The Weekly Observer.

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SAINT JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, MARCH 7, 1848.

VOL. XX.—NO. 37.

The Observer,

Published on TUESDAY, by DONALD A. CAMERON, at his Office, corner of Prince William and Church Streets, over the Store of Messrs. Jardine & Co.—TERMS: 15s. per annum, half in advance.

Wholesale & Retail Warehouse

—Prince William Street,—

J. & J. HEGAN,

Have received from London, Liverpool, and Glasgow, a general assortment of FALL and WINTER GOODS—consisting of

FLANNELS, Blankets, Counterpanes, &c.
Pilot and Beaver Cloths, Cassimeres,
Buckskins, Doeskins, Fancy Trowserings, Rich VESTINGS, &c.
Gala Plaid, and all Wool CLOAKINGS,
Maude & Plaid Wool Shawls, H'dkfs, Scarfs, &c.
Orleans, Coburgs, Delaines, and Cashmeres,
Ottomans, Cambrian Stripes, and Lama Cloths,
Black & col'd Velvets, Silks, Sattinets, & Satins,
Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, Laces, & small Wares,
Grey, White, and Printed Cottons, Ginghams,
Scotch Homespuns, Shirting Stripes, Muslins
Linen and Cotton Tickings, Linen Sheeting, &c.
Osnaburg, Canvass, Duck, Hollands,
Linens, Lawns, Diaper, Huckaback, &c.
Lambswool and Merino Shirts and Drawers,
Gent's H'dkfs. Stocks, Scarfs, & MUFFLERS in great variety, Cotton Warp,
Worsted & Woollen Yarn, Knitting and Sewing Cotton, Linen Thread.
Victoria and Damask MOREENS, with Fringes and Trimmings to match,
Red and Green Baize, Printed Druggets,
Hearth Rugs, Patent Tapestry, Brussels and other Carpetings, Travelling Bags, Carpet Thrums, &c. &c. &c.—Which, with a variety of other Goods, will be sold either Wholesale or Retail at the lowest Market prices.

Saint John, N. B. 26th October, 1847.

NEW

Fall and Winter Goods.

J. & H. FOTHERBY

Have received per "Lion" from Glasgow, and "Mountaineer" from Liverpool, part of their Winter Stock, consisting of—

PILOT, Beaver and Broad CLOTHS,
Buckskins, Doeskins and Tweeds,
ORLEANS, Coburgs and CASHIMERES,
Satin, Strip'd and Check'd Orleans & Cashmeres,
Grey, White and Printed COTTONS,
Red, White and Blue Flannels and Serges,
BLANKETS, Rugs, Quilts and Counterpanes,
LINENS, Lawns, Hollands and Diapers,
Jaconet, Book, Mull and Swiss MUSLINS,
Gala and all-wool Plaid and Fancy Cloakings,
Plaid, Maude, Cashmere and other fancy Shawls,
HANDKERCHIEFS in great variety,
Fancy Cashmere, Mohair and other DRESSES,
LACES, EDGINGS, NETS,
Striped Shirtings, Apron Checks and Homespuns,
OSNABURGS, Canvass and Padding,
HEARTH RUGS and CARPETS,
Cloth, Fur and Scotch CAPS,
COTTON WARPS, &c. &c.

Also per *William Carson* and *Commodore* from London, and *Howard* from Liverpool:

CAPES, MUFFS, BOAS and CUFFS,—in Squirrel, Sable, Stone Martin, Fitch, &c.
Gro de Naps, Satins, and Satinetts,
VELVETS, Bonnet Silks and Flowers,
Lambs' wool and Thibet Hosiery and Gloves,
Fancy Dresses and Cloakings in great variety,
GIMPS, Fringes and Trimmings,
Tailors' Trimmings, &c. &c.

Which are offered at the lowest prices, wholesale and retail, for *Cash* only.

October 26.

MORRISON & CO.

Are receiving ex *Lion*, from Glasgow, part of their

New Fall and Winter Goods,

—CONSISTING OF—

SHAWLS in great variety:
Scarfs, Handkerchiefs, Mufflers,
CLOAKINGS in Gala and Plaid Wool, &c.
Tweeds, Plaidings, Regattas,
Osnaburg, Canvass, Muslins,
Linen, Lawns, Diaper, and Hollands,
Scotch Bonnets; Glengarry and Cloth Caps,
With a large assortment of Reels, Linen Thread, Braces, &c. &c. will be sold at the lowest prices for Cash. Oct. 5, 1847.

Writing Papers, Playing Cards and STEEL PENS.

SEVEN Hundred Reams Writing and Wrapping PAPERS, assorted—Ruled and Plain—from 3s. per Ream upwards;
200 dozen superfine English Playing CARDS;
600 gross STEEL PENS, assorted, from 1s. 3d. per gross upwards; 10,000 QUILLS;
SCHOOL BOOKS, Blank Account Books;
Family and Pocket BIBLES; TESTAMENTS;
Prayer, Psalm, and Hymn Books—together with a general assortment of STATIONERY and Miscellaneous Books, all of which will be sold at very low prices for CASH ONLY.

V. H. NELSON,
Dec. 7. *Victoria Book Store, King-st.*

IRON, Sleigh Shoe Steel, &c.

C. & W. H. ADAMS have just received per Ship *British American*—
50 tons Best IRON;
2 cases Sled and Sleigh Shoe STEEL;
13 bundles Spring Steel;
2 packages VICES;
2 casks best Sheffield TOOLS;
2 cases *Hoole & Co.'s* Gang SAWS, and Files, Pit Saws, Hand Saws, &c. Dec. 21.

RECEIVED

Per ship Themis, from Liverpool,—

WITNEY, Bath, Rose, Merino, and Point BLANKETS,
Black, Blue, Rifle, and Drab Beaver and Pilot CLOTHS.
Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, and Kerseys,
Cloth and FUR CAPS, &c.

JAMES SMELLIE.
Prince Wm. Street, Nov. 2, 1847.

NOTICE.

THE Co-Partnership of the undersigned, under the Firm of JOHN KERR & CO., is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. All Persons having claims against the said Firm, will please present the same to the undersigned. JOHN KERR, for payment; and all parties indebted to the said Firm, will please arrange the same with either of the undersigned.

JOHN KERR.
EDMUND KAYE.

St. John, N. B., 16th November, 1847.

The Business formerly conducted by JOHN KERR & CO., will be continued by the undersigned.

St. John, 16th Nov. 1847. JOHN KRER.

SOAP.—Ex ship *Progress* from Liverpool—350 Boxes Steele's best hard SOAP,—landing at Paddock's Wharf, and for sale by

January 11. H. G. KINNEAR.

JANUARY, 1848.

H. G. KINNEAR

Has on hand at this date—AT MODERATE PRICES—*either for Cash or Good Notes, the following Goods:*

85 HHDS. and 57 barrels best Porto Rico and Cuba SUGAR,
17 puns. Scotch Treacle and sugar house Molasses,
62 brls. heavy Mess, 25 do. Prime, and 5 do. Rump PORK; 12 do Mess, 53 do. New York and New Haven Prime, and Prime BEEF,
200 do. Dry Pernambuco HIDES,
125 chests *Stephen Lerman* and other brands } Souchong and
15 2-3 chests *Douglas* } Fine Congo
27 boxes *Rainbow* } TEA,
2 chests Old Hyson TEA,
15 boxes Family Souchong do.
5 boxes Oolong do.; 5 chests Bohea do.
25 boxes Domestic Pale Yellow SOAP,
100 boxes American do. do. Family do.
50 boxes Domestic common Yellow do.
50 boxes do. do. second quality do.
750 boxes *Steele's* Liverpool SOAP,
100 boxes (small) Fancy and Chinese Medicated do.
130 boxes Honey Dew, Aromatic and com. TOBACCO,
100 boxes Mould CANDLES, domestic, 3's and 6's,
50 boxes Dipt do. do. 12's, 10's 9's and 8's,
150 boxes (new fruit) Bloom and Muscatel Raisins,
67 kegs very superior Cooking do (100 lbs. each,)
150 barrels Newark Champaigne CIDER,
50 bags Maracaibo and Sumatra COFFEE,
25 barrels Cider VINEGAR, of three qualities,
5 barrels and 10 kegs Saleratus,
75 barrels Watson's best NAVY BREAD,
12 barrels No. 1 Pilot do.
81 boxes *Johnston's* New York Soda Biscuit,
50 kegs *Watson's* sugar, soda, lemon, Water, and Butter BISCUIT,
25 barrels silver skinned ONIONS,
40 bags best washed Filberts; 5 do. Pea Nuts,
2 barrels best Hickory NUTS,
10 barrels Lard OIL } very superior.
10 do. Sea Elephant do. }
1 hhd. and 20 brls. best screwed New England Dried APPLES; 5 barrels Spirits Turpentine,
20 barrels Bright Varnish; 5 barrels Copal do.
500 dozen Domestic and American Corn BROOMS, from 7s. 6d. to 17s. 6d.
2 carroteels and 5 barrels best Zante Currants,
25 quintals Dry COD FISH,
2 barrels and 5 tubs Hogs' Lard,
240 casks (2 cwt. each) Deck, Rose, & Ribbon Spikes,
119 casks (100 to 240 lbs.) 3d, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, and 20d'y Rose Head Board NAILS,
12 casks (200 to 240) 6, 8, 10, 12, and 14d'y clasp Nails,
21 casks (do.) 4 to 20d'y English Cut ditto,
55 casks (100 to 200) 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10d'y Horse do.
7 casks (100 lbs. each) *Derby* and ordinary Ox do.
10 casks (221 lbs. each) 2 1-4 to 3½ Sheathing do.
2 parts CHAIN CABLES, 5-8 and 3-4,
3 ANCHORS, 3 to 4 cwt.
12 casks Small Chains—1-4, 5-8, 3-8 and 7-16,
8 dozen *Griffin's* SCYTHES,
5 dozen Reaping Hooks and Sickles,
250 Canada, Cooking, Close, Box, Franklin, Hot-Air & Cylinder STOVES, *of every size and description*,
10 cases Writing and Wrapping PAPER, of every description; Wax, Pencils, Ink, Spelling Books Blank Account Books, Waters,
100 reams American Straw and other Wrapping Paper,
100 [illegible]
25 boxes (1 doz. each) *Hunt's* best American AXES,
504 boxes 7x9 to 8x24 best English Sheet Window GLASS,
215 boxes 7x9 to 24x30 German do.
150 boxes 7x9 to 10x12 American do.
20 boxes Tobacco Pipes,
35 dozen large and small American Painted PAILS,
20 kegs Queen's Blueing,
50 sides Upper LEATHER,
500 Wood, Flag, Cane, Hair & Plush angle CHAIRS,
50 do. do do do Rocking ditto,
20 do. do do do Arm and Office do.
5 hair seat Mahogany SOFAS,
5 Work and Round,
50 Wash Stands; 50 Looking Glasses, all sizes,
54 cases containing 2300 gross Block and Card Fric Matches,
5 cases containing 150 pairs Gents. Fur-lined figured Rubber Galoshes,
13 cases containing 2141 pairs Gum Rubber Shoes,
60 bolts best Navy CANVAS, No. 4 to 7,
20 bags Whole Pepper; 40 boxes No. 1 Chocolate,
40 rods Bolt COPPER, 1-2 to 7-8 inch,
120 dozen black Levantine ad White Pongee Silk-Handkerchiefs;—and
Sponge, Paste and Liquid Blacking, bottles of Castor Oil, barrels Blue Vitriol, kegs Saltpetre, brls Alum, casks Epsom Salts, kegs split Peas, brls Tapioca, mill saw Files, Borax, Scales, Balances, &c. Barn shovels, Box Pumps, Coffee Mills, copper Basons, Tailors' Geese, Waffle Irons, Oven Doors, Ash Doors, Fox and Osborne Furnaces, Lowell & Counter Scales and Weights, Nuts, Camp Pails, Wooden Bowls, wooden Flower Pots and painted Tubs, Deep Sea Lines, Segars, black, blue & white-brown sewing Thread, Loaf Sugar, Duck, Whitening, Bath Brick, Pimento, Nutmegs, Washing Soda, Cream Tartar, boxes ground Pepper, kegs ground Ginger and Mustard, American Sattinets, ground Red Wood, Manilla Rope, soda Ash, ground and whole Coffee in small boxes, Pot and Pearl Ash, ground Pimento in small boxes, whole and Paste Cocoa in *boxes* and bags, barrels Nutmegs, casks Soda Ash, Oranges and Lemons in boxes, assorted Essences of all kinds, pipestem and thumb Liquorice, East India Senna, East India Rhubarb, Bees Wax, Leather Bindings, Gum Camphor, Washing, Sucking Lines, Pongee Silks, Polishing Powder, tins Mustard, Cloves; sweeping, counter and Clothes Brushes; Wright's and Halsey's Sugar coated and Gold and Silver Pills, Forest Wine, Goodwin's Sarsaparilla Bitters, &c. &c. Jan. 29—6y

FALL IMPORTATIONS!

LEEDS HOUSE,

Prince William Street

A LARGE assortment of Gala and Woollen PLAIDS; Striped Orleans and Coburg CLOTHS; Plain Orleans Lustres and Coburgs, Anglo and French MERINOS in various colors, Tweeds, Doeskins, Broadcloths and Kerseymeres; Welsh, Saxony, Lancashire and Serge FLANNELS; Checked Saxony Flannels; Printed Orleans, Saxonies and Merinos; Poil de Chevre and Henrietta Cloths; Albion Checks; VESTINGS; Printed Cottons; Grey and White Cottons; Twilled and Swansdown Cottons; Plain, Fancy and Checked MUSLINS; Furniture Prints; Dimities; Moreens; Damasks; Fringes; Dometts; Sheeting Cottons; Cotton and Linen Ticks; Osnaburgs; Silesias; Embossed and Figured Lining Cottons, with a large quantity of other DRY GOODS.

Also, Bonnets and Trimmings; Silk VELVETS; Cap and Bonnet RIBBONS; Bonnet and Cap Flowers; Velvet and Batiste Flowers; Cap Borders; Gimps and Fringes; VELVET RIBBONS; Colored Braids; Cashmere, Kid, Thibet, Cloth and Berlin GLOVES; Linen Collars, Fronts and Cuffs; Pembroke Ties and Boas; Mufflers; Children's Gloves in sizes; Men's White and Colored Kid Gloves, Stocks, Opera Ties, Shirt Fronts, and Collars; Ladies' Neck Ties and Mitts; Men's Wool and Merino Vests and Drawers; Hearth Rugs; Door Mats; CARPETING; Lustre Aprons and Vests; HOSIERY generally; Fancy SATINS; Sarcenets; Black Striped Mereen and Oriental; Cambric and Silk Handkerchiefs; Braces; Ruches; Blinds; Laces, Irish LINENS; French Cambric and Lawns; Diapers; Moleskins; Cotton Velvets; Crapes and Lisle Gauzes; Red Flannels;

Furs, Blankets, Shawls;

are offered, wholesale and retail, at the lowest Cash prices. BENJAMIN CROWTHER.

Nov. 16.—2m.

Ladies' LACES.

Received at the *Liverpool House*, Prince Wm. Street, ex "William Carson," from London:

A LARGE assortment German Thread LACE; Brussels Corded and Fancy and Silk Net; Paris and Queen's Quilling, Egyptian Plait, Valencennes, and Thread Edgings and Insertions, British Cambray Frills and Veils, Bonnet and Cap Goffered and Blond Borders, Infants' Egyptian Caps, FEATHERS, Flowers, and Cap Fronts. VAUGHANS & LOCKHART.

October 26.—[Chron. Alb.]

RAISINS.

EX schooner 'Joseph Howe' from Boston:—100 Kegs Lexia bright Cooking RAISINS, (new Fruit); landing at North Market Wharf and for sale by H. G. KINNEAR.

The Garland.

Miscellaneous.

