SAINT JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1849.

THE Weekly Chronicle.

Volume 11. "Nec Regis, Nec Populi, sed utrisque." Number 12.

THE SAINT JOHN CHRONICLE,
Is published every Friday afternoon, by DURANT & Co., at their Office in the Brick Building of L. H. Deveber & Son, west side Prince Wm.-st.

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

TERMS OF THE CHRONICLE:—
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Mind! IN ADVANCE, and to one address.
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DURANT & CO.
Chronicle Office, Saint John, N. B.

Weekly Almanack.

[The time of high water here given is for A. M.]

Nov.		d.	Sun. s	Sun. d	Moon s	Moon d	w.
17	Saturday,	7	7	4	24	6	49 0 20
18	Sunday	7	8	4	23	7	35 1 0
19	Monday,	7	9	4	22	8	28 1 33
20	Tuesday,	7	11	4	21	9	22 2 8
21	Wednesday,	7	12	4	20	10	19 2 48
22	Thursday,	7	13	4	19	11	20 3 37
23	Friday,	7	14	4	18	—	— 4 39

First Quarter, 27d day, 9h. 58m. aft.

MINERVA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
84, King William street, Mansion house, London

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The principles on which this Company is founded were adopted after mature consideration; and to the Assured it offers the combined advantages of the most successful establishments of its kind that have been formed of late years—moderate rates of premium and a large proportion of profits. The soundness of its principles, and the extensive influence exercised by the Directors have placed the Company on a sure basis; and the accumulations have been so considerable as materially to benefit the Policy holders.

Tables are prepared, enabling persons to Insure, either participating in profits, or at the least possible cost. By the former method they realise all the objects of Life Assurance, and benefit by their own longevity, without the speculative risk of Mutual Assurance Societies.

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

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

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

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Tables and every information can be obtained on application to the Office of
RANNEY, STURDEE & CO., St. John,
St. John, N. B. 1849. *Agents for New Brunswick*

National Loan Fund
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY
of London.
EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.
Capital, £500,000 sterling.
Exclusive of a Reserved Fund (Surplus Premiums) of £37,000 sterling.

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John H. Gray, Esq. F. A. Wiggins, Esq.

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February, 1848.

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THIS Company is prepared to receive applications for Insurance against FIRE upon Buildings and other Property, at the Office of the subscriber. I. WOODWARD.
St. John, Nov. 11, 1846. *Secretary.*

SUGAR—On Consignment—25 Barrels Bright SUGAR, for sale by T. HANFORD.

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

MADAM,
If Mr. HOLLOWAY will undertake to cure you perfectly, when the Cure is complete I will undertake to pay him £2 10s. You may show him this Letter.
(Signed) SCOTT PORTLAND.
Welbeck Abbey, May 31, 1842.

Copy of a Letter from the Most honorable the MARQUIS OF WESTMINSTER, K. G.
LORD WESTMINSTER has just received Mr. HOLLOWAY'S Medicine, for which he returns him his best thanks.
Eaton Hall, Cheshire, Feb. 12, 1842.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In Boxes at 1s. 9d., 2s. 6d., and 7s. each.

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

Miscellany.

THE BLACK PIN.

(Concluded.)

The imperial was but just off Mr. Vortex's carriage, ere the owner ordered it on again; and leaving some excuse for a temporary absence, he flung himself into the vehicle and was driven to the Deptford Inn. Arrived there, and having procured a friend, he despatched him to Charles with the following message.

"That unless Mr. Romer quitted Longford Manor House that afternoon, and by so doing set at rest all suspicions as to his views regarding Miss Newardine, Mr. Vortex must consider his refusal as an avowed intention to supplant him in that young lady's affections, and require satisfaction accordingly."

The reply to this intemperate message was a direct negative; and consequently Charles had only to seek for a second, in whom he might confide.

During the time that he was sending a messenger for this purpose, the hour of dinner arrived.—The party sat down; and Rosa's eyes could not disguise the trace of tears, nor could she conceal her anxiety. She was sad, very sad; and more than once had to endure the well-meant, unsuspicious, and mistaken rallying of Sir John, as to her disappointment at her intended's sudden but temporary disappearance.

With Charles it was different; he was more cheerful than ever, though in society always gay; trusting by such measures to dispel any anxiety which Rosa might feel as to the situation in which he might be placed with her affianced husband.—During the evening Charles was more than once called from the room to receive disappointments to his application for a friend. None of those to whom he had written were at home; and all resources having failed him, he was forced to send to Deptford Inn to say, that as he could not find a friend to act for him, he would be perfectly content if Mr. Vortex's second would appear for both; in which case they would find him at Yanbury Castle at two hours after midnight, the moon giving ample light by which to settle such an affair. Being the party challenged, Charles had a right to name his weapon; and he decided on small swords for the purpose.

The reason why he selected the sword in preference to the pistol was, that being well skilled in its use, he good-naturedly hoped either to disarm or lightly touch his antagonist; while he also trusted to defend his own person from any serious consequences, which, had the pistol been used, he could not have been so certain of doing. Mr. Vortex being in haste to dispose of the matter, accepted the proposition: and the meeting, strange to say, was thus finally arranged.

It was midnight ere the family had retired to rest; Rosa had not an opportunity of speaking to Charles; and she retired to her room in doubt and uncertainty of the course the affair had taken.—The house had been hushed for some time, when Charles stole softly to the entrance hall, the walls of which were decorated with every description of sword, from the long rapier down to the more modern cutlas; and selecting two small swords of equal length, prepared to set forth to the place of appointment. He approached the hall door, and having carefully withdrew the bolts, turned to a recess wherein to deposite his taper; when, to his surprise, he beheld Rosa herself observing his motions from the other end of the hall. The strong light of the lamp she held in her hand fell on her now pale but expressive features, contrasted as they were with their long black hair which in all its natural beauty lay unrestrained on each side of her well turned shoulders, reaching far beneath her waist. The outline of her figure alone was visible, as she hastily wrapped herself in a large, spotless, and not ungraceful robe.

As he paused in astonishment, she approached him, and laying her hand on the hilt of the swords which he had gathered under his arm, with an energy almost supernatural, yet speaking in a whisper—"Charles, she said, "you shall not go—I thought it was thus; and have sent a letter to Mr. Vortex renouncing him forever. What is the anger of my relations—what are poverty and distress—what is the temporary condemnation of man when compared to a life of heartless degradation, and personal abandonment, and the frown of God! No, no, no; better to renounce the world and live in seclusion, than be a splendid and guilty slave. Stir not, Charles, stir not tonight; but, as a favour to me, quit this house to-morrow, and forget the existance of one who knows both your worth and her own duty too well to wish to be longer in your society."

As she said this she laid her small fair hand tenaciously on his arm. What was he to do? he could not shake her roughly off, yet he could not obey her commands. Advancing, therefore, sufficiently to reach and open the door, he placed the swords on the outer side, Rosa still holding him by the left arm. Having accomplished this, he turned and entreated her to leave him; assured her that her presence would be of no avail: that his honour, which was dearer to him than his life, was at stake, and that he had but one course to pursue.

While he said this he gently pressed his own fingers beneath the hand which she had placed upon his arm, and by a sudden effort, though careful not to hurt her, he removed the pressure of her little palm. Then, holding for an instant her slender wrists in one of his hands, and loosing her suddenly he slipped through the door; when, having snatched up the swords, and sped, with the swiftness of a deer in the direction of the place of meeting, he crossed the downs, and approached the little trout stream which glided through the valley.

The moment he had left her, Rosa sank upon the cold stones of the ancient hall, and burst into a paroxysm of tears. The thought that she was about to be the cause of bloodshed and of death, was as terrible to endure as the supposition that she was to be the object of contention between two men, was revolting to her delicacy. The body of Charles Romer, pierced and bloody, his fine countenance pale in the agony of death, yet bearing its mild and handsome expression, seemed to lie before her; she seemed even to hear the clash of swords—when, rising frantically from the spot, she resolved to seek the apartment of Miss Heatherfield. In regaining her feet, her hand had been pressed upon the floor, and in the act she had grasped a letter—this being mechanically secured, a few moments more saw her seated at the bed-side of her equally alarmed friends.

It was resolved at once to consult Sir John, and Miss Heatherfield hastened to his room for that purpose. She knocked at his door, twice—thrice—when, receiving no reply, she entered, and discovered that he was not there; and from the absence also of a stout bludgeon which usually stood in one corner, she concluded that he had gone out for the night: to see that his gamekeepers were doing their duty, knowing that he was wont to make these nocturnal inspections. Miss Heatherfield returned to communicate her disappointment to her friend; but Rosa had left her sister, and, had passed into her own room. Miss Heatherfield followed but found not; called her by her name, searched for her, in vain, and then, descended to the hall. There, the door was ajar, and on looking forth, she perceived the traces, on the moonlit dew, of two persons having egressed.

We must now return to Charles.

Having reached and crossed the little trout stream he ascended the opposite down. The morning was still as death, not a cloud was to be seen, and the clear, full, and rather frosty moon, threw her broad beams unchequered over the undulating downs, rendering visible every knoll and tuft of furze on their brown and sun-burned surface. Not a sound was to be heard, but the occasional and lonely cry of the lapwing, scared by our hero's unseasonable advance. At length, with a firm and unhesitating step, he passed the ditch of Yanbury Castle, and entered the vast area of the deserted camp. It was a situation well calculated for the passage of arms, or for any deed of blood; the turf smooth as velvet, yet buoyant and firm, yielded the best foothold; while the huge mounds of earth threw up around, seemed calculated to shut out the rest of the living world and exclude the hope of succour.—Such a place, and so well calculated for violence, might it seem, when looked upon by moonlight, and with the eye of a gladiator; but observed in a more peaceful and Christian spirit, when the soft rays of the setting sun were kissing, here and there, the points of its defences, and the lamb and hare were cropping the daisied grass, then it might seem a sin to suffer it to suggest aught but silent and thankful contemplation.

Charles' mind was busied with such conflicting thoughts as these, when the opposite entrance to the camp was darkened by the approach of figures; and Mr. Vortex and his friend stood before him.

Not a moment was lost ere they advanced to meet each other; and the swords having been measured, the principals having divested themselves of their coats and waistcoats: then cast aside their braces, tied a handkerchief round their waists, and assumed their weapons. The second having placed them about four yards asunder, asked them whether they were ready; and receiving a reply in the affirmative, gave the signal which was to authorize the commencement of the strife.

Each party advanced, and Charles offered his sword to be crossed by that of his opponent; but instead of adopting the usual preliminary, Mr. Vortex, shortening his arm a little, kept the point of his weapon directed against his antagonist's face, and seemed resolved to act upon the defensive. Charles was immediately aware that Mr. Vortex was not skilled in the use of the sword; and that he had adopted this dangerous method of meeting him in the face during a lunge, as his only chance of victory.

Many feints were now made by Charles to provoke his enemy to action, or to induce him to change the plan of address; but to no good end; for Mr. Vortex remained cool and determined.—Thus, they stood for several minutes, Charles good-naturedly manoeuvring for a favourable opportunity of disarming or slightly drawing blood from his opponent, while the latter waited on his efforts with a dogged resolution and a bitterness of purpose which rendered the combat one of most uncertain issue. After many ineffectual attempts, Charles, as he thought, struck the point of Mr. Vortex's sword sufficiently out of the line to enable him to draw blood from his shoulder; and he lunged accordingly. He had however miscalculated the activity of the man whom he had to deal; for, with a quickness he did not expect, the sword of his antagonist recovering is ground, met him beneath the eye, and snapped up the cheekbone. But, as Mr. Vortex had thrown his whole weight upon the thrust, the hilt of the broken weapon struck Charles so severely on the head, that he went down; at the very moment that his own sword drew blood from his adversary's shoulder. Mr. Vortex looked as if he would have struck at Charles again with such portion of the blade as yet remained to the hilt but his second pushed him back, desiring him to speed to the inn, and having sent assistance, to quit the neighbourhood without delay. Mr. Vortex retired slowly from the scene, his bitterness unsubdued, and anger still at his heart; while his more noble foe lay bleeding on the ground from a wound his own generosity had entailed upon him.

Charles having assured Mr. Vortex's second that his hurt was not dangerous, asked for some water; and the latter having taken from his pocket a hunting flask, and departed in search of it, our hero was left by himself. He had not lain thus for many moments, when he felt a gentle pressure on his hand—so soft—so tenderly applied—so unlike the touch of man, that he anxiously turned his face to see from whom it proceeded, when, kneeling at his side, he beheld Rosa. She did not weep—she did not speak; her lace was pale, but there was not an appearance of emotion farther than might be gathered from her tearless eye.

"Good heaven! Miss Newardine, is it possible that you have ventured hither?" was the question faintly asked by Charles, as the blood gushed out afresh from the stab in his face.

Motioning him to be silent, she took a scarf warm from her beautiful neck, and endeavouring to stanch the wound. She stooped so close to him in her efforts to serve him, that her breath, like the soft summer air stealing through a wilderness of sweet and dewy flowers, fanned his feverish brow; and as she watched the expression of his countenance, she heard him murmur, "Rosa, *dearest* Rosa, my life, my love, how knew you where to seek me?"

She had only time to hold before his eyes the letter which he had let fall, and which she had found on the floor of the entrance hall at Langford, when a chaise was heard approaching, and several people arrived to their assistance.

* * * * *

The village bells of little Langford were ringing merrily on the succeeding first of May, and the labouring classes, dressed in their best attire, were standing in groups round the ancient portico of Langford Manor House. Before the door waited a chariot and four post horses, in the dicky of which was already seated a smartly dressed lody's maid.

The neighbouring downs, decked in the emerald hue of spring, and spangled with innumerable cowships were smiling up at the soft blue sky; while Langford and Grovely woods were alive with wild untutored melody—the dove the lark, the blackbird, nightingale, and thrush, each vying with the other who should more sweetly sing the bounties of creation! Oh! what a happy face had nature then put on!

There was a bustle among the domestics in the Hall; the carriage steps were let down with much display: a lusty cheer was given by the crowd; and then amid the waving of hats, and blessings from all, Rosa, blushing and beautiful, and beloved, was handed to the carriage by Charles, who had made her his bride. The good old Sir John and his amiable daughters, with a host of friends and relations, were crowding the steps of the portico; and as the carriage drove off, waving a thousand kind and affectionate adieux.

CLOSE OF SUMMER.—Another summer has folded up her record of human events, and bid adieu to earth. As she passed away with the roses and sweet music we bade her a sad farewell—for her songs so careful and her flowers so sweet are needed to keep many a heavy heart from sinking. The summer has scattered showers and sunbeams, blossoms and fruit lavishly over a chequered and ungrateful world. She has fanned it with a perfumed zephyr, hung her bow in the sky, and wrapped her robe a rich verdue closely over the forest and the hills. She has done all that she could to breathe of love and win to virtue. But man heeds not the voice of the changing seasons. He poisons the zephyr with hate; he dims the rainbow with the smoke of desolation he bathes her vesture in blood, and her voice of love is drowned by the mingling discord of contending passions, the din of battle and the wail of woe.—Autumn has come now—a season of reflections where the sere leaf and the fading earth and the mournful wind bring to mind age—the tomb another life—the bar of God.

Will man heed the voice of the present? Will he lament with the low sighing of the wind over the follies and crimes that the summer has witnessed, whose varied shades are all traced on the faithful scroll, to be seen again at the final settlement of human deeds? Will he hasten to spread peace over the field of desolation, to relieve the tears of sorrow, and bind up the broken heart?—Autumn speaks of immortality—Will he strive that a harvest may be granted to him of the blessing of those ready to perish? Autumn spreads a gorgeous robe over the earth—many-coloured and imposing as that given by the patriarch of his beloved son? Will man strive that the tender verdue of the first youthful feelings be succeeded by the brilliant hues of enduring virtue. O that man's heart harmonized with the arrangements of nature and grace. Then how much pleasure would the season bring as they roll their course! Did we vie with the summer in scattering blossoms of moral beauty, the reflections that followed would bring no tinge of sadness. No shadows would fall from a troubled heart over the sunny pathway of the departed summer. We should be prepared to enjoy the calm soberness of the fall and winter in anticipation of another spring-time, that we might gather freshness and vigour to begin "anew the journey of our life."

