SAINT JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK, THE FRIDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1848.

Weekly Chronicle.

Volume 13. "Nec Rege, Nec Populo, sed utroque." Number 16.

THE SAINT JOHN CHRONICLE,

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

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

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

Weekly Almanack.

Nov.		R. Sun.	S. Moon	R.	W.
16	Saturday,	7 26	4 26	11 37	3 38
17	Sunday	7 27	4 27	Morn	4 28
18	Monday,	7 27	4 27	0 37	4 24
19	Tuesday,	7 28	4 28	1 35	6 32
20	Wednesday,	7 29	4 28	2 33	7 39
21	Thursday,	7 29	4 29	3 30	8 44
22	Friday,	7 30	4 29	4 26	9 49

Third Quarter, 17th, 6h. 29m morning.

Mutual Insurance Company.

THIS Company is prepared to receive applications for Insurance against FIRE upon Buildings and other Property, at the Office of the subscriber. I. WOODWARD.

St. John, Nov. 11, 1846. *Secretary.*

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LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY
of London.

EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

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

BOARD OF LOCAL DIRECTORS AT ST. JOHN, N. B.
(Office Nelson street.)
ROBERT F. HAZEN, *Chairman.*
Edward Allison, Esq. William Wright, Esq.
John H. Gray, Esq. F. A. Wiggins, Esq.

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

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

A liberal allowance for the surrender of policies.

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

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WILLIAM J. STARR,
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Managers, St. John, N. B.

February, 1848.

Farm for Sale.

A FARM fronting on the Fredericton Road, about 28 miles from the City St. John, containing 100 Acres, with a good frame BARN, and LOG HOUSE thereon; and about 10 of cleared Land. Possession can given immediately if required.—Terms of payment made easy on application to the Subscriber, or at the Store of D. C. MacDONALD, No. 5, North side, Kingsquare.

SAMUEL BABBIT.

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

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

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

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

Iron, Spikes, Anchors, Chains, &c.

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

3132 BARS & 76 Bundles common & Refined IRON, well assorted.
150 Bundles Sheet IRON, nos. 21 to 26.
100 Boxes best Charcoal TIN PLATES, assorted, ICW, IC, IX, and DC;
200 bags SPIKES, assorted 5 to 8 inch;
6 Iron stock Anchors, ass'd from 2 to 6 cwt.
4 ½ inch best stud Chain Cables, 60 fms. each;
3 7-8 inch do. do. do. 60 fms. each;
3 tons best Liverpool OAKUM.

All of which will be disposed of at low rates, for prompt payments. WM. CARVILL.

22d sept *Nelson street.*

BY the *Queen* from Liverpool:—5 tons assorted sizes. ALSO—1 bag Senna Leaves, 1 bale BED CORDS.—For sale by JOHN KINNEAR.

22d sept.

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

August 1. H.G. KINNEAR.

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

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

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

October 15. GEO. CHRISTY.

Royal Mail STAGE.
PASSAGE to ST. ANDREWS.

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

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

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

Aug. 18. W. H. WILLIAMS.

Chains, Anchors, and Iron.

Now landing ex ship *Queen*, from Liverpool:

TWO 60 fathoms each ¾ inch Proved Studd CHAIN CABLES;
2 60 fms each ¾ inch do do. ditto;
2 60 do. ¾ inch do. do. ditto;
1 75 do. 1 inch do. Close Link, do:
1 60 do ¾ inch do. ditto, do:
1 60 do. ¾ inch do. ditto, do;
2 60 do. ¾ inch do. ditto, do;
2 60 do. ¾ inch do. ditto, do;
2 75 do. 7-16 inch do. ditto, do;
2 75 do. ½ inch do. ditto, do;
2 75 do. 5 16 inch do. ditto, do;
5 Wood-stock ANCHORS, fm 6 to 10 cwt. ea.;
10 Iron stock ditto from 1¼ to 5 cwt;
837 bars and 25 bundles best Refined IRON, well assorted.—For sale by

THOS. F. RAYMOND.

22d sept. *Nelson street.*

ANCHORS, CHAINS, &c.

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

3 BEST Proved Short Link CHAINS, 7-16, 5 8, and 3 4 inch;
7 best proved Stud Chain CABLES, 90 fathoms each, ass'd, 15-16, 11-16, 13 16, 13, 12, 11, and 11 in.
1 best Wood stock ANCHOR, 34cwt. 3qrs. 1 lb.
6 best Blacksmith's ANVILS.

Ex ship *Thomas* from Liverpool—
20 Tons Bolt IRON, well assorted; for sale cheap for approved payment WM. CARVILL.

July 27.

Shirting Cottons.

220 PIECES SHIRTING COTTONS, ex *Queen*, for sale cheap

29th sept. VAUGHANS & LOCKHART.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

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

MADAM,

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

(Signed) SCOTT PORTLAND.

Welbeck Abbey, May 31, 1842.

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

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

Eaton Hall, Cheshire, Feb. 12, 1842.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTS.

Agricultural experiments have a threefold object in view. The most important, perhaps, is the determination of a proper rotation of crops on different descriptions of soil. But since the varieties of soil are innumerable, the information derived from any class of experiments conducted in a few separate and distant localities, cannot be considered as affording any precise rule of action for intermediate stations. "If a farmer, without the guidance of just scientific principles, is trying experiments to render a field fertile for a plant which it otherwise will not bear, his prospect of success is very small. Thousands of farmers try such experiments in various directions, the result of which is a mass of practical experience, forming a method of cultivation which accomplishes the desired end for certain places; but the same method frequently does not succeed—it indeed ceases to be applicable to a second or third place in the immediate neighborhood. How large a capital, and how much power, are wasted in these experiments! Very different and far more secure, is the path indicated by science; it exposes us to no danger of failing, but, on the contrary, it furnishes us with every guarantee of success."—*Liebig.*

Every farmer, however small his farm, would do well to establish a limited series of experiments for his own information. But such experiments should be conducted throug at the country according to one uniform plan and system. The mode of proceeding is sufficiently indicated by the nature of the information sought. Accuracy of description of every circumstance connected with the experiments is of paramount importance. It is not to be presumed that even an approximate analysis of the soil is to be obtained by the means which lie within the reach of the ordinary farmer; but no difficulty presents itself in ascertaining whether it is a calcareous soil or a vegetable mould. The nature of the experiments must in a great measure depend upon these considerations, and that the results arrived at may be of general utility, no experiment should be commenced without some special object in view, some definite and fixed subject of inquiry to elucidate. If this be not the case, the name of experiment is no longer applicable, and the probability of fallacious views being created by its means, is almost equal to the improbability of useful discovery attending its ultimate results; and it has to be particularly borne in mind, that no experiment can be considered as constituting a proper source of information which does not embody a description of the mechanical condition of the soil and subsoil; of the crops grown the preceding year; the amount and kind of manure applied to the land; an accurate description of its situation: the depth to which it has been ploughed; together with any particular circumstances relating to rain, temperature, period of sawing and reaping, diseases, &c &c. An acquaintance with the general outline of Organic Chemistry, and with the chemical constitution of soils, will direct the farmer in experimenting upon all varieties of soil, with reference either to rotations of crops, or the application of manures,—and it will also suggest to him those kinds and species of vegetables whose introduction into this new country is daily becoming a more desirable and advantageous attainment. A proper rotation of crops may be made to bear with much profit upon the produce of the dairy and the fattening of cattle. There exists under all circumstances a fixed ratio between the condition of a farm, and the number of live stock which can be most profitably kept upon it. The value of that ratio depends upon the cultivation to which the land is subjected, and particularly upon the rotation adopted. The keeping of a certain amount of live stock upon a farm, ought not solely to have reference to their mechanical power or dairy produce; it frequently happens that care in the preservation of stable refuse, and a judicious application of the various substances of which that refuse consists, is indirectly a source of far greater profit than all the surplus produce of the dairy, and although farmers are apt to bring objections against a system which imposes an apparent excess of labour in a country where land is cheap and labour dear.

Yet it is to be remembered that experience tends to shew, that under ordinary circumstances, if the labour and capital expended upon thirty acres, cultivated according to the method too frequently observed here, were to be concentrated upon twenty acres the absolute value of the crops reaped from the smaller portion of land, would considerably exceed that derived from the imperfect cultivation of one-third the greater surface. In agricultural establishments, in which the importance of manure is duly appreciated, every precaution is taken both for its production and preservation. Any expense incurred in improving this vital department of the farm, is soon repaid beyond all proportion to the outlay. The industry and the intelligence possessed by the farmer may, indeed almost be judged of at a glance by the care he bestows on his dunghill. It is truly a deplorable thing to witness the neglect which causes the vast loss and destruction of manure over a great part of these countries. The dunghill is often arranged, as if it were a matter of moment, that it should be exposed to water collected from every roof in the vicinity, as if the business were to take advantage of every shower of rain to wash and cleanse it from all it contains that is really valuable. The main secret of the admirable and successful husbandry of French Flanders, may, perhaps, lie in the extreme care that is taken in the country to collect everything that can contribute to the fertility of the soil.—*Bonissunguit.*

Miscellany.

SABLE ISLAND.

This remarkable locality is so well known as scarcely to call for a description. It is situate about ninety miles from Cape Canso, about 120 miles from Halifax and lying immediately in the track of vessels sailing between the two Continents, has always excited the alarm of those who go to the sea in ships and do business in this portion of the Atlantic waters. Haliburton, in his capital history of Nova Scotia, (a work which ought to be in the possession of every Nova Scotian, has entered into considerable length into its early history, and the means by which after a considerable lapse of time it became a humane establishment. It is highly honourable to this province, that considering the limited revenue and the scanty means then at the disposal of the Legislature, the munificent sum of £1500 should have been voted for the erection of suitable buildings, &c., and that £400 should have been appropriated for the support of the establishment. It is an act that will perpetuate the fame of Nova Scotia long after the deeds which have made greater noise in the world shall have been forgotten. For twenty years this province was at the sole expense of maintaining the, happily in many cases, comfortable refuge for the shipwrecked mariners. In 1827, through the representation of that truly excellent Governor, Sir James Kempt, the British government added a like sum of £400 per annum towards its support—to be continued so long as the Legislature of Nova Scotia should continue to contribute the original grant.

It is a fact highly honourable to the United States, that by order of the government all ships of war, and private armed vessels, were during the last war, prohibited from molesting or interfering with vessels sailing to or from Sable Island; and reminds us of the conduct of one of the Kings of France, who, when the Eddystone Lighthouse was building, happened to be at war with England. One of his cruisers, who happened to be in the vicinity, and finding nothing more profitable to engage her attention, took off the workmen and their materials employed in building the structure and brought them prisoners over to France.—When the King heard of the gross outrage he reprimanded the Commander who had committed it, and dismissing the Englishmen with presents—ordered the very ship which had made the capture to restore them to their occupation—declaring that he warred not against *humanity*, but against England.

Among many vessels which have at various times been cast away on this fearful Island, was the French Frigate L'Africaine of 44 guns, and about 300 men. Those of our citizens who are old enough to recollect the occurrence will remember that those were most hospitably treated, both on the Island and in Halifax, and were finally dispatched home to France in the Ship Victory, owned by the then firm of Collins & Allison. The treatment of these shipwrecked mariners by the Provincial authorities, gave much satisfaction in France, and very soon after the poor fellows had reached home, a French Corvette, the Le Egeria, of 24 guns, was despatched by his Most Christian Majesty's Government to Halifax, for the special purpose of bringing the Cross of the Legion of Honor, to Sir James Kempt, our then Governor, and Medals for the Superintendent of Sable Island—Mr. Hudson, and the Captain of the relief schooner, sailing between the Island and the Main. That gentleman was Capt. Joseph Darby, who shortly after the occurrence which had called forth the national civility from a great nation towards an insignificant province, received the appointment as Superintendent of Sable Island.

Circumstances have occurred in consequence of which Captain Darby, after a very long period of service, has been superseded in the command of the Island; and we are unwilling to let the change pass over without bearing our feeble testimony, to the efficient and humane manner in which the late superintendent performed the oftentimes difficult, and arduous duties from which his increasing age, has probably unfitted him. Not a few of those with whom we have exchanged friendship, or been on terms of intimacy, have in their chequered career been most unwillingly the guests of Capt. Darby for considerable periods of time; and it affords us a great gratification to state that in no single instance, coming within our knowledge, where these had been forced to accept the hospitality of Sable Island, have we ever heard the superintendent spoken of in any terms other than gratitude, and respect. We state this unreservedly and without bias; and it may be taken for just what it is worth—seeing that we never spoke three words to Capt. Darby in our life. We are quite aware that it has been said that Capt. Darby has made good use of his time while at the Island: and if he has, what of it?—we hope he has.—These "*flotsom*" and "*jetsum*" affairs, are after all, fair game. The recapitulation of the terms reminds us of Capt. Marryat's story, who when he love up a large anchor along with his own at Portsmouth, returned for an answer to the attorney who claimed the property on the terms just named: it was not flotsum, seeing he had hauled it up from the bottom of the sea;—as for jetsum he did not know what it meant; and to make a long story short, he would see him damned before would give up the anchor.

Be this as it may, we hope the old superintendent after his long servitude, and escape from the dangers and perils with which he so long and so zealously battled in the cause of humanity, may long live happily free from care and anxiety, in the bosom of his family. We are quite satisfied also with the qualifications of his successor; and sincerely hope while he too is employed in the cause of humanity, in his fearful Island home—in danger of being at one time engulphed in the huge waves of the Atlantic, and anon being eaten up by the rats which burrow in the sand in such countless numbers,—at all times isolated from this fair world, which every body inhabits but himself—we hope that ever mindful of the shipwrecked Mariner's comfort, who may unfortunately be under the necessity of becoming his guest, he will not forget No. 1, and a rainy day. There is not an individual on all the globe, who would for a moment deny his right to the *par quisites*, be they jetsum or flotsum.

It is but just to remark in conclusion, that the important improvements in Navigation so universally adopted at the present day, lessen materially the chances of shipwreck on Sable Island; but so far from the necessity of keeping up the establishment being lessened, the increased and increasing number of ships employed in the trade between the two continents, renders it imperative to provide for those accidents to which sailors are so subject; and we do certainly think that the American government ought to contribute something also, towards supporting an establishment from which they equally with ourselves reap the benefit.—*Halifax Times and Courier.*

LABRADOR.