SISTER AND BROTHER.—Madame Schopenhauer describes at great length a scene of almost unexampled magnificence which she witnessed at Versailles. It is as a large picture, which we are unable fully to describe or lack time to copy; but there is a portion of it that is a picture in itself, as our readers will say who peruse the following:—"A smiling little boy was sitting in a child's carriage on the great terrace close to the palace; and a slim, pale, little girl, of about eight years of age, walked by his side holding his hand, and looking with merry eyes on the gay world around her. That boy was the most innocent sacrifice of the time—it was the dauphin; the delicate little nymph was his sister, afterwards Duchess of Angoulême, one of the most unfortunate of her family. That poor boy! Torn from the comforts and ornaments of the condition in which he was born, he was given up to the keeping—no, not the keeping, but the cruelty—of persons of the lowest class; he was maintained in darkness, filth and hunger; he was taught to utter the obscenity which he happily did not comprehend; he was savagely beaten if he bore his ills in silence, as one was sullen; and he was still savagely beaten if he ventured to sigh audibly, as one who was relieved. That poor boy! The heroic child endured thousand horrid deaths—his murdered parents one: disease daily devoured him, and contact with dirt and squalor sharpened the pangs of disease; hunger lacerated him—obscurity terrified him, though from the breast of the little martyr it could hardly ring a groan; and obscure villains belched imprecations and taunts, more cruel than daggers, into the dungeon which was rendered like unto hell as heartless, human demons could make it. Such was his passage to the brink of the grave, into which the son of a race of kings, in such foul and hideous condition that leathsome itself would turn sick to contemplate; and all inflicted by *men*, by Frenchmen, on a defenceless and a guiltless child! Again, we say, the poor boy! Heaven and earth, things animate and inanimate, yet cry aloud for vengeance on crimes for that most unnatural of all unnatural murders; but vengeance is the Lord's and in His own good time it will exact national expiration for a national infamy. And where is that bright little sister? Where in the era of earthly greatness, walked by his side and held his delicate hand, and "looked with merry eyes on the gay world around her?" Go, some autumn eve to the Prater at Vienna—go when the leaves are falling and unkind winds are blowing—or to the Hradschin at Prague, when storms howl over that deserted throne of by gone kings—go searchingly about when gloom is in the sky and on the earth, and in the soul, but never when all is shine and gladness are abroad, and you shall perhaps see an aged woman moving purposelessly about, one on whom something like insanity has gently descended; but, if you have time to mark her well without offending respect, you will see that she feels the iron that is in her own soul. The aged eyes still weep for parents murdered and a brother slain; and as that venerable woman passes on, you may perceive, directed as her thoughts are to heaven and forgiveness of her enemies, that she still has fierce and bitter memories of the things on earth, and that among them she remembers that the throne of her dead husband is usurped by the son of one of the murderers of her father! Into such a time-and-sorrow-stricken woman has developed that glad little girl who, once in her life, and but once, "looked with merry eyes on the gay world around her."—*Church of England Quarterly Review.*

ANECDOTE OF TANNAHILL, as related by Mr. R. A. Smith, the composer of "Jessie the Flower of Dunblane," and other Scottish melodies:—He (Tannahill) was particularly averse to enter the company of people above his own station in life. As an instance of this I shall relate one little anecdote. Miss —— of —— was particularly fond of the Scottish melody, 'Lord Balgownie's favourite,' and had expressed a wish to see it united to good poetry. I accordingly applied to my friend, who produced his song, 'Gloomy winter's now awa,' in a few days. As soon as I had arranged the air, with symphonies and accompaniment for the pianoforte, I waited on the lady, who was much delighted with the verses, and begged of me to invite the author to take a walk with me to the house at any leisure time. I knew that it would be almost impossible to prevail on Robert to allow himself to be introduced by fair means, so, for once, I made use of the only alternative in my power, by beguiling him thither during our first Saturday's ramble, under the pretence of being obliged to call with some music I had with me for the ladies. This, however, could not be effected, till I had promised not to make him known, in case any of the family came to the door; but how great was his astonishment when Miss —— came forward to invite him into the house by name; I shall never forget the awkwardness with which he accompanied us to the music-room. He sat as it were quite petrified, till the magic of the music, and the great affability of the ladies, reconciled him to his situation. In a short time Mr —— came in, was introduced to his visitor in due form, and with the goodness of heart and simplicity of manner for which he is so deservedly esteemed by all who have the pleasure of knowing him, chatted with his guest till near dinner-time, when Robert again became terribly uneasy, as Mr —— insisted on our staying to dine with the family. Many a rueful look was cast to me, and many an excuse was made to get away, but, alas! there was no escaping with a good grace; and finding that I was litte inclined to understand his signals, the kind request was at length reluctantly complied with. . . . After cheerful conversation the restraint he was under gradually wore away, and he became tolerably communicative. I believe that, when we left the mansion, the poet entertained very different sentiments from those with which he had entered it. He had formed an opinion that nothing save distant pride and cold formality was to be met with from people in the higher walks of life, but on experiencing the very reverse of his imaginings, he was quite delighted, and when Mr——'s name happened to be mentioned in his hearing afterwards, it generally called forth expressions of respect and admiration. 'Gloomy winter's now awa' became a very popular song, and was the reigning favourite in Edinburgh for a considerable time."—[Wood's Edition of the Songs of Scotland,—a copy of which *every Scotchman* should have—a circulation which we "calculate" the work has not yet reached, great as its deserts are."

NEWSPAPERS contain everything, and are found everywhere; the only difficulty is to read them. The threads of newspaper correspondence enclose the whole globe in a net-word of *espionage*. Nothing can happen that is not sure to get into a newspaper while it is happening, and sometimes before it has happened. It is no idle bluster to say that the eyes of Europe are on you. The eyes of Europe are the newspapers of Europe; and these same eyes are on every man, woman, and child, whose lives are of the slightest interest outside their own circles. It has been beautifully said of flowers, that they start up in the most unexpected places, where there is hardly a handful of soil, and even where there is none, striking their tender yet vigorous roots into the crevices of the naked rock. The same thing may be said of newspapers. They seem to be sown, like certain seeds, by the caprice of winds. Wherever there is a sentiment of a nation or people, you may look out for a newspaper. It is the first necessity of a new population is a newspaper. It inverts sometimes the vulgar principle of political economy, which will insist that the demand produces the supply: for it happens with newspapers, every now and then, that the supply produces the demand. The newspaper of a little colony often comes into existence before the readers; some far-sighted speculator being always in advance with an article of consumption which he knows well enough will become indispensable by and by. Even New Zealand, while it is yet undergoing the early stages of an excruciating experiment had a newspaper, and Hong Kong, where the fatality of the climate might be supposed to deter any sensible man from risking more than a month's subscription, has its *Gazette*. Indeed, we are not quite sure that a newspaper is not a sort of social instinct. People get up newspapers where there is nobody to read them but themselves. Passengers on a long voyage, who have no news to tell, except that which they get from each other, and nobody to tell it to when they get it, frequently amuse themselves by playing at newspapers. This is more remarkable than the most out-of-the-way birth of flowers. A lazybell on a rock is not half so surprising as a newspaper aboard ship.—*French's Magazine.*

WILD ELEPHANTS IN CEYLON.—Wild elephants are numerous in the island, and the mischief they do to the plantations and necessaries is very great. Continual war is, therefore, waged against them in every possible way: notwithstanding which their race is so far from becoming extinct, that its yearly increment is said to be from six hundred to eight hundred head. They overrun all the northern [illegible], and render them almost uninhabitable. Prince Waldemar was introduced to the sport of elephant hunting under the auspices of the celebrated Major Rogers, who has probably slaughtered a greater bulk of flesh than any man living, who is not a butcher by profession. How many elephants he has killed with his own hand cannot be exactly computed, for he left off keeping account eight years ago, after the number had reached thirteen hundred duly told. He has, of course, had many desperate adventures. Once he was knocked down by an elephant, trampled under foot, and tossed about like a ball by the trunk of the infuriated animal. At last, he was flung into a deep hole, and to this circumstance alone he owed the preservation of his life. The injuries he received were such as would have cured most men for ever of a taste for such sport. All his ribs on the right side were smashed, his right arm was broken, and his shoulder dislocated.—*Westminster Review.*

THE OCCUPATION OF THE HUSBANDMAN.—Mr. Andrew Stevenson, once Speaker of the U. S. House of Representatives, and afterwards Minister to England, has been delivering an address on agriculture in Virginia, in which he says:—"What occupation is more full of dignity, or more full of joy, than those which distinguish the husbandman! When was it that man ever rose from a state of servitude and dependence to proprietorship of land and its cultivation, that he did not learn self-respect and become more elevated in his own esteem? Then it is that an entire change takes place.—Then it is, that breathing no low or abject spirit he reaps from the soil a harvest of virtues. The sobriety of the father—the economy of the mother—the devoted labour of the son—the chastity of the daughter—these, these are the fruits of glorious agriculture. And this is my answer to all who decry it. I pity those who know nothing, or are incapable of enjoying that soothing, cheering, and unsurpassing influence which agriculture sheds over the mind and heart of man.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

House of Assembly, Feb. 23.

(Debate on the Despatch continued.)

Mr. Barberie said, that although he had seconded the amendment, he should have preferred it had it been to the effect that it is inexpedient to adopt the Despatch. He thought that before they adopted anything altering the Constitution of the country—in which the people were so deeply interested—the voice of the people should be heard; and as they talked of having a new Constitution, and a new Governor at the same time, they should also have a new House of Assembly. (Hear, hear.) Certainly the time was auspicious for that event, and unless it took place, how could they tell what were the wishes of the people? To ascertain what their wishes were, an appeal must be made to them. Hon. members might say, "Oh! we must adopt this Despatch, otherwise we shall be opposing the wishes of the Home Government," but he would put that in juxta-position with the fact that the same opinions had been expressed years ago in the "Russell Purge," so called, and yet they had never been acted upon. There was no doubt but if they adopted this Despatch, in the terms of the resolution, they must take it as a whole.

The hon. mover of the resolution had touched upon the state of affairs in Nova Scotia. He should not take up the time of the Committee in following him all through his Speech; (Cries of "Go on,") but the hon. mover had also said that that great and good man, Lord Metcalf—for whom even he (Mr. Fisher) professed to entertain feelings of respect—had been *hoodwinked*. Now the difference was just this: Lord Metcalf would not allow himself to be hoodwinked. The hon. member talked of the principle being carried out in Nova Scotia; but how had it been carried out? Why, by the party going into power making a clean sweep of those who differed with them in opinion down to the very door keeper of the house! Again, Earl Grey in that Despatch had pointed out the necessity for the offices of Secretary, and Clerk of the Executive Council to be separate, but in Nova Scotia, in defiance of that command, Sir John Harvey had so far given way to the party in power as to gazette Mr. Howe to both offices; and that man—a member of the popular branch too—would sit in this Council both as a Member and as its Clerk. Thus (the very men who, in that Colony had been clamouring for the terms laid down in the Despatch, had upon the first opportunity set its injunctions at naught! Their policy consisted in selfishness—a grasping for office. He (Mr. Barberie) would rather see offices disposed of in the old way; he considered it a prerogative of the Crown, with which the popular body should not interfere. The Despatch enumerates two offices which should be held under the new tenure, and *perhaps* the office of Solicitor General. It also enjoins the Governor to use his influence against its being carried into [illegible]; but what was his influence, or how could he resist the party in power? He must give way, or they would clamour for his removal. The Despatch also spoke of moderation, but they were moderate men indeed in Nova Scotia, to make the sweep they had done, even down to the poor door keepers! He found the Despatch also allowed the creation of additional offices, which of course must be additional burdens upon the people; and this also, if they passed the resolution, they would pledge themselves to adopt in this province.

In reference to the working of the Departmental system, he knew a gentleman who lately had business to transact with one of the public offices at Montreal. He had called there, and the political head of the Department told him he was too busy to look at his papers just then. He remained in Montreal some time, and called several times, but to no purpose. At length he went away into the country, and stopped six weeks, and when he came back it was still the same story—his papers had not been examined. This would be the case if the system was introduced here. The public officers would be too deeply engaged in politics to attend to the business of their offices, and the duties would have to be discharged by subordinates. In Montreal the public officers live at lodgings, so little confidence have they in the permanency of their situations; and if the system be introduced, but would be the case here.

He was surprised to see how much the hon. member of the Government, who had spoken, was changed since last year. He did not know what had occasioned it. (Hon. Mr. Hazen,—"Because he does not want to work for nothing.") The hon. member might consider himself a Liberal, but he (Mr. Barberie) was the most liberal of the two; and he would prove it. He would like to see the hon. member Attorney General, and would like to see him hold that office, so long as he discharged the duties faithfully. Now would the hon. member reciprocate, and wish the same thing to him?—(Hon. Mr. Hazen—"No.") Then he (Mr. B.) was the most liberal of the two! (Roars of Laughter.) He did not wish to see public officers urged up with politics, as the business of the respective offices would then be neglected.

If the House passed the resolution they would also stand pledged to yield up the patronage of money grants, for that was embodied in the Despatch. He for one was not prepared to yield up that power. The hon. member of Government (Mr. Hazen) had stated that the Despatch must be carried out; then why pass a resolution at all? He (Mr. B.) was determined to record his opinion on the Journals against it; and he contended that it was in justice due to their constituents that they also should be consulted in the matter. He was quite willing to risk his re-election upon it. Why not let the matter lie over until the arrival of Sir Edmund Head, and then let him dissolve the House, and submit the question to the people. He was in favour of the old mode of seeking redress. In 1845, when they considered themselves aggrieved by an appointment, they approached the throne with an humble address, which had the desired effect; and that course could again be followed, if necessary. They wanted public men who understood the business of their Departments, but by adopting party government, and turning out public officers year after year, the offices would be entrusted to those who would not understand the business.—*Loyalist.*

FEBRUARY 24.

Mr. Woodward opened the day's debate. He did not intend making a speech; but he felt it due to himself, to make a few remarks upon the resolution then before them. He had always been among the number of those who had advocated the introduction of the principles contained in this Despatch; he was therefore favorable to the resolution moved by his hon. and learned friend from York, (Mr. Fisher,) and hoped it would pass in this Committee by a large majority. It had been insinuated that there was more in this Despatch than appeared on the face of it: that there was something hidden about it, and like it was in the case of his hon. and learned friend's resolution last year—there was *initiation* in it. He for one was prepared at any moment to allow the Executive to take the initiation in money matters; he thought it would be an improvement upon their present system, they could then have no excuse to offer, in not bringing forward measures for the benefit of the Country. He would yield up this power to any Government that might be formed. He congratulated the House, the country, and himself too, that these principles were now about to become the constitution of the country; his hon. and learned friend from the City (Mr. Ritchie) had congratulated the advocates of those principles yesterday, and he (Mr. W.) had taken a share of the compliment to himself. They had advocated those principles, when they got nothing but abuse and obliquy; but he trusted those days were now over. He had been returned as a member for the City of St. John three different times with those principles; neither did he believe any man was rejected at the last elections, because he adhered to them. Hon. members had objected to the principles of this Despatch, because they feared there would be a constant going in and out of office; but he thought, that so long as public men, and public officers continued to do their duty well, it would be a difficult matter to get up a factious opposition; the people of this Province had been too long imposed upon; but they had borne it all patiently, and with a good Government, it would be no easy matter to return men to oppose oppose it: the arguments of his hon. and learned friends (Messrs. End and Barbarie) were therefore fallacious, and the difficulties which they had raised purely imaginary. He could not agree with what had fallen from his hon. and learned friend, (Mr. Ritchie) when he said, that it was not right for those who had opposed those principles, to be the first now to exclaim, we'll take them. Those hon. members had a perfect right to change their opinions: and in his opinion they rather deserved credit than otherwise, for acknowledging their former errors. His hon. and learned colleague (Mr. Hazen) had become a convert to these principles since 1843, and he had a perfect right to declare his conversion. He (Mr. Hazen) had stated in answer to a question from the hon. and learned member from Gloucester, that five years would tell about the workings of this Despatch; now he (Mr. W.) was of opinion, that he (Mr. H.) should have come out boldly, and declared what his belief in the matter was; *this would have been* the more open and manly course; if he (Mr. H.) had doubts about the beneficial working of those principles, would he not rather throw obstacles in the way, than assist in carrying them out, and giving them a fair trial. He (Mr. W.) had been forcibly struck with the remarks of his hon. and learned friend (Mr. [illegible]) yesterday upon this point; and as Mr. W. thought he, at least, would have satisfied himself upon this point, before adopting any of these principles. But he would say no more just now; they had the history of reform yesterday from the learned mover of the resolution, (Mr. Fisher,) and his hon. and learned friend (Mr. Wilmot) had yet to speak, who could handle the subject in a much superior manner than himself. He would therefore conclude by once more congratulating the friends of reform, and the country generally upon the terms of this Despatch; and the final introduction of those principles for which they had so long contended.—*Morning News.*

Mr. Brown rose and said, that the Despatch was not before the Committee to receive their sanction, but merely that they might give an opinion, whether they liked it or not. He had long contended that the present state of things must come, and he had also, as much as he was able, been preparing the minds of honourable members for that occasion; and now that the period had arrived, and that the great difficulty was disposed of, he hoped that, as formerly, good feeling would actuate the minds of hon. members, and that each would vie with the other in carrying the system into practical operation. In common with many others, he (Mr. B.) had been called Rebel, Radical, Democrat, and latterly Liberal; but these terms were latterly softened down; for that of Liberal was never claimed by the Tories. He (Mr. B.) had last year heard the celebrated leaders, Howe and Stewart of Nova Scotia, in the opposition, and much excitement prevailed as they passed through the country and held their meetings; but after all, the principles which they avowed were so similar, that he could not help thinking the contest was rather for power, or perhaps place, than for any other object. In England, previous to the year 1688, the Government was carried on irrespective of the will of the people. But at the period alluded to, it was found necessary to introduce men into the government of the country, who enjoyed the confidence of the people; and this was the commencement of Responsible Government at home, where it has continued ever since in operation. In these Colonies the appreciation of the Responsible system was of recent origin; and it met with violent opposition; while the very men that opposed it, were themselves inadvertantly working it out. The learned member (Mr. Wilmot) deserved great credit for the practical illustration which he had given to his principles, for when he found those principles invaded he retired from the Government; and, upon the whole, such had been the judicious management of the growing system in the hands of its friends, that the predictions of these croakers who had prophesied its downfall, as well as its dangerous tendency, have not been realized. The learned member last year stated, that he thought that this Province yet unfit for the introduction of Departmental Government; but now, that the doctrine had emanated from the Colonial Office, and been responded to by the Colonial Governments, the objections of the learned member could exist no longer. Let the principle be used moderately, and no danger would follow its adoption. The learned member from Restigouche had urged many objections to the possible evils which might arise from it; but similar objections might arise from the undertaking of any thing that could be imagined. Thus, a man having his ship ready freighted, might tie her to the wharf, and postpone going to sea for four or five days, for fear a storm *might* arise, after his leaving the port. The die is however cast. We may express an opinion, and it is right we should do so, but the Government will work it out, and it is not in our power, if we would, to prevent it. The learned member from Restigouche, [Mr. Barberie,] had enquired what good could result from it, and he would no doubt get his answer from the learned mover of the Resolution, (Mr. Fisher;) but in the meantime he (Mr. Brown) would tell him, that as long as we remained a British Colony, we could incur no danger from the adoption of British principles. The *Initiation* affair was made a bugbear of, merely to frighten members—as in the case of last year—from giving their votes based upon a rational conclusion. It was like the story of the meal in the barrel, which kept away the rats for fear it contained something more than it pretended. He (Mr. B.) always was of opinion that the Initiating of money grants always belonged to the people; and it rested with them, at home until they themselves surrendered it as a matter of ex-

[illegible] of business which [illegible] postponed; and if ever it should [illegible] it must be seen no though[illegible] He approved of the terms [illegible] because it rested the claims to office on the confidence of the people; and he would consequently vote for the Resolution, because it was founded on the Despatch; but he could not vote for the amendment, because he thought it repudiated Responsible Government, coming as it did from a learned member who some years ago, declared himself an out-and-out advocate for Responsible Government; but who is now adverse to what he then avowed. With regard to what had been said about pensions, he thought the whole useless, for the House still would retain the power to give or refuse them as they might deem proper.