THE BEAUTIES OF AUTUMN.—Every person, perhaps, has a favourite season of the year—some preferring the summer, others the spring, others the winter, and others like myself, the golden Autumn. The zeal of our pleasures is heightened by an infusion of melancholy. Few things are more melancholy than music—none so melancholy as love, which is, in fact, nothing but the anxiousness of a desire never to be wholly gratified here below. Love is the yearning of the soul after the beautiful, which is but another expression for the infinite. Doubtless the fresh green of spring, when the trees stand in genteel half-dress before the modest sun, is highly refreshing to the mind as well as to the eye. But autumn comes to us decked in a thousand colours, painted partly by the hand of decay. It is beauty on the threshold of the tomb, rendered more beautiful and fascinating by air breathing upon it from beyond. We fancy we never discovered all its loveliness till then.—Death itself is marvellously beautiful, in its eternal silence and composure: it hints the mystery it dates not speak; it seems to have closed its eyes only that it may indulge in delicious dreams for ever. All realities seem nothing compared with the ideal creation which throngs upon the soul in death. An autumn is the threshold of death—nature, soft, balmy, like the thoughts of old age, illuminated by the light of heaven. For this reason I love the autumn, and appear to think and feel in it with ease and delight. It is like the diminutive mummy of an Egyptian feast, bidding us enjoy ourselves rapidly, before we depart hence and are no more seen.—*Tait's Magazine.*

SHOPPING IN CANTON.—Tea is usually offered to a customer upon entering the shop, and whilst the tea is sipped bargains are struck; but however courteous the shopkeeper may be to his customers of the fair sex, the moment a European lady enters a shop, every door and window must be closed, to prevent her being pelted with mud by the passers-by, or crowded upon and insulted beyond endurance; even when doors and windows are closed, some of the million raganuffins will climb up outside the house, to sare at her through the lattice work, applying the most opprobious epithets to her, calling her "Fan qui," and the "devil's old woman!"

THE CUP THAT CHEERS BUT NOT INEBRIATES.—To secure a good and speedily prepared cup of tea. Mons. Soyer, the celebrated cook and superintendent of the Reform Club, recommends as follows:—Before putting in any water, place the pot, with the tea inclosed, in the oven till hot, or heated by a spirit-lamp; or in front of the fire, but not too close, as a matter of course. These simple directions attended to, fill the pot with boiling water, and the result will be, in a minute or so, a most delicious cup of tea.

A CAPITAL LIQUID BLACKING.—Take ivory black, *the best*, one pound and a half, treacle one pound and and a half, rape or pale oil six ounces by weight, oil of vitriol four ounces by weight, common vinegar four quarts. Mix the ivory black with the vinegar till there are no lumps in it, then add the treacle, then the oil of vitriol, and the rape or pale oil; stir well, also stir before using it.—The ingredients must be good, or the blacking will not be good.

NEW-BRUNSWICK COLONIAL ASSOCIATION.

A General Meeting of the Members of this Association was held at the Mechanics' Institute on Tuesday evening last. The Hon. Charles Simonds and the Hon. John Robertson, the Delegates appointed to proceed to the Meeting of the British American League at Montreal, addressed the Meeting at some length, explaining their views of the state of public feeling in Canada. Both gentlemen declared it to be the general opinion that unless Great Britain introduces very important changes in her system of Colonial Government, and in her present commercial policy, it will be impossible for her to retain the British American Provinces as her dependencies. The Delegates submitted the following Report, with the subjoined minutes of the Meeting at Montreal.

"The Delegates appointed by the New-Brunswick Colonial Association to proceed to Montreal, for the purpose of ascertaining the views of the British North American League, beg leave to Report—

That we left Saint John on the 6th October, and reached Montreal on the 11th, and forthwith took measure to apprise the Committee of the League of our arrival, and desire to confer with them.—We accordingly met the Committee on the following day, and were disappointed on finding that the League or the Committee, were not prepared with any specific plan of proceeding, and had nothing definite to submit for discussion.

We stated that we had attended upon the invitation of the League, and were anxious to be informed of the course intended to be pursued, and especially with regard to the terms upon which they proposed to unite the North American Colonies, and whether they desired a Federal or Legislative Union.

The whole subject was then freely discussed, and it appeared that among many other reasons, in addition to the influence of the united action of all the Colonies, why they should be united, an opinion existed that the Canadian French population possessed an undue influence in the Representative Body, entirely disproportionate to their wealth and intelligence—an opinion in which all present concurred; and next, to acquire the right to regulate the Trade Revenue, Post Offices, &c. &c., and the expenses of the Government. The League were opposed to a Federal Union, on account of the great expence of such a measure. We frankly told them, on behalf of New-Brunswick, that we could not recommend a Legislative Union of the Colonies, unless Canada would consent that the Lower Colonies should have sufficient influence in one of the deliberative branches of the Legislature, (*the Legislative Council,*) to enable them at all times to interpose an effectual check to all measures which tended in any way to their prejudice. This, upon full discussion, was on all sides considered reasonable, and a proposition that Canada ought not and would not oppose.

Having furnished the Committee with the last proceedings of the Committee of Management of the New-Brunswick Colonial Association, they were discussed in detail, and fully approved of with the addition of a recommendation that Delegates from the Canadian League should proceed, as soon as practicable after a meeting of that body could be assembled, to Halifax, there to meet such Delegates from the other Colonies as might attend for the purpose of maturing some general plan for uniting the North American Provinces, and for restoring to them, as far as possible, their lost prosperity.

There was great difference of opinion with regard to the details of carrying out any great plan for these Provinces, but should an Union be really desired by all the Colonies, all these conflicting opinions could be easily reconciled. We did not give any decided opinion as to the course which New-Brunswick would ultimately pursue, and made no pledge whatever.

The Committee at Montreal then resolved to call a meeting of the League, to meet at Toronto on the 1st November, the proceedings of which meeting would in due form be submitted to the New-Brunswick Association.

We submit herewith a copy of the proceedings of the Committee on the 12th and 13th October by which it will be perceived that there was no difference of opinion between them and the Committee of Management of the New-Brunswick Colonial Association." Respectfully submitted.

CHARLES SIMONDS,
JOHN ROBERTSON.

"At a meeting held at Montreal, on the 13th October, 1849—Present:—Hon. Charles Simonds Hon. John Robertson, of New-Brunswick;—Messrs O. R. Gowan, George Crawford, J. W. Gamble, Thomas Wilson, H. E. Montgomerie, W. Gordon Mack, D. G. Sloane, and J. H. Isaacson of Canada.

"In the course of conversation and discussion, it was elicited as the unanimous opinion of those present:—

"That the commercial evils now oppressing the British American Colonies are to be traced principally to the abandonment by Great Britain of her former Colonial policy, thus depriving them of the preference previously enjoyed in the British Market, without securing any equivalent advantages in any other market.

"That these Colonies cannot remain in their present position, without the prospect of immediate ruin; and that it is the duty of the imperial Government, either, *First*—To restore to her Colonies a preferance in the British Markets over Foreign Countries; or, *Second*—To cause to be opened to them the markets of foreign countries, (*and more especially of the United States,*) upon terms of reciprocity—one or other of which is considered indispensable to the continuance of our present political connexion with Great Britain.

"That a Union of the British American Provinces, on mutually advantageous and fairly arranged terms, with the concession from the Mother Country of enlarged powers of self Government, (including the unrestricted privilege of making laws to regulate and protect their commercial and industrial interests, and to reduce the expenditures of the Civil Government to an adequate scale,) appears essential to the prosperity of the Provinces.

"That Deputations from the British American League and the New-Brunswick Colonial Association, should meet at Halifax, at as early a day as possible, with such gentlemen from the other Provinces as may attend, for the purpose of arranging a definate scheme of Union, to submit for public approval."

Mr. S. L. Tilley, Chairman of the Special Committee appointed at the last Meeting, submitted the following Report, which was received and ordered to be printed—to be taken into consideration at the next General Meeting.

To the Members of the New-Brunswick Colo-

nial Association.—In accordance with the Resolution passed at the last General Meeting, the Special Committee have taken into consideration that section of the Report of the General Committee, which recommends the Association "to agitate "a reduction in the salaries of our public functionaries, commensurate without population and "resources; the placing Schools and Bye-roads "under municipal management, and the necessity "of rigid economy in the future expenditure of our local government;" and in discharge of the duty devolved upon them they beg leave to submit their views upon these subjects.

The Committee unanimously concur in the importance of the section of the Report of the General Committee under consideration, and they cordially contribute their assistance to promote the accomplishment of the objects therein recommended.

The subject of the reduction in the Salaries of our public functionaries, is at present embarrassed with the question of the Civil List agreement.—Since that agreement was entered into, Great Britain has ceded to the United States a very valuable portion of this Province, and our remaining resources have become so depreciated in value by her recent anti-colonial policy, that we shall find it impossible to renumerate our public functionaries upon the extravagant scale contemplated when our circumstances were so different. The Committee recommend that immediate application be made to the Home Government, by memorial or otherwise, praying to be relieved from the pecuniary obligation imposed upon us by the Civil List agreement: as also that the people of this Province may be permitted to have the ulimited control and remuneration of all their public officers

The Committee are of opinion that the following scale of Salaries would liberally renumerate public officers for the services they respectively perform. In recommending this scale, they strongly deprecate allowing any public officers to receive perquisites or to hold more than one office of emolument.

Lieutenant Governor (including Private Secretary),	£1500	Currency.
Chief Justice,	750	"
Master of the Rolls,	600	"
Judges of the Supreme Court,	600	"
Provincial Secretary (including Registrar and Clerk of Executive Council),	400	"
Clerk of the Pleas,	250	"
Attorney-General,	250	"
Solicitor-General,	100	"
Surveyor-General,	400	"
Auditor-General (including Office Establishment),	250	"
Province Treasurer,	500	"

The Committee have not named the Office of Receiver-General, not deeming that Officer necessary for the efficiency of the public service. Neither have they alluded to the salaries of the working Clerks and Assistants in the several departments, under the impression that this class of public servants are not extravagantly compensated for their services. They must, however, point out the necessity of checking the disposition evinced by our local Government, to increase its political influence by unnecessarily adding to the number of Assistants in the Public Officers. The Committee could refer to appointments made by the present Government subject to this objection. The creating of *sinecure offices* for the friends of the political partizans of the Government is one of the worst species of vicious legislation.

The Committee will here allude to the extravagant expenditure in the public departments under the items of contingencies. This is a subject worthy of future scrutiny, and ought to be brought to the notice of the Legislature.

The Committee have had under consideration *the Expenses of Legislatures*. This is a serious grievance. The expense of a Session of the two Houses, may be stated, in round numbers, at about £9000. Let not the people of this Province imagine that this sum includes the large salaries of our public functionaries!—No: it is the amount pocketed or squandered in Fredericton by the members of the House of Assembly and the Legislative Council. Various disclosures have recently been circulated of the mode in which our Representatives misappropriate and squander the public money. These particular statements may, or may not, be true; but this Committee, after having gone through the accounts as appear on the Journals of the House of Assembly, not only admit the probability of the truth of the charges brought against our Representatives, but they apprehend that the worst features of their peculation and extravagance are yet unknown. *It behoves the people of the Province to investigate these matters.*—Such disgraceful conduct in our Representatives necessarily brings discredit as well as ruin upon ourselves. And if this Association can be made the medium of bringing to the knowledge of our honest farmers and our industrious artizans a faithful history of the conduct of our Legislators—then will it have accomplished one great good.

The Committee, in making the following estimate for the expences of the Legislatures, have considered the Members entitled to an allowance sufficient to defray all necessary disbursements—but nothing more. *They cannot allow that Legislators have any claim to pickings and perquisites. The past system of loafing and peculation must cease*, and Members of the House of Assembly must no longer calculate to save during a Session enough to maintain their families for twelve months.

The average duration of a Session should not exceed 50 days.

38 Members of the House of Assembly, at 10s. per diem,	£950	0
Travelling Expenses not to exceed,	150	0
Speaker of the House (no member's pay),	100	0
Clerks of the House (no fees or perquisites)	300	0
Two Messengers, at 7s. 6d. per day,	37	10
Sergeant-at-Arms, 25l.; Librarian, 25l.,	50	0
President of the Legislative Council,	100	0
Clerks of Council,	200	0
Usher, Messenger, and Servant,	50	0
Members of the Legislative Council, no pay. They should be proud of the honour. Contingent Bills for both Houses, not to exceed,	500	0
	£2439	10

—say £2500. This sum, the Committee are of opinion, is a most liberal allowance. No member of the Legislature could reasonably ask for more. A larger amount than this can only be needed for wrong and extravagant purposes. If the Executive Government wish to convince the people that it really desires the introduction of economy, it should, on the first day of the next Session, recommend the House to pass a Resolution that the pay and joint expenses of the two Houses be limited to £2500, and that the Salaries of the Public Officers be forthwith reduced. When the Executive Government shall exhibit some such determination to take the initiative in the frugal management of public affairs, the people may place confidence in its professions: but until then, there should be no faith in its sincerity.

The Committee consider that much of the extravagance in our public expenditure necessarily arises out of the present corrupt system of initiating money grants in the House of Assembly. The Members cannot resist the temptation. As long as Members of the House of Assembly can vote public money to each other, and to their particular friends,—as long as they can bribe their canvassers and partizans out of the public purse,—and as long as they are allowed (while not members of the Government) to hold offices of public emolument, the people of this Province need not expect economy, or good and wholesome laws, or our annual expenditure to be regulated by our revenue.

The section of the Report of the General Committee, at present under consideration, recommends the placing Schools and Bye-Roads under municipal management. This Committee fully approve of the suggestion. *As respects our present School system; the Committee judge it not only inefficient, but discreditable to the Province.* The money which has been expended upon our College and Schools, during the past twenty years, ought to have established public schools throughout the Province, offering to all classes educational facilities unsurpassed in the world. In place of which, our educational arrangements are of the most contemptible description, and wholly unsuited to the wants of the country.

The attention of the Committee has been directed to the District Schools in the United States: and well may our neighbours feel proud of them. Although some of us may be prejudiced against a Republican form of Government, yet we are all compelled to acknowledge that the public institutions of the neighbouring Republic are worthy of imitation. The Committee will not enter into a comparison between the Schools of the neighbouring Republic and those of this Province. The contrast to our discredit, is too notorious. Our Legislature must abolish the whole of our present miserable school system, and partake of the results of the practical experience of our neighbours. A sum of money might be judiciously expended by the Government, in sending a competent person, to inspect the Schools in the Eastern States; to procure copies of the State Laws regulating their support and management; and to engage a person competent to organize a corresponding system throughout this Province.

The proposition for placing Schools and Bye-Roads under municipal management is generally rejected, upon the ground of local taxation being objectionable. This difficulty, however, is of little weight, as the local assessment may be obviated to a great extent by grants of money from the Legislature to the respective districts, to be appropriated to these purposes by the municipal authorities.

The independence of our Representatives never can be secured, while they retain the influence of the School and Bye-Road expenditure. *It would be impossible to find in the history of any country a precedent for such a system of jobbing, gross corruption, electioneering and bribery, as Legislators have introduced into, their mode of making School and Bye-Road appropriations.* The poor misguided and deceived constituency must be made to understand the machination and manoeuvering of their Representatives. Is it not notorious that the popularity of some Members of the House of Assembly is based upon their industry and ingenuity in procuring bye-road grants for their canvassers and voters: Have we not heard of grants of money to repair bye-roads which never existed. Do we not know that from the opening of each Session a great portion of the time of some of the members is occupied in ascertaining where they can make a bye-road grant purchase the greatest number of votes at then next Election? Is it not manifest that a large number of the grants for the Bye-roads are made regardless of the requirements of the particular roads, and entirely with the view of securing votes? Yes! the whole system is rotten, and teeming with gross corruption. Even the Supervisors of Great Roads are the known political partizans and canvassers of the Members of the Government, and the disbursements of this important service are more or less controlled for electioneering influence.

