depends altogether on how often he has "busted." While the first bankruptcy would justify a barouche, the fifth one may hazard a coach and four. Such, we believe, are the rules laid down in New York.

TO THE HUSBAND.

Speak kindly to her. Little dost thou know
What utter wretchedness, what hopeless woe
Hangs on thine bitter words, that stern reply;
The cold demeanor and reproving eye
The death steel pierces not with keener dart,
Than unkind words in trusting woman's heart.

[*From the Dublin Sentinel.*]

FATHER IGNATIUS IN THE ROTUNDA—HIS VIEWS CONTROVERTED AND EXPOSED—THE PRETENDED UNITY OF THE ROMISH CHURCH DISCUSSED.

In consequence of an invitation, addressed "to the Protestants of Dublin" by Father Ignatius—better known, perhaps, as the Hon. and Rev. George Spencer—a meeting took place in the Lecture Hall of the Rotunda, on the 1st instant, for the purpose of hearing a lecture by Father Ignatius, on the subject of "Unity in the Truth;" and, from the ambiguous way in which the advertisement convening the meeting was worded, it was understood that persons differing from the Lecturer were at liberty, and would be expected, to state their views.

FATHER IGNATIUS, who came to the meeting attired in the dress of the Order of Passionists, with a large coarse cloak, ornamented with brass crosses, &c., addressed the meeting, and made a brief and not very lucid statement of his views; speaking somewhat after the Quaker fashion, on the inspiration of the moment, in a rambling, vague, confused, and incoherent style—stumbling now for words to utter his thoughts, and waiting then for thoughts to give utterance to them in words. The purport of his address was to urge that all classes, Protestants and Papists, might unite in one prayers for the realization of "unity in the truth," while, at the same time, he laid down the principle, that true religion, nationally maintained, led, invariably, to the greatest national prosperity. At the close of his observations he expressed his desire to hear the views of any gentleman, who would favour him with them. Upon which.

HENRY COOKE, Esq., rose and said, that, giving the lecturer every credit for the mildness of his language, and for his gentlemanly demeanour, he did not consider his proposition reasonable, practicable, or judicious; and, having heard him expound his views on his favorite subject, he could not help thinking that the unity he sought was not to be found in connection with the Romish Church. He (Mr. Cooke) was a member of the Holy, Catholic and Apostolic Church of Ireland, believing all its doctrines and formularies to be scriptural and pure; there were Protestants, belonging to other denominations, differing from the Church in non-essentials, and he felt no hesitation in stating that all these, holding the Lord Jesus Christ as the Head of the Church, relying simply and solely for acceptance with God on his finished work at Calvary, and firmly believing in the grand Catholic doctrine of Justification by Faith alone experienced and rejoiced in that true unity of heart and feeling—that holy and heavenly communion with their Divine Master, and with each other, which alone was worthy of being considered "unity in the truth," and which could not, by possibility, exist in the Church of Rome, or amongst any people who did not rely solely and altogether for justification, on the merits and atonement of Jesus Christ (loud applause—some interruption from Romanists in the room).

FATHER IGNATIUS rose and said, that the speaker was not confining himself to the question proposed by him in his lecture; and he begged, at the same time, of his [Roman] Catholic friends, notwithstanding their grounds for dissatisfaction at the sentiments uttered, to be quiet.

Mr. COOKE then resumed. He said, the question before them was the feasibility of a project to secure unity amongst all religious classes; and he considered that he was keeping to the question, when he was showing that the unity which Mr. Spencer was seeking was to be found, in all its fullness and truth, amongst the Protestant people, who held the Scriptures as their rule of faith (applause). He trusted that that gentleman and the Roman Catholics present, would bear with him while, without speaking in the slightest degree with a view to offend them, he would give reasons why the present proposal could meet no favour from the Protestant community. As before said, he was a Churchman, and had always been willing to defend his principles as such, when circumstances called upon him to do so. Mr. Spencer was a priest of the Church of Rome, and he supposed that he and his brother priests, animated by a similar feeling, should also be willing to defend their principles, when impugned. Now he (Mr. Cooke) asserted, that both Churches could not be true; and the first inquiry, before seeking *unity* in the truth, was to find in which Church *the truth* itself existed, for its existence in both was impossible (hear, hear). Well, then, the clergy of the Church were ready, on a public platform, to prove, in opposition to any Roman Catholic priest, who might dispute the point, that their Church was the true one (great applause and some interruption). That was a simple test, and they only who were not conscious of possessing the truth in their Church, would shrink from, or be dissatisfied with the ordeal mentioned. For his part, he had no fears whatever for his Church, as it defied the strictest scrutiny into its doctrines; and he submitted to the Romanists present, that the Holy Scripture, which was the only standard by which to try the question, and which was given by inspiration of God, and was profitable for reproof, for correction, and for instruction in righteousness, had directed them to bring everything "to the law and to the testimony," to examine and judge everything for themselves, like the Bereans of old; and Jesus Christ himself had commanded them to "search the Scriptures," for in them the way to eternal life was pointed out. Now, if they searched the Scriptures, in accordance with the Divine command, they would inevitably perceive that a great falling away, or apostasy from the true Church, had been foretold by the Apostles; that that apostasy, was to be known by certain marks, which were plainly stated; that it was to be presided over by an individual who would exalt himself over all that was worshipped as God, and that the seat of this great "mystery of iniquity" was the city built upon seven hills, then reigning over the kings of the earth (applause, interruptions, cries of "blasphemy," "sit down," &c.). Now he (Mr. Cooke) was prepared to prove that the marks of this fearful apostasy applied only to the Church of Rome (applause and tumult). That was his firm and conscientious opinion; and as he and his Protestant friends had heard all that Mr. Spencer had said, he considered that the interruptions which he (Mr. Cooke) received, were uncalled for, and he hoped they would not be persevered with (hear, hear).

FATHER IGNATIUS.—I suppose that the interruption and disorder come solely from the Roman Catholics present (cries of "yes, yes," "no no," and uproar). I repeat, I take it for granted that none but [Roman] Catholics are creating the disturbances (hear, hear). I ask are any Protestants in the room interrupting the speaker? (tremendous cries of "no, no".) Well, then, I implore of all my friends to abstain from giving any opposition to the speaker; and while it would be my wish that he should waive all points of controversy, as I do myself, I will have the opportunity of saying a few

words when he shall have finished (hear, hear).

Mr. Cooke continued.—He had no wish to trespass too long upon their attention; but having been invited, as a Protestant of Dublin, to that meeting, he had attended, and he felt it to be his duty to [illegible] the lecturer, and to give reasons for rejecting his proposals (hear, hear). He would repeat his statement, that they (the Protestants) looked upon the Church of Rome as the foretold apostasy, and were able to show how the predicted marks of that apostasy applied in every particular to that Church; and he called upon the Romanists present, instead of giving clamorous opposition to the statement of fact which were undeniable, and arguments which were unanswerable, diligently to investigate for themselves, and not rest satisfied with the dictum of any man (hear, hear). A few words more. He accepted, in the fullest sense, the rule laid down by the lecturer, that the prevalence of religious truth amongst a nation rendered it great, powerful, and prosperous; and that contrarwise, the prevalence of religious error only led to national degradation and misery. Now, in Ireland, one of the most Roman Catholic countries in Europe, the national ruin, beggary, and humiliation, were almost unprecedented in the history of nations, and were, certainly, traceable to the cause mentioned; while, on the other hand, England, as long as Protestant principles was maintained in her senate, and cherished by her people, was a bright and glorious example of a nation professing the true religion—enjoying all sorts of worldly prosperity, and perfect freedom in consequence (great applause, and renewed interruptions.) But he (Mr. Cooke) would go farther—he would take Mr. Cooke to the very centre and seat of the Church of which he was a priest, to the city of Rome itself, and he would ask where were there the proofs of its profession of a true religion, in the prosperity, peace, and happiness of its people? Nay, he would, in conclusion, ask him, did not its unfortunate, paralyzed, and deplorably wretched condition give incontrovertible proofs that the religion which led to such abject misery and degradation, could be no other than an erroneous and apostate one? (great applause, interruptions, clamour, &c., during which Mr. Cooke resumed his seat.)

Father Ignatius then rose and said that the last speaker had said much that it could not be pleasing to [Roman] Catholics to listen to, and on topics which he (Father Ignatius) did not think had anything to do with the object for which the meeting was called; which object was simply to see what steps could be taken to secure the united prayers of all religious sections of the community, for unity in the truth. He could not see what harm there was in the proposition, not how it could injure any Protestant to admit the propriety of offering up prayers for union among professing Christians. He had not called the meeting for controversial discussion, but for the consideration of that subject; and if any other person, except the last speaker, desired to make any suggestions or modifications of this plan, he was willing to hear him.

Mr. Alexander King, an independent minister, then rose and said, that, if there were any expressions of approbation or disapprobation of anything he should say, he would retire forthwith from the meeting (uproar).

Father Ignatius begged of Mr. King not to carry out his threat of retiring, and implored of him, for his sake, to forgive the poor [Roman] Catholics (hear, hear, loud laughter, and cheers).

Mr. King then made a few observations on topics not connected with the meeting, and, after a few more words from Father Ignatius, the assembly broke up, the Romish party being evidently crestfallen, as their priestly champion did not, even in a meeting, called by himself, attempt to disprove the charges brought against their Church of having apostatized from the faith, and being placed outside the pale of Christianity; while the absurdity of the reverend passionist's prayer-crusade was rendered patent to all.

The Chronicle.

SAINT JOHN, JUNE 27, 1851.

THE CULTURE OF FLAX.

There is perhaps no country in the world where more time is spent in listless idleness by females in the Rural Districts, than in the North American Colonies, and there is perhaps no country where the means of employment is more rife. Both the climate and soil of this Province from its earliest settlement has been notorious for the production of Flax of the first quality; yet much as its growth and manufacture would tend to the profitable employment of our agricultural females, it is a singular, and a melancholy fact, that with all the attributes of soil and climate, it is only here and there a little patch is occasionally grown for the use of the family alone—the idea of making it a profitable crop by its manufacture being wholly out of the question. Our knowledge of the habits of the Wives and Daughters of our Farmers, leads us to the belief, that this lack of economy and industry does not arise from an actual disposition to Idleness, but rather from a supposition that the people of the Provinces cannot compete with the Parent State. To a certain extent this is true, especially where expensive and extensive machinery is involved in the manufacture; but when it is taken into consideration that we have land here for almost nothing, and free from tax, tythe and rate, and the simplicity and inexpensiveness of the machinery required for the manufacture of flax, the only wonder is, that we have so long delayed in beginning to produce an article, for which the country is so well adapted, and which has proved such a source of profitable employment in the obscure districts of Ireland.

"In a letter addressed, by Mr. Hall Dixon, to the Viceroy of Ireland, beseeching his Excellency to encourage flax growing, the writer gives the following illustration of what is achievable from the produce of only three acres of flax, which had been purchased by an eminent Cambric-house for 15s. per stone, and proved by the firm to be equal, if not superior, to any foreign flax, for which they had given 26s. In reference to the home-grown flax Mr. Dixon says:—'The entire produce of the three statute acres will be 120 stone, and will give to the farmer £50. This flax is now in process of conversion into cambric handkerchiefs, capable of being spun to thirty hanks to the pound, and is to be span by the hand. Mark the employment this will give. It will afford constant employment for 12 months to 132 women to spin it, 18 weavers will be occupied a like period in weaving it; and it will require 40 women a'year to hem, stitch, (or vein,) the handkerchiefs. Thus giving employment for twelve months to 190 persons. It is curious to trace the results of the process which this flax is undergoing; it will produce 210 webs of cambric, each web containing five dozen handkerchiefs, each dozen will be worth 40s., and the entire when finished will be worth £2,100.'"

These facts, and of which there can rest no shadow of doubt, will we trust force themselves on the notice of those gentlemen who have already distinguished themselves in the promotion of the truest and best interest of the Country that of Agriculture; and we sincerely hope that a premium for the best specimins of both Flax and Linen, grown and manufactured in the Province, will in future stand at the head of the list of the Agricultural Society for the improvements in that noble science. Another and a no less important source of employment for idle children both in town and country could be found in the growth and manufacture of grass for hats. It must still be fresh in the memory of most of our readers, [illegible] and held for a series of years a monopoly in the manufacture of hats for summer wear, both for Gentlemen and Ladies, and respectable persons were not considered well dressed in Summer unless they sported their Leghorn. The production of this fabric proved a source of great employment and profit to the Italians, until the girls of those obscure, and isolated Islands, the Orkney's, commenced to grow the grass and manufacture the Hats, when after a little experience they successfully, by domestic industry (rivled) and drove out of the English market, the production of a foreign land. We have every confidence that in this province the same results would follow. Let then our agricultural patrons but import the grass seed, from the Isles, distribute it and offer a premium for the best Hats and Bonnets made from the straw, and the time would not be far distant, when the importation of summer hats would be no longer known. Thus while a large sum yearly *send out* to purchase the article would be saved to the country, our rosey cheeked village maids would be taught industry, and to accumulate wealth.