THE moving appeal of the Bishop of Newfoundland, which was published in our last Number, will render interesting some short account of that desolate and destitute region in behalf of which he pleaded.

Lying to the north of the island of Newfoundland, from which it is separated by the narrow strait of Belleisle, which is about twelve miles broad, Labradore stretches its bare shore northward and westward through nine degrees of latitude, from 51° to 60°. In the neighbourhood of the strait, the coast is iron-bounded by rocky cliffs, but northward the land recedes from the beach, and gradually rises into a ridge of mountains which traverse the interior through its whole length. Beyond the coast it seems to have been left unexplored; for the land yields little that might tempt the avarice of the trader, or the enterprise of the naturalist. Mosses, stunted birch, alders, and other shrubs, form nearly all the natural produce of the soil. Corn will not ripen,—but vegetables, particularly the roots, yield a fair increase. The season, however is but short for rearing even such commodities. From December to June, the sea north of the strait (which is never frozen and always offers communication with Newfoundland), is covered with an unbroken expanse of ice, along which scarcely any living thing is seen to move, but the fox or deer, or Esquimaux, with his sledge and dogs, gliding over the snow track.

It is the produce of the sea that tempts so many of our countrymen thither for some portion of the year, when the capture of seals, whale, cod, and herrings, supplies an active and extensive commerce. From May to September, a fleet of fishing boats frequent the southeast coast, from Newfoundland, America, England, Jersey. In 1842, it was stated that within a few years, this fleet had increased six-fold. As many as from nine hundred to a thousand vessels, manned by crews varying from nine to thirteen hands, pay their yearly visit to the coast, and at all times some English or American families are on the spot.

It is in behalf of these residents and visitants that the Bishop of Newfoundland writes so urgently. One resident, he tells us, for thirty years had never seen a clergyman of his own Church. Years ago, this same man offered 40*l.* a-year towards the support of one, and now, in despair, he is on the point of moving with his family to Nova Scotia. But many families similarly circumstanced still remain on the coast. The Bishop speaks of many merchants' houses employing from thirty to one hundred and thirty hands. The principal season for the labours of the missionary would be during the four summer months, when the climate is clear and mild: and in the winter, either here or on the opposite coast of Newfoundland, he would find not only a sufficient charge, but the conveniences of civilized life to protect him from these inclemencies of climate, which the name of Labrador, and the labours of the Moravian Missionaries, suggest to the imagination.

For to speak of Labrador and make no mention of those devoted, self-denying, and untiring servants of Christ, would be irreligious. Far north of the settlements to which the Bishop invites a labourer, and at a distance of not less than four hundred miles from any European habitation, these pious and hardy Missionaries have their abode. Here it is the scanty race of the Esquimaux chiefly reside. They are rarely met with in the south, except when they come to trade with a few skins and furs. At Nain, Hopedale, Okkak, and Hebron, for seventy-six years, the Moravians have now reared around them, civilized, and Christianized small flocks of these poor, and (in their native state) half humanized beings;—with what astonishing success we all know. They have proved that these inhabitants of the wintry desert are not too low for the influences of the Gospel, but have seen them grow to the stature of spiritual men under its power. Fed themselves by an annual supply of provisions from England, the Missionaries have shared with them through the winter their scanty meal, have taken shelter in the native huts, have introduced the simpler arts of life, and wrought in their rude fallowers the graces of Christian feeling and conduct. According to their last Report they had 1,106 converts, of whom 363 were communicants. And it is a striking fact, that among this race of Aborigines alone, who have been brought in contact with Europeans, there has been no extirpation, no wasting diminution.

Not among these then, but among Christian men of the same race with himself, far less privileged than the very Esquimaux in the supply of the means of grace, and more forgetful of their calling and destiny, the Missionary would have to labour. A task not so striking to the imagination, but as useful, as needful, as blessed. Ten thousand of these, the Bishop of Newfoundland says, call for a spiritual guide and spiritual counsel; and we therefore echo his words again. "Surely the blessing of God is ready to come upon any who will devote himself to seek out the scattered sheep in the wild, but not desert scenes, that they may be saved through Christ, for ever!"—*Colonial Church Chronicle for November.*

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—GAS FROM WATER.—The discovery of coal gas was an event which produced a revolution in the aspect of night in our streets, public buildings, and dwelling-houses; but cheap and brilliant as this illuminating power is, it seems not unlikely that it will have to give place to another, a more ingenious, a cheaper, and a better one. The persevering exertions of an able practical chemist, Mr. Stephen White, have enabled him to realise what Sir Humphrey Davy foretold, "that gas would some day be made, which would surpass coal gas in brilliancy and purity." The new gas which has been discovered by Mr. White, and to whice he gives the name of "hydro-carbon gas," is described as being perfectly pure and innoxious as well as much more cheap and brilliant than that in general use. It is generated from water and common tar or rosin, and the apparatus employed is small, simple, portable, and durable.—In fact, so compact is it that it may be used with advantage, not only for the lighting of large buildings and open streets, but of private dwelling-houses and shops, so that every man may, if he chooses, become his own gas manufacturer. The apparatus consists of three or more retorts placed in a stove, two of which are filled with charcoal and iron, and the other with small iron chains.—Water is regularly supplied, and passes into the first retort; hydrogen and oxide of carbon are thrown off, whilst protoxide of iron remains.—The tar, or rosin, is caused to fall on the heated chains contained in the third retort, and the bicarburet of hydrogen is immediately generated.—These three gases are here mixed perfectly pure; they are then passed into the gasometer, without any necessity of purifying process, and the gas is fit for use immediately. Thus we see combined economy, purity, brilliancy, simplicity, and universal utility. Mr. White has taken out a patent for this new mode of illumination; the license is for thirteen years; and a company has been formed for supplying all demands, whether coming from a single individual, a community or a corporate body. The price of an apparatus for from five to ten lights, or, in other words, producing forty feet of cubic gas per hour, is, including the gasometer and license, £20; for 15 lights, £32; for 20, £45; for 50, £115; and so on. The space requiaed for 50 lights is 12 feet by 9 feet square. Two retorts would be sufficient for ten lights. For 500 lights, 8 retorts, with a spare bed of four, as a reserve, would be requisite. The retorts may be made of "Crombe's clay," and they are then much cheaper than iron. The vessels to fill the retorts are made self-supplying; and to reglate the apparatus, it is sufficient merely to keep the fires up. The cost of making 1000 cubic feet of hydro-carbon gas is thus estimated:—25lb. of water, 40lb. of rosin, one-sixth of a pound of charcoal, a quarter of a pound of iron, form the material, and would cost 1s.; fuel, 9d; total cost, 1s. 9d. The light is 30 per cent. more brilliant than that of coal gas; the labour in manufacture is three-fourths less, and the process is so simple that any person may attend to it. The iron and charcoal require to be replaced every four or five days. The residuum yields an excellent paint. Another important advantage of this new gas is, that it deposits no impurities, as coal gas does, and, therefore, explosion by corrosion of the main pipes is impossible. Its purity makes it, in a sanitary point of view, of the highest importance, particularly for private dwellings, and for places where large numbers of people are congregated; and the simple and compact apparatus will enable it to be used for the lighting of ships and steam-vessels, and of numerous places on shore into which gas could not hitherto be introduced. The quantity of light produced from oil or candles at a cost of 9s. 2d. may be produced from hydro-carbon gas for one shilling. For cooking purposes, also, it is cheaper and better than coal gas. For about 2d. a dinner for eight persons may be cooked.—*Manchester Examiner and Times.*

WESTERN ELOQUENCE.

Gentlemen of the Jury.—Can you for an instant suppose that my client here, a man what has allers sustained a high deprodation in society, a man you all on you suspect and esteem for his many good quantities; yes, gentlemen, a man what *never* drinks more nor a quart of likker a day; can you, I say, for an instant, suppose that this ere man would be guilty of hookin a box of percussum caps: Rattlesnake and coon skins forbid! Picter to yourselves, gentlemen, fellor fast asleep in his log cabin, with his innocent wife and orphan children by his side—all nater hushed in deep repose, and nought to be heard but the muttering of the silent thunder and the hollering of the bull frogs; then imagine to yourselves a feller sneaking up to the door like a despicable hyena, softly entering the dwelling of the peaceful and happy family, and, in the most mendicious and dastardly manner, hooking a whole box of percussium! Gentlemen, I will not, I cannot, dwell upon the monstrosity of such a scene! My feelings turn from such a picter of moral turpentine, like a big wood-chuck would turn from my dog Rose! I cannot for an instant harbor the idee that *any* man in these diggings, much less *this ere* man, could be guilty of committing an act of such rankankerous and unextrampled discretion.

And now, gentlemen, after this ere brief view of the case, let me retreat of you to make up your minds candidly and impartially, and give us such a verdict as we might reasonably suspect from such an enlighted and intolerant body of our feller citizens—remembering, that in the language of Nimrod, who fell in the battle of Bunker Hill, it is better that ten innocent men should escape, rather than that one guilty should suffer. Judge, give us a chaw of tobacco.

SINGULAR DISEASE OF THE EYE.—A singular case occured last week at the Glasgow Eye Infirmary. A girl, of 16 years of age, having applied on account of loss of sight of her left eye, the cause was ascertained to be the presence of a living worm or hydatid, (the *cysticercus* of scientific naturalists), in the eye, close before the pupil, which is completely obstructed. This species of animal consists of a round bag about the size of a small pea, from which on one side springs its body, which is a filament, consisting of numerous rings, and capable of being elongated and retracted at the creature's will. The body ends in a neck and head, and the latter is supplied with four lateral suckers. All this was plain to the naked eye in this instance, but appeared still more so when the animal was viewed through a microscope. As the existence of such a creature in the interior of the eye not only prevents vision, but ultimately destroys the whole textures of the organ, it was resolved to remove it by operation. This was successfully effected on Saturday last. The patient behaved with perfect steadiness, and found her vision immediately restored. The hydatid continued to live for more than half an hour after being extracted. As only four similar cases are on record, the worm excited much curiosity, and was examined by numerous visitors, both lay and medical.—*Glasgow Citizen.*

NOT BAD.—The following was found in somebodys garret, where it had evidently laid for many years.

Dear Sarcher—You're orful neglectful—now my sweet cum tite out of you're cummin a tall, cos I can git plenty o chances to enter the matrimony state, and I can't hold on much longer. I kinder Zeke Dan is a mighty nice fellow—oh laws how I end spat his wicked cheeks for him this minit, I end! and he keeps sisting and sisting that I shall have him, and I shall 'sent bimeby, coz he hugs and kisses me so continently I must hev to yield the point to him finerly, I'm afeard. And I must hev sum sort of a feller before next winter, I cant stand it no longer.

Yoor flame and sweet,
MARY A. Y****.

DEBTS OF HONOR.—It is related of Charles James Fox, that when a tradesman called upon him with a bill, and found money before him, he congratulated himself that he should be paid, but was told by the gambling statesman that the whole was bespoken by debts of honor. "Then," said the tradesman, throwing his securities into the fire, "I'll make mine a debt of honor." "I thank you for your confidence," was Fox's reply, and here is your money."

☞ When Dr. Goodenough was made Bishop of ——, a certain dignity, whom the public had expected to get the appointment, being asked by a friend how he came not to be the New Bishop, replied—"Because I was not good enough!

A Yankee juror, who asked to be discharged from serving, gave as a reason, that he had listened to the judge's charge to the grand jury, and could not make sense of it!

British News.

[From the London Standard, November 16.]

Among the United States papers lately received we find in the *Philadelphia Sun* a letter which we could heartily wish to see universally circulated in Ireland.—The writer is a gentleman of somewhat Anti-Saxon name, and very Anti-Saxon predilections, a Mr. M'Cluskey. The letter, which extends to nearly three close-printed column, consists of a detailed account of the wrongs of Irishmen and other Europeans, suffered generally at the hands of Americans, and more especially in their exclusion of these recent emigrants from all offices of profit and trust. We do not sympathise in Mr. M'Cluskey's indignation at this alleged wrong. We hold that the fruits of the soil are in the first place due to the children of the soil, and that strangers are bound to be, not merely contented, but grateful, if they find security to person and property, and an opportunity to earn their bread by honest labour in a country to which they transfer themselves uninvited. Such is not, however, the opinion of a large class of Irishmen, of whom Mr. M'Cluskey is the representative.—Blessed beyond the race of mankind with that sanguine temperament which Fielding appreciated so highly, but which is apt to lead men into serious mistakes, many of our Irish fellow subjects very sincerely believe themselves qualified for every office, and of course entitled to every office, and take fire at whatever seems to obstruct the assertion of their title. The poor fellow who came from London to Kerry to succeed Mr. Pitt as Prime Minister, and ended by carrying a bod, was scarcely an exaggerated type of the class.

With these persons the United States have always been a cherished *dernier resort*. Let a man get into debt, or commit a small matter of robbery or murder, or play a little with high treason, the United States presented a safe haven to leeward, where a person of his energetical temper and liberal principles must be sure of being soon a President or a Secretary of State, or a Governor at the very least. Now it is for the purpose of disabusing the minds of such good people, and thereby diminishing the temptation to robbery, murder, and treason, that we should wish to make the M'Clusky manifesto as generally known in Ireland as possible. To-day, however, we can offer only a few extracts, viz.:—

"I assume that there are 16 millions of whites in the Union, and 3 millions of blacks or mulattoes.—None but whites take the prizes offered by society to talent, tact, and character.

"Of the whites, we foreigners born are at least one fourth; and, on the average, can produce as many able, honest, and faithfully attached men to the constitution of the Union as those whose fathers or great grandfathers may have crossed the ocean; that is, in proportion to our numbers. * *

"Of what did the Irish Catholics complain in the last century? That the government was of an adverse creed, and Catholics excluded from their share in it. * * * *

"If the foreign born inhabitants of this Union had their full share of the offices and honours of our country, they would be found filling one fourth of all the public offices of trust, power, and emolument. Were they all residents in one section of country, and this admitted into the Union on the basis of population, they would then have one-fourth of the offices as they have of the burthens of the state. * * * *

"In the Locofoco Congress of 1846 and '47, our average fourth would have given us 72 adopted citizens. We had just 2. Of 30 officers of the house, Locofocoism, a pretended, whitewashed democracy, allowed us not one! not even the porter!

