POOR COPY

SAINT JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK, THE FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1846.

Weekly Chronicle.

"Nec Rege, Nec Populo, sed utroque."

Volume 11. Number 14.

THE SAINT JOHN CHRONICLE,

Is published every Friday afternoon, by DURANT & Co., at their office in the brick building corner of Prince William and Church streets.

TERMS—12s. per annum, of 12s. 6d. if paid in advance.—When sent by mail, 2s. 6d. extra.

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

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

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

Weekly Almanack.

Dec.		h. Sun.	s. Moon	h. w.
5	Saturday,	7 28	4 33	7 25 0 51
6	Sunday,	7 29	4 31	8 19 1 29
7	Monday,	7 30	4 30	9 15 2 7
8	Tuesday,	7 30	4. 20	10 15 2 42
9	Wednesday,	7 31	4 29	11 12 3 17
10	Thursday,	7 31	4 29	Morn 4 4
11	Friday,	7 32	4 28	0 10 4 51

Third Quarter 10th 4h. 32m. evening.

Cabinet and Upholstery WAREHOUSE.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the Public, that he has taken the premises formerly occupied by the late Joshua Hodgson, in Princess street, where he has fitted up a shop, together with a FURNITURE WAREROOM, and will be most happy to receive orders in his line, which will be executed at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

☞ FUNERALS carefully attended to, and charges moderate.

ROBERT RIMPSON.

WANTED—One good Cabinet Maker, to whom constant employment will be given.

R. K.

14th August, 1846.

Coffin Warerooms.

Second door North Trinity Church, Germain street, St. John, N. B.

THE subscriber would beg leave to acquaint the public, that he keeps constantly on hand

MADE COFFINS,

of every size and quality, which will be sold at very reduced prices, from what has been formerly charged in this City, and as the subscriber has no pains in getting up a well finished article, hopes by strict attention to business to share of public patronage.

☞ A Hearse may be obtained on short notice.

August 14. M. R.

Pine and Spruce Spars WANTED.

THE Subscriber wishes to purchase Two thousand tons of Pine and sixty tons of Spruce.

SCANTLIN

from fourteen to fifteen inches square, in lengths twenty feet and upwards, to be delivered this autumn or next spring. Parties wishing to contract for the whole or part of the above can obtain further particulars on application to

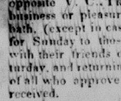
THOMAS CORAM.

Aug. 7. or J. C. LITTLEHALE, Carleton.

A CARD.

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

LIVERY STABLE.



THE Subscriber respectfully announces to his Friends and the Public generally that he has a few good HORSES and CARRIAGES which he will let on very reasonable terms, at his stable in *Charlotte Street*, opposite V. C. Taylor's Store. All letting for business or pleasure dispensed with on the Sabbath, (except in cases of emergency.) No charge for Sunday to those wishing to spend that day with their friends out of the City, leaving on Saturday, and returning on Monday. The patronage of all who approve of the above, will be gratefully received.

GEORGE N. ROBINSON.

St. John N. B., July 17 1846.

To Architects, &c.

TENDERS will be received until the 1st January next, for the erection of a new Front and Tower to Trinity Church, in this City, according to a plan and specification to be seen at Mr. J. Cunningham's. The work not to be commenced until the ensuing Spring. Should any of the Tenders be accepted, satisfactory security will be required for the faithful performance of the work.

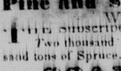
WM. WRIGHT, } Committee of
J. M. ROBINSON, } Vestry.

September 11

DAILY STAGE,

BETWEEN

St. John and St. Andews.



THE subscriber desires to tender his unfeigned thanks for the very liberal share of public patronage he has received on the route, and begs to inform the public that he will in future run a DAILY STAGE between Saint John and Saint Andrews every morning at 6.

Books kept at the St. John Hotel, St. John, and at Rose' Hotel and at McAlevy's store, St. Andrews.

No exertion or expense which may contribute to the comfort or accommodation of Passengers will be wanting.

WM. H. WILLIAMS.

May 23 *Royal Mail Contractor.*

Canada Stoves, &c.

By the Nautilus, from Clyde:

24 SINGLE Canada STOVES, 21 and 24 inch; 6 Bales **Wrapping Paper;**

For sale by J. KINNEAR.

Nov 6. *Prince Wm street.*

WANTED IMMEDIATELY

At the St. John Hotel, an experienced MAN COOK. He must be of steady habits and produce good testimonials, liberal wages will be given.

Oc. 23. W. & J. SCAMMELL.

DRAFTS ON HALIFAX—For sale by

October 23. ALLISON & SPEAR.

National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society of London.

CAPITAL £500,000 sterling.

EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR NEW BRUNSWICK.

Edward L. Jarvis, Esquire, Chairman.

Edward Allison, Esq. Wm. Wright, Esq.
John V. Thurgar, Esq. Robt. F. Hazen, Esq.

Solicitor—GEORGE WHEELER, Esquire.

Physician and Medical Examiner—WILLIAM BAYARD, Esquire, M. D.

This society continues to effect Assurance, on Lives, Joint Lives, and Survivorships in this Province—and the public are invited to examine the distinguishing principles, the table of Rates, the distribution of Profits, and facilities afforded by the Loan Department of this society, before insuring elsewhere.

Premiums payable annually, semi-annually, or Quarterly. Pamphlets and every information as to Rates of Premium, &c. may be had on application to

W. J. STARR,
Manager and Agent,
St. John, May 29, 1846. Nelson street.

Minerva Life Assurance Company,

King William street, London.

ALL Persons assured at the above Office, are requested to take Notice, that in future no Extra Premium will be charged on their Policies for residence in British North America, as heretofore; nor will such Extra Premium be charged on any Assurance hereafter effected. All applications for assurance to be made to

RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.
Agents for New Brunswick.

Medical referee, John Paddock, Esq., M.D.

January 30, 1846

LUMBER.

THE Subscribers offer for sale at their Lumber Yards, Nelson street, and Lower Cove Market Wharf:

500M. feet Clear and Seasoned Pine LUMBER,
500M. „ second quality ditto,
200M. „ third quality ditto,

All of which is gang-sawed, and was manufactured at the *Acadian Steam Saw Mills.*

ALWAYS ON HAND AND FOR SALE—Sawed Laths, Scantling, Refuse Deals, Boards, &c. &c.

JOHN W. CRAIG & CO.

Saint John 11th March, 1846.

Health for All !!!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Copy of a Letter from HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF PORTLAND *to* MRS. ANN MELLIS, *(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 substance. Benign to the tender infant or to the weakest constitution, prompt and sure in eradicating disease from the most robust frame, it is perfectly harmless in its operations and effects, while it *searches out and removes Complaints of every character*, and at every stage, however long standing or deeply rooted.

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

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

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

TIME should not be lost in taking this remedy for any of the following Diseases:—

Ague,	Indigestion,
Asthmas,	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 Doloureux,
Female Irregularities,	Tumours,
Fevers of all kinds,	Ulcers,
Fits,	Worms of all kinds,
Gout,	Weakness, from whatever cause, &c. &c.
Headache,	

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

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

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

May 2, 1844.

Miscellany.

THE THIRTEENTH CHIME.

A LEGEND OF OLD LONDON.

BY AGNUS B. REACH.

(Concluded.)

A bright breezy morning had succeeded the fair calm night, and the sun was yet low in the horizon, when Mabel Lorne, mounted upon a spirited palfrey, left behind her the western outskirts of London, and pushed merrily on through green fields and in the direction of Windsor. Sorely disquieted as she had been by the events of the past night, the jocund influence of the fresh breath of morning, and the merry sunshine, the rapid motion through a fair country, and above all the thought of meeting her lover, made Mabel's cheeks bloom, and her eyes sparkle. She caressed the glancing neck of the bounding animal which carried her, and the pattering answered the touch of its mistress by a loud and joyful neigh, and pressed merrily and speedily onward; and again she went amid leafy hedgerows sparkling with dewdrops and fields of rustling corn; and jungles of sprouting saplings; and antique, red brick built old farm houses; and magnificent halls embosomed in ancestral trees; and the peaceful walls of distant monasteries. And the smoke was beginning to rise from men's dwellings, in long spiral columns into the morning air; and laboring people were already afield, and now and then the fair traveller caught a glimpse of the broad river, with green trees bending over its waters, and sedges upon its banks, and swans floating upon its bosom. Every thing looked calm, bright, and happy. Mabel's eye wandered over the grand panorama of hill and dale, and brake, and coppice, stretching out in all their green loveliness before her; and as the massive towers of Windsor Castle rose over the rich expanse, her heart was so full and yet so light, that she felt as if she could raise her voice and sing as merrily as the birds among the branches.

She would not, however, have so much enjoyed her ride if she had known who was pressing in hot haste after her. Father Francis very much discomfited by the bad success of his attempt, and not being altogether easy about the consequences, had watched the maiden more closely than she was aware of, and on her setting out for Windsor,—he had ascertained her destination, through a groom, determined, although he hardly knew for what purpose, to follow the fugitive. Suddenly recollecting therefore some ecclesiastical business to be settled, with the prior of a monastery near Datchet, the priest provided himself with a pacing mule,—an animal generally used by the churchmen of the period and the better breed of which were little inferior in powers of speed and endurance to the horse—and was speedily ambling briskly along the great western road. He saw the fair country around as though he saw it not, and only looked eagerly ahead at every turn of the road, expecting momently to behold the fair fugitive. But he was disappointed—Mabel's palfrey [illegible] when she drew rein at one of the posters gate of the Castle, the priest was a good mile behind.

A yeoman of the guard was standing sentinel at the little nail studded wicket, leaning upon his partisan, and whistling melodiously. To him she addressed herself.

"You have a comrade named Mark Huntley," "fair sir, I would speak with him."

The soldier looked at her with more interest, stopped his whistling, and said hastily, "Are you Mabel Lorne, fair mistress."

"That is my name," said Mabel blushingly.

"Then, by St. George, I am sorry for thee," returned he of the partizan. "Mark Huntley was a good fellow and a true—and—"

"*Was!*" shrieked Mabel—"was!" He is not dead?

Almost as good, replied the sentinel; his captain hath accused him of sleeping on his watch, and that thou knowest is death—death without redemption.

Mabel sunk upon the ground. The burly yeoman cursed his own bluntness in speaking out at once the bad news. But she'll soon have another mate, he muttered, as he stooped over and endeavored to revive her; by my sword bilt she is fair enough for the bride of a belted earl, let alone a poor yeoman.

"Bring me to him—bring me to him for pity's sake," faltered Mabel.

"Nay, that may hardly be, pretty one," said the soldier. "He is under watch and ward; and by St. George, I think it be near the time when he will be brought before the king.

"Let me at least see him," exclaimed Mabel; perchance soldier, there is one maiden who loves thee as I do him, and who will one day plead on her bended knees for one last look at the man for whom her heart is breaking.

"I will see what can be done," said the honest yeoman.

He was as good as his word, for summoning some of his comrades, with whom Mark Huntley had been a general favourite, he spoke apart to them; and in a few minutes Mabel found herself smuggled into a lofty, arched hall, with deep gothic moulded windows, and furnished with ponderous oaken settles. Her friend the yeoman kept her in the midst of their group, impressing upon her the necessity of preserving a perfect silence. Hardly had she looked around her and noted a large unoccupied chair covered with crimson cloth, upon the dais at the upper end of the hall, when a priest, closely cowled glided in, and took his station in a corner of the place.—She saw not his face, but she *felt* that the priest was Father Francis. All at once the groups of officers and knights who were saunntering, gossiping, and laughing through the hall, became silent, and placed them round the unoccupied chair—there was a moment's pause, and a portly man with a broad stern face decorated with a peaked beard, walked into the hall. His doublet was richly adorned, and at his belt he carried a short poniard.

This was King Henry VIII.

Throwing himself carelessly into the chair prepared for him, he said in a deep stern voice, "Bring forth the prisoner, and let his accuser likewise appear."

There was a short bustle—a heavy door creaked upon its hinges, and Mabel's heart swelled within her, and her limbs trembled, as she saw Mark Huntley, bound, led before the king. But a second look partly re-assured her. His cheek was pale; but there was in the firmness of his step, and the proud glance of his eye, the mighty strength of conscious innocence. Opposite to him stood Captain Wyckhamme—his eye bloodshot, and his hand trembling, and many who carefully scanned the countenance of the two turned to each other, and whispered that the accuser looked more guilty than the accused.

"Captain Wyckhamme," said Henry, "this man was found asleep upon his post."

"I deeply grieve to say it, my liege," answered Captain Wyckhamme, bowing low, "but such is the fact. On going my rounds last night, shortly after midnight, I surprised him in a most sound sleep and for this I vouch so help me God."

"Prisoner, what sayest thou to the charge," demanded Henry.

"That it is a foul lie, and he who makes it knows it is a lie," exclaimed Mark Huntley with firmness.

"How varlet, ejaculated the king, wouldst thou put thy word against the oath of a gentleman and trusty officer."

"Yes, said the prisoner," "marry that would I—I say he speaks falsely, and I have proof."

"*Proof?*" replied the king: "God's my life—we will hear proof, but it must be strong to bear down the word of an approved loyal gentleman like Captain Wyckhamme. What is this proof of thine sirrah?"

"This so please your majesty," said Mark Huntley. Last night I kept the middle watch on the East tower. The air was still and calm, except that now and then a gentle breath came from the direction of London. As I mused I thought I heard a low, faint, clang as of a bell. I listened and heard it again and again—the light breeze bore it still fresher upon mine ear—it was the great bell of St. Paul's striking midnight—and, as I am a true man *the clock rang thirteen chimes.*"

A woman's scream, loud and thrilling, rang thro' the hall and Mabel bursting from the yeomen by whom she was surrounded, sprang forward, and throwing herself at Henry's feet, shrieked rather than spoke.

"It is true—it is true—these hands did it—these hands rang the thirteenth chime. He is innocent—justice toy liege, I demand justice.

"God's life, sweetheart, this is a strange matter," replied Henry: "But rise, thou shalt have justice—thy king promises it."

"It was a plot—a base plot for his death and my dishonour, exclaimed Mabel; But God hath overthrown it. Look at his accuser *sire—he* is the guilty one, not Mark."

Henry arose and bent his keen eye upon Capt. Wyckhamme. "But how camest thou to ring this thirteenth chime, woman?" he asked.

"I will tell thee," said Mabel eagerly. "I was lured at midnight into the cathedral—violence was offered to me even at the shrine of the virgin; I fled into the belfry, and there caused the thirteenth chime to sound for the purpose of raising an alarm. I did it to save myself—to! it hath saved my lover."

"Who pursued thee thither?" asked the king.

"A priest, replied Mabel, and he is here."

Henry looked quickly around; his eye fell on the sombre figure of the monk, and he exclaimed, "Let the priest stand forward."

The robed figure advanced, and then remained motionless.

"Throw back thy cowl," said the king.

The priest moved not, but an officious yeoman twitched it aside, and discovered the features of Father Francis.

"It is he!" exclaimed Mabel.

Henry looked from the Churchman to his captain of [illegible] guards. The face of the former was of a dead [illegible] hue, and his lips convulsively compressed, but he manifested no further emotion. It was [illegible] with Wyckhamme. Physical courage he had plenty of, but of moral bravery he had none. The king looked fixedly at him—his limbs trembled—he caught hold of the oaken table for support, and gasped as if for breath. There was an awful pause.

"Mercy! mercy!" faltered Wyckhamme. I will confess.

"Traitor and coward!" shouted Father Francis, we are lost.

"Seize that priest," said the king, with a voice like a trumpet.

Father Francis made a quick motion of one of hands towards his face, and then dashing aside with a convulsive effort the brawny arms laid upon him, he exclaimed—

"Away! I am beyond your reach."