[*The resolutions.*]

[*Report of Mr. Wilmot's Committee.*]

FREDERICTON, 4th March, 1848.

DEAR SIRS,—After reading the journals, the bill relating to the erection of two or more Parishes in the City of Saint John, was committed and read by the chairman, after which the Hon. Mr. Hazen moved to report progress; the other members from the City and County of Saint John being engaged on select committees.

A bill to alter and amend the Act relating to Highways, was then committed on motion of Dr. Earl. This bill was the result of the labor of one of the committees appointed to take into consideration the different paragraphs of His Excellency's Speech at the opening of the session, and was brought in by the learned doctor as chairman of that committee.

The principle of this bill is to substitute, as far as practicable, a money tax for the performance of statute labor, by substitute or in person, and the inducement held out to pay the money instead of performing the labor is very great. The sum per day being fixed at the low figure of 1s. 3d., in lieu of the labor; common labourers and journeymen mechanics are to be assessed four days' labor, and the scale then rises through a number of grades, until at last it reaches the amount of 75 days. During the debate, Dr. Thompson cautioned the committee to take care of their scale, and not adopt one which would assess any one more than 365 days, whatever was his property, as he thought there would be some difficulty in enforcing the law.

The debate on this bill continued throughout the day, and was the most tiresome and uninteresting which has occurred during the session. It ended in the bill being reported as agreed to.

A bill relating to the New-Brunswick Electric Telegraph Company, and another having reference to the Saint Andrews Railway Company were brought in, but I could not hear the title of either of the papers which were presented, in consequence of the confusion in the gallery by the retirement of those who had occupied it during the afternoon.

Mr. Ritchie then rose and addressed the chair in the following words:

Mr. Speaker, I crave the indulgence of the House for a few moments, to offer some observations upon a matter which concerns myself personally as a member of this House. I hold in my hand a newspaper containing a communication, purporting to be signed by Benj. L. Peters, a Justice of the Peace for the City and County of Saint John, which is couched in such objectionable and unbecoming language, and the whole tone of which is so offensive that I should have passed it over with the silent contempt it deserves, did I not feel it was my duty to my constituents and to this House, to offer some remarks upon the unwarrantable statements and indecent assertions made by the writer in question.

The returns furnished by Mr. Peters of suits instituted before him for Seamen's wages, exhibited facts to which I on a former occasion called the attention of the House, and which appeared to be equally startling and novel in the administration of Justice. It appeared by the returns that in all cases tried before Mr. Peters, in which he gave Judgement in favor of the Plaintiff or Claimant, he received his fees amounting in the aggregate to I think £68, 14s, 3d, less £4, 1s, 6d, lost in consequence of the ship going to sea before the amount was levied, and in all *similar cases in which he gave judgment in favor of the defendants, he lost his fees*—amounting in the aggregate to £27, 2s, 0 less 10s—which may have been lost, but which is not so stated in the return, thereby clearly showing that he had a direct pecuniary interest in the result of every suit he determined inasmuch as when the Plaintiff recovered the Judge appeared uniformly to have received the remuneration allowed by law for his law. But when the defendant succeeded the Judge though equally entitled to remuneration appeared to have suffered by the result and become a loosing party with the seamen, and the interest in some cases at any rate appear to have been nearly to the same extent, for if the two first cases in the return are taken, it will be found that the sums claimed by the seamen amounted to £5, 9s, 5d the sum awarded by the Justice to £4, 3s 8d and the costs to £4, 0, 6d.

It will no doubt be recalled by hon. members that in the debate referred to, I refrained from making any charges against any individual, and that I distinctly stated that I could not say that these considerations, or this apparent interest, had entered into or influenced in decision in any case; but this I did as distinctly say, and now repeat, that I think a Judge should not have *any* pecuniary interest in the result of any suit he may be called upon to investigate and decide, and that the administration of justice should not only be actually free from taint, but should likewise be free from any thing that could raise the *slightest suspicion* of partiality—and that I did not think this could be the case, when by the credence of this return before the House, the pecuniary interest of the Judge and the claimant appeared to be so inseparably allied, and that too in cases when the Judge's decision was final, and from which there could be no appeal.

I further stated, that so far as my means of information extended, the mercantile and shipping interests of Saint John, as well as the masters of foreign vessels resorting to that Port, had for a length of time been dissatisfied with, and had lost confidence in the present mode of administering justice in seamen's cases, and that the trade of that Port was injuriously affected thereby, and that I believed it to be the anxious desire of the parties so interested, that the adjudication of such cases should be submitted to a tribunal, alike independent of the seaman, merchant, shipowner, or shipmaster, to be presided over by a person in no way interested in the result of the cause,—and, Mr. Speaker, for the accomplishment of this most reasonable, and to my mind, praiseworthy object, I shall, as a representative of the City and County of Saint John, continue my energies.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the House for the indulgence afforded me in thus enabling me to place my views and conduct fairly before my constituents, and I shall not trouble the House farther, but merely add, that I feel I can better serve my constituents by attending to their business in the Legislature than by entering into a controversy with Mr. Peters, or any other individual, whose personal interest in perpetuating a system so objectionable and so detrimental to the public good, seems but too apparent.

Mr. R. D. Wilmot said that he was placed in the same position with reference to the article in question as his hon. friend, and pointed out the libelous scurrility of its language, stating that his first intention was to treat it in another way, by a notification to the printer who had given publicity to such falsehood, as he had never used any language which warranted such gross scurrility. "He had made no attack on the Magistracy in St. John in general, nor on Benjamin L. Peters in particular." The hon. member then took a view of the proceedings in Seamen's cases as exhibited in the returns.

Mr. Woodward believed he was included in the attack; he had never seen the article nor did he wish to see it. It would be perfectly in the recollection of hon. members, that he distinctly stated, that he did not impugn the judgement of the Court in any of the cases tried. That he stated at the time, that he believed they had generally been decided on legal points, raised under the impressment act, and that he was anxious for the establishment of a Court for the trial of such causes, which should have an equitable as well as a legal jurisdiction. Nothing which he had said would warrant the language quoted by his hon. friend, Mr. R. D. Wilmot, nor was there anything said during the debate would justify it; he did not know whether the report could justify such an attack, for he had not seen it.

Hon. Mr. Hazen said both his hon. friends were wrong in adopting this course. If he was not mistaken there was a similar case came up before the House, when it was decided that it was improper to notice what appeared in News Papers, on the floor of that House. During the last year he had been grossly libelled almost every day. The foulest and most outrageous things had been said of him in the St. John papers, which his hon friends must have seen, but he took no notice of them. The better way was not to read such articles. If he were to complain to the House of the libels which had been published of him during the recess, the public business must stop, they would be unable to get on, but if they treated those news paper scribblers in the way they deserved, they would refuse to read their articles and then their feelings would not be injured by what they wrote.

Mr. Ritchie said his hon. friend had misunderstood him; he did not come to that House to complain; he came to set himself right before his constituents; and as to feeling, he had no personal feeling whatever in the matter, unless a feeling of contempt for those capable of writing such a scurrilous paragraph, as that to which he had called the attention of the House.

Mr. R. D. Wilmot said that this differed from the ordinary course of newspaper slander; it was, or purported to be, signed by a magistrate, of the City and County of St. John, and on that account as it referred to language, said to be used on the floor of that House, he thought his hon. friend right in noticing the matter in the way he had done.

After the matter was allowed to drop, the Finance committee reported through Mr. Brown, their Chairman, and a good deal of speaking took place. The Chairman reported that the gross revenue had been estimated at £81,000 for the present year. Mr. L. A. Wilmot made all sorts of fun of this Committee, and Mr. Hannington quizzed the Chairman about the rule by which they arrived at their conclusions. The House soon after adjourned.

Yours, &c. SYZIGIA.

The Observer.

SAINT JOHN, MARCH 7, 1848.

ENGLISH MAIL.—The English Mail of the 12th February, per Steam Ship Britannia, was received in this City, by express, at about half-past one o'clock last Saturday afternoon. The Halifax Recorder says:—"The Britannia arrived from Liverpool on Thursday in a passage of 19 days. She experienced a great deal of unusually rough weather; indeed it is a wonder she survived, yet she reached the port in a perfect condition, having sustained no more detriment than if she had been favored in the performance of the passage with gentle winds and calms."

The Timber trade, it is stated, progresses satisfactorily, the prices are given in another column.

Flour was in slow demand, at unchanged prices.

Parliament re-assembled on the 3d February.—All the most important intelligence by the mail will be found annexed hereto.

LIVERPOOL, February 12.

Parliament re-assembled on Thursday, the 3rd inst.; and the affairs of the West Indies immediately occupied the attention of the House of Commons. Lord George Bentinck moved the appointment of the committee of which he had given notice; and, after an interesting debate of two nights' duration, the motion was carried without any objection, almost the only dissentients being Mr. Hume and Mr. Edward Ellice, who argued that, as the Government had pre-determined upon their course of proceeding, the investigations of a committee would be useless. Lord G. Bentinck having submitted his motion in a very able speech, in which he supported all the various claims of the planters, with the exception of the contemplated alteration in the Navigation Laws, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in his reply, took the opportunity of stating what course the Government intended to take. He commenced by declaring emphatically that it would be deceiving the West Indians to anything he said, or which was done by the Government, led them to believe that they had any doubt of the propriety of the course adopted in 1846, or that there existed any intention of altering the sugar act of that year.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer also proposed that a sum not exceeding £200,000 be advanced to the West Indians for the purpose of encouraging immigration of free Coolies, and natives of Africa; and further, that the liberated Africans, which, after capture, have been located in Sierra Leone, would be removed to the West Indies at almost entirely the expense of the Government. The Chancellor of the Exchequer also intimated that, further than the ten years already granted, an additional indulgence of five years would be conceded for the payment of the Hurricane Loan. Sir Charles Wood having recited the various proposed modifications of the present laws, commenting upon them as he proceeded, ended by hoping that the West Indian interest would consider these concessions sufficient, "although he admitted that he did not consider them enough, unless the colonies accompanied them by improvements in their agriculture and processes of manufacture." Mr. Thomas Baring, during an excellent speech, in which he bore to bear a vast amount of mercantile experience and statistical information, judiciously, yet amidst the cheers of his party, demanded of Ministers what their future policy as regards the colonies was to be,—"Let them say whether the principle of free trade they would allow the colonies to sell themselves in the dearest, and their Government in the cheapest, market." Perhaps the most striking feature in the debate was the astounding proposition of Lord G. Bentinck, who coolly and deliberately proposed that, in consideration of the debt of £15,000,000 due to us by Spain, for which the island of Cuba stood pledged, that we should foreclose the mortgage, seize upon the island, emancipate the slaves there, and by that means extinguish slavery ever in the Archipelago of the West Indies.—In the admirable speech of Mr. Goulburn, who, as an experienced, but half ruined Jamaica planter, colleague of Sir Robert Peel, and a gentleman who has held successively the highest office in the crown, we can only collect that he thinks the concessions of the Government ridiculously inadequate,—that he regrets, with others, he did not abandon his own sugar estates in the West Indies when the bill of 1846 passed,—and he deplores the ruin which will fall on the individuals he has employed, when the whole of the land shall be entirely thrown out of cultivation. When a man like Mr. Goulburn, a free trader, talks in this strain, it is indeed a melancholy prospect for those who have not, like him, any other resources wherewith to meet the accumulated dangers which threaten the proprietors of those once flourishing islands.

In the House of Lords, on the same subject, Lord Stanley, in presenting the petition from Trelawny, Jamaica, and three other petitions, called the attention of the House to the deplorable condition of the West Indies, and was answered by Lord Grey. Bishop Wilberforce also delivered a most animated appeal upon the same subject, in which he showed that the mantle of his father's eloquence had descended upon the shoulders of the son. His speech on the slavery part of the question was most effective.

On the very first night of the session, Lord Palmerston, at the instance of Mr. Robinson, the Chairman of Lloyd's, admitted the authenticity of the correspondence which it was rumoured had recently taken place between Mr. Bancroft, the American Ambassador, and himself, on the subject of the Navigation Laws. His lordship said "that the American Minister had intimated to her Majesty's Government the disposition of the Cabinet of the United States to go hand in hand with the Government of this country in any relaxation which Parliament and the Government might be disposed to make in our Navigation Laws." We need not say that we shall rejoice at the removal of any of the obsolete and absurd enactments which have hitherto fettered the transactions of the mercantile communities in different parts of the world. We are, however, no advocates of great sweeping changes, which bring down ruin upon great interests, reacting in modes never contemplated by the legislature. As Mr. Goulburn said recently in the House of Commons on this subject, "It is impossible, without a knowledge of what the proposed alterations may be, to express any opinion upon them. The Navigation Laws, in the mouths of different persons have different meanings, and until it be seen what alterations are to be introduced no man should hazard an opinion as to the evils which may or may not be remedied by their repeal." Now, as Mr. Goulburn may in this case be supposed to express the opinions of Sir Robert Peel upon this great question, who we believe is disposed to go as far as the uttermost bounds of prudence, in freeing our commercial marine from the fetters which many provisions of the Navigation Act encircle it—we think it is premature to express any ra[illegible] opinion upon a complicated subject which involves such vast commercial and national interests as that of our merchant navy. All we hope is, that when Government shall propose such altera[illegible] as in their opinion may be expedient, tha[illegible] measure will be discussed not in a party [illegible] not to destroy or to promote class interest[illegible] to maintain and consolidate the commerce [illegible] country, with the least possible disturbance [illegible] long established course of trade opened b[illegible] enterprise of our forefathers, and extended [illegible] industry of the present generation.

Next in importance to the question of our [illegible] India colonies, the Jewish Disabilities Bill h[illegible] cupied the largest share of Parliamentary att[illegible] since the beginning of the session. The s[illegible] reading of the bill was moved on the 7th [illegible] and after another long and interesting debat[illegible] postponed until the end of the week. We ha[illegible] doubt that the bill will pass the Commons [illegible] considerable majority; but the dismissal of [illegible] George Bentinck from his post as Conserv[illegible] leader, for having voted in favour of the bill [illegible] the appointment of the Marquis of Granby to [illegible] ply his place in that unenviable position, are [illegible] significant hints that a serious opposition to [illegible] bill will be raised in the Upper House, and, in [illegible] case, the successful progress of the measure is [illegible] doubtful indeed.

Mr. Anstey's motion against Lord Palme[illegible] preliminary, as he avowed, to a second one [illegible] impeachment, came off on the 8th instant. [illegible] vours were made to induce the honourable [illegible] man to defer it, and allow the business of the [illegible] to proceed, but Mr. Anstey persisted. Th[illegible] was, that the moment the honourable mem[illegible] gan to speak, the House rose, *en masse*, [illegible] him to address the empty benches. In ab[illegible] an hour the House was counted out, and t[illegible] ourable member on the following day [illegible] theme of public ridicule in all the London [illegible] These experiments bring into discredit [illegible] the silly individuals who practise them, b[illegible] impair the rights of the representatives of t[illegible] ple by the abuse of their inestimable privile[illegible]

The position and prospects of commercial [illegible] continue to improve. It is indeed true th[illegible] progress is only slow; still, as we before i[illegible] ed, there are valid reasons to expect that th[illegible] passed the worst point of the crisis. The f[illegible] of the last two weeks are not extensive, an[illegible] entail but little inconvenience among com[illegible] circles. Money continues to be had on [illegible] terms. In the markets for Foreign and C[illegible] Produce a good business has been transacte[illegible] at rather better prices. We note an impro[illegible] in the state of trade in the manufacturing d[illegible] The Iron trade also evinces more spirit, an[illegible] advance has taken place in prices.

The Cotton market has been very steady, [illegible] intervals rather active, during the last two [illegible] The sales have also been much larger than w[illegible] had occasion to notify for some months past.

The accounts from Manchester and [illegible] Cotton districts has not advanced much in im[illegible] ment since our last publication. This may be ac[illegible] counted for from the fact, that the price of the raw material in this market has advanced fully ¾d. per lb. since the 29th ultimo. We should at the same time observe that there are a considerable number of orders on hand in Manchester for the Continental markets. The market in that city for goods and yarns, on the 10th, was more animated, the demand being brisker, but without any advance in price. There is but little change in the Flannel market at Rochdale. The transactions in the Halifax Worsted market are limited. A better feeling has manifested itself in the Woollen Cloth-hall of Huddersfield. There are several buyers in that market, and prices are firmly sustained. Business is dull at Leeds, but manufacturers are unwilling to make further concessions in price.