The Committee do not consider it necessary to animadvert further upon the extravagance of our Legislators. *The question now to determine is which is the most effectual mode of agitating reform.* It would seem useless to appeal to the members of the Government, for they appear to have united for strength, by forming a coalition of different parties, in order to uphold and continue the present system of corruption. It would seem useless to memorialise the present House of Assembly, as the majority of the members have been brought by the present Government under its influence, and we need not look for reform from that quarter. OUR ONLY HOPE IS IN THE PEOPLE What then will be the best mode of bringing these matters before them. The Committee are of opinion that it must be through the medium of the public press, by the circulation of small tracts, by the encouragement of popular lecturers, and by our taking advantage of every opportunity to publish and expose the iniquity and extravagance of our House of Assembly, and to agitate the necessity of future economy and general reform.

In closing this Report the Committee suggest the importance of the Association making arrangements whereby the manoeuvering, the jobbing, and corruption of each day's proceedings, during the next Sessions of the Legislature, may be correctly journalised, and made known to the country.

S. L. TILLEY
EDMUND KAYE,
JAMES A. HARDING,
JOS. W. LAWRENCE,
H. T. GILBERT.

The Canadian League met at Toronto on the 1st inst.—Resolutions were brought forward recommending a last appeal to the Home Government, before adopting some decisive measures.

Communications.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

"Full many a *gem* of purest ray serene,
The dark unfathomed caves of ocean bear."
GRAY.

"The diamond is the hardest of known substances. Nothing will scratch it, nor can it be cut but by itself. The hardness of the diamond was well known to the ancients, its name both in Greek and Latin implying invincible hardness."
ORMOND ON PRECIOUS STONES.

Messrs. Editors,—I shall merely exhibit one "gem" on the present occasion. It is equal in brilliancy to the diamond possessed by Russia, which is said to weigh 779 carats, and is valued at the enormous sum of £4,854,782. My casket, however, like the magical egg-bag of Signor Blitz, still contains a store in reserve.

TRUE BLUE.

FICTION AND TRUTH.

(From the Hamilton Journal & Express.)

In surveying the actual condition of the country, what but ruin or rapid decay meets the eye!—*Montreal Annexation Manifesto.*

In trying to prove a great deal, the concocters of the Montreal Manifesto have proved too much, or rather gone beyond the truth, and produced an aspersion and a caricature instead of a picture.—Canada is neither bankrupt, ruined, decaying, and a very cursory examination of its statistics will prove this. For the present we shall content ourselves with exhibiting the rapid, and constant increase of her national wealth, although in a future number we will bring facts and figures before our readers, to show that such increase has been in a fair proportion with that of any State in the whole American Union. The revenue for the two Canadas in 1821 was £77,013; in 1831 it £231,811; in 1841 we find it £387,581; in 1847 it was £558,832; and in 1851, we do not hesitate to say, it will amounnt to more than £700,000.—It is a matter of great doubt whether any single State can show as flattering an index of its internal prosperity. We are compelled to acknowledge that much of this revenue has been misappropriated, but this is a question foreign to that under consideration, and one liable to correction at any moment. The assessed value of property in Upper Canada in 1818 was £8,755,739, and when it is recollected that this only includes real estate and farm stock, at a rate much beneath their proper value, we cannot but regard it as indicative of much sterling national wealth.—In 1825 the assessed value was only £2,256,874; in 1836, £3,880,904; and in 1845, £7,778,917, *or more than doubled in ten years.* If we look at the returns of population we are gratified with a similar result. In 1828 it numbered 186,345; in 1838 about 390,000, and in 1848 no less than 723,332. In Lower Canada the population in 1825 war 423,630; in 1845 it had reached beyond 700,000. As the Census has not, however, yet been taken for Lower Canada, we shall be obliged to confine our remarks to the condition of this Western Province. In 1825 the number of houses assessed was 8876; in 1845, 39,625, or more than quadrupled in 20 years. In 1825 the quantity of cultivated assessed land, was 535,212 acres, in 1848 it was 2,673,820. The uncultivated lands, assessed, had increased at a proportionate rate, being in 1825, 2,500,304 acres, and in 1848, 6,477,338. Grist Mills have likewise exhibited as flourishing signs of prosperity, for whilst in 1825 there were only 71 in the whole of the Upper Province, in 1848 there were 519.—Some six months ago we gave a similar assortment of statistics, but facts like these will bear repetition, and we shall, therefore, detail what has previously appeared in our columns. In 1825 there were in Upper Canada 22,589 horses; in 1848, 113,812. In 1825 there were 23,900 oxen, and their number had swelled in 1848 to 72,017; whilst young cattle had, rather singularly, kept even pace with the oxen—thus in 1825 there were 22,501, and in 1848, 76,935. Of Milch Cows in 1825 there were 51,216, and in 1848, 218,653. In 1825 the saw mills of Upper Canada amounted to 391, and in 1848, to 1,189. Merchants' shops in 1825 were not more than 456, whilst in 1848 they reached to 1945. We find that in 1825 there were of carriages kept for pleasure 587, and in 1848, 4685! And yet the Montreal Annexationists tell us that if we survey the actual condition of the country, we find it falling rapidly into decay! We have not done yet with our figures, and although the reading of them may prove dry work, we trust that the importance of the subject will prove sufficient apology for their introduction. In 1848, Upper Canada produced 41,590 lbs. of flax; 1,865 lbs of tobacco; 3,764,243 lbs. of maple sugar; 3,339,756 lbs. of wool; 624,971 yards of fulled cloth; 71,715 yds. of linen; 1,295,175 yds. of flannel; 3,380,406 lbs. of butter for market; 668,356 lbs. cheese for do.; and 99,231 bels. of beef and pork, for do. The return of the productions of manufactories are not as full as they ought to have been, in consequence of the negligence of some proprietors, but such as they are, prove the Montreal cry is a gross libel upon the industrial pursuits of the country. In 1848, the run of stones, employed in 553 grist mills, were 1141, and produced 1,012,066 bels. of flour; 96 out and barley mills made 109,042 cwts. of meal; 1,558 saw mills cut 203,898,220 feet of lumber; 239 fulling mills dressed 2,044,879 lbs. wool; 138 distilleries manufactured 2,782,012 gals. of alcohol and whiskey; 100 brewries made 1,239,090 gals. of beer; 354 tanneries produced 673,514 lbs. of leather, 1200 asheries turned out 161,081 cwts of pots and pearls, 67 woollen factories wove 574,008 yds. of cloth; 1 trip axe factory, made 5000 axes; 3 potteries made 106,300 pieces of earthenware; and in addition there were the following different kinds of factories, &c., from which no returns were received: 10 shingle factories; 105 foundries; 1 ropewalk; 1 candle factory, 1 cement mill; 1 salaratus factory; 8 soap factories; 3 nail factories; 11 pail factories; 1 last factory; 4 oil mills; 3 tobacco factories; 2 steam engine factories; 1 ship yard; 2 paper mills; 1 vinegar factory; 5 chair factories; 6 plaster mills; and 1 comb factory. In 1848 there were produced of wheat, 7,558,773 bush.; barley, 515,727 bush.; rye, 146,255 bush.; oats 7,055,750 bush.; peas, 1,653,846 bush.; indian corn, 1,127,555 bush.; buckwheat, 432,572 bush.; and potatoes, 4,751,231 bush. In the same year there was an increase of wheat over the crops of 1842 amounting to 4,336,782 bush. The average value of cleared land is estimated as being £3 5s. 0d. per acre, although in some districts it is set down as £6. The total quantity of occupied land in Upper Canada is found to consist of 8,613,691 acres, of which 1,780,152 are under tillage, 766,768 are in pasture, and 5,839,406 are wild. The churches in Upper Canada are 895; colleges and high schools 39; schools, 2464; inns, 2157; town halls, 68; and merchant's-shops 1950 Before concluding we must notice what is certainly an item in favour of Canada when contrasted with the United States. In 1840 the population of the United States was 17,063,353; and in 1849, 20,746,400; the population of Canada in 1842 was 486,055, and in 1848, 723,332. Whilst that of Canada nearly doubled in 6 years, that of the States only increased at the rate of about a sixth of the whole. In crops we find a similar difference, although this has, perhaps, not so much to do with annexation. The increase in the States was at the rate of nearly 5 bushels to each individual, and in 1817 5½ bushels each; in Canada in 1842 the produce was 6½ bush. each; and in 1847, 10¼ bush. to each. We must, in conclusion, admit that the imports and exports have decreased of late by way of Montreal, but they have materially increased by New York—and on the whole increased very rapidly. Montreal and Quebec lost the carrying trade because of the Navigation Laws, but they are now repealed, therefore those cities may expect a return of business. After a careful perusal of this article, who will say that Canada is ruined or going to decay?

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

Mr. Editor,—Sir—One of the greatest evils which at present exists in this Province, is the Practice of our Courts of Law:—so rank has the system grown that it is almost an impossibility to find Justice in any shape, or to obtain a fair and honest settlement of disputed accounts between man and man. The whole system of Practice, as it is called, is nothing more nor less, than fees, quibbles, and procrastination: the result in nine cases out of ten is, that a person who seeks to recover what is honestly and fairly his own, cannot depend on obtaining a decision, based on justice—because it is not to the pecuniary interest of the Lawyer, that there should be a speedy settlement. I care not how honest the lawyer may be reputed; he has grown so with the system, that he does often what he believes to be unjust, *because it is the practice of the Courts.* Now this plague spot throughout the Province, has increased to a fearful extent from the fact of Lawyers being elected as members of the House of Assembly, whose *sole* interest it is to make such laws as will afford them plenty to eat and to drink, and to live luxuriously, *out of the misfortunes and miseries of the people.* The opinion so generally expressed of our Province Laws being made purposely to "drive a Coach and Six" through, is too true; and every day experience proves it. It was only last winter, that one of our County Members (a Lawyer) bro't a Bill into the House, to alter the sittings of the Supreme Court in this City and County—where it was evident, the interests of nearly all classes of his constituents were openly disregarded: and this measure would have been persisted in, had not the people *en masse* petitioned against it, and to a man publicly execrated the measure. The time is at hand, when a change is to be made:—no Lawyer must be elected from this City or County, at all events. The whole Practice of our Courts must be changed—and justice simplified.—The moths that have fretted the garment, must no longer be allowed to exercise a voice in the Halls of Legislation, where I believe the most of them, go expressly to uphold and continue the system, which is so universally thought to be iniquitous and past endurance. If the "wrong and robbery" of the Practice of our Courts of Law could only be published in detail, by the parties who have been injured, and ruined, thereby, it would be the darkest part of the history of our Province: and I am surprised that many parties whom I know to have suffered severely, have not come out, and exposed the acts of injustice which they have experienced thereby. The Press could not be more usefully or practically employed, than in directing the attention of the constituency of the Province to our present Law System, and in urging upon all parties, the necessity of keeping Lawyers out of the House of Assembly.

Your's truly, VOX.

FOR SALE:

A VALUABLE tract of LAND on the Richibucto River, in the County Kent containing upwards of 800 acres.—Apply to

August 24.—tf. ALEX. BOYLE.

☞ PRICE OF THE CHRONICLE—12s. 6d. per annum, in advance; 15s. if not paid until the termination of a year.—For $10 IN ADVANCE, 5 copies will be sent *to one address* for one year; for $20 11 copies; and for $40, 24 copies.—Single Nos. may be had at the office, 4d each.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, NOVEMBER 16, 1849.

THE English Mail of 27th October reached the Post-office in this city on Saturday morning last.—The papers state that the week had been barren of incident, although certain facts seem to indicate a tendency towards war, the general impression is, that the peace of Europe will not be interrupted.

In Ireland murder and incendiarism to an unexampled degree is carried on by the peasantry on the land proprietors and agents; and collisions with the police are of daily occurrence.

A press of local matter has prevented our extracting largely from the English papers, and we were in hopes of receiving the mail of 3d instant; but the steamer not having arrived at Halifax until 7 o'clock yesterday morning, the express mail will, consequently, not reach here until to night.—Arrangements are, however, in progress, for receiving the news by telegraph immediately on its arrival at Halifax, and by next week this object will probably have been accomplished, and St. John receive the English intelligence first on its Western passage.

ADDITIONAL MAIL TO SAINT ANDREWS.—An arrangement has been made with Mr. George Christy, the mail contractor, for running an additional coach to St. Andrews, thus making a daily communication to the Westward. Mr. Christy's carriages and horses are in excellent condition, and from his own well known and obliging character as a stage-proprietor, his conveyances will be an expeditious and favorite means of travelling on that route.

A NEW TRADE.—About twenty horses were purchased in this vicinity last week, by American traders, for the United States market, and they left here on Tuesday by land.—Our farmers may make a very good business by raising stock from superior breeds, for the American markets, where they most always command a ready sale at remunerative prices.

We are informed that Apples, to a considerable quantity, have recently been exported from Nova Scotia to the United States—the crops having been a partial failure in the Eastern States of the Union.

A heavy gale of wind has just been experienced along the American coast, which occasioned considerable damage to the shipping, and at Portland ten houses were blown down, including two brick dwellings.

THE NEW-BRUNSWIC ALMANAC.—We have seen this *Annual*, published by Messrs. Chubb & Co. It is an improvement upon that of last year. The vast amount of astronomical, official, statistical, agricultural and other information, contained in Chubb's Almanac must recommend it to the patronage of every body.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We have received a communication from "T. M." It strongly remonstrates against the spirit and language of an editorial in the *Christian Visitor* of the 2d instant, wherein the steamer *Maid of Erin* is characterized as a "mise able steamer," accused ironically of "*accommodating* the travelling public the past season," and wherein the writer "sincerely condoles the fortune of the many passengers of the *Admiral* who were lamenting all their passage from Boston, the sad necessity of their trip in the *Maid of Erin* from Eastport." The same boat is also charged with possessing "a greasy atmosphere" &c. The above is the substance of the editorial complained of by our correspondent T.M. who asks the editor of the Christian Visitor the following trite question:—"If a man, who unreasonably expects a free passage in a steamer is disappointed in this particular,—is not the atmosphere tendered "greasy," and man and boat "miserable" as well by the draft on the pocket, as by the draft in the imagination?"

ADDRESS TO THE ORANGEMEN OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

We now republish extracts from this important document. It is dated at Belleville, on the 19th ultimo, and we presume that it may be fairly recognized as a mirror, in which the calm and deliberate views of the body at large, in British North America are truly reflected. The address is not remarkable, as a literary composition, yet it is expresses in plain sensible language, sound and indisputable truths, which, with the purity and correctness of the principles which it enunciates, constitute alike, its intrinsic value and tasteful ornament.

Although no man of common perception, for one moment suspected, that temporary embarrassment, or even the averted eye of Imperial solicitude, would prove the capricious means of estranging the great body of Orangemen in these Colonies, from their sworn and treasured allegiance, or of momentarily inducing them to swerve in the firm maintenance of their loyal principles—principles too, of no modern origin, but which shone with more than resplendent brightness, by the light of those fires kindled by Latimer and Ridley, in the time of the sanguinary Mary, and which can never be extinguished; although no one, we repeat, with ordinary comprehension, could ever seriously entertain the idea of defection on the part of such men, yet the time had at length arrived—dismissing such unworthy considerations—when the manly and public avowal of true patriotism and sound loyalty, could not with prudence be longer withheld.