His pale lip curled into a smile of triumph—then his face became livid and changed its expression—his eye glazed—foam appeared at the mouth, and the monk still wearing that grim smile of defiance and contempt, fell heavily forward on the floor.

When they raised Father Francis he was dead.—The monk knew the secret of many strong poisons.

"Then thy accusation was false," said the king.

"Pardon sire, it was—but the priest—the priest set me on—pardon," faltered the wretched Wyckhamme, who had sunk in a quivering heap upon the ground.

"Take him away," said Henry,—"to death! Huntley shall assume his rank; and now," he took Mabel's hand and placed it in that of her lover, "my faithful sentinel, receive thy bride."

COVETOUS EMPLOYMENT.—The man who is obliged to be constantly employed to earn the necessaries of life and support his family, knows not the unhappiness he prays for when he desires wealth and idleness. To be constantly busy is to be always happy. Persons who have suddenly acquired wealth, broken up their active pursuits, and began to live at their ease, waste away and die in a very short time. Thousands would have been blessings to the world, and added to the common stock of happiness, if they had been content to remain in an humble sphere; and earned every mouthful of food that nourished their bodies. But no: fashion and wealth took possession of them, and they were completely ruined. They ran away from peace and pleasure and embraced a lingering death.

Ye who are sighing for the pomp and splendour of life, beware. Ye know not what ye wish. How is it possible for you to be happy, when you possess a discontented and deceitful heart? No situation however exalted: no wealth, however magnificent: no honors, however glorious, can yield you solid enjoyment, while discontent lurks in your bosom. The secret of happiness lies in this—to be always contented with your lot, and never sigh for the splendour of riches or the magnificence of fashion and power. Persons who are always busy, and go cheerfully to their daily tasks, are the least disturbed by the fluctuations of business, and at night sleep with perfect composure. The idle and the rich are seldom contented. They are peevish, fretful, irascible. Bid them good morning, and they scowl. Nature and art appear to have a few attractions for them. They are entirely out of their views. While in this state the springs of life are rusting, and the decay of death has commenced undermining their constitutions. There is remarkable truth as well as fine poetry in the lines of Byron, They are well worth committing to memory, and repeating once a day—

The keenest pangs the wretched find
Are rapture to the dreary void—
The leadiest dasert of the mind—
The waste of feelings unemployed.
Who would be doomed to gaze upon
A sky without a cloud or sun?
Less hideous far the tempest's roar,
Than never to brave the billows more—
Thrown, when the war of winds is o'er,
A lonely wreck on fortune's shore,
'Mid sullen calm, and silent bay,
Unseen to drop by dull decay:
Better to sink beneath the shock
Than moulder piecemeal on the rock.

NEW VIEW OF A FUTURE LIFE.—The human race is destined to advance progressively nearer and nearer to perfection in one solar system. It passes from the smaller planet to the largest,—from that nearest the sun to the most remote, on which at length the coldest reason is attained, and pure from all the senses. Its planetary life, on Mercury and Venus, though it remembers nothing, or at the most has but a kind of obscure notion of it, was already over, when it was produced and born on earth as a man with a new body. When he dies here his next station after his death is Mars, the broken planets, Juno, Vesta, Pallas and Ceres; after these Jupiter, then Saturn, and they the Georgium Sidus. Travelling with the rapidity of a ray of light, the soul, on separation from this body, reaches the next planet, Mars, in four minutes fifteen seconds. Here it begins a new life, which (calculated analogically according to the maximum on earth) will extend to 200 years. After this it again separates, arrives in ten minutes and five seconds at Pallas, and remains in that and the three other broken planets 500 years. Again departs, arrives in twenty minutes forty seconds at Jupiter; lives there 1200 years; reaches Saturn in fifty-six minutes thirty seconds, where it lives no less than 8,000 years,—and completes its planetary existence, in our system, after a passage of one hour, eighteen minutes, thirty-five seconds, in the Georgium Sidus, with a life of 5000 years. For the particulars we must refer to the *Leaves* themselves, though the whole is but a fragment of a larger work of Grater's, which Wieland once encouraged him to compose. The extremely monotonous idea (says the preface) of eternity *in abstracto*, is rendered interesting by this hypothesis, and the possibility that the soul, on its separation from this planetary body, may in a few minutes rise to heaven, that is to a more distant star, at least affords one, and perhaps the only positive and clear view, through the gate of death.—*Grater's Scattered Leaves.*

EXTRAORDINARY EXPERIMENT.—We learn that a successful attempt to raise potatoes from seed sown in the *beginning of September* has been made in Prussia. A correspondent of the Leipsic Gazette says that "in the beginning of September, by way of experiment, he laid out a little bed in his garden, and planted half with white and half with red potatoes, covering them only slightly with earth.—The potatoes throve *more rapidly and stronger than in the spring season.*"—Another writer says: "In spite of the severe winter, I have, on the 1st November, covered up potatoes, (having a stalk only a foot high) and they have grown admirably, and are perfectly formed.—The writer states that "the specimen furnished him of these winter potatoes were indeed of so remarkable a kind that it furnishes a strong recommendation in favour of winter culture.

In this connexion we would suggest to our farmers the propriety of making this experiment immediately, especially as the rot has cut [illegible] the prospect of our ordinary supply. If the experiment succeeds as above represented, we should like to see whether by this means the ravages of the rot may not be counteracted. We are inclined to think that, it may—especially if, as some think) the injury is the result of an insect.

THE MOON IN LORD ROSSE'S TELESCOPE.—In a lecture on astronomy, Dr. Scoresby describes the earth's satellite, as seen through Lord Rosse's monster telescope:—"with respect to the moon,—every object on its surface of one hundred feet was distinctly to be seen; and, no doubt, that under very favourable circumstances it would be so with objects sixty feet in height. On its surface were craters of extinct volcanoes, rocks and masses of stone almost innumerable. He had no doubt whatever, if such a building as he was then in were upon the surface of the moon, it would be rendered distinctly visible by these instruments. And there was no signs of habitations such as ours, no vestiges of architectural remains to show that the moon is or ever was inhabited by a race of mortals similar to ourselves. It presented no appearances which could lead to the supposition that it contained anything like the green fields and lovely verdure of this beautiful world of ours. There was no water visible—not a sea, or river, or even the measure of a reservoir for supplying town or factory;—all seemed desolate. Hence would arise the reflection in the mind of the Christian philosopher—Why had this desolation been? It might be further inquired—Was it a fair world? Had it suffered for its transgressions? Analogy might suggest the question—Had it not this fate which Scripture tells us was reserved for our world? It was obvious that all this was mysterious conjecture."

REMARKABLE SURGICAL OPERATION.—A late number of the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal contains an account of a remarkable surgical operation performed on a lady, the wife a clergyman at Easton, Pa., by Dr. L. H. Dixon, in the presence of Drs. Cooper, Sloan and Innes. In the case alluded to, the lady had received a contusion from a window sash falling on the top of the skull, no less than seventeen years before. This was followed by severe and constant pain, till life became a burthen too great to be endured. What the cause was, it seemed impossible to say—as there was not even a seat to direct the surgeon. In this emergency, Dr. Dixon performed the operation for trepanning, being guided by the seat of the pain only. A piece of the skull, one inch and a half in diameter, was removed, when the cause at once came to light. A projection had grown from the bone and pressed upon the brain, causing years of distress, and unfitting a most estimable lady from society and usefulness. The case is published in connection with another, in which Dr. D. had removed a part of a rib for a similar injury and affection from a fireman in this city, 1839.—This case was published in the New York Journal of Medicine and Surgery. Dr. Dixon has cause to congratulate himself upon these fortunate operations. They are entirely novel in character, and we hope will prove precedents that will result in the cure of many cases hitherto considered hopeless.

REVERENCE TO PARENTS.—Do not forget the pains, and weariness, and watching, and fatigue, which your parents have experienced for you.—You think them peevish, perhaps. Did they never bear with your fretfulness, never pass over faults, and look with a tender eye on all your mistakes? You are busy, it may be, and cannot spare the time to render them any attention. Were they too busy to watch over your helplessness, to guide your unskilful feet, to sit by your sick bed weary days and more weary nights? They are old, and you can enjoy yourself better; your companions may be pleasant, and you may pass your time very easily among them; but who of all the number will care for you as has your own mother and forsaken mother? "Forget not my mother when she is old."—Then is the time she needs your support, your presence, and cheerful aid, to comfort her heart, and guide her troubling steps during the last and most difficult part of her journey. What ever may be fashion or whatever may be the opinions and practice of others, let nothing cause you to withhold the love and respect due to your parents. Do not leave them to be cared for by others, or to take care of themselves, you will regret it when they can no more be benefited by your attentions. Do not compel them to toil hard over that work which they have no right to do; it will make you ashamed when their weary limbs have finished their labour, and they lie down to rest.—*N. O. Protestant.*

CUTTING WHEAT.—Early cutting is the [illegible] most wheat raisers, whether [illegible] kiln dried for flour or for seed [illegible] out after it is cut, a [illegible] heavy. Dead [illegible] than those that are [illegible] but seed simply ripe. *JOURNAL and Lo[illegible], and stronger,* than dead. *late Samuel* [illegible] one desires to keep seed [illegible] Admiralty, Ranges, or for years, it should be ripened thoroughly. Where it is to be kept for a few months—from summer to spring, or from spring, until autumn—seeds are even better by being gathered full early.

Nothing is, probably, added to the nutritious property of seeds in the last stage of ripening. The changes which they undergo, are those *that will preserve their vitality.*

To cut or gather before the final elaboration of carbon, by which they are to be preserved, takes from the seed then nothing of its richness, nothing of its weight, nothing but the quality of long keeping for planting purpose.

The grain is not to be bound up precisely as in later harvesting; but in shocks, and left to sun for several days, according of the judgment of the farmer, the caps are put on. But we wish some sixty-three-pound-wheat farmers would tell us their practice about harvesting.—*Western Farmer.*

Most singular case of Long Life in a Father and Son.—Mr. James Taggard, farmer, of Baronscourt, has now arrived at the wonderful age of one hundred and twenty-one, which according to Keating's History of Ireland, is within one year of the age of St. Patrick when he died. More extraordinary still, on the month of August last he built his own turf stack; and on the 10th inst. his eldest son Mr. Michael Taggard who resides at Omagh, was in this town as commercial traveller, in which capacity he has acted for seventy years, and is now in the 90th year of his age. He has a beautiful head of hair, and not a white one appearing, and his sight is so strong that he reads the smallest print with as much ease as when he was twenty five.—*Fermanagh Reporter.*

JUVENILE ARCHERY.—The hog and the goat fight were vastly amusing. A wild hog and a beautiful goat were turned into a small green, a stool being placed in the ring to leap on occasionally. At first she was very cautious and watching an opportunity, would jump down and butt the hog whenever he turned his back. His escapes and frights were comical in the extreme; but in a very short time she had the better, and at length beat the hog from place to place till he fell quite exhausted and vanquished. Next followed a battle royal—three wild hogs, six dogs, and the victorious goat. The hogs were torn to pieces—most of the dogs were in the same state; but the goat was as fresh and frolick some as ever. Never was Christian more impartial; hogs and dogs were the same to him, and all most studiously avoided him.—*Madras Indian Letters.*

THE FEAR OF THE TELEGRAPH.—We find the following flowing about in the great sea of newspapers:—"Mother, mother, what have you done? said a little curly headed, big eyed, big mouthed boy, who had fled his horse to a spruce pole, as he thought, in the street. "Done!" said the fellow "what do you mean? I hain't hin dole nothin' as I knows on." "Why, yeth you have, thir, you've hitched your hath to the magnetic telegraph, and you'll be in Bothton in leth than two minutes. If you don't look out." The man untied his horse with nervous haste, and jumping in his waggon drove hastily down the street.—*New York Spirit of the Press.*

HONESTY ITS OWN REWARD.—An American paper says:—"The man who lost his eyesight by reading a borrowed newspaper has recovered it again, since he became a subscriber."

MUTILATED ISSUE

EFFECTS OF FREE TRADE.—The action of Sir R. Peel's tariff is beginning to tell most disastrously on the glass trade. The plate glass workers, in Birmingham and elsewhere, are not extended in size, but are absolutely on the decline, and we are informed that foreign competition in that article has already turned the tables against the English manufacturer, and has compelled him to diminish the number of his workmen, and, as such, to lessen the extent of his trade. So much for the action of untaxed labour against labour heavily taxed. Cast goods, of delicate workmanship, formerly made in Birmingham, are now retailed in that town of German manufacture. This may seem like carrying 'coals to Newcastle,' but it nevertheless is a fact.

The Protectionist Cause.—We understand that in Monmouthshire, the Protectionists have increased their previously large majority by about 400 votes; and that the whole of the Leaguers objected to in Northumberland were struck off the registry.

The Heyden Fund subscription has now reached £2200.

A HUMAN SYE.—Mr. George Brown a public officer in Leicester, says:—Among the numerous curiosities of abomination of which my office gives me a knowledge, is the following:—In a narrow court of four small dwellings on each side, with privates at each end, is a sty (so to say) containing the following inhabitants:—A widow, her son grown to manhood, two daughters, her son's concubine, two dogs, three whelps, and a roost of fowls. The unfeathered bipeds all littered in the upper room; the dogs and fowls below. The business carried on is making worsted mops. A Hottentot kraal must be a palace to such a kennel!

PREACHING TO THE DEAF AND DUMB.—It may not be generally known to the metropolitan public, that there has been for some time past, a chapel in Red Lion Square, in which public worship is performed twice every Sunday for the sole benefit of the deaf and dumb. The service is that of the Church of England—singing and the music of the organ being, as a matter of course, omitted. The experiment of communicating to those unfortunate persons deprived of hearing and the power of speech, a knowledge of the great truths of revelation, by means of those "signs" which constitute a language in themselves, have been eminently successful. In the morning, the chapel in Red Lion Square is attended by from 20 to 30 deaf and dumb persons. Last Sunday evening the audience consisted of 17. After the usual prayers had been gone through, the teacher commented at considerable length, by means of gestures, on the 11th chapter of the 1st of Samuel; his audience seeming to comprehend every idea which he sought to convey. The services lasted for upwards of an hour and a quarter.

The *John Bull* states that circumstances have recently transpired which lead to an expectation that the large sum of money stolen from Messrs. Rogers and Company's may yet be retrieved, at least the notes. "That the whole of the notes, to the amount of £40,000 are still in existence, has been satisfactorily proved by the fact, that, a few days since, a one-pound note, the number of which does not appear in the list published and circulated, [illegible] len at the time, was [illegible] banking house; the [illegible] ceiting the receipt [illegible] ged in the newspap[illegible] of the notes would [illegible] he payment of £10,00[illegible] udgment to be 'H. F.' [illegible] as accordingly complied w[illegible] to the compromise, that has not been entertained."

The French Frigate 'La Prevoyante,' and the French gun-brig 'La Chevrete,' sailed on Tuesday morning from their anchorage in Leith Roads. While proceeding on different tacks, they fell foul of each other, when the Frigate sunk the lighter vessel in 25 fathoms of water.—The unfortunate collision took place at the entrance of Dunbar harbour. We understand that four lives were lost, the rest of the crew of the Corvette being picked up by the boats of the Frigate.—*Edinburgh Chronicle.*

[From the Boston Daily Advertiser]

GUN COTTON.