The Geological Department.—We had fondly hoped that our Geological friend Gesner had passed away into that oblivion from which some untoward circumstances, (to us unknown) had originally dragged him. The Doctor came into this Province with the glorious administration of Sir John o' Harmony," and vanished with his exit, after having played sundry "fantastic tricks before high heaven," which made our coffers light. This gentleman it will be remembered by many of our readers, played a deep, and to the Province a very expensive game, by insinuating himself into the graces of an extravagant and thoughtless Governor, who flattered by the Doctor's fawning, installed him, to the exclusion of better and more scientific men, in the office of Provincial Geologist. The result is now a matter of history, that the Province payed some thousands of pounds for his "*discoveries*," the sum total of which was, that by a Blitz-like magic he converted the *jaw bone of a whale*, into that of a Mamouths, and with an effrontery scarcely to be conceived, asserted that he had discovered the residue of the skeleton. This accomplished, the Doctor's *fame* grew thread bare, and being out at *elbows*, thought it high time to be out of the Province, and thus the Doctor vanished, like the poor player, who strutt, and frets his hour upon the stage, and then is seen no more. Subsequently we hear of our erratic hero great alike in things diminutive as well as mighty, again at his "*discoveries*," when he astonishes the gaping folks of Prince Edward's Island with a new species of *potatoe*, free from disease, *small* very *small* but still a potatoe, and a new "*discovery*." The above remarks have arisen from reading a communication in the last "Observer" written by Mr. R. Foulis. Of the matter at issue between Mr. F. and the Doctor we know nothing, but we know the two men, we know, and have known Mr. F. for the last thirty years, as a truly scientific man, and one who was at all times ready to impart information to such as sought it of him, and to impart it in a truly philanthropic spirit; the other we know as an empiric, a very juggler, a mountebank in Science, and a dolt in Literature. Such men as Gesner, going about "seeking whom he may devour" deserves the execration of all good men, as such we have deemed it our duty to give the above statement.

Postal Arrangements.—It affords us unusual pleasure to be able to announce, that the very liberal postal arrangements for the North American Colonies, by virtue of Mr. Barberie's Act of the last Session of the Legislature, will come into operation on the 5th of July next. By this arrangement, all Letters not exceeding half an ounce, will pass from one extremity of British North America to another, at the uniform rate of three pence, and all Newspapers and Pamphlets not exceeding two ounces, no matter where printed, will pass free. And further, that all printed Books, whether British, Colonial, or Foreign, if pre-paid, and not exceeding half a pound, six pence. For a volume exceeding a pound one shilling sterling, and an additional shilling for every additional pound. A Postal Convention has also been entered into with the United States, regulating the postage of Letters, passing from the Colonies into the States, or vice verce, at the uniform rate of six pence, pre paid or otherwise, at the option of the sender. No accounts to be kept on either side, but each party to retain what it may receive. The only exception to this rule will be with Letters for California, which will be for the half ounce Letters, Fifteen Cents, or nine pence, sterling, the prepayment being also optional. The device on the three penny stamp will be a Crown, surpounded with the Rose, Thistle, and Shamrock. On the six penny stamp will be the impress of Prince Albert's head, while the shilling stamp, will exhibit that of Her Majesty. This arrangement, while it reflects the greatest credit on Mr. Barberie, the Member for Restigouche, must be hailed by all classes as one of the greatest boons ever bestowed on the Colonies of British North America.

Carleton.—Immediately after the establishment of the ten hours' system, in Carleton, the working men there, with their numerous friends, determined to commemorate this pleasing event, in a permanent and useful manner. A subscription was set on foot, with the proceeds of which an excellent bell has been imported from Boston, by Mr. John C. Littlehale. On Monday evening last a suitable frame was erected on the north west corner of the Market square, on the south side of King street, and the bell placed thereon, which has since been rung at the usual times of commencing and "knocking off" work, greatly to the satisfaction of the working men of Carleton. We regret to learn however, that a few interested individuals have manifested their objections to the locality of the bell, urging that the position of the frame work may interfere with the future improvement of the square! This objection is puerile and absurd, because, when improvements are commenced, the fabric can be easily removed. Not many years have elapsed, since a Market House stood on King's square, on the eastern side of the Harbour. Its *site* however, has now become a matter of history, and it will in due time, be far beyond the memory of the oldest inhabitant." We trust that the reasonable wishes of nineteen out of twenty of the inhabitants of Carleton, will meet with no further vexations and childish opposition; as, since the schoolmaster went abroad, the strength of the "one man power" has met with a rapid decline.

Masonic.—Tuesday being St. John's Day, the brethren of Hibernian Lodge, assembled in their lodge room, St. John Hotel, at *high twelve* to instal their newly elected officers—when Brother George F. Smith was inducted to the Master's Chair, Brothers John Willis, Senior Warden, D. Seribner, Junior Warden, G. Burns, Secretary, J. W. Craig, Treasurer, J. Crouch, S. D., John Sullivan, J. D., John Bowyer, T.

A Bad Job.—Connecting the *Creole* with the *Admiral*, at the moment she was receiving the largest share of public patronage, and of course putting the fare up [illegible]

UNION OF THE PROVINCES.

It affords us much pleasure to find that the people of Canada West are beginning [illegible] North American Colonies. Recent experience has taught them that to look for Liberality or Reciprocity from their Republican Neighbours, is the imagination of a vain thing. They are a people concentrated all in self, and no other argument than that of their own interest can move them, hence they begin to turn their attention in the right quarter, by looking to a Union of the Provinces, and an outlet to the ocean through British Territory. The British Government also appear to partake of this *new light* and are anxious for its consumation, hence the offer of Earl Grey to furnish money for the Halifax and Quebec Rail Road. However we may differ as to the detail of this magnificent project, two things are very certain, that no where else can we obtain the money at the price offered by the British Government; nor can we ever become a great or a prosperous people, without the desired Union. Hear the *Kingston Argus* on the subject:—

"We perceive from the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia papers, that the anticipations were, that the Governor General in his Speech would allude to the Union of the British Provinces of North America—the expectation was also pretty general amongst people in Canada. That he has not done so there is reason to regret, as it is certainly a question which cannot too soon be brought under the consideration of the people, whether it be carried into execution now, or at a future time. In considering a measure, however, of such vital and paramount importance, all paltry political party spirit should be banished, and the leaders of the various parties should invoke a spirit of patriotism which would cause them to sear far above those selfish interests and party views, which are so apt to bias the minds of even the most honest and upright statesmen in ordinary cases. The North American Provinces extend out in the Atlantic at a point nearer to Europe than any other portion of America, from thence Westward to the Pacific, and North to the Russian possessions, including in their almost boundless extent the most extensive internal water communication and the richest agricultural territory in the world. No one can glance at this splendid territory—larger in extent than all the United States, (California included,) with a soil equal, if not superior, both in agricultural and mineral wealth; with an atmosphere so healthful as to have become proverbial, and with every facility for supporting a large, hardy, and industrious population, but must feel that they ought to be one and indivisible—that they are intended by nature to form one great country, united and bound together by a constitution and laws, as well as by those bonds of brotherhood which link them together by the ties of blood.—We believe that the advantages of a Union of the Provinces is now almost universally admitted, and that it has become only a question of time. When shall it take place? There could not be a time more fit for bringing this subject forward than the present. The policy of the Imperial Government towards the Colonies had rendered such a step absolutely necessary, by the position which they are now called upon to assume. In all but name we are now to take our place amongst the nations of the earth. As the United Provinces of British North America, with a population of five or six millions, we can do so without fear, and can afford to fling annexation, reciprocity, and all such humbugs, into the teeth of brother Jonathan, and tell him that we have both as large and as noble a territory as he has, that we can do without him as easily as he can without us.

Supposing the Union of the Provinces decided upon, the next question which presents itself regards the constitution to be adopted. We conceive that the only one which would suit all the different sections of the country is a Federal Government on the principle of the United States, with State Legislatures for the management of the internal and local interests. This system of government, which has been found to work so harmoniously on the other side, would do away with all that heart-burning and jealousy which so frequently arises regarding local legislation—(one portion of the country crying out that the other has been most favored)—and it would greatly tend to maintain that good feeling amongst the different Provinces which ought to exist, but which has been found to be frequently endangered in the case of Upper and Lower Canada, by the mutual jealousies thus created. The United British Provinces thus bound together, would be enabled to take a stand worthy of their parent; and when the Railroad to Halifax is completed, connecting with the trunk Railroads through Canada bringing us within a week of Great Britain, it will bind to our parent land by ties both of interest and affection. Who can say what the future destiny of the United British Provinces will be. Is it at all probable that the Railroad would be allowed to stop at Lake Huron? No. Great Britain will soon discover the advantages of such a route to the Pacific, and will appreciate the advantages of binding to them with the strongest ties of affection that portion of her children who would hold in their hands the key to her Eastern Empire. Fifty years ago, the United States, proud as they now are, and high as they hold their heads, by no means had as good prospects of future prosperity as the Provinces now have if they were united.—It is for us then to follow the policy which has built them up, as closely as the difference in our position admits of. If we adopt their motto, e *pluribus unum*, and take a leaf from their past history for our guide, fifty years hence will find the British Provinces not far behind, and will be a worthy rival to compete with Jonathan for the commerce both of the Atlantic and Pacific."

Trinity Church Sunday School.—We are gratified to learn that this excellent Institution, which has now been established for upwards of twenty-five years, and is the Parent School in this City, is still steadily advancing, and that in no period in its history has it been in a more flourishing or efficient condition than at the present time. There are now over fifty teachers, and between 600 and 700 children on its books, upwards of 500 of whom are in general average attendance. These numbers are also continually and even rapidly increasing, so much so, that it has become difficult to arrange the numerous classes in the large building erected for their accomodation. These facts are encouraging in many respects; they indicate the hold the valuable instruction imparting upon the minds of Churchmen, the powerful agency that is being exerted for the dissemination of religious truth among the rising generation, and that the labours of past years have not been fruitless, but eminently blessed by Him who has promised to remember the cup of cold water given in the name of a disciple.

The Annual Examination of the children, took place on the 20th inst., in the presence of a large number of persons interested in the progress and prosperity of the school. It was conducted by the Rev. the Rector, Rev. Messrs. Stewart, Armstrong, and De Vernet. The Honble. Mr. Justic Parker, and other by gentlemen, also rendered their assistance. The result was highly satisfactory. In many instances a readiness of reply was exhibited, united to a clear apprehension of sacred truth, that gave convincing evidence of the value of the instruction imparted in the school, and much encouragement to those engaged in it.

On Sunday evening, children, with their teachers assembled in Trinity Church. The Church was crowded in every part at an early hour, and the service throughout was most impressive and inspiring. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Armstrong, in his usual earnest and affectionate manner, from Prov. x. 1, upon the advantages and effects of early piety both here and hereafter, and the fearful consequences resulting from its neglect. The Rev. Gentleman concluded his eloquent discourse by [illegible] collection was taken up in aid of its funds, which amounted to the sum of £19 9s. 8d.—*Witness.*

Pleasure Trip.—In this issue will be found an advertisement for a Pleasure Trip in the Steamship *Admiral*. Thus affording our fellow citizens an opportunity of visiting the great Republic, while celebrating its Independence. Also a chance to see the novelties of Boston, among which stands conspicuous, the sweet song of the Swedish Nightengale, who is about to sing her last song in Yankee land. The *Creole* also offers a similar treat to such of our citizens as feel inclined to avail themselves of the opportunity, and at the very moderate price of Six Dollars for a passage going and coming.

☞ In reference to the communication of a "Citizen" in our last, reflecting on the conduct of Dr. Waddle, of the Lunatic Asylum, we feel it our duty to state, that we have made some enquiry relative thereto, and cannot discover any just grounds for the accusation—but on the contrary, that the Commissioners of that establishment fully concur in the step taken by the Doctor, in the premises.

Collision.—On Monday night last, the steamers *St. John* and *Union*, on the river, ran foul of each other, and did some considerable damage. Both vessels contrived to reach their respective destinations. We learn that the occurrence was purely accidental.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

On Thursday morning at 9 o'clock the steam ship *Europa*, arrived at Halifax after a boisterous passage during which she had to encounter stormy head winds. She left Liverpool on the 14th inst. Such items of news as are furnished by the Mail will be found below. Out of 92 passengers by this conveyance, 25 landed at Halifax.

The Cotton market had slightly advanced; sales of the week 46,210 bales. The market for Breadstuffs was more active. Flour had advanced 1s per barrel, and Indian Corn 6d. per quarter.

Trade in the manufacturing districts continued to improve.

Freights were dull and vessels plenty.

Timber Market.—The demand for logs continues limited, dealers acting with caution, and only purchasing for present wants. A large stock of Quebec and St. John Yellow Pine on hand, which merchants will be anxious to work off, as that the prospects for importations this year do not at present look very satisfactory.—The low price of Baltic wood will contribute to some extent in damaging the market for Colonial. Spruce Deals are in request, and sell readily, to arrive, at the current rates.

Parliamentary.—The Army and Navy estimates have been voted by Parliament, including £200,000 for the expenses of the Kaffir war.—The latter vote was opposed by Mr. Hume and others, on the ground that the Colonies should furnish the money for their own protection.—Mr. Anstey's motion respecting the State prisoners in Van Diemen's Land had been withdrawn. A new measure for Chancery Reform had been introduced. Doubts appear to be entertained whether Government will proceed with the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill.

A Demerara house in Liverpool had suspended payment, as had also the Messrs. Finch, iron merchants, whose liabilities are said to be £180,000.

Ninety Hungarian refugees have arrived at Southampton from Constantinople. The British Government intended to defray their expenses to New York.

In Ireland great efforts are making to open the Dublin and Galway Railway by August 1st. The engineer had pledged himself that it should be completed by that time, when it was expected that the first train would be filled by American citizens.

Germany.—Most, if not all the institutions which existed before the revolution, are now re-established. Several of the minor diets had been convened.

A serious coalition had occurred at Hamburg between the sailors in port and the Austrian troops in port; six had been killed and a great number wounded.

FRANCE.

The speech of President Bonaparte at Dejon, when received in Paris correctly reported, turned out to be a speech of a most violent character against the Chambers. The excitement was very great, but the applause of the Bonpartists did not deceive the French Ministry. They insisted at once that the President's speech should be suppressed and the version given by the *Moniteur* was agreed upon and telegraphed to Paris where even with the chief things taken out, it made a prodigious sensation.

The Ministers with M. Dublin returned to Paris, and Louis Napoleon followed the next day with the full consciousness that he had made a political blunder. On Tuesday the Bureaus of the Assembly met to choose their Presidents, &c., and the Bonapartists were all excluded to a man.

Great excitement prevailed in the Assembly upon the first motion, which was to pension certain soldiers of the line, inviving a principle affecting the Republic. The left opposed the motion, and it was rejected by 366 to 295.

