SAINT JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1848.

THE Weekly Chronicle.

Volume 13. "Nec Rege, Nec Populo, sed utroque." Number 10.

THE SAINT JOHN CHRONICLE,

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

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

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

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

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

Weekly Almanack.

Oct.		R. Sun.	s Moon	H.	W
4	Saturday,	6 39	4 48	12 0	3 55
5	Sunday	6 41	4 46	Morn	4 53
6	Monday,	6 42	4 45	1 6	6 13
7	Tuesday,	6 43	4 44	2 14	7 20
8	Wednesday,	6 46	4 43	3 24	8 41
9	Thursday,	6 46	4 43	4 37	0 36
10	Friday,	6 47	4 41	Rises	10 24

Full Moon 10th, 8h. 51m. evening.

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.*

National Loan Fund
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY
of London.

EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

Capital, £500,000 sterling.

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

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

Advantages offered by this Society.

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

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

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

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

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

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

A liberal allowance for the surrender of policies.

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

SUB-AGENTS FOR NEW-BRUNSWICK.
Bathurst—Theophilus Desbrisay, Esq.
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WILLIAM J. STARR,
FREDERICK R. STARR,
Managers. St. John, N. B.

February, 1848.

Farm for Sale.

A FARM fronting on the Fredericton Road, about 28 miles from the City St. John, containing 100 Acres, with a good frame BARN, and LOG HOUSE thereon; and about 15 of cleared Land. Possession can given immediately if required.—Terms of payment made easy on application to the Subscriber, or, at the Store of R. C. C. MACDONALD, No. 5, North side, King street.

May 19. SAMUEL BABBIT.

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

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

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

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

Iron, Spikes, Anchors, Chains, &c.
Daily expected to arrive per ship *New Zealand*, Inglis, Master, from Liverpool:—

3132 BARS & 76 Bundles common & Refined IRON, well assorted.
150 Bundles Sheet IRON, ass'd Nos. 21 to 26,
100 Boxes best Charcoal TIN PLATES, assorted, ICW, IC, IX, and DC;
200 bags SPIKES, assorted 5 to 8 inch;
6 Iron stock Anchors, ass'd from 2 to 6 cwt.
4 ½ inch best stud Chain Cables, 60 fms. each;
3 7-8 inch do. do. do. 60 fms. each;
3 tons best Liverpool OAKUM.
All of which will be disposed of at low rates, for prompt payments. WM. CARVILL
22d sept *Nelson street.*

BY the *Queen* from Liverpool:—5 tons assorted sizes. ALSO—1 bag Senna Leaves, 1 bale RED CORDS.—For sale by
22d sept. JOHN KINNEAR.

PURE CIDER VINEGAR.—On consignment—ex the *Duke* from Liverpool—40 Barrels Pure Cider Vinegar, for sale by
September 15. THOS. HANFORD.

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

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

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

October 15. GEO. CHRISTY.

VULCAN FOUNDRY,
Main Street, Lower Cove, St. John, N. B.

THE Subscriber, begs leave to inform the Public that he is ENLARGING the above named Establishment, and having also recently increased his facilities for Manufacturing Steam Engines, and other Machinery, Boilers, Iron Doors, Shutters, &c. &c., he is now prepared to take New Contracts for work in any department of the Iron Foundry and Black-Smith Business.

He has on hand a large assortment of Cooking Stoves, and Franklins, of the most approved patterns, and is constantly Manufacturing further supplies of these articles; which, together with Mill and ship's Castings, &c., will be sold at lower rates than any other of equally good quality in this market. GEORGE CRAIG.

September 3.

Laths, Palings, Boards.

A LARGE quantity of SAWED LATHS, PALINGS, PICKETS, Merchantable and Refuse DEALS, BOARDS, and SCANTLINGS always on hand, at the "Union Point Mills," and will be sold cheap, on application to the subscriber, (deliverable either at the Mills or in the city.)

WILLIAM CARVILL.

February 18. *Nelson street.*

ANCHORS, CHAINS, &c.

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

3 BEST Proved Short Link CHAINS, 7-16, 5-8, and 3-4 inch;
7 best proved Stud Chain CABLES, 90 fathoms each, ass'd. 15-16, 11-16, 13/16, 13/16, 13/16, and 1⅛ in.
1 best Wood stock ANCHOR, 34cwt. 3qrs. 1 lb.
6 best Blacksmith's ANVILS.

Ex ship *Thomas* from Liverpool—
20 Tons Bolt IRON, well assorted; for sale cheap or approved payment WM. CARVILL,
July 27. Nelson street.

SALERATUS.

Ex schr. *Beverley* from Boston on consignment.

6 TIERCES, 10 Barrels & 10 Boxes SALERATUS—ground and unground, in Papers and in Bulk, for sale at the Manufacturers prices with charges, at Hammond's building 20, Dock street, by
Sept. 15. H. G KINNEAR.

SHIP STORES.

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

PER Ship *Lady Caroline*, from Hull:—20 Casks Raw and Boiled LINSEED OIL.—For sale low by
Sept. 15. S. L. TILLEY.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A CASE
ABANDONED BY
Guy's, the Metropolitan, King's College, and Charing Cross Hospitals.

SUMMARY OF AFFIDAVIT.

Wm. BROOKE, Messenger, of 2, Union street, Southwark, London, maketh oath and saith, that he (this deponent) was afflicted with FIFTEEN RUNNING ULCERS on his left arm, and ulcerated sores and wounds on both legs, for which deponent was admitted as out-door patient at the Metropolitan Hospital, in April 1841, where he continued for nearly four weeks. Unable to receive a cure here, the deponent sought relief at the three following Hospitals:—King's College Hospital, in May, for five weeks; at Guy's Hospital in July, for six weeks; and at Charing Cross Hospital, at the end of August, for some weeks more; which deponent left, being in a far worse condition than when he had quitted Guy's, where Sir BARNSBY COOPER, and other medical officers of the establishment, had told deponent *that the only chance of saving his life was to LOSE HIS ARM!* The deponent thereupon called upon Dr. Bright, chief physician, of Guy's, who, on viewing deponent's condition, kindly and liberally said, "*I am utterly at a loss what to do for you! but here is half a sovereign, go to Mr. HOLLOWAY, and try what effect his Pills and Ointment will have, as I have frequently witnessed the wonderful effects they have in desperate cases. You can let me see you again.*" This unprejudiced advice was followed by the deponent, and a *perfect* cure effected in three weeks, by the use alone of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT, after four Hospitals had failed!!! When Dr. Bright was shown by the deponent, the result of his advice and charity, he said, "I am both astounded and delighted, for I thought that if I ever saw you again alive it would be without your arm. I can only compare this cure to a charm!!!"

Sworn at the Mansion house of the city of London, this 8th day of March, 1842. } WM. BROOKE.
Before me, JOHN PIRIE, Mayor

IN ALL DISEASES of the Skin, Bad Legs, Old Wounds, and Ulcers, Bad Breasts, Sore Nipples, Stony and Ulcerated Cancers, Tumours, Swellings, Gout, Rheumatism, and Lumbago, likewise in cases of Piles, the Pills, in all the above cases, ought to be used with the Ointment; as by this means cures will be effected with a much greater certainty, and in half the time that it would require by using the Ointment alone. The Ointment is proved to be a certain remedy for the bites of Musquitoes, Sand-flies, Chiego-feet, Yawns and Coco-bay.

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

THE PILLS are not only the finest remedy known when used with the Ointment, but, as a General Medicine there is nothing equal to them. In Nervous Affections they will be found of the greatest service. These Pills are, without exception, the finest purifier of the Blood ever discovered, and ought to be used by all!!!

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients are affixed to each Pot.

Sold at PETERS & TILLEY'S, No. 1, King Street, St John, N. B

Miscellaneous.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE—LIVERPOOL.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE.

A few days since Mary Ann Floyd, a genteel-looking young person, appeared before the magistrates to make a complaint against Mrs. Leigh, of Alfred street, Toxteth-park. Mr. Bretherton, solicitor, appeared for the complainant.

The evidence for the complaint was, that Miss Floyd, who is a professor of music and teacher of languages, having a most respectable connexion amongst some of the principal families in this town, lodged at Mrs. Leigh's house. A gentleman known by the ordinary and very unclassical name of Smith also occupied apartments under the same roof with Miss Floyd, the fair complainant, and, as the sequel will show, he after an introduction to the lady, soon felt the influence of the tender passion working within his breast, and, what gave him still higher gratification, his attentions were reciprocated. Mrs. Leigh, the defendant, fancying, as many ladies do, that she was possessed of extraordinary perspicacity in interpreting love affairs, was not slow to notice the apparent attachment which had sprung up between her lodgers; but, then, but then she was somewhat uncharitable, and would fain believe that the connexion was not such as it ought to be, and was conducted in a manner that detracted from the dignity and respectability of her establishment. This feeling appeared to have arisen from the circumstance that Mr. Smith directed his attentions to Miss Floyd to the neglect of Mrs. Leigh's sister. Under these circumstances it may be well understood that the parties were not on the most friendly terms, and, after frequent differences, Miss Floyd gave her landlady notice that she would leave. No sooner was this done than Mrs. Leigh, carrying out her dislike to Miss Floyd to its utmost limits, went to the different gentlemen's houses where she was in the habit of attending to prosecute her professional labours in the education and training of her children, and made numerous false representations, calculated to the injure Miss Floyd's character. This had such an effect in certain quarters that Miss Floyd was told unless she cleared herself from the imputations cast upon her, her services would be dispensed with. Of course this cowardly attempt of Mrs. Leigh to injure the reputation of the young lady without any cause was treated in the manner it deserved, and Miss Floyd endeavoured to remove any false impressions which might exist in reference to her conduct. Subsequent altercations took place, and it was during one of these, which occurred on the 13th of August, that Mrs. Leigh, threatened personal violence; the result was the issuing of a summons against her, that Miss Floyd might have an investigation and receive justice at the hands of the magistrates for the wrongs that had been inflicted upon her. She did not claim any compensation as damages; all she required was, that any false impressions as to her conduct should be removed by the fullest inquiry.

After the complainant's case had been heard, Mrs. Leigh, who was unattended, by any solicitor, attempted to justify herself by casting aspersions on the character of Miss Floyd. She alleged that the conduct of the young lady and that of Mr. Smith was highly unbecoming. It appeared that, on one occasion, during the absence of Miss Floyd, she stole away to her room, and secreted herself in a cupboard, there to await the arrival of the lovers. She had not been there long ere her wish was gratified, for Miss Floyd and Mr. Smith came in and sat down upon the sofa. They conversed together for a short time, when Mrs. Leigh, like a "snake in the grass", burst forth from her hiding-place, and, standing in the centre of the room, said that she had long suspected Miss Floyd and Mrs. Smith of improper conduct, but she had now received ocular demonstration, which placed the matter beyond a doubt. It was then that circumstances took place out of which the charge of threatening arose.

Mr. BRETHERTON stated that Mr. Smith was paying his addresses to Miss Floyd, and that nothing ever took place between them beyond what was common during the interval of courtship. This was admitted by Mr. Smith and Miss Floyd, who added, that, in consequence of family affairs, they were unable at present to have the object which they have so ardently desired consummated.

During a cross-examination of Mrs. Leigh's sister, who appeared a witnesss, she was asked whether she did not expect Mr. Smith to become her suitor, and whether the charges brought against Miss Floyd had not risen out of a spirit of jealousy.

The witness, drawing herself up in a very dignified attitude, exclaimed, at the top of her voice, and with great vehemence, "I deny it!" Her manner, of answering the question produced much laughter and amusement in the court.

She was then asked if she had not been the plaintiff in an action for breach of promise of marriage.

Witness appealed to Mr. Rushton to know if she must answer the question.

Mr. RUSHTON: You must answer it.

Witness: I had to do with such a case:—(Laughter.)

SOLICITOR: What damages did you obtain?

Witness: It was not for damages: it was merely satisfaction for injuries I had sustained in reference to my character.—(Laugher.)

SOLICITOR: What amount did you get?

Witness: I got £80:—(Renewed laughter.)

SOLICITOR: On your oath, has there never been any intimacy between Mr. Smith and you? Did you never expect he would be your husband?

Witness, (with great indignation:) I despise it!—(Renewed laughter.)

Mrs. Leigh here interposed, and said that Miss Floyd had been in the habit of coming down into the parlour in her night-dress, and sitting with Mr. Smith, and on those occasions she behaved in a very unbecoming manner. This, however, was positively denied by Mr. Smith and Miss Floyd.

Mr. RUSHTON observed that great malignity had been displayed by Mrs. Leigh in the part she had taken with the object of injuring Miss Floyd's character, and every reparation should be made to her which came within the power of the court.—Nothing improper had been proved against her, and she left the court without a stain upon her character. He believed the calumnies uttered by Mrs. Leigh were entirely untrue. He inquired if Mrs. Leigh was married, and was replied to in the affirmative. Mr. Rushton advised her to send for her husband, as he should require him to give security for her future good behaviour: he would take care such conduct should not be repeated.

The case being one of an unusual and singular character excited considerable interest, and the investigation was interrupted at intervals by bursts of laughter from those in court.

An American friend of ours carries his senses of honour so far, as to spend all his time in perfect idleness, because he does not even like to *take advantage of time.*

SCOTCHMEN AND SCOTCH MUSIC.

(FROM THE DUMFRIES HERALD.)

The following instance shows that Scotch music will make a Scotchman do anything when out of his own country:—A gentleman who was a first-rate performer of Scotch music on the violin spent a winter in Exeter, and of course soon become acquainted with the musical dilletanti of the place. Dining one day with the Professor the conversation turned upon Scotch music, and a strong argument arose as to its bearing with foreign music; the Scotchman, whom we shall for the present designate the Fiddler, insisting that, when properly played, nothing could excell it; the Professor on the other hand insisting that it was only fit for the barn-yard.

"I'll tell you what," says the Fiddler; "I'll lay you a bet of £5 that if a party of Scotchmen can be together I'll make them shed tears one minute, sing the next, and dance the third."

"Done," says the Professor, "and if your music is capable of that I will not only pay you the £5 with pleasure, but will be convinced that it is the most enlivening, pathetic, and best music in the world."

The difficulty arose as to getting an opportunity for trial. But this was soon obviated by a third party informing them that a number of young Scotchmen dined annually at the Old London Hotel on the anniversary of Burns' birth-day. This was a capital opportunity for the Fiddler; for these young men, being principally raw-boned, overgrown Scotch lads who had recently left their own country to carry tea in the neighbourhood, were the very ones upon whom he was sure to make a hit.

All being now arranged, and the utmost secrecy agreed upon, the eventful day was anxiously looked for. At length it came; and the Fiddler and Professor, by an introduction to one of the party, got an invitation to the dinner. There were twelve altogether sat down; and a right merry party they soon became; for the whiskey toddy was not spared when the memory of any of Scotia's bards was proposed. The Fiddler was not long in perceiving that he had got among a right musical set, and he waited patiently till they were in the happy state when they were *fit for anything.* At length he gave a wink to the Professor, who at once proposed that his friend should favour them with a Scotch tune on a violin.