No chemical discovery has excited so much interest generally as M. Schonbein's account of this inflammable compound, and the supposed changes it may cause, in its application, as a substitute for gunpowder. M. Schonbeim is at the present moment, an applicant for a patent right, in this country for the manufacture, while processes have been published in Europe and here, for obtaining a similar substance. M. Otto, indignant at the course pursued by M. Schonbein in sinking his public scientific character, by selling to the highest bidder his discovery as a secret, instituted experiments which resulted in the discovery of a mode of production which he published. Partial details of his process have appeared in our papers, but no full directions have as yet been given for preparing the true Gun Cotton. It is proper and just that this discovery should be open to all nations, and become the subject of competition among manufacturers, that the advantage of this substitute may be fully learned. I am indebted to Apthorp Gould, Esq., of this city, who is now residing at Berlin, for the European intelligence respecting it, and to J. E. Teschemacher, Esq. for accounts from England. Otto's process as published, was imperfect, inasmuch as the acid used was not described; and neither time nor temperature stated. The fuming Nitric Nitrous Acid was used by him, and only thirty seconds time allowed for action, to be completed. This would not often be the result, and takes place only with the very volatile acid first obtained by distillation. Dr. Wachter modified this process by using a mixture of the strongest nitric and sulphuric acids, two parts of the latter to one of the former, by weight. In England the *principle* on which the manufacturer is based, was also discovered, and equal weights of the two acids are prescribed. Experiments which I made here, indicated that a mixture of the two acids gave certainly to the operation, and the Gun Cotton was produced a few hours before the accounts of success elsewhere had reached me. The *principle* is the exposure of cotton or fibrous substances having the composition of woody fibre to the action of nitric acid, under circumstances allowing the elements of water in the cotton, to be exchanged for oxygen and nitrogen from the nitric acid. It will be at once seen that the explosion compound has nearly the same composition as gunpowder, if the base of the nitre and the sulpher ingredient of the latter be omitted. In the Gun Cotton, however, the fixed or earthly ingredients have been all dissolved out, and the only base is hydro carbon, which is entirely consumed. In the best prepared cotton not the slightest smoke of residue remains after the inflammation. Mr. Teschemacher, of London, has found that the cotton becomes more than one half heavier in the manufacture. The following is the process devised here; Cotton which has been carefully dried, must be picked free from dirt and knots, and extended in flocks—Nitric Acid Sp. Gr. 1.45 to 1.50, 1 part; Sulphuric Acid (Ol. Vitriol) Sp. Gr. 1.85, two and one-half parts. Mix the acids in a current of air for removing the dense fumes, and dip and stir the flocks in the fluid. The temperature of the mixture at first will be 125° F., and it should be maintained as high during the operation. After the lapse of thirty or forty minutes, press the soaked cotton between glass plates firmly; immerse them in abundance of cold water, and tear the flocks apart so as to *very rapidly* wash the greater part of the acid. The flocks must then be washed in different waters, till every trace of acid is removed and dried to free air below 212° F. The same quantity of acid will answer for successive flocks, till half consumed. In my trials some cotton was left six hours in the strongest acid, and the product was excellent. In Berlin, it has been found that cotton which has been twice dipped and twice dried, using the strongest acids, acquires the properties so highly that it becomes 36 times stronger than an equal weight of gunpowder.

A. A. HAYES, Roxbury Laboratory.

☞ Blanks, Handbills, and Job Printing of all kinds, executed at the Chronicle Office at lowest prices.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, DEC. 4, 1846.

Is a recent number of this paper we informed our readers of the murder of Patrick Carling, by his shipmate Redburn. So flagrant, and so palpable a murder could hardly be expected (even by the most feeling Jury,) to escape a verdict of *Guilty*. That verdict has by a conscientious and just jury been awarded, and the Judge in following up his painful duty, has been compelled to pass the awful sentence of DEATH. The Court in the plenitude of christian feeling, and in accordance with the spirit of the age, has extended the time for the unfortunate man to make his peace with an offended Deity, to the longest reasonable period. The 29th instant is the day appointed for him to undergo the extreme penalty of the law, and to meet as best he may his sentence in another world. The laws of God as well as man, have in the most barbarous, as well as the most civilized ages, consigned the sanguinary and brutal butcher of his fellow man to the hands of the public Executioner. The character who now stands in that awful position in our city Jail, will, there is little doubt, most assuredly at the time appointed be sent to his long account with all his imperfections on his head—It is right it should be so; it would be inhumanity to the well disposed portion of the community to be otherwise. We however lament that Public Execution should be resorted to, as it is a point settled beyond dispute, that it has not that salutary effect on the public, that it is intended to produce, and we take the present opportunity of making a few extracts from recent British Periodicals, on "Public Punishments and Police Reports," as in accordance with our own views and we should apprehend that of the enlightened times in which we live. These parts of our extracts relating to Police Reports and the details of enormous crimes, are, of course inapplicable here, except so far as these evils may eventually creep in among us, as they have already manifested themselves by the publication, for the sake of a few pence, of "the prisoners own declaration," and such like detail, which will no doubt be followed with the "dying speech and confession," &c. by parties who, by pandering to the worst feelings of human nature, stand ready to incite as far as their influence goes among the unlettered, a taste for that disgusting, and to the cultivated mind, horrible scene, a public execution.

We have it in desire, if not in hope, that not only in this instance, but in all future similar cases, the Authorities will see the necessity of carrying out the law, in PRIVATE, and under the inspection of competent witnesses. Let the hour be known, let the bell be tolled, and at the striking of 12 o'clock at noon "let the deed be done." The public will be saved the disgusting spectacle, and the very privacy of the act, would come with double force in a moral point of view, on the evil disposed portion of the community. We sincerely hope and trust, (and we are not aware of any Statute standing in the way of such an arrangement,) that our authorities, taking the hint, will spare the feelings of a discerning and enlightened public, by adopting our suggestion. To our extracts:—

Our subject comprises two considerations, namely, the effects of public punishments, and the practice of giving unrestrained publicity to the details of every case of public delinquency. It would be futile in this place to dwell on the *questions* of restitution and reformation, as neither of these objects has yet been effected in the slightest degree under the British law; the latter, however, (reformation,) is necessarily interlaced with the question of, in what way the criminal is affected, and the public benefited by public punishments? It has long been the opinion of many of the most celebrated writers on the criminal law, that public punishments have a natural tendency both to harden the criminal, and to increase crime. Previously to entering more at large on the reasons which may be adduced in support of our views of the subject, we will at once put the reader in possession of what they are.

First, as public punishment is always connected with infamy, it necessarily destroys the sense of shame, which is the strongest support of virtue.—Secondly, it exposes the party punished to the eyes of the world, and thereby prevents his ever again enjoying the benefits of society, however reformed or disposed to pursue the paths of honesty. It may be said that this is very properly a part of his punishment, for having violated the laws of society; but it is lost sight of in this mode of reasoning, that the law will punish him a second and third time for not having availed himself of that society, of which, in the first instance, it deprived him by exposition, and then returned him to it in a hopeless state.—But let us suppose that *it* were the intention of the law to deprive him (under a short sentence of imprisonment, or any other penal denunciation) entirely of the means of obtaining bread by honest industry; wherein is the policy of sending into the wholesome walks of society, day, after day, persons who, it is known have no other alternative but to starve or steal? It would appear that the aphorism, "once a thief always a thief," is derived from the law itself. Thirdly, public punishments, when of short duration, produce no change in body or mind, at least of such a nature as is necessary to reform obstinate habits of vice. The whipping post, the treadmill, public disgrace on government works, leave the culprit nothing which society may have to regret in losing.

Where old habits of vice are fixed, public punishments engender a spirit of revenge, with hatred to all mankind. They leave man nothing worse to happen; their position in society is irretrievably lost, and they have no alternative but to dare the worst. It is easy to imagine that men so placed in the world will give an unrestrained loose to their passions, and become reckless of consequences.

Fourthly, if the infliction of public punishment be of long duration, it increases the evil in proportion to the time it lasts, as the longer the criminal is exposed to the public, the more certainty is there that every sense of shame will be obliterated.

Fifthly, public punishments excite no terror in the minds of those who behold them. The sensations evolved under punishment are either dogged insensibility, fortitude or distress. The hardened and callous culprit excites no terror upon the spectators; *a contra*, it has from experience been proved to have the effect of hardening the sensibilities of all, whether of those engaged in crime or otherwise.

Fortitude is a virtue, under whatever circumstances it is displayed, that never fails to weaken, if not wholly to obliterate, the detestation of the crime for which the culprit suffers. The moral effect of example is lost in a mixed feeling of admiration and pity.

The generous and noble minded irresistibly, after witnessing an execution in which fortitude has been displayed, fall into a train of thoughts that leave a lasting impression of the sufferer having been more sinned against than sinning.

Calmness, firmness, resolution, and even dignity, are often displayed on the scaffold, the effect of which is to leave an impression, that, after all, death is no such terrible thing.

"All men," said Voltaire, "die with fortitude who die in company." The bravery of sailors and soldiers is derived from this principle. The effects are terribly mischievous when criminals retaliate by profane or indecent insults, as is the case of 'Thistlewood's companions, and by some hundreds of others, which might be cited out of upwards of eighty thousand executions which have taken place in Britain since the year 1688, averaging about five hundred and twenty-six per annum.

The effects of *distress* at public punishments are obvious. Distress by an immutable law of nature, when seen, invariably produces a sympathy, and a desire of relieving it. In generous minds this desire is not lessened by the distress being the consequence of crime.

In support of these general propositions it is the object of this paper to treat, together with the effects of police and other newspaper reports of criminal cases, under which head we will adopt the same course as on the previous question of public punishment, and state our general views, that the reader may be fully possessed of the nature of the subject under consideration.

First. Unrestrained publicity given to the daily cases connected with the commission of crime operates as so many suggestions to the classes of individuals either already embarked in crime, or from circumstances connected with their place in society, are exposed to temptations to commission.

It is idle to talk of the minds of all, especially of the lower classes, and positive delusion, by influencing state of the existence of human depravity. It is a fact, that such an effect is the inevitable consequence of exposing crime to be of frequent occurrence in society; and that in proportion as such knowledge is diffused in an inverse ratio, will the [illegible] any community be less [illegible] of the consequence, or the [illegible]

[illegible]

Lastly, Public [illegible] in every case are unjust, because they prejudice the accused, and not unfrequently deprive him of the assistance of his friends, to establish his innocence, or mitigate the punishment.

Ordeals, trial by battle, sorcery, witchcraft and the instruments of cruelty to exort confessions, have all had a long reign, and were at last parted with not without reluctance. Let us then hope the abolition of public punishments and the foregoing of a custom which makes the knowledge of crime also public, will follow next. The fruit of the tree of knowledge may stand in the garden untouched; but the moment it is tasted, all prohibition will be in vain. Uncultivated man is but a machine. He is just what nature and circumstances have made him. He obeys the necessities which he cannot resist. If he is corrupt, it is because to has been corrupted. If he is unassailable, it is because he has been mocked and spitefully entreated and spit on.—There are two sorts of corruption; one when the people do not observe the laws, the other when the people are corrupted by the laws; as incurable evil, because it is in the very remedy itself. Let us however, consider what classes of society are affected by the criminal laws, and the manner in which they are administered.

It is often asked, from whence do the body of criminals come? It is, however, now generally admitted that they come from among the lower orders of the people, and chiefly in large towns; a calculation having been made that the persons among whom crime is generated form one fifth of the population of large towns, one sixth in those of middle size, and one seventh of those of small towns. These are said to be a certain portion of day labourers, who almost of necessity suffer severe and constant difficulty, in the present state of society, of obtaining the means of subsistence. Justice and humanity both call us to make every possible allowance for this class when their conduct is under consideration. They may be considered as partially cultivated savages. There is, however, another class, out of which numbers come to swell our calendar of crime; those of immoral, yet mentally excited individuals who are cultivated above their natural status in society, and in whose persons comparative excessive intellectuality leads to excessive sensuality. Thus partial and excess of education are both causes of crime; a certain degree of culture will diminish the sensibility of a savage tribe of a new colony, while cultivation rolls back with over whelming waves upon the nations who have attained the height of refinement, and individually upon those whose intellectual faculties have been cultivated beyond the due proportion, or without any reference to their moral faculties. The effects of punishment operate but very weakly as a deterring principle, if at all upon either of these classes.—With cultivated men under the circumstances which make them criminals, denunciations are wholly disregarded, because they either count the risk of detection or conviction.

[*We shall continue the publication of these extracts in our next number.*]

A superior vessel of [illegible] tons, named the *Falcon*, owned by Mr. James Robertson, was towed into this harbour on Sunday by the steamer Maid of Erin.

A fine brig called the *Amy*, was towed through the Falls on Wednesday by the steamer Meteor, under the superintendence of Captain Wm. Eagles. She was built at Grand Lake, by Mr. Fanjoy, entirely of hackmatack—is represented to be a superior vessel, and is owned by William Hughson, Esq. of this city.

Disasters by the late Gale.

We regret to state that much damage was done by the late gale. Besides those mentioned in our last, we give the following additional and melancholy details that have come to our knowledge.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER NORTH AMERICA.—The steamer North America, which left here for Boston on Tuesday preceding the gale, and after starting from Eastport, encountered the storm at about 12 o'clock on Wednesday night; the sea running very high and the vessel labouring heavily caused the steam pipe to break, and the vessel became unmanageable; the foresail was hoisted, but was quicker blown from the mast. Shortly after she sprung a leak: the pumps not being sufficient to keep the water out, the passengers and all hands turned to bailing. Towards daylight the anchors were let go, and the vessel brought up off Long Island, near Mount Desert;—at 10 o'clock, finding the boat sinking fast, Captain Browne gave directions to slip the cables, and she drove ashore on the island.—Spars and lines were got out for the purpose of effecting a landing; by these means the passengers and crew got on shore. One of the firemen named James McGeachy, lost his hold while going along on one of the spars, and was drowned. The passengers were well treated by the inhabitants on the island, whence, after remaining three days, they were taken in a schooner to Mount Desert. The steamer went to pieces shortly after she struck—the passengers and crew losing every thing but what they had on.

The North America was owned by James Whitney, Esq. of this city, and we are informed was partially insured.

Capt. Pike of the schooner Flora, arrived at this port on Monday, from Philadelphia, via Eastport, reports that the brig Zalica, Capt. Larkin, of East port, was wrecked on Cross Island, in the gale of Wednesday night. Also, schr. Texan, of Eastport, ashore at Little River.—A vessel wrecked at Bailey's Mistake, all hands lost, a number of dead bodies have been picked up at that place. It is feared that this vessel is the brigt. Albion, Captain Millen, of and for this port, from Alexandria, with a cargo of flour which vessel has been out 23 days.—On Thursday last, off Mount Desert, the Flora took off the crew of schr. George, of Ellsworth, Maine, and landed them at Eastport.

The brigt. Napoleon, Calliff, hence, put back to this port, having lost sails &c., in the gale of Wednesday night, off L'Etang.

The schooner Scotia, Captain E. Bulyea, owned by Mr. George Matt, of St. Martin's, left this port for that place on the 22d ult. with supplies for one of the Queens ship building establishments and the saw mills at Lord Salmon River. She arrived safe at Quaco, delivered part of her cargo and anchored in the Bay with about £150 worth of goods and provisions on board, waiting an opportunity to sail for Lord Salmon River, which is a few miles further on from Quaco.—About 11 o'clock on Wednesday night, [illegible] Thomas [illegible] from St. Martins, [illegible] During the day the [illegible] the remaining [illegible] Captain Bulyea and Sam[illegible] Mrs. [illegible] of about 70 years of age, belonging [illegible] and she filled and was [illegible] hours after [illegible] and proved successful [illegible] the vessel when [illegible] to be totally [illegible] to another, and at [illegible] on Friday to get her in.—[illegible] been witnessed in that part of the Bay for many years.

[illegible] THE STEAMER "ATLANTIC" AND MANY LIVES.