"In 1834, I think it was, the Whigs of this city set up Dr. M'Neven and Counsellor Sampson for Congress, as true Republicans as ever breathed.—I told the doctor at the time that a narrow minded prejudice would assuredly give him the slip, and I was right. Eminent as these two citizens were for talent, exiles for their love of freedom, faithful to our institutions, an unmanly bias defeated them. M'Neven was proscribed as being a Catholic; Sampson, though a Protestant, was put down because he was Irish. Even now, to be known as an Irishman, or a sincere and distinguished friend to a chivalrous and injured people, seems quite sufficient to crush every effort made on behalf of our worthiest citizens, as candidates, with certain short-sighted nominating committees.

"I next proceed to the military academy at West Point, where 247 cadets are expensively educated at the expense of all, and to the expense of which we 'adopted' pay our fourth. This famous school is the direct avenue to promotion in the regular army, and how many children of adopted citizens, who came over in infancy with their fathers are there at it? Sixty-one our quota! Not one.

"Many years since an American Secretary of the Navy said of the Irish, Germans, French, &c., in America, that 'it would be fortunate in a very respect if not one man floated upon an American bottom, either mercantile or military, who did not claim the American soil as his birth-place. It is particularly important that those who navigate our public ships should be NATIVE AMERICANS. It is disirable not to mingle other and worse materials with such men. It is respectfully suggested as proper:—1. That foreign seamen, although naturalised, be as rapidly excluded from our Navy as possible.'

"Before the mast it is presumed that we, who are of 'worse materials,' are still to be found in great abundance, but very few of the countrymen of Paul Jones, and Commodores Barry and Shaw, are now to be met on with the prize money side of a national ship."

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 25.

THE CHOLERA.—The total number of cases of cholera reported from the first now amounts to 1215, the victims to 610; the recoveries have been 220, whilst 375 remain under treatment, or the result not stated. Of this mortality a much greater proportion has taken place in Scotland, the number of deaths in England having been from 250 to 300, whilst beyond the Tweed they have reached 368. The deaths from cholera during the past week in the metropolitan districts, were only 54, and we do not think the deaths of the present week will even attain that number.

The general health of the metropolis continues good; the deaths last week were 1188, being only 34 above the weekly average of the five years ending 184.7 The provinces still continue almost exempt from any attacks, the deaths reported being chiefly in isolated villages, and not in large towns. Our own town and Manchester have hitherto providentally escaped the malady. In France it has made no progress, whilst at Berlin it may now be said to have almost entirely disappeared.

Paris, Friday Evening.

We are in a state of great anxiety and alarm. It is known that the Red Republicans are making preparations for an outbreak and only waiting for news of a successful counter revolution at Berlin, where they have agents ready to raise the cry of a republic. If the King of Prussia should not succeed we may expect serious things here. The Red Republicans pretend, indeed, that, let what will happen, they will not rise unless Louis Napoleon should be elected President of the French Republic and attempt to establish a monarchy; but they are not to be trusted. Many of them think even the present moment a favourable one, for they say that, as Cavaignac has very, little hope of being elected President, he would not interfere to put down an insurrection, as success would not improve his position. Should any outbreak take place before the election for President the National Guards of Paris and the bourgeoisie generally would place their hopes on General Cavaignac; and, if he should take the lead and gain the day, there would be an end of the Republic and of the hopes of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte. A regency, with the Count de Paris as King, would be immediately proclaimed

The great Socialist banquet, from which much was feared, went off quietly yesterday. The chairman, M d'Alten Sheer, the ex-peer of France however, made a speech, in which he exhorted the Socialists to patience. The time for insurrection, he said, was not come. Let Louis Napoleon be chosen President, and in a month he will commit some illegal act, which will make insurrection a duty, and the democratic Socalists will have everything their own way.

The Monarchists are fearful that the King of Prussia has gone too far, and that he will not be able to triumph effectually over the Radical and Republican party. This fear is very general, and has produced great gloom at this Bourse. The Funds has fallen to-day. At the close of the regular business the Price of the Five per Cents was 63.75, but after the Bourse there were sales as low at 63.25 It was said that letters had just been received from Cologne, announcing that a portion of the army at Berlin had gone over to the National Assembly. I do not believe this news, but it was credited at the Bourse.

Louis Napoleon does not lose ground. Even the Ministerial journals now admit the possibility of his being elected. This will be a sad disgrace for France, for it is known that two-thirds of his supporters arei Legitimists and Louis Philipsts, who aim at the destruction of the Republic and despise the instrument that they choose. Why have not these men the courage to declare themselves openly, and take either the Duke de Bordeaux or the Count de Paris? They had a very fine chance before them if they had energy and boldness enough to declare themselves. Instead of that they resort to Louis Napoleon, hoping that he will do the work of destroying the Republic, and then that some means may be found to get rid of him. This is a dangerous as well as a cowardly experiment, to say the least.

The President of the National Assembly has ordered the absentee deputies to return. It is feared that the chamber will not remain sufficiently numerous to vote and act, and that, in this case, there being no regular Government, the enemies of order or of the Republic would make an attempt.

FRANCE.—The Paris Papers of Thursday and the usual correspondences have been received. The funds rose on that day under the influence of reports that General Cavaignac's election is becoming more probable, and also because it was confidentially reported that the necessary number (2,000,000) of votes would not be obtained by any candidate, in which case the National Assembly would undoubtedly return General Cavaignac.

It is difficult to ascertain the real state of the question in the provinces, where, in fact, it will be decided; but as Prince Louis Napoleon has done nothing to impair his popularity, and the influence of his name may be considered undiminished and his election certain.

General Cavaignac and his friends are using every effort to proptinate the Red Republicans.—By success in that respect they might acquire 50,000 votes. The Red men say they will, if Louis Napoleon succeeds, shoot him through the head if, when in power, he betrays the slightest word leaning to sovereignty. The men best qualified to pronounce upon the matter are convinced, that if Louis Napoleon be elected, the whole party of General Cavaignac, and all the fighting men of the Red Republicans will coalesce, refuse submission, and have a fight for the supremacy.

Two deputies have given in their resignations, stating, as the reason, that as the Constitution had been voted, they considered their mandate as expired.

RUSSIA.—Accounts from St. Petersburg in the *Deutsche Zeitung* of Frankfort, announce that a peace had been virtually concluded with Schamyl, the chieftain of the Caucasus, and that thus 150,000 troops would be placed at the disposal of the Government. A Frenchman, who had an opportunity of surveying the army in Poland, estimates its strength at 100,000 well equipped, well-disciplined troops, who would like nothing better than to march into Prussia and Austria "for the purpose of restoring order." The Russian officers view the political commotions in Germany as the work of a fanatical minority on whom the *status quo* must be enforced by the bayonet.

DREADFUL COAL-PIT ACCIDENT.—On Saturday, Nov 4, an accident, by which nearly thirty persons were deprived of life, was occasioned by an explosion of fire-damp, at a pit on Wynie Hill, Cleaton Moor, near Whitehaven.

One thousand pounds a-year reverts to the Crown by the death of George Renny, M.D., late of the military medical staff. He entered the army in 1795. It is supposed that his residence at the Royal Hospital will be converted in a habitation and office for the Quartermaster-General of Ireland.

Prince Albert had, last week, a sale of live stock fattened on the Windsor Park. The selection consisted of 73 fat Southdown ewes, 84 two-teeth ewes of the same breed, 11 short-horn barren cows, 4 Alderney cows, in calf, 20 Welsh cows, in calf, 13 Welsh heifers, 31 short-horn heifers, besides half-bred Hereford heifers and a fine Hereford ox. The stock realized generally excellent prices

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT TO CAPT. LYON, 92D HIGHLANDERS.—On Saturday last a truly painful and sad accident occurred to Capt. Lyon, of the 92d Highlanders, on his return from a shooting excursion at Glenomera, on an outside car, about 4 o'clock, p. m., with a brother officer, Ensign St. John. When within about two miles of Limerick, the gun, which was placed between his legs, went off, and the contents of both barrels entered the inner fold of the left arm pit, fracturing the arm bone frightfully in several places, and passing off at the outer and back part of the shoulder, wounding the principal bones and some of the blood vessels. He was immediately attended by Doctors Fass, 92d, Battersby, 47th, Saunders, 47th, who were joined in consultation by Doctors Geltson and Wilkinson, who, on seeing the alarming state of the accident, agreed with the other gentlemen that amputation of the shoulder joint was the only means likely to save their patient's life, when the operation was (at 7 o'clock) proceeded with; but finding that the joint remained unopened, they were unabled to save two inches of the bone, and thus render the case less complicated.—The young officer bore the operation with undaunted courage, and admirable nerve—never uttered a murmur—and lost but very little blood. He is, we are happy to say, going on favourably, and without any unpleasant symptoms arising. Ensign St. John, who was also on the car, had a most providential escape that the ball did not pass through his head. The operation of amputation of the limb was performed with great skill and celerity, with but apparently slight pain to Captain Lyon.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

JOHN MITCHELL IN BERMUDA.—There appeared in a Scotch paper, a few days ago, an extract from a letter written by a person, who said he had it from another, that John Mitchell was to be seen walking about the Quay of Bermuda in his own clothes, and looking well; that he would not even aid in keeping the Governor's accounts, and had only to appear in the convict's dress at the monthly inspections. All this, we are in a position to say, is without foundation. A letter has been received from the unfortunate man, in which he says the only distinction made between his treatment and that of the gang of convicts, of which he forms one, is that, owing to his very delicate state of health and physical incapacity for hard work, he is exempted from heavy bodily labour but he is unceasingly engaged at mental occupations, which he says are so repugnant to his feelings, that if he was able he would prefer stone-breaking, or other monotonous labour. He is in wretchedly low spirits, never sees a newspaper, nor has an opportunity of speaking to any one who can inform him of the events in Ireland, or the other portions of Europe since the day he received sentence of transportation. His family being aware of the restrictions imposed upon the correspondence with the convicts by the Governor of Bermuda, very properly confine themselves to private subjects when they write to unhappy Mitchell.—The unfortunate fellow is rarely permitted to leave the hulk, to which, it should be understood, he is strictly confined. The story, therefore, of his walking on the Quay, in his private dress and all the rest of it is a piece of invention.—*Morning Herald Correspondent.*

THE FRENCH SOCIALISTS.—The Socialists are determined to have their candidate for the Presidency; but it does not seem clear whether they will select Raspail, or the famous atheist, Proudhon, whose favourite maxim it is that everything belongs to everybody. If Proudhon was to succeed he would, as he says, "bring society to an account"—a significant threat, for through it the great socialist says to every possessor of property—"If this property be yours, it is not your's; but if it be not yours, it is yours and mine too!"

ROYAL WHISKEY.—It will be remembered that when Her Majesty and Prince Albert were last in Scotland, they honoured the distillery of Messrs. Begg & Co., at Lochnagar, with a visit, and having inspected the process of extracting the mountain dew from the malt, appointed the proprietors their special manufacturers of the favourite fluid of Highlanders. In consequence of this Royal patronage a huge puncheon was yesterday conveyed to the Palace, containing the result of the most *recherche* distillation, and now forms one of the inmates of the capacious cellars set apart for Royal hospitality and festive occasions.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, DECEMBER 15, 1848.

The English Mail of 25th November did not reach here until Wednesday last. The Packet, *Canada*, met with extremely boisterous weather, which prolonged the passage to 16 days to Halifax.

The news received is of much the same character as by former arrivals. The prospects of trade appeared to be that of a steady revival, and owing to limited arrivals, deals had slightly advanced in price.

From India, we observe, that by reason of treachery on the part of some Asiatic Chiefs, and to prevent a recurrence of such conduct, the British Government have determined upon subduing the whole of the Punjaub, and for that purpose Lord Gough was in the field with 40,000 men, besides reserves to be brought up as circumstances required.

The Writ of Error in the case of John Martin, one of the Irish State Prisoners, has not been sustained, consequently the verdict and sentence of conviction stand good against him.—The arguments in the case of Smith O'Brien had not been concluded.

LIVERPOOL EXCHANGE, Nov. 24.

Though we have not been doing a large amount of business as yet, compared with the state of our trade at the corresponding period of former years, yet there is a fair prospect before us of returning briskness. The transactions are usually limited in the gloomy month of November, but in that through which we are now hastening they have been much safer than formerly, and though there has not been much effected by wholesale, small purchases have been rather extensive, and these almost wholly for cash. We may shortly look for a more perfect restoration of confidence which will exemplify these matters considerably. The Railway Companies have published their statements, which if not decidedly satisfactory give good ground for hope of less disturbance in that interest hereafter, all fears about the potato crop in England, Ireland and Scotland have been completely dissipated,—and the Manchester manufacturers, who are always grumbling when not fully and profitably engaged with their factories, are begining to wear more cheerful faces than have recently been observable on their visits to this emporium. From these circumstances and the knowledge that articles of all kinds, whether of home or foreign produce, are lower in price than was ever before known, and whilst the warehouses are far from being loaded with stocks of any description, and bread stuffs and other provisions are pouring into the country in large quantities or are on their way hither, it is anticipated that we must pass through the ensuing winter without any difficulty. How the agricultural interests at at home and in Ireland will be able to stand the foreign competition to which they will be subjected by the operation of free trade measures, and how our tradesmen will be enabled to bear up against it with the heavy local and general taxation of which they have long had good reason to complain, remains to be tested by time. It is to be hoped that the free traders will not prove to have been destructives of all that is good and useful in their native land for the benefit of foreigners, though such a result is seriously apprehended, even by those who have looked upon their measures with some degree of favour.

☞ LOOK OUT FOR THIEVES.—Families in the City are cautioned to be on their guard against a number of women and children in the character of beggars, who have recently robbed several houses of small articles of value. One lady had her gold watch taken off by one of these impostors; another house was robbed of a gentleman's full suit of clothes, which had just been brought in, and before the family had time to lay them aside. Several other robberies of like character have of late been committed.

NEW LIGHT AT THE HEAD OF THE BAY OF FUNDY.—The Light House recently erected at Apple River, Chignecto Bay, has been lighted within the last few days.

UNION OF THE COLONIES.