"Capital, capital!" cried the whole party.

The violin was brought, and all were in breathless anxiety. The Fiddler chose for his first tune "Here's a health to them that's awa," and played it in the most solemn and pathetic manner.

"That's a weaful tune," said a great, big, raw-boned youth to his next neighbour.

"Is it that, Sandy. There's meikle in that tune man. It reminds me o' ane that's gane;" Jamie at the same time giving a deep sigh and drawing his hand over his long gaunt face to hide the tears which were trickling down his cheeks.

The Fiddler with his keen eye soon perceived that before he got through the second part of his tune he would have them all in the same mood. He therefore threw whole soul into the instrument, played as he had never done before; and as the last four bars died away like a distant echo there was not a dry cheek amongst the company.—Now is the time thought the Fiddler; and without stopping a moment struck up, in a bold, vigourous style "Willie Brew'd a Peck o' Maut." Out went the handkerchiefs, away went the tears.

"Chorus!" cried the Fiddler; and in an instant all struck up,

"For we're nae fou', we na that fou',
But just a drappie in our e'e;
The cock may craw, the day may daw,
But aye we'll taste the barley bree!"

The song ended, up struck the Fiddler, in his best style, the reel of "Jenny Dang the Weaver."

"Hey ye devils!" cried Sandy.

"Scotland for ever!" cried Jamie; and in an instant tables, chairs, and glasses were scattered in all directions and the whole party dancing like madmen.

Out ran the affrighted Professor, (for he did not know what might come next,) up came the landlady with her terrified train of inmates. But none durst enter the room, and it was only on the entry of a Scotch traveller, who had just arrived, and who cried to the Fiddler for any sake to stop, that order was restored.

It is needless to say that the Professor paid his bet cheerfully and was fully convinced of the effect of Scotch music when properly p'aved; and that the landlady took care that the Fiddler never came into her house again on Burns' anniversary dinner.

THE MODEL WAITER.

Every model Waiter is single, of course. What time has he to make love, excepting to the cook, and she is hot tempered and cross, as all tavern-cooks are; and he has far too many spoons to look after to think of increasing his responsibilities with a family of children.

He is always "Coming! coming!" but rather like the auctioneer, he is always "Going! going! gone!" for he no sooner jerks out "Coming!" than he bolts out of the room. Ask him for his name. It is "Bob" or "Charles." The Waiter never has a surname. He takes his dinner how he can, off the sideboard, or a chair in the passage. If he is very busy, he has no dinner at all. He approaches his plate to steal a mouthful, when fifty shouts of "Wait-ar!" call him away. Of many contending cries, he attends that of "Money" first.

The model waiter never says *I*. He is quite editorial, and always says *We*—as, "*We're* very full at present, Sir. *We* had three hundred dinners yesterday, Sir, and three hundred and thirty-five suppers. *We* consume one hundred and sixty-five rabbits regularly every night, Sir." He puts a "Sir" on to everything, and an odd penny if the same comes to an exact shilling. "Chop? yes, Sir, sixpence. Potatoes? yes, Sir, tuppence. Beer? exactly, Sir, tuppence; and Bread? yes, Sir, makes tenpence; and tuppence makes thirteen pence—precisely one and a penny, Sir."—His favourite word is "nice" He recommends "a *nice* chop with a *nice* glass of half-and-half; or, he says, "You'll find that a nice glass of port, Sir;" or, "Its the nicest beast he ever saw." He can unravel the mysteries of *Bradshaw*, without turning over every one of the tables two or three times; and he knows all the play-bills of the evening by heart. He never calls a slice of Stilton "a cheese."

He is impartial in the distribution of the "paper," and gives the middle sheet invariably to him who has eaten the most dinners in the house. He shows no favour, either, with the evening papers; but awards them first to those who are drinking wine, to the spirits next, whilst to the beer he gives the Supplement of yesterday's *Times.*

His shoes are perfect follows, with upright heels, and the strings are carefully tied; and his handkerchief so white that it would do credit to a person in the heart of Belgravia. He has "everything in the house" till you cross-examine him when the "everything" sinks down to a "nice chop or tender steak, Sir." The joint is always in "very good cut," and has only been up these two minutes.—He is mute for a penny, says "Thank ye, Sir," for tuppence, and helps on yourself for everything above it. Politics have no charm for him, and he never looks at a paper, excepting when he is waiting for the last customer, and is tired killing flies. The only news that interests him is the "Want Places," and the pictures. He is good-humoured, and laughs at any joke, even those of a Fast Man. A stranger in his vocabularity is a "party." He talks of persons according to the boxes they sit in, and cuts down all gentlemen to "gents." He is not mean with his mustard or the vinegar cruets, and does not hide them in a dark corner. He carries a lofty, quite a falling-tower, of plates, without dropping anything out of them, and does not spill the gravy down an old gentleman's neck. If anything is done to rags, or to a cinder, or under-done, or not done at all—if the punch is as weak as water, or there's too much sugar in it, or it's as sour as a pow-opener, he bears it all with unruffled meekness, and only begins wiping down the table with his napkin. If the wine is too old, or too young, or too fruity, or too tawny, his waiter's fine instinct tells him at once what the gentleman will like, and he rushes out furiously in a waiter's gallop to get it, and returns with something that elicts "Ah! that's just the thing." However, as a general rule, the port has never been less than ten years in bottle. The cigars, too, are imported direct from Havannah, and cost us full 32s. a pound, Sir. We do not clear a farthing by them, Sir.

The model Waiter very seldom has a holiday. If he does, it is to see some other waiter, or to help at the Freemasons', or to assist a friend at some grand dinner in a nobleman's family. His life vibrates between the kitchen and the parlour, and he never sits down from morning till long past midnight. He attempts to doze sometimes, but the loud chorus of "We won't go home to morning!" wakes him up, and he execrates in his heart the monster who ever composed that song; it must have been some wretch, he is sure, who owed a long score to an unfortunate waiter, who had used him for it. He makes a faint effort to turn off the gas, but is repulsed with an unanimous call for "more kidneys." It is not wonderful, therefore, if in the morning he yawns over the knives and forks, and drops several involuntary tears whilst replenishing the mustard pot.

After wearing out innumerable pairs of shoes, a Testimonial is got up for the Model Waiter by the "Gents of his Room," and they present him with a full-length portrait of himself, "as a slight token of their warm appreciation of his unfailing civility, cheerful demeanour, and uniform attention during a term of forty years." This testimonial represent him in the act of drawing the cork of one of the ten years' bottles of port for a party of gentlemen who are sitting in a box in the corner of the picture, and who are protraits of Messrs. Brown, Robinson, and Smith, three of the oldest chop-eaters of the house! It is hung in a glittering frame over the mantelpiece of the room, in and out of which he has been running for the last forty years, and becomes the property of the establishment, there being a special clause let in the frame, that it is never to be removed from the room. The Model Waiter, however, has been saving a little fortune of pennies during his long career of chops and steaks—his only extravagances having been the washing of his white handkerchiefs and Berlin gloves every now and then on state occasions—and he purchases, in his grey old age, the business of his landlord, takes unto himself the pretty barmaid as his wife, and dies without having once been fined for keeping open half a minute after twelve on a Saturday night, or serving a pint of beer on Sundays during the hours of divine service. His portrait still hangs over the mantelpiece as a moral public-house sign to all future waiters, that, to become landlords, they have only to keep in view the Model Waiter.—*Punch.*

EXTRACTS FROM ENGLISH PAPERS.

INGENUITY IN CRIME.—The Excise-officers of the metropolis lately entertained suspicions of fraudulent doings on the premises of an old-established soap-manufacturer there. Accordingly a visit was made to the premises. Nothing criminal appeared; and the officers departed. After the lapse of a few days, however, feeling by no means satisfied they returned to the manufactory, taking another person, Nicholls, in company, well acquainted with the locality. A closer search than before was made, but nothing could be found connected with their information; and they were about to leave a second time when Nicholls took up a bar of iron, and, sounding the walls of the soap-house at the further end, a hollow sound appeared to arise. Near the floor were some loose bricks, which, upon being removed, left a hole large enough to pass a pail through into a small enclosure behind, but not sufficient to allow the passage of a man, and considerable curiosity was manifested as to how it was to be approached. The nearest building was a stable, (also belonging to the soap-maker,) approached by another yard; and this next became a place for investigation. But no means of ingress or egress could be observed except by the usual stable-door entrance, and it was almost concluded there could be no connexion with any other premises. Feeling strong in the truth of their information, however, the officers renewed the search, and discovered under the manger, a few inches from the flooring, a board about five feet long and twelve or fourteen inches wide, which appeared to have been recently nailed up. This removed, it was at once evident how the enclosure behind the soap-house was approached. Adopting this harlequin style of entry, the officers soon made their way into a covered place about fourteen or fifteen feet square, and the whole secret was at once disclosed. Two large soap frames were here fitted up, each holding a ton of soap, fully charged and quite hot, the duty chargeable upon which would have been about £20. The soap-maker will in a short time be prosecuted for penalties amounting to £1,000.

CURIOUS FATALITY.—A melancholy casuality occurred at Kinblethmont-house last week. On Wednesday evening a young man of the name of Gray, one of the grooms, while *daffin'* with a fellow female servant, who was engaged sewing at the moment, seized her unexpectedly by her left arm, which was inflamed, and thereupon she instinctively thurst him off with the other, in the hand of which were a pair of sharp-pointed scissors, which unfortunately perforated his breast, and, reaching a vital part, caused his death on Saturday. The poor fellow, with his dying breath, acquitted the girl of all blame; but she is in a dreadful state of mental suffering.—*Montrose Review.*

REVOLTING PICTURE.—I turned to look for the doomed. She stood upon the auction stand. In stature she was of the middle size, slim and delicately built. Her skin was lighter than many a northern brunette, and her feature were round with thin lips. Indeed, many thought no black blood coursed in her veins. Now despair sat on her countenance. O! I shall never forget that look. "Good heavens!" ejaculated one of the two fathers as he beheld the features of Helen, "is that beautiful lady to be sold?" Then fell upon my ear the auctioneer's cry, "How much is said for this beautiful and healthy slave girl, a real albino, a fancy girl for any gentleman? (!)—How much? Who bids?" "Five hundred dollars," "Eight hundred," "One thousand," were soon bid by different purchasers. No one seemed disposed to raise the bid. The crier then read from the paper in his hand, "She has intellect, well-informed, easy to communicate, a first-rate instructress." This had the desired effect.—"Twelve hundred," "Fourteen," "Sixteen," quickly followed. He read again:—She is a devoted Christian, sustains the best of morals, and is perfectly trusty." This raised the bids to two thousand dollars, at which she was struck off.—Here closed one of the darkest scenes in the book of time. This was a southern auction; an auction at which the bones, muscles, sinews, blood, and nerves of a young lady of nineteen sold for one thousand dollars; her improved intellect for six hundred more; and her Christianity, the person of Christ in his follower, four hundred more!—*Letter in the Anti-Slavery Reporter.*

DANGEROUS INOCULATION.—A few days ago, while Drs. Stuart and Wills, of Cumnock, were amputating a person's leg, which was in an advanced state of gangrene, the latter gentleman, having had a slight scratch in the thumb, became inoculated by the animal virus. In a short time the thumb swelled, and notwithstanding all the precautions used, we are sorry to say the symptoms became daily worse, and the unfortunate gentleman now lies in a very critical state. All that medical skill can devise is being done to save his life. The insidious poison has affected the whole system, and a tumour of considerable size has appeared upon one side, which was opened by the medical attendants on Tuesday. Dr. Wills is much esteemed as a man and as a physician, and, should death ensue, he would be universally lamented.—*Glasgow Examiner.*

REMEDY FOR CHOLERA.—The following valuable prescription for the effective cure of cholera has been received from Mr. J. Booker, Vice-Consul at Cronstadt, Russia:—"The principal point is to attack the disease the instant it is suspected. Take a stimulating dram, with peppermint and a few drops of laudanum; cover yourself up as warm as possible to promote perspiration; apply hot substances, such as water, bran, salt, and even sand to the limbs, and put a mustard poultice over the whole stomach. As soon as perspiration breaks out, and the beating of the pulse is restored, the complaint may be looked upon as conquered. If it is neglected till its last stage, recovery cannot be expected. By strictly attending to the above simple means, Mr. Booker says that no persons need fear fatal consequences.

EMIGRATION CLUB.—On Monday evening a crowded public meeting of the labouring classes, the majority of whom were respectable looking mechanics, was held at the Working Men's Institute, Pear-street, Stratton-ground, one of the most densely inhabited and most wretched part of Westminster, for the purpose of receiving the report of a committee appointed to inquire into the practicability of forming an emigration club for the working classes. The committee proposed that a club should be formed, to consist of an unlimited number of members, and to be connected with the Society for the Promotion of Colonization; that the subscribers should pay 9d. per week per share, and 1s. entry; and that the election of members for emigration should take place every three months, and should be decided by lot. It was calculated that, with the proposed subscription, the society would be enabled to send out at least one hundred members in four years. A committee was formed for the purpose of carrying out the ends which the clubs had in view.

EXTRAORDINARY CRIME.—The *Plymouth Journal* of Thursday narrates the following extraordinary crime:—"At Menheniot, on Friday last, a young fellow named Hobbs, about seventeen years of age, while gathering nuts, fell in with a boy of about eleven, called Hicks, also nutting. Hicks had gathered four, while Hobbs had only two. Hicks, perceiving him dissatisfied, gave him a nut to make their success equal. Hobbs now began to play pranks with him: having a rope, he tied it round him, called him his horse, and began to drive and drag him about. He then took a knife from his pocket, and said, 'Now I'll stick tha', and actually made a deep incision in his throat, partly dividing his wind-pipe, held him down and caught the blood in his cap till he thought life was extinct, then threw him over a hedge, exclaiming at the same time, 'Thea't dead enough now', but still perceiving signs of life, gave him several ferrous kicks in the mouth and other parts of the face. The boy feigned death, and the monster left him. Hicks shortly after got up and dragged himself to his home, knocked at the door, which was opened by his father, who did not know his poor blood stained, and mutilated son. Medical assistance was soon obtained, and it was thought he would not long survive; but he is now pronounced out of danger. Hobbs has since been committed to Bodmin, and will probably be confined as a dangerous idiotic lunatic, which he evidently is."

MORRIS, THE PEDESTRIAN.—On Monday last this celebrated pedestrian performed the following feat at Llanover:—First, he walked half-a-mile, then ran half-a-mile, walked backwards half-a-mile, walked backwards and forwards half-a-mile, played a violin half-a-mile, played a tamborine half-a-mile, ran a coach-wheel half a mile, trundled a hoop half-a-mile, wheeled a barrow half-a-mile, hopped 100 yards, and then picked up 100 stones placed one yard apart, fifty with his mouth, and fifty with his hands, and brought each stone to a basket. He completed this in eight minutes less than an hour.—*Carmarthen Journal.*

(From Chamber's Edinburgh Journal.)