[illegible] Friday last, [illegible] intelligence:—[illegible] The [illegible] splendid [illegible] has brought [illegible] steamer Mo[illegible] She has [illegible] a part of the At[illegible] Thursday night—[illegible] after she left New [illegible] by the heavy sea; [illegible] drifted to within a [illegible] Island shore—where [illegible] the Mohegan went [illegible] morning, at 4, she went ashore, and was [illegible] entirely to pieces.

The persons who lost their lives, did so in attempting to get on shore.

The following are the names of some of the persons lost:—Capt. Dustan, of the Atlantic, Dr. Haslin, of the Navy; Lieut. Norton, of the Army; a clergyman named Armstrong; John Walton, Mrs. Jane Walton, and John, James, and Eleanor Jane, all one family, from West Newburg for Pennsylvania. [Robert Vine and Jacob Walton, of the same family, saved.]

The following are the names of such of the crew lost as we have been able to ascertain:—John Gleason, Thomas Gebney, Michael Dougherty, Chas. Ridley and John Macfarlen.

A number of persons were left on the island, at the residence of Mr. Winthrop, when the Mohegan left, many of whom are badly wounded, and five dead bodies were just picked up when the Mohegan left, but were not taken on board.

The Mohegan has gone to Norwich, with a number of the dead and living persons taken from the island, and will return to the scene of the wreck this evening.

Mr. George W. Rogers of Bangor, jumped from the stern of the boat, it is stated, on to the beach, but before he could gather himself up he was overtaken by a wave and carried [illegible] out into the boiling surge, among broken pieces of the wreck.

Capt Crandall, the second pilot, states that no earthly power could have rendered them any assistance [illegible] Thursday.

It is related of Capt Dustan, who took and kept his post over the upper saloon, that to the repeated and earnest solicitations of his companions in peril, not to expose himself thus—he replied, "If the Atlantic goes, I go with her."

We are also indebted to Mr. Bergen for the following additional particulars—

Mr. James Stetson, formerly of the Astor House, is safe. Capt Duncan's lady has been sent to New York. The Mohegan and New Haven returned to the wreck. The Atlantic had three anchors out when she dragged ashore. Mr. Gould of Adam's express, saved twenty lives. The Atlantic rode to her anchors twenty four hours, and it was impossible to give her any assistance. The miserable condition of the New Haven to cross to Greenport is the subject of general complaint.

The Mohegan had arrived at New London from the wreck, with twenty two bodies.

All who were saved were hurt, and some seriously.

Those who were lost were either drowned or killed by being dashed against the rocks, and all who were saved were able to climb up the rocks. Many of the dead are not yet recognized, and it is known that the list of survivors is not yet complete.

Additional particulars:

There was an English family of seven, of the name of Walton, deck passengers on board.

The Atlantic left Alva's point at about 10 o'clock on Wednesday evening, and went soon after have come to anchor under Fisher's Island, near New London. At about 4 o'clock on Friday morning—as we learn by Telegraph from Worcester—she went to pieces, and Capt Dustan, her commander, with fifty passengers, among whom were all the ladies who were on board, to the number of four, were lost. The Conductor, first and 2d mate, and clerk, are among those saved.

This news was brought to Worcester by the accommodation train from Norwich, and by Telegraph to this city last evening. The Long Island train was expected to arrive during the night, with the bodies of 22 passengers which had been recovered.

The Atlantic had two narrow escapes from shipwreck on the previous week;—once when coming through Hurl Gate, her piston broke, and she came very near being driven ashore in that dangerous place; and likewise during a gale, she was obliged to anchor under Long Island Head, where it required three anchors and a full head of steam to prevent her being driven ashore.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—*Mr. Taylor's Lecture*, which was to take place this evening, is postponed until Monday evening.

The *learned Hog* of the Reporter, still persists in endeavouring to foist upon the community as one of Her Majesty's Council, Mr. Hill—the rejected of Charlotte. Now, as that *erudite* member of the broad sheet has, *to the astonishment of all moral men*, erected himself one of the guiding stars of the Province, and with much more pomposity than actual pretension set up a theory in politics which he vainly hopes may one day be adopted; he must not feel galled if others in the same department, and whose views are marked for consistency, should differ with him *on what he calls* Responsible Government; nor has any right to shew temper when his inconsistencies are shewn up. We, in common with the judicious, think but lightly of that man's politics, who to-day sets up a theory, which to-morrow he finds it *convenient* to prostrate. The facts are that Mr. Hill stands, according to Hog, debarred of all entrance to public office; therefore we say "let the galled jade wince, our withers are unwrung!"

With respect to the witticism displayed in an article in the Reporter of the 13th on this subject, we have only to inform James Hog that the writer in the Chronicle is by no means the mole that he would have the public think him; on the contrary, he hereswith offers him a trifling bet that he can see as far into a PINCH OF SNUFF as the said James Hog, although he may not be able to walk quite as *sharp* over the *flats*—not having the same stimulant.—A word to the wise.

Saint Andrew's and Highland Societies' Charity Ball.—The Ball given by these excellent charitable institutions on Monday evening, at the Saint John Hotel, in honour of Scotia's Tutelar Saint, was one of the most brilliant affairs of its kind ever got up in this city. The large and spacious Hall, which has recently been painted in a very chaste and elegant manner, was decorated with Flags, Devices, &c.—Arches, surmounted by a splendid Crown and Thistle, were thrown across the room at top and bottom, one bearing the words "God save the Queen," the other the motto of the Saint Andrew Society, "Nemo me impune lacessit." From upwards of two hundred gas burners, threw a flood of light, producing an effect magnificent in extreme. A large number of Ladies, much of the youth, beauty, and fashion of and its neighbourhood, graced the ball with their presence, and by their bright smiles lent [illegible] ment to the scene; while the scores of Gentlemen, the sons of Scotia, and their guests, [illegible] their gaiety, cheerfulness, and unimpeachable [illegible] mony, how highly they enjoyed the pleasures of the fleeting hours.—*Observer.*

DARING OUTRAGE.—The House of Mr. Robert Kerr, Windsor, was forcibly entered, on the night of the 12th inst. by three men having their faces blackened, and armed with pistols, who after threatening to shoot Mrs. Kerr, the servant girl, and the hired man—Mr. Kerr was from home—if they offered any resistance, proceeded to search for money; and we are happy to state, after breaking locks, ransacking drawers, the ruffians decamped completely baffled, having obtained nothing but a watch. From the description given by Mrs. Kerr—who certainly discovered great presence of mind in paying so much attention to the appearance of the scoundrels on such a trying occasion—our active Deputy Sheriff Mr. Francis Winslow, got upon the scent, and traced them to the State of Maine, where it appears they steered their course, after twice crossing the Arestook river. Mr. Winslow got a warrant and assistance from the authorities at Fort Fairfield, followed on and succeeded in arresting three individuals by the names of Sullivan, De Courcy and Magnar, who were examined on Monday last, when confronted by Mrs. Kerr and her Servant man. The watch was found, and from the testimony elicited, the Magistrates, acting on the occasion, deemed it their duty to commit the party to Jail to stand their trial at the next term.—[Woodstock Telegraph.

We also learn from the Telegraph, that Mr. R. Dibble, an inoffensive young man, was knocked down with a club while returning from Church on Sunday evening, the 15th ult.

The stores of Mr. Hartt and Mr. English were entered last week, and money and goods stolen.

A correspondent of the Cornwall Observer (Canada) informs that journal, that Mr. B. Baker, who owns a farm in the Eastern District, has discovered a vein of silver ore on his property which is said to be of a very superior description, the ore yielding no less that sixty-five per cent. of pure silver. It contains also a mixture of lead.

Important Surgical Operation.—The United States Gazette states that on Saturday last, at Philadelphia, Judge Wagonseller, of Union County, a Senator in the Pennsylvania Legislature, underwent one of the most severe and dangerous operations known to surgery. He had been suffering from an enormous tumour upon his left shoulder, which was rapidly destroying his vital powers. The operation was performed by Dr. D. Gilbert, Professor of Surgery in Pennsylvania Medical College, and consisted in the removal of the entire arm and shoulder, including one third of the collar bone, and a large portion of the shoulder blade. The patient is doing well.

UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

More Volunteers called for.—Our New York letter yesterday announced that eight additional regiments of volunteers had been called for by Government, one from each of the States of [illegible] New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, [illegible] South Carolina, Louisiana, [illegible] We learn that seven regiments have been [illegible] from New York, as was [illegible] tion on the Government [illegible] sent to this State by mistake. The [illegible] very properly points out the inconsistency between this new call and the statement recently published in the letter of Mr. Marcy, Secretary of War, in which he says:—"*A sufficient amount of force for the prosecution of that war has, it is believed, been already called into service.*"

BOMBARDMENT OF TOBASCO.

Information has been received at New Orleans that the British steamer Tay, on her last trip from Vera Cruz to Havana, took out three hundred LEPERS OF MARQUE, with naturalization papers conferring the privileges of Mexican citizens upon all who would sail under them. This information comes in an authentic form.

The Picayune of the 17th, reports the arrival of the schr. Portia, six days from Point Lizardo, bringing an officer who was [illegible] on the [illegible] on Tobasco. He reports that [illegible] entirely successful. Its object was [illegible] prizes in the river, and they were [illegible]

When the city was summoned to surrender, [illegible] people were for yielding, but the Governor [illegible] soldiers opposed it. Time was given for all peaceful people to get out of harm's way; but the Governor would not allow one to leave—so it is feared most of those killed were others than soldiers.

The city is said to have been almost destroyed, but the houses of the foreign Consuls were spared.

At mid-day the fleet left, firing on the citadels as they passed them. All the prizes were saved except one, which grounded, and was burned to prevent her falling into the hands of the enemy.

THE WAY THE YANKEES USE THEIR SOLDIERS.

BALIZE, (La.) Nov. 13, 1846.—The Virginia has arrived with us at last, but we have had a "tough time of it," I can assure you. We left the Brazos on the evening of the 5th, with 150 passengers, most of whom were discharged volunteers. Half of these people were wounded or sick, some having lost their legs, others their arms, and being wounded in their arms and legs. Night before last a discharged soldier, who was wounded in the battles of last May, and had been in the hospital at Point Isabel ever since, died on board, and was buried at sea. Had a severe gale caught us, four or five more would undoubtedly have died.

Will you believe me when I tell you that with all these sick and wounded and dying men, not a surgeon or nurse was sent along to attend upon them, not a particle of medicine furnished, not a patch of linen for dressing wounds! Such is the truth, and such, I understood, is the usual manner in which the men who have been out to fight our battles, but who are unfortunate enough to get wounded or became sick, are sent home, like old horses, turned out to die! The Virginia has no accommodations for passengers, having but eight berths, and yet we be assured that the condition of the sick was terrible. Capt. Tucker did all in his power to alleviate their sufferings, but, of course, so much could be done without means. We [illegible] a head wind all the way out. Three days [illegible] many of the steerage passengers were out of provisions, and night before last the fuel was completely exhausted, leaving us with a light breeze against us. Yesterday it was perfectly calm. Capt. Tucker [illegible] serious among those who were out [illegible] More cabin passengers having been [illegible] to come out than we expected, the provisions for the cabin were nearly out.

"AN INTERESTING FACT."—The Philadelphia Inquirer mentions an interesting fact which was elicited in New York a few days since, in the decision of a bet between two gentlemen, in reference to the day set apart by the Constitution for the inauguration of the President of the United States, viz.: the 4th of March. It was supposed by some that the 4th might come on a Sunday, and therefore the ceremony should be postponed till the following day. By referring to the debates of the Convention that formed the Constitution, it was found that the 4th of March in every fourth year, would not fall on a Sunday for the period of three hundred years, and it was on that account selected as the inauguration day by that body."

The above story is going the rounds with great success, but loses interest by not being true. The [illegible] March fell on Sunday in the year 1821 and [illegible] Mr. Monroe was inaugurated for his [illegible] on March 5th of that year. March 4th [illegible] Sunday in 1849, so that the next [illegible] probably be inaugurated on 5th March [illegible] of every month falls on Sunday [illegible] but as the inauguration [illegible] of March in four, it will only once in 4 times 7 years.

[illegible] shop of Canterbury has prepared a [illegible] to be offered up in all Episcopal [illegible] throughout the kingdom, for its relief [illegible] pending famine. This was noticed before, but we did not observe till we met yesterday with an Irish paper, that Dr. Whately, the Archbishop of Dublin, and many of the Irish Clergy, of the Church of England, have refused to offer up this prayer in their Churches, on two grounds, the second of which is not a little extraordinary. The first is, that neither the Archbishop of Canterbury nor the Privy Council has any jurisdiction over the Church in Ireland, and the second, that they believe it to be blasphemous to pray to the ALMIGHTY to deliver the nation from a calamity which he has already inflicted on it. We must confess that we do not understand this. It is the duty of every Christian humbly to submit to the dispensations of Providence, and to receive its chastisements with a contrite spirit; but we have yet to learn that the word of God forbids us from praying for a removal of such visitations, or declares it sinful in us to take all human means for averting the calamity. Were we to act thus, we should do as the Turks, who take no precautions to prevent the ravages of the plague, and walk quietly about powder magazines with pipes in their mouths, believing that if they are to die of pestilence, or to be blown up, by powder, they will so die or be blown up, and that all human precautions are in vain. It is as absurd to assert that a man sins in praying to God to be relieved from an earthly visitation, as it is to assert that he must not exert those efforts on his own behalf which the instinct of nature and self preservation may dictate.—[Montreal Courier.

KINGSTON, (Upper Canada,) Nov. 17.—Yesterday, Her Majesty's steam sloop of War, Cherokee, and Mohawk, made an experimental trip in the Bay of Kingston. The day was if we mistake not, the anniversary of that on which the Brigands, in 1838, attempted a landing at Prescott, but were prevented by the decision and energy of Captain Powell, then commanding the little steamer "Experiment." Captain Powell attacked, and beat off with his tiny vessel, the splendid steamer "*United States*," then full of armed brigands, and which from her great size, and containing a large number of armed men, might either have run down or boarded successfully his craft. For this act he was promoted to the rank of commander.

The Cherokee is one of the most beautiful vessels in Her Majesty's Service. She is 752 ton; 200 feet in length, over all; 30 feet 10 inch beam; 9 feet 6 inches depth of hold. With her guns on board (two 8inch Paixhan), ammunition, 100 tons of coals (she can carry 200), and crew, she draws 9 feet 6 inches of water. She is propelled by two of Mosley's engines, 100 horse power each. Her present speed, with new engines not yet in proper working order, is ten knots an hour. She is fitted for heavy carronades on her gangways, and is capable of carrying guns on her lower deck. The Commander of the Cherokee is William Newton Powell.

The Mohawk is an extremely pretty vessel. She is 194 tons; 120 in length, over all; 19 feet 6 in. beam; 4 feet 6 in. depth of hold. With her guns on board (two 18 medium), 60 tons of coal, and crew, she draws 4 feet 6 in. of water. She is propelled by two beautiful little engines, by the above maker, of 30 horse power each. Mr. Baird's patent sweeping paddle wheels have been fitted to her, which are found to answer far beyond the most sanguine expectations. Her present speed with her half her number of revolutions is the minute, is 10 knots an hour.

The splendid manner in which these two vessels left their moorings, and manœuvred in the Bay, must have swelled with pride the heart of every British subject who witnessed them. The ranking masts, and funnels raking proportionately are something very different from what we witness in looking at the numerous merchant steamers which daily crowd our beautiful Bay. The little Mohawk is a complete picture of Her Majesty's steam Yacht "Fairy," and we much envy Sailor Tyeson, in his command of her.