This is the first blow of the Assembly, but during the debate, a much more important incident occurred. Gen. Changarnier took an opportunity of speaking on the question, and advancing to the Tribune shook hands ostentatiously with Leon Faucher, and M. Duflot, the two ministers. The General then, in a few words spoken amidst profound attention, said no man could induce the army to act against the laws of the country and change the Government. What pretext was there for enthusiasm? The left loudly cheered. The army was deeply penetrated with the sentiment of its duties and dignity, and would not now lend itself to the act of inflicting on France a Government by force.

This was not the era of the Cæsars when one Emperor was deposed to-day and another raised to the purple by drunken Pretorian soldiers.—The discipline of the army was too firm to allow it ever to march against the Assembly.—Not a battalion or a company should be found to obey a chief if he gave such an order. Therefore, Representatives, you may deliberate in peace.

This intrepid speech was loudly cheered, and the Ministry having declared officially that the President's speech in the *Moniteur*, was the only version they recognized, the interpolations upon it were withdrawn, but the subject must be resumed in some other form. The blow has now been struck by the President against the Assembly and a courageous General vouches for the loyalty of the army to that body, and a second General Cavignac, is ready to draw the sword to support Gen. Changarnier, if necessary. The Socialist party are in raptures with Gen Changarnier's speech, whilst the organ of the Elysee strive to undervalue its importance. Whilst Changarnier and Cavignac remain firm Louis Napoleon can never succeed in overthrowing the Republic to make himself Emperor.

The growth of larch, which, it is said, is as lasting as the English oak, is much recommended by the *Builder*.

The American packet-ship Prince Albert, from New York at London, brought 30 boxes of oysters as a portion of her cargo.

Sir Archibald Islay Campbell, Bart., a sound Protestant and Conservative, is the only candidate in the field for the representation of Argyleshire, and no opposition is expected.

The Fan Paddle-wheel.—There is deposited in Class 51 in the great exhibition, a model of a perfectly new surface, propeller, called the "Fan Paddle-wheel," [illegible] nish's fin, or to the screw-propeller applied at the surface, instead of being submerged, and which, from its simplicity, strength, and economy of construction, even as compared with the common wheel, would appear to combine all the *desiderata* for the best application of steam-power. In form it is a rotatory fan, the segments of which are so many isosceles triangles, expanding from a centre boss affixed to the shaft, until their united extremities occupy the limits of the paddle-box; these segments or blades necessarily enter the water, and leave it, obliquely, whichever way the wheel is turned, alternately compressing or dividing the water right and left; and whilst keeping up a perfect continuity of action (one of the leading features of the invention), cause the least possible vibration, many, and altogether avoid the slightest lift of backwater. Mr. Lee Steves, the inventor, favourably known to nautical world as the founde, of the *Shipping Gazette*, claims for the "Fan Paddle-wheel," as the natural result of these propulsive advantages, an increase of speed, from its use, of from one-eigth to one-sixth beyond that now attained by other surface-propellors with the application of the same power, and the consequent shortening of the passage to or from America by about two days.—*Naval and Military Gazette.*

Public Income and Expenditure.—A return has been printed at the instance of Mr. Hume, showing the amount of the public revenue and expenditure for each year from 1822 to 1850. The total annual receipts during this period have ranged from £59,829,691 in 1824, to £50,408,579 in 1835. The total expenditure was highest in 1827—viz., £56,336,826, and lowest in 1835, when it was £48,787,638. The following years show an excess of public expenditure over the receipts:—1826, 1827, 1831, 1837, 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1847, 1848. The amount of the deficiency has ranged from £345,226 in 1838, to £3,979 539 in 1842. The highest amount of surplus revenue during the period under review was £4,744,581 in 1822, and the lowest £614,759 in 1832

The solar eclipse, which will take place on the 28th July, 1851, will be partial in Great Britain, but total over a large portion of the European continent. The eclipse will commence here at three minutes past two o'clock in the afternoon, and terminate at a quarter past four; magnitude eight-tenths on the northern limb.

The *Yorkshire Gazette* states that Lord Londesborough, who for many years was an advocate for Free-trade principles, has avowed to the Premier that he can no longer support the government on that question; and hereafter his lordship's powerful influence will be in favour of the principle of protection of British industry. His lordship is an extensive landed proprietor in all the three ridings of the country.

The Speaker of the House of Commons is to be raised to the peerage at the close of the present parliament.

Mr. J. L. Stevens has in the exhibition the model of a paddle-wheeled steamer, the properties of which, he contends, are such that a vessel of large proportions would make the run across the Atlantic in two or three days less than the time now occupied.

Harwich elections has terminated in favour of Mr. R. W. Crawford, the Free-trader, by a small majority of six over Mr. Prinsep. After the poll the hustings were torn down by a mob, and the fragments carried in triumph through the town.

Effects of Free Trade.—The beautiful estate of Pen Park, near this city, with the mansion attached, was sold last week, by the executor of the late William Bushell, Esq., for the low sum of £5800. Only six years ago it cost the late proprietor £9000. On free-trade principles it ought to have fetched £10,000; but free trade, common sense, and matter of fact, constitute a rule of three not within the arithmetical solution of modern theorists.—*Bristol Journal.*

There is a very strong party in London who are busily engaged for the purpose of amending the chancery law practices, which loudly call for redress.

The Bristol papers state that Miss Sellon and the Sisters of Mercy have left Plymouth, and have taken a house in Lower-green, in that city.

The *Dublin Evening Mail* states that it is credibly assured "the Bill for the suppression of the Queen's Colleges is actually in Ireland."

Mrs. Gore Langton, now deceased, has left her lady's maid the interest for life of £10,000.

Her Majesty has purchased, at the exposition, a tiara of sapphires of great claire and size, and a brooch, consisting of two enormous rubies, set round with diamonds, by Lemonnierre, of Paris.

Under the head "Cost of the present Kaffir war," the *United Service Gazette* says, "We hear from very high authority at the Cape, that the cost incurred in the first month of hostilities was about £260,000, and that it has cost between £80,000 and 90,000 per month since."

The *Sunday Times* states that Father Ignatius has altogether discarded shoes and stockings, and attired in this manner, called a few days since upon the Rev. Dr. Cumming, and challenged the reverend gentleman to a discussion of the truth of the Romish faith.

The publishing office of the *Illustrated London News* is said to send out weekly, on ordinary occasions, the extraordinary number of 70,000 and 100,000 copies, and on such an occasion as the opening of the exhibition nearly 200,000 copies.

A few days since, a gentleman paid into the Commercial Bank of London, Lombury, under the assumed name of Charles Inglis, the sum of £700 in Sovereigns, directing that it should be applied to the purposes of the Metropolitan Convalescent Institution.

The marriage of Lord Edward Fitzallan Howard and Miss Talbot, it is stated, will not take place until the close of the ensuing month, or early in July.

In the Court of Bankruptcy, London, on Friday week, Charles Nash, a parliamentary agent, who has been connected with railways, appeared for judgment. His cause was heard on a former day, and reported. Mr. Commissioner Law adjudged him, at the suit of Mr. Thwaites, to an imprisonment of eight calendar months from the vesting order, for a vexatious defence. The judgment will date from the 1st of February, when the vesting order was made.

Under a decision of the Court of Session, ministers of the Established Church of Scotland are exempted from poor-rates to the extent of between £4,000 and 5,000 a year. In Ireland, the Established Church clergy are amongst the most [illegible] more than any other class, in the [illegible]

MUTINY IN THE WATERFORD WORK HOUSE.

A few days ago, in consequence of the guardians having resolved that the able-bodied male paupers must work from 6 in the morning till 6 in the [illegible] dinner, about one hundred of them turned out and refused to work, or comply with the regulations of the board. The police were sent for and arrested twelve of the ringleaders, and brought them before the magistrates.—Having shewn repentance of their refractory conduct, and promised to resume work, they were, after a severe lecture from Mr. Tabuteau on the impropriety of their mutinous conduct, allowed to return to the workhouse.—[Waterford Mail.

Town Land Valuation in Ireland.—The total expenses of the valuation in each county in Ireland in which it has been completed and is in use, have amounted to £160 145 12s 7d. The valuation commenced in October, 1842, and is still proceeding. The average cost is 2½d per acre. The total number of acres valued up to the spring assizes of 1851, was 14,917,621. The number of acres the tenement valuation of which is in progress, but not complete, is 2,463,300.

British Army.—The strength of the British army is 123,768 men of all arms, beside 58,000 odd of pensioners, yeomanry, &c. Ireland engrosses an army of 25,000 men. The reason is obvious; Ireland is not entirely Protestant. If she were, a few regiments would be a superabundance.

Protection.—The eighth edition of a pamphlet by Sir Lytton Bulwer entitled, "Letters to John Bull, Esq., on Affairs Connected with his Landed Property," has just been published. His views are Protectionist in their character. He foretells that there will be a duty on wheat in a year. He has always, he says, been opposed to the repeal of the corn laws.

An Interesting Group.—The Bishop of London, Cardinal Wiseman, and Father Gavazzi, says the *Builder*, were, on the 12th ult., standing shoulder to shoulder at the private view of the exhibition of the National Institution of the Fine Arts. We suspect the Cardinal would sooner be counting his beads at the Shrine of "the good St. Edward," than meet the glance of the lightning-tongued orator of the Italian Reformation.

In the smouldering ruins of a factory in England, which was burnt a short time since, a girl was found dead beneath some beams of timber, in the attitude of prayer. In that dread hour, what secular knowledge could have been of such momentous consequence to her as that Scriptural education, which had taught her to pray to, and Worship her Maker in the days of her youth! What a consolation that he has given the glorious promise "Call upon me in the day of trouble, and I will deliver thee!"

Convents.—A proposition has been made in the Mexican Chamber of Deputies to prevent the erection of convents, and to pass a law forbidding any women under twenty-five years of age taking the veil, but it is not stated with prospect of success.

Emigration.—From an early period this morning Patrick's quay has been thronged with carts of luggage and crowds of people, about to leave by the splendid screw vessel the Albatross, for Liverpool, *en route* for America. We understand that no less than 500 emigrants proceeded by this vessel to Liverpool.—Southern Reporter of Saturday.

Emigration.—This county is nearly depopulated. Every comfortable farmer and able-bodied labourer has either gone, or is preparing to go to America. Day after day sheals pass through this town on their way to a country where, at least, they will be able "to earn their bread by the sweat of their brow."—(Roscommon Journal.)

Communication.

Mr. Durant.—The following extract from the *Spectator* may not be wholly inapplicable to this Province, as well as elsewhere:—

"A great many Church Musicians have introduced, in their farewell voluntaries, a sort of music quite foreign to the design of church services, to the great prejudice of well-disposed people. These fingering gentlemen should be informed, that they ought to suit their airs to the place and business; and that the musician is obliged to keep to the text as much as the preacher. For want of this, I have found by experience, a great deal of mischief; for when the preacher had often, with great piety and art enough, handled his subject, and the judicious clerk has, with utmost diligence, called out two staves, proper to the discourse, and I have found in myself, and in the rest of the pew, good thoughts and dispositions, they have been all, in a moment, dissipated, by a merry jig from the organ loft."

Now with all due allowance for the pleasant exaggeration of the essayists, and admitting that the evil complained of was greater in Addison's day than it is in ours, there is certainly room for improvement in many churches in this particular. We have never, indeed, heard what the spectator denominates a "merry fig," but we have voluntaries which did more credit to the organist's execution, than to his appreciation of the day and the place. Apropos to this extract from the Spectator we quote, from memory, an anecdote of the long civil war in Spain. Chaliers and proclamations, and pronunciamentos, were monthly issued, and even oftener, and the loyal were compelled to accept all—a thing as difficult as to reconcile the Pope's infallibility with his blunders. One day, a regiment being in attendance at mass, a soldier was taken out of the ranks as organist; and the gravity of the whole corpse was in an instant put to flight by his playing, as a voluntary, the music of a popular political satirical song, the *refrain* of which was, "Swallow it! Swallow it!" The ludicrous associations provoked a smile, and although the player covered up the theme with skilful variations, the air was recognized through them all, and the commander of the soldiers was compelled to convert himself into chief of the synagogue, and order the soldier to desist. He was not quite prompt enough, however, to prevent a most indecorous burst of laughter.

Herein lies the difficulty. Profane music, or even solemn movements which the congregation have been in the habit of associating with other scenes than the house of God, and with other thoughts than those of devotion, make the mind wander; and even if the skill of the performer does vary, and conceal the origin of his notes, his ingenuity then becomes the subject of attention. What pertains to the public worship of the church should be marked and Clarinet, and secure from confusion with any other objects. Our minds are prone enough to stray, under the best and most solemn circumstances, and we must beware how we suffer their erratic impulses to be tempted away. The music of the church should be holy, such as is used for no other purposes than those of a devotional character. Otherwise it distracts rather than elevates.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

Mr. *Editor*.—There is perhaps not a spot on the whole globe where humbug is more commonly practised than in this Province; nor perhaps a place which exhibits less self-reliance, or less patriotism. I am lead sir to these remarks from an advertisement which is now going the rounds of the City papers, purporting to receive tenders for the building of a Fire Engine, for the Parish of Portland—while the naked truth is, that the Committee, who are to receive the tenders, have fully made up their minds to send the money out of the Country, and to encourage Foreign [illegible] than Domestic manufactures. A [illegible] is to be found in the simple [illegible] specifications as on [illegible] dodge) for the [illegible] charade. Yours [illegible]

and the Article warranted equal if not superior to any thing that Boston or New York can produce.

I am Sir Yours

A MECHANIC.

sented to the Rev. JAMES COOKSON, on his departure from this Province :—

REVEREND AND DEAR SIR,—

The undersigned inhabitants of a portion of the Parish of Kingston, and its vicinity, beg leave most respectfully to present unto you this Address, as a testimony of the high respect and veneration which we entertain for you, and which you have so richly merited and are so justly entitled to as our Spiritual Teacher and Guide.