The state of the Money market continues highly satisfactory. In the Discount market money still continues abundant, and easy to be obtained. Money at call is refused by the brokers in London at 3 per cent. The rate of Discount for the first class paper is not more than 3¾. Credit has been less disturbed by mercantile failures than for some time past.

The general situation of commercial and financial [illegible]

[illegible] the *mandamus* should not issue—that the citation, during the ceremony of confirmation, was a mere form, and that the right claimed by the opposers did not exist. Lord Denman was most positive upon the subje, and boldly declared, that whatever the law might be, of which he had no doubt, it was clear th, to open the question after three hundred years' silence, would create unspeakable mischief. It into be regretted that Sir William Wightman was not in his place on the bench.—For the present he matter is settled; but we fully expect to see to see some fresh agitation on the subject, unless some Minister of the Crown plucks up the courage of bluff Harry, and, by a brief declaratory act of Parliament, sweeps away all present, and precludes all future, doubts upon the subject.—*Gillmor & Smith.*

The Special Commission in Ireland has been adjourned after having passed the most severe sentences upon all the prisoners whose guilt [illegible]

[illegible] that city, and the landing of the wounded soldiers on the quay of Naples, created a most profound impression. That silent communion between all classes, more dangerous than noisy turbulence, soon convinced the King's advisers that the monarchy was in peril. The infatuated King became at length convinced of the danger of his throne, and he yielded to the advice given him. His confessor, M. Cocle, was sent away from Naples to a convent at Beneventum, and Del Carretto, his obnoxious Minister of Police, was conducted on board a vessel lying ready, and without being allowed to see his family, was sent off. After exciting tumultuous demonstrations at Leghorn, he proceeded in the Nettuno to Genoa, where, we learn, that he landed, amidst the execrations of the people, and was forced to re-embark.

It soon became apparent that the feeling of the Neapolitans could not be controlled by their leaders. Thirty thousand of the populace assembled in the afternoon of the 26th, in the Via Toledo, and demanded a constitution. The red flag was hoisted on the Castle of St. Elmo, and the troops under the orders of the Government attempted a charge upon the mob. They were soon unhorsed, but the people offered them no violence. General Stratela was permitted to enter the crowd, and promised them a constitution. The King, however, hesitated to the last. But on the 27th ministers resigned, and a liberal and enlightened administration was immediately formed. On the 29th a royal ordonnance was issued, decreeing a national constitution for the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, to be founded on the same principles as the French charter of 1830, including two chambers, the royal inviolability, the responsibility of ministers, the liberty of the press, and the national guard. Religious toleration alone is withheld. The Roman Catholic remains as before, the national religion exclusively. On the 30th the King appeared in the streets of Naples, and was well received. On the next day the national guard was brought into action, with whatever arms could be mustered, and every thing was quiet, a new era of liberty having commenced for Naples. At Palermo a suspension of arms was concluded on the 29th, between the insurgents and the troops, and the latter had retired some distance from the city. An order for their immediate return to Naples had been sent to the Duke of Majo. An insurrectionary movement broke out at Messina, but no collision took place between the people and the garrison, as the latter retired into the forts and the citadel. The English frigate Thetis, and the steamer Gladiator were protecting British interests, the Vengeance had proceeded to Palermo. The latest accounts from Naples describe the general rejoicings which were taking place at the success of the revolution. The King was universally popular.

GROWTH OF COTTON IN INDIA.—We understand advices from India have been received at Manchester, stating, on the authority of the Government collector of the Dharwar district, that there are at present at least 20,000 acres of New Orleans seed cotton under cultivation in that district, and that, had it not been for the deficient fall of rain last monsoon, there would have been at least 60,000 acres under cultivation. The cultivation of cotton is extending fast into the Nizam's country, and also into Belgaum.

There are now serving in the 19th regiment of foot four soldiers whose united services amount to 147 years: three of whom are present with the service companies in the West Indies, and the fourth with the depot in Ireland. Their foreign service in the East and West Indies, &c., is 72 years.

Vice Admiral the Earl of Dundonald has applied to the Lords of the Treasury for his arrears of half-pay, which were impounded during the period his lordship's name was not on the Navy List.

The influenza is extremely prevalent among the crews of the British ships of war in the Tagus, and also among the inhabitants of Lisbon, though few fatal cases have hitherto occurred.

The estimated income of Prussia for the current year is 64,000,000 rix-dollars; 19,000,000 dollars being derived from direct taxation, 26,000,000 from indirect taxation, 5,000,000 from the salt monopoly, &c. The expenditure corresponds.

THE HEALTH.—The latest returns of the deaths in the metropolitan districts show that there is no diminution in the number of deaths occurring therein; influenza has continued to decrease, but bronchitis and pneumonia, measles, and fever still maintain a fatal ascendancy.

Notwithstanding the excessive cold which has prevailed, the cholera still maintains itself, with more or less intensity, on the frontiers of Russia and in several governments of the empir.

We learn from Prague that great mortality has been caused there by typhus fever. The ravages by this disease have increased the deaths to an extent out of all proportion to the usual average. From the 16th of December, 1846, to the 16th of December, 1847, the deaths amounted to 5192, being one in 28 of the population.

Advices from Cairo announce that the health of Mehemet Ali is in a very precarious state. His highness had a very severe attack of illness, and fears were entertained for his life, but at the last advices he was much better.

The coals on board the Barque Henry, of London, ignited spontaneously on the voyage to Bombay, and continued in a heated state for a month. On the arrival of the vessel at the Cape of Good Hope, the greater part of the coals were found to be consumed, and the bottom of the vessel nearly burnt through. Had the fire continued another day, the vessel would have foundered.

The Louisa, a slaver, was captured on the 9th Dec. by H. M. S. Heroine. She had 640 slaves on board, chiefly children. 70 or 30 died on the passage to St. Helena, where the Louisa had arrived, and they were continuing to die at the rate of about four per day.

NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—Returns of the aggregate amount already paid, or agreed to be paid, to contractors and other persons for the purchase of lands and houses for the erection of the Palace of Westminster (or new houses of Parliament) has just been printed. It appears that the aggregate amount of all sums paid by the Woods and Forests on account of the new houses, including all allowances for house-rent, for the use of the officers or offices of the two houses, from 1834 to the present period, and of the sums paid since the destruction of the houses of Parliament by fire, for temporary buildings and repairs for the accommodation of Parliament, is £1,066,561. The amount of the original estimate (1837) was £707,104.

Dr. Hampden, is a small slight-made man, of not less, to all appearance, than sixty-five or seventy years of age. The right Rev. prelate's features are rather large; his forehead high; nose prominent; and cheeks somewhat sunk. He has quick eyes—very little dark grey hair, combed straight upon the head, and a slight whisker. Upon the whole there is nothing in his appearance distinguished or striking.

Connected with the important question of our relations with the See of Rome, we perceive that the Marquis of Lansdowne has placed a short bill on the table of the House of Lords, to enable her Majesty's Government to open and carry on diplomatic relations with the Vatican.

The high price of potatoes and the comparatively low price of wheat are somewhat anomalous. This valuable root may now be looked upon as a mere luxury, as in point of economy it bears no comparison with the cheapness of bread.

The distress at Paisley continues unabated; and there appears but little prospect of a revival in the staple manufacture of the town. At Hawick and Galashiels, the shortness of the working hours, and in many cases the absolute want of employment, are seriously felt.

The number of persons charged with drunkenness at Edinburgh, has arisen from 4900 in 1844, to 7535 in 1847.

The number of vessels that left the port of Alexandria with cargoes, in 1847, was 1504, of which 433 were English.

The largest forest set apart for red deer which exists in Scotland, is the forest of Atholl, where 100,000 English acres are given up to them.

The last accounts from Italy state that Etna and Vesuvius were both vomiting forth flames, and an eruption of lava was daily expected.

Dr. Locock, the Queen's accoucheur, is the medical man who has returned his professional income at £30,000 a-year, upon which he is to pay [illegible]

The steamer Indus, which arrived at Southampton from Alexandria, has brought eleven youths, sent by the Egyptian government to be educated in England.

The municipality of Paris is about to build a splendid central market, which will cost 20,000,000 francs (£800,000), and will require ten years for its erection.

It is said that Abd-el-Kader beguiles the time of his captivity at Toulon by having the history of the campaigns of Napoleon translated to him by M. Rousseau, his interpreter.

Prolific!—A short time since the wife of Mr. M——, of the dockyard police, Devonport, was safely delivered of four children—making six with whom she has presented her spouse in eleven months.

In consequence of the deaths of Generals Maitland, Vincent, and Maclaine, the Commander-in-chief has three regiments at his disposal.

A number of smart young men, recruits, who have recently joined at head-quarters, have been placed under instruction to qualify them for the Royal Horse Artillery branch of the service.

A private soldier, of the 5th company of the 2nd battalion of the Coldstream Guards, named Henry Tucker, was shot dead by a young woman, named Annette Mayers, in St. James's Park, on the 4th instant. It appears that the deceased had made promises of attachment to the murderess, which he left unfulfilled, and thereby aroused the feeling of jealousy and revenge which led to the melancholy catastrophe.

The immense Irish estates of the Duke of Buckingham, rental £11,000 per annum, are in the market.

The Marquis of Donegal succeeds Lord Falkland as Captain of the Yeoman of the Guard to her Majesty.

The blue riband, vacant by the death of the Earl of Powis, has been bestowed upon the Duke of Norfolk.

Captain Sir B. W. Walker has been offered the appointment of Surveyor of the Navy, vacant by the retirement of Sir W. Symonds.

Died, on the 6th, Major-General William G. Strutt. With the exception of Field Marshal Sir G. Nugent, he was the senior field officer in the army.

STEAM-SHIP GREAT WESTERN.—The West India Royal Mail Steam-ship Great Western, Capt. Chapman, sailed from Southampton for the West Indies, New Orleans, Mexico, &c., on the 2nd inst.

Advices from Parma and Modena state that these duchies are still occupied by the troops of Austria.

The Diet of Switzerland continues its sittings. The decision of the 3d September last, concerning the expulsion of the Jesuits, has been confirmed in those forms adapted to present circumstances, as well as to the expulsion since effected by the four cantons in which they had fixed their residence.

FRANCE.—There were some stormy debates in the Chamber of Deputies on the subjects of Switzerland, Algiers, &c., but they resulted in favour of the Government.

In the Chamber of Deputies, M. Guizot having been asked what the Government intended to do with Abd-el-Kader, replied—"The promise made to him shall be fulfilled. We cannot, however, allow him to proceed to St. Jean d'Acre, because that fortress belongs to the Porte, which has not recognised our African possessions. If Abd-el-Kader wishes to be conveyed to the East, he shall be conducted to Alexandria. There, if the Viceroy consents to receive him, he will find guarantees and securities, which St. Jean d'Acre does not offer."

The Minister of the Interior had declared the Reform dinners illegal, and his resolution that no other meetings of the kind should take place.

M. Odillon Barrot exclaimed, "You are worse than Polignac and Peyronet!"

A tremendous scene ensued. The Ministerialists would not hear any more speeches. The Opposition therefore quitted their seats, and the President pronounced the discussion at an end amid uproar, confusion and mutual defiance.

Instead of at once resigning their functions, the Opposition Deputies had determined on going to the adjourned Reform dinner in costume and in procession; and that, after being refused permission to enter the banqueting hall, they would resign. Their proceedings caused the Three per Cents. to fall on Wednesday night to 74f.

Rumours of defections from the Ministerial ranks were current in Paris on the 10th. On the other hand, Ministers were represented as determined to carry matters with a high and strong hand, and that with that view Marshal Bugeaud was to be immediately named Minister of War. This significant intimation did not, however, obtain universal credit.

IRELAND.

The Special Commissions, under the provisions of the Coercion Act, were brought to a termination on the 2nd Feb., at Clonmel, at which town the following convictions took place:—Philip Cody and Henry Cody, for the murder of Edward Madden, to be executed on the 1st March; Timothy Hogan, Patrick Coonan, and Michael Whelan, for attacking a dwelling-house, being armed, transportation for seven years; John Daly, indicted for having attempted the life of Mr. R. U. Baillie, to be hanged on 4th March; another prisoner, arraigned with him, named Rowan, was acquitted; John Lonergan, for the murder of Wm. Roe, to be executed on the 1st of March, (this man admitted his guilt); Terence Corby, for murdering a baliff named Gleeson, also to be executed on the 4th of March. Six persons, convicted of having attacked a dwelling-house armed, were sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment. Four others, young men, received a sentence of ten years' transportation for a similar offence, as did also a man, named Brett, for assault. John Hayden, aged 26, who was charged with the wilful murder of Wm. Crawley, refused to plead, and it was stated had not uttered a single word since his committal: his trial was postponed. It is remarkable that in all these convictions, as in the capital cases tried in Limerick and Clare, the announcements were received in silence—not a shriek given nor a tear shed—although in some instances the wife, in others the father, or mother, and in others the children of the convicts, listened to the sentence of the law which was to consign those nearest and dearest to them to a premature and disgraceful death. The court adjourned till the 21st of February, when, if necessary, it will be resumed. Immediately after its conclusion, the convicts were hurried off, as at Limerick and Ennis, under escort, to Dublin. The entire number of sentences of the heavier class, at Limerick, Clare, and Tipperary, are as follows:—To be hanged, 16; transported for life, 9; for 14 years, 12; for 10 years, 9; for 7 years, 10. The remainder received sentences of imprisonment for various periods. The local journals state that those criminals awaiting the last sentence of the law in Limerick and Ennis are contrite, and convinced that justice, not vengeance, has overtaken them; only one persists in his innocence. An attempt to obtain a remission of the sentence passed on Andrew Dea has been made in vain, the reply of the Lord-Lieutenant, promptly given, being, that "The law must take its course." The Society of Friends in Dublin have been using their utmost exertions to have a milder punishment inflicted on all the prisoners. Mercy has been extended to Matthew Hourigan, under sentence of death for the murder of Patrick Cleary; John M'Inerny, Patrick and John Guerin, for the murder of Thady M'Mahon, and Michael M'Mahon, for conspiring to murder Matthew Boland, The effects of these commissions are every day becoming more apparent.—An outlaw, named Carroll, who had been charged with firing at Mr. and Mrs. Conyers, in the county Limerick, has surrendered himself, finding no person would harbour him. A similar case also occurred in Tipperary. Several convictions, under the Coercion Act, for having arms concealed, have taken place at the Quarter Sessions in Tipperary, and severe punishments have been dealt out to the offenders.

William Ryan (Puck) and Andrew Dea were executed at Limerick on the 7th instant.

The following admirable and most important official communication from the Propaganda at Rome, has been received in Ireland. It cannot fail to have a healing tendency to the woes of Ireland:—

Circular addressed by the Holy See to some, if not all, of the Catholic Prelates of Ireland.

Most Illustrious and Reverend Lord,—The reports now for some months circulated by the English newspapers, concerning the political party strifes in which some ecclesiastics have allowed themselves to be carried away, and the desecration made of some of the Irish churches for the purpose of aiding and promoting secular concerns—nay, more, the reports which have reached us relative to the murders which, we are informed, are so frequent, and by reason of which the clergy have been stigmatised, and some of them charged with imprudence, and as giving indirect provocation from the pulpit—or, at least, extenuating the guilt of these murders—these reports must, surely, awaken the solicitude of the Sacred Congregation.

This Sacred Congregation cannot bring itself to believe that such reports, so extensively noised abroad, are true,—nor can it believe that ecclesiastics have forgotten that the church of God should be the house of prayer—not of secular concerns, or the meeting-place of politicians; neither can the Sacred Congregation believe that ecclesiastics have ceased to recollect that they are the ministers of peace, dispensers of the mysteries of God—men who should not involve themselves in worldly concerns—in a word, men who should abhor blood and vengeance. Nevertheless, this Sacred Congregation deems it its duty to require satisfactory and speedy information concerning all these matters, that it may know what importance it should attach to the above-mentioned damatory reports. Wherefore, at the suggestion of His Holiness, I have deemed it my duty to forward this letter to your lordship, praying you to satisfy this most reasonable solicitude of the Sacred Congregation; and, meanwhile, I exhorte you to admonish the Clergy that, seeking the things which are of Jesus Christ, they seddulously apply themselves to watch over the spiritual interests of the people, and in no wise mix themselves up with worldly affairs, in order that their ministry may not be brought into disrepute, and those who are against them may not have wherewith to charge them.

I pray God long to preserve your lordship.

Rome, from the Congregation of the Faith, Jan. 5, 1848.

J. PH. CARD. FRANSONI.

The tenant right agitation is extending over the four Provinces. Meath has just declared in its favour, and Tipperary and Belfast will soon follow. In our last we noticed a dinner which was given to Mr. Crawford, at Coleraine, at which John Boyd, Esq., M. P., presided. He was subsequently entertained at Downpatrick. The definition of Mr. Crawford's views of tenant right may be gathered from the following:

The land is a trust to be administered for the public good.—That land in Ireland is to the unemployed working man a necessary of life; and, consequently, the taker of such land is not in the position of a free agent in dealing with the owner of it.—That in all cases of land lettings from year to year, or for limited terms, the relationship of landlord and tenant soould be considered as a partnership—the one putting in land, the other labour, and each enjoying a fair proportion of the net profits (all expenses being first divided.) according to the value put in by each; and the rent either falling or rising with the changes in the value of production, or rather causes, as the case may be.—That justice and policy alike demand the establishment of this right by legal enactment.