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Fleeing altogether out of view the splendid appearance of these vessels, and the delight it must give to every truly British heart to see the flag of a thousand years floating over their decks, we cannot hide from ourself a conviction of the *moral* influence they must exert. They proclaim, with the Thunder's voice, that in protecting Canadians, whether they may have been born in the country or out of it, against the inroads of force, rampart and blustering Republicanism, *Canada will find that Britain will do her duty.*

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry,
the greatest remedy for
CONSUMPTION,
And the best Medicine known to Man for
Asthma, of every stage, Liver Complaints, Bronchitis, Influenza, Coughs, Cold, Bleeding of the Lungs, Shortness of Breath, pains and weakness in the side, breast, &c., and all other diseases of the
PULMONARY ORGANS.
A very important disease over which this "Balsam" exerts a powerful influence, is that of a
DISEASED LIVER.
In this complaint it has undoubtedly proved more efficacious than any remedy hitherto employed, and in numerous instances when patients had endured long and severe suffering from the disease, without receiving the least benefit from various remedies, and when MERCURY has been resorted to in vain, the use of this Balsam has restored the Liver to a healthy action, and in many instances effected
PERMANENT CURES,
after every known remed had failed to produce this desired effect.
Besides its astonishing efficacy in the diseases above mentioned, we also find it a very effectually remedy in ASTHMA, a complaint in which it has been extensively used with decided success, even in cases of years standing.
It not only emanates from a regular Physican, but has also been well tested in all the complaints for which it is recommended. It is not my intention, therefore, either to cloak it in mystery, or in any way deceive the public by overrating its virtues; on the contrary, I shall simply endeavour to give a brief statement of its usefulness, and flatter myself that its surprising efficacy will enable me to furnish such proofs of its virtues as will satisfy the most incredulous, that Consumption may and "CAN BE CURED," if this medicine be resorted to in time.
For sale by Peters & Tilley, King's Street, St. John, N. B. October 7.—2t

Married.
On the 25th ultimo, by the Rev. Henry Daniel, Wesleyan Missionary, Mr. John Rankin, to Miss Mary S. Bowman.
On Thursday evening, at St. Malachi's Church, by the Very Rev. James Dunphy, V.G., Mr. John McCoskery, of this city, to Miss Eliza, youngest daughter of the late Mr. John McWilliams, of Portland.
On the 1st inst. by the Rev. Mr. Daniel, Mr. John McMorrow, to Miss Maria Anne, daughter of Mr. Francis Maitt, all of this city.
On the 1st inst. by the Rev. Mr. Rice, Mr. Wm. Tremblin, to Miss Margery Buchanan.
On Wednesday evening, by Rev. B. G. Gray, Mr. Peter J. Coughe, to Miss Mary Eliza, youngest daughter of Mr. Joseph Coughe, all of the Parish of Sussex.
At Sackville, on the 12th ult. by the Rev. George Miller, Mr. Matthew Lawrence, to Miss Jane Hewitt.
On Thursday last, in Carleton, by the Rev. John Francis, Mr. Jacob Christopher, to Miss Carolina Amelia McCulley, both of this city.
At Carleton, on Thursday, by the Rev. J. Francis, Baptist Missionary, Mr. Isaac O. Beatteay, to Miss Phœbe Wetmore, both of that place.
At Hampton, on Monday, by the Rev. W. W. Walker, Capt. George Stanton, to Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Thomas Forrester.
At Oak Bay, on the 19th ult. by ... Hampton Thompson, L. L. D. Mr. ... Stephen, to Miss Margaret, ... of the late Mr. Archibald Stewart, Gallowayshire Scotland.
At St. Andrews, on the ... Rose, Mr. Thomas C. ... Miss Jane Ruddick, of St. Andrews.
In St. Andrews, on the 30th ... D. Thompson, Mr. John Kelsher to Miss Almira, eldest daughter of Shipbuilder, of St. Andrews.

Died.
On the 28th ult, after a short illness Catherine Johnston, youngest daughter of Mr. James Clark, aged two years and two months.
On Monday morning last, Sarah Money third daughter of John Chamberlain, Esq. of Halifax, in the 19th year of her age.
On Wednesday morning, Mary Ann, youngest daughter of Mr. G. P. Sancton, aged 27 months.
At Woodstock, on the 25th instant, after a long and tedious illness, which she endured with much patience and resignation to the Divine Will, Isabel Grace, eldest daughter of Mr. James Robertson, aged 20 years and one month.
At Montague, on the 5th instant, after an illness of six weeks, of typhus fever, Isabella, wife of Mr. Matthew Caldwell, in the 20th year of her age.

SHIPPING LIST.
PORT OF SAINT JOHN—ARRIVED.
26th Nov. brig Eclipse, Lemerton, Philadelphia, 20, J. W. M. Irish, flour, &c.
Schooner Meridian, Ravanagh, Boston, 4, Master, assorted cargo.
28th, ship Chieftain, Duffy, Hull, 36, J. Mackay, coals.
Brigt. Peter I. Nerius, Fields, Alexandria 8, S. Hersey, wheat.
Arva, Wooster, Alexandria, 11, J. & R. Reed, wheat.
Schooner Nassau, Howes, Fredericsburg 14, J. M. Hamilton, flour and wheat. Experienced the late gale off Mount Desert, and lost bulwarks.
30th schooner Thetis, Croscup, Boston 6, Hanford & Sweet, assorted cargo
Hatteras, Coolidge, New York 12, Master, flour, pork, &c.
Fiora, Pike, Philadelphia 7; George Thomas, flour meal &c.
1st Dec. ship California, Lawson, Liverpool 29; James Kirk, coals.
CLEARED.
25th schooner Louisa Willard, Sharp, Boston, coals, T. L. Nicholson & co.
27th ship Devon, Betts, Liverpool, timber and deals, J. Kirk; Courtenay, Jones, Mena; Bridge, timber and deals, John Wishart.
28th ship Eliza, Guthrey, Liverpool, timber and deals, James Barber; brig Trial, Tufts, Liverpool deals; brig Egremont, Vogler, Liverpool, railway sleepers; schooner Brothers, Fitzgerald, Boston, coals.
30th barque Lady of the Lake, smith, Liverpool, timber, deals &c.
Dec. 1, ship Scotia, Kerr, Liverpool, timber & deals; James Kirk.
2, ship Leander, Phelan, Liverpool, timber & deals; C. McLauchlan; Barque Prince Regent, Chambers, Hall, timber and deals; S. Wiggins & Son.
3, Schr. Charotte, Kennebery, Halifax salt—G. & J. Salter; Eleanor Jane, McCarthy, Boston coals; T. L. Nicholson & Co.

Brig Eclipse, Lemerton master, from Philadelphia, on the night of the 25th instant, in the Intrigue, lost mainto-sail, jolly boat, and broke the main trassel trees, and carried away bobstays, &c.
Barque Rokeby, Robson, from this port for England, put into Boston on the 16th instant, having sprung aleak on the 13th in lat 42, long 66.
The brig Indian, from Picton for Boston, is reported ashore on Cape George.
A passenger from Holmes Hole reports that the brig Tweed, McDougal, with an assorted cargo from New York bound to Newfoundland; and the brig Wanderer, Holmes, with a cargo of flour from N. York, bound to Halifax, went ashore at Holmes Hole in the gale of Monday.

Hibernian Lodge meets on *Tuesday Night* at their Lodge Room. Dec. 4.

LOST.
ON the evening of the 30th ult., supposed at or near the Door of the St. John Hotel, a HAIR BRACELET, with gold Clasp and Mountings.—Any person finding the same and leaving it at the St. John Hotel, or at this office, will be suitably rewarded. December 4.

CHALLENGE ACCEPTED.
I hereby agree to run my horse *Lieingstone*, against Mr. Gilbert's *Retriever*, for £250 aside, to be increased at my option, to the amount of Mr. G's challenge in the Observer of Nov. 30; £100 to be deposited in the hands of J. Peters, Esq. on Tuesday the 8th December, 1846, the remainder to be deposited one month previous to the race; if in default of either party the money there deposited to be forfeited. To run two mile heats, same ground *Tom O'Shanter & Rolla* ran in 1837—same weights as specified in the challenge—the ground to be selected and laid off by two persons one month previous to the race, one party selected by Mr. G. the other by myself; the judges to be appointed the day before the race, and the time of starting appointed—and in case either party not being ready at the appointed time, to forfeit his stakes. The race to come off on the 7th day of April, 1847, and in case the Sands not being in order, to be postponed until fit to run on, and other necessary arrangements to be left to two persons, one chosen by Mr. G. the other by myself, the expences of measuring the ground, staking the course, &c. to be paid by the winner. HUGH M'MONAGLE.
St. John, Dec. 4, 1846.

Ten Pounds Reward,
WILL be given by either of the subscribers for such information as will lead to the conviction of persons who may cut up, or secrete, any TIMBER adrift about the River, Bays, or Harbor of Saint John.
JAMES KIRK.
JOHN ROBERTSON.
S. WIGGINS & SON.
or any of the Surveyors at Indian Town.
December 4.

More Stoves.
By the Eleanor Jane from Boston—
54 STOVES of assorted sizes; 5 bbls. sea Elephant Oil;
6 barrels Cloves; 10 bags Coffee;
10 dozen Bedcords; 4 handsome Sofas;
2 handsome Mahogany Chairs;
Children's Chairs, &c. For sale by
Dec. 4. JOHN KINNEAR.

LOST, from the Carleton Grist Mill, on Tuesday night last, a SKIFF BOAT painted green inside; stem and breast hook white, with a white streak outside 2 inches wide; had two oars in at the time with the ends tinred. A suitable reward will be paid for her recovery. Apply to
Dec. 4. JARDINE & CO.

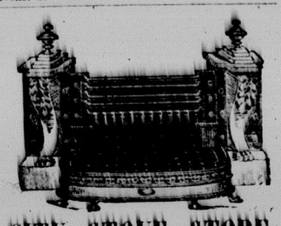
Flour, Raisins, &c.
LANDING ex *Eclipse*, from Philadelphia—670 barrels of superfine Flour; 550 barrels Corn Meal; 100 barrels Rye Flour.
Ex *Meridian* from Boston:—150 boxes Bunch Raisins; 25 boxes Layer Raisins; 10 boxes sultana Raisins; 20 kegs Grapes; 10 barrels Dried Apples; 3 casks Starch; 15 boxes Tobacco.
Ex *Lucius Carey* from Glasgow: 25 bbls. Pot and 5 barrels Pearl Barley. For sale by
Dec. 4. JARDINE & CO.

NAVY BREAD.
Per brig Inez from Philadelphia—
100 BARRELS Prime NAVY BREAD.
For sale by
Nov. 27. H. G. KINNEAR.

Silks and Raisins.
EX schooner *John Edwards* from Boston:—2 cases Plain White Silk Pongee HANDKERCHIEFS; 2 cases containing 150 pieces China fancy Handkerchiefs;
2 boxes new Muscatel Bunch RAISINS—not expended three weeks in Boston.
For sale by H. G. KINNEAR.
Nov. 30 November.

Cowhide Leathers, Nuts, ONCES, SWEET POTATOES, &c
BESIDES Cowhide LEATHER, a very superior article;
10 Barrels (New) Hickory Nuts, very sound;
12 do. silver skinned ONIONS;
15 do. SWEET POTATOES;
3 do. QUINCES;
70 do. Baldwin and Greening APPLES;
2 cases Friction Matches;
6 do. Bottled Castor Oil, in quarts and half pints.
For sale by.
Nov 27. H. G. KINNEAR.

GAS, GAS, GAS.
November 27.
C. & W. H. ADAMS have received per ships *Kestrel* and *Lucius Carey*: An assortment of Bronzed and Bright Argand Burners; Jet Sockets with superior Union Jet Burners, with and without Glass Holders.
19 bags Boat Nails; 22 bags Horse and Ox do: 2 crates Japanned Coal Scoops; 1½ dozen *Lawson's Pattern* FOX TRAPS; Grocers' Coffee Mills; Brushes assorted; Iron squares; Hooks & staples; Brass Cocks; Palace motion Mortise Locks, &c. &c.



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

Double Stoves.
ON HAND, a few Double Wood Stoves with Ovens, adapted for Halls or other large apartments; 12 different sorts of Close Wood Stoves, with a heavy stock of *Franklins, Cooking Stoves*, and other varieties—*Selling Cheap.*
Nov. 20. THOMAS C. EVERITT.

Buffalo Snow Socks, Cloth Over Shoes, Gullag Skins, &c.
D. PATERSON would invite all who love warm feet, to call at his store and examine the above articles before purchasing elsewhere.
Nov 27.

Youths' and Boys' Boots.
THE subscriber offers for sale a choice assortment of Youths' and Boys' Boots, *cheap.*
Nov. 27. D. PATERSON.

Hackmatack Timber.
PARTIES desirous of contracting to deliver a quantity of Hackmatack Timber in the month of May next, of specific dimensions, will please apply to the subscriber for terms and particulars.
Nov. 27. JOHN ROBERTSON.

Ladies' and Gents. Patent Metallic, India Rubber, and Gum Elastic
OVER SHOES.
D. PATERSON has just received at his store, North side King street, sign of the Golden Boot, a large supply of *India Rubber Over Shoes*: Ladies' Lined ditto; Youths' and Children's ditto.
The above are a superior article, and will be sold at low rates. Nov. 27.

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

IRON.
C. & W. H. ADAMS, have received per the *Edinburgh* from Liverpool—
1173 Bars Refined IRON; 224 bundles ¼, ⅜, 7-16 and ½ round and square ditto, and Plough Plating from ¾ to 4 inch; 1237 Bars common Iron; 35 Bundles ¾ and half inch ditto. Comprising a good assortment with their stock on hand. Nov. 27.

English Window Glass.
Ex *Themis*, from Liverpool:
25 BOXES 7x9; 40 ditto 8x10;
30 ditto 9x11; 10 ditto 9x12;
25 do. 10x12; 25 do. 10x14; 10 do. 12x14;
20 do. 12x16; 40 do. 12x18; 15 do. 12x17;
10 do. 14x20; 5 do. 14x19; 10 do. 16x20;
10 do. 15x22; 10 do. 16x24; 10 do. 18x24.
For sale low by W. O. SMITH,
October 30. Market Square.

Boys', Youths', and Men's Strong BOOTS.
THIRTY-TWO cases received, just received and for sale cheap at S. K. Foster's shoe stores, corner of King and Germain streets.
November 19.

MISSES, Youths' and Boys' Bucskin Pumps and Slippers, of the very newest styles, just received and for sale cheap, at S. K. Foster's shoe stores, corner of King and Germain streets.
November 20.

GENTLEMEN'S Patent Opera Dancing and Pumps of all qualities, for balls, &c. for sale at S. K. Foster's shoe store, corner of King and Germain streets. Nov. 20.

LADIES' real French Opera Slippers, for balls, parties, &c. Satin Slippers, blue, satin Shoes, white and black silk stockings and light slippers of every description for dancing, &c., for sale at S. K. Foster's shoe stores. Nov. 20.

THE Classical and Mathematical ACADEMY
At COCAIGNE is now opened under the superintendence of the Reverend A. H. WEEKS, A. B. of King's College, Windsor, N. S.—A limited number of Pupils from abroad will be received. Terms moderate; situation healthy. Persons wishing to send their sons, will please make application to either EDWARD L. JARVIS, Esquire, or to JAMES WHITNEY, Esquire, Saint John.
Cocaigne, November 17, 1846. 2m.

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

☞**NOTICE.**
THE Co Partnership hitherto existing between the Subscribers, under the style and firm of SUMMERS & HICKS, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to them are requested to make immediate payment to JOSEPH SUMMERS, who is duly authorised to receive the same; and also to settle all accounts against the said Firm. JOSEPH SUMMERS.
NATHANIEL HICKS.
Saint John, N. B. 19th Nov. 1846.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity of informing his Friends and the Public generally, that he intends continuing the business at the same stand.
JOSEPH SUMMERS.