In our paper of the 8th May, 1846, we published an Editorial, expressing views similar to those lately agitated, regarding the importance of a great parliamentary scheme, for uniting the British Colonies, and having free and unrestricted trade between them, and the Mother Country. The time has now arrived, when the British Parliament will consent to carry out the measure, if some united action is at once taken by the various Colonial Governments. Our former Lieutenant Governor Sir HOWARD DOUGLAS has always been held in high respect and esteem, by all classes in New-Brunswick, on account of his unflinching advocacy of the rights of British Colonists; he long ago propounded and advocated a scheme, as follows:—(and here we give a portion of the Editorial above alluded to; it will well bear republication, in these days of *liberalism* (so called) and free trade:

"That the British Empire in all its ramifications should be consolidated; that the drums at Quebec which beat "tat too," while the bugles of Fort William, in Calcutta, are sounding the "rouse," shall be equally heard in the INTEGRAL parts of the British Empire. Teach the Colonist that he is essentially and "bona fide" English; let no invidious distinctions exist, and her millions in the old as well as in the new world, when the Tocsin of War shall be sounded, will like the warriors of "Ossian," arise in their might, and without a blow *physically*, frown down the braggart that would disturb the peace and harmony of mankind. If the object of the "Empire Isle" be to hold the pre-eminence she has so long boasted? let her look at home, and she will find in herself, and in her dependencies, an inexhaustible abundance, all the material of a great, happy, and powerful nation.—England ever has been, and ever will continue to be, her own best customer, and independently of her foreign trade, a fostering and parental care of her Colonies will eventually make her a world within herself; embracing as she does every clime, soil and production, under her own flag Does she want cheap bread? let her extend Free trade in Grain to the Canadas whose capabilities are commensurate with the wants of the whole of the inhabitants of the British Isles. Does she want Timber? let her continue her preference to the North American, to the exclusion of the Russian and the want is supplied. Does she want Sugars? let them come *free* from our East and West India Colonies, where they are raised by *free labour*, and tax to prohibition the Slave produced Sugars of the foreigner. Does she want Cotton? let that also come from the free labour of the Hindoo, rather than from the *human brutes* of Virginia and Maryland. In short, let her tax all foreign productions, while she throws off every impost from her own subjects, from whatever portion of her Empire. This course, and this alone, will render her the controuling nation of the earth, while the course which is now threatened, will not only throw out of employ millions of Agricultural labourers in the Parent isles, but will also destroy the Grain trade of Upper Canada, the Timber trade of the lower Colonies, and the Sugar and Cotton trade of India It will also annihilate that nursery for the British Navy, our Mercantile Marine, as well as placing beyond a possibility, our being able to purchase the products of the British loom. This state of things carries ruin on its front, especially when it is no longer a secret that it is the understood policy of the United States, to use every effort, for the ultimate annexation of those colonies to their own territory. It may be said that the loyalty of this portion of her Majesty's dominions, will render such a consummation impossible—we sincerely hope and trust it may be so; yet, when the policy of the home government is such, that foreigners are treated with on more favourable terms than her own subjects, who shall answer that the affections of her Colonial subjects, however desirous of being faithful, may not become alienated, and the results to England's future glory be disastrous.—There is another, and very important consideration involved in this matter, i. e., the opening these Colonies present for the redundant population of the Parent state. Here, the Emigrant is still a British subject, as well as a British Customer, adding strength to the Empire, as well as wealth to its Merchant; but destroy the social compact, and the result is far otherwise.

The scheme propounded by Sir Howard Douglas is gigantic and grand beyond conception. It is one which, if carried out, would present to the world a new feature in the history of nations, and place the Empire on such a basis as would defy the united efforts of the congregated world to overturn.—In the bosom of a man susceptible of patriotism, it is a proud feeling to be able to say, I am a British subject, and was born under the "Meteor Flag;" but it is a feeling of perfect enthusiasm in him who can say, I am English, and was born in an INTEGRAL part of the Empire. This latter would be the result of the measure contemplated by that brilliant statesman, Douglas; and would knit the strength and capabilities of our nation, as to render her invulnerable, invincible, and independent of all other Nations, either civilized or savage.—It is our ardent hope, that the interest taken by Sir Howard in our behalf, while it is fully appreciated by the Colonist, will also be acknowledged, and in such a TANGIBLE shape as shall leave no room for doubt as to our sincerity. It is a consummation devoutly to be wished,—and what a spectacle would be presented to a wondering world—a nation composed of happy millions in the North, in the South, in the East and in the West; her subjects comprising all colours, all nations, all kindreds, and all tongues, and NOT ONE SLAVE AMONG THEM ALL."

We know that there are men in our Executive, who formerly boasted of their high esteem for the opinions of Sir Howard; let them now shew that they have not forgotten the acts of this friend of the Colonies; but at once take action in using their influence and position to obtain the boon from the British Government.—If the plan proposed by Sir Howard had been carried out, we believe we should now behold Britain and her Colonies elevated to the highest pitch of national greatness, instead of being crushed and almost destroyed—in a commercial point of view—by the dangerous and ruinous doctrines and measures, instigated and carried out by Cobden and Peel, and which have not, in a solitary instance, produced a promised benefit. It is time to be up and doing—ere it be too late—and Colonists become a prey to the doctrines of radicalism, and the agitation of free trade, and republican annexation,—which some designing men in this community are striving to disseminate, under the glitter and tinsel of Reciprocal trade with the United States—a measure which never will be obtained, so long as we are British Colonists.

FIRE.—On Wednesday morning, about four o'clock, a fire broke out from a house in Duke street, near the Fish Market, occupied by Mrs. Harrison as a Sailors' Boarding House. 3 buildings were consumed on Duke street, and three more on Prince William street;—they were old wooden houses, and, we believe, but little insurance was upon them.

The American steamer 'Wyandot' was recently lost near Vicksburgh, by which disaster, thirty persons were deprived of their lives.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—On Monday evening Moses H. Perley, Esq., delivered a highly interesting Lecture on the subject of Colonial Railways, describing particularly those now proposed within our own Province, and which the lecturer further illustrated by a very large map prepared for the occasion by Mr. George N. Smith. The Institute was crowded on the occasion, by an audience who seemed to take much interest in the very vital matter treated of in the lecture.

On Monday evening next, Mr. George N. Smith will lecture at the Mechanics' Institute. Subject of Lecture—The Ocean; errors, in regard to the comparative attraction of the Sun and Moon on its waters, stated; the present theory of the Tides disputed.

CHOLERA IN NEW-YORK.—It is affirmed, and we believe correctly, that the Cholera had reached New-York; several persons having died on board an emigrant ship from the Continent of Europe.—The last accounts from the Quarantine station, reported six new cases, four of which were inmates of the hospital previous to the arrival of the vessel.

SAINT PATRICK'S SOCIETY.—At a regular meeting of this Society, held at the St. John Hotel on Monday evening the 4th instant, the following Gentlemen were elected Office-bearers for the ensuing year:—

Moses H. Perley, Esquire, *President;*
Mr. William F. Smith, *Vice-President:*
William Hutchinson, Esq. *Treasurer;*
Mr. William Patton, *Secretary;*
Wm. Hutchinson, Jr. Esq. *Assistant Sec'y;*

SHIP BURNT AT SEA.—Abstract of the log of the British bark Blakely, Capt. Trotter, arrived at this port yesterday, from Cardiff, (Wales).—Nov. 18th, (civil time) at 5 P. M., discovered a ship on fire bearing E. N. E. Bore up for her at 8 P. M., made all sail, passed round her, tacked and stood across her stern. Found it to be the wreck of a large vessel burnt to the water's edge. No appearence of any of her crew, boats or spars. Kept showing lights and beating and going round her several times Capt. Trotter and Mr. Allies, the first officer, took her to be a steamship.—*Journal of Commerce.*

THE MAIL ROUTE, AND THE STEAMERS.—These important topics are beginning to assume an interest in the public mind, which it would have been well had the anxiety now manifested been earlier exhibited. We pray Heaven it may not be too late to avert the threatened evil! Were such a calamity to befall us at the present time, the consequences would indeed be disastrous. It would be to all intents and purposes, a finishing stroke to the depression which bears so heavily at present on the people of this Province. Under all the numerous ills with which we have been afflicted, whether natural or acquired by our own folly—we fought up under them, and nourished a latent hope that all would yet be well, and that our position would eventually hasten the development of the country's resources, and consumate our prosperity. Circumstances are evidently in operation tending seriously to compromise the fancied advantages, and if something is not done, and that right speedily, to neutralize the false position in which we stand, we shall present a melancholy proof of the price paid for Responsible Government. It is surely fresh in the memory of most of our readers, the exertions made by that patriotic man and truly excellent ruler, Sir Colin Campbell, to comply with the requirements so readily made by the home government, when the Cunard steamers were about commencing the enterprize. Every one is aware of, and are now being made doubly sensible of the ridiculous course pursued by those who professed to lead the public mind ever since the period in question, by which the real interests of the country has been sacrificed at the shrine of personal ambition, and the baseless fabric of Responsibility, which, like the coffin of Mahomet, is supposed to be suspended somewhere between heaven and earth. But responsible government, judging by its infernal influence, as far as we are concerned, originated in quite another quarter.

But whatever may have been the causes by which we have been brought to our present humiliating position, this is no time for senseless recriminations, and idle vapouring. Immediate action is necessary. For there are abundant evidences, sufficient to convince any reasonable man, that it is not a freak of the imagination, but a stern reality upon which we are called upon to deal. Many reasons for the contemplated changes may be assigned, with not one of which are we in a position to deal, beyond the simple question as to the state of our roads. The press will please to remember that it is not at all probable the Admiralty will ask them whether it is, or it is not more convenient to touch at Halifax; nor will the Proprietors be guided by their opinion; neither will the great majority of the passengers, who have all along been dissatisfied with the stoppage, be satisfied with their explanation; and last not least the great rivals with whom the Cunard line are to about engage in an earnest competition have not as yet, and are not by any means likely to ask for the privilege of stopping here. But the Home Government have instituted the enquiry, as to the state of the roads; and Mr. Hyde can answer the question as well, we dare say, as any man in the province. There is such a thing after all paying too dear for the whistle.

Halifax Times and Courier

POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES.—The *New York Express* in commenting on the demands of the English Chartists, states as follows:—"As not one of the Chartist six points, save the payment of members of Congress, is universally recognised as the law of the land; if it is not for us to say a word in favour of the Chartists of England, at least until we make their theoretical 'points' *our* 'points' in practice. We have no *annual* Congress. Members of the House are elected for two years, and Members of the Senate for six years. We have universal suffrage. The three millions of slaves do not vote. The negroes in the Free State do not vote (two or three States excepted) without a property qualification. In democratic Virginia a man must be a freeholder to vote. In some of the other States there are also rigid restricts. The vote by ballot is known nowhere in the slave state. The *Vive Voce* is the only mode of voting, and it is not certain that it is not the best way. Equal electoral districts do not exist in this country. Six hundred white men in South Carolina or Louisiana elect as many Members of Congress as six thousand in New York.—The little State of Delaware, entitled to but one Member to Congress, elects as many Senators as New York, entitled to her 36 Members in the Lower House."

SINGULAR OCCURENCE.—The following circumstances of an occurrence which recently took place in a neighbouring town though they bear strongly on the marvellous, come to us in a reliable and well authenticated form. An old man upwards of seventy years of age, by the name of Benson, an inhabitant of London, whose chief occupation during the past summer has been the gathering of ivy and other leaves for the purpose of distillation, left his house on Monday the 23d ult. with the intention of passing the day in his accustomed pursuit. Failing to return that evening, it produced some anxiety among his friends, and on the succeeding day inquiries were made for him among the neighbours, and those whom it was supposed he might occasionally visit; nothing however, had been heard from him.—Search was then made in the woods he was known to frequent, which was continued from day to day, without success; the number of persons thus engaged being increased, as the fact of his absence became more generally known. On Sunday more than one hundred persons traversed the woods and pastures within the range of two or three miles of his residence, during which day a bag he had been accustomed to carry, was found partially filled with leaves. On Monday the eighth day from the time of his leaving, he was found on Bear Hill, about a mile from his residence. He was lying between two large logs, and was still alive! It is supposed he was taken in a fit, which left him in so weak a state that he was unable to assist himself. At the time of his discovery, he recognised the friends approaching him. When it is considered that aged and infirm person was exposed for at least seven days to the inclemency of the weather, and the extreme cold of the late frosty nights without sustenance of any kind it is indeed wonderful that he should have survived. Our informant states that at last accounts the old gentleman was improving, and bid fair to recover.—*Concord (N. H.) Patriot.*

INDIA.

(From the London Times, Evening Edition.

We have received by express from Marseilles our advices and papers from India in anticipation of the Overland Mail of the 17th October. The dates thus received are—from Calcutta, to the 7th, Madras to the 8th, Bombay to the 17th Oct., and Hong Kong, September 29.

The present mail does not bring any fresh intelligence as to the position of our forces in the field. We are informed, however, on precise authority, that the annexation of the Punjab had been determined upon by the Government of India, and that operations on an adequate scale were to be undertaken with that object. By this date Lord Gough would be in the field with an army of 30,000 men, while 10,000 troops from the Bombay Presidency were to co-operate along the line of the Indus. Additional reserves, not then developed, were being prepared for the campaign.—It was expected that operations would commence actively during the early part of December.

Besides the fact just noticed, and the preparations which were being made from all sides of India for the contest and the consequent extension of territory, including an augmentation of some 15,000 troops to the Bengal army, there is no point for prominent notice in the details of military proceedings. As regards the political aspect of affairs, every chief in the Punjaub is regarded as more or less seriously implicated, including nearly all those with whom Lord Hardinge's treaties were concluded, and in a manner that leaves the grounds for a declaration of war but too apparent. There is still, however, the singular exception as regards the real position and probable intentions of Golab Singh, whose conduct is more than ever an enigma, and the only incomplete feature in the otherwise universal disaffection among the Sikhs. But the most that is now said in favour of Gholab Singh by those who are willing to give him credit for ulterior intentions of fidelity, is that although covertly one of the the main abettors of the insurrection, they consider it is not from any hope of resisting our arms, but under an intention of siding with us at the last hour, thereby to build a still higher fortune, on the fall of his numerous rivals, whom he had implicated to ruin.

AMERICAN OCEAN STEAM NAVIGATION.