A DISTINGUISHED BENCH OF MAGISTRATES.—The following gentlemen have, within the last few years, usually attended the sittings of the Cashel Bench of Magistrates:—R. Long—father shot, himself twice fired at; W. Murphy—father shot; Samuel Cooper—brother shot; Leonard Keating—nephew, Mr. Scully, shot; E. Scully, —cousin, Mr. Scully, shot; Godfrey Taylor—cousin, Mr. Clarke, shot; William Roe—shot; C. Clarke—brother, shot—nephew, Mr. Roe, shot.

The army in Ireland, on the 1st instant, consisted of 10 regiments of cavalry, 22 of infantry, and 12 battalions and companies of artillery, making a total force of 26,800 rank and file of all arms, exclusive of staffs of militia regiments and pensioners.

Mr. Daniel O'Connell, youngest son of the late Liberator, has announced his attention of resigning as member for Waterford, on the ground of poverty. Whilst some are pointing significantly to Conciliation Hall, and asking, "What's become of all the money?" others are entertaining sly suspicions that the plea is but assumed by Mr. O'Connell,—his real object being to make room for the Rt. Hon. Thomas Wyse, who is a great favourite with the present Government, at the convivial table of whose chief officer in Ireland he has of late been a frequent guest.

A number of influential gentlemen in Ireland, with the decided sanction of Earl Clarendon, are endeavouring to raise £1,000,000, to establish a "Farmers' Estate Society." They propose to buy estates in fee as they come into the market, and re-sell them in small lots of not less than forty statute acres. Provision is to be made to prevent subdvision. The present tenants, if unobjectionable, are to have preference, and the purchase-money taken in half-yearly payments. The scheme has the appearance, at first view, of being capable of effecting an amelioration in the condition of the farming and agricultural classes generally.

The funds of the Repeal Association, which about the early part of the year rose to about £100 weekly, in consequence of great solicitation, are again languishing. The rent last week declined to £68. The weekly proceedings are "stale, flat, and unprofitable."

A special inquiry has been instituted by the Poor Law Commissioners into the sunatory state of Kilrush work-house, in which seventy deaths occurred in one week.

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POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENTS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND AMERICA.—We believe there is no immediate prospect of an arrangement of this matter. The fault, for there is a fault, now rests entirely, we are led to believe, with the American Government; who, not content with terms of entire reciprocity, want, it seems, something more, over and above fair reciprocity, which is never likely, we think, to be granted.

Death of the Archbishop of Canterbury.—His grace the Archbishop of Canterbury expired at a quarter past two o'clock yesterday morning at Lambeth Palace. Had he lived another day his lordship would have completed his 82nd year.

We have to record the deaths of General Walker, of the Royal Artillery, Major-General Maitland, of the 58th Regiment, and General Cuppage, of the Hon. East India Company's service.

KNITTING STOCKINGS BY STEAM.—A number of influential inhabitants of Ipswich have introduced into that town an important branch of industry, likely to give employment to a large number of persons. In Carr-street, machines are now at work in knitting stockings by steam. The work is done with beautiful accuracy. One young person can attend to three machines, and each machine will knit one stocking in three hours.

DISTRESS IN LIVERPOOL.—The Irish nation is scandalously neglecting its duty to its poor, who swarm hither in such numbers, that they cannot possibly find shelter, much less food; and many are committing offences against the law that they may be put into gaol. They ought to be provided for in their own parishes. During the four days ending the 3rd instant, one hundred and sixty-nine Irish offenders have been brought before Mr. Rushton—an average exceeding forty per day!

The Whaling Ship British Sovereign, was totally lost on the Island of Sandwich, on the 24th April. The crew took to the boats and made for the nearest Bay, where for a while they were kindly treated by the Natives; but a tumult arising among the natives, they fell upon the crew and massacred twenty nine, one only having escaped, it seems he ran and concealed himself in the bushes, where he remained for several days, but fortunately a ship heaving in sight, he swam off, and was picked up.

At Cologne, a suspension bridge is about to be thrown over the Rhine by French Engineers—similar to that which crosses the Danube at Offen. It will rest on a single pillar in the middle of the stream—and is to cost 150,000 thalers.

Since so many of the inhabitants of Lombardy have resolved to abstain from using tobacco, with the view of diminishing the Austrian revenue, the consumption of cigars is said to have been lessened by nearly a million a month.

The Corn market since our last has continued without any striking feature to report. Sales of Wheat have been extremely limited, and all kinds are to be purchased at a shade easier prices. Indian Corn is 6d. to 1s. per quarter cheaper. Indian Corn Meal has been taken to a fair extent at 14s. per barrel. The transactions in Flour have been also but limited; best Western Canal Flour not fetching higher than 28s per brl.

An improved feeling has manifested itself in the Iron trade. More business has been transacted in Welsh Bars, for which higher prices have been paid. Orders for Pig Iron are on the increase, whilst the supply is diminishing; prices have therefore an upward tendency.

LIVERPOOL TIMBER MARKET, Feb. 12.

TIMBER.—The facts noticed in our last circular of the 29th ult., as indicative of a revival of prosperity, we have the satisfaction fully to confirm, although, as then stated, it may be slow in its progress. Various commodities have already been in more demand, and at some advance in prices, of which the Timber trade has in a limited degree partaken. The sales during the last fortnight by private and by public auction have been made at prices rather above what had been previously obtainable: they consist of the following:—By private, two cargoes of St. John's yellow Pine, in the yard, one of 19 5-8 inches average at 17d per foot, and the other, 18 3-4 inches, at 16 3-4d per foot; by auction, a cargo of middling quality Quebec brought 13 1-4d to 13 1-2 per foot for yellow Pine, and 17 3-4d per foot for Elm, and 5000 feet of the former, by another vessel, 13 1-4d per foot; 200 logs of a better description of yellow Pine were sold at 14 1-4d per foot, with 150 logs of red Pine at 19 3-4d to 20 1-4 per foot, and 267 logs red at 19 1-4d to 21d per foot; a cargo of Nova Scotia Birch was sold at 11 1-4d to 12 1-2d per foot; portion of a cargo of Miramichi Deals realised 2d to 2 1-12 per foot for Spruce, and 2 3-16ths per foot for Pine; a parcel, 2000 pieces, Miramichi Spruce 1d 13-16ths per foot, and a cargo of St. John's Spruce 2d to 2 3-8d per foot; two cargoes of Quebec Hecmetac Sleepers were sold at 3s. 1d to 3s. 4 1-2d. each for sizes 10 by 5 inches, and 2s. to 2s. 2 1-2 for 9 by 4 1-2, with 9 by 9 square at 4s. 1d. each.—*Duncan & Ewing.*

HOUSE OF LORDS, Feb. 7.

HALIFAX AND QUEBEC RAILWAY.

Earl Fitzwilliam had a petition to present, to which he wished to draw the particular attention of their lordships. It was a petition for the grant of a loan of money for the construction of a railway from Halifax to Quebec. It would be recollected that at the time of the outbreak of the rebellion in Canada, there was great difficulty in transmitting army and ordnance stores into the interior of Canada, and had there then existed a railway from Halifax to Quebec there would have been every facility for the transport of these stores. It was also important as affording increased facilities for the transmission of emigrants to their place of destination in the interior of Canada from their port of disembarkation, that every facility should be afforded them of railway accommodation. The sum of £62,000 was asked for as a loan, and in return for the loan the petitioners would carry the mail for nothing, and thus the sum now paid to the American Government for conveying the mails would be saved.

Lord Ashburton considered that while the United States were traversed in every direction by railways and telegraphs, our American colonies, which did not enjoy the same advantages, were placed in an unfair position; therefore he trusted that the Government would give every encouragement for the construction of railways in Canada and Nova Scotia. The noble lord presented a petition from two townships in New Brunswick, praying for aid to the British North American railways.

Earl Grey assured their lordships that the importance of railways in Canada had not escaped the attention of the Government. They considered it of the greatest importance to establish a line of communication between Halifax and Quebec. The engineering officers engaged in surveying the country had, he was happy to say, succeeded in finding a practicable route, but until their report was in the possession of the Government he could not give any opinion as to the propriety of assisting any particular company. At the present moment there were most pressing demands from every one of the colonies on the Government for assistance in the construction of great public works, but the circumstances of the country did not permit of large advances being made for this purpose. With regard to furnishing employment for emigrants, he could say that although upwards of a quarter of a million of persons emigrated last year to New Brunswick, there was no lack of employment in that colony, and the Government had actually been obliged to send home for labourers to be employed in the construction of certain public works which were necessary for the public service. Certainly many of the emigrants were in a destitute condition, not because there was any lack of profitable employment, but because they were unused to, and incapable of performing the work required by the wants of the colony.

Arrivals at Europe from St. John.—Jan. 29th, Carolina, Belfast: Feb. 2nd, Delta, off Falmouth: 3rd, William, Hull: 4th, Hirundo, ditto: 5th, Albion, Gravesend; Wm Carson, Dublin: 6th, Charles M'Laughlin, Dundalk; Mungo Park, Aberdeen; Allen Brown, off Dundalk: 9th, Linden, Bristol; Enterprize, Kingstown.

Sailings for St. John.—Feb. 2, Perthshire, the Clyde.

Sailed from Deal, Jan. 31, Ann Dashwood, Charleston, David Cannon, Mobile; Loodianah, and Thetis, New Orleans; 1st Feb. Pilgrim, Savannah; from Liverpool 3rd, Witch, New York.

Cleared at Liverpool, Carnatic, New Orleans.

Loading at Liverpool, Ina, and Howard, New York. At London, Jenny Lind, and Delta, St. John. At the Clyde, Wm Dawson, St. Jonn.

CARDIGAN, Feb. 9.—The Caroline, Honey, from St. John, N. B., to Hull, which was stranded on this bar 7th Dec last, has been floated off, and is some into the harbour, with cargo discharged.

HULL, Feb. 8.—Ship Clyde for New Orleans, did not sail yesterday, the crew refusing to go on board unless they received a months wages in advance, the Magistrates ordered them to the treadmill

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—Last Friday evening Mr Foulis, in continuation of his Chemical course, lectured on Oxygen, Chlorine, and Carbonic Acid Gas, and illustrated their distinctive peculiarities and properties by various pleasing experiments.

Last evening, P. LeSueur, Esq. entertained a respectable and attentive audience with a pleasing lecture on the *Moral and Social Influences of Music.* In his preamble he stated that absence from the city during the greater part of last week had prevented him from finishing, in a manner satisfactory to himself, his second lecture on *Female Influence*; but that he hoped to have an opportunity before the lapse of many days to bring it forward.

Next Friday evening Mr. Foulis will chiefly embrace in his lecture a consideration of *Carbon* and the *Reduction of Metallic Ores*, with experiments.

Next Monday evening, Mr. Till will lecture on the *History of Navigation.*

Mr. Gisborne, the gentleman deputed by the Quebec Telegraph Association to visit this Province and Nova Scotia, for the purpose of effecting arrangements to establish a Telegraphic line from Halifax to Quebec, including St. John and Fredericton, arrived in this City on Tuesday evening last, and after visiting the Falls, &c. in this vicinity, proceeded to Halifax on Wednesday. There now appears to be a strong probability that St. John will, in the course of a few months, enjoy the advantage of an Electric Telegraph communication with the United States, Halifax, and Canada.—It is stated that Mr. Gisborne, on his return from Halifax, in a few days, purposes delivering a lecture in this City on the subject of Electric Telegraphs. Mr. G. arrived at Halifax on Friday evening.

The long established house of entertainment, known as the "*Douglas Arms Inn,*" on the Nerepis Road, which was destroyed by fire about a year ago, having since been, at great expense, replaced by the proprietor, Dr. Livingstone, of this City, by the erection of a large, commodious and beautiful building, it has just been opened by Mr. Oliver Byram, Senr., with every comfort and accommodation for the entertainment of travellers, and private parties from the City, and as the sleighing on the Nerepis road is at present very fine, it is probable that many will embrace the opportunity of visiting the "Douglas Arms."—Mr. Byram and family are remarkably well qualified for the management of so extensive and respectable an establishment, and we trust they may enjoy an extensive patronage.—During the summer months it will afford a delightful "retreat" to families, invalids and others in quest of pure air, green fields, and picturesque scenery.

In the Assembly, on Thursday last, the Hon. Mr. Hazen, by special leave of the House, presented a Petition from the Rector, Church Wardens and Vestry of Trinity Church in the Parish of St. John, praying that a Bill for dividing the Parish, may be passed into a Law. The same gentleman also presented three several petitions, with a like prayer, from the Hon. Ward Chipman, H. Bowyer Smith, George P. Peters, Esquires, and ninety-three others; Henry Gilbert, H. Porter, Stephen Wiggins, Esquires, and seventy-one others, and Robert W. Crookshank, Wm. Wright, Henry Chubb, Esquires, and forty-three others. The Bill was then brought in.

The House was in Committee on the Revenue Bill several days last week, and the duties have been fixed upon a number of the leading articles of import. We will publish the whole bill after it has passed the several branches.

In order to make room for the intelligence by the English mail, we have been obliged to curtail the usual quantity of Legislative intelligence this week.

HALIFAX ELECTIONS.—The Town and County Elections commenced at Halifax at 8 o'clock on Saturday morning, and were going on with much spirit on both sides. At one o'clock, (the latest intelligence) Messrs. Howe and Uniacke's poll, in the City, aggregately, exceeded Messrs. Sutherland and Logan's, 190 votes. The poll was to close at 5 o'clock, and it was expected that Messrs. Howe and Uniacke would be returned by large majorities.

FIRE IN HALIFAX.—On Tuesday night last, a fire broke out in the brewery and candle factory of Messrs. W. & S. Bell, in Marinipedic-street, Halifax, which, with two dwelling houses adjoining, belonging to the same firm, were destroyed—insurance on the whole £2,800. Six or seven other contiguous dwelling houses, mostly insured, were partially injured. The night being cold, the fire had obtained great headway before the engines could get to work. Sir John Harvey was on the ground and took great interest in encouraging the efforts of the firemen, military, &c.

The steamer *Admiral*, Capt. Rogers, was to leave Boston yesterday, and after touching at several intermediate places, is expected to arrive at this port to-morrow, and to leave again on Thursday morning. She has had a large addition made to her accommodations during the winter, at a cost of $5,000.

It is expected that the new steamer *Senator*, (larger than the Admiral,) will commence running between Boston and this City in June.

CANADA.—The Canadian Parliament met at Montreal on the 25th ult. for the dispatch of business. The Members having been sworn in, they proceeded to the election of a Speaker. Sir Allen McNab, the late speaker, was proposed by Mr. Cayley, which was seconded by Colonel Prince. The Hon. Mr. Baldwin, after disclaiming any personal feelings, and complimenting Sir A. McNab, proposed the Hon. Augustin N. Morin, an old member of the Assembly, and well qualified for the office, which was seconded by Mr. Lafontaine. The House having divided on the original motion, it was lost—19 to 54. On a second division, Mr. Morin was unanimously elected Speaker, and was conducted to the chair by Messrs. Lafontaine, Baldwin and Sir A. McNab. The Governor General's speech would not be delivered until Monday the 28th, to which day the House adjourned.

SAINT JOHN TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY.—The Annual Meeting of this Society took place in the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute, on Thursday evening 24th ult. when the following persons were chosen office-bearers for the ensuing year:—

Mr. N. S. Demill, President; Messrs. Thomas Harding, John Paddock, John Humbert, and W. R. M. Burns, Vice-Presidents; W. H. A. Evans, Corresponding and Recording Secretary; John R. Marshall, Treasurer.—Messrs. William Hewitt, Robert Robertson, H. W. Pitts, J. Fairweather, Peter LeSueur, Levi H. Waterhouse, Jas. Gerrow, Jr., Robert Reed, Zebedee Ring, Geo. P. Sancton, John F. Marsters, John McGrath, John Ansley, George W. Gaynor, and Thomas R. Gordon, Executive Committee.

MASONIC BALL.—The Ball given by the Brethren of Albion Lodge came off on Thursday evening at the Saint John Hotel. The company was one of the largest we have seen on similar occasions, and was composed of the *elite* of our City. Dancing commenced about nine o'clock, and was kept up with unabated spirit until after three. The room was brilliantly lighted, and with the "bright eyes glancing," and the mystic emblems and jewels worn by the Brethren, formed a most animated and gorgeous spectacle. At "low twelve" the craft were called to refreshment, when the Worshipful Master in his most happy manner, proposed the health of the "fair sisterhood," which we need not say was drank with all the honors. The arrangements reflect great credit on the Committee, and the Messrs. Scammell, and we feel assured they will be amply compensated for their pains in having afforded their friends a "right merry" evening.—[Chronicle.

☞ It is with the greatest regret, that we announce to-day, the death of Miss M. Millisent Rowe, whose superior Musical accomplishments and exquisite vocal talents, have so recently afforded frequent delight to our citizens, at the Concerts of the gifted Rowe Family. This truly amiable, interesting and accomplished young lady was universally beloved by those who had the pleasure of her acquaintance; and always formed a principal attraction at the Concerts in which she took a part. It is melancholy to reflect, that within the last three or four months, she appeared before the public, apparently in all the health and vigour of youthful loveliness, and charmed us as well by her personal attractions, as by her superb voice and exquisite vocalisation; and that now, ere she had completed sixteen short years of mortal life, a rapid consumption has terminated her earthly career.—We deeply sympathise with Mr. Rowe, and his afflicted family in this most painful bereavement; and feel assured that the public at large unite with us in so doing. We are informed, and hope it may be the fact, that measures are in progress for giving an AMATEUR CONCERT for *the benefit of the Family*; as it will necessarily be long before they can again exercise their own attractive talents in public.—[Ib.