What are the conclusions, which the address, so calmly and considerately avows? It candidly admits, that evils exist in the Colonies, whilst at the same time, it defines the constitutional course, which can ensure their removal. The author will not insanely propose, that because the pilaster is defective, or the cornice is broken, the whole time honoured and substantial fabric, must be razed to the ground. "When a native of Louisiana, "says Montesquieu," wishes to obtain the fruit of a tree, he lays the axe to its root. Behold the emblem of the Revolutionist." The address upholds no slavish doctrine of passive obedience, repugnant alike to the soul of man, as it truly is, to the Constitution of 1690, the noble principles of which the same document justly eulogises, whilst it advocates the opposite doctrine of firm remonstrance; a right, which even the Queen herself cannot constitutionally deny to the meanest of her subjects. How opposite are these enlightened views to those of the annexationist! He would pull down and destroy the ancient edifice; whilst the principles we applaud, would repair and strengthen it. He would desecrate the flag of his country into the very dust, whilst if our conduct were only governed by the conservative views of the address, we should at all times, be justly proud of its exaltation, in proportion to the safety and security we enjoy, protected by its folds.

The decided antagonism of the doctrines recently enunciated at Belleville, to those of the annexationist, constitutes their strongest encomium—"Fear God, honor the King," is a lasting and imperative command, whether proclaimed in a Kingdom or in one of its Colonies. The recent seditious outcry only proves, that "the voice of the people is the voice of God," after the calm result of human reflection, and when the period of agitation is past, and reason has resumed its sway, because so predominate is passion in moments of excitation, that it would be nearer the truth then to say, that the voice of the people, is that of the demons who direct them.

We regret that want of room alone precludes us, from submitting the address entire, in the present number. A compliment, which has been paid to it, we find, by our Canadian exchanges.—It well merits it, as well as the numerous encomiums, already published.

TO MY BROTHER ORANGEMEN OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

* * * * *

With you, my Brethren, there is no necessity to argue, because in addition to your obligation to maintain the connexion between the Colonies and Great Britain, your inclination and desire led you to do so. You have ever maded it you boast, that you support the constitution as established in 1690, and you will not at this late period embrace doctrines and principles subversive of it.

* * * * *

Our forefathers of 1688 effected the Revolution of that period, to establish constitutional government with civil and religious liberty. The privileges of the Crown were defined, as well as the right of the people. The former was sworn to maintain the Constitution and the Protestant Throne, the latter to legislate constitutionally.—The voice of the majority was to govern, and the crown became the abitrator and pacificator between the contending parties in a state. Whatever grievances the public may have, still the constitution is there, and provides the necessary means for redress: and Orangemen are not the men to subvert the Constitution. Nor are the Orangemen the men to submit to the proposed change while England will stand by them. They will assemble, they will deliberate, they will petition for redress of their grievances, but they see nothing British or honourable in seeking for a new state of political existence, upon every turn of adversity that may come upon them; and while they condemn the acts of their opponents, they will not in themselves exhibit the same condemnatory doctrines and principles.

* * * * *

A great deal of indignation has been vented against a certain portion of the English Metropolitan Press, for which is very justly conceived to be insulting language towards the loyal of this land. Did the writers of such papers live in a country where one's allegiance is frequently forced upon one's closests consideration, they would then know how to appreciate the allegiance we hold to the Protestant Crown of Great Britain. But is it because a party press sees fit to assail the loyal, that therefore we, a portion of the loyal, should forego our allegiance and seek to uproot the destinies of what might become a Protestant nation? No, no, my Brethren, there is no cause for annexation in this. The whole basis of the demand for annexation is interest, and even it is so exceedingly problematical, that its advocates call for publications to convince them of their true position—offer rewards for seditious writings, and are ready with what means they have to promulgate Treason, and all, as they tell you, for interest—for lucre. It is not a matter for consideration for us, as to whence this appeal comes. When the enemy is at our gates, we stop not to enquire who conducted him thither, but we sally forth to meet him, and if it be found that the citadel has been betrayed from within, our indignation only becomes the greater, from the difficulty being the fruits of treachery, and so far from this being a consideration for the abandonment of our position, we find ourselves constrained to use extraordinary exertions to throw off the calumny from that portion which remains true to their colours. Who amongst us then will consent to see the glorious old flag of England pulled down, and the stars and stripes run up in its stead? who will ever consent to this degredation? I am sure Orangemen will not.—When after ages shall speak of us, as a people as well a nation, we cannot wish that it shall be said of us, that we consented to change our political state from sordid motives, devoid of any accompaniment of those nobler sentiments, which show the patriot and the lover of his country.

* * * * *

Look, my brethren, at the facts of the case, and ask yourselves the solemn question, if it is right, that because we quarrel amongst ourselves, as wayward children will quarrel, that therefore we are to offer insult, indignity and ingratitude to our good parent for all she has done? Has not good old England fostered and protected us—has she not, when our credit failed, lent us her own unbounded credit—has she not given us the disposal of our own resources, and from the coffers of the Imperial treasury maintained her own authority, and defended our homes and firesides from the traitor and the assassin? Has she not imparted to us, year after year, the advantages and improvements in the arts and sciences, and aided to extend civilization amongst us, by giving us the benefits of her experience? What improvements by legislation—what in the amelioration of the condition of her own country by means of her wealth has she enjoyed, that she has not bountifully divided with and extended to us? And shall we, because she seeks to feed our thousands of fellow-subjects who are not so fortunately situated as ourselves, in unlikingly tell her we want no more of her, we heed them not, and that we will go over to her great rival to strengthen her power, and thus weaken the power of the kindest nation upon earth? I feel, my brethren, that I must not continue an enumeration of England's actions that tend to uphold her goodness and glory, when I appeal to you, for I already hear our tens of thousands shouting to the appeal already made—"Never! Never!"

* * * * *

No matter what may be the clamours of the ignorant, or the projects of the wrong-minded, and still less the craft of the vicious, this burst of democratic turbulance must be resisted; and all revolutionary projects, whether made under professions of loyalty or otherwise, we are bound by our solemn obligations to oppose.

* * * * *

There are occasions when the retirement of our Order must be laid aside, and I am sure there can be none of greater importance, than that which involves our allegiance to our God, our Country, and our Queen.

Your friend and Brother,
G. BENJAMIN, G. M.

Belleville, 19th Oct., 1849.

THE PRIZE ESSAY.—Our readers will remember that five or six months ago, an advertisement appeared in our paper from a Lady unknown to us, offering a Prize of Twenty Dollars for the best Essay on "The present demoralized state of many of our otherwise respectable Young Men." It gives us much pleasure to perceive that four individuals has been incited to write upon the subject, and that the successful Essay is the production of Mr. H. W. FRITH, of this City. This Essay, which has been kindly put into our hands by the Adjudicators, will appear in our next. In the meantime we publish, with much satisfaction, the adjudication, which is as follows:—

We, the Subscribers, have received and persued four Essays, which have been sent for our adjudication, on the subject of the demoralization which exists among some of the otherwise respectable Young Men of St. John, and of the best means of providing a remedy for this deplorable evil.—And we do adjudge the premium of Five Pounds, which was offered for the best Essay on that subject, to Mr. HENRY W. FRITH, the writer of the Essay inscribed with the motto "*Palmam qui meruit ferat.*"

Without holding ourselves responsible for every sentiment that an Essay which has obtained the preference under such circumstances may contain, we have great pleasure in expressing our unanimous conviction that the one selected in the present instance, is highly creditable to the Gentleman who has written it, and have no hesitation in recommending its publication.

I. W. D. GRAY,
R. PARKER,
JAMES PATTERSON.

St. John, 6th Nov., 1849.—*Observer.*

SEARS' NEW PICTORIAL DOLLAR MAGAZINE.—We have received a specimen number of this cheap and interesting monthly publication for 1850. The many popular works published by Mr. Sears has made his name extensively known throughout all parts of the United States, and the great amount of valuable information and useful knowledge which he has disseminated in an attractive form is unequalled we believe by any other publisher in that country. His labours, which are unceasing, should receive, as they well merit, an extensive patronage.—*Ib.*

CANADA.

The Quebec *Chronicle* says—The Parliamentary remains are being removed to Toronto. The government officials have been busy packing up during the past week. The steam propeller *Britannia*, the Montreal *Courier*, says, was loading at the Canal wharf with the moveables of the Legislature. The carts left the government house attended by a military guard; the Governor General's "pots and pans" were escorted to the point of embarkation by the whole troop of Montreal Cavalry.

The Ministry is fast breaking up. Mr. Price, Commissioner of Crown Lands and Mr. Viger, Receiver General has resigned and Mr. Caron the Speaker of the Legislative Council is about to receive a Judgeship.

O. R. GOWAN, Esquire, the Chief of the Orangemen in Canada, has been dismissed from the Commission of the peace and deprived of his Commission as Lieut. Colonel of Militia, for having been present at the burning of the Governor General in effigy at Brockville. Mr. Gowan being a staunch loyalist, a bitter and able opponent of the ministry it is supposed that his dismissal is not so much on account of his having witnessed the effigy burning as on account of his strong opposition to the party now in power.

The Montreal *Gazette* contains a correspondence between the Provincial Secretary and Mr. O. R. Gowan on the subject of his presence at the burning of the effigy, Lord ELGIN. Mr. Gowan indignantly denies all participation not only in legal but even moral guilt, in the transaction referred to, and expresses his willingness to go before any legal tribunal—military or civil—to answer to whatever charges may be brought against him. Yet he has been dismissed without trial.

The Government has at least shown some courage, if it has not shown discretion, "the better part of valour," in politics as in every thing else

Within these few hours a circular has been addressed by the Provincial Secretary to all the gentlemen who signed the late Montreal Address in favour of Annexation, who hold any office of honor under the crown. The wisdom of that address we disputed at the time, but we think there can be no question of the rashness and folly of demanding a categorical answer; the alternative of which will be of course dismissal from office. The Queen will thus lose the service of many brave and loyal men, who have the manliness, at the request of her own ministers, to say what they think, to make room for paid and rewarded traitors.

About fifty of these letters have been issued in Montreal, including two to Queen's Counsel, or rather to Counsel holding patents of precedence, which is a direct attack on the Independence of the Bar, and will doubtless be resisted with spirit.

The advice we most strongly give the parties who have received these letters is, not to be rash in answering them; to consult together, and to meet, with as much care and consideration as they can, so unprincipled and despotic an invasion of public liberty and the rights of free discussion.

REMARKABLE AND FATAL OCCURRENCE.—One of the most remarkable occurrences that we remember to have heard, took place on Wednesday night in the Northern Liberties. A young girl residing in Coates street, named Elizabeth Nice, was visited by a young man named Dilks. On Wednesday evening, Miss Nice and her lover went out to some place of amusement, and returned at about ten o'clock, and were let in by one of the servant girls, Elizabeth remarking that she would follow her up stairs in a short time. Yesterday morning, when the other servants of Mr. Jacobs descended to the kitchen, what was their unspeakable horror to find Elizabeth and her beau extended upon the floor, and both in a state of insensibility, apparently dead.

Physicians were called in. After every remedy had been applied that the skill of the medical gentlemen could suggest, it was found impossible to restore the females to sensibility, and about 2 o'clock she died. The young man was restored, and at the last accounts was doing well. Her relatives reside in Reading, Pa. It was the opinion of the physician that this painful occurrence was the effect of the gas from the stone coal fire in the kitchen range.—[Phil. Spirit of the Times.

ELOPEMENT AND MARRIAGE—DECEPTION FROM A FATHER.—On Friday night last, Mr. Thomas F—— and Matilda G——, of this city, eloped to Covington and were married. On Friday it was discovered by the father that his daughter had made an "arrangement" to leave him, to marry a man he had forbidden her hand, and he was determined to "keep an eye" on her. It had been arranged, and her father had found it out, and she know it, that the young lady should meet the young gentleman and lover together at a certain place in a carriage, and go to Covington. After dinner, the father was asked, much to his surprise, to accompany his daughter to the very place of meeting, which had been appointed, and they were to start at four o'clock. So the father went about his business till the appointed time—returning, he found his daughter had started before his return.—In vain he sought her, but knowing they would cross in the ferry boat, he stationed himself on it, and hailed every carriage that passed, but found no daughter.

At length an empty carriage came aboard, and, on the same trip, a ragged cripple, limping naturally, and staring about as though he had never seen a boat before. He was accompanied by a youthful looking personage in male attire.—The ferry boat passed over, and the carriage stopped at the foot of the hill for the driver to arrange the harness, (all pretext,) and the ragged boy and campanion waited there until the boat again shoved off to return to this side. Then Mr. F—— and Miss G—— jumped into the carriage, rode to the priest, threw off their disguise, were married, and returned to the ferry boat on their way home. The young lady met her father, who was still on watch, and told him what had been done, and how he had been cheated by the ragged man and herself in boy's clothes, and then she asked papa's pardon, which, reluctantly, was granted, and the bride, bridegroom, and the old gentleman rode home together, making an ending of an elopement quite agreeable, seeing he couldn't help it, and showing most emphatically the cunning of the female sex in such matters. May the new married couple be happy. [Cincinnatti Commercial, Oct. 2d.

IMPORTANT AND REMARKABLE INVENTION.—Mr. Smith Salter, of this city, has just obtained a patent for an invention which, it is believed, is destined to have a most important influence upon the useful arts of life, and the industry of the country and the world. It is a new method of making iron, direct from the ore, with anthracite or bituminous coal, by a single process. By means of this remarkable invention Mr. S. proposes to make wrought iron at a cost of $25

to $30 per ton— at least half the usual cost. His furnace has three combined chambers, one above the other, and all actuated by the same fire. The upper chamber is used for desulfuring the ore,—impurities, such as sulphur, &c. being carried off at a low temperature; the middle chamber for fluxing and working, and the lower chamber for reducing and finishing. The metal is taken from the last named to the hammer or squeezers. The whole time occupied in this process, from the time the ore is put into the furnace until finished by the hammer, is only two hours! We understand that one of his furnaces is now in operation at Boonton, in Morris Co. We have a specimen of iron from it, which is pronounced to be of the very best description. Perhaps a more important invention—if fuller experiments should verify present anticipations—has not been introduced in many years. Its effect upon the production and consumption of iron must be immense.—*Newark (N. J.) Adv., Oct. 15.*

ROBBERY EXTRAORDINARY.—On Friday night last, some sacrilegious miscreant entered St. Ann's Chapel, in this city, by an opening which leads to the fuel cellar, and from thence by a trap-door to the Vestry, by which means access was obtained to the body of the Church. The Alms-Chest, which is situated near the principal door, was forced open, and the poor's money and other funds abstracted therefrom, and carried away by the robber.

We are ashamed to be compelled to admit that a wretch capable of perpetrating a crime of this description can be found in this community, and sincerely hope that a clue may yet be found which will lead to his detection. The Lord Bishop of Fredericton has offered a reward of £10 for the discovery of the abandoned offender.—*Head Quarters.*

The news from the Sandwich Islands is very important, the French have seized Oahu and Honolulu. The difficulty grew up between the French Consul and the Hawaiian Government, with some other issues. The latter proposed to refer the dispute to the French Cabinet at Paris, which proposition was declined by M. Dillon, the Consul, and by the French Admiral. The French proceeded to forcible measures and made the capture of the forts and seized Hawaiian vessels. The American Commissioner protested against the occupation.

TORONO, Nov. 5.—The question of an elective Legislative Council was discussed by the League all day and lost on a division of 32 to 31.

Tuesday, 6th Nov.—The League has had the subject of Annexation under consideration to-day, and decided against it without a division.

FIFTY THOUSAND PERSONS

Die annually in England of consumption. In the New England States, the proportion is one in four or five. In Boston, probably, one in four. In the city of New York sixty seven died in two weeks in December of this disease. It is less prevalent in the more northern latitudes, as Russia, Canada, and among the Alps of Switzerland, where the winters are long and severe, and there are fewer sudden changes.