It is a well known fact that the entire enterprise of Ocean Steam Navigation was but recently in British hands, and conducted by British capital. The following particulars of the progress of this enterprise in the United States are furnished by a correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce*:—

The gigantic enterprise in which Mr. E. K. Collins is at present engaged, is the most extensive of any kind of the same character yet undertaken by a single individual in the United States—one in which upwards of £2,500,000 are involved. Mr. C. contemplates the construction of five steamers of immense size to ply between this city and Liverpool, and carry the United States Mail. Without exception, they will be the largest frame steam vessels ever built. Two of them are now far advanced; one in the yard of William H. Brown, and the other in that of Jacob Bell, and will probably both be launched in November next. Their extreme length is 285 feet, breadth of beam 40 feet, depth of hold 31 feet. They will measure 3,000 tons, or about the same as the Great Britain. It is intended that they shall be completed in season to make their first trip in the early part of the fall of 1849. In model, they are are unlike any steam vessel heretofore built, having more floor and sharper ends. They are also without a cut water, and carry no bowsprit. The frames are all sided, 12 to 14 inches, and floors 21 inches, moulded, filled in solid to the floor heads, and cinged with locust throughout.

Some idea of the extent of this department of naval architecture may be gathered from the following list of steam vessels that have been recently, or are soon to be built in this city.

Charleston packets.	Southerner.	1,000
	Northerner.	1,000
Southampton & Bremen.	Washington.	1,750
	Hermann.	1,8[illegible]5
	Franklin.	2,200
Howland and Aspinwall's Pacific line.	California.	1,100
	Oregon.	1,200
	Panamana.	1,100
New York and Savannah.	Cherokee.	1,250
	Pawnee.	1,200
Howard's New York and New Orleans. Havre.	Cresent City..	1 500
	Empire City.	1,600
	United States.	2,000
Law's New Orleans & Chagres branch.	Ohio.	1,500
	(Mate.)	2,700
	Two unknown	- - -
Collins's New York and Liverpool line.	Not named.	3,000
	"	3,000
	"	3,000
	"	3,000

Here we have 22 steamships whose aggregate tonnage is about 40,000 tons, and in which is, or is to be, invested a capital exceeding $9,000,000.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Manchester, N. H.

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

Editor of the Westfield Standard, Westfield.

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

Littleton Mass.

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

Chloroform Toothache Drops.

It is well known that "CHLOROFORM" has superseded (in a great measure,) the use of ETHER as an allayer of pain and is now used by the best Surgeons and Dentists in preference. A Celebra-

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Evening Edition.

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"CHLOROFORM" has
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ted Chemist, (and one of the first manufacturers of Chloroform) has discovered that "Chloroform", with other simple preparations, will instantly cure the TOOTHACHE. After testing it in many cases has never failed to give instot relief; there is no possible danger in using it, as it will not injure the sound teeth a particle. All that is necessary in using these drops is to saturate well a bit of cotton or lint, and place it in the cavity of the tooth. Relief will be immediate.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

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

Dr. Kingley's Universal Family
PILLS.

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

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

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

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

LOST VOICE, &c., RESTORED!
New Bedford, Aug. 10, 1848.

Mr. S. W. Fowle:—Having seen many certificates published in relation to DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, I take this opportunity of offering a word in its favour, which you are also at liberty to publish. A few months since my wife's Lungs became so much affected by sudden cold, that she lost her voice, and suffered severely from pains in the breast. Her situation caused her friends much alarm. Having heard your Balsam strongly recommended by those who had used it, I purchased a bottle of your agent in this place. She took it according to directions, and it produced a wonderful effect. Before using one bottle she had completely recovered her voice, the pains subsided, and her health was soon fully re-established. Yours truly,
(Signed,) HENRY G. BRIGHTMAN.

None genuine unless signed I. Butts, on the wrapper.

For sale by S. L. Tilley, King Street, St. John New Brunswick.

Married.

On Thursday last at the Brunswick Wesleyan Church, Halifax, by the Rev. F. Smallwood, the Rev. Ingham Sutcliffe, Wesleyan Minister of this City, to Maria, eldest daughter of Edward Billing, Esq., Brunswick-Villa, Halifax.

At Granville N. S., on the 16th inst., by the Rev. William Temple, Mr. Edward T. Knowles, merchant, of St. John, to Miss Phœbe Jane, youngest daughter of Samuel Chesley, Esq., of the former place.

On the 30th ult., by the Rev. Robert Irvine, Mr. Leonard Brown, of the Parish of Waterborough, to Miss Martha Ann Wallace, of the Parish of Portland.

On the 9th inst., by the same, Mr. Magregor, of Carleton, to Miss Jane Craik, of the Parish of Lancaster.

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. H. Daniel, Mr. Henry Wilson, to Miss Frances Jane Mabe, both of this City.

On the 7th inst., by the Rev. H. Daniel, Mr. Joseph Totten, to Miss Sarah Jane Tait, both of this City.

At Lower Lake Lomond Road, on the 7th inst., by the Rev. William Stewart, Mr. Alexander Conacher, of the Parish of Lancaster, to Miss Margaret Arthur, of the Parish of Simonds.

Died.

On the 12th inst., Mary, the beloved wife of Michael Holeon, aged 38 years.

At Indian Town, on the 27th ult., Frederick, infant son of Mr. A. McLeod, surviving the decease of his mother one week.

At St. Martins, on the 24th ult., Daniel, son of Mr Henry Smith, aged two years and seven months.

At Fredericton, on Thursday morning, after a short but severe illness, Sarah, wife of John Watson, aged 65.

At Fredericton, on the 49th ult. Sarah Jane, wife of Mr. George Currier Jun. and daughter of the late Mr. Enoch Green, of Nashwaaksis, aged 21 years.

On Thursday the 30th ult., on board his wood boat, at Kingston King's County, after an illness of only three hours, Mr. Samuel Kierstead, in the 70th year of his age. He was a kind and useful neighbour, and generous and honourable in his dealing. His sudden death is therefore regretted alike by relatives and acquaintances.

On the 15th ult., at Petersville, Queen's County, Mr. Harper Sproull, a native of the County Tyrone, Ireland, aged 40 years—leaving a wife and eight children to lament his decease.

At Wakefield, on the 14th inst., in the 24th year of his age, Mr. John Kearney. Mr. K. was taken ill on his return from St. John, and could proceed no further than the residence of Mr. Wm. Mallory, where he remained until his decease.

At Halifax, on the 2nd inst., after a short but severe illness, Sophia, wife of A. Hemmeon, Esq., mayor of that City, in the 55th year of her age.

At French Town, Indiana, on the 13th Oct. last, in the 70th year of her age, deeply lamented, Charity, wife of Mr. Nathaniel Brittain, and fifth daughter of the late Ozias Ansley, Esq., and one of the Loyalists who came to this Province in the year 1783.

Marine List.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—ARRIVED.

Sunday—Brigt. Widow, Gorum, New York, S; L. H. Waterhouse, flour, meal, &c.

Tuesday—Brigt, Portland, Scott, Sydney, C. B. 10; Master, coals.

Schr. Rising Sun, Bissett, Eastport; Master, tea, tobacco, &c.

John Hastings, Mahony, Boston; Master, ballast.

CLEARED.

Dec. 8th—Barque Henry Duncan, Grossard, Portsmouth, timber and deals.

9th—Brigt. Gipsey, Trask, Barbadoes, boards and shingles.

12th—Bark Columba, Hay, Stranraer, timber and deals; schr. Mary, Catherine, Boston, fish & lumber.

13th—ship Palestine, Marsters, Glasgow, deals, plank and boards; Barque Princess, Murphy, Glasgow, deals, scantling and boards; schr. Kate Holder, New York, plaster and ship timbers; Brothers, Fitzgerald, Boston, general cargo; Brunswick Leon, Craft, Lubec, cordwood.

ARRIVALS AT EUROPE FROM ST. JOHN.—Nov. 17th, Hannah Kerr, Troon; Sovereign Hull: 18th, Themis, Liverpool: Belfast; 19th, Harp, do.; 21st, Bombay, Waterford; Edwin, and Granville, Cork; 22d, Huron, Liverpool; Duke, Deal; Perthshire, and Queen, Gravesend.

Sailed from Gravesend, Nov. 19th, Margaret Parker, this port.

Arrived at Bristol, 22d Nov. John Fielden, Quebec.

Sailed from Warren Point, 16th Nov. Charlotte, Mobile; from Liverpool, 19th, Chancellor, and Osceola, New Orleans; 22d, Ann Dashwood, do; Digby, Sydney, N.S.W.

Loading at Liverpool, Snowdon, this port; Mary Caroline, Mobile; El Dorado, New Orleans; Jenny Lind, Olive, and Cambria, for New York.

Spoken 11th Nov. Lat. 44. Long. 49, Avon, hence for Liverpool. 12th Nov. Lat. 48, Long. 22, Friendship, Jersey, hence for Liverpool.

Brig Nelson, of and for Maryport, from St. John, leaky, was spoken 31st Oct., Lat. 49, Lon. 19, by the Triumph at Liverpool.

The ship Forest Monarch, 1342 tons, Richardson, master, from this port for Greenock, during a gale on the 19th Nov. went ashore on Arronmore, coast of Donegal. One man was missing; the remainder of the crew were saved with difficulty. It was expected the cargo would be saved. The F. M. was a fine ship belonging to Messrs. Owens & Duncan of this city, and was insured for £8000. £2000 in this city, and the remainder in New York. No insurance on cargo.

The schr. Sophia, Capt. Barto, of this port; seven days from New York, bound to St. John's, Newfoundland, at 3 A. M. on the 28th Nov. when snowing and very thick, and judged to be by dead reckoning about 60 miles from Cape Sable Islands, bearing S. E was struck by a large ship. The crew supposed to be lost. Capt. Barto got into a boat, and was in her two days and two nights before he made the Island of Campobello.

New Brunswick.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, 8th March, 1848.

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

CHAS. P. WETMORE, *Clerk.*

MASONIC FESTIVAL,
St. John's Day.

THE Brethren of ALBION LODGE, No 570, on the Registry of the Grand Lodge of England, intend to dine together on Wednesday the 27th inst., (being St. John's Day) at the St. John Hotel at 7 o'clock.—Visiting and Transient Brethren are respectfully invited to join.

Brethren may obtain Tickets for their private guests, who are not Freemasons, on application to the Committee, addressed to them at the St. John Hotel, at any time before the evening of Saturday the 22d inst.

By order,
Dec. 15. C. P. BETTS, Sec'y.
[Cont. Albion, Newbr. till the 27th inst.]

Four Horse Stage to
FREDERICTON!

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

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

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

W. & J. SCAMMELL.
JAMES GREEN.

STAGES
BETWEEN
SAINT JOHN AND FREDERICTON.

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

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

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

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

Dec 8, 1848. *JAMES BRADLEY.*

Printing Ink.

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

Oct 13 T. A. PADDOCK.

NOTICE.—A general meeting of the Officers of the Institution are requested at the Lodge Room, Hibernial Hotel, on Tuesday evening next.

Dec 15. By order of the D. G. M.

County Grand Black Orange **Lodge.**

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

Office Bearers are requested to be punctual in their attendance.

By order of the County Grand Master.

☞ EMERGENT meeting this, Friday evening, at the Hibernian Hotel.

INVINCIBLE, No. 16, are requested to meet in their Lodge Room, on Tuesday evening next.—R N. By order of the W. M. Dec 15.

CARLETON TRUE BLUES, No. 11.—The brethren of True Blues are requested to meet in their Lodge Room on Wednesday evening next, at 7 o'clock. R. N. By order of the W. M. Dec 15

RODEN, No. 8.—The brethren of Roden, are requested to meet in their Lodge Room, on Thursday evening next. Regular night. By order of the W. M. Dec 15.

Christmas Presents.

The attention of the Public is requested to the Subscriber's Stock of CHRISTMAS PRESENTS, consisting of—

WRITING DESKS, Ladies' WORK BOXES, Fancy BOOKS, ANNUALS, Juvenile Books, TOY BOOKS, &c. &c.

☞ At Reduced Prices for CASH. ☜

Dec. 15 1848. [Sr.] W. L. AVERY.

Torryburn House,
RE-OPENED.
SEVEN MILES FROM THE CITY.

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

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

Dec. 15. PETER DRAKE.

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

PANTECHNETHECA, Dec. 15

TEA, BUTTER, &c.

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

Dec. 15—ft. L. H. DEVEBER & SON.
(New Brunswicker 1 m.)

FISHERY DRAFT.

NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of an order of the Common Council, the Subscribers, Directors of the FISHERY on the Eastern side of the Harbour, will commence taking in the names of Freemen, and others entitled to a draft in the Fishery, on Tuesday, the 26th instant, in the City Court Room, at the Court House.

The Book will continue open every day during the week, from 10 o'clock, a.m. to 4 o'clock p.m., and also Monday the 1st of January, on which day it will be kept open until 6 o'clock p.m. after which time no names will be received. The draft will take place on MONDAY the 8th January

WILLIAM HAGGERTY.
JAMES STURDEE.
ROBERT M'KELVEY
Directors

St. John December 8, 1848.

NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of an order of the Common Council, the subscribers, Directors of the Fishery on the Western side of the Harbour, will commence taken in the names of Freemen and others entitled to a Draft in the Fishery, on TUESDAY, the 26th inst.

The book will continue open every day during the week from 10 o'clock a.m. to 4 o'clock p.m., and also Monday the 1st of January, on which day it will be kept open until 6 o'clock, p.m after which time no names will be received. The Draft will take place on MONDAY, the 8th January.

JOSEPH O. DUNHAM.
JOSEPH BEATTEAY.
Directors.

Carleton Dec 8 1848. [Cont. Obs]

NEW BRUNSWICK.
BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY,
AND
SAVINGS' FUND.

NOTICE to INVESTORS & BORROWERS.

SUCH persons as intend to become members of this Society, and avail themselves of the facilities for joining now offered, with the present *low entrance fee*, will make application for Shares, on or before the 30th Dec., to the Secretary at the Office of the Society, or at the several Agencies.

CHARLES L. STREET.
December 8. Secretary and Treasurer.

Canada Top Coats.

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

GARRETT & SKILLEN

Pantechnetheca. Dec 8.

NOTICE.

THE Managing Committee of the sale for the liquidation of the debt on the *Episcopal Sunday School House*, beg to inform the Public that they intend having a sale on Thursday the 28th inst., in W. H. Street's Building, Prince William street, for the purpose of disposing of the articles remaining on hand from the former sale, with the addition of a handsome donation received from Scotland, of a variety of useful and ornamental articles.

Doors opened at 12 o'clock. Entrance 3d.

N. B.—Any persons inclined to contribute to the sale, will send to Miss DEBLOIS, or Miss KINNEAR.

Dec. 8, 1848.