ROBBERY OF THE POST OFFICE.—About ten o'clock last night, one of the Clerks, on going into the Office and lighting the gas, discovered that a robber was at work in the establishment, and having locked the door of the apartment in which the thief was engaged in packing up a quantity of coppers, gave the alarm. The robber however, made his exit through a pane of glass in a window which opens on a platform in rear of the building, from which he jumped down, a height of some fifteen feet, and made his escape. He only got about £3 in silver, and left behind him a screw driver and a latch-key.—*Courier.*

Several houses in South Broadway, and Dock Street, Albany, were destroyed by fire on Tuesday last. Whole loss estimated at $50,000—insurance between $20,000 and $30,000. Two persons were killed at the fire.

Three steamboats, fully freighted for New Orleans, were totally destroyed by fire at Maysville on the 27th ult. Four lives lost.

Viscount Falkland has been appointed Governor of the Presidency of Bombay.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.—The accounts of the honors to the distinguished dead which have been so readily offered wherever the news of the death of Mr. Adams has reached, crowd our columns to-day. Not only the high Congress of the nation, but all the smaller and less important vehicles of the popular power and popular impulse have been startled and stopped at the announcement of this event. The Supreme Court noticed it and adjourned. The President ordered the business of the "Departments" to cease. The Maryland Legislature adjourned for the purpose of attending, in a body, the funeral ceremonies at Washington. The Baltimore city Councils did the same. The city authorities of Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, have already provided for the reception, with due and proper respect, the honoured remains of Mr. Adams, as they shall be borne through these places, to this State; our city government is preparing to do the same sad duty, and our State Legislature has already twined its wreath of cypress about his memory. The whole country listens to the story of his death with sadness, and responds with tribute of admiration and respect.

The Legislature of Massachusetts have invited the Hon. Edward Everett, President of the University at Cambridge, to deliver before that body a eulogy upon the illustrious dead, and it is understood that he will comply with this request.

The remains of Mr. Adams were laid out in one of the Committee rooms of the House of Representatives, during Thursday, and a continued throng of visiters came to take a last sight of his face.

The House of Representatives of the United States have appointed a Committee consisting of one Member from each State of the Union, of which Mr. Hudson of this State is Chairman, to accompany the body to its resting place in Quincy, and all the public buildings in Washington, bear the sable badges of mourning.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Newell moved the following resolution, which was unanimously passed:—

Resolved, That the seat in this hall just vacated by the death of the late JOHN QUNCY ADAMS, be unoccupied for thirty days, and that it, together with the hall, remain clothed with the symbol of mourning during that time.

Mr. Vinton then moved that the Speaker's announcement of the death of the Hon JOHN QUINCY ADAMS be entered on the journal. This also was agreed to unanimously, and then the House adjourned to Saturday, the day of the funeral.

Several members in the House and Senate delivered most feeling addresses on the death of Mr. Adams.—*Boston Daily Advertiser.*

THE TREATY—ITS CONFIRMATION CERTAIN—PROPOSED AMENDMENTS.—*Washington*, Feb. 25.—The treaty will be confirmed beyond a doubt. There are some sticklers to forms who are still opposed to it, but it is now ascertained that Messrs. Calhoun, Yulee and Hunter will vote for it.

The President, though approving of the treaty, has recommended that certain obnoxious features of it be amended, and this will be done. The objectionable features consist in the securing of certain British interests in Texas and California in the shape of Empressario grants of land.

The amended treaty will be sent back by one or more commissioners, but whether the Mexicans will accept such an amended treaty is quite another question.—[Tel. Rep. Phil. Ledger.

NEW COAL FIELD.—The discovery of coal in Vancouver's Island, [illegible] ty, and in great abundance, is an event of considerable importance as regards the future progress of commerce and civilisation. It is found in vast fields, and even in great external clumps on the north and east side of the island, and the natives can bring it to the shore at so marvellously cheap a rate, that its influence on the steam navigation in the Pacific, and on the farthest west coasts of America, can hardly be over-rated. This discovery is not, however, new, but has been known to navigators of these high latitudes for some years past. The coal is said to be of good quality, though of rather a friable nature.

NAPOLEON'S CENOTAPH.—The Emperor of Russia has presented several enormous and magnificent blocks of black and veined marble, for the completion of Napoleon's cenotaph, which is advancing but slowly, though fourteen or fifteen artists are always at work in sculpturing the statues, medallions, and basso-relievos which are to ornament it.

CHINESE EDICT.—MR. ROBERTS, THE MISSIONARY.—Le, acting district magistrate of Pwan-yü, publishes this district proclamation:—"Whereas an American, named Roberts, having erected and established a Christian or Sabbath-day meeting-house in Tung-shih-keo-street (near the execution ground), for the purpose of explaining the Scriptures and reforming the wicked, it appears that some time ago a number of the rabble endeavoured by force to obtain money from him; but their demand not being complied with, they immediately made a great disturbance, smashing all the doors, windows, chairs, and tables, and carrying off all his clothes and effects. I, the magistrate, have already inquired into the matter, and have apprehended Le-shang and eleven others, who will severally be prosecuted, as is on record. Now I have examined this Roberts, and find he is still, as formerly, residing in the said hall or Christian meeting-house; and as I really apprehend that lawless vagabonds will assemble under pretence of hearing the Scriptures read, and excite a disturbance, it is proper to issue this prohibitory declaration. I publish this that the men of all nations may know that this Roberts (Lo-shmoutse-wen), who resides in the Christian meeting-house, explains the Scriptures, and exhorts to good actions. You who desire to hear the Scriptures explained may go there quietly for that purpose, but those who do not wish to hear, must not, in parties of three or five, under false pretences, go and create disturbances. If any, therefore, dare to oppose, so soon as the matter is investigated, such persons will certainly be apprehended, and severe punishments will follow. Not the slightest mercy will be shown; let each, therefore, implicitly obey. Do not oppose a special edict. Taukwang, 27th year, 9th moon, 30th day, 7th November, 1847."

☞ The Mail for England, to meet the sailing of the Steamer from Halifax on the 13th instant, will be closed at the General Post Office in this City To-morrow, (Wednesday,) the 8th current, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

SAINT JOHN SAVINGS' BANK.

Deposited in February,	£1017 2 4
Withdrawn in do.	1086 0 10

Acting Trustee for March—JOHN WISHART, Esquire.

TO DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

This celebrated and infallible remedy for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, and Liver Complaint, was discovered some six or seven years ago, in the city of Philadelphia, the residence of one of the most distinguished physicians that ever lived. Since that time, it has by its own merits, been rapidly, surely, and safely working its way through the opposition of quacks and counterfeiters, until, by its true value, and intrinsic excellence, it has gained for itself a most enviable popularity, and established itself in the confidence of an intelligent and enlightened public from one end of the continent to the other. The testimony of thousands who have been relieved and cured by this valuable article, will show that it stands unrivalled—at the head of all other medicines for the cure of diseases for which it is recommended. The genuine Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is now for sale by duly appointed agents, and all respectable dealers in medicine, in all large cities and all important towns throughout the United States, Canadas, and British Provinces.

Be careful and get the genuine and original Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, signed I. BUTTS, on the wrapper. For sale by Messrs. PETERS & TILLEY, King St., St. John, N. B

MARRIED.

On the 2d instant, by the Rev. Robert Irvine, at the house of the Bride's father, the Rev. Andrew Donald, of the Parish of Hampton, to Margaret, eldest daughter of Mr. William Scott, of the Parish of Upham, both of the County of King's.

On Sunday evening last, by the Rev. W. Scovil, A. M., Mr. Felix Augustus Davies, of the Parish of Springfield, King's County, to Rachel W., youngest daughter of the late Mr. George Ellison, of Sussex.

On Tuesday evening, by the Rev. S. Robinson, Mr. Tobias Sanders, shipbuilder, of the Parish of Portland, to Miss Ann, eldest daughter of the late Mr. John S. Anthony, of this City.

On Tuesday evening, by the Rev. James Dunphy, V. G. Mr. Patrick Power, to Mrs. Ellen Driscoll, both of this City.

Same evening, by the same, Mr. John Walsh, Schoolmaster, of this City, to Miss Margaret Walsh, of Portland.

At Brriton, on the 17th ult. by the Rev. James Porter, Mr. John Neill to Miss Jane McPherson, both of Fredericton.

At Sheffield, on the 24th ult. by the Rev. James Porter, Mr. William C. Tredwell, of Fredericton, to Jane E., second daughter of Enoch Barker, Esq. of the former place.

At Fredericton, on Thursday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Knight, Mr. Thomas Murray Blair, to Miss Hannah Miller, both of that city.

At Harvey, County of Albert, on the 23d ult. by the Rev. Wm. Sears, Mr. Rufus Pines, of Napan, N. S., to Miss Jane, second daughter of James Brewster, Esq., of the former place.

At Hillsboro, on the 24 ult. by the same, Mr. William Irvine, to Miss Ruth, youngest daughter of H. Steves, Esq.

DIED.

On Sunday morning, at her father's residence in Portland, after a lingering illness, Georgeanna, eldest daughter of Mr. John M. Campbell, in the eighteenth year of her age. Funeral To-morrow, (Wednesday,) at 3 o'clock, when friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

On Monday evening, Elizabeth, widow of the late Mr. Neil McLardy, aged 66 years.

On Thursday, the 24 instant, aged fifteen, Miss Mary Millisent Rowe, second daughter of Mr. R. A. Rowe, Professor of Music, Charlotte-Street, deeply and deservedly regretted by her family and friends.

"The golden shell is broken; the silver chord is mute;
The sweet bells all are silent; and hushed the lovely lute."

On Friday evening, after a long and painful illness, Mary Ann, wife of Mr. John T. Youngbusband, of this City, in the 29th year of her age.

On Saturday morning, after a lingering illness, of consumption, Mary W., wife of Mr. Wm. A. Robertson, aged 39 years, much lamented by her friends and a large circle of acquaintances.

At Carleton, on Thursday morning, after a lingering illness, which she endured with exemplary patience, Mrs. Mary Fanjoy, aged 54 years, leaving a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn their loss.

Suddenly at Greenhead, on Thursday last, Charles R. Armstrong, only son of Mr. Joseph Armstrong, aged three years and two months.

At Springfield, (K. C.) after an illness of six weeks, which she endured with exemplary patience, Mrs. Mary Hatfield, aged 91 years, widow of the late Mr. Daniel Hatfield, one of the Loyalists of 1783. The deceased was mother of eleven children, 53 grand children, 153 great grand children, and 3 great great grand children.

At Moncton, 13th ult., Mary Ann Hains, aged 15 years.—Her end was peace.

At same place, on the 13th ult., George Barrett, aged 3 years, and on the 20th, Melissa Ann, aged 1 year and 1 month, son and daughter of William A. and Sarah Ann Steadman.

At Halifax, on the 27th ult., in the 34th year of her age, Hannah, wife of Benjamin F. Black, Esq., and daughter of David Cannon, Esq., of Liverpool.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.

ARRIVED.

Wednesday—Schr. Olive Branch, Thomson, New York, 6 days—Master, flour, corn meal, pork, &c.

Thursday—Schr. Spartan, Libbey, Eastport—Master, flour.

Sunday—Brigt. Widow, Gorum, New York, 7—L. H. Waterhouse, flour, meal, &c.

Monday—Barque Eagle, Lang, Boston, 5—Wm. Thomson, ballast.

This Day—Brigt. Ella, Pike, Philadelphia—J. M. Hamilton, flour.

Schr. Beverley, McCarthy, Boston—D. Call, tallow, &c.

CLEARED.

March 2d—Schr. Alpine, Mayo, Boston, boards, &c.—Thos. McIlenry.

3d—Barque Bethel, Mosher, Londonderry, timber and deals—Wm. Carvill.

4th—Ship William Vail, Wisbart, Liverpool, deals—Wm. Davidson; Schr. Woodlands, Price, Boston, fish and lumber; Brig Desdemona, Miller, New York, ice.

Left at Cienfuegos, 5th ult., brig Leander, Douglas, for St. John.

Sailed from Savannah, 23d, ship Orleans, Bogart, for St. John.

At Savannah, 21st, California, Lawson, do.—At New-York, 24th, brigt. Widow, Gorum, St. John.

Arrived at Barbadoes, 21st Jan., barque James, Cornish, Saint John.

Brigt. Sarah, Johnston from Philadelphia for Barbadoes, touched at Bermuda about 10th February.

Arrived at New Orleans, Feb. 18th, ship Admiral, Crisp, London; Bark Jane Hammond, Vaughan, Liverpool; 19th, ship Belmont, Grant, Bristol; 20th, ships Swan, Taylor, London, and David, Vaughan, Liverpool.—At Mobile 16th, ship Sir Chas. Napier, Teare, London; 20th, ships Jane, Potts, Liverpool, and Thomas, Brewer, Savannah; Barque Otto, from Liverpool.

Arrived at New York 27th ult., ship Unicorn, Thain, Liverpool; 28th, ship Emigrant, Hill, Liverpool, via Cork, with passengers, had experienced very heavy weather; 16 of the passengers died on the passage, and a number of them sick; 29th, schr. Pivot, Lewis, St. Kitts.

Cleared at New Orleans 19th, ship Maraaham, Jamieson, Liverpool.—At Charleston 25th, Barque Agenoria, Hunt, Liverpool.

Schr. Mariner, Reed, from Boston for this port, arrived at Digby on Saturday.

Schr. Valeria, Garrick, which sailed from this port 9th Jan. for New York, put into St. Georges, Bermuda, about 20th Feb., in distress, with loss of mainmast, foretopmast, sails, and leaky. Was within 40 miles of Nantucket when blown off.

Brigt. Arve, of Eastport, (before reported in distress) put into Bermuda on the 18th, having been hove on her beam ends, shifted cargo, and cut away the mainmast.—During a thunder storm, the Captain and Mr. Pearce, the 1st officer, were struck with lightning, which killed Mr. P. instantly.

Br ship John & Robert, of and from Belfast, I. for New Orleans, was seen 8th ult., badly ashore on the Little Cayman.

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. And who visit the *Douglas Arms Inn* may rest assured that every attention will be paid to secure their comfort and happiness.

March 1, 1848. OLIVER BYRAM.

FLOUR!

Landing this day ex *Spartan*—

150 BRLS Genesee Superfine FLOUR; 20 Barrels Extra Genesee Family FLOUR; 40 barrels extra Rahal CORN MEAL.

March 4. GEO. THOMAS, *South Market Wharf.*

CORN MEAL.

Landing ex "Olive Branch" from New York:

200 BARRELS CORN MEAL; for sale by

March 4. JARDINE & CO.

Schooner wanted to Purchase.

THE Subscribers are authorized to purchase a SCHOONER of from 60 to 100 Tons, provided she can be obtained low and on favourable terms. Any person having a vessel of about that size, which they wish to dispose of, will please apply to

March, 4th 1848. C. & W. H. ADAMS.

MR. G. BLATCH,

BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Notary Public, and Conveyancer, &c.

OFFICE in Mr. L. H. DeVeber's Building, on the Western side of *Prince William Street.*

Saint John, Feb. 15, 1848.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of ROBERT RAY, late of this City, Sailmaker, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within Six Months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to GILBERT T. RAY, THOMAS LEAVITT, GEO. A. LOCKHART, } *Executors.*

St. John, 11th February, 1848.

Sales by Auction.

Corporation Properties,

TO BE LEASED BY AUCTION.

On WEDNESDAY the 22d March, instant, at 12 o'clock, Noon, at the Corner of the Coffee House, in the Market Square, the following Sources of CORPORATION REVENUES will be Leased by Public Auction, for ONE YEAR, from the first day of April next, viz.:

THE WHARFAGE and SLIPPAGE at the Market Wharves and Slip in King's and Queen's Wards;
The SLIPPAGE at Union Street Slip;
Ditto at North Slip;
Ditto at Lower Cove Slip;
Ditto at Carleton;
The WEIGHING MACHINE at Union Street;
Ditto at North Slip;
Ditto at Market House, Sidney Ward;
The ANCHORAGE;
WHARFAGE and SLIPPAGE at Rodney Wharf in Carleton.

☞ The purchaser will, at the time and place of Leasing the above Properties, be required to give Approved Endorsed Notes, at three, six, nine, and twelve months, for the due payment of the Purchase Money, quarterly.—In default thereof, the Sources of the Revenue bid off will be immediately again put up for sale. Further particulars will be made known at the time and place of sale.

By and with the consent of the Trustees of Corporation Properties.

HENRY PORTER,
WM. O. SMITH,
THOMAS HARDING,
G. VANHORNE,
THOMAS CORAM,
GEORGE BOND, } *Committee.*

St. John, 7th March, 1848.

BUTCHERS' STALLS

STOVES.

The Subscriber has on hand a choice selection of

COAL STOVES,

SUITABLE FOR

HALLS, Bedrooms, Counting Rooms, and SHIPS' CABINS.

The neatness and superior finish of which has not been exceeded by any STOVES ever offered in this market.

Also, an excellent assortment of COOKING STOVES, both for *Wood* and *Coal*, of all sizes and prices.

E. STEPHEN.

November 9, 1847.—2m.

Land Surveying.

JUST PUBLISHED,

A Treatise on Theoretical and Practical LAND SURVEYING.

BY ALEXANDER MUNRO.

THE above Work is particularly adapted for Wood-Land Surveys: it contains 20 finely executed Plates, with all the necessary Tables. Also, an Investigation and Demonstration of the rules given in the work.