THE TUBE BRIDGE.

There are men who are in raptures with the engineering skill which reared the Pymarids, built Baalbec and adorned Petra, but turn with a smile of pity to the 'puny efforts,' as they call them, of modern times. If the eye of such persons reste upon this page, let them accompany us while we describe one of the most surprising and stupendous efforts of modern engineering enterprise—the Tube Bridge—and they will become acquainted with a work which Egypt and the ancients might have been proud of, but could never have been executed. Conway and Menai Straits have already become celebrated by the elegant and romantically placed suspension bridges which have long been their great attraction to tourists. At the latter position, indeed, a work of almost unparalleled magnitude and formidable difficulty existed—a vast monument to the talent and perseverance of one of our greatest engineers—the Menai Bridge. And the suspension Bridge at Conway, though less in point of size, yet presents us with a work of constructive skill certainly not inferior to its mere vast competitor, and deriving a peculiar charm from its points of support, being portions of the old and and massive ruins of Conway Castle. Both these places are destined to receive a new attraction, and to become the scenes of a fresh and more memorable triumph of mind over matter, of human skill over natural obstacles. Although the preparations for the greatest of these undertakings—the Britannia Tubular Bridge—are far advanced, and large portions of it are already completed—their being no doubt, that the whole structure will be at no distant period fixed, and in full work—yet as the Conway Tube is the only one which is perfected as yet, and upon which actual working has commenced, we shall confine our account to this alone. But it may be mentioned, that both of these tubular bridges—although the one at Conway is inferior in proportions and in weight to the Britannia—are constructed on similar principles, and are in other respects alike, both in their object and form, and in the mechanical adjustment, by means of which they are placed *in situ*.

The idea of a tube bridge is one of those original conceptions which are the birth, not of an individual's life, but of an era. It is one of those truly unique and rare productions—a new and valuable fact. No one appears to have dreamed of such a thing before. Ingenious people, who take an unkind pleasure in pulling down the high fame of others, have found, as they imagine, the original of suspension bridges in the rude contrivances of American Indians to cross a gully; but no one can point to a tube bridge as the invention of any time or country but our own. If, therefore, it can be truly shown, that not only has a novel system been discovered, but also that it possesses such advantages in an engineering point of view, as are possessed by none other previously discovered, Mr. Stephenson, the engineer, may be fairly pointed to as one of those illustrious men in whom a happy union of originality of talent, with indomitable patience in working out its conceptions, has largely added to the resources of science and, by necessary consequences, largely benefitted the human race. All sorts of forebodings, and these, as indeed is too commonly the case, from men of pre-eminent practical skill and scientific attainments, foretold certain failure to the daring enterprise which proposed to cast a huge tube over a strait, that men might travel in security through its interior. The proposition also to construct this great aerial tunnel of wrought iron was entirely novel, and it remained for time, experience and experiment, to show its applicability to the purpose in question.

From what we have been able to gather, it appears that Mr. Robert Stephenson at first conceived the idea that a tube bridge of the circular form would be the strongest; but being unable in consequence of numerous professional avocations, to undertake, personally to carry out the requisite experiments, he committed this important task to the able hands of Mr. Fairburn, of Manchester, under his own immediate inspection. Much credit is due to this distinguished mechanist, for the experiments which he instituted, with a view to ascertain the proper principles on which to compose such a structure, particularly with respect to the two grand conditions of strength and lightness.* Having so far satisfied himself on these points, he constructed a model tube on a large scale, containing nearly all the features of the proposed bridge. The form of a circular tube was found defective in many respects, and the idea of constructing the bridge of that elliptical and retangular forms, with various results. Eventually, a square tube was decided upon; and the investigations were now continued, to evole the principles upon which this form might be rendered of sufficient strength to resist vertical and lateral violence.—At first, Mr. Fairburn conceived, that the strongest form would be one in which the top and bottom of the tube consisted of a series of pipes arranged in a hollow compartment, covered above and below by iron plates rivitted together, and having a parallel direction to the long axis of the tube. By this means great rigidity would be communicated to the top to resist the immense compression it would necessarily endure; and the bottom would be equally strong to resist the tension which it would be subject to. And this form would probably have been adopted, but for several serious practical difficulties which presented themselves to its construction, and to its repair, if accidently damaged.

The model tube, the form of which was to be adopted in the large scale, was finally formed of a square shape, with longitudinal cellular compartments, also square at the top and bottom.—The scale was exactly one-sixth of the bridge across one of the spans of the Menai Straits; it was only one-sixth of the depth, one-sixth of the width, and, as nearly as possible, one-sixth of the thickness of the iron plates. Thus it was 80 feet long, 4 feet 6 inches deep, 2 feet 8 inches wide, and rested on two supports, the distance between which was 75 feet. The entire weight of this large model was between 4 and 5 tons. It was now subjected to the severe experiments which were to test its strength. The weight was attached to its centre, and increased ton by ton, the deflection being carefully noted, together with the entire weight of the load. After three experiments, in which various defects were discovered, the conclusion arrived at of the extreme point of resistance of the model tube placed it at about 56 tons; in other words, its breaking weight was 56-3 tons.—This result proved highly satisfactory, and exhibits in a remarkable manner the extraordinary resistance offered by a tube of this construction to a load more than eleven times its own weight. Mr. Fairburn adds, that it is probably not overrating the resisting powers of this tube to state, that hollow beams of wrought iron, constructed on the same principle, will be found, whether used for bridges or for buildings, about *three times stronger* than any other description of girders. The principles for the construction of the great bridge were thus satisfactorily determined, and the accuracy of the engineer's conjectures as to this method of bridge-building was fully established.

In the early part of 1847, the Conway Tube Bridge was commenced. Those who are familiar with the picturesque scenery of the river Conway will readily remember the romantic position of the Suspension Bridge. The site for the new bridge is very near it, the one end abutting against the foot of the venerable ruin, whose time defying towers rear themselves above it; the other resting on an artificial structure, of a castelated aspect, on the opposite side of the river, from whence the railway shoots into the interior of the country.—The site of the bridge was not however, convenient for the purpose of constructing the tube; and advantage was consequently taken of a less precipitous part of the river's bank, about a hundred yards or so from the permanent position of the bridge. There, upon a piece of level ground projecting some distance into the river, workshops and a steam-engine were erected, and an immense platform constructed on piles driven into the ground, and partly into the bed of the river, and forming a temporary pier. At high water, the tide was nearly level with the bottom of the tube. Altogether, about twelve months were occupied in the construction of tube tube. When completed, and resting on its massive platform, with the crowds of busy workmen, the clattering of hammers, the hum of the workshop, the fuming chimney, the vast pontoons, all contributed to make the scene one of the most interesting and anomalous that was ever witnessed; especially when the peculiarity of the situation is remembered—the calm river floating idly by, and the old castle, the work of hands long since eaten to rust, looking, as it were, in astonishment on the whole; while a crowd of Welsh peasants incessantly gaped with amasement at the idea of putting a long iron chest over their ancient river.

The tube was at length complete; and now remained the Herculean undertaken of dragging it to its position, and lifting it up to its proper elevation. This was the most anxious and arduous task of all. What if the cumbrous mechanism contained some hidden defects? What if, when being lifted something were to give way, and the vast structure come down, and crush itself and every thing before into a heap of ruins? Not only fame, but life and property, hung upon the skull of one or two men. On Monday, March 6, 1848, the great experiment was made. The tube had been made to rest upon two temporary stone piers, by the removal of some of the piles supporting the platform on which it was built. Six immense pontoons, 100 feet long, and of proportionable breadth and height, were then hauled up to the platform, and floated, three at each end of the tube underneath it: they were properly lashed together, and secured. High tide served a little after eleven in the forenoon; and all things were therefore got ready to take full advantage of this circumstance. As the tide rose higher and higher, the feverish anxiety of the spectators and parties concerned rose in geometre progression. The great pontoons rose too, until they touched the bottom of the tube, and began to bear up its tremendous weight. The favorable moment having arrived, the pumps were set to work, and the pontoons emptied of a large volume of water purposely introduced into them. As this water was discharged, they rose higher and higher, until at length, to the vast relief of a crowd of spectators, immense mass floated clear off the platform on which it had rested for a whole year. It was still some distance from its resting place; but the sides being properly shoved up, the whole structure—with the chief, the assistance, and the resident engineers standing together, with two or three other gentlemen, in a sort of triumphal position upon its summit—was set in motion by means of strong hawsers worked by capstans, and attached to different places. It was guided in its slow career by chains connected with buoys placed at intervals in its route. At length it was dragged to its proper position; and resting under the receding influence of the tide upon two stone beds prepared for its reception on each side, it now appeared as a great unwieldly box crossing the transparent waters of the river, and offering a barrier to navigation. All the momentous operation was the work of a few hours, and was conducted with the most complete success, its happy termination being the signal for three uproarious cheers. In the natural enthusiasm of the moment, we are told that one of the leading directors of the movements of the fabric smashed his speaking-trumpet, and flung it as an useless instrument in the wondering Conway!

Having accompanied the tube thus far on its progress, we may now pause before proceeding to relate the method of its elevation, and detail a few necessary particulars as to its construction. The tube is formed of wrought iron plates from 4 to 8 feet long, and 2 feet wide. The thickness of those plates which enter into the formation of the sides, is towards the extremities, diminished to five-eighths of an inch. These plates are riveted firmly together to T-angle iron ribs on both sides of the joints. The beautiful regularity of the rivets gives the tube somewhat the character of a regular ornament. We have been informed, that this appearance is due to the ingenious manner in which the plates were punched. The number of holes necessary to be made in so enormous a surface must of course be very great, and it became therefore expedient to devise some means of punching them, which would at once insure regularity of position and expedition in execution. Most of our readers are probably familiar with the ingenious Jacquard machine. Messrs. Roberts adopted the principle of this contrivance, and succeeded in perfecting a most powerful punching engine, which performed its work with incomparable accuracy and despatch. By its means the enormous number of plates composing this structure have been perforated with a precision and speed themselves an engineering marvel. The ceiling of the tube is composed of eight cellular tubes, each of which is about 20 inches in width and 21 high; these cells are likewise formed of wrought iron plates, which are three-quarters of an inch thick in the middle, and half an inch towards the ends of the tube. The joints of these plates are strengthened like the others. The floor of the tube contains 6 cellular tubes about 27 inches in width, and 21 high, formed as above, with the addition of a covering plate of iron over every joint on the under side of the tube. The sides are united to the ceiling and floor by double angle irons within and without.—The entire length of this great tunnel of iron is 412 feet: it is 14 feet in extreme width; it is also a little higher in the middle than at each end, being 22 feet 3 inches high at the ends, and 25 feet in the middle; this, however, includes the diameter of the cells top and bottom. Each end of the tube, where it rests upon the masonry, is strengthened by cast-iron frames to the extent of about 8 feet of the floor. The entire weight of this stupendous piece of iron-work is about 1300 tons! The sensitiveness of such a mass of metal to alteration in atmospheric temperature must be very great, and unless especially provided against, would, slight as the cause may appear, soon produce the most destructive effects upon the solidity of the whole structure.

Some who read this account may not be able to form a proper estimate of the power exerted by metal expanding or contracting under changes of temperature; but in illustration, it may be mentioned, that hot water pipes incautiously placed so as to abut against a wall at each end, have on more than one occasion almost pushed the wall down, so soon as the circulation of hot water was established in them. The expansions and contractions of so large a metallic mass must necessarily be very considerable, and they were provided for by a very ingenious and simple contrivance. The ends of the tube rest upon 24 pair of iron rollers, connected together by a wrought iron frame.—The tube is also partly suspended to six cast iron beams, underneath the extremities of which are 12 gun-metal balls, six inches in diameter. These contrivances act like castors to the ponderous machine, and facilitate its expansions or contractions as they severally may occur. We have a fancy that this great tube might be made to serve the purpose of a huge *thermometer*, by attaching some simple leverage and dial-plates to its extremities; and we are sure that important practical results might be attained by the adoption of our suggestion as to the expansibility of large masses of iron exposed to the vicissitudes of our climate—results the grand scale of which would render them available for all similar undertakings in future.

The iron colossus is in its place; but by what gigantic upheaving power is it to be lifted 20 or 24 feet high in the air, and held there until its permanent bed is all ready to receive it? The mass to be lifted is upwards of 400 feet long, and weighs about 1300 tons! Can it be done? is the very natural question which presents itself to the mind. At each end of the tube is the iron answer—in a couple of steam-engines and two hydraulic rams. It appears that the task of elevating this vast fabric was entrusted by Mr. Stephenson, to the talented hydraulic engineers, Messrs. Easton & Amos. At each pier, resting upon massive bear-girders of cast iron, solidly embedded in the masonry, was placed a large hydraulic ram. This machine consisted of a cylinder 3 feet in diameter to the outside, with a cylindrical cavity of about a foot and half in diameter, so that the actual thickness of this powerful cylinder, was *nine inches* of solid iron all round! In it was the 'ram,' a cylindrical mass of solid iron 18 inches in diameter, so that it did not fit the cylinder quite accurately, but left a vacuity for the passage of water to the bottom. Attached to this ram is a transverse piece of metal called a 'cross-head.' 2 square feet thick, with two square apertures, through which the great chains which are to lift the mass are passed and secured. The chains consisted of flat bars of wrought iron about 6 feet in length, and 1½ inch thick and 7 inches wide. Each ram lifted two chains composed of nine links, containing eight bars in the upper links, and four only in the lower. The stroke of the ram was 6 feet—that is, it lifted the tube 6 feet in its full range. In the recess where the fellow tube is to be placed, a steam engine of peculiar construction was erected, to whose obedient toilings the mighty work of raising the tube at each end was committed. These steam-engines were on the high pressure principle, the cylinder being placed horizontally, and the piston-rod running completely through the cylinder at both ends, where it was connected with fly-wheels and the plungers of the force-pumps. The length of the stroke was 16 inches. At the summit of the cylinder of the hydraulic press was a small tube, the internal cavity of which was only three-eighths of an inch in diameter. This tube was connected with the force-pumps. Regarded in itself, this little tube was the least imposing portion of the whole mechanism; and no one who looked at it by the side of the vastly-proportioned instrument it was attached to, would have believed that that tiny cylinder was the channel of a force equalling 700 or 800 tons! Could it be possible, that this vast work was to be lifted by the direct instrumentality of two tube with a bore the size of a quill barrel? Such is the wonderful results which the laws of hydraulic science have placed within our reach, bringing to our aid a power of such vast proportions as it never entered Eastern imagination to endow a genii or an afrit with. All things being now ready, the lift chains firmly secured to both ends of the tube, the steam up, and the workmen at their posts, the great operation commenced. The steam-engines acting simultaneously, and with equal velocity and power at each pier, the mighty structure began to rise.—The was indeed an anxious moment, as the whole iron structure hung suspended by the hydraulic engines at each end. The engines worked with a will, as the saying is; and amid the buzz of voices, the rapid puffs-puffs of the escape pipe, the muffled sound of clacking valves, and the hurrying to and fro of swarthy mechanics, the Tube Bridge rose majestically, but with great slowness, into the air. At every rise of 6 feet the engines were stopped, and the chains readjusted to the head of the ram, and the top links removed. By a succession of such rises, the tube finally reached the desired elavation of 24 feet, and there dangled in the air as though a mere plaything in the hand of the two hydraulic giants. It was then allowed to take its permanent position on the massive masonry prepared for it; the anxiety of its erection was at an end: and the Tube Bridge lay across the river, a monument of the combined skill of British engineers of the nineteenth century.