In viewing the step you have taken, we offer no opinion, as we consider that you have been and still continue in some degree to be an injured and persecuted man; but in [illegible] afflictions you have shown that it was not for the loaves, but for the spiritual welfare of the flock that you laboured. You tendered not railing for railing, nor persecution for persecution, but you have given us that beautiful example of christian forbearance and love without which virtue you have taught us to believe that it is impossible to be a true christian. You have taught us also that if we are not true christians, and not in name only but in principle, and that principle put into practice, having our hearts purified by faith and our conscience bearing witness at the same time, that it is useless to expect mercy at the hand of an offended God. As to your labour it has been most indefatigable for the spiritual welfare of your fellow men, and for which you have received but little pay; but we sincerely hope and trust that you will receive that reward of your labour which far surpasses all earthly treasure; and is only to be found at the hand of a merciful God, and by them only for whom it has been reserved.

And now Rev. Sir, we beg to take our leave of you and we beg to assure you that you carry with you our best wishes for both your spiritual and temporal welfare, hoping that you will arrive safe at the shores of your Native Land, and that you may find your relations in the enjoyment of good health—and that you and that portion of your family accompanying you may long be spared to enjoy the society of your friends, is the earnest prayer of your affectionate friends.

Signed by the undersigned in behalf of the Committee.

WILLIAM PYWELL.
JAMES PETERS.
GEORGE MILLS.

REPLY.

GENTLEMEN,—

I am truly grateful to you for your good wishes for my future welfare; and with respect to the treatment I may have met with, I wish to make no comment. Thus much I can assert with confidence, that I have experienced many a good friend during my long pilgrimage among you, and thus much I can assure you I part with many with a sincere regret. [illegible] had it have been the will of providence that I might have remained among you during my life, I could not have expected, from my time of life, that that time could have been long, and I therefore we must sooner or later part. And my ardent prayer is that we may meet in that happy clime; where the wicked will then cease from troubling and the weary will be at rest.

I am, your sincere friend,

JAMES COOKSON.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—On Monday last two men engaged in rafting in the vicinity of Spring Hill, were drowned by a sharp which they were carrying getting foul under a raft, the consequence of which was that their boat was dragged under, and they sunk to rise in life no more. Their names were Charles Perkins, and Charles Johnston, the former a native of Carleton, lately married; and the latter, we believe, belonged to the Grand Lake.—*Reporter.*

DIOCESE OF FREDERICTON.—On Sunday the 15th instant, an Ordination was held in the Cathedra of Christ's Church, Fredericton, by the Lord-Bishop of the Diocese; when the following gentlemen were ordained.

The Rev. William N. Jaffrey, Missionary at St. Mary's Priest.

Mr. Thomas Partin, late of King's College, Fredericton, Deacon.

An appropriate sermon was preached by the Lord Bishop of Fredericton, his text was taken from the 72nd Psalm, 8th and 9th verses.

☞ THE 12TH.—Extensive preparations are making for a due observance of the 12th throughout the Province. Processions are announced for Fredericton and Woodstock.

The following is from the New York Evening Mirror, May 25 1849.

"WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. —Among all the Panaceas advertised for the cure of human ailments there is none in which we have more confidence than 'Wistars Balsam of Wild Cherry.' We regard it as one of Nature's own preparations—simple, safe, pleasant to take, and almost certain to cure all bilious and pulmonary affections. We have witnessed its wonderful effects, in cases that were regarded as hopelessly desperate, and we can conscientiously recommend it as one of the best medicines in the world."

The following is from a very respectable source:

Boston, Nov. 27, 1848.

Mr. S. W. Fowle—Dear Sir. Although averse to having my name made public in the newspapers, I make this unsolicited statement, and you are at liberty to make use of it [illegible] you may please. In the fall of 1847, I took a violent cold, which brought on a severe cough that lasted through the winter and spring, and caused me to raise blood and phegm continually, day and night, which greatly reduced me in flesh and strength; I tried several kinds of medicine—with little or no effect; I had become feeble and emaciated, and began to despair of ever getting relief, when by advice of my friends, I was induced to try Dr. Wistar's Wild Cherry Balsam, and after taking five bottles I found myself nearly or quite well, and to this alone, I think I owe present existence, I shall be happy to give further information to any one who will call on me.

WILLIAM WHEELER, Grocer,
Harrison Avenue, near 730 Washington st.

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

For Sale by S. L. TILLEY, King Street, St. John, N. B.

Married.

On Thursday evening last, by W. W. Eaton, Mr. James Barnes, to Miss Margaret J. Scoullar, youngest daughter of the late Mr. James Scoullar, all of this City.

On the 16th instant, by the Rev. Robert Irvine, Mr. Andrew Nixon, to Miss Jane Davis.—On the 17th inst., by the same, Mr. James Boyd, to Miss Martha Gillespie, all of this City.

On Wednesday afternoon, in the Brussels Street Baptist Church, by the Rev. Samuel Robinson, Mr. Charles E. Coleman, to Miss Thirza, third daughter of Mr. David Odell, all of Portland Parish.

At Fredericton, on the 15th inst., at Christ's Church Cathedral, by his Father, Charles G. Coster, only son of the Venerable the Archdeacon, to Grace, second daughter of the late James Holbrook, Esquire.

On the 21st inst., by the Rev. George Perry, Mr. James Engleson to Miss Ellen Saunders, all of this City.

been 21 years in the Postal Department, and has during that period held an unblemished character; he was one of those men, whose goodness of heart and gentleness of manner, endeared him to all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. [illegible] we believe we may say that he had not an enemy in this community. He will be long both remembered and regretted.

On Monday morning after a lingering illness, Margaret, wife of Mr. William Smith, aged 20 years.

In this City, on the 17th inst., after one week's illness, Capt. John J. Barry, aged 28 years, a native of Cork, Ireland.

On Tuesday evening last, Edward, aged six weeks, son of Mr. John J. Munroe.

At Indian Town, on Friday, Mrs. Lettie Danville, in the 53 year of her age, leaving a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn their loss.

At his residence, Cold-Brook, Thursday, 26th Mr. Frederick J. Ayers, in the 45th year of his age, much and deservedly lamented by all who knew him.—Funeral will leave his residence on Sunday, at 3 p. M., for Trinity Church burial ground.

Marine List.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.—ARRIVED.

Friday—Ship Robertson, James, Baltimore, 10—William Thomson, ballast.

Pyramid, Henderson, New York, 8—John Robertson, ballast.

Schr. Alabama, Wall, St. George's, (U. S.) 1—L. D. Jewett & Co., ballast.

Barque Richard Young, May, Portland, 2—S. Wiggins & Son, ballast.

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

Admiral, Wood, Portland,—George Thomas, passengers and merchandise.

Saturday—Ship Jane, Moran, Philadelphia, 6—John Robertson, ballast.

Falcon, Patten, New York, 5—John Robertson, ballast.

Brigt. Myrtle, Petch, New York, 7—Morrisey & Shives, general cargo.

Schr. Hero, Sawyer, Boston, 2—to order, ballast.

Monday—Ship Thomas, Leighton, New York, 4—C. Brown, flour &c.

Vancluse, Gilchrist, New York, 4—John W. Cudlip, bal.

Brig Eliza, Brothers, New York, 10—R. Rankin & Co. ballast.

Schr. Anne, Nutkins, Boston—R. Rankin & Co., ballast.

Tuesday—Schr. Wm. Wallace, Hilton, New York, 10—G. Hunt, general cargo.

Brig Enterprise, Brown, New York, 10—John Robertson, general cargo.

This Day—Steamer Maid of Erin, Belyea, Portland,—T. Parks passengers and merchandise.

Steamer Admiral, Wood, Portland,—G. Thomas, passengers and merchandise.

CLEARED.

20th—Ship Sunbeam, Winsor, Machias, (U. S.) railway sleepers—Allison & Spurr; Barque Anthracite, Harris, Grimsby, timber and deals—John Robertson; Frederick, Smith, Penarth Rords, timber and deals—S. Wiggins & Son.

21—Ship Jamsetgee, Cursetgee, Withycombe, Liverpool, deals, &c.—R. Rankin & Co., and G. & J. Salter; Brig Velocity, Cook, Kingstown, (Ireland,) deals and boards; Ulverston, Broderick, Hull, do; Brig Catherine & Hannah, West, Newcastle, timber and deals; Schr. Ori, McMullan, Waldoboro, lumber.

23d—Schr. Mary Jane, Elkin, Boston, boards and planks; Echo, Holder, New York, lumber; Friendship, Hardy, Newburyport, do.

AMERICAN STEAM SHIP ADMIRAL.—A PLEASURE EXCURSION TO BOSTON!—VISIT TO THE BOSTON MUSEUM, AND TO HEAR JENNY LIND.—The "ADMIRAL" will leave *St. John* for BOSTON on SATURDAY MORNING 28th June, at 8 o'clock.

Returning, leave Boston *Tuesday Morning*, 9 o'clock, July 8th, or July the 15th by *Admiral* to Eastport and by *Creole* to St. John.

The object of this excursion is to furnish an opportunity to visit the Boston *Museum* during the performance of the celebrated Play entitled *The Children of Cyprus*, which has been witnesssed by upwards of 150,000 persons, and to witness the Celebration of the Fourth of July.

Also to hear JENNY LIND in her last Concerts in this country.

The Tickets to her Concerts will be from $2 to $3 as persons may choose.

☞ Fare to Boston and Back including admission to the Museum, $7 50, Tickets to be obtained of GEORGE THOMAS, AGENT, St. John, June 26. *South Market Wharf.*

AMERICAN HARDWARE.—The Subscribers have received per Steamer from the States, a full assortment of American Goods adapted for this market, such as:—Buck SAWS of superior quality, 5 feet Lignumvitæ Saws, Butchers' Bow Saws and Cast steel *Cleavers*, excellent Boxwood RULES; U. S. Plastering Trowels, Level and Plumb, Hammers, iron Braces, Mortise GAGES, AUGERS and Auger Bits, Patent [illegible] Sets, Carpenter's Pencils, Coach Wrenches, 100 feet *Tape lines*, Cast Steel SHOVELS, ditto Shingle Hatchets, metal head Gimlets, Chalk Lines, Small *Grindstones*, Glass Paper, Zinc Faucets, Wood Screws, all Sizes, Sweeping Brushes, hearth, whitewash, dusting, shoe and scrubbing BRUSHES, Mortice LOCKS, and night Latches of various sorts, Mineral and Glass Door KNOBS and bell pulls to match, Argalo Knobs for inside doors, full plated, very cheap, Store Door Handles in Black, Brass and Silver Plate, Mineral & White Drawer Knobs, Venetian Blind Hinges and fastenings, patent Sash fasteners, entirely new, loose joint Butt *Hinges*, Spiral window Springs, Round and Square Bolts, Chain Spring do. for stores, Rush chest Handles, wardrobe and Hat Hooks Cupboard Catches, Buttons on plates, Thumb Latches black, bronzed & white Escutcheons, Door Springs of a new kind, Sash pulleys and Cord, Bed Castors, to 4 Screwdrivers, Co'bles Line Hooks, Cut Tacks of all sizes, Brads, Gimp and Carpet Tacks, patent Curtain Fixtures, &c., &c. The above with the large Stock on hand, will be sold cheap.

J. & A. MARSH.

Corner of Sands' Arcade Prince William Street
June 26.

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL,

Corner of Sidney and Princess Streets.

INFANT DEPARTMENT FOR BOTH SEXES.

COURSE—Spelling, Reading, Nat'l History, etc. } per quarter, 7s. 6d. } This Department is managed by a Female.

ADULT DEPARTMENT FOR BOTH SEXES

Spelling, Reading, Grammar, Composition, Plain & Ornamental Writing, Arithmetic, common and mental; Book Keeping with lectures; do. without lectures; Mensuration, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Calcutta, French, Reading, Writing and Spelling, and the Classics. } This course comprises pupils at various charges from 7s 6d. to 25s. This Department comprises Pupils from 25s to 50s. per quarter, occupies two rooms, and employs three teachers.

SAMUEL D. MILLER, A. M.,
St John, N B., May 30.—3m. PRINCIPAL.

HALL'S CLOTHING Store.

JUST RECEIVED per steamer *Admiral* from Boston—A large lot of Black & Fancy Stocks, *Cravats, Scarfs, Opera Ties, Shirt Collars*, &c., &c. American SATINETTS, which will be sold by the Yard or Piece, or *made up cheap*. 10 Boxes Tailors CHAVONS, cheap.

June 13. J. T. HALL.

TO THE

Carleton Rowers.

LEAVING [illegible] a Challenge from a Committee of the CARLETON BOAT CLUB, addressed to the OARSMEN of INDIAN TOWN, and couched in language highly impertinent, we would state, that we must consider your conduct, (providing you have authorised said Committee to publish the contemptable article to which we have referred,) as most ungentlemanly; and the more particularly so, when we remember, that we have always treated your Club, and the people of Carleton, in a manner very different from that which you have adopted towards us, in the Communication alluded to.

One would have imagined, that our having dared to contend with such celebrated oarsmen as those of New York, and for an amount, when compared with that which you have named, rendering your offer as insignificant as the rest of your proceedings—you would rather have shielded us from insult, than have made us the subject on which your Committee should vent their spleen, the more especially so, as we have with heavy stakes ventured to contend for the honor of New Brunswick, "as far as boat racing is concerned."