No theory can be more welcome to the human mind than the one which establishes on good grounds the hope for prolonged existence, if the allegations of those who are at least entitled to veracity may be believed, there is a preventative and a remedy.

The great Author of nature has provided us with a remedy for consumption, and the diseases leading thereto which are so fearfully common in our country! Has he left us to find relief from that fatal scourge ransacking other lands? No, the best Nature's own Remedy, is at our hand. The Wild Cherry and the Pine, furnish us with a cure, where a cure is possible.

One of the most important discoveries of the age in a meliorating the condition of this large class of suffering humanity, is

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.—Which has been before the public some ten years. This valuable medicine was first discovered and introduced in the year 1838, since which time its success has constantly increased the demand, until it has become one of, if not THE MOST POPULAR REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION, in its incipient stage ever known.

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

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

Brown's Shakers'
PURE FLUIDEXTRACT OF ENGLISH VALERINA,
(Valeriana Officinalis.)

Manufactured by the United Society of Shakers by a process peculiarly their own, from the pure green root, imported from England and raised by themselves, and from which only, and active property of the Valerian can be obtained. It is highly approved of by the Faculty. Physicians and others are respectfully invited to give it a fair trial.

Price, twenty five cents a bottle, or two dollars and fifty cents a dozen, with liberal discount to wholesale dealers. Directions accompany each bottle.

FRIEND SAMUEL BROWN, ENFIELD, N. H.

You ask me to give my opinion of the Fluid Extract of Valerian, which you prepare. When it was a secret remedy or a patent medicine, I certainly would not reply. But from the honourable ground which you have taken in this matter, and knowing also the labor you have bestowed upon this preparation, I am willing to give publicity to my opinion of the preperation referred to. Ever since our knowledge of organic chemistry has been so much increased, we have found out that many very excellent remedies are in the natural state so combined and associated with other principles as to render them in a great degree useles to us. This was remarkably the case with the Valerian. We could not use it as often as we wished, because of the great bulk both of powder and infusion which it was necessary to throw into the stomach in order to get a full effect. Nausea and even vomiting resulted from the large doses. This compelled us to abandon its use. Chemistry showed us that the active principle is a peculiar acid (the Valerianic acid) which exists only in small quantity in the root. In your method of preparation this active principle is detached from the nauseating constituents of the root, and obtained in solution. We may then look upon your Fluid Extract of Valerian as a solution of Valerianic Acid. The action of this article upon the nervous system is most happy in all cases where the sum total of nervous energy is below the healthy standard, and it hence becomes a most important remedy. We owe you and others many thanks for putting so valuable a remedy as the Valerian into a convenient shape for use.

Yours respectfully,
EDWARD E. PHELPS, M. D.
Prof. Therapeutics and Mat. Med. in Dartmont.

The above invaluable Preparation is signally efficacious in all Nervous and Hysteric Affections, heeplessness, and Sick Headache, producing quiet and tranquil sleep, and leaving no unpleasant sensations after its use.—the inevitable result of Opiates, Camphor, and the many articles usually administered.

Having had an opportunity of giving a thorough trial to Brown's Shakers' Fluid Extract of Valerian, and having seen its good effects especially manifested in a severe case of Tic Douloureux, I have no hesitation in saying that I consider it superior to any other form in which the Valerian is ever used, and as eminently deserving the attention of the medical profession.

THOS. R. CROSBY, M. D.
Manchester, N. H., April 25, 1848.

☞ For sale by E. Brinley of Boston and S. L. Tilley, Druggist, St. John, New-Brunswick.

Chairs, Paper Hangings, & Coffee.

By the *Cuba* from Boston:—

126 CANE seat CHAIRS,
1000 Pieces low priced PAPER HANGINGS;
1500 lbs. Rio COFFEE.
Just received and for sale by
June 29, 1849. JOHN KINNEAR.

Married.

At St. Martins on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Jackson, Mr. Andrew Skillen, (of the firm of Garrett & Skillen,) to Mary Ann, third daughter of Mr. Simon Vaughan, of that place.

At Wood-bank Cottage, Wallace, N. S., on the 8th instant, by the Rev. R. Avery, Rector of St. George's, William B. Oxley, Esquire, to Miss Ann Elizabeth; and Amos Botsford Chandler, Esquire, Barrister at Law, to Miss Mary, daughters of Joseph N. B. Keer, Esquire.

On Monday evening the 5th inst in the Centenary Chapel, by the Rev. Richard Knight, Chairman of the New-Brunswick District, the Rev. William McCarty, Wesleyan Missionary, of Halifax District, to Miss Susan Mary Hennigar, of this City.

On the 5th inst., by the Rev. Robert Cooney, Wesleyan Minister, Mr. Abraham Johnston, to Miss Jane Jackson, both of this City.

On the 6th inst., by the Rev. Robert Cooney, Mr. John Richards, to Miss Charlotte McGuire, both of this City.

On the 1st instant, by the Rev. A. McDonald, James Breen, to Mary Ann Johnston, both of Carleton, St. John.

On the 30th ult., at Shediac by the Rev. Dr. Jarvis, R. D., Mr. Thomas Welling, to Miss Mary Elizabeth Cusack, of that Parish.

At Moncton, on the 30th of October, by the Rev. D. Crandal, Mr. Henry Cook, Miss Sarah Rankin, both of Moncton.

Died.

On Wednesday evening last, Maria, wife of Mr. Robert Summers, in the 63d year of her age. Funeral to-morrow, Saturday, at 3 p. m., from her late residence near St. John's Church.

At Moncton, Oct. 25th, in the 29th year of his age, Mr. Charles Harris. Mr. H. was an industrious, kind and affectionate husband and father, and was blessed in his last moments with the presence of his God.

At Fredericton, on Wednesday morning last, of consumption, Phœbe Elizabeth, aged 35 years, wife of Mr. Mark Rethburn, and daughter of the late Henry Knowles, Esquire., of Falmouth, Nova Scotia.

Marine List.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—ARRIVED.

Friday—Schr. Mary Elizabeth, Strickland, Yarmouth, flour and salt.
Sovereign, Parker, Aylsford, Apples, Cider and Butter.
Flying Arrow, Parker, Brier Island, Cattle.
Monday—Barque Amelia, Holder, Alexandria, 11—Master, flour and bread.
Wednesday—Ship British Queen, Conway, New York, 12—order, ballast.
Brig Charlotte, McMann, Liverpool, 37—master, general cargo.
British Queen, Errington, Falmouth, 49—R. Rankin & Co., ballast.
Watchman, Brayley, Boston, 9—order, do.
Deva, Smith, Oporto, 60—John Robertson.
Brigt. Beam, Joslin, Boston, 3—J. & T. Robinson, molasses, tar, &c.
Victor, Kinney, Alexandria, 12—J. V. Troop, flour and wheat.
P. I. Nevins, Boddie, Alexandria, 12—S. Hersey, wheat.
Schr. Richard Cobden, Faulkner, New York, 7—G. Thomas, sugar, flour and pork.
Eagle, Evan, Boston, 12—master, ass'd cargo.
Thursday—Brig Lady Maxwell, Elder, N. York, (?) 10—C. McLauchlan, flour, &c.
Lafayette, Clifford, Boston, 3—master, ballast.
Schr. Julia & Martha, Crowly, Boston, 4—master, ballast.
Sultana, Whittier, Boston, 4—master, ballast.

CLEARED.

10th—Ship Kingston, Scott, London, deals and pailings; brig Integrity, Stephenson, Hull, timber and deals; Victoria, Whipple, New York, deals, &c.; brigt. Echo, Holder, New York, salt and lumber.

12th—Barque Douglas, Brown, Hull, timber and deals; brig Raven, Scott, London, deals.

13th—Ship Katy Cordes, Wright, Liverpool, deals; Nelson Village, Moara, Belfast, deals and battens.

14th—Schr. Olive Branch, McMullin, Lynn, scantling.

M. FRANCIS & COUGHLAN,
No. 13, Prince Wm. street.

BEG leave to return their sincere thanks to their friends and the public for the very liberal patronage bestowed on them during the short time they have been in business, and hope by strict attention still to merit their future favours.

They have just received by the *Snowdon and Lisbon* from Britain, part of their Fall Supply of Ladies' Gentlemen's, Misses' and Children's BOOTS and SHOES of all descriptions, makes and styles; and by first arrivals they expect a still further supply of all articles in their line of business from first rate houses in London, Liverpool, &c. Also, a variety of INDIA RUBBER SHOES of various styles suitable for Ladies and Gentlemen; a large supply of GUTA PERCHA—all of which will be sold at their usual low prices for Cash.

October 5, 1849.

POCKET BOOK LOST.

LOST this morning a sheep skin Pocket Book containing a $2 Bill of Calais Bank, and some small change. Also several Notes of Hand—one of £7 10s. drawn by James Green in favour of James M'Afee, one of £5 10s. drawn by John M'Afee in favour of B. Thorn, one of £3 drawn by James Thorn in favour of James M'Afee, one of £2 5s. drawn by Wm. Thompson in favour of James M'Afee, with a number of papers of no value to any one but the owner. All persons are cautioned against negociating the Notes, as payment has been stopped. A liberal reward will be paid upon its being restored. Apply at the Chronicle Office.

November 9, 1849. JAS. M'AFEE.

TRURO AND AMHERST.

PASSENGERS by the MAIL between Truro and Amherst will be taken for 10 shillings each way; and Extras may be had when required, at the shortest notice.

WILLIAM GABRIEL.
November 9. *Postman*

For San Francisco, California.

THE fast sailing and Coppered Brig 'ELLIS,' George Fritch, Commander, will sail for the above port about the 25th inst, having fine state rooms, can accommodate a few Cabin Passengers, on early application to

THOS. F. RAYMOND.
November 9, 1849. *Nelson street.*

Caution.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing a Note of Hand, drawn by Charles Savage, in favor of John O'Herren, for the sum of Ten Pounds, and dated about two years since, as the said Note has been paid in full.

CHARLES SAVAGE.
Mace's Bay, Nov. 6 1849.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having this day sold out his Stock in Trade to Mr. JAMES MYLES hereby notifies all parties indebted to him that immediate payment must be made of their respective Accounts, or they will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for Collection. Parties wishing to adjust the same will find the subscriber at his Office, over his late shop in King's Street.

October 9. JAMES HOWARD.

Landing from London, via Halifax:—

20 CASKS (ea. 4 doz.) finest East India PALE ALE, (Byass').
For sale by RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.
August 31. Wine Merchants.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

GENERAL POST OFFICE,
St. John, November 12, 1849.

MAILS will in future be received at, and despatched from this Office, for Saint George, Saint Andrews, Saint Stephens and the United States, daily, Sundays excepted.

Hour of closing, 7, 30, A. M.—Hour of arrival, 4, P. M. 15. P. M. 4. J. HOWE, *D. P. M. G.*

PRINTING PAPER,
COMBS, &c.

50 REAMS PRINTING PAPER—various sizes;
50 Reams LETTER PAPER;
50 Dozen Assorted Dressing COMBS;
50 Do. Do. Buck Do.
5 Bales BATTING.
selling at Reduced Prices by
VAUGHANS & LOCKHART.
November 16. Obs. Head Quar. 2 in.

Wanted to Charter.

A VESSEL of about 300 tons for LONDON;
Also, a Vessel of about 350 to 400 tons for the East coast of England.
Apply to
THOMAS MAIN, Nelson street,
or to HENRY GARBUTT,
November 16. Saint John Hotel.

LOOK AT THIS!

THE Subscribers inform their friends and the public generally, that their STAGES will leave the ST. JOHN HOTEL, St. John, every morning for FREDERICTON, and SEEGEE'S HOTEL, Fredericton, for ST. JOHN, commencing immediately after the close of the river.

The subscribers feel assured that the generous public will not forget them.

W. H. WILLIAMS,
November 16. JOHN WINTERS.

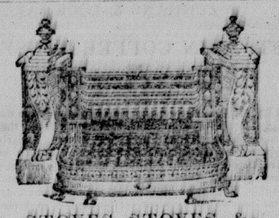
NOVEMBER 16, 1849.

RECEIVED at the "*Liverpool House,*" Prince R. Wm. street, ex "Charlotte," from Liverpool, an Invoice of BEAVER and PILOT CLOTHS. For sale cheap by
Obs VAUGHANS & LOCKHART.

GAS FITTINGS!
Received by the Prince of Wales.

THE finest and best assortment of GAS FITTINGS, for House use, ever imported into this Province, comprising *LUSTRES*, of four, three and two lights; a variety of side Lights, Mantle Piece Vases, &c.—For sale on reasonable terms, at the subscriber's establishment, Merritt's Building, Water street.

November 16. A. CAMPBELL.



STOVES, STOVES, &c.

THE subscriber has made a further reduction in the prices of the Stoves and Pipes, &c., and would solicit the attention of purchasers to his EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT, previous to purchasing elsewhere. Encouraged by the improved state of the Country to add to the number of his Workmen, he is prepared to execute orders in the Foundry line with dispatch.

Old stoves bought, sold, exchanged, and repaired at short notice, as heretofore.

Nov. 9.—3i THOMAS C. EVERETT.

£250 Reward.

IS offered by Dr. TOBIAS if their is any article which will cure Colic, Dysentery, Chronic, Rheumatism, Cuts, burns, Corns, Headache, Pains in the Back, Chest and Limbs, Toothache, old Sores, Warts, Palpitation of the Heart, Coughs, Sore Throats, &c. quicker than his celebrated Venetian Liniment, which has never yet failed in 80,000 cases. It was used with success by his late Majesty Wm. the Fourth and many of the nobility of England have certified to its wonderful Pain relieving properties—It is internal as well as external remedy, and warranted to contain no ingredient that can injure even an infant. The money will be refunded, should it fail to give relief when used according to the directions.

Principal Depot. No. 1, Murray street, N. York.
Price 25 and 50 cts. per bottle.
Agents for St. John, New-Brunswick.
November 9. FELLOWS & CO.

SUGAR, OIL, LARD, &c.

Received by the Mary Ann, and Dolphin, from New York and Boston:

27 HHDS. very Bright SUGAR; 24 kegs Hogs Lard
10 Barrels best sea Elephant OIL;
20 BOX STOVES;
2 Cases Gentlemen's and Ladies' India Rubber (metallic) SHOES;
31 Bundles Warranted CHAIRS.
November 9. JOHN KINNEAR.

Iron, Patent Metal, Chains, &c. &c.

To Arrive per ship Olive, and brig Charlotte, from Liverpool—

75 TONS Hunt & Brown's best Refined IRON, well assorted:
278 Rods Patent METAL, 5 8 to 1-8 inch;
2 Proved CHAIN CABLES, 3 4 in. 60 fms. each,
2 ditto ditto 7-4 inch, 60 fms. each
10 best Iron Stock ANCHORS, 1 to 6 cwt. each
105 bags Deck SPIKES, ass'd.
November 9. THOS. F RAYMOND.
Nelson street

Choice Old WHISKY.

Now landing ex *Daring*, and *Mary Campbell*, from Glasgow—

ONE Puncheon very Choice Old Islay WHISKY; 2 do. ditto Old Campbelton ditto,—which with an assortment of Choice Old WINES, and LIQUEURS, of every description, in Stock, are offered for Sale by
RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.,
Wine Merchants, Prince William-street.
November 2, 1849.

MUSIC! MUSIC!!

ON CONSIGNMENT, per *Lisbon*, from the celebrated house of Thomas D'Almain & Co. Soho Square, London—ONE CASE containing an assortment of the latest and most popular Compositions, comprising 276 pieces Music, varying in price from 2s. to 10s. 6d. each; also
3 BIJOUS for 1848,
3 do. for 1849,
6 TALLIS' SERVICES.

The subscriber has instructions to receive orders for their PIANOS, varying in price from 30 to 80 Guineas, particularly suited to cool climates, also Musical Instruments of every description now in use, manufactured by them.