Its sustaining power still remained to be tested. Carriages, heavily laden to the amount of many hundred tons, were placed in its centre, and allowed to remain there for two or three days; but the deflection did not, we believe, exceed an inch and a half, and disappeared on the removal of the weight, thus demonstrating its resistence and elasticity. Since then, it has been constantly worked; and the vast hollow which a few months ago resounded with the clatter of riveters' hammers, now roars with the rush of carriages, and re-echoes in a voice like thunder the hoarse impetuous expirations of the flying locomotive. The mathematicians still nurse their forebodings; but may God forbid, that a work of so much skill and ingenuity, and the destruction of which would inevitably involve so fearful a loss of life, should become a mass of ruins! We do not share these fears; experiment has long since settled the question; and we believe, that nothing but some anomalous and unforseen class of circumstances could injure the security of the Tube Bridge. The Tube Bridge is pre eminently a work of our own era: it is one of those vast and complicated efforts of skill which no previous period of the world's history could command.—Whether we consider the mass of metal employed for these structures in the positions above stated, or the cost of the undertaking, or the difficulties of its construction, elevation, and location, or the novelty of the principle, we are presented with a theme of admiration and astonishment which posterity will not exhaust.

A TRANCE OF FIFTEEN YEARS.—One of the most remarkable evidences of human suffering and credibility exists in Farrington, Devonshire.—A young woman, named Ann Comer, daughter of James Comer, mason, has remained in a decided state of unconsciousness for the past fifteen years. It was thought by many that she was in a trance. Her mother assured the writer that for 11 years she had not taken of the least particle of food. She is certainly in bed, has a placid smile, and though possessing vitality, has no consciousness of the approach of any party, neither can she distinguish any object. She has been visited by some of the most eminent in the medical profession; and others, since her case has been made known, have called to witness what might be justly termed this phenomenon in nature.—*Swansea Herald.*

THE GAELIC LANGUAGE.—We have enjoyed a most genuine and unadulterated fit of laughing at a "Vindication of the Celtic character," which our friend P. Q. or W. L. has put forth. There is one passage on the beauty of the Celtic or Gaelic language which strikes us as peculiarly fine; and we are inclined to offer a prize (of six pence) to any one who will pronounce the words of which that passage is composed. Here it is.—The subject is a Gaelic version of the Bible. "But if you do not believe us, believe your eyes, Judges xiv. 5.—Vird Sinsuja vabiz vauv Tuinth.—Vhav Od-Crini Tuinth shuh Cpir Arivth Shag-Lkrathv. An sin do cuaid Samson sios, agus atair, agus a Mhathair, agus tangadar gu Fineamuin Tinnat, agus Fenc do cuir Leonan og buiread as na agaid."—*Greenock Advertiser.*

FATE IN WEDLOCK.—In 1789 Serjeant Bernadotte, being then at Grenoble, fell in love with a pretty girl and made her an offer of marriage.—But a watchmaker was also a candidate for her hand, and she thought him a better bargain than a soldier. She is still alive, a decrepid crooked, and wrinkled old woman, a servant at a common inn, and in a state of utter poverty. "Ah, sir," said she, in lately concluding her story, "I should have done much better in marrying M. Bernadotte. I should have been a queen now, yes, a queen! instead of waiting upon everybody here. I should have a crown, and subjects, and fine clothes. I should have been a queen! Ah? I made a great mistake, a sad mistake. I ought to have foreseen this; for I assure you, sir, M. Bernadotte was not a common man. I had a kind of presentiment that something would happen. But what would you have? When we are young we do not reflect; we refuse kingdoms and make fools of ourselves." Saying that she shed tears. When asked if she had heard anything from him she answered, "Never, sir. I have written to him several times since he became a king, but he has never returned any answer. My husband says it is because I did not pay the postage of my letters. It is very likely. And then perhaps he may feel annoyed at my having refused him. If we were both free again and I had money I would go to Sweden. Perhaps he would marry me; or, at any rate, give me his linen to wash? That would be something after all." From a diadem to a tub! Could love himself have imagined anything more romantic?

SUPERFINE FLOUR.

Just landed from on board the schooner *Debonnaire*, from New York—

200 BARRELS, and more hourly expected, of the Best SUPERFINE FLOUR, (Genesee) which is offered for sale by the subscriber.

☞ Enquire of THOMAS BELL, Lower Cove.

October 6.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, NOVEMBER 3, 1848

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—On reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that this Institution will be opened for the season on the 13th instant. The Directors have spared no pains in procuring such talent for the lecture season as the Province affords, and in addition, the Museum will be opened to Members one hour during each lecture night.

THE WEATHER during the last month has been as uncongenial to the feelings as any persons could possibly imagine. A continued flood of rain has characterised the month, and to such an extent that the low lands in the country are completely under water. Our usual fine fall weather would appear to have deserted us; but as the sun appeared again visible yesterday morning, we sincerely trust for many days of its continuance, until the time shall have arrived, and that is not far distant, when "Jack Frost" will assume his authority.

The new steamer *Fairy Queen*, owned by F. W. Hatheway and some other gentlemen of Fredericton, built for the St. John River business, has just been completed, and came to Indian Town from that City yesterday. We understand that her accommodations for passengers are most complete—that she is in every respect well adapted for her intended route; and the fact of her having performed her *first trip* yesterday in six hours and twenty minutes, establishes her at once as a speedy vessel.—In consequence of the lateness of the season, we believe it is not intended to further fit up the steamer with the elegant requirements of a modern passenger boat, which in the spring will be furnished of the most superb description.

PROVINCIAL EMIGRATION.—The scenes which we now weekly witness, in the departure of crowds of our fellow-subjects and citizens by the steamers for the United States, are truly melancholy to contemplate. Every Steamboat is crowded with Provincial Emigrants, driven by adverse circumstances to seek a more encouraging sphere of labour; and of late, indeed, the steamers have been unable to accommodate the numbers pressing forward to obtain passages. This lamentable state of things appeals strongly to our sympathies, and naturally should engender the enquiry in every mind, how shall we mitigate the evil; or in what manner shall we assist the views of our migrating fellow-countrymen?—To prevent this deplorable depopulation of the Province is wholly beyond our power, under existing circumstances. Great emergencies like the present, require remedies of corresponding influence, extent and potency; the devising and applying of which is the peculiar province of the ruling powers. But this remedial process requires deliberative wisdom, cautious development and much time.—In the meantime, the progression of the mischief continues; and all that individuals or society at large can do, to ameliorate it, is comparatively trifling; but the little that can be done, it is the bounden duty of all to do, who have any opportunity of promoting, in the smallest degree, the welfare of their fellow beings. It is generally acknowledged, that this Province is at present in a state of transition. Without entering into any political or commercial discussion, or investigation of causes, we will allude only to effects; which embrace the following simple facts. Our staple commerce is prostrated; the sources of provincial prosperity heretofore depended upon have been deprived of their vitality, and have become non-productive; our products yield no remunerating return; they afford no circulating medium for the encouragement and support of our population; accustomed pursuits and means of subsistence are paralysed; capital is unattainable, there is no immediate prospect or probability of a favourable revulsion, and hence a large proportion of the inhabitants of the Province are suddenly thrown upon their own resources, without the means of weathering the storm and awaiting the advent of renewed prosperity. It is evident, indeed, that years must elapse ere such a revival can occur; New Brunswick must adopt new pursuits, prosecute new enterprises, and divert her energies into new and more permanent channels, before she can recover the flourishing condition which she has now lost. In the mean time, many of her industrious inhabitants are wholly unable to await the change: they have need of immediate sources of subsistence; they must instantly seek elsewhere what is denied them here, or remain to encounter penury and distress. They must remove while they have the means of removal, lest even those little means be consumed, and their all be lost.—Thus it is, that such numbers of our best inhabitants, the choice nerve and industry of the country, are weekly, with reluctant hearts, leaving our shores for a foreign land; and we are compelled sorrowfully to witness the gradual decrease of our most valuable population. If, then, stern necessity induces this temporary emigration, and we can by no means prevent the process for a time; let us at least do the next best thing in our power, by endeavouring to direct it into the most congenial and advantageous channel. It is truly lamentable to witness the infatuation, which leads such numbers of our countrymen to transfer their residence and the benefit of their industrial labours to the United States; to establish themselves in a foreign land, whose political principles, institutions, customs, feelings and habits are so uncongenial with those of British subjects as widely dissimilar from those to which the natives of British soil have been from birth accustomed; while at the same time, there is an abundantly extensive and propitious field of enterprise open to them on British ground, under British laws and government, and replete with the best and soundest of British feelings and principles. If our countrymen, impelled by pressing temporary necessity, find that they absolutely must emigrate, in search of the means of existence; surely they must be desirous of preserving their allegiance, their principles and their usages, and must be much more gratified in settling where these can be enjoyed, in conjunction with all the substantial benefits of life, than where they must all be merged and sacrificed in a foreign citizenship. Doubtless, many of those who unwillingly leave the homes of their youth, deeply feel the prospect of the social and political change, to which their settlement in a foreign country must necessarily expose them; and would with cheerful heart avoid such a change, could they find a congenial locality on British soil, on which to terminate their wanderings. This information we now desire to afford them; to those who now are, or may hereafter be compelled to contemplate emigration from this Province, we would point out the fact, that it is wholly unnecessary for them to renounce the cherished character of British subjects, and to become reluctant denizens of a foreign state; and that they can equally, if not more fully and beneficially realize all their wishes, by removing to a highly favoured portion of the British Territory on this Continent. The Province of UPPER CANADA (or *Canada West.*) is peculiarly favoured by nature, as a site for the settlement of an industrious and enterprising population. The climate of that Province is very superior; its soil extremely fertile, and peculiarly favourable to agricultural pursuits; its population thriving and prosperous; its advantages for settlement and social comfort very great; its inhabitants at large of genuine British feelings and principles; and in every respect, the Province of Canada West offers at present, as eligible a field for industrious enterprise and as sure a source of domestic comfort and competency, as any portion of this Continent; and in some particulars, a very superior one. It already includes many emigrants from New Brunswick, all of whom have attained wealth and prosperity; and it is generally acknowledged in that Province, that the moral character and orderly habits of immigrants from New Brunswick, insures them both respect and success.—Surely then, those of our fellow countrymen, who feel themselves compelled to seek a new home, would greatly prefer proceeding to a Province, under the same dominion, government and laws as that in which they have hitherto dwelt; inhabited by a people of the same feelings and principles; where they would be sure of being received with respect, cordiality and sympathy, and where they would find habits and manners congenial to their own; rather than becoming the citizens of a foreign state, where they must sacrifice or conceal all their long cherished and most natural dispositions. We do not make these observations, with a view to encourage emigration from our distressed Province; very far from it; we rather hope and desire that better auspices may speedily arrest the evil; but as long as it must or does continue, we wish sincerely to advise those, who are compelled by adverse circumstances to remove, to seek their own happiness and comfort, in choosing a more favoured portion of the British territory for their future residence; we desire to prevent any portion of our population from becoming foreigners and outcasts from their country; and to prevent our Sovereign and her dominions from being deprived of any of her loyal subjects.—In reference to what we have said above, we will publish next week, an article, (which want of space prevents our inserting at present) extracted from the *Montreal Herald of September 25*; alluding to the CANADA COMPANY, whose operations have proved so eminently beneficial to Upper Canada, and under whose auspices emigrants can settle themselves in that beautiful Province with peculiar facility and advantage.

A grand celebration took place at Boston on the 25th October, on the occasion of "letting on" the water into the City from Lake Cochichuate, through the pipes and works just completed for that purpose. The various Masonic bodies, Temperance Societies, Military Companies, Odd Fellows, Engine Companies, and others to the extent of 40,000 joined in the ceremonies of the day.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.—Lockhart & Co., Market Square, have attached to their Hat Store an establishment for the manufacture of Silk Glazed Hats and Caps, Hat and Cap Covers, and all articles in that line, the productions of which, we are informed, are superior to those imported.—Go on! Purchase the domestic made article!—It is pleasing to us to notice any thing of this kind, which will in the smallest degree contribute towards keeping the money in the country, which would otherwise be sent abroad for articles which can be manufactured as well here as elsewhere.

Avery's Merchants' and Farmers' Almanack was handed us this morning. The copy we have is neatly put up, and it appears to contain more than the usual quantity of "almanic" information.

TUBULAR BRIDGE.—In the present number will be found an exceedingly interesting account of the Iron Tube Bridge, recently built and erected across the river Conway, in England. Another of larger dimensions is in progress; but time only can tell of their strength and durability. It however seems to us, that if they should be found to answer the intended purpose, a bridge of this description would be admirably adapted for projection across the Falls, where nature has already formed one stone tower for the tube to rest upon, and but little expense would be required to raise the other side to the required height.—We have no particulars of the cost of this method of construction, in comparison with wire or chain bridges, but should imagine diminished expense to be one of the objects gained by this novel work. The account will be read and pondered upon with interest by the mechanical and philosophical mind, as exhibiting a combination of skill and talent unsurpassed by any work either of ancient or modern times.

The steamship EUROPA reached New York at 3 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, in 11 days from Liverpool, including her detention at Halifax. She was 54 hours from the latter place.

The steamer UNITED STATES arrived at New York on Thursday, after a passage of 13½ days from Southampton, with 73 passengers and 500 tons of goods.

SUPREME COURT AT PICTOU.—TRIAL FOR MURDER.—We learn from the Pictou *Chronicle* of the 26th inst., that the trial of McFadyan for the murder of a young man named Carr, who was travelling in company with him from Miramichi, has resulted in a verdict of guilty.—The Chronicle says:—

"The Jury, after nearly three hours deliberation came into Court with a verdict of GUILTY, but with a strong recommendation to mercy. Upon being asked the grounds for such recommendation, they were unable to give any; and to any person who listened to the trial it would be difficult to conceive what could be the grounds of it—for if the prisoner be guilty at all, his crime according to the evidence would seem to be murder, cold blooded murder of the blackest dye, without one palliating or mitigating circumstance to colour it.—The manner of the prisoner throughout the trial was that of cool indifference, rarely exhibiting any signs of emotion whatever; even when gazing on the blackened and shattered skull of the unfortunate young man, as it was produced in Court, his eye was steady and unmoved. He is a man of middle size, of dark complexion, and of rather a mild and pleasing expression of countenance than otherwise. While the Jury went out, he exhibited some anxiety, frequently turning round, when any noise would arise in the house, and watched the door of the room where they were deliberating; but when they came in his stoical indifference returned, and leaning his head on his hand upon the side of the dock, he listened to their appalling verdict with apparent calmness.