We have towed in very indifferent boats, and been worsted by Carleton oarsmen, on several occasions, and since we have obtained a boat fit to compete with those that have been in your possession, we have plainly demonstrated, who are the oarsmen that can best contend for the honor of this province. To prove which it may be sufficient merely to remind you that we have rowed in opposition to the Carleton oarsmen in some of the Regattas that have taken place in our harbour within the last few years, *with the result we presume you are not unacquainted.*

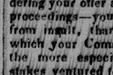
And now we would ask you, have you acted as true sportsmen, in coming out, with your Challenge at the time when our Challenge to the New Yorkers was receiving attention "from our formidable opponents?" Do you not remember that you expressed yourselves as particularly aggrieved; when in the zenith of *your* glory—and immediately after you defeated the "Undaunted," you received a Challenge from us? Do you not also remember that with a fruitful evasion, you declined our Challenge, and have never, (although since than time some years have elapsed,) had the courage to enter the lists with us in any other race that at the Regattas; although opportunities have been afforded you time and again! Then what could have induced you at this late hour, after having refused our Challenge and left our hints unacknowledge, to wait until there was strong reason to suppose that we should be otherwise engaged, before you dared to confront us? Have you at last ascertained that your old excuse, after your best men have been defeated; of—"*it was not the Carleton Club*," has got to be one that will no longer be received by a rightly discerning public? And are you now endeavouring to bolster up your tottering fame by your scurility, when you fancied that you could do so with impunity, as there was a probability that your challenge would have to remain unaccepted in consequence of our engagements? or is it your intention should we accept your offer, of practising your old dodge, that of backing out, as you did on a former occasion, when you vauntingly challenged the world, and was accepted both by the oarsmen of New York and Halifax.

But gentlemen, if this was your hope, allow us to assure you, that it has been one which you will never realize, as your challenge *shall not go unaccepted*; and we now reply to you that we do *accept your challenge*, as contained in the "New Brunswicker," presuming that the result will show in whose custody the honour of New Brunswick, "as far as boat racing is concerned," can be most safely entrusted."

A Committee from Indian Town will meet a Committee from Carleton on Monday next at 8 o'clock, P. M. at the Saint John Hotel, for the purpose of arranging preliminaries.

JOHN B. TRAVIS,
S. C. STEVENS,
On behalf of the Indian Town Rowers.
Indian Town, 26th June, 1851.

EXCURSION TO BOSTON.



THE superior Steamer CREOLE, Capt. Chas. Deering will leave St. John on TUESDAY morning next, 1st July, at 9 o'clock, on a PLEASURE EXCURSION to BOSTON Direct, touching at EASTPORT—giving the passengers an opportunity of witnessing the celebration of the Fourth of July. Also of attending the last CONCERTS of JENNY LIND in this country.

Returning will leave Boston on Saturday, July 5th, at 10 A. M.

Fare to Boston and back $6 00. Tickets can be obtained at the office of

R. P. McGIVERN, *Agent.*
June 28, 1851. North Market Wharf.

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between JOHN ROOP and JOHN KAY, under the names and firm of ROOP & KAY, Sailmakers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having any demands against the said firm will please hand in their accounts for settlement, and all those indebted to them as Co-partners will please arrange the same with Mr. John Roop, who will be prepared to adjust and settle all debts owing by or due the aforesaid firm.

JOHN ROOP.
St. John, June 7, 1851. JOHN KAY.

THE Subscriber begs leave to tender his sincere thanks, to the Merchants and others in Saint John, for their kind encouragement while in the firm of ROOP & KAY, Sailmakers, and would inform the Public generally, that he continues to carry on the same business, at the old stand on Johnston's Wharf, and hopes by strict and unwearied attention, to merit their usual patronage and support.

JOHN ROOP.

St. John, June 17, 1851. 3

NEW AND CHEAP

Crockery, China, and Glass Ware Store,

21, DOCK STREET, (lately occupied by R. Culver.)

THE Subscriber having commenced business has received per '*Jane*,' from Liverpool, and is now opening a large and varied assortment of CROCKERY, CHINA, and GLASS WARE consisting in part of:

Assorted Crates EARTHENWARE.
Breakfast SETS in EARTHWARE & CHINA.

Tea	do	ditto.	ditto.
Dinner	do	ditto.	ditto.
Toilet	do	ditto.	ditto
Desert	do	ditto. &c., &c.	

And All other Goods usually sold by the trade, which he is prepared to put up and sell at rates that defy competition.

May 30. W. E. PARRY WANFORD.

RESTORATEUR.

Water Street, head of Dubroix's Wharf, Saint John, N. B.

THE Travelling Public are respectfully informed that in this Establishment, the best and choicest of WINADS and LIQUORS, are served up at the shortest possible notice, and at moderate prices, from 6 in the morning until 12 at night. OYSTERS, and all other delicacies of the season constantly on hand.

WILLIAM DAVIS.

St. John, April 18, 1851. *Agent.*

LINSEED OIL.—25 Casks Raw and Boiled Linseed Oil, for sale by

May 16. S. L. TILLEY.

HOUSE—BY AUCTION.

On the Premises, on MONDAY next, at 11 o'clk:

A new HOUSE, well finished in Peters' street. [illegible] cation to the Subscriber, and possession given immediately. W. D. W. HUBBARD.

June 27, 1851.

THE NEW BRUNSWICK HOTEL,

(Charlotte Street, opposite the Country Market.)

THE Subscriber having taken the above Establishment, (the property of Mr. D. Jones,) respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. Permanent as well as transient Boarders will find comfortable accommodation at reasonable charges. Country customers accommodated with good stabling and a proper attention to all their wants. The public are respectfully invited to give the House a trial. E. W. FLAGLOR.

St. John, June 27, 1851.

NEW GOODS.

SMELLIE & ABERCROMBY.

Have received per Ship 'Onyx' from Glasgow, part of their SPRING STOCK, consisting of:

BAREGES, Balzarines, Lustre, Gauze Challis, Sylphides, and Grenadines, for Ladies' DRESSES; Flowered Barege ROBES, Barege and Adeline SHAWLS, Earlstown GINGHAMS, CHAMBRAYS and MUSLINS,

Sewed Goods, in Collars, Chemisettes, Habits, Elizabethans, Sleeves, Cambric Handkerchiefs, Insertions, Trimmings, etc., etc.

1 Case Black & Coloured Italian Sewing *Silk.*

Per "Teutonia," from Liverpool—

Grey and White SHIRTING, and Sheetings; Printed COTTONS; ORLEANS, DEJAINS, MUSLINS, &c.

Long and Square Cachmere & Barge SHAWLS *HOISERY and GLOVES.*

Which will be offered at very low prices for Cash.

☞ Remainder of Stock per *Pomona*, from Liverpool.

Prince Wm Street, 9th May, 1851.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

WE have now on hand and are constantly making up the SPRING STYLES OF HATS AND CAPS for 1851, and are determined to sell them at such low prices as cannot fail to give satisfaction to any reasonable person. Every care is taken that our goods shall not only be cheap but durable, as we are anxious that our friends should continue their patronage.

We expect to receive in a few days a large supply of French Plushes and other raw materials and trimmings; parties in want of a *really* good and fashionable Hat or Cap will do well to call and get one of *our own manufacture.*

We have just received per late arrivals—100 dozen English Hats and Caps which we will dispose of at the lowest possible rates.

Our terms are—*Cash on Delivery.*

Our Stores—East side of Market Square, and North side of King street.

May 23. C. D. EVERETT & SON.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the Public to his large and varied Stock of BOOTS and SHOES, among which are a very choice assortment of Gents. BOOTS, BOOTEES and SHOES, manufactured in his best style and according to the latest fashions.

Just Received per the *John S. DeWolf* from Liverpool, and the *Lisbon* from London—2000 Pairs of Ladies, Misses, and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, all of which are offered for Sale at low rates for *Cash.* D. PATERSON,

Sign of the Golden Boot South side of Kingstreet, one door below Foster's Corner.

St. John, May 16, 1851.

BAZAAR—ATTENTION.—Any Ladies about purchasing *Fancy Goods*, &c., for the above public institutions, will be supplied fully 20 per cent below usual prices, at the corner of King and Cross street, Fancy Arcade.

June 20. J. CROUCH.

JEWELRY, &c.—Just received and opened this day, a very neat assortment of Jewelry, viz: BROOCHES, RINGS, and *Bracelets*; also, the best assortment of Ladies and Gents. Portmonies in the City.—*Fancy Arcade*, corner of King and Cross streets.

June 20. J. CROUCH.

ANOTHER lot of Buffalo, Horn & Tortoiseshell COMBS; BRACES of first quality, just received a good assortment, for sale by the Box; MUSIC—New Music received this day.—*Fancy Arcade* corner of King and Cross street.

June 13. J. CROUCH.

S. P. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA—30 doz. *S. P. Townsend's* Sarsaparilla, just received per Brigt. "Wanderer," direct from the Original Depot, New York.

June 13. FELLOWS & CO.

GRIFFINS SCYTHES:—50 dozen of 38 to 46 in., received ex "Pomona," and for sale at Market Prices by

June 13. L. H. DEVEBER & SON.
[New Bruns. Sun.]

London Toys and Perfumery.

THE Subscriber has received per ship '*Faside*,' from London, a well selected variety of Toys, and a few cases of superior perfumery, which he will sell cheap for cash at his Shop in Prince Wm. street. Obs. (May 23.) A. PAGE.

On Consignment.

By the Pomona—

2 CASKS, containing Carpenter's 5 to 8 in. LOCKS—for sale by the cask.

—ALSO—

2 Casks, containing Samples of Copying and other INKS, in Register and coloured Glass Bottles.

JOHN KINNEAR.
23th May. *Prince Wm. Street*

London Paper Hangings.

Just received by the *Carus* from London:

3000 PIECES new and handsome Patterns, the length of each piece warranted 11½ to 12 Yards, and breadth 21 to 22 Inches.

JOHN KINNEAR.

JUST RECEIVED.

New Goods from London and Germany.

COMPRISING 5 Cases German TOYS; 1 Case Fancy Table and Reticule BASKETS; 2 Cases Perfumes, Fancy Soap, and Hair OILS; 1 Case Gents. Walking STICKS.

TOYS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Ladies Mandonna, Frizettes, Braids, and Ringlets always on hand.

May 9. [Cour.] WM. MAJOR.

SUMMER OVER COATS, Black Venetian Cloth, a New and beautiful article for Summer Over Coats or Loose Sacks, will be made to order low, at HALL'S CLOTHING STORE, Prince William street, next door North the *Golden Fleece.* JAMES T. HALL, *Proprietor.*

May 9.

GRANITE HALL, No. 1, Dock street.—All sizes BOYS LINEN COATS from 5s. 3d., upwards.

May 30. THOS. R. JONES.

WANTED—FIFTY Journeymen Tailors will find steady employment and good wages, on immediate application to

June 6. J. GARRETT & CO.

JAMES LUPTON,

TAILOR AND DRAPER.

Begs to inform his [illegible] well known as "*Fenton's Corner*," where they will find a choice and well selected stock of

BEST SAXONY BROAD CLOTHS,
DOESKINS, CASSIMERES, ALBERT CLOTHS,
SUMMER CLOTHS, FANCY TROUSERINGS,
SATIN, SILK, WOVE QUILTINGS,
WHITE MARSELLA, AND FANCY VESTINGS.

Of the finest quality, which he will be happy to make up for them in his usual superior style, on terms as reasonable as can be obtained at any other Establishment in the City."

TO THE PUBLIC AT LARGE:

J. L. would respectfully intimate that having for years been employed in the Cutting Department of HAWT'S *Celebrated Military Establishment*, in Pall Mall, London, he can with confidence undertake to give perfect satisfaction to all who may entrust their orders to his care. Those who wish a well-fitting garment made of good materials, in a substantial English manner, may depend upon being faithfully served.

TO THE OFFICERS OF H. M. ARMY.

J. L. would beg to state, that having had much practice in the above Establishment, and having a thorough knowledge of the practical part of *UNIFORM CUTTING*, he is prepared to execute in a superior style, all orders with which he may be entrusted, Officers wishing *correct measurement* to transmit to their Military Tailors in London, can be accommodated at this place.

Nicholes' Paletots made in the best London style. May 16, 1851.

JOHN KINNEAR,

Prince William Street, keeps on hand, for sale Wholesale and Retail, a stock of the following GOODS:—

A.—Annatto, Roll; Arrowroot, best; Allspice. B.—Do., ground; Alum; Acid, Tartaric; Axes and Handles.

B.—Borax, refined; Brimstone, roll; Blue, fig button; Brick, Bath; Beeswax; Blinds, green; Brooms and Brushes; Boxes, Sugar and Spice; Boards, Wash; Baskets, assorted; Books, Blank; Barley; Pearl and Pot; Beans; Blacking, Paste and Liquid.

C.—Camphor; Copperas, Green and White; Carpeting, Wool; Cords, Bed; Corks, Bottle; Cotton Warp; Coffee, Cloves, and Cinnamon, whole and ground; Caraway Seed; Currants, Dried; Chocolate; Candles, Mould and Dipt; Chairs, Cane Seat, Cane Back Rocking, Wood Seat Rocking, Wood Seat Common, Childrens; Chains.

F.—Fluid Washing; Farina; Floor Cloth, 4 4 6 4, and 8 4, American; Ditto, English, 4 4, 6 4, and 8 4.

G.—Ginger, Whole and Ground; Glass, 7x9 to 14x20, Dy. 51x25 to 34x43; Glassware, assorted; Glasses, Looking, Plates and Toilet; Glue, best quality.

I.—Indigo; Ink, Black and Blue.

L.—Locks, Carpenter's; Lamp Black; Lead, Black; Ledgers.

M.—Mustard.

N.—Nutmegs; Nails, Wrought, from 4dy to 20dy.; Do. Horse, 6dy. to 10dy.; Do. Do. 4dy. to 5dy.; Do Cut, 3dy. to 12dy.; Do. Boat, 1½ to 3 inch; Do. Pressed 6dy to 12dy.

O.—Oils, Boiled & Raw Linseed, Sea Elephant, Castor, Lard, and Florence; Oatmeal; Ochre, Yellow.

P.—Picture Frames; Pepper, ground and whole; Peas, Split; Pipes, Tobacco; Paints, White and Colored; Putty; Pins, Cloths; Paper Hangings; Paper, Writing and Wrapping.

R.—Rice; Raisins.

S.—Saltpetre; Salts, Epsom; Senna Leaves; Sago, Pearl; Saleratus; Soap; Soda, Bread and Washing; Sugar, Loaf, Crushed, White and Brown; Starch, Common and Patent; Sulphur, and Shuff; Slab, Spelter, or Zinc; Shot all numbers; Stationery; Stoves, assorted; Stow, Glasses; Shoes, India Rubber; Spikes, 5 to 10 inch.