Wrought Nails & Window Glass.
By the *Portland* from Liverpool:—

46 KEGS assorted kinds Wrought NAILS: 191 Boxes assorted sizes Window GLASS—For sale by

Dec. 8. JOHN KINNEAR.

CUT NAILS.
By the Portland, from Liverpool:

70 BAGS of Lath, Shingle, Board and other sizes of superior quality, and at a low price, a supply of which will be constantly on hand from this time forward.—Apply to

Dec. 8. JOHN KINNEAR.

TOYS! TOYS!! TOYS!!!
For Christmas Presents and New Year's Gifts—

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

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

TOYS—wholesale and retail.

December 8. WM. MAJOR.

Castor Oil, and Axes.
Just received, and for sale—

26 DOZEN pint and half pint bottles of Castor Oil;
12 dozen NARROW AXES.

JOHN KINNEAR.
Dec. 8. *Prince Wm. street.*

Type for sale.

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

December 8.

NAILS & SPIKES.
Ex Ship Portland, *from Liverpool:*—

37 CASKS 6dy. 10, 12, 20, 24, 28 & 32dy fine rose Wro't NAILS;
15 casks 6dy, 8, 10 & 12dy, fine wro't Clasp do.
25 casks 8dy, 9 & 10dy, Horse Shoe NAILS;
35 casks 6, 7½, 7 & 9 inch Deck Spikes;
30 casks 5, 7, 8, and 9 do Rose Head do;
13 casks 1½, 1¾, 2, 2, 3, 3½, and 3½ inch Boat Nails.
31 casks 2½, 2¾, 2¾, 3, 3½ and 3½ Sheathing do;

Which with his former lot in store and these by the Peruvian, make his assortment of Goods in this line very complete and well worth the attention of purchasers—at Hammond's buildings, Dock street, by

December 15. H. G. KINNEAR

GANG SAWED Shipping Boards—100,000 Feet "Superior" Gang Sawed Pine Shipping BOARDS, sawed in June last and stuck, for sale low by

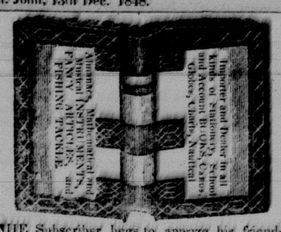
Nov. 24. C. & W. H. ADAMS.

CARD.

THE Subscriber takes this opportunity of returning publicly his warm and sincere thanks for the valuable services rendered by Capt. T. M. SMITH, and the Fire Department under his management, in preventing the spread of the fire, by which his dwelling house was this morning placed in such imminent danger. He would also tender the same to the members of the Union and Protection Fire Clubs, and very many other gentlemen, who so energetically, kindly and efficiently rendered him such valuable assistance in securing his household property, and in guarding his residence from the conflagration, while the danger was so very apparent; and begs leave to say, that the services this morning rendered will not soon be forgotten.

JOHN POLLOK.

St. John, 13th Dec. 1848.



THE Subscriber begs to apprize his friends, and the public generally, that the remaining Stock of his SCHOOL BOOKS, CHARTS, and Miscellaneous Articles of STATIONERY, is removed from the long established stand in Cross-street, to his own Shop, South side of *Queen Street*, fitted up, near the vicinity of the Custom House, St. John, N.B., where he will be, at all times happy to serve all his friendly customers, and the public generally, with all articles in the line, as usual, (see the advertisement above.) *On hand besides.*—Annuals; Rose Wood Tea Caddies; Work Boxes and fitted Dressing Cases, suitable for Ladies' Christmas and New Year Presents; Carpet Bags, Valises, &c.—*Also*, two SHOP STOVES, rivitted corners, at reduced prices, for *Cash*.

Entrance through the front door for the present.

W. REYNOLDS.

Queen Street, St. John, } 3w.
Nov. 28th, 1848.

HARDWARE!

T. R. GORDON,

Corner of Market Square and Dock Street,
ST. JOHN, N. B.—

Offers for sale at *reduced prices*, for Cash, a large and good assortment of CUTLERY and HARDWARE, consisting of

TABLE and Dessert KNIVES and FORKS, Carvers, Steels, Pen and Pocket Knives, Ivory-haft Knives in sets or dozens, Scissors and Shears, *Elliot's and Rodgers'* RAZORS and Pocket Knives; Butcher, Shoe and Sheath Knives.

Kitchen and Parlor Fire and Hand-Irons, Dust Pans, Cinder Sifters; copper, brass and iron Coal Scuttles and Hods, Fire Pans; Tea, Bread and Knife Trays; BRITANNIA METAL Coffee and Tea Pots, Sugar Basins, Cream Ewers, Urns and Tea and Table Spoons; covered Hot Water Jugs; Silver-plated Candlesticks, Snuffers & Trays, and Castors.

GERMAN SILVER Tea and Table Spoons, Forks, Ladles, &c. Block Tin Tea and Coffee Pots, Kettles, Dish Covers, Candlesticks, and Kettles on stands.

BRASS Kettles, Snuffers and Trays, Table and Chamber Candlesticks, Curtain Bands and Pins, Table and Hall Lamps, *Gas Pendants and Brackets*, Lamp Glasses, Foot Tubs, Water and Slop Cans, Plate Baskets, Plate Warmers, Preserving Kettles.

CARPENTERS' TOOLS, viz.: Hand, Tenon, Keyhole and other Saws; Planes, Chisels, Gouges, Plane Irons, Compasses, Rules, Bevils, Pincers, Hammers, Augers, Auger Bits, Axes, Hatchets, Drawing Knives, Squares, Chalk-lines, &c.

BLACKSMITHS' Bellows, Vices, Anvils, Tyres Irons, Hammers, Sledges, &c.; Borax, Lead Pipe, Glue, Curled Hair, Hair Cloth, Chair Web, Girth and Straining Web, Rope Cars, Candlestick Springs, Brass and Iron WIRE, (assorted.)

Brass, Japan'd and Plated Harness and Saddle Mounting, SLEIGH BELLS, SKATES and Straps, Gig and Cart Hames, Horse Traces, Ox Chains; Breeching, Halter and Dog Chains, Whip Thongs.

Sheet BRASS and ZINC, Spelter, Wirecloth, Sadirons, Frying pans, Griddles, Pots, Ovens, Spiders, Stewpans, Saucepans, Teakettles, Tea kitchens, Soup Digester, Fish-kettles, Hair and Wire Seives; Brass, Wire and Painted Fenders; Steelyards, *Large* and small Scale-Beams; Patent Weighing Machines up to 2 cwt., Weights, Door Scrapers and Knockers; Hearth, Horse, Shoe and Paint BRUSHES; Horse and Ox Cards, Currycombs, Wheelheads, Wool-cards.

Carpenters' Patent Rim and Brass Mortice Locks; stock, pad, chest, till, trunk and book-case Locks; a few of "*Chubb's*" Patent Detector Locks, Letter Pad Locks, &c.; American Mortice Locks and Latches; Norfolk and Night Latches; Brass and Iron Butts; Strap, T, Chest, and other Hinges; Brass and Iron Screws; Mineral, Rosewood, Mahogany, Brass, and Japanned Knobs; Brass and Iron Bolts; Carriage Bolts; Carriage Lace; American Patent Shutter and Gate Hinges and Latches.

Gas Pendants, Brackets, Joints, Burners, &c.; Hall and Table and Shop Lamps, Lamp Glasses, Glass Lamps, &c.

Hoole, Stanforth & Gray's Cast Steel Mill, Cross-cut, Pit, Circular, Hand, and Tenon SAWS and FILES.

VICKER'S flat, round, half-round, square, and three square bastard, hand, and smooth FILES—three square taper (3 to 9 inches), Pit and Circular Saw (4 1-2 to 12 inch), double and single cut Mill (6 to 15 inch) FILES; Horse and Shoe Rasps; *Stob's* best Files.

Sanderson Brothers & Co.'s Cast, Blister, German, and Spring STEEL.

Warranted CHAIN, 1-4 to 1-2 inch.

Copper Boat NAILS; Butt and Wrought Nails; Spikes, Horse and Ox Nails; Whale Boat, Clout, Bellows, and Scupper Nails.

CANADA STOVES, 20 to 26 inch.

CROWN GLASS, 8x10 and 10x12.

Market Square, St. John, Dec. 1, 1848.

Ladies' Shoe Store,
GERMAIN STREET.

Just received per ship *Portland*:—

LADIES' Superfine Black Cloth BOOTS.
Do. do. Grey (Queen's Pattern) do.
Do. French Merino BOOTS—a beautiful article,
Do. *Rich Black Satin Dress BOOTS.*
Do. White and Black Satin SLIPPERS.
Do. Fancy SLIPPERS—new styles.
Do. Kid and Enamelled Opera SLIPPERS.
Do. French SLIPPERS—various patterns.
Do. Fashionable Bronze Opera Kid Slippers.
Girls' Cloth BOOTS, and Pruncella Walking Boots.
Do. white and black Satin, black and bronze Kid SLIPPERS.

Together with a great variety of BOOTS and SHOES of the Finest description, and Warranted.

—ALSO—

A very large assortment of the Cheapest BOOTS and SHOES for sale in this City.

Dec. 5, 1848. S. K. FOSTER.

Boston-made Stocks.

SELF-adjusting SATIN STOCKS;
Long-end ditto ditto;
French Bombazine STOCKS, with bows,
Do. Plain Satin and Bombazine ditto,
Do. Plaited with Silk Velvet ditto,
Do. Fancy imitation Handkerchiefs do.

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

GARRETT & SKILLEN.

Pantechnetheca, Dec. 12.

Stoves! Stoves!! Stoves!!!

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

Sept. 12. *King's Square*

NAILS, BEEF, OIL, &c.
BY AUCTION.

TO-MORROW, Saturday, the 16th inst., the undersigned will sell at his Store Dock street, at 11 o'clock in the morning, the following Goods, viz:

70 CASKS assorted board and clasp Wro't NAILS, from 3½dy to 32dy;
20 casks ass'd Horse and Ox Shoe NAILS;
5 do. Derby ditto;
150 boxes 7x9 to 13x20, American, German, and English Window GLASS;
10 barrels Mess BEEF, (in Bond);
2 tierces unground Saleratus;
10 bags washed large Filberts;
25 boxes American No. 1 family SOAP;
10 barrels bright VARNISH;
10 boxes Honey Dew TOBACCO;
5 barrels Sea Elephant OIL;
50 do. No 1 and 2 PILOT BREAD;
150 kegs Water, Sugar and Soda BISCUIT;
50 boxes ditto ditto, do & Butter do;
20 do. Crost Bread; 50 doz. Corn Brooms;
150 dozen paste BLACKING;
40 kegs Halifax & 4 boxes American Ground GINGER; 20 boxes CHOCOLATE;
10 boxes Ground Pepper; 10 do. Am. Axes;
10 dozen printed Pails; 5 brls. (new) Hickory Nuts; 250 gross friction Matches.

Dec. 15. H. G. KINNEAR.

GENTLEMEN'S Superior Large size blue gray Lamb's Wool Under Shirts, made by the Shaking Quakers—For sale by

GARRETT & SKILLEN.

PANTECHNETHECA, Dec. 15.

To intending EMIGRANTS from New-Brunswick!

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Commissioners of the Canada Company's office, *Canada West.—Toronto, 20th Nov. 184*

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC!

Smith's Exterminator,

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

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

IT IS WARRANTED NEVER TO FAIL.

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

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

C. F. Baillargeon, Pare,	John Munn,
Frenchettee & Frere,	Thomas Gibb,
J Chabot, M. P. P.	Judge Bowen,
Christian Wurtele,	John Fraser.

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

No. 2, North Market Wharf.

HARDWARE,
POWDER, SPIKES, &c. &c.

C. & W. H. ADAMS

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

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

—ALSO—

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

☞ *For sale low for good payments.*

November, 1848.

FOR SALE.—A small lot of damged and centre balanced Furnace BOILERS, ranging from 10 to 200 gallons by

August 25. JOHN S. WESTLOTORN.

CHEAP READING

NOW IS THE

Poetry.

ON THE DEATH OF HIS WIFE.

BY KING, BISHOP OF CHICHESTER, 1591.

SLEEP on, my love, in thy cold bed,
Never to be disquieted.
My last "Good night!" Thou wilt not wake
Till I thy fate shall overtake;
Till age, or grief, or sickness must
Marry my body to the dust
It loves so well, and fills the room
My heart keeps empty in thy tomb.

Stay for me there: I will not fail
To meet thee in that hollow vale.
And think not much of my delay:
I am already on the way,
And follow thee with all the speed
Desire can make or sorrows breed.
Every minute is a short degree,
And every hour a step towards thee.

At night, when I betake to rest,
Next morning I rise nearer my west
Of life, almost by eight hours' sail,
Than when sleep breathed his drowsy gale.

THE "SECRET," FROM THE LYRICS OF THOMAS MOORE.

In a fair lady's heart once a SECRET was lurking—
It tossed and it tumbled—it longed to get out:
The LIPS half betrayed it by smiling and smirking
And TONGUE was impatient to blab it, no doubt!
But HONOUR looked stern on the subject, and gave it
In charge to the TEETH, (so enchantingly white!)
Should the captive attempt an elopement, to save it
By giving the LIPS an admonishing bite.

'T was said, and 't was settled; Sir HONOUR departed:
TONGUE quivered and trembled, but dare not rebel
When, right to its tip, SECRET suddenly started,
And half, in a whisper, escaped from its cell;
Quoth the TEETH, in a pet, "we'll be even for this!"
And they bit very hard both above and beneath;
But the LIPS, at that moment were bribed with a KISS,
And they popped out the SECRET *"in spite of their teeth."*

SAINT JOHN FOUNDRY.

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

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

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

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

Sept. 8, 1848. THOMAS C. EVERETT.