Last evening about 5 o'clock, he was brought up for sentence. His Honour, Mr. Justice Bliss, seemed to be much affected, and deeply impressed with the awful nature of the duty imposed upon him, and pronounced the sentence of death in the usual form, with much apparent emotion. In consequence, we suppose, of the necessity of forwarding to the Executive the recommendation of the jury, no time was fixed for the execution. The unfortunate man on this occasion, presented in his appearance a striking contrast to that of the day before; he stood in the dock in a bowed and crouching attitude, with his eyes apparently fixed on the floor without being once raised.

DISTURBANCES IN ST. VINCENT.—Private letters from St. Vincent, mention that the wages of agricultural labourers were reduced—a step which had brought the blacks into collision with the planters, who, in an instance or two, sought the Governor's assistance. Four men, being ringleaders of a body of discontents, were placed in the gaol, and the mob were inclined to rescue the prisoners. The military were brought into Kingston, and, at the latest date, everything was quiet; but the people had not resumed work generally. This is a manifestation of bad feeling most discreditable to these *free* people.

In respect of the House of Assembly here, there is nothing but confusion. The speaker *elect* by a majority of one, has been called upon to resign his seat, and be re-placed by the Attorney General.—The speaker refused, members would not proceed to business, and the Governor and Council had dissolved the House, issuing writs for a new election, to be holden October 31st.—*Bermuda Gazette.*

THE ENGLISH MAIL reached Halifax by the mail steamer *Hibernia* on Wednesday afternoon, in 11 days from Liverpool, and arrived here this morning.

The *Acadia*, 13 days from Boston, arrived at Liverpool on the 17th.

The dates by the mail are to the 24th October, and the following appears to be the leading article of intelligence:—

COMMERCIAL.

The general state of trade and commerce during the past week has been quiet. In the Produce markets both foreign and colonial, there have been languor. Importers have supplied the markets rather freely with most descriptions of goods, and although reduced rates are accepted, buyers act with extreme caution. Cotton has been in moderate demand, but prices are this week a shade lower.—The Corn Trade begins to assume more activity and firmness, and prices are well sustained, in some instance higher rates were paid during the last few days.

Flower sells slowly at 31*s.* to 32*s.* 6*d.* for American, and 31*s.* to 32*s.* 6*d.* for Canadian. Indian Corn, meeting an improved inquiry for export to Ireland, has recovered the reduction on prices, and present rates in Liverpool are 35*s.* to 36*s.* for white, and 35*s.* to 37*s.* for yellow per quarter. Indian Meal is selling at 17*s.* 6*d.* to 18*s.* per barrel. At Mark Lane, yesterday, the trade was quiet, and most articles of the trade maintained their value.

LIVERPOOL TIMBER MARKET, Oct. 21.—Since the 1st inst. four cargoes of St. John White Pine have been sold at the following prices.—19, 20, 18½ and 18 in, sold at 17¾*d.* 18½. 16¾*d.* and 16¼*d.* Six cargoes St. John Deals from £6 15*s* to £7 5*s* according to specification and quality. Fresh and well assorted cargoes meet with a ready sale at full prices, while inferior and ill assorted low have to be sold at lower prices.

FRANCE.

PARIS, THURSDAY EVENING.

The result of the vote for the President, which took place to-day, by which it appeared that M. Marrast was re-elected by 285 votes, being a very considerable majority over the other candidates, M. Senard, M. Lacrosse, and M. Bac, the largest number of votes given for either of the latter being 72.

AUSTRIA.—We have received the Vienna papers of the 14th. No hostilities had then taken place; but as the Hungarians were within eight miles of the city, and the Diet had refused to accede to the demands of the Ban, we may shortly expect to hear of a battle.

We have Berlin papers of the 16th. Some disturbances had taken place. Several persons had been shot by the burgher guard, who were called out.

Prince Waldemar of Prussia has forwarded to Lord Hardinge a superb gold cup, with a request that his lordship will present it to the 50th Regt. (the Queen's Own,) in which he served as a volunteer in India.

THE CHOLERA.

The alarm which was at first created by the appearance of the cholera on our shores has sensibly abated. The Registrar General of the metropolis has reported thirty additional cases only up to last Saturday; but, on the other hand, the general health is better this year than in ordinary years, only 991 deaths having been recorded last week within the bills of mortality, against 1154, upon an average of five years. There is only one case reported at Birmingham. At Manchester not a single case has yet occurred, and we are happy to say that our own town has so far escaped the pestilence. In the city of Edinburgh the ravages of the disease seem to have been rather more extensive than in any other place, whilst the port of Leith has comparatively escaped. Its appearance however, at the little fishing village of Newhaven establishes beyond a doubt the fact of its malignant presence in that quarter. Nevertheless, when the whole subject is regarded in a national point of view, there is nothing at present to justify any degree of alarm; indeed, the Government must have already become satisfied that the precautionary measures of quarantine are altogether unnecessary, since they have determined to do away entirely with the regulations which enforce the observance of quarantine, even in the cases where deaths have occurred from Asiatic cholera on board vessels coming from continental ports. Within the last day or two the subject altogether seems to have become almost disregarded, the isolated cases reported being for the most part of doubtful character, and the Asiatic type of malignancy being lost in other indigenous characteristics of ordinary malady.

IRELAND.

The anxiety testified by all ranks and parties in Ireland in stepping forward to second the recommendation of the jury of Clonmel, to spare the life of Mr. Smith O'Brien, reflects great credit on their humanity. We think, perhaps that, the other convicted men, who are not allied by rank and lineage to the great aristocracy of Ireland, might have also received some little consideration at the hands of the memorialists.

The demeanour of M'Manus during his trial, the fortitude, if not heroism, which he has displayed throughout the severe ordeal he has undergone, might, we think, have elicited some more zealous interest in his behalf.

The Lord-Lieutenant, in reply to the deputation of the inhabitants of Dublin and its vicinity on behalf of Mr. O'Brien, courteously declined to give any direct answer to the memorial "beyond the assurance that full weight would be given to the recommendation of the highly respectable jury which tried him." The lives of the prisoners now stand as hostages for the future peace of the country; and we earnestly hope that no untoward event will supervene, to counteract the merciful feelings which the Lord Lieutenant, and the Queen's Government, apparently entertain at the present moment. We may add that the formalities for bringing a writ of error have all been complied with by the legal advisers of Mr. O'Brien; but the official privilege of granting or refusing the certificate, with which the Attorney-General is invested, will not be exercised by the officer until after his return to Dublin. It is suggested, with apparent probability, that the Attorney-General will not disclose his intentions until he was conferred upon the subject with the heads of the Government.

Our further reports of the Clonmel trials show that Mr. P. O'Donoghue, after some hours deliberation, has been found guilty, and a recommendation of mercy accorded, in consequence of his having withdrawn and disconnected himself from his associates previous to the attack on Farrinrory.

The trial of Thomas Francis Meagher commenced on Monday morning, and the interest which had subsided at Clonmel during the trials of M'Manus and O'Donoghue, has now revived.

The Dublin commission commences this day, (Saturday,) and it is probable that Mr. Duffy will be put on his trial on Monday or Tuesday.

HONGKONG, JULY 24.—The *China Register* gives the following account of an attempt at poisoning in this colony:—"On Saturday evening, 25 men of the Royal Artillery, after partaking of a meal, were taken suddenly and alarmingly ill. Medical assistance was called in, and the circumstance at once suggesting a suspicion that poison had been administered, the stomach pump and other means to counteract its effects were had recourse to. We hear that manifest traces of arsenic have been found in the contents of the stomachs. No death had occurred fortunately; but several of the sufferers are in a precarious state."

The above is one of the many versions of a rumour current throughout the colony in the beginning of the week, but the *China Mail* says.—

"On making inquiry, we find the true particulars of the case to be as follows:—The soldiers of the Royal Artillery lately introduced the system of taking a hot supper every night, which, as giving him extra trouble, was much grumbled at by their Chinese cook. The rascal, by way of giving vent to his spleen, procured a quantity of *pa-tow* (a nut used by the Chinese doctors as a very active purgative) and mixed it with the stew he had prepared for supper on Saturday night. Shortly

after partaking of the stew, the men were seized with fits of vomiting, more or less severe, and, as the Medical officers supposed arsenic had been used, the stomach pump and emetics were resorted to, which soon put the sufferers to rights again. The cook, whose name is Akut, made his escape to Cowloon; but five lads, servants to the soldiers, were taken before Mr. Hillier, on Monday, accused of being concerned in the affair. The examination of the witnesses is not yet concluded. Akut will probably be apprehended and given up by the Mandarins, to whom a description of his person has been forwarded."

REV. T. MAYNARD.—We greatly regret that the Rev. Mr. Maynard has been obliged to suspend his labours for a season, and that the interesting mission of Digby will be without its Rector for the winter, Mr. Maynard's medical adviser having thought it necessary that during the inclement months he should reside in Bermuda.—*Church Times.*

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.—The Hon. R. L. HAZEN to be a member of the College Council, in the room of the Honorable L. A. Wilmot, who has become a member of the Board *ex-officio*.

WILLIAM D. FAULKE to be a Commissioner of the Marine Hospital at Saint John, in the room of Daniel Leavitt, Esquire, resigned.

THOMAS TRAFTON, JAMES M'GREGOR, and JOHN IRVINE, to be Commissioners of Sewers for the City and County of Saint John.

By His Excellency's Command,
J. R. PARTELOW.
Secretary's Office, 28th October, 1848.

A question of considerable importance has recently been decided by the Supreme Court, upon the construction of the Bankrupt Acts. The facts were briefly these:—A person named Gallagher being in prison for debt, obtained a Fiat in Bankruptcy, surrendered to the Commissioners of Bankrupts, and applied to a Judge to be discharged from arrest under the provisions of the Act 5 Vic., c. 43, s. 24, which enacts that, after the Bankrupt shall surrender and conform, he shall not be arrested or imprisoned at the suit of any creditors, and if he shall be arrested, the Court or a Judge shall forthwith discharge him from arrest," and if any Bankrupt shall be taken in execution or detained in prison for any such debt, it *shall be lawful* for the Court out of which the process issued, or any officer who shall have such Bankrupt in custody, to discharge such Bankrupt," &c. The creditors of Gallagher having reason to suspect he was acting fraudulently, and would leave the Province, if discharged from prison, applied to the Master of the Rolls to annul the fiat, who appointed a day for hearing the matter; they also obtained from the Commissioners of Bankrupts, under the 10th sec. of the Act, a warrant to detain the Bankrupt till he should be dealt with according to law. On the hearing of the application for discharge before the Judge, affidavits were produced on behalf of the creditors to show fraud in the Bankrupt and it was objected that conformity was a continuous proceeding, and that in order to entitle the Bankrupt to his discharge it must appear that he had conformed to the requirements of the Acts at all times since his bankruptcy; that under the latter clause of the 24th section of the Act, where the party was in prison at the time he obtained his fiat, it was discretionary with the Court whether they would discharge him or not; and that the pendency of the proceedings before the Master of the Rolls to annul the fiat and the adjudication by the commissioners in issuing his warrant to detain the Bankrupt was sufficient to prevent the Court from discharging him.

On behalf of the Bankrupt it was contended that the Court had no discretion in the matter, but was bound to discharge the Bankrupt upon proof of the fiat against him, and of his having surrendered to the Commissioner. The Court decided in favour of creditors on all the objections, and refused to discharge the Bankrupt.—*Head Quarters.*

CHEAP READING

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE FOR THE

ST. JOHN CHRONICLE.

AT the commencement of the coming year, the Proprietors of this Paper purpose to enlarge and very much improve its appearance. The contents of the Paper will be judiciously prepared, so that the Farmer, the Mechanic, the Merchant, the Business man, the Man of Science, and the Moralist, will at all times find articles to interest him either by entertainment or instruction.

The TERMS of the Paper will be continued same as at present—

12s. 6d., in Advance;—$3 if not paid until the termination of the year:

But as the Proprietors intend to discontinue, as far as practicable, the *Credit system*, and stop the practice of making *good subscribers* contribute for those who *never pay*, they offer the following

Inducements for Clubbing,

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

For $10 IN ADVANCE, 5 copies of the Chronicle, *to one address*, to any part of this or the Sister Provinces, for One Year;
For $20 in advance, 11 copies for One Year;
For $40 in advance, 24 copies for One Year;
Mind! IN ADVANCE, and to one address.

☞ Persons intending to subscribe from the 1st of January next, by forwarding their names, will have the intervening numbers sent FREE OF CHARGE.

All orders must be post paid, and addressed to
DURANT & CO.
Chronicle Office, Saint John, N. B.

N.B.—We shall send this number to several families and friends in the city, whose patronage we respectfully solicit.

FURTHER NOTICE.

TO DELINQUENTS.

☞ The Proprietors of the Chronicle FOR THE LAST TIME request that all Old Debts may be settled forthwith, according to previous notice, to first September last. Those who cannot pay the whole amount due, may pay in part, or give us a note for their respective amounts. We will also take COUNTRY PRODUCE, OR ANY THING else in reason, to accomplish a settlement; *but settled they must be, without further delay.*—We are unwilling to resort to expensive law proceedings for recompense for past labors and materials furnished to delinquent Subscribers—a course as unpleasant to us as it is dishonourable *to them*; we therefore hope, that they will avail themselves of our present liberal offer, and *settle in some way or other.*

☞ A List of those *hard customers*, several years in our debt, will shortly be prepared and published, in order to save the trouble of repeatedly making out accounts, and the expense of forwarding them by Post. Subscribers in arrears will then see at a glance the amount of their respective accounts, and will possess the advantage of always having the amount before them on reference to the paper, in which it will be advertised until paid.

November 3, 1848.

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

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

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

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

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

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

This will certify that I have used the "Pain Killer" in my family for headache, toothache, rheumatism, dysentry, &c. and believe it to be a sure cure medicine.
JOHN F. SMITH.
Manchester, N. B.

I have used the "Pain Killer" for Burns, and found it applying it immediately, to prevent even a blister. I would recommend it to the confidence of the public.
H. A. REED.
Editor of the Westfield Standard, Westfield.

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

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

Chloroform Toothache Drops.

It is well known that "CHLOROFORM" has *superseded (in a great measure,) the use of Ether as an allayer of pain and is now used by the best Surgeons and Dentists in preference.* A Celebrated Chemist, (and one of the first manufacturers of Chloroform) has discovered that "Chloroform" with other simple preparations, will instantly *cure* the TOOTHACHE. After testing it in many cases has never failed to give instant relief; there is no possible danger in using it, as it will not injure the sound teeth a particle. All that is necessary in using these drops is to saturate well a bit of cotton or lint, and place it in the cavity of the tooth. Relief will be immediate.