T.—Turpentine, Spirits; Thread, Shoe; Tea, Black and Green; Tapioca; Tin, I X and I I X

V.—Varnish, Copal and Bright; Vitriol, Blue.

W.—Whiting; Wafers; Children's; Wooden Ware. June 6

JOHN BARRY,

Silver Smith, Jeweller, and Engraver,

North side of King Street, St John, N. B., a few doors below the *Waverley House.*

KEEPS constantly on hand SILVER PLATE, WATCHES, and JEWELLERY, of the best description.

Having secured the services of Mr. DAVID WEST, from the Establishment of MR. ROBERT ROSKELL, Chronometer and Patent Lever Finisher, Liverpool, Begs to inform the public that he has had in the above Establishment, that all orders entrusted to his care will be executed in a style equal to any house in *England.* June 6.

CHEMICAL PAPER—For the destruction of Flies, Musquitoes, and other kinds of Insects and Vermin peculiar to warm climates.

This Paper is chemically prepared to attract and to destroy such kinds of Vermin and Insects, by merely damping the sheets, and strewing a little white or brown Sugar on its surface,—the Insects will eagerly suck the moisture, and perish soon afterwards.

Sold by FELLOWS & CO., St. John, N. B., wholesale orders promptly attended to

May 23.

HATS, CAPS, &c.

Received at the Cheap HAT and FUR Store, No. 1, Prince William street, per the "*Lisbon*," "*Onyx*," "*Speed*," "*Titania*" and "*Martha Ann.*"

96 PACKAGES, containing an Elegant assortment of Gents, Youths', and Children's HATS and CAPS, of every possible variety—which are now selling at Reduced prices. *Wholesale and Retail.* LOCKHART & CO.

May 16, 1851.

NEW SUPPLY OF

Cheap and Handsome Room Papers.

THE subscriber has just received another supply of New and Handsome ROOM PAPERS, which he will sell as heretofore—Cheaper than any other in the City.

May 20. S. K. FOSTER.

S. K. FOSTER'S

Ladies' Fashionable Shoe store,

Next to Foster's Corner, Germain Street.

THE Subscriber has lately received per ships "Lisbon," "Faside," "John S. DeWolfe," "Renfrewshire," "Speed," "Glasgow," "Janet" from London, Liverpool and Glasgow, an extensive and Fashionable assortment of

BOOTS & SHOES,

of every quality style, and price that may be required. For sale wholesale and retail.

S. K. FOSTER.

☞ Additional supplies expected through the season per Queen, Pomare and other vessels.

May 30.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.—The subscriber has received per "Caroline," and "Lisbon," from London, his Spring supply of Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Spices, Brushes, &c., which he offers at lowest market prices.

May 16, 1851. S. L. TILLEY.

Boots and Shoes.

THE Subscriber has just received per *Janet* from Liverpool—A further Supply of Ladies' and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, of every style and price. JOHN LEITCH.

June 6.—3. Prince William-street.

Books and Stationery.

Received per "Lisbon," from London:—

Gibson's ELOCUTION;
Gray's and Thomson's Arithmetics;
Mangalle's Historical Questions, by Wright;
Pinnock's Catechisms of England, Rome, Greece and Astronomy; Blair's Mother's Catechism;
Guy's, Murrays, and Mavor's Spelling Books;
Bonnycastle's Algebra; Valpy's Latin Delectus;
Narie's Epitome of Practical Navigation;
Watt's and Wesley's Hymns; Douay Bibles;
Church of England and Presbyterian Catechisms;
Catholic and Church of England Prayer Books;
Morrisons and Jacksons Book Keeping;
Family Pastime, or Home Made Happy;
Gilt Pocket Bibles with Psalms.

Wafers, Sealing Wax, Patent India Rubber in cakes, Slate Pencils, Reeve's celebrated Drawing Pencils, Brass Joint Dividers, parellel Rules, Pen Holders, best Mogul Playing Cards, Blotting Paper, Drawing Paper, Parson's Fletcher & Co's, Blue, Black, and Red Inks.

May 23. B. O'BRIEN.

NOTICE.

To Mill Men and Labourers.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY by the Subscribers, a sufficient number of MILL MEN and LABOURERS for Twelve Steam Saw Mills in and near the City of Saint John, about 400 Men in all.

Liberal Wages will be given either by the day or by the thousand; steady employment for the season and payment in *Cash* weekly. Apply to either of the Subscribers.

JOHN ROBERTSON.
ALLISON & SPURR.
KIRK & WORRALL.
CHARLES BROWN.
ALEX. PETRIE.
SHORT & ESTEY.
JAMES BRIGGS.
JOHN CLARK, Jr.
STEPH. P. WETMORE.
BARNHILL & BAKER.

St. John N., B., 7th May, 1851.

REMOVAL.

WILLIAM W. EMSLIE,

GRATEFUL for past favours, and hoping that, by diligence in business, and punctuality in attending to the commands of those who employ him, he may still merit a continuance of the same—begs leave, most respectfully, to inform the inhabitants of St. John, that he has Removed his BOOT and SHOE Establishment to

No. 17, WEST SIDE DOCK STREET,

where he will keep on hand an Assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and shoes, of the best descriptions and LATEST FASHIONS, manufactured under his immediate inspection, which he warrants to give satisfaction.

W. W. E. flatters himself, that from his long experience in Business he can insure a second call, as he is both able and willing to please.

P. S.—A few Good WORKMEN Wanted, to whom constant Employment will be given.

Saint John, 9th May, 1851.

CHRONOMETERS RATED.

GEORGE HUTCHINSON, Jr.

BEGS leave to acquaint SHIPMASTERS that having procured the necessary Apparatus for CORRECTING, is now prepared accurately to ascertain the *Error and rate of CHRONOMETERS*, at the OLD STAND of Mr. WILLIAM HUTCHISON, where all kinds of TIME PIECES and NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS are carefully repaired.

Coffee House Corner, St. John, N. B., April 11

French Paper Hangings!

Just received per *Emily Allison*, via New York:

A SPLENDID assortment of FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS. JOHN LEITCH,

May 16.—6i. *Prince Wm. Street.*

COUNTRY DEALERS buying small lots of *CLOTHING* for Cash, will be suited extremely low at JONES'S No. 1, Dock street.

☞ Call and examine—don't wait—No forcing of sales if the article is not wanted. May 30.

FOR SALE by the Subscriber—75 bbls. pure Calcined PEASTER; 25 do. Raw do.

April 4. W. D. W. HUBBARD.

NEW STORE—FANCY ARCADE—*Corner of King and Cross Street*—Has commenced Opening their Stock of Fancy Goods, *Jewelry*, &c., &c., such as has not before been offered to the Public of this City and Province.

May 23. J. CROUCH.

Wholesale as well as retail purchasers will do well to make a call before purchasing elsewhere.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any legal demands against the Estate of THOS. GILLESPIE, late of the Parish of Portland, Surveyor of Lumber, deceased, are requested to render the same within one month from the date hereof, and all persons indebted to the said Estate are desired to make immediate payment to

SAMUEL GILLESPIE.
Administer de bon nonis.

St. John, May 23, 1851.

NEW ARRIVALS.

THE Subscriber has just received per *Onyx*, from Glasgow, his first supply of Ladies' and Misses Prunella and Satinet BOOTS; Patent Leather Shoes; Mens' Shoes—*in great variety*; Children's Shoes—assorted. Also, per Admiral, from Boston—Gents. Morocco *BOOTEES*—together with his former stock of Goods, which he offers for sale at his usual low prices for cash.

April 22. N. ADAMS.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having closed his late Business, preparatory to leaving the Province, requests that all persons indebted to him will, without delay make payment, and all persons having accounts against him to hand them in.—Office for the present, at the Store of Mr. Wm. Garnett, Prince Wm. Street.

May 9. JOSEPH SUMMERS.

Granite Hall.

MEN'S Linen COATS at all prices—only One Dollar for a good article.

May 20. THOS. R. JONES.

NO 1 PIG IRON.—*To Arrive per Ship "Onyx" from Clyde.* 100 TONS No 1 Gartsherrie PIG IRON. For Sale by

WM. & GEO. CARVILL.

April 4. Nelson-street.

FIRE WORKS—A Small assortment of Fire Works, comprising Sky Rockets &c.

J. CROUCH.

May 23. *Corner Cross & King Street*

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that the Kent County Lodge of Loyal Orangemen have resolved to have a Procession on the 12th day of July next, in Fredericton, at which all Brethren of the Order are respectfully invited.

The Procession will leave the Orange Hall at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Fredericton, June 9, 1851.

Poetry.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

THE SLAVE IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

Here the voice of the speaker calls heroes together,
And the voice of the heart can an empire arrest,
Undisturbed by the rail, or the tar and the feather,
What answer for Liberty down in the West.

Here the meek wings of woe the deep wound
need not cover,
But expand till the sighs and the tears of the
brave,
On the wound that is burning, drop balm which
flows over,
And the heart beats afresh in the breast of the
slave.

Here the Danger of Slavery rides not like lightning,
Nor the tyrant like desert bird shutteth his
eyes—
Proud Ship of the South! the squall yonder is
whistling
And thy pilot to face it unconsciously flies!

The South filled with sweets, like dead bodies,
for ages
Has run with the blood of the stranger and
slave;
Where its cottonwood blooms, or its sweet cane
engages,
Stop for thy step is on Liberties grave!

Liberty's stream o'er gold beds may flow sweetly:
But not o'er the blood of the slave will it run,
It would flow back like Jordan, before so completely
Its apostacy quailed 'neath the look of the Sun!

Here Gold, foulest image that ever a nation
Adored, as it ran with the blood of the race,
Writes not on Genius its own degradation,
Nor brands Freedom's sword, nor disfigure her
face,

Britons! for you is the task to end Slavery,
The curse on the soil, and the stain on the free:
Take not the Cotton, or sugar, which Knavery
Raises on blood, and wafts over to thee.

Send back the priest, and receive not as brother
The man whom thy welcome would harden in
guilt;
Shew sympathy not for that one, but another,
Whose blood on his Gospels that preacher has
spilt,

The colonies kept in the bright chains of kindness,
Freedom's asylum ne'er leave to her foe;
Ages unborn would lament Britains blindness—
To the Falls of Niagara all thunder, No!

Freedom! thy chariots with scythes has been
guarded,
Go now down the African far in the West—
Thy wells have been poison'd, and Britain rewarded
With hatred—because he is safe in her breast.

Go, stranger! tell in the land that is sunny,
That her wooden walls shield coloured tribes
on the sea—
That America's Freedom is barter'd for money,
And the rich and the powerful only are free

From America's slaves to America's freemen,
Human Nature appeals for their country's
decree;
To her sons and her daughters, her men and her
women,
Who start at the shackles—the knell of the
free!

The collars of iron, the scourges all glory,
The handcuffs, the pulley, each hell-model'd
rack—
By these have the devils long printed the story
Of America's Freedom—on Africa's back!

Ye Fiends! ye Americans! which of you borrowed,
From the other, the chains that are woven in
crime!
In the light of blest Liberty both of you sorrow'd,
Till ye scourged in the pit earth's most beautiful
clime!

America's Eagle shall ne'er wave over Britain,
Nor her Southern Vulture on Liberty prey:
The country for all has eternity written
On her brow—spite of all her false prophets
may say.

O Britain! thy soil burns with Freedom tho' tyrants
Would quench every fire that has blazed in the
land—
But thy worthier sons on such treacherous aspirants
Have fixed Tyranny's red and indeliable
brand!

The plague-flag of Slavery there shall not wither,
While a desert must blossom—a nation be
free—
While False Liberty seeketh one refuge thither—
Or Liberty kneedeth one Ark on the sea!

While the sun shall illumine the face of creation,
While the fair Tree of Freedom shall blossom
or bud,
Old England shall bask in the pride of her station—
The mother of Shakspeare—the Queen of the
flood!

Her tongue utter'd first Freedoms proud Declaration,
On the banks of the Schuylkill, where Jefferson
rose—
Who utter'd it? Sons of the English nation—
And who forced it or sighed for it? Britain's
worst foes!

Britain flung by Slavery's garment all spotted,
But America pressed it more close to her
heart;—
She fought for Freedom—and who so hooted
To brave Britain's Freedom—and hug her
Slave Mart?

Go proudly to thy slaves, haughty nation! but
never
Shall thou that Mercy's Gates—her fast Gates
in the West!
Pass not the Saint Croix—proud nation!—nor
ever
Enter Thermopylae—save to thy rest!

Vain is thy storm—and thy numbers in vainer,
To make us throw off that proud Freedom we
wear—
We look for thy kindness—thou hast counted the
gainer—
May your whole trust not in thy slave where most
fair!

JAMES M'CLURE.

GLASS'S HOTEL,

Gagetown.

THIS Establishment has recently got this Establishment in the most thorough and comfortable manner, and he is prepared to accommodate Travellers and Residents in the most satisfactory style.

Excellent stabling for Horses, and good attendance always on hand.

Gagetown, Dec. 1849. JAS. GLASS.

HUDSON'S CHEMICAL EXTRACT OF CHERRY AND LUNGWORT,

FOR THE CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Spitting of Blood, Night Sweats, Asthma, Lost Constitution, and

CONSUMPTION.

DO NOT NEGLITECT.

CONSUMPTION

Can and has been cured in thousands of cases by this only certain remedy.

Judson's Chemical Extract of

CHERRY AND LUNGWORT,

and no remedy has ever before been discovered that will certainly CURE CONSUMPTION.

The most strongly marked and developed cases of Pulmonary Consumption, where the lungs have become diseased and ulcerated, and the case so utterly hopeless as to have been pronounced by physicians and friends to be past all possibility of recovery, and at times thought to be dying, has been cured by this wonderful remedy, and are now as well and hearty as ever. It is a compound of medications which are peculiar adopted to and essentially necessary for the cure of

COUGHS AND CONSUMPTION.