☞ Price only 6s. half-bound, for sale at the VICTORIA BOOK STORE, King-Street.

July 21, 1846. N. H. NELSON.

October 12, 1847.

FALL GOODS.

Per ships *Unicorn, Harmony, Edinburgh,* and *Mountaineer,* from Liverpool, and *Lion,* from Glasgow, viz:—

SCALA, VICTORIA and WOOL CLOAKINGS,
SHAWLS, Handkerchiefs and Mufflers,
Rose and Witney BLANKETS,
BATH CRADLE BLANKETS,
LADIES' DRESS MATERIALS, *newest Winter styles,*
FLANNELS, Serges, Kerseys, Duggett and Baize,
A large Stock of Dark PRINTED COTTONS,
Ticks, Checks, Stripes and Homespuns,
Grey and White SHIRTINGS and SHEETINGS,
LINENS, Lawns, Diaper, Damask, Hollands,
Dark Canvas and Osnaburgs,
Superior Salisbury Frontes FLANNELS,
BROAD CLOTHS, PILOTS and BEAVERS,
MUSLINS of every kind, LININGS,
Cotton Velvets, Wadding, Buttons,
UMBRELLAS, White and Colored COUNTERPANES,
COLLARS and HABIT SHIRTS,
WORSTEDS and YARNS,
Tuqued, Cloth and Seaforth CAPS, &c. &c.

☞ *The whole of which are offered at the lowest market prices.*

W. G. LAWTON.

Ladies' Rich FURS.

Received at the LIVERPOOL HOUSE, Prince William Street, an Invoice very Rich FURS, ex "William Carson," from London, consisting of

SETS STONE MARTIN, in very large Cardinal, Flat Boa, Muff and Gauntlet,
Sets French SABLE, large Cardinal, Boa, Muff and Gauntlet,
Sets FITCH, same,
Sets Siberian Squirrel, same,
Very large CARDINALS, in Siberian Squirrel, Fitch, Lustred Musk, and British Sable,
CAPES and BOAS, in Stone Martin, French Sable, Fitch, Siberian Squirrel, Squirrel Lock, British lynx, British Ermine, British Sable,
VICTORINES, Misses and Ladies, in Siberian Squirrel, Squirrel lock, and British Sable,
Misses' Gauntlets, in Stone Martin, French Sable, Siberian Squirrel, and lustred Musk,
Misses' Fur Trimming, in Squirrel lock, Fitch, British Sable, and British Ermine,
Ladies' Strong BOAS,
Cushions, FUR TRIMMING, in Astrachan, Nutria, and Lynx, very low, wholesale and retail.

A large assortment of FURS are offered by Sample.

Oct. 26. VAUGHANS & [illegible]

No. 1, South Wharf.

Per Mountaineer and Themis from Liverpool:

150 HOOLE & CO's Mill Saws, 5½ to 7 ft.; 2 cases circular, Cross Cut, Hand, Tenon, Buck, Pit, and other SAWS; 2 casks assorted CUTLERY; 10 pair Smiths' Bellows; 6 Anvils; 1 basket VICES; 15 rolls Iron Wire, from 5 to 17; 10 doz. long handled Frying PANS; 50 bags Spikes, 5 to 9 inch; 50 bags Cut NAILS; 10 bags Sheathing Nails; 9 casks Horse Nails; 2 tons Block BUSHES; 1 cask LEAD PIPE, ½ to 1¼ inch; 150 fathoms CHAIN, ¼, 5-16, 3-18, 7-16 inch; 2 casks OX CHAINS and Horse Traces: 40 SHARE MOULDS; half a ton of PLOUGH PLATING; 1 ton *Sanderson Brothers'* CAST STEEL, for Axes; 2 tons Sheet IRON, half do. ZINC; 2 cwt. Clock Tin, 1 ton Sad Irons, 250 Tea Kettles, 4 tons pots, Griddles, Bake Pans, 10 Casks containing Locks, Hinges, Coffin Mounting, brass Nails, Curtain Rings, Awl Hafts, Sleigh Bells, brass and metal Cocks, Castors, Planes, Boys' & Men's SKATES, Counter Balances and Weights, Carpenters Compasses, Ships COMPASSES, Awls, Candlesticks, Iron and Copper Coal Scoops, copper and brass Wire, Braces and Bits, Steel Yards, Screws, Coach Wrenches, Fish-hooks, Horse Shoes, Sparrowbills, HAMMERS, Tacks, Rivits, Hand scupper Nails, Carpenters RULES, Fire Dogs and Fire Irons, Shovels & Tongs; horse, paint, shoe, and other BRUSHES, Jews Harps, Curry Combs; with a general assortment of Hardware.

1 Doz. Barn SHOVELS and SPADES.

On Hand—Rowland's MILL SAWS; *Welch & Griffith's* Circular Saws; POWDER, B.P. IF. and Sporting. Ex "Wm. Carson" from London:—Raw and Boiled Paint OIL; *Brandrams* White LEAD, Black, Yellow, and Red PAINT, Shoe Thread, &c. &c.,—all of which are offered at low prices for *Cash*, by

Jan. 4. W. TISDALE & SON.

NEW FALL GOODS.

JAMES SMELLIE

as received per ships *Commodore*, from LONDON, and *Mountaineer*, from LIVERPOOL, part of his FALL STOCK, consisting of

BLACK and colored Orleans and Cobourgs,
Figured ORLEANS and LUSTRES,
Black and colored French Merinoes,
Moreens and Damasks,
PRINTED COTTONS,
Grey and White Shirtings and Muslins,
White and colored STAYS,
RIBBONS, SILKS, and SATINS,
Black and colored SILK VELVETS,
FURS—in Boas, Capes, Cardinals, Victorines, and MUFFS,
Beaver BONNETS—Grey and Black, &c.

All of which will be sold at the very smallest possible profit.

Prince William Street, October 19, 1847.

Winter Cloths & Blankets.

Received at the *Liverpool House*, ex "Themis" from Liverpool:

SUPERFINE, Beaver and Pilot CLOTHS, in Blue, Brown, Invisible Rifle, Oxford mixt. Claret, Drab, and Black Blue Heavy *Duffil* Cloths—superior for Travelling Coats;
Doeskins, Cassimere and Kersey Trouserings, in black, blue, drab, striped, checked, and fancy;
A few peices Grey Canada CLOTH, very fine. for Overcoats;
A large variety Rose, Witney, and Point Mackinaw BLANKETS;
The above splendid *Winter Gds*, are offered at a very small advance, wholesale and retail.

Oct 26 VAUGHANS & LOCKHART.

Cod Lines, Salmon Twine, &c.

Now landing and for sale at low rates—

100 DOZEN HERRING TWINE, 105 dozen Salmon and SHAD TWINE;
50 dozen 15 and 18 Thread COD LINES;
30 dozen Pollock and Mackerel LINES;
2 dozen LOG LINES.

January 11, W. TISDALE & SON.

LONDON HOUSE,

Market Square

Winter Importations!

Per *Commodore, Mountaineer,* and *Lion,* from London, Liverpool, and the Clyde—

AN extensive Stock of SHAWLS, SCARFS, Hdkfs., CLOAKINGS, *Silks, Satins Satin Turcs,* Silk and Satin Handkerchiefs and Neck Ties, *Velvets, Ribbons, Gloves, Hose, Laces,* CASHMERES, Coburg and Orleans Cloths, Tartans, Camlets, Paramatta, Moreens, Aprons, Gent's Mufflers, Doeskins, Kerseys, Tweeds, *Pilot, Beaver, and Broad CLOTHS,* &c. A large quantity of PRINTS, Grey & White COTTONS, Ginghams, Furnitures, Linings, LINENS, Lawns, Diapers, Muslins, Moleskins, Ticks, SHEETINGS, Shirtings, *FLANNELS, BLANKETS,* Quilts, Counterpanes, Duck, Dowlas, Padding, Canvass, Cotton Warp, &c.

Also, a variety of FURS.

October 12. T. W. DANIEL.

Steele's Soap.

EX Ship *Edinburgh*, from Liverpool:—250 Boxes, 64 lbs. each, Steele & Son's best Liverpool hard SOAP; for sale by

Feb. 15. H. G. KINNEAR.

FALL GOODS!

Tea, Loaf Sugar, Fruit, &c.

Now landing ex ship *Wm. Carson*, from London:

113 CHESTS fine Congou TEA,
23 hhds. Loaf and Crushed Sugar,
5 carroteels CURRANTS, 1 bale Almonds,
40 boxes Smyrna Raisins, 1 bag Carraway Seed,
10 bags black Pepper, 1 barrel NUTMEGS,
4 cases Liquorice and Cassia, 1 do CLOVES,
20 kegs superfine MUSTARD, 1 case bottled do.
2 cases Fig BLUE, 1 ditto Senna Leaves,
10 dozen SHAD TWINE, 1 case Confections,
95 kegs *Hall's* GUNPOWDER—assorted,
5 barrels D. & M.'s Paste BLACKING,
50 dozen *Highlander* Playing CARDS,
1 case Japan INK, 1 do Shoe BRUSHES,
10 hhds. Raw and Boiled LINSEED OIL,
20 kegs BLACK PAINT, 1 hhd. PUTTY,
20 barrels Lamp Black, Blue Vitriol, GLUE, Salts, Sulphur, and Black Lead,
25 barrels *Byass'* best PORTER,
2 hhds. Golden Sherry WINE, 20 bags Corks.

Ex *Themis* and *Howard* from Liverpool—

22 hhds. fine Pale HOLLAND GENEVA,
5 barrels French White Wine VINEGAR,
20 kegs Ground Ginger, 1 hhd. STARCH,
40 bags SHOT, 1 bale BLUE PAPER,
1 hhd. Scrubbing Brushes, 1 bale Shoe Thread

Ex Brig *Syria* from New-York—

10 qr. casks OLD PORT WINE.

—LATELY RECEIVED—

50 hhds. *Martell's* BRANDY,
15 ditto PALE HOLLAND GENEVA,
30 casks Jamaica and Cuba RUM,
25 ditto Port, Sherry and Madeira WINE,
100 boxes London, Liverpool and Glasgow SOAP,
75 hhds. Bright Muscovado SUGAR,
20 bags Java and St. Domingo COFFEE,
20 boxes London MOULD CANDLES,
10 barrels D. & M.'s Liquid BLACKING,
10 ditto Pale SEAL OIL,
10 ditto CIDER VINEGAR.

Daily expected per ship *Quebec*—

400 reams Writing and Wrapping PAPER,
5 boxes Sugar Candy, 1 hhd. COPPERAS,
15 hhds. *Martell's* BRANDY,
15 ditto HOLLANDS GIN.

Ex schooner *Harriet Alice*:

20 puns. high proof RUM,
150 boxes Muscatel RAISINS,
Rice, Saleratus, Brooms, Pails, and Cheese.

The above, with a large assortment of articles in the Grocery line, will be sold low for good payments, by WILLIAM E. MOORE.

November 2, 1847.

LONDON GOODS.

Landing ex *Commodore*, from London:

100 CHESTS Fine Congo TEA,
5 Chests Old Hyson do.
7 Hhds, LOAF SUGAR,
5 Hhds. Crushed Loaf do.
20 Boxes Sperm CANDLES,
5 Casks BLACKING,
50 Kegs *Brandram's* WHITE LEAD,
10 Kegs Superfine MUSTARD,
3 Cases Windsor SOAP,
2 Casks *Lazenby's* PICKELS and SAUCES,
Cases Manilla CHEROOTS, Italian Juice, Tapioca, Nutmegs, Salad OIL, Isinglass, Maccaroni, Vermicelli, Patent Groats of Barley, &c. &c.

For sale by JARDINE & CO.

October 12, 1847.

C. & W. H. ADAMS,

Have just received per ships *Themis* and *Howard* from Liverpool, part of their Fall Stock of HARDWARE, containing a good assortment of Shelf Goods—*Also:*

2 ROLLS SHEET LEAD,
4 Cases, 187 Bags NAILS,
11 bales Blistered STEEL,
10 pair Blacksmith's BELLOWS,
2 cases Horse Traces,
2 crates COAL SCOOPS,
20 bundles Eye Handle SHOVELS,
96 do. SHEET IRON,
1 cask Curled HAIR,
2 casks PLANES,
1 cask Sheet ZINC; 2 cases GUNS,
3 casks Tea Kettles; 1 cask Borax.

October 26.

October 12th, 1847.

Received per the "*Mountaineer*," at the LIVERPOOL HOUSE, Prince William Street,—

A LARGE assortment Plain & Fancy Orleans, Coburgs, Saxonies, Lustres & Alpacas, Damasks, and Watered MOREENS,
Colored Lining Cotton; VELVETS,
Jaconet and Check Muslins; Batiste Corded Robes;
White and Grey COTTONS;
Satteen, Swansdown,
Splendid FANCY PRINTS,
Linen Thread, Sewing Cottons, and Welsh and Unstoved *FLANNELS,*
Colored and Salisbury Flannels, &c. &c.

Selling very low by

VAUGHANS & LOCKHART.

Steel, Iron Shafts, and Bar Iron.

Now landing from on board the ships *Themis, Howard,* and *Thetis,* from Liverpool—

5 CASES Sanderson, Brothers & Co's best Cast STEEL,
2 cases, 33 bundles, { Vickers' STEEL, assorted—viz: high shoe Steel, German and best Cast Steel, and best cast Blister Steel.

ALSO—20 best Iron Shafts, and a lot of best refined BAR IRON, assorted. Will be sold low while landing, by

Nov. 2. JOHN V. THURGAR.

Sugar, Coffee, Filberts, &c.

Per *Jane* from New York, on Consignment:

100 HHDS. Bright Porto Rico SUGAR
38 bags super'r Maracaibo Coffee
25 bags Washed FILBERTS;
25 brls. New Haven and New York Prime and Mess BEEF; 20 barrels Rump PORK;
20 barrels CHAMPAGNE CIDER;

Now landing at Custom house Wharf, and will be sold on advantageous terms to the purchaser previous to expenses being incurred on the cargo

November 16.—3i H. G. KINNEAR.

Boys' Strong Peg Boots

S. K. FOSTER has just received this day a New Stock of BOYS' STRONG BOOTS, of all sizes and qualities. For sale cheap.

S. K. FOSTER,
Dec. 14. *Foster's Corner.*

Stoves, Lard Oil, &c.

Landing ex brig *E. Hastings*, from Boston, on Consignment:

130 ASSORTED Cooking, Franklin, Close Cylinder and Air-Tight STOVES
10 Brls. No. 1 LARD OIL;
25 Boxes Family SOAP;
2 Cases, 60 Reams, Letter and Foolscap Writing PAPERS; for sale by

Nov. 2. H. G. KINNEAR.

Rum, Sugar, Ship Bread, &c.

Now landing for the subscriber—

20 PUNS. High Proof RUM,
10 Puns. fine flavored Jamaica,
15 Hhds. bright quality SUGAR,
40 Barrels, 20 Bags { Fresh NAVY BREAD.
Also—50 Brls. Genesee Superfine FLOUR.

October 19. JOHN V. THURGAR.

CORDAGE & MANILLA.

JUST Received, a further supply of Tared CORDAGE, and MANILLA ROPE—for sale at very low rates.

Dec. 14. GEO. THOMAS.

NEW GOODS.

Fall Importations!

ALBION HOUSE, KING-STREET.

THE Subscribers have received per *Lion* from Clyde, part of their FALL IMPORTATIONS,—consisting of

Gala Plaids, Britannia CLOAKINGS,
Maude and Plaid Wool Shawls and Scarfs,
Orleans, Coburgs, DeLaines, and Saxonies,
GINGHAMS, Mohairs and Cashmeres,
Blankets, Flannels, Quilts and Counterpanes,
Damasks, Moreens, and Printed Druggets,
Linens, Diapers, Huckabacks, Towels,
Osnaburgs, Canvasses, Ducks, and Dowlasses,
Brown, White and Checked HOLLANDS,
Regattas, Checks, Homespuns,
Buckskins, Doeskins, Cassimeres & Vestings.

Per "Mountaineer":—

Linen and Cotton BED TICKING,
Grey, White, Printed and Furniture Cottons,
Plain, Figured and Shaded Orleans & Coburgs.

To arrive per Howard, Wm. Carson, and Margaret Jane,—61 Packages, containing

Black and Colored SILK VELVETS,
Black and Brown Collar VELVETS,
Black and Colored Gro de Naps & Satin Turcs,
Dark BONNET RIBBONS (new styles),
Thread Valencines and Gimp Lace and Edgings,
Hosiery, Wool and Merino Vests and Drawers,
Ladies' Cashmere, Thibet and Kid GLOVES,
Fancy Hdkfs, Silk and Ribbon Neck Ties,
Printed and Check'd Cashmere and Satin SHAWLS,
FURS—in Cardinals, Muffs, Boas, Victorines, and Cuffs,—stone martin, fitch, squirrel, and mock sable;
FUR CAPS, Gauntlets, Gloves and Trimming
Gent's Scarfs, Stocks, Gloves, Handkerchiefs Mufflers, Braces and Hose, in great variety
Pilot, Beaver and Fancy Winter COATINGS, with Trimmings to match,
Linen and Wool Stair Cloth, Sheetings,
Cotton Warps, Oil Cloth, Wool Rugs,

And a great variety of other Goods, which are offered, wholesale and retail, at the lowest prices for Cash.

Oct. 19. BEARD & VENNING.

GENTLEMEN'S, LADIES', & CHILDREN'S

CLOTH BOOTS.