FALL GOODS,
PER CHESTER.
6 BALES COTTON WARP;
3 do. Cotton Carpeting;
3 Cases Lining Cottons; 2 do Orleans;
3 do Twill Siberias; 2 do Shawls & Handkfs;
Per Alfred
1 Bale Ticks; 1 do. Orleans Saxony & Coburgs
1 Case assorted Buttons; 1 do Umbrellas;
5 Bales Printed Cottons; 3 do Flannels;
7 do Grey and White Cottons;
Per Themis
3 Bales Blankets; 1 do Pilot & Beaver Cloths
2 Cases WORSTED and YARNS.
Per Lady Caroline
1 Bale Carpets; 1 do Regatta Shirtings;
1 Case Cotton Reels; 2 do Shawls and Hdkfs;
1 Bale Rugs; 1 do Canvas and Osnaburghs;
1 Case Cloth and Seulette Caps;
1 do Cotton Handkerchiefs;
2 do Fancy Clonkings.
Oct. 9. W. G. LAWTON

TO BE SOLD
By Public Auction, on MONDAY the 25th day of January next, at 12 o'clock, A.M., on the Premises, the following PROPERTIES, viz.:
1. The three-story BRICK HOUSE, in German Street in this City, at present occupied by Mr. Mann as a HOTEL; together with the LOT on which it stands, Fifty feet in front, or thereabouts, and extending back Two hundred feet.
2. A LOT on the Western side of Prince William Street, Fifty feet in front, or thereabouts, and extending half way to St. John Street, at present covered by a building belonging to the Estate of the late Thomas Hay.
3. A LOT of the same size as the one last mentioned being in rear of the same and fronting on St. John Street.
4. A Lot on the Western side of St John Street, opposite the last mentioned lot, being fifty feet in front, and extending to low-water mark; together with an extension of the same Eighty feet below low water mark, subject to a ground rent to the Corporation of this City of Five Pounds per annum, and having part of the Wharf known by the name of "Lovett's Wharf."
All belonging to the Estate of the late WILLIAM DONALD, Esquire.
☞Terms will be made known at the time of sale, and possession given on the first day of May next.
ROBERT W. CROOKSHANK. } *Executors*
CHARLES SIMONDS. } *& Trustees.*
November 27, 1846.

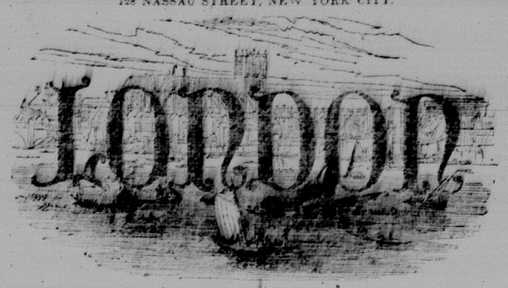
'Tempus imperator rerum.'
NEW GOODS.
THE Subscriber has just received and has for sale, an extensive and varied Assortment of Gold and Silver WATCHES of every description, fitted up in the most approved style; also a quantity of rich and fashionable JEWELLERY, Silver PLATE, Nautical Instruments, &c.—which, together with a large Stock on hand, are offered for sale low for Cash, or approved Paper at three or six months.
He would take this method of returning his sincere thanks to his friends for the liberal support that he has received during the last fourteen years in business, as well as to inform them that having visited London last winter, and Boston and New-York this summer, he has entered into new arrangements, by which he will be regularly supplied with every description of WATCHES, CHRONOMETERS, and all other Goods in his line, which will be sold lower than at any other establishment in this City.
Having purchased, when last in London, a splendid ASTRONOMICAL CLOCK, and one of Dent's DIPLIDESCOPES, and other Apparatus suitable for correcting and rating Marine Chronometers and completing and adjusting Nautical Instruments, and having expended a large sum to make his establishment efficient and accommodating to the Public; he would now cherish the hope of receiving a continuance of that patronage and support which, the nature of this enterprize would warrant him to expect. He is aware of the opposition that the plain honest trader sometimes meets with from unprincipled and designing men; but the same principle which has guided him through evil report and good report, will govern him in his future efforts to serve the Public and himself conjointly.
☞Chronometers and every description of Watches and Clocks, Jewellery, &c. repaired on moderate terms JAMES AGNEW,
Watchmaker, &c, King-street.
N. B.—Shipmasters are respectfully invited to an examination of the above named CLOCK and Apparatus for rating Chronometers; and their patronage and support are solicited.
☞Good CHRONOMETERS for sale cheap, by
[Oct 26.—3m.] J. A.

NEW FALL GOODS.
Just received at the subscriber's Store, Prince Wm. street, per ships *Themis* and *Queen Pomare*, a splendid assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, consisting of—
BROAD CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES;
PILOT and Beaver CLOTHS;
Doeskins, Buckskins, and Heavy Tweeds;
Printed Calicoes and Furniture Prints;
Grey and White Cottons and Bedticks;
Whitney and Rose BLANKETS;
White, Scarlet, Blue, Yellow, Salisbury, Saxonies, and Lancashire Flannels;
A splendid assortment of SHAWLS of every style and quality;
Fine and superfine scotch and Brussels CARPETING;
Fall Dress Stuffs—of every quality;
Plaid and Fancy Woollen CLOAKINGS;
Plain and Twilled Cloak Linings;
Twilled and Plain Regattas;
Linen Shirtings, Towellings, Table Linens;
Ginghams, Dimity, Gloves and Hosiery;
Tailors' Trimmings, &c. &c.
☞The whole of the above, with his former stock, will be sold as low as any in the market, for Cash.
Call and examine for yourselves.
October 30. JOHN HASTINGS.

NEW FALL GOODS,
AT THE GOLDEN FLEECE.
Just received by the *Alfred*, from Liverpool:
GRO DE NAPS, Tarc Satins, Plaids, Shawls, Fancy Clonkings, silk Handkerchiefs Orleans and Cuburbs, Pilot and Beaver Cloths, Flannels, Calicoes, Grey and white Cottons, Bedticks, Muslins, &c. &c.
DOHERTY & McTAVISH.

Cheap WINTER CLOTHING,
IF you want good and Cheap WINTER CLOTHING you will please call and examine at the British
CLOTHING STORE,
Water Street, Saint John, N. B.,
One of the finest Stocks ever importe into this City—consisting of
GLENLYON, ALBERT, CHESTERFIELD, AND DERBY COATS,
in Drab, Brown, Black and Blue Beaver and Pilot Cloths, full trimmed with silk velvet, from 50s. up to 80s.
30 DOZEN WINTER COATS,
of all kinds, from 12s 6d to 45s.;
VESTS,
in Silk, Velvet, Satin, Quilting, and Toilinette, from 1s 6d to 30s.;
PANTALOONS,
in Cassimere, Doeskins, Buckskins, and Tweeds, from 7s 6d to 35s.;
A large stock of Beaver and Pilot
FEEFING JACKETS,
from 9s 6d. to 35s.;
40 DOZEN PEA COATS & MONKEY JACKETS
With Ten Packages of other GOODS, suitable for the Winter season;
BOYS' COATS—of all kinds; with a few Canada Cloth Coats and Reefing Jackets.
C. MACLEAN-GARDNER.
☞Persons leaving their measure can have any article made to order, with neatness and dispatch.
October 23, 1846.

NOW READY FOR DELIVERY.
NEW AND SPLENDID GIFT-BOOKS FOR 1847.
Elegantly Bound in Imitation Turkey Morocco, marble edges,
JUST PUBLISHED BY ROBERT SEARS,
122 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK CITY.



I.
☞ *With the present Volume in your hand, you can make a tour through Great Britain and Ireland, without toil, sea-sickness, expense, or danger.*
A NEW AND POPULAR
PICTORIAL DESCRIPTION
OF
ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, IRELAND, WALES,
AND
THE BRITISH ISLANDS.
EMBELLISHED WITH SEVERAL HUNDRED HANDSOME ENGRAVINGS,
ILLUSTRATING THE NATURAL SCENERY, CURIOSITIES, ANTIQUITIES, DRUIDICAL AND ROMAN REMAINS, MANSIONS, CATHEDRALS, ABBEYS, CHURCHES, COLLEGES, CASTLES, AND OTHER GREAT WORKS OF ARCHITECTURE, ETC., ETC., WHICH ABOUND IN THOSE CELEBRATED COUNTRIES. *Carefully Compiled from the best and latest Sources,*
BY ROBERT SEARS.
*** In the above volume we have offered to all classes, at the cheapest rate, a complete description of the Parent Land, by the publication of the largest collection of Engravings, with explanatory letter press, that has ever been published in America. Our Work is intended for THE PEOPLE, but the KNOWLEDGE which it seeks to impart will be as scrupulously accurate as if it were exclusively intended for the most critical antiquary. To describe the Work would occupy too much room. It must be seen to be admired and read, to be appreciated. Every American will desire a copy, after he has seen the beautiful style in which the Work is got up. ☞ **Price $2 50.**

II.
A NEW AND VALUABLE PUBLICATION, COMPLETE IN ONE VOLUME, ENTITLED,
INFORMATION FOR THE PEOPLE:
OR
TREASURY OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE:
Comprising a large amount of interesting and instructive reading, designed for popular use: including choice collections in History, Geography, Agriculture and Rural Economy, Natural History, Biography, the Arts and Sciences, etc., etc.
ILLUSTRATED BY NUMEROUS ENGRAVINGS.
A splendidly illustrated Work, comprising the finest series of Embellishments ever presented to the American public—in one handsome, large octavo volume, of 550 pages, elegantly bound. Price only **$3 50.** This splendid volume comprises within itself A COMPLETE LIBRARY OF USEFUL AND ENTERTAINING KNOWLEDGE, condensed in form, familiar in style, and copious in information, embracing an extensive range of subjects in Literature, Science, and Art.

III.
The following new and valuable Illustrated Volume consists of 592 pages, large octavo, elegantly bound in gilt pictorial muslin, printed from new Long Primer type. Price **$2 50.**
SEARS' PICTORIAL SUNDAY-BOOK:
DESIGNED FOR THE USE OF
FAMILIES, BIBLE CLASSES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS:
Derived principally from the Manners and Customs of the Jews; the Rites, Traditions, and Antiquities, of Eastern nations, explanatory of many portions of the Old and New Testaments; together with interesting descriptions of the principal places mentioned in the Bible, illustrated by
NUMEROUS LANDSCAPE SCENES, &C.,
FROM SKETCHES TAKEN ON THE SPOT.

FALL CLOTHING,
The CHEAPEST CLOTHING ever offered to the Public is to be had at the
St. John Clothing MART,
Water Street—Old Stand, Stephens' Brick Building.
The subscriber has just received per recent arrivals from London and Liverpool, his WINTER supply, consisting of—
WEST of England Fine and superfine BROAD CLOTHS, in wool dyed black and fashionable shades;
Cassimeres, Buckskins, Doeskins, Tweeds, Gambroon & Orleans CLOTHS, various shades, textures and latest style;
50 Dozen WINTER COATS—of all descriptions from 12s 6d to 50s.;
A Large and varied assortment of
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
in fine and superfine Frock and Dress COATS, in black, blue and medly colours.
The following is a List of the many articles that can be found, with the prices annexed, at this Establishment:
Fine and superfine Frock and Dress COATS from 35s 0d. to 55s. 0d.
Tweed, Gambroon, Cassinet, and Orleans Coats 5s 0d to 35s 0d
Jackets—fine and superfine blue black, brown, and invisible green, 17s. 0d. to 30s. 0d
Pants.—blue, black brown, &c. 16s 0d. to 25s. 0d
Tweed Pants, in all variety. 7s. 0d. to 17s. 0d
Satin Vests, plain, black, and figured, 7s. 0d. to 16s 0d
Cloth Vests—blue, black brown & invisible green 7s 6d to 11s. 3d
Light Summer Vests, all patterns 4s 0d. to 10s 0d
SEAMEN'S OUTFITS,
of every description, suitable for all climates and seasons;
Lambs' Wool Shirts and Pants; White, Red, and Blue Flannel SHIRTS;
Twill'd and Plain White Cotton Shirts, with linen fronts;
Gents. silk and satin Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, &c.
Satin Stocks—plain and figured; Traveling Bags
Trunks; silk, india rubber, worsted and cotton Braces;
HOSIERY—in great variety;
1 Case of Silk and Gossamer HATS;
4 Cases Cloth, Tweed, and Glazed CAPS;
Glengarry and Blue Bonnets;
A large and varied assortment of other articles too numerous to mention.
☞This is the largest and most fashionable Mart in the Trade, where all can be fitted from the largest man to the smallest boy in every situation, of life, a prices so low to defy all competition.
N. B. Gentlemen leaving their orders and selecting their Cloth, can have their garments made at the shortest possible notice.
Nov. 13. T. NEILL.

Sheet IRON, Lowmoor ditto, Boiler Plate, &c. &c.
Landing ex "Belmont";—
14 TONS Sheet IRON, Nos. 10 to 26; including 17 Bundles Lowmoor;
37 Boiler Plates; Angle Iron; Round & Square SHAFTING, from 3/8 to 4½ inch;
2520 Bars and 80 bundles Common IRON;
TIN PLATES, IC and IX.
October 9. JARVIS & CO.

Nails, Chains, &c.
BY the *Great Britain* from Liverpool—40 casks 10'dy and 12'dy Wrought Nails; 20 casks 5'dy, 6'dy and 9'dy Horse ditto; 25 ditto 5, 6 and 7 inch Spikes.
Also—2½ chain Cables; 1 9-16 ditto; 2½ ditto, and cast-; 5/16 and 7-16 CHAIN, with Anchors from 3½ to 8 cwt; with
10 ingots Block Tin; 25 boxes DC Tin; 1 ton Spelter or Zinc. For sale by
Nov. 6. JOHN KINNEAR.

COPY OF A LAWS, &C
Revised LAWS of the City of Saint John for sale at the Boys' original Bookseller Establishment, *Cross street*, St. John. October 30.

JOURNAL and LETTERS of the late Samuel Curwen,
JUDGE of Admiralty, &c.; an American Refugee in England, from 1775 to 1784, comprising remarks on the prominent Men and Measures of that period—together with Biographical notices of many American Loyalists, and other eminent persons, by GEORGE A. WARD, Member of the Historical Societies of New York and Massachusetts.
The Editor has endeavoured to present in this, if not a full, at least a brief account of every prominent Loyalist, as well as of other persons of note, mentioned in the work and he regrets the want of information notwithstanding every effort to obtain it.
A very few copies of the work which remain are just received, and offered for sale by **W. Reynolds**, Bookseller, Cross st., St John. 1 vol. Sup. Cloth, extra boards.
Oct. 30.

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.

POOR COPY

Poetry.

AUTUMN.

Autumn with its matchless treasures,
Cometh unto Christian hearts
With a joyful, pure, fruition,
Which no other time imparts:
Cometh in its golden harvest,
In its fruit so rich and fair,
In its beams of health and comfort
Bursting freshly from its air.

In bright hues of *gorgeous* beauty
Now the forest meet the eye,
And the early frost of autumn
Touchetb lightly, passing by;
As the north wind with a pencil
Taken from the glorious skies,
Painting on the mountain leaflet
These unrivalled rainbow dies.

Here is the yellow crested Autumn
With its fields of waving grain,
And the reapers with their sickles
They are gathering again—
Both the sower and the reaper
Now uplift a thankful voice;
Man in tears so often soweth,
But in reaping all *rejoice*.

Here is Autumn's Indian Summer,
With its atmosphere serene,
Whose wild haze upon the landscape
Lends enchantment to the scene—
Joy, bright joy, is now abounding,
For the garner hour has come
And the fields with mirth are ringing
To the joyful harvest home.