Its operation is mild, yet efficacious; it loosens the phlegm which creates so much difficulty, relieves the cough, and assists nature to expel from the system all decessed matter by expectoration, producing a delightful change in the breathing and chest, and this after the prescriptions of the very best medical men, and the invention of kind and sorrowing friends and nurses have failed to give the smallest relief to the *Consumptive sufferer.*

THOUSANDS OF CONSUMPTIVE

persons have been deceived repeatedly in buying medicines which were said to be *infallible* cures, but which have proved only palliatives, but this medicine is not only a palliative but *a cure for ulcerated lungs.* It contains no deleterious Drugs, and one trial will prove its astonishing efficacy better than any assertions or certificates in curing consumption and all diseases of the Lungs, such as Spitting of *blood, Coughs, pain in the side, night-sweats, &c.*

About 1000 certificates of almost *miraculous* cures, performed by this medicine, from some of the first Doctors, Clergymen, and Merchants, have been sent us for this medicine, but the publication of them looks too much like quackery, (will show them to any person, calling at our office.) This medicine will speak for itself, and enough in its own favour, wherever it is tried.

Caution—This medicine is put up in a large bottle, and you must find the name of Judson & Co., Proprietors, New-York, on the splendid wrapper around the bottle. All orders must be addressed to Comstock & Brother, No. 9,-John St., New York.

To Owners of and Dealers in Horses.

CARLTON'S FOUNDER OINTMENT.

For the cure of Founder, Split Hoof, Hoof-bound Horses, contracted and Feverish Feet, Wounds, Bruises in the Flesh, Galled Backs, Cracked Heels, Scratches, Cuts, Kicks, &c., on Horses.

CARLTON'S RING-BONE CURE,

For the cure of Ring-Bone, Blood Spavin, Windgalls, and Splint—a certain remedy.

CARLTON'S CONDITION POWDERS FOR HORSES AND CATTLE.

The changes of weather and season, with the change of use and feed, have a very great effect on the sinuous fluids of horses. It is at these changes they require an assistant to nature to throw off any disorder of the fluids of the body that may have been imbibed, and which, if not attended to, will result in the Yellow Water, Heaves, Worms, Bots, &c., all of which will be prevented by cure, when any symptoms of disease appears, if used in time. They purify the blood, remove all inflammation and fever, loosen the skin, cleanse the water, and invigorate the whole body, enabling them to do more work with the same feed. The action of these powders is direct upon all the secretive glands, and therefore have the same effect upon the Horse, the Ox, the Ass, and all Herbivorous animals—all diseases arising from or presuming a bad state of the blood, are speedily cured by them. Remember and ask for CARLETON'S CONDITION POWDERS, and take *no others.*

CARLTON'S NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT FOR HORSES,

and for the cure of all diseases of man or beast that require *external* application, and for *contracted cords* and *muscles*, strengthens *weak limbs*, and is also used for *sprains, bruises, saddle galls, swelled legs*, and sores of all kinds on horses.

CARLETON'S articles for Horses and Cattle are prepared from the recipe of a very celebrated English Farrier, and will cure in ninety cases out of one hundred any of the above complaints.—They have been used by Farmers, livery-men, stage proprietors and others, with the most marked and decided success.

Caution—None can be genuine unless you find the name of J. Carleton Comstock on he Wrapper of each article.

COMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE.

This is the most extraordinary remedy for Worms ever used; it effectually eridicates Worms from both Adults and Children. It cannot harm the most delicate infant or strongest Adult, and never fails to completely root out and destroy all kinds of Worms. The cost, 25 cts. per bottle, puts it within reach of all, and all parents who are without it are wantonly exposing the lives of their children to those fell destroyers of youth, "Worms." Look for the name of Comstock & Brother, proprietors, on the Wrapper of each Bottle

HAYS' LINIMENT FOR THE PILES.

The worst attack of the Piles are effectually and permanently cured in a short time by the use of the genuine Hays' Liniment. Hundreds of our first citizens throughout the country have used this liniment with complete success.

☞*Caution.*—Never buy it unless you find the name of Comstock & Co., upon the wrapper, proprietors of the genuine article.

DEAFNESS.

Use Dr. Larzette's ACOUSTIC OIL, for the cure of Deafness. Also, all those disagreeable noises like the buzzing of insects, falling of water, whizzing of steam, which are symptoms of approaching deafness. Many persons who have been deaf for ten, fifteen, or twenty years, and were subjects of ear-ointments, by using one bottle, three, according to the malady, have been perfectly well. It has cured cases of deafness, blindness, and even thirty years standing, of paralysis.

For sale, by S. L. TILLEY, King street, St. John, N. B.

RHEUMATISM.

Comstock's Nerve and Bone Liniment, is warranted to cure any case of Rheumatism, Gout, Contracted Cords, and Muscles, or stiff joints, strengthens Weak limbs, and relieves those who are crippled to walk upright. Comstock & Brother, Druggists, New York, will issue response with our name thereon on the wrapper.

SEE HERE, all of you who have proved miracles with your eyes in the Hair, R. P. Ketchum, Parfumer & Co., R. D. McKenzie, J. Chalmer, Smith and all the principle Druggists in St. John; in Carleton, by John Cook; in Fredericton, by Coy & Sons; in Woodstock, at the Drug Store; in Digby, by Oakes; in Yarmouth, by Oakes; in Annapolis, by Ruggles; also by one Agent in every town in N. B., N. S., and Maine. All orders must be directed to Comstock & Brother, New York. May 30, 1851.

CHERRY AND LUNGWORT,

FOR THE CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Spitting of Blood, Night Sweats, Asthma, Lost Constitution, and

CONSUMPTION.

DO NOT NEGLITECT.

CONSUMPTION

Can and has been cured in thousands of cases by this only certain remedy.

Judson's Chemical Extract of

CHERRY AND LUNGWORT,

and no remedy has ever before been discovered that will certainly CURE CONSUMPTION.

The most strongly marked and developed cases of Pulmonary Consumption, where the lungs have become diseased and ulcerated, and the case so utterly hopeless as to have been pronounced by physicians and friends to be past all possibility of recovery, and at times thought to be dying, has been cured by this wonderful remedy, and are now as well and hearty as ever. It is a compound of medications which are peculiar adopted to and essentially necessary for the cure of

COUGHS AND CONSUMPTION.

Its operation is mild, yet efficacious; it loosens the phlegm which creates so much difficulty, relieves the cough, and assists nature to expel from the system all decessed matter by expectoration, producing a delightful change in the breathing and chest, and this after the prescriptions of the very best medical men, and the invention of kind and sorrowing friends and nurses have failed to give the smallest relief to the *Consumptive sufferer.*

THOUSANDS OF CONSUMPTIVE

persons have been deceived repeatedly in buying medicines which were said to be *infallible* cures, but which have proved only palliatives, but this medicine is not only a palliative but *a cure for ulcerated lungs.* It contains no deleterious Drugs, and one trial will prove its astonishing efficacy better than any assertions or certificates in curing consumption and all diseases of the Lungs, such as Spitting of *blood, Coughs, pain in the side, night-sweats, &c.*

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Steam-Boat Notice.

REDUCED RATE OF FREIGHT AND FARE.

HALIFAX and BOSTON, via Annapolis, St. John, and Portland.

THE Commodious and Sea-Going STEAMER "MAID OF ERIN," CAPTAIN W. R. BELYEA, will leave the North Wharf every *Tuesday* Morning, at 7 o'clock, for EASTPORT and PORTLAND, connecting with the splendid Steamer "St. Lawrence," and "John Marshall," to and from BOSTON.

Returning will leave PORTLAND on *Thursday* Morning at 7 o'clock, for EASTPORT & ST. JOHN, leaving the latter place for DIGBY and ANNAPOLIS, at 8 o'clock on *Saturday* Morning, connecting with Stages to and from Halifax.

Returning, will leave ANNAPOLIS on Monday for St. John, at 6 o'clock.

☞For Freight or Passage apply to

THOMAS PARKS,
Dock Street.

May 9.

FARE REDUCED.

STEAM BOAT AND RAIL ROAD LINE TO PORTLAND AND BOSTON,

VIA EASTPORT.

THE superior Steamer "CREOLE," Captain CHARLES DEERING, master, has been lately thoroughly overhauled and put in first rate condition, with many additions, including 14 new *Staterooms* with Furniture, Carpets, and Bedding entirely new; has commenced her Weekly Trips from ST. JOHN to PORTLAND, connecting with Rail Road to BOSTON; Leaving St. John every *Wednesday Morning*, at 8 o'clock, and returning, will leave *Portland* at half past Five on Friday Evening, or on arrival of 1-4 past 12 o'clock Train from Boston. Passengers by this route will arrive in Boston in time to proceed the same Evening to NEW YORK, if desired.

Cabin Fare to Eastport, $1 00.
" " Portland, $3 00.
" " Boston, $4 00.

The accommodations of Steamer "Creole" are not surpassed by any Boat on the Route, Admiral not excepted.

Passengers will be *ticketed* through from Dorchester and Windsor by Boats arriving on Tuesday night.

Freight to or from BOSTON as low as by any other Boat, on application to the Captain on Board, or to R. P. McGIVERN, *Agent,*
North M. Wharf.

June 13.

AMERICAN STEAMSHIP "ADMIRAL,"

TWO TRIPS PER WEEK UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE!!

THE fast, safe and commodious American Steam Ship "ADMIRAL," ALBERT WOOD, Commander, will leave ST. JOHN *Wednesday* mornings at 8 o'clock, for EASTPORT & PORTLAND, connecting by Railway to BOSTON—Returning will leave PORTLAND *Thursday, Evenings*, at 5 o'clock, for Eastport and St. John.

Will leave Saint John SATURDAY mornings at 8 o'clock, for *Eastport* and *Boston* direct. Returning will leave Boston *Monday mornings* at 12 o'clock, for Eastport and St. John direct.

FARE AS FOLLOWS:

CABIN PASSAGE	to Boston,	$6 00.
"	" Portland,	5 00.
"	" Eastport,	1 50.
DECK "	Boston,	$4 50.
"	" Portland,	4 00.

Boston Passengers for Eastport and St. John via Portland on Thursdays, can procure through Tickets at the Boston, Maine and Eastern Railway Depots, and will reach Portland in time for the Admiral, by taking the Cars that leave Boston at ½ past 12 o'clock.

Freight carried as usual to and from Boston, on Saturdays from St. John, Mondays from Boston. Light Freight by Railway to and from Boston, carried from St. John on Wednesdays, from Portland on Thursdays.

GEORGE THOMAS, AGENT,
South Market Wharf.

June 13.

"Forest Queen."

Hour of Starting Altered on Tuesdays & Thursdays.

THE Steamer "*Forest Queen*," C. H. Hatheway, master, will until further notice, leave Indian Town for FREDERICTON at 12 o'clock noon, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and FREDERICTON at the same hour on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

The Steamer "ANNA AUGUSTA," James M. Barker, master, will leave the above places at the same hour on the opposite days.

All FREIGHT must be accompanied by a Way Bill, and to enable the Boats to start punctual, none will be received on Board within 15 minutes of the time of starting.

All Way Freight must be prepaid, or it will be taken to Fredericton, and Stored at the Owners' expense. For further particulars apply to

JAMES G. HATHEWAY,
Agent.

June 20, 1851.

Steamboat Arrangement.—1851.

Three Times a week to DIGBY & ANNAPOLIS Twice a week to WINDSOR, Twice to DORCHESTER and the BEND, and once a week to SACKVILLE.

A STEAMER will leave St. John every *Tuesday* and *Friday* mornings at 9 o'clock, and every *Saturday* at 8 o'clock, for Digby and Annapolis, leaving Annapolis every Tuesday and Friday Evenings, and Monday mornings on her return.

A Steamer will also leave every Monday and Wednesday Evenings for Windsor, leaving Windsor every Tuesday and Thursday morning at high water.

Also for Dorchester and the Bend every Monday and Friday afternoons, and Sackville Wednesday, leaving those places the following days.

JAMES WHITNEY.

June 13.

NEW PROPRIETOR.

SASH, DOOR, AND BLIND, STEAM FACTORY,—*Harding Street, St. John.*

HAVING put in the best Machinery that can be procured for the manufacture of Doors, Sashes, double and outside Blinds, Window Frames, Mouldings, and other kinds of Wood Work. I am prepared to furnish to any extent the best and cheapest article ever offered to the people of this Province.

He who by the Plough would thrive,
Himself must either hold or drive.

May 9. JOHN E. TURNBULL,

PIANOFORTE ESTABLISHMENT;

SOUTH SIDE KING'S SQUARE.
SAINT JOHN, N. B.

M. being now firmly established in the above business, offer for Sale, PICCOLO, COTTAGE, and CABINET PIANOFORTES, warranted to stand the climate, superior to any instrument every imported. Prices as follows:

Square Front Mahogany Piccolo	£30;
Rosewood, O. G. Piccolo	£35;
Do. Elegant do.	£40;
Cottage 42 10s, Semi-Cabinet	£45;
Full Cabinet £60; Elegant	£55;

With French front, truss legs and circular bottom £60, The whole of the above instruments are 6⅔ Octave to the the G above.

Every description of Horizontal Pianofortes made to order at equally low prices.

All Instruments made by K & S. will be warranted for three years; and as they have materially reduced their prices of Pianofortes they hope by a strict attention to business, they will be enabled to secure public patronage.

E. Kennay can confinently recommend his Pianofortes to the Public, having been for many years engaged in one of the first establishments in London.

☞Every description of English and American Pianofortes tuned and repaired.

May, 16, 1850

LOCKHART & CO.

Brick Building, No. 1, Prince Wm. Street.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Cheap Hat, Cap & Fur Store.