N. B.—If the above Music is not sold to the trade within a week it will then be opened for retail.

Dock street, Oct 5. THOS. S. MAGEE.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—On Consignment, ex *Francis* from St. Thomas: 20 Puns. MOLASSES; 8 tierces Bright SUGAR; 70 dry Calf Skins; 1000 bushels coarse SALT—for sale low from the Wharf, by
October 5. T. HANFORD.

"OF INTEREST TO ALL,"

TO THE LADIES.

THE GENUINE BALM OF COLUMBIA, FOR RESTORING THE HAIR.

"Long hair is a glory to woman," says Paul,
And all feel the truth of the pious quotation;
Preserve it then, ladies—your glory may fall,
Unless you protect it with this preparation.

If you wish a rich, luxuriant head of hair, free from dandruff and scurf, do not fail to procure the genuine Balm of Columbia. In cases baldness it will more than exceed your expectations. Many who have lost their hair for twenty years, have had it restored to its original perfection by the use of this balm. Age, state, or condition, appears to be no obstacle whatever; it also causes the fluid to flow with which the delicate hair tubes is filled, by which means thousands (whose hair was grey as the Asiatic eagle) have had their hair restored to its natural color by this invaluable remedy. In all cases of fever it will be found the most pleasant wash that can be used. A few applications only are necessary to keep the hair from falling out. It strengthens the roots, it never fails to impart a rich glossy appearance, and as a perfume for the toilet it is unequalled. It holds three times as much as other miscalled hair restoratives, and is more effectual.

☞ *Caution*—Never buy it unless you find the name of Comstock & Co., proprietors, on the wrapper of each bottle, or you are cheated with a counterfeit article.

DR. SPOHN'S SICK HEADACHE REMEDY.

Why will you suffer with that distressing complaint, when a remedy is at hand that will not fail to cure you? This remedy will effectually destroy any attack of headache, either nervous of bilious. It has cured cases of twenty years' standing.

WORMS IN CHILDREN.

Kolmstock's Vermifuge is the most extraordinary remedy ever used. Should there be no worms it will not hurt the most delicate child but will do it good. ☞ *Caution*—All of the above named articles are sold *only genuine* by COMSTOCK & Co., 59 Poydras st New Orleans; COMSTOCK & BRO. 69 Second st., st. Louis, under the Monroe House; and COMSTOCK & Co., 21 Cortlandt st., N. York, proprietors of the original and only genuine Magical Pain Extractor, and Hays' Liniment for the Piles.

☞ *Have you a cough?—Do not neglect it*—Thousands have met a premature death for the want of attention to a common cold. Rev. Over Dorr, Bartholomew's Expectorant Pink Syrup will most positively give relief and save you from the most awful disease, Pulmonary Consumption, which usually sweeps into the grave thousands of the young, the old, the lovely and the gay.

HAYS' LINIMENT FOR THE PILES.

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

☞ *Caution.*—Never buy it unless you find the name of Comstock & Co., upon the wrapper, proprietors of the genuine article, or you are cheated with a counterfeit.

Principal Office, Twenty one Cortlandt street, New York.

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

THE MAN WHO DID NOT BUY HIS CLOTHING AT GRANITE HALL,

THE GENT WHO DID BUY HIS CLOTHING AT GRANITE HALL.

New Stock of FALL AND WINTER
CLOTHING,
Selling at lower prices than ever known in this Country heretofore.

GRANITE HALL, No. 1, Dock Street.

The unceasing patronage of this establishment, is the most flattering proof to the Proprietors, that there is yet room in the Clothing Word, for energy and perseverance, combined with the low price system.

TO GO A HEAD,
Stock varied and suitable for every situation of life.
MARK THIS,

100 Sack and Hunting Coats, 7s. 6d to 35s, suitable for business, travelling, &c.; 150 Fine Black and other colours, Dress Sack and Frock Coats equal to any made in the city, at prices, from 20s. to 50s.; 100 Over Coats, in Blue, Black, Drab, and Brown, Beaver and Pilot Cloths, Plaid, Creased, and Quilted Linings, in Glenlyon, Yorkshire; Sack French, Plaids and Plain Sack styles, at prices from 20s. to 60s.; Real Canada Over Coats; Heavy Newfound land Pilot Driving Coats, at 25s. only; superior Homespun Suits; Shooting coat, long Vests and Pants 32s. 6d. to 45s.

TAKE NOTICE.

100 Reefing Jackets, from 10s. to 25s., the best value in the city at the prices; Respectable Dress Suits; Dress Coats, Satin or Cloth Vests, Black or Fancy Pants, 42s. 6d. only

VESTS.

A splendid variety, consisting of Double and single breasted Plains, in Balmoral, Rob Roy, Queens Own, and Borderor styles, at all prices Black Fancy and Embroidered Satins, 7s. 6d. 8s. 9d. 10s. &c.; Cloth, Doeskin, Tweed, &c.; A large variety at 2s. and upwards.

PANTS.

Black Cloth and Cassimere, at prices from 10s. to 25s; Fancy Stripes and plaids, all prices; Canada and Tweed, do, do.; Large lot different qualities for working Cloths, at 5s. and upwards

FURNISHING GOODS.

Gents White & Fancy Shirts; Lambs Wool Shirts and drawers; Braces, Mufflers, Scarfs, &c.

Cash before the goods leaves the Counter.

Strangers visiting st. John, and Citizens generally will find it to their advantage by purchasing at GRANITE HALL. THOS R JONES.
November 9th, 1849.

MINERVA
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
OF LONDON.
OFFICE.—St. John, New Brunswick.

THE Company's Books will close for the current year, upon the 31st of December next, and all persons assured by the participating scale, prior to that period, will be entitled to participate in, and acquire an additional year's standing, at the Third Division of Profits, to be declared in 1852. The Bonus can then be applied either in the immediate reduction of the annual premiums, or be added to the sums assured under the Policies.

Table of Premiums, and every information can be obtained on application to
RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.
Nov. 2. 2i. Agents for New Brunswick

LIME JUICE.—150 gallons fresh LIME JUICE, for sale at No. 1, North side Market square. [Aug 4] W. O. SMITH.

FARM—By Auction.

To be sold at Public Auction, on Thursday, the 22d day of November, at 12 o'clock, noon, at my Sales' Room:—

A FARM on the Grand Lake, Queen's County, Parish of Canning, containing four hundred Acres of good LAND, about 30 Acres cleared, well wooded with Hard Wood, and a handsome growth of Hacmatac in the rear, suitable for ship building, and also Coal Mine, it fronts half a mile on the Grand Lake, and runs one and three Quarters of a mile to the rear. It is within three miles of a saw and Grist Mill, and will be sold in 100 acre Lots if required by purchasers.

Terms of sale, 10 per cent. down at the time of sale: to be forfeited if the purchase is not completed; 15 per cent. on the delivery of the Deed, remainder in 3 and 6 months, with interest, to be secured by Bond and Mortgage if required.

November 9. W. D. W. HUBBARD.
(Courier and New Brans.)

Instrucction in Music!

MR. F. W. CLEAR, Teacher of the Organ, Piano Forte, and Singing—Residence Golden Ball, Union street—Tuition, 30s. per quarter. The lessons will be given at the pupil's house, if required.

☞ When satisfaction is not given to persons under his instruction, no charge will be made.

November 16.

Iron, Tin, Anchors, Chains, &c. &c. &c.

The Subscriber has lately received per ships 'New Zealand,' 'Catharine,' 'Elizabeth Bentley,' and 'Unicorn,' from Liverpool, a further Supply of IRON, TIN, &c., which with his Stock in Store now consists of following goods:

300 TONS Scotch and English refined, and Common IRON, well ass'd;
4 tons Hoop Iron, ass'd, 1 to 4½ inch;
6 tons BOILER PLATES;
50 boxes best Charcoal TIN PLATES, IC. and DC.
50 bundles Iron Wire, assorted, No 6 to 18;
250 bags Spikes, assorted 4½ to 10 inch;
20 bags Horse Nails, 5 to 8 lbs;
300 Anchor Palms and Ploughshare Moulds;
1200 fathoms best improved short-link CHAINS, assorted, from ½ to 1 1 8 inch;
15 best improved Stud Chain Cables, assorted, ⅝ to 1⅛ inch;
15 Iron and Wood Stock ANCHORS, assorted 2 to 35 cwt;
8 tons best Liverpool OAKUM;
200 bolts "Gourlick" Canvass, ass'd, No. 1 to 6

—IN STORE—

200 tons Refined and Common IRON;
15 tons small Round and Square Refined Iron, ¼ to ½ inch;
10 tons SWEDISH IRON, assorted sizes;
2 tons *Sanderson's* best Cast Steel, for Axes;
2 tons *Naylor's* Cast Steel, flat and square;
5 tons Blistered Steel, CC NP, and Hoop L;
50 dozen Long handle IRISH SPADES;
40 do. MINER'S SHOVELS;
6 tons HOLLOW-WARE, in Pots, Bake Ovens, Griddles and Pans;
120 pieces superior Irish Linen;
2000 lbs. Wrapping Twine, 5 bales Shoe Thread,
100 doz. Writing Ink, Black, Blue, and Red;
5000 English Fire Bricks. 1 cask Sad Irons.

Daily Expected to arrive per first ship from Bristol—200 tons Common Bolt IRON, assorted.

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

WILLIAM CARVILL.
Nelson street, Oct. 19.

Cheap FUR STORE.

The subscribers have received per *Lisbon*, from London, their Fall stock of FURS—consisting of—

LADIES' MUFFS, BOAS, Cuffs, Victorines, and Cardinals; black and drab Beaver BONNETTS;
Gentlemen's FUR CAPS, in good variety, new FUR COATS, Gloves, Gauntletts, &c.,
which together with a good assortment of Fur and Fur Trimmed CAPS of Domestic Manufacture, they offer at the lowest prices for cash.

☞ Furs repaired and altered at shortest notice.
September 29. LOCKHART & CO.
No. 1, Prince Wm. street and corner Market square.

Phœnix Foundry,
POND STREET.

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

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

FLEMING & HUMBERT.

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

St. John, October 16th, 1849.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

On hand and for sale by the Subscriber, at his Warehouse, Nelson Street:

4 CASES, containing 12 pairs each, of very superior Men's LUMBER BOOTS,
2 cases, containing 60 pairs each, of Women's SHOES and SLIPPERS, well assorted—will be sold low for Cash.
10 boxes 16's TOBACCO; 10 do, 8's do.
Oct. 26. THOMAS MAIN.

☞ NOTICE.

WE, the undersigned, Trustees of the Estate and Effects of the late Firm of James Barber and Company, and Alexander Petrie, Loughland, and Company, do hereby give notice that we have assigned all the Property, real and personal, and all debts now due to the said Firms, respectively, as also all debts due to us as Trustees, unto Alexander Petrie, who is alone authorised to receive payment, and settle the same; all persons, therefore, so indebted are required to make immediate payment to the said Alexander Petrie.

JAMES TRAVIS,
A. McL. SEELY,
J. DUNCAN, } *Trustees.*
St. John, 10th Oct., 1849.

Sheet Iron, Tin Plates, &c.

Per ship *Unicorn*, from Liverpool:
10 TONS Staffordshire SHEET IRON, Nos 20 to 24;
30 boxes TIN PLATES, IC DC and IX;
5 tons Deck Spikes, 4 to 10 inch;
25 tons English IRON assorted.
THOMAS F. RAYMOND,
October 5. Nelson street

Buffalo Robes, Fur Caps, &c.

The Subscribers have Received by late Arrivals from New York and Boston—

8 CASES Fur CAPS, newest styles,
5 bales best Buffalo ROBES,
3 cases Drab Soft Felt HATS, which will be sold at a very small advance on cost—Wholesale and Retail.
LOCKHART & CO.,
Nov. 2. *No. 1, Prince William street, and Corner Market Square.*

CLOTHING.

A NOVELTY:—Something that interests every Lady, Gentleman and Boy, and all the small Children in Saint John and Vicinity!

IF INTERESTS LADIES—As it is for their interest to furnish their Little Ones or Brothers will care and taste, and with the least trouble and expense,

IF INTERESTS GENTLEMEN.—For, although the true gentleman is known even in Homespun, yet a due regard for his personal appearance will sometimes preserve him from the impertinent annoyance of the idle and ignorant.

IF INTERESTS BOYS.—Of every age and position in the community, and more especially that class who have had the misfortune to lose their parents, and are thereby left to take care of themselves, as here they will find everything suited to their wants,—and by purchasing at the

PANTECHNETHECA,
Corner of King and Cross Streets,

will be sure of getting the most durable as well as genteel Clothing, and at the lowest possible price.

IF INTERESTS LITTLE CHILDREN.—For what can more interest a child than a pretty dress—and here can be found every variety and novelty of dress suited to the child of three years old and upwards, the prices for which are so low that all can afford, and none can help purchasing.

CONVENIENT FITTING ROOMS.—Are attached to this establishment, which have been furnished for the convenience of Ladies accompanying their children. Every attention will be paid to visitors, and it will be the aim of the proprietors, aided by their numerous assistants, to make a visit to this establishment one of pleasure as well as profit.—As it is essential to close off our entire stock of GENTLEMEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING, together with our immense stock of—furnishing Goods,—we ask attention to the following Gentlemen's furnishing Goods, at the following low prices.

LIST OF GOODS AND PRICES.

Mark this!—One Price!—And no Abatement!!

250 Fall Busines Hunting COATS, formerly 30s.—now 20 shillings; 130 Tweed Summer Cloth, and Cashmarette SACKS, former price 40s—now 30s.; 75 Crotton Cloth, Alpacca, Bombazine and other Fabrics, suitable for Professional Gentlemen and others; former price 35s.—now 27s. 6.

Also—A great variety of Broad Cloth Dress and Frock COATS, Over Coats, Sacks, &c. &c., which will be sold at decided Bargains.

PANTALOONS.—500 Pairs fine Doeskin Pants; Black Cassimere, Broad Cloth, and many other Fabrics too numerous to mention, at prices from 5s. to 30s.

VESTS.—2000 Assorted VESTS, every description, from 2s. 6d to 12s. 6d.

BOYS' CLOTHING.—The largest assortment in the country, and at very low prices.

The following is the List with our former prices, and the prices now asked—See what a falling off!

250 Black and coloured Broad Cloth Boys' Sack Coats for former price 30s.—at 17s. 6d.; 150 Pairs Pantaloons, all sizes, usually charged 12s.—at 8s. 9d.; 220 Vests, various patterns, usually sold 6s. 3d.—at 4s. 6s.; 156 Albert Jackets, usually sold 15s.—at 10s.

Read this also!—See what a Discount!—Improve this opportunity!!

A LIST OF OUR PRESENT PRICES:

Scarfs and Cravats,
at prices from one to fifteen shillings—

Rich patterns of Scarfs, fancy and plain; Cravats, latest and choice patterns and quality, of Silk and Satin; Silk and Linen Cravats, light and dark colours; Gingham Cravats, various styles; Muslin Cravats, light summer patterns; Muslin Cravats, Fall and Winter patterns; Cravat Stiffeners.

STOCKS—Selfadjusting Stocks, plain and figured, silk and satin, with long bosoms and bows; Buckle Stocks, plain Bombazine and rich Satin.

SHIRTS.—*At prices from 2s. 6d to 12s. 6d.* Plain Shirts, ditto, with bosoms Linen bosom ditto, Flannel and Merino under ditto; Silk under Shirts; Knit woollen ditto; and Drawers, good for Gentlemen preparing for a journey; Outside Shirts, for seamen's wear.

HANDKERCHIEFS.—*At prices from 1s. 3d. to 7s. 6d.* Pocket Handkerchiefs of cotton; Pocket ditto of silk; China silk, Pongee, Bandanna, Choppas, and Twilled Spitalfields; Brocade ditto., white and red, figured; White Linen ditto., plain and figured.