Just received at S. K. FOSTER'S Shoe Stores, Corner of King and Germain Streets, per ship "Mountaineer," from Liverpool:—

AN Extensive and elegant assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's, Girls', Boy's, and Children's CLOTH BOOTS, of every quality for the season; Ladies' Satin and Kid Slippers, in great variety: ditto Walking Shoes, of all the newest styles; Gentlemen's Dress and Walking Shoes.

☞ Orders from the Country punctually attended to as usual.

Oct 12, 1847. S. K. FOSTER.

Stoves and Hollow Ware.

Per Lion, from the Clyde—

FIFTY Canada STOVES, 20 to 30 inch;
10 tons of Pots, Ovens, Covers, Spiders, Fry Pans, Griddles, Fire Dogs, Cart and Pipe Boxes, &c.;
52 dozen "Thompson's" Screw AUGERS.

THOS. R. GORDON,
Corner of Dock Street and Market Square.

October 12, 1847.

Chairs, Furniture, Matches, and Rubber Blacking.

PER schooner *Mariner* from Boston—400 Plain and Rocking CHAIRS, of wood, flag, cane, hair and plush seat; 4 Mahogany Beauroux, 1 Centre TABLE, 2 Work ditto, 100 LOOKING GLASSES, of all sizes, 4 Hair SOFAS, 12 Toilet Tables; 16 cases containing 350 gross Card and Rush BLACKING, for sale by

December 28. H. G. KINNEAR.

A NATURAL REMEDY

Suited to our Constitutions, and competent to the cure of every curable disease, will be found in

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

OF THE

NORTH AMERICAN COLLEGE OF HEALTH.

THESE extraordinary Pills are composed of plants which grow spontaneously on our own soil; and are therefore better adapted to our constitutions, than medicines concocted from foreign drugs, howeverwell they may be compounded; and as the INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS are founded upon the principlethat the human body is in truth,

SUBJECT TO BUT ONE DISEASE,

viz: corrupt humors, and that the said medicine cures thisdisease on

NATURAL PRINCIPLES,

by cleansing and purifying the body; it will be manifest, that if the constitution be not entirely exhausted—a perseverance in their use, according to directions, is absolutely certain to drive disease of every name from the body.

When we wish to restore a swamp or morass to fertility, we drain it of the superabundant waters; in like manner, if we wish to restore the body to health, we must cleanse it of impurity.

The Indian Vegetable Pills will be found one of the best, if not the very best, medicines in the world for carrying out the

GRAND PURIFYING PRINCIPLE,

because they expel from the body all morbid and corrupt humors, the cause of disease, in an easy and NATURAL MANNER, and while they every day

GIVE EASE AND PLEASURE,

disease of every name is radidly driven from the body.

CAUTION.

The citizens of New England are respectfully informed that in consequence of the great popularity which the above named Indian Vegetable Pills have earned by their astonishing goodness, a gang of counterfeiters are now industriously engaged in palming on the unsuspecting, a valueless and perhaps dangerous medicine, under the name of Indian Vegetable Pills.

This is to inform the public that all genuine medicine has on the boxes

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

(Indian Purgative.)

OF THE NORTH AMERICAN COLLEGE OF HEALTH

And also round the border of the label, will be found in small type, "*Entered according to Act of Congress in the year* 1840, *by* WM. WRIGHT, *in the Clerk's office, of the District Court, of the Eastern district of Pennsylvania.*"

It will further be observed that the printed directions forusing the medicines, which accompany each box are also entered according to Act of Congress, and the same form will be found at the bottom of the first page.

The public will also remember, that all whoh sell the genuine Indian Vegetable Pills are provided with a certificate of Agency, signed by

WILLIAM WRIGHT, VICE PRESIDENT

Of the North American College of Health.

and that pedlars are never in any case allowed to sell the genuine Medicine. All travelling agents will be provided with a certificate of agency as above described; and those who cannot show one will be known as base impostors.

☞ Persons in this city and vicinity will also be on their guard against purchasing medicine purporting to be the Indian Vegetable or Purgative Pills, of Apothecaries or Druggists, as they are not allowed to sell my medicine, and any composition which they may offer as such must of necessity be COUNTERFEIT and injurious; therefore never purchase of them.

☞ Agents for the sale of the above in Nova Scotia:—Halifax, John Whitmon Esq.: Amhurst, Mr. Arthur Masters; Digby, James Crowly; Kentville, Daniel Moore; Bridgetown, Thomas Spurr, New Brunswick:—St. Martins, Mr. Alex. Lockhart; Bend of Petitcodiac, James Beck; Fredericton, C. H. Jouett; Shediac, E. L. Smith; St. Andrews, Thos. Sane; Dorchester, Miss Jane McCardy; St. Stephens, Mr. Daniel Sullivan; Sackville, Richard Wilson; Cocagne, James Catter.

H. G. KINNEAR,
General Agent for the Province

☞ For sale at the Commission Store of H. G. KINNEAR, Agent, 8, Brick Buildings, North Market Wharf, St. John—at 1s. 3d. per box.

LONDON GOODS.

Received at the "Liverpool House," per barque *Lisbon*:—

BLACK and Colored Silk Bonnet VELVET,
" " French " Satin,
" " and fancy Turc Satin and Gros de Naples,
Fancy Silk and Satin Bonnet Ribbon,
Plain " " Ribbon, Genoa Velvet Ribbon,
White and Black Crape; White Crape Lise,
Ladies' white French Satteen Stays,
Do. Fancy Silk and Satin Neck Ties,
Bullion Fringe, Black and Coloured Silk Gimp Chain Gimp, Crape Trimming,
Children's Worsted Socks and Garters,
Ladies' and Misses' Lambswool and Angola Hose,
" " Cashmere and Winter Gloves,
" " Kid Gloves, fleecy lined,
" " Blk. and Col'd Silk Gloves,
Gents'. Angola and winter Half Hose,
" Cashmere, Buck, Norway, Beaver, Pique Cloth, and Aberdeen Gloves,
" Blk. and col'd. French Kid Gloves, superior,
" Genoa Scarfs, Dacape Neck Hdkfs., Silk Pocket Hdkfs.
" Silk Velvet and Satin Vestings,
Printed Oil Cloths and Pencil Table Covers,
Gingham Umbrellas, Paramatta, Cut and prepared Whalebone, Toilet fringe, Furniture Lace,
Mohair and Silk Coat Cord, Braid and Binding, Fancy Cord, Patent fancy Satin Coat and Vest Buttons.

The subscribers are selling the above with their extensive assortment of Cloths, Blankets, Flannels, Prints, Cottons, Dresses, Moreens, CARPETING, Shawls, Laces, and Furs, all of recent importation, at retail, for wholesale prices.

VAUGHANS & LOCKHART.

November 23.

Watson's Crackers.

Landing per Josephine, from Philadelphia:

70 HALF and Third Brls. Soda Biscuit,
70 half and third do. Water do.
17 half barrels BUTTER,
10 do. do. SUGAR.

FLEWWELLING & READING,
October 19. 10, *King street.*

Astonishing Efficacy

OF

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

AND

OINTMENT.

EXTRAORDINARY CURES BY

Holloway's Ointment.

CURE OF A DESPERATE CASE OF ERYSIPELAS.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Joseph Gildon, Jun., a Farmer, East Kend, near Spilsby, Lincolnshire, 8th April, 1846.

TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.

SIR,—I have the gratification to announce to you a most wonderful cure wrought upon myself, by the use of your Ointment and Pills. I had a severe attack of Erysipelas in my right foot, which extended along my ancle, and was attended with swelling and inflammation to an alarming degree, insomuch that I was unable to move without the use of *crutches*. I consulted a very eminent Physician, besides other Medical men, but to no purpose. At last I tried your Ointment and Pills, which, strange to say, in less than two weeks the swelling and inflammation subsided to such a degree that I was enabled to pursue my daily avocation, to the utter surprise and amazement of those who were acquainted with my case, seeing that I was cured so quickly. I and my family are well known here, as my father holds his farm under the Rev. J. Spence, Rector of our Parish.

JOSEPH GILDON.

Amputation of Two Legs Prevented.

Extract of a Letter dated Roscommon, February [illegible] from the highly respectable Proprietor of the Roscommon Journal.

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

SIR—Mr. Ryan, the well known proprietor of the Hotel next door to me, had two very Bad Legs, one with eight ulcers on it, the other with three, they were in such a fearful state that the effluvia from them was very great. Some time since he made a journey to Dublin for the purpose of consulting some of the most eminent professional men, but returned home to his family with the choice of two alternatives—to have both Legs amputated, or die!—On his way home he met a gentleman in the Coach who recommended the use of Holloway's Pills and Ointment, which he had recourse to, and was perfectly cured by their means.

(Signed) CHARLES TULLY,
Editor and Proprietor of the Roscommon Journal.

Cure of a Desperate Scorbutic Eruption of long standing.

Extract of a Letter, dated Wolverhampton the 10th of February, 1847, confirmed by Mr. Simpson, Stationer.

TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.

SIR,—Having been wonderfully restored from a state of great suffering, illness and debility, by the use of your Pills and Ointment, I think it right for the sake of others to make my case known to you. For the last two years I was afflicted with a violent Scorbutic Eruption, which completely covered my chest, and other parts of my body, causing such violent pain, that I can in truth say, that for months I was not able to get sleep for more than a very short time together. I applied here to all the principal Medical men, as also to those in Birmingham, without getting the least relief; at last I was recommended by Mr. Thomas Simpson, Stationer, Market-place, to try your Pills and Ointment, which I did, and I am happy to say, that I may consider myself as thoroughly cured, I can now sleep all the night through, and the pain in my back and limbs have entirely left me.

(Signed) RICHARD HAVELL.

Bad Digestion, with extreme Weakness and Debility—an extraordinary Cure.

Mr. T. GARDINER, of No. 9, Brown street, Grosvenor square, had been in a very bad state of health for a long time, suffering much from a distended Stomach, very impaired digestion, with constant pains in his Chest, was extremely nervous, and so greatly debilitated as to be scarcely able to walk one hundred yards; during the long period of his declining he had the advice of four of the most eminent Physicians besides five Surgeons of the greatest celebrity in London, from whose aid he derived no benefit whatever. At last he had recourse to Holloway's Pills, which he declares effected a perfect cure in a very short time, and that he is now as strong and vigorous as ever he was in his life. This being so extraordinary a case, may lead many persons almost to doubt this statement, it may therefore be necessary to say that Mr. Gardiner is a broker, and well known.

☞ 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; Holloway's Pills, in all the above cases, ought to be used with the Ointment and not alone. The Ointment is proved to be a certain remedy for the bite of Moschettoes, Sand-flies, Chiegofoot, Yaws, Coco-bay, and all Skin Diseases common to Europe, the East and West Indies, and other tropical climates.

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

Sold by the Proprietor, 244, Strand, near Temple Bar), London; and by PETERS & TILLEY *Provincial Agents*, No. 2, King Street, St. John, N. B.; James F. Gale, Fredericton; W. T. Baird, Woodstock; Alexander Lockhart, Quaco; James Beck, Bend of Petitcodiac; O. K. Sayre, Dorchester; John Bell, Shediac; John Lewis, Hillsborough; John Curry, Canning; and James G. White, Belleisle.—In Pots and Boxes, at 1s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 7s. each. There is a very considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients are affixed to each pot.

Raisins, Pork, Beef, Lard, &c.

LANDING this day from sundry vessels, on consignment:

150 boxes bunch Muscatel RAISINS (crop 1847
100 halves and quarters ditto ditto,
50 kegs of two qualities ditto ditto;
10 barrels Mess Pork, } very superior
10 do. do. BEEF, }
10 do. Leaf LARD, }
10 cases containing 1500 pairs Men's, Women's and Children's Gum RUBBER SHOES;
10 puns. bright Molasses; 25 bales Wadding;
25 barrels SWEET POTATOES;
12 ditto Silver-skinned ONIONS;
5 barrels Cranberries; 3 do. Quinces;
5 barrels HICKORY NUTS;
50 dozen *Sime's* Domestic CORN BROOMS;
20 dozen do. ditto Corn BRUSHES;
10 cases do. ditto Friction Matches.

For sale by H. G. KINNEAR.

Nov. 16.—3w.

Second Importation this Fall of

DRY GOODS!

Just received per *Themis* from England—

PLUSHINGS, Pilot and Beaver CLOTHS,
BROAD CLOTHS in all colors,
Black Cassimeres and Doeskins,
Fancy TROWSERINGS in Cassimeres,
DOESKINS, Buckskins, Tweeds, &c.
5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 Witney, Medium, and Super BLANKETS,
3-4, 7-8 and 4-4 Lancashire, Medium, Swanskin and Kessey FLANNELS,
Super, Saxony and Welsh FLANNELS,
Red, blue and checked ditto,
White and Colored COUNTERPANES,
COTTON SHEETS, various sizes,
Rolled Jaconets, MOLESKINS,
Black and Colored ORLEANS CLOTHS,
Black and Colored COBURG CLOTHS,

And a general assortment of Dry Goods too numerous to be particularised.

GEORGE BEATTIE,
Wholesale Woollen Warehouse, Water-street.
October 26. *Saint John, N. B.*

TESTIMONY FROM

FRANCE AND PRUSSIA

TO THE MERITS OF

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

THE fame of this preparation is not confined to the limits of our own country, but by its powerful agency in arresting and curing disease, has won its way successfully into different countries in Europe, as the following unsolicited testimonials from individuals of the highest respectability shows in the most conclusive and satisfactory manner. The same happy success has attended its use there, which has *always* marked its course where ever adopted, and diseases have yielded to its health-restoring influence which Medical Men of profound skill had pronounced incurable. The most potent simples of the vegetable kingdom are united in this preparation, and the combination is such that one modifies and improves the other, and under the name of *Sands' Sarsaparilla*, is presented a compound differing entirely in its character and properties from any other preparation, and unrivalled in its operation on the system when laboring under disease. Its approval by Physicians and men of Science, and the uniform success which has marked its use, furnishes proof sufficient to convince every candid and discerning mind of its great superiority and value.

LEGATION UNITED STATES,
Berlin, Prussia, April 8, 1845.

Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS:

Gentlemen—Having seen your Sarsaparilla used in this City with great effect in a severe case of Scrotula, I have been requested to order three dozen bottles, which please send, on the payment of the enclosed draft on Messrs. Hinchin & Unkhar with the *least possible delay*. I am inspired only by a feeling of philanthropy, in begging you to publish this unasked testimony to the value of a medicine which, widely as it is known, is not known as it ought to be.

I am, gentlemen,
Respectfully yours, &c.
THEODORE S. FAY.

The following is an extract from a letter received from Mr. Mace, whose wife had been afflicted with a scrofulous affection of the nose, which baffled the skill of the first physicians in France, it commends itself to the attention of all.

RENNES, DEPARTMENT OF ILLE & VILAINE, *France, July 17, 1845.*

Messieurs SANDS:

The Sarsaparilla sent has been received, and the great benefit my wife has derived from its use upon a short trial, as well as the high recommendations we have received, gives us great hopes of being able to cure with this medicine a disease that the most celebrated physicians of France have not been able to effect. My wife is fully determined to continue its use until a perfect cure is effected, and fearing what we now have will not be sufficient, please send us some more without delay, and be assured, gentlemen, we shall take pleasure in making known its great virtues to our friends and the public; and I doubt not that it will soon be extensively used here, and all over the world, and that many afflicted sufferers will hail with joy the knowledge that there is a vegetable preparation sufficiently powerful to eradicate their diseases. I have the honor to remain,

Yours respectfully,
J. MACE,
No. 1, Rue Louis Philippe

The following is an extract from a letter received from Mrs. Bevan, who had been afflicted for several years with Scrofulous Ulcers, Dyspepsia, &c. and recently with an affection of the Throat and Chest.

BAILEYSBURG, Va. Dec. 13th, 1845.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands.—Before I commenced using your Sarsaparilla, my sufferings were almost past expression; my throat was completely ulcerated, I had a dreadful cough, and there were frequently weeks together that I could not speak above a whisper; and besides, the inflammation from my throat extended to my head, so that my hearing was very much impaired. After taking the Sarsaparilla a short time, my health improved, and my throat is now well; I am as free from cough and tightness of the chest as ever I was, and can hear quite distinctly. My throat has been well about three months, the cure of which has been effected entirely by the use of your Sarsaparilla. Your friend, LOUISA R. BEVAN.

For further particulars and conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficacy, see pamphlets, which may be obtained of Agents gratis.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 100, Fulton-street, corner of William, New York.

Sold also by T. WALKER, & SON, St. John, N. B.; Morton & Co., Halifax; J. Musson & Co. Quebec, and by Druggists generally through-out the United States and British Provinces.

Price $1 per bottle. Six bottles for $5.

☞ The public are respectfully requested to remember that it is Sands' Sarsaparilla that has been and is constantly achieving such remarkable cures of the most difficult class of diseases to which the human frame is subject; therefore ask for Sands' Sarsaparilla, and take no other

KIDDER'S VALUABLE

HORSE LINIMENT.

WARRANTED to be one of the most valuable articles ever offered to the public for Sprains, Windgalls, Spavins, Stiffness of the Joints, Strains and Callouses of long standing; also Swellings, Fresh Wounds, Galls, &c. &c.

This truly valuable Liniment has been extensively used for the last 20 years, and in no instance has it failed to give satisfaction to the purchaser; it is cheaper than any other article as it requires but a small quantity to complete a cure. Also will answer equally as well for Neat or Horn Cattle.

Prepared only by the Inventor and Proprietor JAMES KIDDER, Jr., East Boston.

☞ Sold by PETERS & TILLEY, St. John.