CHARLES E. POTTER,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Paper Hangings, Looking Glasses,
Just received on Consignment:—

2000 PIECES handsome French Paper Hangings;
100 yards BORDERING for ditto;
30 Ceiling Centres and Fire Screens;
100 Toilet and Dressing GLASSES;
35 doz. Assorted Looking GLASSES;
15 boxes assorted sizes Looking Glass Plates;
60 doz. Musical Fruit;
60 doz. Shaving Boxes; 20 sets Dish Covers;
3 setts Fire Irons; 15 assorted FENDERS;
50 quires Grass PAPER;
33 dozen Drawer Knobs;
26 pair Brass CANDLESTICKS;
59 dozen Knives and Forks;
81 dozen assorted Brushes;
21 dozen Razor strops.—For sale by
JOHN KINNEAR,
14th sept. *Prince Wm. street.*

PAINTS AND OIL.
Ex Kent, from London—

500 KEGS Bradram's No. 1 WHITE LEAD;
200 kegs Green, Red, Black, Yellow and Brown PAINTS;
1 ton Powder of RED LEAD;
20 hhds. Boiled and Raw Linseed OIL.
For sale at North Side the Market Square, cheap for cash. [Oct 7, 1848.] W. O SMITH.

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

A LOT of fancy Air-Tight Parlor STOVES for burning coal.—Also, a lot of Diamond Empire Cooking Stoves, Charcoal Furnaces, Water Urns, Hollow Ware, &c. &c.—For sale low, by JOHN S. WESTLOTORN,
Sept. 8. *King's Square.*

By the COLUMBUS, from Liverpool:

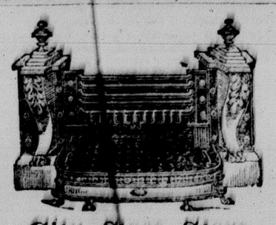
20 THOUSAND feet English Crown GLASS;
290 boxes Steele's SOAP; 10 Brls. Pot Barley.
Also—from Boston:—
No. 1, 4, and 5, Boston Coal STOVES, which with No. 2 and 3 on hand before, makes up the sizes in use of this Pattern.
Also—6 Bales Cotton BATTING.
October 27. JOHN KINNEAR.

50 SIDES domestic SOLE LEATHER,
25 do do heavy Upper do
5 bbls QUINCES, in fine order.
20 do Shediac POPATOES (Sound & Dry)
For sale at Hammonds Building, 20 Dock street.
Oct. 27. H. G. KINNEAR.

SALT:—Landing ex ship *Thomas*, and for sale by the subscribers—6000 Bushels Liverpool SALT, J. & H. HAMM.

Iron, Tin, Anchors, Chains, &c. &c. &c.
Now landing ex ship NEW ZEALAND—

100 BOXES TIN PLATES, assorted, ICW, IC, IX, IXX, DC & DX.
60 bundles Sheet Iron, assorted, Nos. 20 & 22;
6 pairs FORGE BELLOWS, 30 to 34 inch;
10 M. English FIRE BRICK;
157 bolts best Navy CANVAS, ass'd, Nos. 1 & 7.
Ex "Orleans" from Liverpool—
2 best proved STUD CHAINS, 60 fms. ⅝ in, with Shackles complete;
4 best proved Stud Chains, 75 fms., ¾ & 1 inch, with Shackles complete;
1 best proved Stud Chain, 90 fathms., 1¼ inch, with Shackles complete;
7 best proved short link Chains, assorted, from ¾ to 1¼;
6 best iron stock ANCHORS, ¼ to 8 cwt;
8 best wood stock Anchors, from 10 to 27 cwt;
200 bags diamond deck and rose head SPIKES, ass'd, 5 to 10 inch;
12 best *Blacksmiths'* ANVILS, 12 do. do. *Vices.*
—IN STOCK—
50 tons English Bar and Bolt IRON, well assd.,
150 tons refined do. do. (Hunt & Brown's);
10 tons 'Swedes' IRON, assorted;
20 tons small round refined IRON, ¼ to ¾ inch;
5 tons HOOP IRON, assorted;
5 tons Plough Plate IRON, assorted 2 to 5 in.;
5 tons 'Sanderson's' best CAST STEEL,
2 tons 'Naylor's' best do., do.;
3 tons best Blistered Steel, Hoop L & CCND
2 tons spring and shear STEEL, assorted;
400 share Moulds and Anchor Palms;
250 bolt COPPER, assorted, ⅜ to 1⅜ inch;
150 bolts PATINT METAL, 5-8 to 1⅜ inch;
5 tons Liverpool OAKUM;
100 doz. Long handle Irish SPADES,
100 Miners' Shovels, 30 doz. Ballast do.;
60 dozen Griffin's SCYTHES, ass'd 28x46 in.;
6 tons HOLLOW WARE, consisting of Pots, Pennies, Bake ovens and Covers, and Griddles;
140 TEA KETTLES, assorted, Nos. 1 to 6;
50 bundles Iron WIRE, Nos. 6 to 13;
100 pieces Irish LINEN, (very superior).
Daily expected per ship *Commodore*, Pritchard, master:—
50 tons BOLT IRON, assorted sizes;
Per *Caroline Lesure*, Patten, master:—
40 tons No. 1, Garthsherrie PIG IRON.
All of which the subscriber offers for sale at low rates for prompt payment.
WILLIAM CARVILL.
Nelson street, June 6, 1848.



City Store Store,
11,—Dock Street.—11.

JUST received at the *City Store store*, a general assortment of Cooking and other STOVES, as a glance over the following imperfect list will shew,—and amongst which will be recognized the names of some too well and favorably known to need note or comment:—
FRANKLINS—various sizes;
Prism and Wager air tight;
HATHEWAY—three sizes;
VICTORY, 3 do.; Diamond Empire, 4 do;
Atwood Empire, 2 do;
Hartshorn and Ames, and Charles 1st, for wood or coal;
Box and Cylinder Stoves, of various patterns;
Ships Cabin and Forecastle do.;
CAMBOOSES;
Together with a general assortment of Hollowware.
☞ All articles in Copper, Tin, sheet iron, lead zinc, made and repaired at the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.
Oct. 13. W. WESTLOTORN

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

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

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

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

Commodious Stabling for Horses, and a superior Hostler always in attendance.
ROBERT WETMORE,
St. John, June 9, 1848. *Proprietor.*

Sand's Arcade, Prince Wm. street.

Marsh, late Drury,
Importer and Retail Dealer in Cutlery, Family HARDWARE, and Carpenter Tools,

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

Exchange Re-opened.

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

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

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

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

THE Subscriber takes this method to inform the Public that he is now prepared to accommodate those who may please to favour him with a call, with *Lunches, Dinners*, and *Suppers*, every day, (Sundays excepted), on the cheapest terms possible, and in usual good style which cannot be surpassed by any house in New Brunswick.
Sept. 1. JAMES SORLIE.

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

GIN! GIN!

DAILY expected per schooner 'Eliza Jane,' from Halifax, and for sale by the subscribers—20 Hhds. Holands GIN, (very superior.)
July 11. J. & H. HAMM.

CUMBERLAND BUTTER.—12 Firkins prime Cumberland Butter received and for sale by
Nov. 19. T HANFORD.

ST. JOHN COFFEE HOUSE
AND GENTLEMEN'S
Oyster Saloon,

THE Proprietor most respectfully informs the Public of saint John, that he has taken that Commodious House in Cross street, (nearly opposite his old stand,) and formerly known as Mrs. Brook's Boarding House, and that he has, at a very great expence, and a disregard of time and trouble, fitted it up in the most approved manner, after the style of similar establishments in Great Britain and the United states. He flatters himself that he has among his friends and well wishers, a great number of highly respectable gentlemen, and to them he would now tender his most sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage he has received from them. To those who may henceforth honor the ST. JOHN COFFEE HOUSE with their patronage he will pledge himself to give every satisfaction both in the quality and style in serving up of the viands which he may place before them; as also to have at the earliest moment any and every variety which this and the American markets can produce.

Families can be supplied with the choicest Oysters, raw or cooked in any style, delivered at their own dwellings, the quality of which shall be unquestionable.

Clubs and Dinner parties attended to with the least possible delay and at the most reasonable charges.

☞ Gentlemen will please call and judge for themselves and they will have a proof positive.

Dinners, Lunches, &c. prepared. Gentlemen accommodated with private rooms.

☞ *A prime lot of Oysters, (real natives) just received by the Admiral.*
June 2. T. W. HENERY.

MANCHESTER HOUSE,
MARKET SQUARE.

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

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

100 Chests superior Congo TEA, 1 ton Madras INDIGO.

☞ A further supply daily expected.
May 26. WM. HOWARD.

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

30 HHDS. old Cognac BRANDY—*Martell's Hennessy's and Otards;*
10 hhds. finest PALE ditto;
30 hhds. finest PALE GENEVA;
5 hhds. and 10 qr. Casks Choice OLD PORT;
10 hhds. } *Choice PALE, BROWN, and*
10 qr.-casks } *GOLDEN SHERRY;*
5 hhds. and 10 qr. casks L. P. MADEIRA;
2 hhds. very old and choice old Jamaica RUM,
5 puns. Islay and Cambelton WHISKEY;
10 cases finest SPARKLING CHAMPAGNE,
10 cases Liqueres, Cherry Brandy and Maraschino,
40 casks best PORTER and Brown Stout—in pint and quart bottles;
In Stock:—Choice Old Wines, &c. of every description, in wood and bottle.
RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.,
Oct. 6. *Wine Merchants, Prince Wm street.*

On Consignment,
And for Sale by the Subscriber:—

6 CASES, containing 200 Pieces Superior IRISH LINENS;
12 Pieces LINEN SHEETING;
20 dozen Cambric HANDKERCHIEFS;
35 pieces LINEN DIAPER;
4 Casks, 10 cases and 4 Bales, containing Patent Shoe Hemp, Tailor's Thread, Shoe Twine, Packing Cord, and fine tuck Combs;
70 dozen Blue, Blue, and Red Writing INK;
150 Gross Black Lead PENCILS;
20 dozen Martindale's Shoe BLACKING;
84 dozen Whip Thongs, ass'd 4, 6, and 8 Plat;
30 Pieces Oiled TABLE COVERING.
WILLIAM CARVILL,
Nov. 24. Nelson street.

Baths! Baths!

AS the Bathing season is now drawing nigh the Subscriber would call the attention of those who have not provided themselves with a Bathing apparatus, to call and examine his varied assortment of BATHS, namely—Shower, Stretching, and Slipper Baths; Roman or Hip Baths, Children's do.; Foot Baths, &c.
ROBERT WALLACE,
A few doors North Trinity Church, Germain st.
St. John, N. B., April 7, 1848.

☞ The above are all manufactured from the best material and warranted.

FURNITURE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has ready for inspection at his Ware Rooms in Germain street, a select assortment of Mahogany Sofas, Couches, Centre Tables, Rocking, Lounging, and Drawing Room Chairs. Also, a variety of Butternut Furniture, together with a large stock of Cane and Wood seated Chairs, Birch Tables, Post and French Bedsteads, &c., all of Domestic Manufacture, which will be disposed of on reasonable terms.
DANIEL GREEN, Jun.
June 9, 1848.

☞ NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of TISDALE LYON, late of Sussex Vale, Yeoman, deceased, are requested to present the same duly attested, within twelve months from this date; and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to MARGARET A. LYON, *Administratrix.*
Sussex Vale, 21st June, 1848

☞ NOTICE.

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

Creditors are requested to present their demands to E. L. JARVIS, who is authorised to collect all debts due to the said firm.
EDWARD L. JARVIS,
G. MURRAY JARVIS.
11th July, 1848.

☞ REMOVAL.

MR. HENRY CARD, Organist and Professor of Music, has changed his place of residence from Mecklenburg, to Dorchester street, opposite the residence of D. Scovil Esq., where he will be happy to receive applications from his friends and the public in general for employment in the branches of his profession. May 5th, 1848—tf

At reduced Prices:

COOKING STOVES; Air-Tight; Franklins; Box Stoves; Chamber and Cylinder Stoves; all new and complete, for sale.

☞ Please call at the store between H. Chubb's and W. Major's, Prince Wm. street.
29th sept. JOHN KINNEAR.

Long Handled Spades.

100 DOZ. Long Handled Spades;
200 doz. Miner's SHOVELS;
For sale cheap for approved payment, by
May 26. WM. CARVILL.

10 BALES BATTING, ex *Beverley*, for sale low.
29th sept. VAUGHANS & LOCKHART.

EMPORIUM OF FASHION,

Selling Off, 25 per cent. Cheaper, than any other Store in the City, at the
St. John CLOTHING MART,
Water street—Old Stand, Stephen's Brick Building

10 BALES of West of England, Beaver, Pilot and superfine Broad CLOTHS, of various colours and textures;
Cassimeres, Buck and Doeskins, latest styles;
20 Bales of WINTER CLOTHING, consisting of fine & superfine plain diamond Pilot Cloth COATS, Bedford, Albert, Polka and Athol styles, and improved shapes richly trimmed silk velvet COLLARS, CUFFS, and Trimmings, to suit.

CLOTHING MADE IN THE ESTABLISHMENT:

A Great Variety of Fine and superfine FROCK and Dress COATS; Do. Beaver, Pilot Frock, and OVER COATS, of every shade and quality, get up by Olivers new style of cutting, richly trimmed;
PANTALOONS in great variety—plain and figured Cassimeres, Checks and stripes;
VESTS—In rich Silk Velvet, Satin, Cassimere Valentia, Tollinet, and Plaid;
SUPERFINE BROAD CLOTH JACKETS—In blue, black, brown, and Invisible Green, Ditto, fine beaver, Duffield and Pilot Cloths
Youth's Clothing, of every description, made to order, Mackintosh and Water proof, Coats.
Lambswool Shirts and Pants, plain and ribbed;
Regatta and heavy striped SHIRTS; White Cotton, with linen fronts; white red and blue Flannel, plain and twiled;
Gents' silk and satin Handkerchiefs and Scarfs; satin stocks, plain and figured; 3 cases of capes fur seal-skin, cloth, plush and sealette caps;
Beaver, silk and gossamer HATS; glengarry and blue bonnets; umbrellas;
Travelling Bags and Trunks; silk, india rubber and cotton braces; Hosiery, in great variety.

SEAMEN'S CLOTHING:

Beaver, pilot, reefing, pea and monkey jackets oil skin south-westers; mattresses;
Hammocks and clews; sheaths and belts; mitts gloves, socks, and heavy stockings; boots shoes, &c.
Various other Articles, too numerous to mention.

☞ Gentlemen leaving their Orders and selecting their Cloth, can have them executed on the shortest notice, quick despatch, latest fashion, and newest style.

☞ Those wishing to purchase, would find it much to their advantage to call and judge for themselves, before purchasing elsewhere.
F. NEILL.