HOSIERY.—*At prices from 1s. 3d. to 3s. 9d.* Half Hose, silk; Woollen ditto., long woollen do. for gentlemen; Merino half ditto., Wigonia half ditto.

GLOVES.—*At prices from 7½ to 5s.* Fine Paris Kid Gloves: silk ditto., white, coloured and Black; Lisle Thread ditto; Patent Lisle Thread ditto., mechanic sewed; Cotton ditto.

SUSPENDERS.—Of the latest improvements New York Suspender Shoulder Braces; silk Suspenders.

TOGETHER WITH A VARIETY OF MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

At the Celebrated Clothing Establishment of
GARRETT & SKILLEN,
Corner of King and Cross street.
November 9, 1849.

Flour, Corn Meal, &c.

Now landing from Brigt. 'Commerce' from Philadelphia—

58 BRLS, superfine FLOUR;
85 Do. Extra superfine FLOUR,
(a superior article for Family use;
128 barrels Extra RYE FLOUR.
To Arrive per schooner 'Providence' from New York:—
100 barrels Genesee Superfine FLOUR.

IN STORE—

125 brls. CORN MEAL; 20 do. Mess PORK.
50 do. PILOT BREAD; 25 ditto Navy ditto;
15 dozen Painted PAILS;
10 chests fine CONGO TEA;
10 kegs SALERATUS; 2 tierces RICE;
150 barrels No. 1 HERRINGS; for sale Cheap for Cash. HALL & DEFOREST.
October 19. No. 2 South Wharf.

Dr. James Coxetter,

WOULD inform the hundreds who apply to him for the cure of delicate diseases, that he holds out no delusive hope that he will cure them "in two or three days." He is called upon daily to witness the sad effects of so wicked a deception. He would, however, assure those who may come under his care, that they may rely upon a pleasant and speedy cure.—Advice to the Poor, gratis.

☞ Office in Prince William street, three doors above the Post Office, on the opposite side of the street.—Residence, foot of Charlotte street, Lower Cove.

JAMES COXETTER,
One of the Visiting Physicians for the Port of Saint John.
14th september, 1849.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL Persons who have not paid their TAXES and ROAD WORK are hereby notified that unless the same is paid to me at my office, their names will be placed in the hands of a Magistrate for Collection forthwith, as the returns are now to be made. JAS. GEROW, Jn.
Collector.
Office in the North West Corner of the Market House, Market Square.
St. John, November 2 1849.

Splendid Port and Sherry Wines.

TO Arrive per *Olive*, from Liverpool:—12 Quarter Casks of each kind, of a very superior quality—

MY BLANKET SHAWL.

Auld friend, auce mair come frae the kist,
For ye're a frien' that ne'er grew cauld';
Ye dightet aye the hidden tear—
My wae, my weal worn Blanket Shawl!

Oh wae is me! that dreadfu' nicht
My lammie's feetie gree sae cauld'
Within thy faulds she breathed her last—
Thou sad, thou sacred Blanket Shawl!

And when I gaed to sell my tapes,
To screen the rest frae want and cauld,
I feared the sicht o' faces kent,
An' owre me drew my Blanket Shawl.

Whan queens wad answer to my rap
Wi' uppish gait and voices baul',
I turned awa' maist like to drap,
An' tichter drew my Blanket Shawl.

Ungratefu' body that I was!
I sudna been sae stung withal!
I sud hae fixed my thotchts on Him
Wha aye saw through my Blanket Shawl.

But better fortune smiles on me,
My laddies noo are stoot and tall—
But aye I hear a manly sich
What oot I tak my Blanket Shawl.

CHEAP

HAT, CAP, & FUR STORE.

No. 1., Prince Wm. street,

and corner Market Square, St. John, N. B.

THE subscribers have now completed their Spring Importations of LONDON, PARIS, AND AMERICAN GOODS, which, having been personally selected from the best Houses, by one of the Firm, and purchased for Cash, are well assorted; and they offer to the Public the largest and best selected Stock ever on sale in this city, comprising:

Gent's Black satin, Velvet, and Moleskin HATS,
[*High and Low Crowns*;
Do. do Felt, Angola and Merino do do;
Do. do Beaver and Brush do do;
Do. do Merino Folding or Travelling do;
Do Drab Merino, Brush, Felt, Angola, Chinchilla and Cassamer HAT;
Youth's and Boys' Plain and Fancy Trimmed Beaver, satin and Felt HATS, in Black and Drab, with Plumes to match;
Gent's and Youth's Black and Blue CLOTH CAP, in every style and quality;
Gent's and Youth's Glazed, silk and Lawn Caps and Cap Covers;
Boys' Plain and Fancy Trimmed Cloth, Horse Hair, satin Plush, silk and Cotton Velvet and Glazed CAPS;
Children's Cloth and Velvet Fancy Caps, with Feathers to match.

—ALSO—

A good assortment of Leather Hat Cases, pet Bags and Trunks;
Umbrellas; Cap Peaks and Straps;
Hat and Cap Trimmings;
Glazed Lawn and silk;
Waterproof Coats, Capes and Leggings;
Leghorn, Palmetta, Palmleaf, and Chip Hats.

Manufacturing Department

The subscribers have, at a large outlay, extended their Manufacturing Department, and having imported some of the best materials, now offer for inspection and sale, an assortment of Gents. SATIN, VELVET NAP, and Moleskin HATS; Gents. and Youth's CLOTH CAPS assorted styles; Glazed and other HATS in great variety.

LOCKHART & CO.,
Corner Market square and No. 1 Prince Wm. st.

P. S.—L. & Co. keep constantly on hand a large stock of Superfine CLOTHS and CAP TRIMMINGS; Hat Plushes and Trimmings, which they are prepared to make up to order, in the best style, and at short notice.

TO LET

For one or a Term of Years—

THAT recently erected and pleasantly situated COTTAGE on the Saint Andrews Road, in the Parish of Lancaster, about 5 miles from this City, and adjoining the premises of Mrs. Cook. The House and Grounds are delightfully situated, and there are ten acres of Land attached. It commands a fine view of the Bay of Fundy.

For further information apply at the Chronicle Office, or on the premises to

April 6. ROBERT ROBINSON.

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

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

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

October 15. GEO. CHRISTY.

SOAP & CANDLE MANUFACTORY.

GEORGE WOODS,

West side Water Street, between the Ferry Landing and Fish Market,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

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

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

NEW AND CHEAP ROOM PAPERS.

THE Subscriber has just received a new Supply of very handsome CHEAP ROOM PAPERS, which are offered for Sale from 3 1-2d. to 9d. a Piece.

November 9. S. K. FOSTER.

WILLIAM WARNE, Hair Dresser, Perfumer, &c., has removed to next Shop to Foster's Corner, (late Brook's) where he will be happy to wait upon his customers as usual.

June 8.

Superfine FLOUR.

50 BARRELS Superfine FLOUR, a little pricked, will be sold a Bargain, by

Sept. 14. THOS. HANFORD.

SUPERFINE FLOUR.

PER "Victoria," to arrive from New York: 100 BRLS. extra S'fine FLOUR, in or out of bond; for sale by

November 2. THOMAS HANFORD.

WINDOW GLASS, for Sale,—100 Boxes Window Glass, viz: 12x14, 12x16, 12x18, 30x36, and 30x38.

Nov. 2. RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.

BUCKWHEAT MEAL.—ONE TON of the very best quality, in 100 lb. bags, for sale by

JOHN KINNEAR,
November 2. Prince Wm. street.

VENETIAN BLINDS, at only 5s. each Blind, for sale by

JOHN KINNEAR,
November 2, 1849. Prince Wm. street.

DR. LA'MERT

ON THE SECRET INFIRMITIES OF YOUTH AND MATURITY.

With Forty Coloured Engravings,

Just published, and may be had in French and English, in sealed Envelope, 2s 6d sterling,

SELF-PRESERVATION;

A MEDICAL TREATISE ON THE PHYSIOLOGY OF MARRIAGE, and *Disorders of Youth and Maturity* usually acquired at an early period of life, which enervate the physical and mental powers, diminish an enfeeble the natural feelings, and exhaust the energies of Manhood. With practical observations on the Treatment of Nervous Debility and Indigestion, whether arising from these causes, close study or the Influence of Tropical climates, Local and Constitutional Weakness, Syphilis, Stricture, and all Diseases and Derangements resulting from Indiscretion. With FORTY *Coloured Engravings*, illustrating the *Anatomy, Physiology, and Diseases of the Reproductive Organs*, explaining their structure, uses and functions, and the various injuries that are produced in them "by solitary habits and excesses, and infection."

By Samuel La'Mert, M. D.

No. 37, BEDFORD-SQUARE, LONDON.

Doctor of Medicine, Matricular Member of the University of Edinburgh, Licentiate of Apothecaries' Hall, London, Honorary Member of the London Hospital, Medical Society, &c.

CONTENTS OF THE TREATISE;

CHAPTER I.—On the Philosophy of Marriage, with its Hindrances and Obligations, and on Infelicitous and Unproductive Unions.

CHAPTER II.—On the Anatomy and Physiology of the Generative Organs, their functions, structures, and secretions, proving that great Mental and Physical Power are dependant on their healthy action.

CHAPTER III.—On solitary Habits; their various effects on the Animal Economy; the concealed cause of Debility of the functions of the Stomach, Lungs, and Brain, and general Weakness of the Mental Faculties.

CHAPTER IV.—On the Secret Disorders of Youth and Maturity, and the Treatment of Nervous and Local Weakness, Mental Debility, and Premature Decay.

CHAPTER V. and VI.—On the Disorders arising from indiscriminate Excess, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, and other diseases of the Urethra.

REVIEW OF THE WORK.

Marriage requires the fulfilment of several conditions, in order that it may be really the cause of mutual happiness. Could the veil, which covers the origin of domestic wretchedness be raised, and its true source in every instance disclosed, in how many could it be traced to physical disqualifications and their attendant disappointments. Excesses are always injurious; the gift, which when used in moderation is fraught with advantage, becomes, when abused, the prolific source of misechief, and of greater or less injury to the constitution and vital powers. The particular excesses, on the nature and consequences of which this Treatise professes to dilate, are productive of greater misery to the human frame, than any other to which it is subject.

This Work contains an accurate and complete account of the Anatomy and Physiology of the Reproductive Organs, and of their relative conditions in health and disease. Not are these the sole contents of the Work, the means of escape, as well as the nature of the danger are pointed out in clear and intelligible language. It deservedly requires the closest attention and study, for what subject can be of more importance than the preservation of health, and the physical capabilities of which every man should be posessed. It unfortunately happens that the unhappy victim of excesses indulgence and vicious habits, whether acquired in early life, or from the follies of advanced age, while suffering from their inevitable consequences, unwisely entertains a fear of applying to the qualified physician for relief. Shame and the dread so frequently but erroneously entertained that these complaints are beyond the reach of art, alike restrict him, and prevent his seeking for assistance where alone it can be procured. In acting thus, he forgets that actuate discrimination in ascertaining the causes of disease, sympathy with the sufferer, and above all, secrecy, invariably characterize the intelligent and practical physician and to the medical man, who can show by his possession of the requisite legal qualification that he is entitled to esteem and respect in his professional pursuits the utmost confidence should be extended. DR. LA'MERT has obtained the highest medical honours, as his diplomas testify, and the great extent of his practice for many years is a guarantee for his professional experience, which has reference almost solely to the treatment of these diseases.

The work may be had in St. John, of H. Chubb & Co. price 2s. 6d. stg.; Halifax, Messrs. Moir & Co.; Quebec, Mr. Neilson.

August 24, 1849.

DRUGS and MEDICINES,

PAINTS, OILS, &c. &c.

Ex Ship "Lisbon," from London,

THE Subscriber has received his usual supply of DRUGS, MEDICINES, Patent MEDICINES, Surgeons' Instruments, SPICES, PERFUMERY, SOAPS, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

5 tons Brandrams' genuine WHITE LEAD, in 14lb. 28lb. 56lb. and 112lb. kegs:
38 hhds. Raw and Boiled LINSEED OIL;
30 barrels Rose Pink, Red Lead, Red and Yellow Ochre, Venetian Red, Litharge, Crome Yellow Prussian Blue, Servant's Friend, and Glue;
50 barrels Whiting and Paris White;
1 pipe OLIVE OIL—For sale by

W. O. SMITH,
May 11. No. 1, North Side Market Square

Variety Stove Warehouse,

Between the Courier Office and William Major's, Prince William street.

NOW READY FOR SALE,

THE Trojan Pioneer Cook Stove,
The Empire (Attwood's) ditto;
The Boston Union ditto;
The Hathaway ditto;
The Butler ditto;
The Economist ditto;
The Elevated Oven ditto;
Russia Sheet Iron Air Tight STOVES;
Ornamented Cast Iron ditto;
Assorted sizes (wood) close STOVES;
do. Cylinder (coal) ditto;
do. Plain and Figured Franklin Stoves,
do. Chamber STOVES,
3 large Cooking RANGES.

Sept. 14, 1849. JOHN KINNEAR.

Fellows' Raspberry Vinegar.

STRAWBERRY, Raspberry, Lemon, Sarsaparilla, Ginger, Orgeat, Vanilla, and Rose SYRUPS.

Over 200 Gallons of the above choice selection of Syrups on hand—warranted to be prepared of pure Loaf Sugar, and to contain more of that article and to be of better flavour than any sold in this Market for the same money.

FELLOWS & CO.,
Manufacturers.

N. B. Any choice Syrup made to order in its proper season at short notice. F. & Co.

September 7.

Bar and Sheet Iron, &c.

Daily expected to arrive per ship "New Zealand," from Liverpool:

100 TONS Bar and Bolt IRON well assorted.
20 tons Sheet IRON assorted Nos.
100 boxes Tin PLATES assorted. IC IX & DC.
10 tons SPIKES ass'd 6 to 10 inches.
3 tons Close Link CHAIN ass'd ¾ to 1 1-8 in.

All of which will be sold at very low prices for prompt payments.

WM. CARVILL.
July 27. *Nelson Street.*

Important to the Public.

Horse and Cattle Medicines.

Don't permit your Horses or cattle to die, when the means of cure are within the reach of all!

The undersigned has spent several years in the study of Veterinary practice in "London and Edinboro'," he has also availed himself of the researches of Leibig, and other celebrated men, who have contributed so much towards a judicious treatment of animals; the principles of our practice consists of the rejection of general bleeding and the total rejection of all medicines that experience has shown is be of a dangerous tendancy. These remedies are in harmony with the vital principle, and when given according to the directions which accompany each article they are capable of exciting and increasing the natural functions, without diminishing or destroying their power, hence are safe in the hands of every one.

G. H. DADD, M. D.

List of Horse and Cattle Medicines.

Physic balls, 3s. 9d per box.
Alterative ball, 3s. 9d. do.
" powders for bad condition, 3s 9d pakag
Heave powder for diseases of the lungs 3s 9d. e
Urine powder for " " kidneys, 3s 9d. do.
Tonic powder for bad condition glanders. 3s 9d do
Cordial drink for inflamation of bowels. 3s 9d per bottle.
Liquid blister, 3s 9d per bottle.
Ointment for promoting the growth of hair, 2s 6d per pot.
Healing balsam for wounds and saddle galls, 3s 9d per bottle.
Wash for inflamed eyes, 2s 6d per bottle.
Ointment for mange scratches, old sores, &c., 2s 6d per bottle.
Embrocation for sore throat, 3s 9d. per bottle.
Hoof ointment for sand crack, brittle hoof, &c. 2s 6d per bottle.
Horse Liniment, the most celebrated article known in England for lameness of every description, 3s 9d and 5s per bottle.
Distemper powder for red water, 5s. per bottle.
Worm powders for the removal of worms from the intestinal canal, 3s 9d per package.