None genuine without the signature of Ross & Co.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

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

Dr. Kingley's Universal Family PILLS.

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

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

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

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

OBSTRUCTIONS OF THE LIVER, BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, DR. HALSEY'S GOLD AND SILVER PILLS.—Out of the "thousand and one" disorders which are the means of hurrying mankind to their final doom, more than one half arise from obstructions in the liver. This important organ, when in a healthy condition, secretes the bile and blood, but, of unfit to perform its proper functions, excess of bilious matter accumulates—the worn out principle of the blood continues in the circulation, and like a slow but malignant poison, diffuses itself throughout the whole system, finally giving rise to some dreadful malady. It may break out in the form of some dangerous Fever or Liver Complaint, Jaundice, or Rheumatism, or Scrofula, or some prevailing epidemic; in fine, a morbid state of the liver stomach, and bowels, is the great cause which predisposes the system to every class of disease.

DR. HALSEY'S GOLD AND SILVER PILLS are known to be the most excellent remedy in the world to bring the liver to the performance of its proper functions, and to cleanse from the stomach and bowels all viscid and putrid matter. Were Dr. Halsey's Pills always resorted to when symptoms of sickness, or excess of bile are apprehended, a vast amount of suffering would be prevented, and many lives saved, (who otherwise, from the use of bad medicines, would go prematurely to the grave.

As there are many bad pills in the market, the public should bear in mind that unless Dr. Halsey's signature is on the label of each box, they cannot be genuine, and that they are only for sale by H. G. Kinnear, 29, Dock street, and at Dr. Halsey's office No. 2, Courtland street, New York. Price, only 25 cents for the box, containing both the Gold and Silver Pills.

From Old Virginia Again.

Albermarle County, Virginia, March 21, 1848.

Mr. Seth W. Fowle,—Dear Sir;—I take pleasure in stating to you my experience in the use of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. I own a very valuable negro girl who was attacked with a difficulty of the lungs, which brought her in appearance to the brink of the grave. I consulted some of our best physicians, who pronounced her case incurable, or that they could do no more for her. I tried many remedies, but none did any good. I saw some account of Wistar's Balsam, and thought I would try it, but had little faith in it. I procured a bottle; which was administered according to directions, and I saw she began to mend; and before the first bottle was gone she was up. I procured a second and she took that, and now she is, I think, *cured*, or nearly so. She attends to her daily labor, and I hear no complaints from her. R. L. JEFFERSON.

None genuine unless signed I. Butts on the wrapper.

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

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

Messrs. Editors.—I feel sorry to trouble you with the following communication; but sincerely hoping it may have a good effect upon the parties concerned, I beg you will give it publicity in your valuable paper.

The steam Ferry Boat at Indian Town is now on its regular route, and to render the Landings on both sides of the Ferry after dark as convenient as possible, the Portland Police Magistrate has furnished them with Lamps; two on the public wharf at Indian Town, and one on the opposite Landing at Lovett's Point. It appears, however, that these useful lights are offensive to certain *Amodes*, who "love darkness rather than light," as on Saturday night last, the lamps placed on the Public Wharf at Indian Town were most wilfully and wantonly destroyed, by some unknown person or persons; but altho' the perpetrators of this scandalous outrage are not as yet positively known, they are rather more than suspected. Suspicion points to certain young men, inhabitants of Indian Town, who ought to know better, and to be better employed than in such disgraceful midnight deeds of riot and disorder. I am glad to hear, however, that the Police Magistrate has offered a reward of FIVE POUNDS, for the discovery and conviction of the perpetrator or perpetrators of this wanton mischief; and that henceforth an efficient watch will be kept on in that quarter, for the prevention of such outrages for the future. I hope, therefore, that as the danger of detection will be increased, and as the Police Magistrate is determined to inflict the full penalty of the law, on all such wilful offenders, when convicted before him, the misguided violators of the public peace will take warning in time, and refrain from a repetition of such disgraceful offences.

I am your obedient servant,
A RESIDENT.

Portland, October 30, 1848.

MARRIED.

On Thursday, the 26th instant, by the Rev. Samuel Robinson, at the house of the bride, Mr. William Worden, to Miss Margaret Amanda, fourth daughter of John Whightman, all of the parish of Westfield.

On Tuesday evening last, 31st ult., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Robert Irvine, Mr. Robert Watson, to Miss Jane, eldest daughter of Mr. Geo. Bond, all of the parish of Portland.

At Keswick Creek, on the 19th inst., by the Rev. John M. Brooke, Mr. Peter Fleming, of the Parish of Queensbury, to Miss Catherine Sophia Boone, of the Parish of Douglas.

On Monday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Busby, Geo. Connell, Esq., Barrister at Law, of Woodstock, to Mary Ann, only daughter of the late Mr. David Fisher of this city.

At Granville, N. S., on Wednesday the 11th by the Rev. J. Shepperd, James Alexander James, Esq., of Richibucto, N. B., Barrister at Law, to Phœba Anna, eldest daughter of Joseph Shaw, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

On Thursday, 24 Nov., Frederick William, youngest child of W. H. Needham, Esq., aged 1 year and 6 months, after a short illness.

This morning, in his eleventh year, John Barclay, son of James Wm. Boyd, Esquire, Clerk of the Peace.

At Dorchester, on the the 9th inst., John Weldon, Esq., in the 75th year of his age. For upwards of half a century he had been a consistent member of the Wesleyan Methodist Society—was universally erteemed during his life,—and is regretted by a numerous circle of friends and relations.

At Woodstock, on Sunday the 22d inst., Jane, wife of Wm Thompson, Esq., of Toronto, Canada West, and eldest daughter of Wm. Garden Esq., formerly Assistant Commissary General at Fredericton, in the 62d year of her age.

At Halifax, on Thursday evening last, at 8 o'clock, James F. Gray, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law.

At Broadstairs, England, in his 74th year, Lieut-Gen. Sir C. Maxwell, C. B., K. C. H.—Deceased was the eldest son of Charles Maxwell, Esq, of Dumfriesshire. He entered the army in 1795, as ensign, was advanced to the rank of lieutenant in 1796, captain in 1799, major in 1808 lieut.-colonel, in 1809, major-general in 1830, and lieut-general in 1841.

At his residence, High-field house, near Malton, in his 51st year, Mr. Wm. Scott, the celebrated jockey. He commenced his career very early, but it was not till he won the Great St. Leger, on Jack Spiggot, in 1821, that he was looked up to as the Northern Star, having fairly rode the old ones out. He rode in his time nine winners of the Great St. Leger, being but one less than double the number of any other jockey upon record. He also bestrode four Derby victors, namely, St. Giles, Mundig, Attila, and Cotherstone, and three Oaks winners.

At Glasgow, Andrew Govan, M. D., who has been well known for yeats as one of the "characters" of Greenock. He has left behind him upwards of £2,000. He was not a professed beggar, but many of his townsmen, who had known him in what they thought better circumstances, were in the regular habit of giving him shillings in charity, which he always accepted with thanks. Some of his acquaintances occasionally repeated to him stories of his wealth, but Andrew's invariable reply was, "Whar wad I get it?"

MARINE LISTS.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—ARRIVED.

Friday—Brigt. Ava, Dunn, Alexandria, 18, T. E. Millidge, wheat.
Steamer Maid of Erin, Leavitt, Portland, Thomas Parks, passengers and merchandize.
Saturday—Steamer Senator, Seymour, Boston, H. W. Chisholm, passengers and merchandize.
Sunday—Schr. Flora, Pettingell, New York, 9, George Thomas, flour, meal, &c.
Monday—Ship Chester, Maxwell, London, 45, Eaton & Ray, ballast.
Califorinia, Lawson, London, 35, J. Lawson, ballast.
Augusta, Facey, Biddeford, 66, R. Rankin & Co., ballast.
Great Britain, Hume, Liverpool, 45, John Robertson, ballast.
Bark Ann, Williams, Bristol, 60, R. Rankin & Co., ballast.
Brigt. Henry Demster, Bagley, Boston, 4, G. Eaton, ballast.
Bream, Joslin, New York, 7, A. Crookshank, ballast.
Schr. Orbit, Dividson, Portland, 3, Master, flour.
Tuesday—Bark Kingston, Robinson, London, Adams & Ketchum, ballast.
Brig Mariel, Staples, Boston, 1, D. Andrews, ballast.
Brigt. F. L. Vail, Vail, New York, Thos. Hanford, flour, apples, &c.
Thursday—Barque Alfred, Beveridge, Lieth, 48, R. Rankin & Co., ballast.
Ellerslie, Harvey, Liverpool, 30, R. Rankin & Co., merchandise.
Bristol, of Greenock.
Schr. Floreo, Thomas, Richmond, 14, Master, wheat.

CLEARED.

October 27th—Ship Avon, Johnston, Liverpool, timber and deals; Barque Abigail, Daley, Cork, timber and deals.
28th—Barque Kent, Smith, Cork, deals; John Robertson, Duke of Wellington, Duff, Cork, deals and railway sleepers; brig Hellyillyn, Gilrick, Boston, timber.? schr. Brothers, Fitzgerald, Boston, pickled fish.; Eliza Jane, M'Lean, Portland, palings, &c.
30th—Brig Richard Cobden, Conifect, Barbadoes, fish and lumber; Schr. Ida, Roberts, Barbadoes, do.

Ship Deborah, Pettigrew, master, of St. Andrews, from Liverpool to Restigouche, with salt and dry goods for A. Ritchey & Co., went ashore on Tracadie Beach during the gale on Thursday night last, and will be a total wreck. Crew and part of the cargo saved.—[Miramichi Gleaner.

Printing Ink.

JUST received, and for sale by the subscriber,—(manufactured expressly for this market) a superior lot of PRINTING INK, which will be disposed of in any quantities to suit purchasers, by
Oct. 13. T. A. PADDOCK.

FOR SALE.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND WHITE PINE LOGS.—Apply to
Oct. 13. L. H. DEVEBER & SON.

Mechanics' Institute.

THE Lecture Season of the above Institution will commence on Monday the thirteenth of November next, when the opening Lecture will be delivered by the Hon. L. A. WILMOT, Her Majesty's Attorney General.

The Directors have much pleasure in stating that they have received assurances of assistance from the following talented and scientific Gentlemen, who have kindly promised to deliver Lectures before the Institute, viz: The Hon. W. B Kinnear, Solicitor General; Rev. Mr. Wishart, Mr. Perley, Mr. George N. Smith, Rev. Mr. Cooney, Mr. D. S. Morrison, Rev. Mr. Stewart, Rev. Mr. Irvine, Dr. Paterson, Mr. James Irvine, Mr. Foulis, Mr. Watts, Mr. Agnew, Mr. Duval, Mr. Wm. Tell, and Mr McLaudy.

The Directors are also in course of communication with others, and will no doubt be enabled to add to the above highly respectable list. The Subjects of the Lectures and the Periods when they will be delivered will appear as soon as the arrangements are complete.

In addition to the Lectures the Directors have, with a view of combining amusement with instruction, obtained permission to exhibit a number of splendid Dissolving Views, a portion of which will be used in the illustration of several Astronomical Lectures.

The very fine MUSEUM attached to the Institute will also be open from 7 to 8 o'clock on each Lecture Evening for the free admission of Members (who may take out their Season Tickets.) and their Families.

The Hall of the Institute is now undergoing a thorough painting and repair, and as every pains has been taken to make the coming season as attractive as possible, the Directors have every confidence that the Institute will be entitled to and receive the cordial support of its Members and the Public generally.

The Directors beg to acknowledge with thanks a Donation of one Share in the Gesner Museum from the Hon. Solicitor General.

The Clerk of the Institute will attend at the Hall every evening, to furnish Members with their Season Tickets.

W. HUTCHINSON, *Jr., Sec'y.*
St. John, November 3, 1848.

COFFEE—On Consignment ex Beverley 22 bags Java Coffee; 3 pipes CIDER.
Nov. 3. THOMAS HANFORD.

County Grand Black Orange Lodge.

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

Office Bearers are requested to be punctual in their attendance.

By order of the County Grand Master.

ELDON, No. 2—The members of Eldon are requested to assemble in their Lodge Room this evening, (Friday,) at 7 o'clock. Nov 3.

YORK, No. 3.—The brethren of No. 3, (on the registry of the Grand Lodge of New-Brunswick), are requested to meet on Monday evening next, at 7 o'clock. R. N.—By order of the W. M. Nov 3.

VERNAR, No. 1.—The brethren of Vernar are requested to meet in their Lodge Room, on Tuesday evening next. R. N. By order of the W. M. Nov 3.

Almanacks for 1849.

JUST Published, and for sale, the "Merchants and Farmers ALMANACK" for 1849. Country Merchants, and others can be supplied on liberal terms.
Nov. 3.—2. WM. L. AVERY.

Stoves.

50 SUPERIOR Canadian STOVES, 20, 22, 24, 26 in, for sale at reduced prices by T. R. GORDON
Nov. 3. *Corner of Market Square and Dock st.*

Superior Flour.

EX *F. L. Vail*, from New-York:—50 Bbls. Superior FLOUR, will be sold low for Cash from the vessel's side.
Nov. 3. THOMAS HANFORD.

To Let,

THE STORE in Prince William street, now occupied by Mr. JAMES SMELLIE. Possession given immediately—Rent moderate. Apply to
NELSON DEVEBER.
Nov. 3. Barrister at Law.

Tea, Tobacco and Oatmeal.

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

NEW GOODS.

Just received per QUEEN, from Liverpool:—

A LARGE assortment of Fall Goods, consisting of—Coburghs, Orleans, Fancy Drees Mate rials, Broad Cloths, Kerseys and Doeskins, Beaver and Pilot Cloths, Canada Cloths, Grey, white and Printed Cottons, Cotton Warps, &c. &c.

London Goods daily expected per Kent and Columbia, all of which will be offered for Cash at prices corresponding with the times.

JOHN HASTINGS.

P. S.—50 chests of Good Congou TEA is now offered very low for Cash only. J. H.
29th sept.

S. K. FOSTER'S
BOOT and SHOE STORES,
Corner of King and Germain Streets

JUST received per ships *Kent* and *Columbus*, a further supply of Ladies' Gentlemens', Girls' Boys', and Children's

BOOTS AND SHOES,
of every description, suitable for the Season.

ALSO—A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
INDIA-RUBBER SHOES.

Waterproof BLACKING, which is warranted to make Leather waterproof.

A large assortment of English *TRUNKS.*
November 3.

Mr. James P. P. Lester,
SURGEON,

HAS taken an Office in Charlotte Street, on his Father's Premises, opposite the residence of R. P. Hazen, Esq. Oct. 27.

Leather, Quinces & Potatoes.

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

3d November, 1848.