Those who in bright faith enduring,
Who in Autumn's mellow hour,
Nobly meeting adverse power,
With the Christian's noblest dower;
Knows that man stands not in glory,
But his glory most of all,
In that faith fully he riseth
Every time that he may fail.

Oh! that man would read this lesson,
From the Autumn's touching truth,
Learning that the crop he *reapeth*
Is from *sowings* of his youth—
That this life is but the seed time,
Which in mercy God has given,
That his sowings might prepare him,
For the garner in the heaven.

MANGHESTER HOUSE.

WILLIAM HOWARD has received per ships *Alfred* and *Themis*, from Liverpool, part of his FALL STOCK, comprising—
BEAVER and PILOT CLOTHS;
Fancy and Plain Cassimeres and Doeskins;
Vestings and Moleskins;
Coburg and Orleans,—plain, check'd and printed
White, Grey and Printed COTTONS;
Twilled and Plain Regattes;
Red and White Flannels, 3-4 Plaidings,
Blankets, Green and Blue Baizes,
6-4 Fancy Winter Cloakings,
BONNET RIBBONS, Velvets;
Bed Ticking, Cotton Rugs and Sheets.
The remainder of his FALL IMPORTATIONS daily expected per ships *Doron* from Glasgow, and John Craig, from London. Oct. 15.

By the Q
TRIUMPHAN
Buchan's Hun am
of Life,
THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR
Colds, Coughs, Asthma, and Consumption.

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

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

As a preventive medicine, and an antidote to the consumptive tendencies of the climate, it is invaluable. As a remedy for severe and obstinate coughs, Inflammation of the Lungs, roup, &c. it is unrivalled. But the Proprietor is so confident of the merit of this great remedy, in the worst forms of consumption, that he prefers to have it used by the DYING INVALID, rather than by persons afflicted with some simple and less dangerous disorder of the throat and lungs:—this may seem strong language, but it is the result of experience in thousands of cases, sustained by the most intelligent and unimpeachable testimony. It is not pronounced an infallible remedy in all cases, but it is THE MOST INFALLIBLE remedy known to the civilized world. It is the best preventive of hereditary consumption—it is the best defender against the influences of climate—it is the best remedy for incipient consumption—and it is the great and only remedy for that fearful *softening of the lungs—inflammation of the membrane, and tuberculous decay*, which are the last effects of that dreadful scourge, and which are erroneously supposed to be beyond the reach of medical aid:—the agent or proprietors of other medicines dare not claim for their preparations a power like this: they know that no case have such effects been produced:—the grand object and purpose of the common 'remedies' is simply to *give relief—not to cure*; this is easily done by an intelligent Physician or Druggist; but while daily trifling with these delusive compounds, the patient rapidly declines, and every day places him farther and farther beyond the reach of hope.

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

[From the John Bull, newspaper, London.]

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

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

By special appointment PETERS and TILLEY, No. 2, King street, St. John, Sole Agents for the Province of New-Brunswick. Aug. 1.

COAL.—120 chaldrons Pemberton COAL—now landing ex ship *Edinburgh* from Liverpool, at Peddock's Wharf, for sale at the low price of 17s 6d. J. & S. FAIRWEATHER.

Glassware.—*By "Queen Pomare;"*

42 CRATES containing Ground and Cut TUMBLERS; Do do. Wine Glasses; Do do Jellies; do do Custard Cups; do do Decanters, setts of Castors with cruits. The packages are very convenient for wholesale buyers—please apply at JOHN KINNEAR S.
October 30. *Prince Wm. street.*

Anchors! Anchors!!

17 0 14 }
16 1 7 } *ONE EACH;*
15 0 0 }
Will be sold cheap to close a Consignment.
October 16. ALLISON & SPURR.

SUGAR.

139 CASKS Bright SUGAR, received this day per schooner *Armide*, from Halifax. For sale by
Nov. 6 J. R. CRANE.

TEAS,—*Per "Henrietta,"*

30 CHESTS superior Congo Canton No 1.
10 chests East India Company's Souchong,
25 boxes Fine Souchong, 14 lbs. each for family use.
14 ditto Caper Souchong, 14 lbs. each,
22 chests Bohea.
On hand of previous importations—
14 half chests Twankay, 6 do. do. Young Hyson,
5 ditto ditto Twankay Hyson,
5 do. do. Orange Pekoe.
Nov. 6. ALLISON & SPURR.

Stoves, Hollow Ware & Pig Iron.

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

Axes, Oil, Chairs, &c.

BY the *Eleanor Jane*, from Boston:—13 Boxes Davis and Colber's AXES;
5 Bbls. LARD OIL;
65 Boxes 7x9, 8x10 and 10 12 GLASS;
35 Bundles CHAIRS;
400 Pieces PAPER HANGINGS;
Also—By the "Topaz."
500 Pieces Paper Hangings.
By the "Alfred," from Liverpool:
560 Yards superfine CARPETING;
4 Boxes 5 4, and 6 4, Bristol best Floor Cloth.
October 2. JOHN KINNEAR.

Brandy, Geneva, Wine, &c.

Just received per *'Gaverie,'* and *'John Craig,'* from London:

30 HDS. Old Pale and Brown Cognac BRANDY, *Martell's, Henessy's, &c.*
25 Hhds. Fine Pale Schiedam GENEVA;
5 Pipes } London Particular MADEIRA;
10 qr casks }
10 Hhds. 10 Gr. Casks choice OLD PORT;
20 Cases Peter F. Heering's Cherry BRANDY;
Maraschino and other Cordials;
100 Casks each 4 doz Byass's best London PORTER and Double BROWN STOUT;
—IN STORE—
Old Pale and Brown Cognac Brandy, Geneva, Jamaica and other West India RUM in Puncheons and hogsheads; choice Old Port (now bottling); Pale, Gold and Brown Sherry; East India and L. P. Madeira, together with a choice selection of French, Rhenish and other Wines, in wood and bottle; London and Dublin Porter; Double brown stout and Pale Ale; Burton, Edinburgh, and other scotch Ales in pints and quarts; finest congou and souchong TEA; London sperm Candles, &c. &c.
RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.
Wine Merchants, Prince William street.

Bolt Copper, White Lead,
NAILS AND WOOLLENS.

ONE THOUSAND Bars Bolt COPPER, 5 8, 3 4, 7-8, 1, 1, 1 8 and 1 1-4 inch;
Cases sheet Copper, 16, 18 and 24 oz.
SHEET LEAD, 3½, 4, and 4½;
Bar and Pig LEAD;
400 Kegs London WHITE LEAD;
200 Do. do. Black, Green, Yellow, and Red PAINT;
20 Casks LINSEED OIL;
400 Bags Patent Wrought NAILS, from 4 d'y to 20 d'y;
90 Tons SPIKES, assorted sizes, 6½ to 10 inch;
Bales of BLANKETS and FLANNELS;
Bales Pilot, Black, Blue, superfine and Fine CLOTHS;
The above Goods have been recently landed and will be sold low on liberal credit by
October 23. JOHN ROBERTSON.

English Paper Hangings.

Just received from London, per ship *John Craig*, at S. K. Foster's, corner of King and Germain streets:

A LARGE and beautiful assortment of English Room and Hall Papers, which comprises every quality, style and price that may be desired.
On Hand—Every quality of French and American Paper Hangings and Borders. For sale cheap.
October 30. S. K. FOSTER.

Patent Composition,

To render Boots and Shoes perfectly impervious to Water.

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

Office to Let.

PLEASANTLY situated in Perkins' new building, large enough to be divided into two if required. Apply to JOHN KINNEAR.

—*Also, for Sale*—
A Share in the St. John Society Library. Sept 4

MECHANICAL DRAWING.

AN EVENING CLASS has just been opened by GEO. N. SMITH, Carpenter street, rear of Trinity Church, in which MECHANICAL DRAWING is taught on Mathematical principles, so that students may easily acquire the art of delineating correctly any work on which they are employed. TIME: From 7 to 10 o'clock, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings.

☞ This Class is principally intended for Mechanics and Apprentices, and the terms are put at the lowest rate; but it will not be continued unless sufficient encouragement is given to the undertaking. Oct. 12, 1846.

Valuable WHARF Property
TO BE LEASED.

TO BE LEASED, for a Term of Years, the right of the Extension of JOHNSTON'S WHARF, so called. This Property fronts 102 feet on the Harbour, and the Privilege now offered is an Extension of the same about 125 feet in a Westwardly direction. Estimates have been received for completing all requisite IMPROVEMENTS, at a sum under £2000, which will afford Wharfage with 26 feet water at lowest spring tides, for a number of Ships, and at the same time accommodate them with a place of deposit for a very large quantity of Ballast.

If not Leased previous to 1st April next, it will then be offered at Auction by Messrs. T. L. Nicholson & Co., to whom, in the meanwhile, or to the subscriber, application for further information may be made.
October 31. CHAS JOHNSTON.

Window Glass and Oil.

4 HDS. Boiled LINSEED OIL;
3 do Raw do do.
5100 Feet best 7x9 GLASS;
5700 do 8x10 do;
1000 do 11x9 do;
Just received by the "Mountaineer" from Liverpool. July 21 JOHN KINNEAR.

Night School;—
MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

THE Directors beg to announce that the Night School connected with the Institute will commence on the 1st of December, for a session of four months, conducted by Mr. Dovat, Principal of the British school, assisted by Mr. Munro. The usual branches of education will be taught.
J. W. LAWRENCE, *Secretary.*
Nov. 13.

Two Hundred and Fifty Stoves.

JUST received, and on hand, consisting of 100 assorted COOK STOVES; 50 figured and Fancy FRANKLINS;
35 Box and Close STOVES;
25 Chamber Cook Do.
15 Sheet Iron Cylinder Do.
15 Pillar Coal Do.
10 Air Tight Do.
All for sale at low prices.
October 2. JOHN KINNEAR.

Sheet Iron, Boiler Plate,
SPIKE NAILS, &c.

Landing ex *Ann Hall*, from Bristol;
TWELVE Tons sheet IRON, No. 18 to 26 well ass'd; 20 sheets Boiler Plate Iron
10 Tons Spikes, 4½ to 8 inch; [round,]
471 Bars Best Refined IRON, 7 8, 1 and 1-8 in
1 cask Block TIN; 1 cask Ignots ditto;
1 cask Bar TIN—For sale low by
Sept. 18. WILLIAM CARVILL.

"Extra" best IRON.

LANDING ex *Cornelia*, from the Clyde, 1446 BARS; 160 Bundles 'Extra' best IRON; including a large proportion of heavy, flat & round. For sale low by JARVIS & CO.
Sept 4.

GOODS.

Received per *Bristol*, from Liverpool;
TEA TRAYS and Tea Kettles, Curled HAIR, Hair Seating, Hair Sieves, Locks, Hammers, Corkscrews, Slop Pails, Wood Screws, Hat Pins, Gimblets, Trout Hooks, Heel Plates, Brads, Brass Shoebills, Sadirons, Tailors' Irons, Clinchrings, Smiths' Anvils, Bellows and Vices; Glue, square Shovels, Cut and Clout Nails with various other HARDWARE. G. T. WILEY,
24th april. *Dock street and Market square.*

135 PIECES GRO DE NAPS, DU CAPES, Turic Satins, Bonatheas Orientals and Ottomans;
470 Do. Broad and Narrow CLOTHS, Beaver and Pilot Cloths, Doeskins and Buckskins;
1230 do. Printed CALICOES;
230 do. Furniture PRINTS;
1500 do. grey and white Cottons; 76 do Badticks;
840 pairs BLANKETS, all sizes;
625 pieces FLANNELS, in white & coloured, Saxonies, Welsh, Salisbury, Scarlet, Blue, and Lancashire;
3700 SHAWLS, in every variety; Stocks;
270 pieces Silk Pocket and Neck Handkerchiefs
87 do. Scotch CARPETING, in fine, superfine 3 ply and Brussels;
790 do. sewed style Fall Brass Stuffs;
495 do. Plaid and Fancy GLOAKINGS;
700 do. White Muslins, nainook, Mull, Jacone Checked, Striped, Swiss, Mull, and Victor Lawns, Bandanas;
280 do. LINENS, bleached and unbleached;
135 do. *Gothic and Venetian* Window Blinds;
376 do. plain, fancy and twilled Cloak Linings; Linen Shirtings, Towelling, Table Linens; Silk and Cotton Velvets; Rich silk Velvet and Satin Vestings in variety;
3 Cases Sealed Hat Fur CAPS;
60 Pieces Twilled Regattas;
47 dozen Indiana and Thibet Mufflers;
470 do. Merino and Lambswool HOSE; Ladies' Merino Vests and Dresses;
136 pieces Scotch Gingham;
Ducks, Drillings, Rolled Jaconets;
Camlets, Damask and Watered Merinos;
Fringes, Gimp Lace, Furniture Ropes,
Tallons, Tamboros, &c.
☞ Daily expected by the 'Commodore,' from London, an extensive and select Assortment of FURS and FANCY GOODS.
DOHERTY & M'TAVISH.
Prince William Street, St. John,
Queen Street, Fredericton,
Happy Corner, St. Andrews,
and near the Bridge, st. Stephens. Oct 16.

NEW GOODS,

Per Gowrie, from London.

THE subscriber has received a large assortment of TOYS of every description; Hair, tooth, nail, cloth and shaving Brushes; Mechi razor strops; Bears' Grease and Bears' Marrow; a large quantity of Cent's. Walking Sticks.
Also on hand, a good assortment of Ladies' Frizettes, plain and curled.—Toys wholesale & retail
Oct 9. WM. MAJOR.

HARDWARE.

Corner Dock Street and Market Square:
G. T. WILEY has received from England, per late arrivals:—Teakettles, Teatrays, Canisters, Saucepans, Pots, Frying Pans, Ovens, and extra Lids; Preserving Kettles; Slop Buckets; Glue Pots; Tin'd Iron Basins; Table and Pocket Cutlery; Britannia Tea, coffee and cream Pots; Britannia sugar Boxes; Lamps and Candlesticks; Millsaws, Handsaws, Compass saws; Bench and Moulding Planes; Chisels; Augers; Gauges; Squares; Screw Drivers; Drawing Knives; Gimblets; trunk, desk, door, pad and till Locks; H Hinges; Woodscrews; Harness Mounting; curled Hair; Hair cloth; Brushes; Combs; Vices; Smiths' Bellows; Anvils and Vices; cut and wrought Nails; Spot and Clout Nails, Waggon Boxes, Ladie's Work Boxes; Dressing Cases, &c.
August 21.

ON CONSIGNMENT.—15 cases Muntz Patent SHEATHING METAL, from 22 to 28 oz., which will be sold very low.
October 16. ALLISON & SPURR.

Floor Cloths, &c.

JUST received per *Mary Caroline*, 16 pieces of FLOOR CLOTHS, comprising 3 4, 4 4, 5 4 6 4, 7-4, 8 4, 9 4, 10 4 widths: Also, 1 piece eight yards wide, to be cut any size that may be required
Per ship *Perseverance:*
An assortment of BLANKETS, FLANNELS, Black Velvets, COTTONS, SHAWLS, Muslins, ***Boots & shoes***, &c. &c.
Dec. 5. W. G. LAWTON.

Mr. A. Mackenna,

Attorney at Law, and Notary Public,
OFFICE up stairs in the Brick Building corner of Church and Prince Wm. streets.
June 12, 1846.

MR. G. BLATCH,

Attorney at Law, Notary Public, and Conveyancer.
OFFICE in Mrs. Peck's new Brick Building, adjoining that of W. H. Street, Esquire, on the Western side of Prince Wm. street.
June 12, 1846.

PRACTICE OF THE LAW,
Conveyancing & Notarial Business.
&c. &c. &c.
Office directly opposite the Bank of New Brunswick.
JAMES WM. BOID,
Barrister, Notary, Conveyancer, & General Agent.