For sale by Simpson & Reed, 26 Merchants Row, also at Dadd's Horse and Cattle Depot, Nos. 1 and 2 Haymarket Square, Boston.

Pamphlets describing the diseases for which these remedies are used can be had gratis.

Numerous Certificates are in possession of the Proprietors, of cures performed by the above Medicines.

For sale by S. L. TILLEY, St. John, Agent for New-Brunswick.

June 8.

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC!

Smith's Exterminator,

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

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

IT IS WARRANTED NEVER TO FAIL.

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

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

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

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

JOHN BARRY,

SILVERSMITH,

INFORMS his Customers and the Inhabitants of the City and Province generally that he has REMOVED his Silver Plate Manufactory, to the Premises next adjoining S. K. Foster's Ladies' Shoe Store, in Germain street, three stores south of Foster's Corner, where he is prepared to execute with neatness and punctuality all orders for every variety of Silver Plate with which he may be intrusted.

Jewellery of all sorts repaired.

Having purchased from Mr. John Munro his Stock of superior Jewellery, he offers the same for sale at greatly reduced prices.

All Silver Plate made by the Subscriber will be Warranted, and Engraved without extra charge.

May 18. JOHN BARRY.

Fredericton, May, 1849.

THE Subscriber would intimate to the Saint John and Up-River Merchants, that having removed his business into those large and spacious premises with front proof Cellars, &c., formerly owned and occupied by the late Mr. Slawson, would be happy to receive GOODS of any description for Sale on Consignment, or Storage, and make immediate RETURNS, or comply strictly to the orders of the Parties Consigning. Confidence and Punctuality most strictly adhered to.

SAMUEL A. AKERLY.
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant.

Reference at St. John, George Thomas, W. D. W. Hubbard, Esquires. May 11, 1849.

JUST RECEIVED

From London, per Richard Cobden, via Liverpool, and Sarah, from New York:—

A CHOICE assortment of DRUGS, CHEMICALS, Rich English, French and German PERFUMES.

Select BRUSHES and many other articles for the Toilet Table, and Dressing Room.

—ALSO—

A lot of Gentlemen's Fancy Walking CANES, which will be disposed of on reasonable terms by

FELLOWS & CO.,
June 22. *Next below Foster's Corner.*

SOMETHING for the BOYS!!

ANOTHER lot of CLOTHING same as the last which sold so rapidly, made up and ready for inspection at

Granite Hall,
No. 1, Dock-street.

June 22. THOMAS R. JONES.

JULY, 4, 1849.

Received at the **Liverpool House,**
Prince William Street, ex *Themis:*

150 LBS. Black, Drab, and White Brown, LINEN THREAD;
150 Lbs. Linen Fishing THREAD.

—ALSO—

100 Pieces Fine *White Bleached LINEN*;
Selling at *Cost of Importation*—Wholesale and Retail. VAUGHANS & LOCKHART.

Candlesticks, Just Received.

1 CASK containing 20 dozen assorted German Silver, Silver Plated Brass, and Japanned Table and Chamber CANDLESTICKS, very cheap at the Variety Store, King-Street.

July 6. J. LORDLY.

Flour and Tar.

EX "Juverna," from New York—20 Barrels Rigger's TAR; 20 Barrels Extra Family FLOUR, 30 barrels RYE FLOUR.—For sale low for Cash only.

August 31. THOS. HANFORD, Water street.

Steamer **SAINT JOHN.**

The fast and splendid steamer **"SAINT JOHN,"** is now fitted up in a superior style, and will ply on the River as follows:—Leaving Indian Town every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6 o'clock, P. M.; and Fredericton, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at the same hour.

The Steamer *St. John* is well adapted to carry Freight, as there can be a thousand barrels put under cover.

☞ The proprietors of this fine Steamer having spared no expense to fit up this Boat in a superior style with two new Cabins, and several state rooms, she offers great inducements to passengers.

Freight will be received at the Warehouse at Indian Town, when the Boat is not at the Wharf. The Proprietors of the SAINT JOHN have also obtained a Storehouse for the accommodation of persons who wish their Freight to remain at Fredericton until called for, and they trust, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

ISRAEL MERRITT,
May 18. *Agent.*

Liverpool House,

PRINCE WILLIAM STREET.

Received by 'Infanta,' 'Lisbon,' and 'Pomona,' A fine assortment of Manchester, London, Leeds and Glasgow GOODS, personally selected, and purchased for CASH, and which the Subscribers offer to their Customers and the public, at reduced prices:

NEW DRESS MATERIALS, in California's Agoria, Aroga, Cameleons, Madonnas, Chemise, Cashmere, Alpacas, Lustre, and Coburg CLOTHS;
New Fancy PRINTS, Organdies, Balzarine and Muslin GINGHAMS;
"Glace SILKS, Satins and Orientals;
"Bonnet Ribbons, Ladies' Neck Ties and Fancy Trimmings;
"Parasols, Velvet Ribbon, VEILS;
Ladies' and Gents. Superior GLOVES.
A large variety of Shawls and California Hdkfs.
Laces, Edgings, and Habit Shirts;
Black and Coloured BROAD CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Cashmerettes, Cassinette, Tweeds and Russell Cord, *a large stock, cheap.*
White and Fancy Vestings, Gents. Fancy Neck ties, and Pocket Handkerchiefs;
Superfine and 3-ply Carpeting, Hearth Rugs, &c.
Damask Motteens, at reduced rates;
Grey and White Cottons, Grey and White Shirting, Cotton Warps, Sheeting, Drills, Regattas, Muslins, Nests, Dimity and Window Muslin, Marseilles, Quilts and Toilet Covers, Oil Cloth, Table Covers, Linens in Suttings, Drills, Table Cloths and Towels, Hollands, &c.; Canvas, Padding, Braces, Umbrellas, and Tailor's Trimmings.

An assortment of new Patern Straw and Fancy Satin BONNETS, to arrive ex "Pilgrim."

VAUGHANS & LOCKHART.

April 27, 1849.

ST. JOHN COFFEE HOUSE,

AND

Gentlemen's Oyster Saloon.

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

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

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

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

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

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

June 2. T. W. HENERY.

GOLDEN ELEPHANT.

October 9th, 1848.

Now Landing ex Ship "Kent" from London, by the Subscriber:—

8 CASES PICKLES and SAUCES;
10 barrels Day & Martin's BLACKING,
2 hhds. French White Wine VINEGAR,
28 chests fine Congou TEA,
3 chests Old HYSON ditto;
15 hhds. Hollands GIN;
2 do. Refined LOAF SUGAR;
60 barrels, each 4 dozen, BROWN STOUT and STOUT PORTER;
4 cases FLORENCE OIL;
1 hhd Poland Blue STARCH.

In Store, by recent arrivals:—

24 hhds. *Martell's* BRANDY;
30 barrels Falkirk ALE;
3 hhds. Old Jamaica RUM, (5 years old,)
8 do. St. Croix and Demerara ditto;
6 hhds. and 14 barrels American ditto;
10 quarter Casks Old PORT WINE;
2 ditto Extra Fine (very superior) do;
2 puns. Old Islay MALT WHISKEY;
3 hhds. fine Golden SHERRY;
2 pipes Sicily MADEIRA.

And daily expected from Dublin:—

10 hhds. Guiness' XX BROWN STOUT, in Wood;

The above, with a large assortment of GROCERIES suitable for the trade he offers on favourable terms.

☞ The COFFEE Manufactured at his establishment by Steam process requires of course no comment. THOMAS S. MAGEE.

Ready-Made Clothing, &c.

No. 8, Dock Street.

TWO DOORS ABOVE THE GOLDEN ELEPHANT.

WM. A. ROBERTSON would inform his friends and the Public that he has commenced business in the above stand, where he has on hand an extensive assortment of CLOTHING, suitable for the season, (and is constantly adding to his stock,) among which are the following articles:

Blue and Olive CAB MERETT;
PALETOT, Chesterfield Wrappers;
Blue and Brown Cashmerett Cambridge Coats, Drilled Fishing Coats, and Tweed TAGLIONIs, from 9s. upwards; Grey Doeskin hooting Coa &c. &c. &c.

Together with a large assortment of PANTALOON VE T. &c., which will be sold at the lowest prices.

CLOTH of every description on hand, which will be made up to order at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

☞ *Call and see.* June 15.

WOOD BROTHERS'

Patent Ships' Windlass Purchase.

THE Subscriber being appointed Sole Agent for the sale of the above Patent Windlasses, is now prepared to receive orders for the same. A pattern can be seen at his Store, Nelson street.

May 11. WM. CARVILL.

REMOVAL.

Looking Glasses, Portrait and Picture Frame Manufactory.

THE Subscriber, thankful for the patronage extended to him since his commencement in business, begs to inform his friends and the Public generally that he has fitted up the premises in Germain Street, recently occupied by Mr. John Benson, where he intends carrying on the LOOKING GLASS, Picture Frame, and Gilding Business, in all its branches. He solicits an inspection of his extensive stock of *Rosewood, Mahogany, Walnut, Maple, Plain and Fancy MOULDINGS* of all descriptions, which he will make up into Frames, at the shortest notice.

Having had charge of the practical part of Mr. F. McDermott's extensive establishment for the last four years, he flatters himself that the Workmanship of any orders entrusted to him, will give entire satisfaction, while the prices shall be as low as a fair remuneration will admit.

ON HAND—An assortment of LOOKING GLASSES of various sizes, in Plain, Fancy, and Gilt Frames, which will be sold low for Cash.—Glasses of all sizes and descriptions, made to order at the shortest notice.

☞ **SIGN PAINTING.**—Plain, Fancy and Gilt Lettering done in a style unequalled in this Province. Those in want of an elegant and durable DOOR PLATE, which time will not impair, are invited to call and examine specimens of a DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE, on Gold or Silver Grounds.

**Cornices ornamented and Gilt; Borders for Rooms, Plain or Burnished, supplied at short notice. Old Frames Re-Gilt, Pictures Cleaned and Varnished, Maps Mounted and Varnished in the neatest manner.

May 11. CHARLES E. POTTER.

Iron, Patent Metal, Spikes, &c.

90 TONS best refined IRON, well assorted *Ex Portland:*
45 Tons Common IRON, assorted;
10 Do. SPIKES, 4 to 10 inch;
235 Rods Patent METAL, 5/8, 3/4, 7/8, 1 and 1 1-8;
6 kegs Composition Spikes, 6, 7 and 8 inch. *Ex Harriet:*
120 Bundles best Liverpool OAKUM;
Ex John and Isabella:
300 Fms. 3/8 inch Close link Proved CHAIN
180 do 7/16 do ditto;
300 do 1/2 do ditto;
300 do 9/16 do ditto;
120 do 5/8 do ditto;
120 do 3/4 do ditto;
120 do 7/8 do ditto;
4 Stud Proved CHAIN CABLES, ½ to 1 inch.

Per "Richard Cobden"—50 Tons Common Iron, assorted. *In STOCK*—ANCHORS all sizes, from 1 to 10 cwt. For sale by

THOMAS F. RAYMOND,
May 4. Nelson street

CITY HOTEL.

THIS well known Establishment, being now under the management of the Subscriber, is undergoing a thorough refitting, which, the subscriber is determined, shall render it second to no House of the kind in the Province. The Tables will be constantly supplied with all the essentials and delicacies of the season, and the attendants will be found civil and obliging. The subscriber, resolving to use every means of contributing to the comfort and convenience of those who may patronize the CITY HOTEL, trusts his exertions will be appreciated and rewarded accordingly, and respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends and the public, in general, who visit the City of Fredericton.

ZEBULON M. P. THOMPSON.

Fredericton, Dec. 20, 1848.

St. John Daguerrian Rooms,

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

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

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

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

Exchange Re-opened.

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

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

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

WILLIAM H. GARDENER.

HAMMOND RIVER HOUSE.

THE Subscriber grateful for past patronage from the Travelling community, begs to inform his friends and the public at large, that he has lately removed his establishment to the above House, 16 miles from this City, 1 mile North of Hammond River Bridge, where he is prepared to entertain Travellers at all times and seasons

DINNERS, &c. &c. got up at shortest notice.

Constantly on hand, a choice supply of WINES, &c. &c.

Comfortable and commodious Stabling attached to the Premises, careful hostlers always in attendance. WASHINGTON ALDEN,

February 2, 1849.

High Price for Music.

JOSEPH PRICE, Master of the Queen's New Brunswick RANGER'S BAND, begs to return thanks to his numerous patrons for the encouragement he has hitherto received at their hands, begs to inform them that he is now prepared with an excellent QUADRILLE BAND, to attend

BALLS, EVENING PARTIES, &c.

and having engaged the services of some first rate Musicians, he is confident of giving satisfaction to those who employ him. Any number of Musicians can be furnished from 2 to 8.

Mr. Price will also give instructions on all instruments of music, at moderate prices.—Please apply at his residence, Carmarthen street.

ART UNION.

SUBSCRIBERS to the ART UNION are respectfully informed that they can be supplied with Frames of any pattern, Plain, Ornamented or Gilt, at the *Looking Glass and Picture Frame Manufactory*, Germain street, next door to Mr. Green's Furniture Ware rooms. Frames made to Match those supplied by Mr. McDermott, for the Art Union Pictures of previous years.

May 4. CHARLES E. POTTER.

REMOVAL.—The Subscriber would beg to inform the Public, that he has removed his UNDERTAKING ESTABLISHMENT to the Shop lately occupied by Mr. P. Shuttleworth, Germain street, and one door North of his old stand, where he will furnish every article in his line at his usual low prices.

May 4. M. N. POWERS.

HARE'S

Patent Seasoned Floor Cloth

From ½ yard to 9 yards wide, without seam,

FOR HALLS, PASSAGES, &c. &c.

A NEW Sett of PATTERNS has been received, and orders for any sizes Hall, Passage or Room, will be immediately forwarded on application to

JOHN KINNEAR,
August 31.—3t Prince Wm. street

By the Queen's patent.

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF

Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life,

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR

Colds, Coughs, Asthma, and Consumption.

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

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

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

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

[From the John Bull, newspaper, London.]

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

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

By special appointment S. L. TILLEY No. 2, King street, St. John, Sole Agents for New-Brunswick. Aug. 10.

DR. MANLY HARDY'S

JAUNDICE BITTERS,

For Jaundice and Bilious Complaints.

German Pain Killer,

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

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

Hardy's Columbian Anodyne Liniment, or,

Liquid Opodeldoc,

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

Marden's Horse and Ox Liniment,

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

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

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

Torryburn House,

RE-OPENED.

SEVEN MILES FROM THE CITY.

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

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

Dec. 15. PETER DRAKE.

Waterproof Coats, Caps, and Leggings.

Carpet BAGS and TRUNKS,

Leather Hat Cases, &c.

Receiving ex *Pilgrim* from London, and for sale by the subscribers at lowest prices for Cash—

A LARGE assorted Stock of Zephyr and Swanadowne Dreadnought Coats, Capes, and Leggins;
Leather HAT CASES with Plate and Lock complete;
Gents. Leather TRAVELLING BAGS.
Ditto Brussels and Venetian CARPET ditto;
Ladies ditto, and ditto small Fancy Berlin, Velvet, Lisle, and Brussels ditto;
Gents. Black Satin, Felt, Angola, and Merino Hats, from 5s. to 7s. 6d.

May 11. LOCKHART & CO.

GOODS by the 'Bethiah:'

30 BOXES figured and plain PIPES,
10 Boxes STARCH.
20 kegs fine MUSTARD, 50 do. Ground GINGER,
5 cases SWEET OIL,
1 barrel CHLORIDE of LIME;
2 barrels Blue Vitriol, 1 bbl. Tartaric Acid;
1 tierce best Glue; 1 chest Cinnamon;
5 cwt. BLACK LEAD.

Also—by the 'Maid of Erie'—
10 casks BUTTER.—For sale by

JOHN KINNEAR,
August 24. *Prince Wm Street*