PANTECHNETHECA

TAILORING, WOOLLENDRAPERY, AND READY-MADE CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,

PRINCE WILLIAM STREET, SAINT JOHN, N. B.

GARRETT & SKILLEN, Proprietors.

WHEN we commenced the ready-made CLOTHING BUSINESS, (in addition to our CUSTOMER TRADE,) some months since, we determined to publish a list of our prices, founded on the very closest calculations, and which we shall always remodel with the change of the English and foreign Markets, so as to give our numerous Customers every advantage as soon as it offers; and by late advices from Manufacturing Districts in England, we find considerable reduction in prices in consequence of the change in the Corn Laws, and almost total repeal of duty on Foreign Manufactures, which, in Woollens, Cloths, Velvets, Silks, &c., has been very considerable. We are now enabled to offer a STOCK of GOODS at such prices, sterling quality and workmanship taken into consideration, as must continue to us that steady increased patronage, which we gratefully acknowledge, and are determined, by the most strenuous exertions on our part, to continue to merit.

SHOW ROOM, OR ORDERED DEPARTMENT.

Our NEW FALL STOCK consists of Superfine West of England Proof-Dyed Black and Medley CLOTHS, in all the New and Fashionable Shades; Elastic CASSIMERES and DOESKINS, in the leading styles, for Trousers.

FRENCH VELVETS AND SATINS,

in the most beautiful designs. These goods are made to measure, in the very best style, a perfect fit being always guaranteed.

LIST OF PRICES MADE TO MEASURE.

	1st quality.			Medium.			2nd quality.		
Dress Coat, any colour,	£4	15	0	£4	0	0	£3	0	0
Frock do. do.....	5	0	0	4	10	0	3	5	0
Riding do. do.....	4	10	0	3	15	0	3	5	0
Black Dress Pants,.....	2	5	0	1	15	0	1	5	0
Coloured do.....	2	0	0	1	10	0	1	3	9
Vests,.....	1	2	6	0	17	6	0	12	6

CONTRACTS BY THE YEAR.

	1st quality.			Medium.			2nd quality.		
Two Suits in the year,..	£16	5	0	£13	5	0	£9	16	0
Three do. do.....	24	0	0	19	10	0	13	15	0
Four do. do.....	30	10	0	25	0	0	18	10	0

Each suit to be returned on receipt of its successor. Gentlemen contracting for three or more suits, are allowed two suits in wear during the whole term.

READY-MADE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

In this department our Stock is unusually large, having been manufactured during the last month expressly for the Fall and Winter trade; every article of which we warrant substantially made and neatly turned out of hands.

LIST OF PRICES.

Dress Coat, any Colour, with Cord Edges, from	£1	10	0	to	£3	0 0
Frock Coat, do. do. do.	1	15	0	"	3	5 0
Suit complete, Coat, Vest, and Pants, ...	2	5	0	"	5	0 0
Marcella, Thibet Shawl, and Satin Vests, ...	0	3	9	"	0	17 0
Cassimere, Doeskin, and Fancy Tweed Pants, . . .	0	7	6	"	1	10 0
Tweed and Cassimere Wrappers, beautifully finished, .	0	15	0	"	2	0 0
Fashionable Cashmarett and Llama Cloth, do.	1	10	0	"	3	0 0
Paletots, Polkas, and other stylish Shapes, ...	2	0	0	"	3	10 0
Shooting Coats in Doeskins, Tweeds, &c., ...	1	0	0	"	2	5 0
Office Coats in a variety of new materials, ...	0	15	0	"	1	15 0
Top Coats in Pilots and Beavers, ...	1	15	0	"	3	10 0

MECHANICS' WORKING CLOTHES.

Mens' Blue Pilot or Beaver Reefing Jackets, . . .	1	0	0	to	2	5 0
Homespun Hunting Coats, all wool, ...	1	10	0	"	1	15 0
do. Pants, do.	0	8	0	"	0	12 6
Double-Breasted Vests, flannel lining, ...	0	10	0	"	0	17 6

Every other description of Clothing not mentioned, equally cheap.

BOYS' AND CHILDRENS' CLOTHING.

Youths' and Boys' Hussar Jackets, any colour, from .	0	15	0	to	1	10 0
do. do. Trousers, in plain and fancy Doeskins,	0	10	0	"	1	0 0
do. do. Vests, in endless variety, ...	0	3	9	"	0	10 0
Tunic Frock Coat, Blue, Brown, or Green Broadcloth, .	1	2	6	"	2	5 0
Tunic Suits, consisting of Frock, Vest, and Pants, . .	1	10	0	"	2	10 0
Hussar Suits, consisting of Jacket, Vest, and Pants, .	1	10	0	"	2	5 0

GENTLEMENS' SHIRTS MADE TO MEASURE

French Style, with yoke collar and coat sleeves, 5s. to 8s. 9d
Braces, Stocks, Cravats, Pocket Hkfs. &c.

System of Business.

The system upon which the business of this establishment is conducted is exclusively for Cash, which must be paid at time of sale, or on delivery of goods. The price of every article is marked upon it, from which no abatement can be made. Any article not approved of will be exchanged, or the money returned: entire satisfaction to customers being the anxious wish of the Proprietors.

OBSERVE! THE PANTECHNETHECA,
One Door North of the Golden Fleece, Prince William Street, St. John, N. B

AUCTION SALES.

COFFEE, Sugar, &c.
BY AUCTION

On SATURDAY next, at 11 o'clock, will be Sold by the Subscriber at his Sales Room:

30 BRLS. Bright SUGAR; 10 Puncheons MOLASSES; 20 Bags Java COFFEE; 3 Pipes CIDER; 25 Brls. Baldwin APPLES; 10 brls. TAMARINDS; 1 do. Prime Cider VINEGAR; 25 very fine Canvassed HAMS.
Nov. 2. THOS. HANFORD, Auc't.

Extensive Sale of Dry Goods
BY AUCTION.

On WEDNESDAY NEXT, 8th inst., will be sold by the Subscriber at the Store of Gregory Baxter, Esq., Johnston's Wharf, the following Stock of DRY GOODS:

230 PIECES Blue, Brown, Drab and Invisible Green Pilot Cloths, Beavers, and Flushings;
150 pieces BROAD CLOTHS, in Blacks, Browns and Olives;
255 do. Fancy Doeskins and Cassimeres;
55 do. Black do. do.
65 doz. Woolen Tartan Shawls;
660 pieces well assorted Printed Cottons,
150 doz. Men's Lambs' Wool, Worsted, Knit and Woven Hose;
35 doz. Women's Hose in Black Worsted, and Coloured Cotton, &c.;
75 do. Wool Cravats, in great variety of Style and Quality;
80 pieces of Fancy Silk Hdkfs. well assorted;
20 doz. Black Silk Neckfs., of various qualities,
100 pieces White Shirtings and Sheetings,
45 do. Printed Cantoons and Moleskins,
135 do. Black and White, and Blue and White Cotton Bed Ticks;
700 pairs of Witney, Mackinaw and other Blankets;
300 Horse Blankets in great variety of patterns and colours;
50 pieces Patent CANVAS,
650 coloured Counterpanes, in very great variety of style and make, patterns and colours,
50 pieces Apron Checks,
75 do. Regatta Shirtings—very stout and heavy make, 80 pairs Cotton Sheets,
350 pieces of Blue, Red and White FLANNELS, Tweeded and Plain;
60 do. Union and other descriptions of Kersey Flannels, and a very great variety of other Goods, such as Cloth Caps, Braces, Linen Thread, Florentine and other Buttons, Osnaburghs, Men's Regatta Shirts, Colored Jeans and Grandrels, Blackstonts, Woollen Mits, Men's Pilot Overcoats, Cashan Shallowns, Black and Brown Hollands, Black Merinos, Fancy Checked Flannels, Fancy Chalis, Printed Quiltings and Marseilles, VESTS in great variety, &c. &c.

The above Sale will be continued from day to day until the whole Stock is disposed of.

Terms—For all sums under £15, cash; from £15 to £50, three months; from £30 to £75, four months. All sums over £75, six month's credit, with approved endorsed notes.
Nov. 2. THOS HANFORD, *Auctioneer.*

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.

Smith's Exterminator.

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

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

IT IS WARRANTED NEVER TO FAIL.

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

WE, the undersigned, do certify that we have made use of "*Smith's Vermin and Insect Exterminator,*" with wonderful success, and can recommend it as a valuable preparation for the destruction of these pests.

C. F. Baillargeon, Pere,	John Mann,
Frechette & Frere,	Thomas Gibb,
J. Chabot, M. P. P.	Judge Bowen,
Christian Wattele,	John Fraser.

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

VICTORIA HOUSE,
Prince William Street,
SAINT JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK.

24th October, 1848.

EXTENSIVE IMPORTATIONS OF
NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS,
From London, Leeds, Manchester and Glasgow, Per Ship "COLUMBUS"—
COMPRISING:

PLAID Wool SHAWLS and SCARFS, (newest designs);
Gala and all Wool PLAIDS and TWEEDS for *Cloaks & Dresses, newest patterns and colorings;*
Newest designs for Ladies Dresses in Mohairs, Cobourgs, Cashmeres and French MERINOS
ALPACAS, Lustres, LAMA CLOTHS, and LAMARTINE PLAIDS;
Gros de Naps, Ducapes, Barathess, Glace SILKS;
French & British SATINS in Black & all colors,
In Broaded Fig'd Plaid and Shaded Stripes;
Black and Colored SILK VELVETS;
French and English Bonnet and Cap Ribbons;
FURS of every description in MUFFS, BOAS, CAPES, CUFFS and GAUNTLETS;
HOSIERY and GLOVES, in endless variety;
LACES, Edgings, Blonds, Netts, and VEILS;
Habit Shirts, Collars, Chemizettes, (newest work;)
Ladies' and Infants' Worked Robes and Caps;
Irish and French Cambrick Pocket HDKFS.;
Jaconet, Check'd, Mull, Book, and Tarlatan MUSLINS;
Irish LINENS, LAWNS, Diapers, TABLE CLOTHS, Towels, NAPKINS, &c.;
Marseille QUILTS, COUNTERPANES, and Toilet COVERS;
French and British Garment and Furniture PRINTS;
Ginghams, CHECKS and Shirting Stripes;
Scarlet, Blue, Yellow and White FLANNELS;
Rose, Witney, and Point BLANKETS;
Pilot and Beaver CLOTHS, in all colours;
BROAD CLOTHS, TROWSERINGS, and VESTIN

Poetry.

THE FOUNTAIN OPENED IN THE CHURCH.

Within the Church a fountain springs,
It started from the Saviour's side;
Peace, pardon, joy, to all it brings—
The life-blood of the crucified.

Its living streams for ever flow,
For ever pure, for ever free;
The spirit's solace here below,
Its succour for eternity.

Ho, every one that thirsts draw nigh,
Beloved, hear the voice divine!
The broken heart, the contrite sigh,
Are welcome there, and there are thine.

Come, then the Spirit calls—come near,
In humble faith, in trembling love;
Drink comfort for thy sorrows here,
And taste before the bliss above.

Bishop Doane.

ANECDOTE OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—On Tuesday morning, early, as the Duke of Wellington was riding on horseback from Chatsworth to Chesterfield, his grace was accosted by an old Peninsular veteran, of the name of Jackson, who, in a style which no imposter, could counterfeit, spun a somewhat long yarn about an action in Spain at which he had been present, and in the near neighbourhood of his illustrious commanding-officer, who recolected the circumstances referred to, and gave Jackson half-a-sovereign. Still the story went on; Jackson fought another battle over again, where the duke also commanded, "Give me back the half-sovereign, my fine old fellow," said the duke, "and there is a whole one for you." Jackson has has hitherto tolp his stories gratuitously, but he now intends to set some value on his "Recollections of the Peninsula."—*Leicester Journal.*

'I am monarch of all I survey,' as the mouse said when he got atop of the cheese.

Why is a railroad train like a vision of the night?—Because it goes over the sleepers.

Why is a spendthrift's purse like a thunder-cloud?—Because it keeps continually light'ning.

Why is a solar eclipse like a woman whipping her boy?—Because its a *hiding of the sun.*

'Nothing can be done well,' said Dr. Kitchener, 'that is done in a hurry.' 'Except catching fleas,' adds a wag at our elbow.

A pinch of soda dropped into water will preserve cut flowers for a fortnight.

CHINESE MAXIM.—The tongue of woman is their sword, and they never allow it to grow rusty.

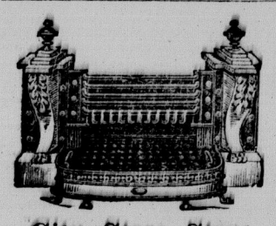
Why is Miss —— like a spoon in a cup of tea?—Because she is interesting (in-tea-resting.)

'Be moderate in all things,' as the boy said to the schoolmaster when whipping him.

When does a man eat a most indigestible supper?—When he bolts the street door before going up to bed.

DEBTOR AND CREDITOR.—Barber's Boy:—"Please sir, master sent me to say, that I was to follow you till you gave me the money for the wig.

Mr. Astor on one occasion was importuned for a charitable subscription, and finally gave ten dollars. "Why, sir!" exclaimed the astonished collector, your son William gave twenty dollars!" "Very good, sir," said Astor, "but you must remember the rascal has a rich father."



City Stove Store,
14,—Dock Street.—14.

JUST received at the *City Stove store*, a genera assortment of COOKING and other STOVES, as a glance over the following imperfect list will shew, —and amongst which will be recognized the names of some too well and favourably known to need note or comment:—

FRANKLINS—various sizes;
Prism and Wager's Airtight;
HATHEWAY—three sizes;
VICTORY, 3 do.; Diamond Empire, 4 do;
Atwood Empire, 2 ditto;
Hartshorn and Ames, and Charles 1st, for wood or coal;
Box and Cylinder Stoves, of various patterns;
Ships Cabin and Forecastle do.;
CAMBOOSES;

Together with a general assortment of Hollowware
☞All articles in Copper, Tin, sheet Iron, lead zinc. made and repaired at the shortest notice, an on reasonnable terms.

Oct. 15. W. WESTLOTORN.

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

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

Sign of the Golden Boot,
North Side King Street, 10 Doors below the Commercial Hotel.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE undersigned begs leave to invite public attention to his large and well assorted stock of Gent's, Youths', Boys' and Children's Boots and Shoes, of Foreign and Domestic manufacture, at low rates. Having been constantly employed to the manufacture of Boots and Shoes for the last thirty-five years, such a long and practical knowledge qualifies him to judge in these matters; he asserts that the Gents' Boots manufactured at this establishment, in point of style, materials and workmanship cannot be excelled in any part of the world. DAVID PATERSON,
St. John, 28th July, 1848.

WASHING SODA, Carbonate Soda, ALUM White-wash Brushes, Small size white ROPE, Clothes and Travelling BASKETS, just received by the ship *St. Clare* from Liverpool, and for sale by JOHN KINNEAR,
Sept. 1. *Prince Wm. street*

PALE SEAL OIL.—For sale by the subscriber, 10 barrels first quality Pale Seal OIL,
August 25. J. S. WESTLOTORN, King's square.