H. S. SCRIBNER,
Tailor,
Prince William Street—St. John, N. B.

KEEPS constantly on hand a well selected Stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and TROUSERINGS—of various colour and pattern.

A variety of VESTINGS—consisting in Satins, Quiltings, & Fancy Silks, suitable for the season, which he will make up to order at very low prices for satisfactory payments;

He would also call attention to his stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

which he is making up under his own inspection, and offering at very low prices for cash.

—ALSO—

Fine Lambswool, Merino, and Cotton SHIRTS and DRAWERS;
Fine Linen Shirt Fronts and Collars;
Fine White Shirts; Satin Neck Ties, Scarfs, Stocks, Cravats; Cotton Socks; Silk and Indian Rubber Braces; knit do.; Web do;
Pocket Handkerchiefs; Scarlet and White Night Caps, &c. &c. &c.
July 13

JAMES AGNEW,
Corner King and Cross Streets, St. John, N. B., June 12th, 1847.

HAS just received per Royal Mail Steamer, via Halifax, an extensive assortment of Gold and Silver WATCHES, SILVER PLATE rich JEWELLERY, NAUTICAL and PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHRONOMETERS, &c., which together with a large and well assorted Stock on hand, is offered Wholesale and Retail, at his usual moderate prices, for good payment.

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

CARD.

THE subscriber would respectfully intimate to the public that he has commenced business as

STOVE DEALER,

in the Brick Building on the North side King's square, adjoining the British American Hotel, where he offers, at Wholesale and Retail, every description of STOVES, FRANKLINS, HOLLOW-WARE, &c.
J. S. WESTLOTORN.

N. B. Orders received at the above establishment for all kinds of *SHIP and MILL Castings.*
St. John 4th August, 1848.

FALL GOODS.

Just received per ship "Themis" from Liverpool—

THE Subscriber is just opening his Fall Stock of Winter Goods, consisting of West of England Broad, Beaver, and Pilot Cloths.—Also, a large quantity of Fancy Trowsers' Stuffs, and Vestings, which he offers at Reduced prices, for Cash only.

J. H. has also on hand a large Stock of White Clothing, which he offers at the lowest Cash prices
JAMES HOWARD.
Oct. 6. *King street.*

LADIES SHOE STORE,
Germain street,

NEXT STORE BUT ONE TO FOSTER'S CORNER.

The subscriber has just received per ship *Acadian* from London:—

A NEW and handsome assortment of Ladies, Girls' and Children's Fancy Boots and Shoes, of various qualities and patterns:
Women's Leather SLIPPERS, 1s. 9d;
Ditto Seal Skin ditto, 2s. and 2s. 6d.

☞ Further supplies daily expected per ships *Boadicea* and *The Duke.*

☞ Wholesale and Retail.
August 1. S. K. FOSTER.

IRON & SPIKES.

Now landing ex ship *Ion* from Liverpoopool:
30 TONS common Bolt IRON, assorted;
60 bags Deck SPIKES, 4 to 10 inch.
Daily expected per *Unicorn* and *Thomas*—50 Tons Common and Refined Iron, assorted; 100 Bags Deck SPIKES, 4 to 10 inch.
July 11. THOS. F. RAYMOND, Nelson st

Stoves! Stoves!! Stoves!!!

150 STOVES, consisting of Stewarts, Washington, Hathaway, Knickerbocker, Victory, New England, Rotary, Economist's Friend, Yankee Premium and Trogan Pioneer Cooking Stoves, sheet Iron, Air Tight, Close, and Cylinder Stoves.
H. G. KINNEAR.
22d sept. 20, *Dock street.*

Soda Water! Soda Water!

THE Subscriber has for sale, a large assortment of Soda Water Founts, and Counter Ornaments, which he will sell low—cheap for cash—all warranted of his own manufacture.
April 7, 1848. ROBERT WALLACE,

MINERVA
Life Assurance Company,
84, King William street, Mansion house, London

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

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

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

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

PHYSICIANS.
Dr. Tweedie, F. R. S., 30, Montague Place, Bedford-square, London.
Dr. John Paddock, saint John, N. B.

SOLICITOR.
John Saunders Bowden, Esq., 66, Aldermanbury.

BANKERS.
Messrs. Glyn, Halifax, Mills & Co.
Sir Claude Scott, Bart & Co.

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

The SECOND division of Profits, was made on 23d June, 1847, for the five years ending 31st December 1846. The clear divisible surplus was then £30,269 7s. 9d, four-fifths of which, have been distributed according to the provisions of the Deed of settlement, among the Policy holders an AVERAGE REDUCTION ON THE PREMIUMS PAYABLE until the next division in 1852, of 31¼ per cent.; or gave an equivalent REVERSIONARY BONUS, averaging £3 13s. 5d. per cent. on the sums assurred, on 5¾ years, on the *Premiums received thereon, during the last five years.*

Among the advantages of the Company are the following:—

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

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

No appearance before the Court of Directors required.

Loans are granted on deposit of Policies for five years standing, to the extent of their value.
WM. THOS. ROBINSON,
Actuary and Secretary.

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

☞ Tables of Rates of Premium, and every information can be obtained by application at the office of RANNEY, STURDEE & CO., St. John.
August 4. *Agents for New Brunswick.*

Fancy Goods, ex Kent.

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

LADIES' CARDINALS, MUFFS, BOAS, Victorines and COPES—in French Sable, Stone Martin, Fitch, Grey Squirrel, Ermine, and British Sable Furs.
Paris Blond Net, Black Silk LACES,
Egyptian, American, and German LACES,
Thread and Narrow Edgings,
Crape Puffing, Blond, Silk Rouche,
Cambric Handkfs., French and Mourning FLOWERS.
With a large assortment of SHAWLS, CLOAKINGS, CLOTHS, Trouserings, Vestings, Blankets, &c.
To arrive per Peruvian—Cloths, Blankets, Wrips, and a variety of FANCY GOODS—latest London fashions.
VAUGHANS & LOCKHART.
October 13th, 1848.

S. K. FOSTER'S
Ladies' & Gentlemen's SHOE STORE,
Corner of King and Germain streets, and
LADIES' SHOE STORE,
Next store but one South of corner store in Germain street.

THE subscriber has just received per ship *Queen*, from Liverpool, the first part of his Fall supply of Fashionable BOOTS and SHOES, suitable for the present and approaching season.—Comprising every variety that may be required for Dress as well as for Service.
sept 22. S. K. FOSTER.

COPPERSMITH'S WORK.

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

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

N. B.—Brass Castings of every description punctually attended to.
ROBERT WALLACE,
A few doors North Trinity Church, Germain st
April 7, 1848

Chains, Spikes, and Nails.

Ex ship *Peruvian* from Liverpool, on consignment:
50 CASKS, each 2 cwt. 1 4, 5 16, 3 3, 7-16 and ½ inch CHAINS,
50 casks, each 2 cwt. 4¼, 5, 5¼, 6, 6¼, 7, 7 1-2 and 9 inch DECK SPIKES,
15 do. do. 5, 6, and 7 inch Rose head SPIKES,
15 do. 2, 2¾, 3, 3¾, and 3 1-2 Boat Nails,
14 do. (400 lbs. each 4d. and 7d. Ox and Horse Shoe NAILS,
5 do. (240 lbs.) 12d. and 14dy. fine clasp wro't NAILS,
27 do. (assorted qualities) 8 10, 12, 14, and 28d. wro't BOARD NAILS.
Which with his Stock on hand of intermediate sizes, and articles of the best description, will enable the undersigned to supply every call on as advantageous terms as any in the market.
Nov. 7. H. G. KINNEAR.

SHOT, CASTOR OIL,

By the PERUVIAN, from Liverpool:—
HALF-A-TON BB, No. 3, 4 and A SHOT;
25 dozen bottles CASTOR OIL;
Half a chest SWEET OIL; 1 chest CASSIA;
5 hundred weight Servants' Friend,
5 ditto ALUM, 10 boxes PIPES;
100 gross Long CORKS;
20 kegs Superfine MUSTARD;
5 kegs Queen's BLUE.
For sale by JOHN KINNEAR,
Nov. 7. *Prince Wm. Street*

SHIP STORES.

20 BARRELS MESS PORK;
15 ditto Prime ditto;
30 barrels Mess BEEF, 5 do. Prime ditto;
75 do. NAVY BREAD.
For sale at Hammond's Buildings, 20, Dock street in or out of bond by
22d sept H. G. KINNEAR

Coals! Coals!

50 CHALDRONS best quality GRAND LAKE COALS.—For sale by,
JOHN S. WESTLOTORN.
Sept. 8, 1848. *King's Square.*

By the Queen's patent.

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF
Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life,
THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR
Colds, Coughs, Asthma, and Consumption.

THE most celebrated and infallible remedy for Colds, Coughs, Asthma, and every form of Pulmonary Consumption, is the HUNGARIAN BALSAM OF LIFE, discovered by that eminent medical chemist, Dr. Buchan, of London, England, and extensively known as the "Great Eastern" Remedy.

It has been tested for upwards of seven years in Great Britain and on the continent of Europe, where it is universally considered the great, and only remedy for this awful malady, and now introduced to the public under the immediate superintendence of the inventor. Within three years it has been distributed from Maine to Florida, and from Canada to Wisconsin, and its effects are every where alike ASTONISHING AND TRIUMPHANT.

As a preventive medicine, and an antidote to the consumptive tendencies of the climate, it is invaluable. As a remedy for severe and obstinate coughs Inflammation of the Lungs, croup, &c. it is unrivaled. But the Proprietors so confident of the merit of this great remedy, in the worst forms of consumption, that he prefers to have it used by the DYING INVALID, rather than by persons afflicted with some simple and less dangerous disorder of the throat and lungs:—this may seem strong language, but it is the result of experience in thousands of cases, sustained by the most intelligent and unimpeachable testimony. It is not pronounced an infallible remedy in all cases, but it is THE MOST INFALLIBLE remedy known to the civilized world. It is the best preventive of hereditary consumption—it is the best defender against the influences of climate—it is the best remedy for incipient consumption—and it is the great and only remedy for that fearful *softening of the lungs—inflammation of the membrane, and tuberculous decay*, which are the last effects of that dreadful scourge, and which are erroneously supposed to be beyond the reach of medical aid:—the agent or proprietors of other and farther beyond the reach of hope.

Such is not the case with the Hungarian Balsam It is always salutary in its effects—never injurious It is not an opiate—it is not a tonic—it is not a mere expectorant. It is not intended to lull the invalid into a fatal security. It is a great remedy, a grand healing and curative compound; the great and only remedy which medical science and skill has yet produced for the treatment of this hitherto unconquerable malady. It is in fact the *best remedy in the world!*

[From the John Bull, newspaper, London.]

There is certainly some mysterious and occult virtue in the famous "Hungarian Balsam of Life which the medical faculty are unable to discover or Dr. Buchan would not be permitted for so many years to enjoy the magnificent monopoly of the treatment and cure of Consumption in Great Britain. No satisfactory analysis of this famous compound has ever, to our knowledge, been offered to the public.

Sold by McDonald & Smith, Sole Agents for the United Kingdom.

By special appointment PETERS and TILLEY, No. 2, King street, St. John, Sole Agents for the Province of New Brunswick. Aug. 10

DR. MANLY HARDY'S
JAUNDICE BITTERS,
For Jaundice and Bilious Complaints.

German Pain Killer,

One of the best remedies ever offered to the Public *for Cholic, Cramp, Rheumatism, Pain in the side or Back, Chilblains, Chapped Hands, Bruises, Burns, &c.*

There are several kinds of PAIN KILLER in use, *of little or no real value.* On each label of the *GERMAN PAIN KILLER* may be found the signature of WM. G. HARDY.

Hardy's Columbian Anodyne Liniment, or,

Liquid Opodeldoc,

An article which has been for several years before the Public, and tens of thousands of Bottles of it have been sold, and it is pronounced by all who have used it superior to any other for sprains, Bruises, stiffness of the Joints, Cramp, Rheumatism, Chilblains, Chapped Hands, Bites and stings of insects, Flatulency, Cholic, Internal strains, spitting of Blood, Coughs, Weakness of the Lungs, and many complaints consequent on injuries of the Chest and Debility. Each label contains the signature of R. K. & W. G. HARDY.

Marden's Horse and Ox Liniment,

An invaluable remedy for Scratches, Harness Galls, stiff and sprained Joints, Bruises and Flesh wounds, Wind Galls, and all other tumoured affections.

Each label contains the signature of R. K. & W. G. Hardy.

☞ For sale by Mr. S. L. Tilley, King street, saint John, N. B. June 30.

Flutinas and Accordeons.

A FEW of the above Instruments, (selected for tune, finish and durability, by Mr. Myers, the Accordeon Melodist,) for sale by
Oct. 6. VAUGHANS & LOCKHART.

GROUND PEPPER.—Per *Charlotte* from Halifax:—25 boxes best Ground PEPPER, in bulk and in pounds and ½ pound papers, Mott & Son's manufacture.—For sale at Hammond's Buildings, 20, Dock street, by
August 11. H. G. KINNEAR.

FOR SALE, a superb toned Patent *Equal-tension* PICCOLO PIANOFORTE, by WORNUM [Patentee] in handsome ROSEWOOD case.—Apply at this Office. August 4, 1848.

BALANCE SCALES.—Ex Schooner Eliza Jane from Boston, on Consignment—12 Balance Platform Scales, calculated to weigh 320 lbs each.—For sale at Hammond's Buildings 20, Dock street.
August 2. H. G. KINNEAR.

Window Glass and Sugar.

BY the *Themis* from Liverpool: 6000 feet Window GLASS, 7x9, 8x10, 10x12, 12x14 in 25 and 50 feet packages; 6 tierces Crushed Sugar.—For sale by (sept. 22.) JOHN KINNEAR.

SHIPS' CAMBOOSES.—For sale by the subscriber 4 large sized ship's Cambooses, superior article, with double grate and fender and with oven suitable for ships of the largest class.
August 25. J. S. WESTLOTORN,
King's square

Tea, Tobacco and Oatmeal.

PER Senator from New York—20 chests fine Congou TEA; 20 boxes (Grant & Williams) best Honey Dew Tobacco. *From Sackville*—10 barrels late Ground Oatmeal; for sale by
November 3. H. G. KINNEAR.

COOKING STOVES.

25 BEST Pioneer COOKING STOVES at two thirds price for sale by
Oct. 27. H. G. KINNEAR.