NOW OPENING AND TO ARRIVE—

GENTS' French HATS, *Rivets real Paris Manufacture, only 20s, Paris price;*
40 Dozen Gent's Satin HATS, Spring Style;
40 do. Men's Paris and Plate Hats,
60 do. Men's and Youths' Drab, Brown, Green and Gold Sporting HATS;
40 do. Men's and Youths' Pearl, Pampico, Kossuth, Oriental and Fatmer's Hats,
40 do. Men's and Youths' CLOTH CAPS, every style,
60 do. Silk and Lawn Glazed Caps,
10 do. Silk Plush Caps, *very nice patterns,*
19 do. Brussels and Venetian Carpet Bags;
Glazed Hats; OIL CLOTH;
Gents' Furnishing Goods;
TRUNKS, Valisses, and UMBRELLAS.

With a large assortment of other Goods.

CASH paid for FURS.

April 11. LOCKHART & CO.

HARDWARE.

Received per "HARRIOTT"

ONE Cask, containing best London GLUE; One Cask containing Iron Squares, Tester Hooks, Cornice Slides, Rim Lock Keys, Butt HINGES, 14 to 5 inch; Stock Locks, Carpenters' LOCKS, 5 to 8 inch;

One Cask, containing Nursery LAMPS, Dish Covers, Plate Covers, Japann'd *Candlesticks*;

One Cask, cont'g Carpenters' Pencils, Red Chalk in deal and reed, brass Cupboard Turns, Sash Knobs, Escutcheons, Table Fasteners, Sash Drops, Stair-Rods 22 to 28 in., Chamber and Pillar Candlesticks, Glass Paper, Wire Lattice Work & Wire Cloth, 10 to 40 mesh;

One Crate, cont'g COAL SCOOPS and Scuttles,

One Cask, cont'g Carpenters' RULES and Compasses; Gun Wash Rods, Nipples & Worms, FIRE IRONS in variety, Iron Wire, *Castors*, Stair Eyes, Roller Ends, Brass Sneepers, Taps, Flush Bolts, Rack Pulleys, Curtain Banks, Sash fastaners, Hooks & Eyes, Tinn'd Skewers, round and flat; chest, desk, and Trunk LOCKS;

One Cask, cont'g Box Screws, ⅝ and ¾ in. iron and improved handled Sad Irons;

Previously received, a good assortment of Carpenters' TOOLS, and all sizes of Hair Seating, &c, &c.

Daily Expected—A full assortment of PLANES.

Corner of Sands' Arcade, Prince Wm. Street.

March 7. J. & A. MARSH.

☞CAUTION.

THE great popularity the *COMPOUND BONESET CANDY* has obtained since its introduction to the Public about two years ago, has induced several persons (three of whom are known to the Proprietors) to issue a Candy made to look like and called by the same name, as the true article, but in quality and compotition differing from it in both.

The Subscribers would caution the public against such fraud as no person makes, or can make, the genuine except them, and farther, the composition which they give the Confectioner to form into Candy is so prepared as to defy any attempt of Chemical analysis.

In future, as heretofore, each package of the Original will be accompanied by a circular with the signature of the Proprietors, FELLOWS & CO. without which none can be genuine.

November 30.

☞Notice.

THE subscriber having resumed his Licence as an AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT in this City, returns his sincere thanks to those who have patronised him for the last ten years, and again offers his services professionally for the sale of *Lands, Houses, Personal Estates, DRY GOODS, Underwriters' and Furniture Sales*, on the premises of the owners, which will receive special attention.

ALSO—Will have one or two Sales weekly, at his *VARIETY STORE*, of such Goods as may be consigned from time to time.

☞The Retail business by private sale continued as usual, over the counter, in a variety of Cheap Useful Goods.—*Call and see!*

11th sept. J. LORDLY.

NEW BOOKS,

Just Received per Admiral.

GODEY'S Ladies' Book for June;
Sartain's Magazine do.;
The Gold Worshippers, a future Historical Novel, by the Author of Whitefriars;
Dennings and their Beaux, with Alina Derlay, Miss Leslie;
The Outlaw, or the Felon's Fortunes, being the 3rd Vol. of Jack Harold;
Comstock's Introduction to Botany;
Mitchell's Geography and Atlas;
do. Intermediate Geography;
Blake's Natural Philosophy;
Tannock's Rome and England;
A further supply of Caroline of Brunswick.

May 30. B. O'BRIEN.

PAPER HANGINGS, STATIONERY, &c.—On Hand—For Sale—January, 1851.—3000 pieces Paper Hangings; 100 reams Writing Paper; 150 reams Wrapping do.; 250 dozen bottles best Ink; 20 dozen Toilet & other Looking Glasses; 10 dozen assorted sizes Looking Glass Plates. For Sale by. JOHN KINNEAR.

January 24. *Prince Wm. street.*

Will Cherry Syrup.

A new article, combining the Medical properties of the bark, with the flavour of the fruit, rendering it one of the most healthy and pleasant beverages in use. A splendid assortment of other SYRUPS on hand, comprising 100 Gallons Raspberry VINEGAR; 60 do. do. SYRUP; 75 do. Strawberry; LEMON, Sarsaparilla, Ginger, Orgeat, Vanilla, New Tonic, and Rose Syrups, in any quantity to suit purchasers. Prepared only by FELLOWS & CO., *Druggists*,

Aug. 16. Foster's Corner, St. John, N.B.

ANNOUNCEMENT!!

North American Clothing Store, South Side King Street.

IN returning thanks to his friends and the public in general for the extensive patronage with which they have been pleased to favour him during the past year, would now at the commencement of this his *second year* in business, announce that having considerably enlarged his Establishment, and by that means being enabled to enter more extensively in the trade—he has just receiving his SPRING IMPORTATIONS, per ships *Lisbon* from London, *Glasgow* and *Onyx* from the Clyde, *John S. De Wolf* and *Titania* from Liverpool, consisting of a general variety of goods suitable for the season. He would also intimate that his Goods having been selected with great care in the principal markets in Great Britain, and purchased on the best terms; he is therefore enabled to offer them by *Wholesale and Retail*, at prices not to be competed with by others in the trade, not possessing similar advantages.

R. H. considers it unnecessary to enumerate the prices for which he can furnish the various articles of clothing, inasmuch as he can provide them at any price the purchaser may require.—The stock consists of

WOOLEN DEPARTMENT.

Superfine West of England Broad Cloths, in Black, Blue, Invisible Green, and other shades; Cashmarettts, Russel Cord, and other light fabrics for summer coats; Cashmeres, Doeskins, Buckskins, Shepherds Plaids, and Fancy Tweeds in great variety; Moleskins, Cantoons, Gambroons, Satinetts, &c., &c.

VESTINGS—a splendid assortment, in French and English Satins, Velvets, Cashmeres, White Quiltings, Baratheas, &c., &c.

Clothing Department.

COATS of all fabrics, and of every style, such as Dress, Frock, Sack, Paletot, Glendyon, Shooting and Fishing Coats, &c.

Duck, Holland, Russell Cord, & Alapaca Coats,

VESTS in endless variety—in Satins, Velvets, Cashmeres, Baratheas, Toilenette, white Quiltings, plain and embroidered black cloth, tweeds, &c., &c.

PANTS—in great variety and of all materials and qualities.

Furnishing Department.

Gent's White Shirts, with linen breasts and bands, fancy Regatta do., plain and fancy Shirt Fronts, Collars; L'wood, Merino and Cotton Shirts and Drawers; plain and fancy silk and satin Neck and Pocket Handkerchiefs, Satin Scarfs and Stocks, Opera and Demi Ties, folded muslin Cravats, Braces, Gloves, Socks; cloth hair, nail, and tooth Brushes; Umbrellas, Carpet Bags, Felt Hats, Shaving Boxes and Brushes, etc., etc. ROBERT HUNTER.

N. B.—R. H. begs leave to say that he continues to give the business his undivided attention, that he has in his service an experienced Cutter; and keeps constantly employed a great numbers of Tailors, the best workmen to be had in the Province; that every garment on being made up, is strictly examined, so that no deficiency in workmanship will be tolerated.

Gent's who would prefer selecting the cloth, can have their Garments made up in the most Fashionable Style, on the shortest notice.

The principal of *NO SECOND PRICE* carried out to the letter; all Goods marked in plain figures. May 16. R. H.

ECONOMY

Is the Lion of the Day!!!

GRANITE HALL

No. 1, Dock Street.

Saint John, (New-Brunswick.)

This popular cheap clothing Establishment, after undergoing extensive repairs and enlargement is again before the public.

With an entire New and Fashionable Stock of

CLOTHES, CLOTHING,
HATS, CAPS, TRUNKS, VALISES, CARPET BAGS, FURNISHING GOODS,

—OBSERVE.—

A Fine Black Cloth Sack Coat, only		22s. 6d.
" " " or Satin Vest	"	7s. 6d.
" " Pair of Pantaloons	"	14s. 6d.

—TAKE NOTICE.—

Black Russel-cord Coats, superior for wear, a cool and genteel garment for elderly persons, only 14s.

—Mark these low Prices.—

Drill Shooting Coats, to give good wear, only 8s.
Grey Sattinet Shooting Coats, 20s. and upwards.
Vests, from . . 2s. 6d "
Pants " . . 5s. "

—KEEP COOL.—

A large stock of Linen Coats, brown and slate, from 5s., upwards, suitable for sultry weather.

Immence Stock of VESTS,

Ottomans, Poplins, Satin, Silk, Barathea, Sattinett, &c., suitable for dress or ordinary use.

White Marseilles Vests, for balls and parties, cut and made in the *Latest London Styles*, only 8s. 9d., 10s., &c. &c. &c.

COATS.—Dress, Frock, sack, Paletots, and every other description of coat worn, in every shade, material and price.

PANTALOONS.—In all varieties, shades & colours.

French made White shirts, White, Regatta, Check and other shirts, collars and fronts, self-adjusting and other stocks, Neck and Pocket Handkerchiefs, Silk, Gingham and cotton Umbrellas.

A complete assortment of Gents' real Scotch Hosiery, consisting of Merino and Lambswool Vests, shirts and drawers, all sizes.

Boys' Clothing constantly on hand.

Seamens Outfits.

To all parts of the World, at the lowest prices.

To those who wish a neat fitting garment made to measure—the neat cutting of the custom department of this establishment is well known, and a good fit always warranted. Gentlemen can choose their own material from a selection of cloths, cassimeres, vestings, &c., and have them made in any style to themselves at my usual low prices—*CASH ONLY.*

May 22. THOS. R. JONES.

Iron, Yellow Metal, Oakum, Steel, &c., &c.

NOW landing ex Ship "Helena," Boston, master, from Liverpool:—100 tons best Bile IRON, assorted;
100 tons common do. do.;
10 do. Muntz's Patent METAL, 5-8 to 1 1-4 in.;
50 do. OAKUM, superior;
2 1-2 tons Sanderson's Cast STEEL for Axes;
15 tons Deck SPIKES, 6 to 20 inch;
2 do. Plough Share Moulds, double and single
5 do. Plough Plate, assorted;
1 do. Iron Cleach Rings, 1-8 to 1 1-4 inch;
50 ANCHORS, from 2 to 15 cwt., assorted;
14 best proved short link CHAINS, from 5-8 to 1 inch;
10 tons short link proved Chains, 1-4 to 9-16 in for Rigging purposes;
20 tons Boiler Plates, assorted sizes.

may 2. THOS. F. RAYMOND.

ROYAL MAIL STAGE

BETWEEN

St. John and St. Andrews,

DAILY.

THE Subscriber, Contractor for conveying Her Majesty's Mails between St. John and St. Andrews, hereby gives notice that his carriages will leave this place and Saint Andrews simultaneously, at half past 3 o'clock every evening, (Sundays excepted,) instead of in the morning, as formerly.

Passengers travelling on the route, will receive every attention from the Proprietor of the line, with whom they are requested to leave their names, or at the St. John Hotel, where Stage Books will be kept. GEORGE CHRISTY.

New Books.

Per Steamer Admiral.—

PARTS 2, 3, and 4, Tallis's Illustrated London; Ladies' Album, and Mothers' Magazine for April; Richard of York, an Historical Romance; Amours of Napoleon, and the members of his family, by Prof. H. Masson; Miss Pickering's Novels, in 25 ct. volumes; French and German without a master, in six easy lessons, by A. H. Monteith, Esq.; Illustration of Masonry, by one of the Fraternity; Macaulay's History of England, cheap edition; Forgery, False Heit, Smuggler, Russell, etc., etc., by G. P. R. James; New York, by Gas Light, by G. G. Foster; My Shooting Box, by Frank Forrester; Island World of the Pacific, by H. T. Cheever, Locomotive Engine, by Z. Colbourn; Back No's of Godey's Ladies' Book, &c.

April 11. B. O'BRIEN.

Simmonds & Co.

Old established Agents for the Colonies and Commission Merchants,

Burge Yard, London,

CONTINUE to transact all descriptions of AGENCY business, and to supply goods at manufacturers' prices on receipt of a remittance for the amount.—The postage of all letters must be paid.

FRESH SEEDS.

Received per "Lisbon" from London:—

A FURTHER supply of Garden SEEDS,

—ALSO—

Ruta Baga or Swedish,
Yellow Abetdeen
White Field } TURNIPS;
Early Stone

Mangel Wurtzel BEET;
White Belgian
Long Orange } CARROTS, *for Field culture;*
20 bushels Hemp SEED;
10. do. Canary do.

And per "Admiral"—

5 barrels Nothern Red CLOVER.

W. O. SMITH.

May 9, 1851. No. 1 *North side Market Square.*

NOTICE.

To Parties Wishing to purchase their Spring Supply of

BRANDIES & VINEGAR.

JUST ARRIVED, the Brig "Warwick," direct from Charente, France, with a Cargo of Pale and Dark BRANDIES, in Wood and bottle.—Also, White Wine VINEGAR in hhds. and quarter casks.

The Subscriber will receive orders from parties who intend purchasing their Spring Stock; they will have an opportunity of so doing, at a low rate, while landing from the vessel, and receiving a superior article, direct from France.

THOMAS PARKS,
Dock street.

May 16.

Notice to Lumbermen.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that Jacob R. Pidgeon having been granted a Surveyor's Warrant by the General Quarter Sessions, is prepared to survey all