Vicker's Files.

1031 DOZEN *Vicker's* Mill, hand saw frame saw, Bastard, Cabinet and other FILES and Rasps, just received per Progress, and for sale cheap by
T. R. GORDON,

Important to the Public!

SPRING AND SUMMER
CLOTHING!

The subscriber has received per late arrivals, a large and varied assortment of GOODS, consisting of:—

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, Cashmeres, Cassinets, Buckskins, Velvets Satins, &c. with a large assortment of MATTRASSES Hammocks, Blankets, Sheets, Rugs, a superior article of OIL CLOTHING, Glazed, Beaver, and silk HATS,—high and low crowned, latest styles; Cloth and glazed Caps; silk and lawn Covers for do; Belts and sheaths; Knives; Lambswool, Merino and Cotton Shirts and DRAWERS; Regata and heavy striped do; White Cotton do., with Linen trimmings; Linen Fronts, and Collars; Red and Blue Flannel and Serge Shirts; with an assortment of *Tailor's Trimmings*, and almost every article in connection, suitable for a GENERAL CLOTHING STORE.

And, as heretofore, having made up in the concern a great part of the Clothe into *Fashionabl Spring and Summer CLOTHING of the latest styles* he is now prepared with his large stock of Ready made Garments of every fabric, style and finish, for the farmer or labouring man, the gentleman of fashion or mechanic, the seafaring man, and all others; which will be hereafter proffered for sale to the public at lower prices than ever before known.

It is almost unnecessary to point out to a discerning public the vast benefit arising to the Province generally by having your Clothing made up in the place. You may safely say that every imported garment you purchase, you are actually sending one fourth of the cost unnecessarily out of the country, not to speak of the great injury you are entailing on a large class of industrious people in your own city. It is high time to look seriously into this matter, and to tell those people who import that they are the real enemies of the country, and that their slops you do not want; but patronize home, and those only, who always get their Clothing made up in the City, and sell them at a cheaper rate than imported garments can possibly be obtained; and those Goods you will now find at the

CITY CLOTHING STORE.
JOHN ANDERSON.

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

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

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

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

Commodious Stabling for Horses, and a superior Hostler always in attendance.

ROBERT WETMORE,
St. John, June 9, 1848. *Proprietor.*

RE-OPENED.

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

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

March 10, 1848. OLIVER BYRAM.

COFFIN WAREROOMS.

second door North Trinity Church, Germain street, st. John, N. B.

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

MADE COFFINS,

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

☞A Hearse may be obtained on application as above.

Nov. 5, 1847. M. N. POWERS.

Sand's Arcade, Prince Wm. street.

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

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

Exchange Re-opened.

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

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

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

WILLIAM H. GARDENER.

☞NOTICE.

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

☞NOTICE.

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

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

EDWARD L. JARVIS,
G. MURRAY JARVIS.
11th July, 1848.

☞REMOVAL.

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

GIN! GIN!

DAILY expected per schooner 'Eliza Jane, from Halifax, and for sale by the subscribers—20 Hhds. Holands GIN, (very superior.)
Sept. 15. J. & H. HAMM.

EMPORIUM OF FASHION.

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

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

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

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

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

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

F. NEILL.

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

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

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

He would also call attention to his stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

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

—ALSO—

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

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

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

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

Baths! aths!

AS the Bathing season is now drawing nigh, the Subscriber would call the attention of those who have not provided themselves with a Bathing apparatus, to call and examine his varied assortment of BATHS, namely—Shower, Stretching, and Slipper Baths; Roman or Hip Baths, Children's do.; Foot Baths, &c.

ROBERT WALLACE.
A few doors North Trinity Church, Germain st.
St. John, N. B., April 7, 1848.

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

CARD.

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

STOVE DEALER,

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

J. S. WESTLOTORN.

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

LADIES SHOE STORE,
Germain street,

NEXT STORE BUT ONE TO FOSTER'S CORNER.
The subscriber has just received per ship *Acadian* from London:—

A NEW and handsome assortment of Ladies, Girls' and Children's Fancy **Boots and Shoes**, of various qualities and patterns:
Women's Leather SLIPPERS, 1s. 9d;
Ditto Seal Skin ditto, 2s. and 2s. 6d.
☞Further supplies daily expected per ships *Boadicea* and *The Duke.*
☞Wholesale and Retail.
August 1. S. K. FOSTER.

IRON & SPIKES.

Now landing ex ship *Ion* from Liverpoopool:

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

Stoves! Stoves!! Stoves!!!

150 STOVES, consisting of Stewarts, Washington, Hatheway, Knickerbocker, Victory, New England, Rotory, Economist's Friend, Yankee Premium and Trogan Pioneer Cooking Stoves, sheet Iron, Air Tight, Close, and Cylinder Stoves.

H. G. KINNEAR,
22d sept. 20, *Dock street.*

Soda Water! Soda Water!

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The SECOND division of Profits, was made on 23d June, 1847, for the five years ending 31st December 1846. The clear divisible surplus was then £30 269 7s 9d, four-fifths of which, have been distributed according to the provisions of the Deed of settlement, among the Policy holders an AVERAGE REDUCTION ON THE PREMIUMS PAYABLE until the next division in 1852, of 31½ per cent.; or gave an equivalent REVERSIONARY BONUS, averaging £8 13s. 5d. per cent. on the sums assurred, on 53½ per cent. on the *Premiums received thereon, during the last five years.*

Among the advantages of the Company are the following:—

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

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

No appearance before the Court of Directors required.

Loans are granted on deposit of Policies for five years standing, to the extent of their value.

WM. THOS. ROBINSON,
Actuary and Secretary.

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

WM. THOS. ROBINSON, *Actuary and Secretary.*

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

Steamer "New-Brunswick."

THE Steamer **"NEW-BRUNSWICK"** will leave INDIAN TOWN for FREDERICTON on *Saturdays, Tuesdays,* and *Thursdays,* at 6 o'clock, p. m, and Fredericton on *Mondays, Wednesdays,* and *Fridays,* at the same hour and will continue to run (as above) until further notice. THOMAS M. SMITH,
May 5. Agent.

Steamer St. JOHN.

THIS fine Steamer is now plying between saint John and Fredericton. Her days and hours of starting are as follow:

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

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

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

For further particulars, apply of Captain AKERLEY on board, or to
ISRAEL MERRITT, *Agent,*
May 5. Indian Town.

Fare Reduced.
Twice a week to Windsor. Twice a week to Digby & Annapolis.

THE steamer ***Commodore,*** will commence next week to run Twice a Week to DIGBY and ANNAPOLIS, and Twice a Week to WINDSOR, and reduce the Fare on the latter route to $4 Cabin, and $2½ Forward. She will leave for Windsor every MONDAY & THURSDAY evening, and, returning, leave Windsor every TUESDAY and FRIDAY morning at high water.

For DIGBY and ANNAPOLIS every Saturday and Wednesday Mornings at 8 o'clock, and returning leave Annapolis every Monday morning, and Wednesday evening.

JAMES WHITNEY.
July 21, 1848.

☞The Cabin Fare to Halifax ex *Herald*, is also reduced to $6.

☞A Boat will be put on the route to Sackville and the Bend next week.

COPPERSMITH'S WORK.

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

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

N. B.—Brass Castings of every description punctually attended to.

ROBERT WALLACE,
A few doors North Trinity Church, Germain st
April 7, 1848.

LADIES' SHOE STORE,
Germain Street—next Store but one South Foster's Corner.

THE subscriber informs the Ladies and Families of the City and Province generally, that he has just received per ship *Boadecea*, an additional supply of

LADIES' FASHIONABLE BOOTS and SHOES, of the newest style and best quality.

☞Orders from all parts of the Province punctually attended to.

August 25. [cour 3in] S. K. FOSTER.

WINDOW GLASS.

PER ship *Themis* from Liverpool:—180 quarter and half boxes 7x9, 8x10 and 10x12 best *Sheet WINDOW GLASS.*—For sale at Hammond's Buildings, 20, Dock street, by
22d sept H. G. KINNEAR.

SUPERFINE CARPETING.—2 bales containing 800 yards superfine Scotch CARPETING, for sale by JOHN KINNEAR.
Sept. 1. *Prince Wm. street.*

Coals! Coals!

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

HARDWARE.
No 2, North Market Wharf.
C. & W. H. ADAMS,

Are receiving from ship WANDERER, and other late arrivals—

23 CASKS and cases containing a good assortment of LOCKS, Latches Hinges, screws, PLANES, Plane Irons, Chisels Rules, Hammers, Saws, Pocket & Table CUTLERY Scissors and shears, *John Wilson's* shoe, Butchers' and Cooks' KNIVES, Brass and Enamelled PRESERVING KETTLES, Tinn'd, Untinn'd, and Enamell'd TEA KETTLES, and Saucepans Goes COFFIN MOUNTING, Counter SCALES and Weights, sad Irons, Wire Window Lattice Hoes, Cowbells, Fire Irons, JAPANNED Canisters, Trays, Candlesticks, &c. &c.; HAIR CLOTH, Curled HAIR, and a variety of small Iron and Brass Wares.

—ALSO—

6 tons SHORT LINK CHAIN, ¾ to ¾ inch,
210 bags CUT NAILS, 10 bags Clasp do.
1 package Blacksmith's VICES,
1 cask Pump TACKS,
8 dozen *BALLAST SHOVELS,*
10 bundles spring STEEL.

—ON HAND—

HOOLE & CO's Gang, Circular, Cross Cut, Pit, and Hand Saws, *Vicker's, and Marsh and Shepard's* Files, Hay and Manure FORKS, Iron and steel Shovels, steel socket shovels, short and long handled Spades, Blacksmith's Bellows, Anvils and Vices, HOLLOWARE, Glass, Putty, Paint, and OIL. May 26, 1848.

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

100 BOXES TIN PLATES, assorted, ICW, IC, IX, IXX, DC & DX.
60 bundles Sheet Iron, assorted, Nos. 20 & 22;
6 pairs FORGE BELLOWS, 30 to 34 inch;
10 M. English FIRE BRICK;
157 bolts best Navy CANVAS, ass'd, Nos. 1 & 7.

Ex "Orleans" from Liverpool—

2 best proved STUD CHAINS, 60 fms. ⅞ in, with Shackles complete;
4 best proved Stud Chains, 75 fms., ⅞ & 1 inch, with Shackles complete;
1 best proved Stud Chain, 90 faths., 1⅛ inch, with Shackles complete;
7 best proved short link Chains, assorted, from ¾ to 1¼;
6 best iron stock ANCHORS, ¾ to 8 cwt;
8 best wood stock Anchors, from 10 to 27 cwt;
200 bags diamond deck and rose-head SPIKES, ass'd, 5 to 10 inch;
12 best *Blacksmiths'* ANVILS, 12 do. do. *Vices.*

—IN STOCK—

50 tons English Bar and Bolt IRON, well assd,
150 tons refined do. do. (Hunt & Brown's);
10 tons 'Swedes' IRON, assorted;
20 tons small round refined IRON, ¼ to ½ inch;
5 tons HOOP IRON, assorted;
5 tons Plough Plate IRON, assorted 2 to 5 in.;
5 tons 'Sanderson's' best CAST STEEL,
2 tons 'Naylor's' best do., do.;
3 tons best Blistered Steel, Hoop I. & CCND
2 tons spring and shear STEEL, asserted;
400 share Moulds and Anchor Palms;
250 bolt COPPER, assorted, ⅞ to 1⅛ inch;
150 bolts PATENT METAL, 5-8 to 1⅛ inch;
5 tons Liverpool OAKUM;
100 doz. Long handle Irish SPADES,
100 Miners' Shovels, 30 doz. Ballast do.;
60 dozen Griffin's SCYTHES, ass'd, 28 to 46 in.;
6 tons HOLLOW WARE, consisting of Pots, Pans, Bake Ovens and Covers, and Griddles;
140 TEA KETTLES, assorted, Nos. 1 to 6;
50 bundles Iron WIRE, Nos. 6 to 18;
100 pieces Irish LINEN, (very superior).

Daily expected per ship *Commodore*, Pritchard, master:—

50 tons BOLT IRON, assorted sizes;

Per *Caroline Lesure*, Patten, master:—

40 tons No. 1, Gartsherrie PIG IRON.

All of which the subscriber offers for sale at low rates for prompt payment.

WILLIAM CARVILL.
Nelson street, June 6, 1848.

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

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

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

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

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

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

☞*A prime lot of Oysters, (real notices.) just received by the Admiral.*

June 2. T. W. HENERY.

MANCHESTER HOUSE,
MARKET SQUARE.

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

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

100 Chests superior Congo TEA, 1 ton Madras INDIGO.

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

FURNITURE.

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

DANIEL GREEN, JUNR.
June 2, 1848.

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

Long Handled Spades.

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

By the Queen's patent.

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

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

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

As a preventive medicine, and an antidote to the consumptive tendencies of the climate, it is invaluable. As a remedy for severe and obstinate coughs Inflammation of the Lungs, croup, &c. it is unrivaled. But the Proprietors so confident of the merit of this great remedy, in the worst forms of consumption, that he prefers to have it used by the DYING INVALID, rather than by persons afflicted with some simple and less dangerous disorder of the throat and lungs:—this may seem strong language, but it is the result of experience in thousands of cases, sustained by the most intelligent and unimpeachable testimony. It is not pronounced an infallible remedy in all cases, but it is THE MOST INFALLIBLE remedy known to the civilized world. It is the best preventive of hereditary consumption—it is the best defender against the influences of climate—it is the best remedy for incipien 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 in no case have such effects been produced:—the grand object and purpose of the common 'remedies' is simply to *give relief—not to cure*: this is easily done by any intelligent Physician or Druggist; but while dallying with these delusive compounds, the patient rapidly declines, and every day places him farther and farther beyond the reach of hope.

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

[From the John Bull, newspaper, London.]

There is certainly some mysterious and occu 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 he public.

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

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

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

German Pain Killer,

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

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

Hardy's Columbian Anodyne Liniment, or,

Liquid Opodeldoc,

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

Marden's Horse and Ox Liniment,

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

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

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

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

LINENS,
Received per Kate Kearney,
FROM LIVERPOOL:—

75 PIECES Fine IRISH LINEN—for sale at COST AND CHARGES.

The Subscriber would call the attention of the Public to the stock now on hand, imported by *KETCHUM & CO.* which he is selling at 10 per cent. below the sterling Cost,
FRANCIS CROZIER.
July 7. *Prince Wm. street.*

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

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

Window Glass and Sugar.

BY the *Themis* from Liverpool: 800 feet Window GLASS, 7x9, 8x10, 10x12, 12x14 in 25 and 50 feet packages; 6 tierces Crushed Sugar.—For sale by (sept. 22.) JOHN KINNEAR.