Wholesale Confectioner
and Lozenge Manufacturer.

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

Daguerreotype Portraits.

THE Public are respectfully informed that Messrs. Foulis & Melick have removed their establishment for taking Daguerreotype Portraits from the premises occupied by them in Prince Wm. street to those rooms in the Market Square over J. G. Sharp's Drug store, lately occupied by C. Johnston, Esq. Entrance No. 2, Dock Street.
July 3

Summers & Hicks,
TEA Dealers and Grocers,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
Prince William street,—opposite Sands' Arcade
Ex William Ward, from Liverpool—
6 CAROTELLS Zante CURRANTS;
2 cases soft shell and Jordon Almonds;
6 kegs Ground Ginger; 2 chests Florence OIL;
1 cask Cream Tartar and Tartaric Acid;
1 cask Carbonate Soda;
1 box Sim's Brown Windsor and Castile Soap;
6 kegs Thumb and Button BLUE;
1 cask Copal and Bright Varnish;
1 cask shell and soluble COCOA;
1 box Spanish Chocolate; 1 hhd. Table Salt;
French White Wine Vinegar;
2 hogsheads Boiled and Raw Linseed OIL;
40 dozen N. E. pattern Scythes.
Ex Bowyer Smith:—
22 bales Wrapping Paper;
1 do. Writing and Foolscap ditto;
10 barrels Pot BARLEY; 4 ditto Pearl ditto;
3 do. split Peas; 10 do. Ayrshire Oatmeal;
20 boxes Pipes. *May 15*

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his PIANO FORTE MANUFACTORY to the Premises in Prince Wm. street, situate between the Commercial Bank and the Bank of British North America.

The Subscriber, having enlarged his establishment, will shortly have on hand a variety of Instruments, which, for equality and purity of tone, he flatters himself that ladies and gentlemen (*Pianists*) will pronounce satisfactory, and which he can safely warrant to stand the climate. He begs, also, to invite the attention of the public to the celebrated IRON FRAMED PIANOS manufactured by him, which he recommends as possessing decided advantages over other instruments, such as increased durability, and remaining unaffected by the frequent changes of the weather.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine.

☞ Pianos to let Tuned, Repaired, Exchanged and Let on the most reasonable terms.

References kind to purchasers of the highest respectability, for whom he has been in business St. John, May, 1846.

Commercial HOTEL,
Head of King Street,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

THE subscriber begs leave to announce to his numerous Friends and the Public generally, that he has re-Leased the above Establishment for terms of years. The Hotel has recently undergone a thorough Repair, and no expense has been spared to make it fit in every Provincial Hotel. The old Bar has been torn down, and a new one substituted, beside which every Room in the house has lately been made to the Proprietor's Taste, entirely new rooms have been thrown open, Painted and Furnished in a superior style.

The patronage he has hitherto received from his Friends, he trusts, will be no bar to his endeavors to make them comfortable, and a visit from a "Commercial" traveller will be 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,
10th July. *Proprietor.*

By Late Arrivals:

6 HOGSHEADS LINSEED OIL;
2 hogsheads Bottled INK;
22 Barrels Liquid BLACKING;
Half a ton Blue Vitriol;
2 casks Epsom Salts;
2 ANCHORS, 3¼ cwt. each;
2 ditto 4 cwt. each;
2 ditto 5 cwt. each;
3 ditto 6 cwt. each;
2 ditto 7½ cwt. each;
1 ditto 8½ cwt.
1 CHAIN CABLE;
2 13 16th do. ditto.
—ALSO ON HAND—
5-16 3-8 and 7-16 inch, in cables and casks.
☞ Please when you are in want of the above, to think of Prince William street, next the Courier office.
October 9. JOHN KINNEAR.

French and American
PAPER HANGINGS.

The subscriber has just received from France, via New York, per schooner Dolphin—
A VERY large & beautiful assortment of French PAPER HANGINGS, with BORDERS to match.
ALSO—Just received per *Robert Rankin* from Boston, and *Albert Fearing* from Philadelphia:—A very fine assortment of American Paper Hangings, &c. &c. For sale very cheap.
JOHN LEITCH,
Melick's Brick Building, Market square.
17th april, 1846.

Just received by 'Themis' and for Sale:

MILL SAWS, Whip saws; Cross cut, Web, Hand, Tenon and compass Saws; Carriers' Knives, Shingling Hatchets, Drawing Knives, Adze, Hammers, Chissels, Gouges, Table and other CUTLERY, Files, Combs, Brushes, &c.
26th sept. G. T. WILEY.

GAS FITTINGS, &c.

JUST received per ship *Chester*—A large and choice selection of GAS FURNISHINGS, consisting of Lamps, Pillars, Pendants and Brackets with Glasses to suit, which will be sold as low as any in the market. T. R. GORDON.
August 28.

ON CONSIGNMENT.—6 Cases Woollen CLOTHS and BLANKETS; 5 packages Lines and Twines. Just received and for sale by
Oct. 16. JOHN ROBERTSON.

HANFORD & SWEET,
(Late Thomas Hanford & Co.)
Auctioneers & Commission MERCHANTS.

HAVE removed two doors south of their Old Stand, to the New Brick Building recently erected by W. H. Street, Esq.
THOMAS HANFORD,
March 20. JAMES R SWEET.

TIMBER for sale.—600 tons Birch Timber, 300 do. square spruce ditto, 100 tons flatted spruce ditto; 200 tons Hemlock ditto; 100 tons White Pine ditto. Apply to
Nov. 13. WM. HOWARD.

HARDWARE.

C. & W. H. Adams, are just receiving per *Belmont*, from Liverpool, and other recent arrivals, part of their Fall stock of shelf and heavy Hardware, &c. consisting in part as follows:
FIVE cases Cast steel; 2 cases 5½ feet *Hoole & Co's* GANG SAWS; 1 cask Bench and Moulding Planes; 1 cask hair seating; 1 cask curled Hair; 120 fathoms, each 5-16, 3-8, 7-16 and ½ inch short link CHAIN; 10 Blacksmiths' Anvils; 6 pair do. Bellows; 144 Griddles; Counterbrands Boot Co. Horse and Board NAILS; 2 packages Blacksmiths' Vices; 2 casks Horse Traces; 1 cask Ox Chains; 4 casks Tea Kettles, riveted handles; 24 dozen iron steel square point Shovels; 1 cask Glue; 4 do. Borax; 60 bags Cut Nails; 5 bundles sleigh shoe steel; 2 casks Files.
And a variety of shelf and other Goods, which with their stock on hand comprises a good assortment. *November 29.*

INDIA RUBBER SHOES,

at S. K. FOSTER'S Shoe Store, corner of King and Germain streets:
LADIE'S, GENTLEMEN'S, YOUTH'S, and Children's RUBBER SHOES, of every quality, and at every price that may be called for
October 30. S. K. FOSTER.

LADIES' FRENCH WORKED
SLIPPERS,

JUST received from London, per ship *Great Britain*, via Liverpool, an elegant assortment of LADIES' FRENCH WORKED SLIPPERS; the Patterns of which were selected by the subscriber, and the Shoes made under his personal inspection, while in London.
October 30. S. K. FOSTER.

RILEY'S DENTIFRICE.

As an essential point of beauty the TEETH must ever stand pre-eminent. No regularity of feature no brilliancy of complexion, no sparkling eyes, or silken hair, can render that lady beautiful who, when she opens her lips, (though they be of coral) discloses a set of discoloured Teeth. On the contrary, even homely features and a sallow complexion are embellished and rendered agreeable by a set of white Teeth. On the other hand, the effects of decay, the accumulation of tartar, the black teeth, and tainted breath, which are invariable accompaniments of a bad state of the mouth, will always prove loathsome and disgusting.

Among the various disorders of the mouth, there is none so destructive as scurvy—which on first entering the gums causes them to bleed on the most trifling occasions, and produces the most offensive and putrid breath. *There is more loss of Teeth from this Disease than from all others.*

Could persons afflicted with it see for a moment the state of their mouth, or catch the odour of their own breath, they would rejoice in finding a remedy so cheap and simple, and yet so efficacious, as the one now offered.

To professional men, shop keepers, and tradesmen generally, who have much intercourse with the fashionable world, a good state of the mouth must be of the utmost importance.

Besides, is not an offensive breath, which in nine tenths cases out of twenty, proceeds from a bad state of the Teeth and gums, very much calculated to prevent the blessings of matrimony? and how often from inadvertence or neglect is the happiness of the married state grievously interrupted from the same cause.

To insist on the importance of these things would be a waste of words were it not obvious that so many persons who never give themselves a trouble to think upon the subject—who seem scarcely to suppose that they possess Teeth, as all, while in gross and culpable negligence renders the fact apparent to their friends and associates.

Another cause of the rapid decay of Teeth, which is remarkable on the whole continent of America, is a peculiarity in the climate—the frequent and sudden changes from one extreme to another, which are of almost daily occurrence.

This source of decay, as well as the scurvy, is annihilated by using

RILEY'S DENTIFRICE,

which makes the Teeth beautifully white, eradicates the scurvy, preserves and restores the enamel where injured, sweetens the breath, preserves the Teeth sound and handsome until the most advanced age, and by constantly using will prevent the toothache. It was used and most highly approved of by his late Majesty GEORGE THE FOURTH, (the most perfect gentleman of the age he lived in,) and by the principal nobility of his Court; and has never failed to give the most unqualified satisfaction. In several instances the inventor has received considerable presents from parties, as a mark of gratitude for the benefit their Teeth had received from the use of it. Mothers may rest assured, that if their children have sound Teeth at present, they will by using this DENTIFRICE never have occasion to employ a Dentist—as their teeth will remain sound and beautiful until the most matured age.

☞ *Observe that* G. RILEY'S *name is signed, in his own hand-writing on the table of each box.*

☞ PRICE—HALF A DOLLAR PER BOX.

Messrs. PETERS & TILLEY, of Saint John, N. B., are my Wholesale Agents for the Provinces of New-Brunswick and Nova Scotia, for the sale of the above celebrated article.
September 25. GEORGE RILEY.

Oil! Oil! Oil!

IN store:—3000 Gallons PALE SEAL OIL, in small and large packages;
2000 gallons boiled and unboiled PAINT OIL;
No. LONDON LEAD, in 28, 56, and 112lb. kegs; also, coloured Paints.
For sale cheap for cash by
14th august. W. H. SCOVIL.

If you want to purchase Clothing,
Go to Anderson's,
South side the Market square,

WHO has on hand one of the most select and extensive stocks of CLOTHING in this city, and his determination being *not to be undersold*, parties desirous of purchasing will please call and examine, and they will find that there is no *humbug* in saying that this Establishment takes the lead for style of Workmanship and lowness in price.
June 19.

Hare's Patent Floor Cloth.

Just received by the *Augusta*, from Bristol, England
8 BOXES containing 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, & 8-4, wide FLOOR CLOTH;
—ALSO—
12 pieces best quality OIL CLOTH
May 29. JOHN [illegible]

Cheap [illegible]

JOHN ROW[illegible]
would beg [illegible]
chasers to [illegible]
variety of [illegible]
Cassimeres [illegible] Tweeds, Kersheys, [illegible] Gambroons, and a excellent [illegible] of Vestings, Gents Stocks, and Stock Ties, with every article necessary for SEAMEN'S OUTFITS.
Doing business for Cash only, and being determined to sell as low as any person in the trade those who call may expect good value.
July 31. JOHN BOWES.

STEEL.

BY the *Chester*, the Subscribers are now landing an assortment of Cast, German, Coach spring and Sleigh Shoe STEEL.
Aug. 28 (Her) JARVIS & CO.

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

[illegible]VARE, &c.
[illegible]GORDON
[illegible] vessels, a good stock of
[illegible], *Cutlery, &c. &c.*
[illegible] HOLLOW WARE,
[illegible] consisting of—
[illegible]PERS, assorted, 25 to 50 gallons;
[illegible] 635 Pots, 4 to 25 do.
950 Ovens and Covers, 651 extra do.
Fun Dogs; Cart Boxes; Fry Pans; Spiders Griddles, &c.
25 Barrels fine GUNPOWDER;
1 Bale chalk lines, and Coffin Mountings;
1 Keg good RED CHALK;
2 Cases best Scotch Screw Augers;
1 Case Chisels; Hammers; Hatchets; Plane Irons, &c.
1 Cask Planes—O. G., Grecian Ovalve, Bead Reed, Table, Plough, &c.
3 Casks Vickers & Marsh's and Shepherd's Files, Rasps etc. 6 rolls sheet LEAD.
1 Case Sheet COPPER;
2 Casks Shot and Balls 3 cases cast Steel;
1 do. sheet ZINC; 1 case sheet Iron;
10 Bundles Bristar Steel; 10 do. do. Spring do.
100 Bags Nails and Spikes assorted;
15 Cwt. Ox and Horse Nails;
300 TEA Kettles tin'd and patin'd, assorted;
12 Dozen long handled FRY PANS;
100 do. socket shovels, 300 pairs horse Traces;
1 cask Ox chains, Backbands, cart halters, &c.
100 Doz. scythes, 200 do. sickles & scythe hooks;
1 Basket smiths' Vices; 8 Anvils;
12 Smiths' Bellows 22 to 36 inch; 3 cask Horse sledge & hand Hammers; stocks and Dies screw plates, &c.;
1 Ton IRON WIRE, assorted;
2 cases Mill, circular, Pit and cross cut Saws;
1 cask strap Hinges; 1 case Tea trays;
25 Dozen spades & shovels; 20 do. Iron spades
2 Bales Wire Riddles, Rat and Mouse Traps;
2 Baskets sand & rag Stones;
1 cask *Water of Ayr* do.
3 do. Block Brushes, assorted;
6 Bags Rivets and clout Nails;
1 case school SLATES & PENCILS;
1 cask patent enamel'd saucepans and stew Pans;
Preserving Kettles and Wash Basins;
1 case B Metal Ware and stone Pitchers;
3 do. GUNS and PISTOLS;
Locks, hinges and screws in great variety; carpenters' tools; Norfolk, rim and night latches; *Harness* mounting; saddle trees; girth and straining web; chair web; curled hair; hair seating; lamps, candlesticks, snuffers and trays; fenders; fountains; fonts and masks; fire irons; shoe paint, scrub black-lead and other brushes; urns; plated candlesticks, castors, snuffers, bottle stands, &c.; brass and bell metal preserving kettles; mortars; coffin furniture; slop pails; foot baths and water cans; coffee mills; coal scoops and sifters; dust pans; weights and scales; fish hooks; hoes; rakes; toy spades; curry combs; trowels; brads and tacks; copper boat nails and pump tacks; bellows nails and pipes; smoothing [illegible] irons; box irons and heaters; stair [illegible] bands and arms; brass and japanned [illegible] mounting; cow bells; powder flasks [illegible] liquor flasks; percussion caps; fish [illegible] rods; dish covers, tea and coffee pots; socket [illegible] sheep shears; carriers' knives and steels; patent log, common steelyards, etc.
Agreeable many other Goods in the Hardware line [illegible] which will be sold as low as possible.
May 1846.

Salt, Herrings, Flour, &c.

Just received, and for sale by the Subscribers:
2000 BAGS Liverpool SALT.
75 hhds. Molasses, 100 hhds. English Herrings,
20 bbls. SHAD, 50 chalds. G. L. Coals,
100 bbls. Supr. FLOUR,
120 ditto Corn Meal, 200 ditto Rye Flour,
30 M feet Bright Deals.
Sept. 25. J. & S. FAIRWEATHER.

MOLASSES, &c.—60 Hhds. MOLASSES; 100 Bbls. HERRINGS;
5000 Bushels SALT, in bulk; 1000 bags SALT.
for sale at lowest prices by
July 17. J. & S. FAIR