SAINT JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK, FRIDAY, APRIL 27, 1849.

# THE Weekly Chronicle.

Volume 12. "Nec Rege, Nec Populo, sed utroque." Number 35.

**THE SAINT JOHN CHRONICLE,**

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

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

TERMS OF THE CHRONICLE:—

**12s. 6d., in Advance;**—9s if not paid until the termination of the year:

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

**Inducements for Clubbing,**

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

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

Mind! IN ADVANCE, and to one address.

All letters, orders, communications, &c., must be post paid, and addressed to

DURANT & CO.
Chronicle Office, Saint John, N. B.

**Weekly Almanack.**

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

| March. | | R. Sun. | s. Moon | S | w. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 28 | Saturday, | 4 58 | 6 57 | 0m16 | 3 20 |
| 29 | Sunday | 4 56 | 6 58 | 1 | 3 4 17 |
| 30 | Monday, | 4 55 | 6 59 | 1 43 | 5 28 |
| 1 | Tuesday, | 4 54 | 7 1 | 2m19 | 6 55 |
| 2 | Wednesday, | 4 52 | 7 2 | 2 50 | 8 10 |
| 3 | Thursday, | 4 51 | 7 3 | 3 19 | 9 11 |
| 4 | Friday, | 4 49 | 7 4 | 3 47 | 9 56 |

First Quarter 30th., 9h 51m. morning.

***Mutual Insurance Company.***

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

**ROYAL MAIL STAGE!**
**PASSAGE to ST. ANDREWS**

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

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

Passengers travelling on this route will receive every attention from the Proprietor; and to ensure comfort, will be driven in COVERED COACHES, with five changes of horses on the road.
Aug. 18. W. H. WILLIAMS.

**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.

*ANCHORS, CHAINS, &c.*

Now landing ex ship *Unicorn*, from Liverpool:—
3 BEST Proved Short Link CHAINS, 7-16, 5 8, and 3 4 inch;
7 best proved Stud Chain CABLES, 90 fathoms each, ass'd. 15-16, 11-16, ¾, ⅝, ½, ⅜, and ¼ in.
1 best Wood stock ANCHOR, 34cwt. 3qrs. 1 lb.
6 best Blacksmith's ANVILS.
Ex ship *Thomas* from Liverpool—
20 Tons Bolt IRON, well assorted; for sale cheap for approved payment WM. CARVILL.
July 27.

***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.

**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.

**Shirting Cottons.**

220 PIECES SHIRTING COTTONS, ex *Queen*, for sale cheap
29th sept. VAUGHANS & LOCKHART

**Printing Paper.**

RECEIVED at the Liverpool House ex Beverly from Boston.
10 Reams Royal Printing Paper, 23x33;
10 do. do. do. do. 25x36;
10 do. Fine Wove Ruled Letter Paper. For sale cheap by VAUGHANS & LOCKHART.

CUMBERLAND BUTTER.—12 Firkins prime Cumberland Butter received and for sale by
Nov. 10. T. HANFORD.

**National Loan Fund**
**LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY**
**of London.**

EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

**Capital, £500,000 sterling.**

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

BOARD OF LOCAL DIRECTORS AT ST. JOHN, N. B.
(Office Nelson street.)
ROBERT F. HAZEN, *Chairman.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Edward Allison, Esq. | William Wright, Esq. |
| John H. Gray, Esq. | F. A. Wiggins, Esq. |

*Advantages offered by this Society.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

A liberal allowance for the surrender of policies.

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

SUB-AGENTS FOR NEW-BRUNSWICK.
*Bathurst*—Theophilus Desbrisay, Esq.
*Chatham*—William Cormen, junior, Esq.
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*Dalhousie*—William S. Smith, Esq.,
*Fredericton*: George Lee, junior, Esq.,
*Hampton*: Samuel Fisher, Esq.,
*Hopewell*; Thomas B. Moore, Esq.
*Moncton* (the Bend) Bliss Botsford, Esq.,
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*St. Stephens*; Alexander Campbell, Esq.,
*Shediac and Cocagne*: Richard C. Scovil, Esq.
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WILLIAM J. STARR.
FREDERICK R. STARR,
*Managers, St. John, N. B.,*
February, 1848.

**Minerva Life Assurance Office,**
King William-street, London.

NO extra charge for residence in British North America, or sea risk to or from Great Britain.

All Assurances effected,—proposals for which are made to this Agency prior to the 1st January, 1849,—will acquire an additional year's standing at the Third Division of Profits, which will take place in June, 1852.

Tables of Rates of Premium and every other information can be obtained by application at the Office of RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.
Dec. 22. Agents for New-Brunswick

**Chains, Anchors, and Iron.**

Now landing ex ship *Queen*, from Liverpool:
TWO 60 fathoms each ¾ inch Proved Studd CHAIN CABLES;

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 60 fms. | each | ¾ inch | do. | do. ditto; |
| 2 60 | do. | ⅝ inch | do. | do. ditto; |
| 1 75 | do. | 1 inch | do. | Close Link, do; |
| 1 60 | do. | ⅞ inch | do. | ditto, do; |
| 1 60 | do. | ¾ inch | do. | ditto, do; |
| 2 60 | do. | ⅝ inch | do. | ditto, do; |
| 2 60 | do. | ½ inch | do. | ditto, do; |
| 2 75 | do. | 7-16 inch | do. | ditto, do; |
| 2 75 | do. | ⅜ inch | do. | ditto, do; |
| 2 75 | do. | 5 16 inch | do. | ditto, do; |

5 Wood-stock ANCHORS, fm 6 to 10 cwt. ea.;
10 Iron-stock ditto from 1¼ to 5 cwt;
837 bars and 25 bundles best Refined IRON, well assorted.—For sale by
THOS. F. RAYMOND.
22d sept. *Nelson street*

**Farm for Sale.**

A FARM fronting on the Fredericton Road, about 28 miles from the City St. John, containing 100 Acres, with a good frame BARN, and LOG HOUSE thereon; and about 10 of cleared Land. Possession can given immediately if required.—Terms of payment made easy on application to the Subscriber, or at the Store of Mr. C. C. MACDONALD, No. 5, North side, King-street.
May 19. SAMUEL BABBIT.

**Tea, Coffee, &c.**

*Per Schr. Beverley from Boston.*
22 CHESTS Fine Congo TEA,
10 bags COFFEE,
10 brls. Bright VARNISH,
5 brls. Spirits of TURPENTINE,
7 chests caper Souchong TEA.
For sale by JOHN KINNEAR.
March 2. Prince Wm. street.

*IRON & SPIKES.*

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

**Iron and Tin.**

Daily expected to arrive per ship *William Carson* from Liverpool—
50 TONS Bolt and Bar Iron, common and refined,—well assorted,
6 tons Boiler Plates;
6 tons Hoop Iron and Plough Plating, assorted sizes; 100 boxes Tin Plates, assorted.
*Also expected by first Vessel from Clyde*—
200 tons Scotch Monkland Iron.
For sale by WM. CARVILL.
March 2. Nelson-street

**Castor Oil, and Axes.**

*Just received, and for sale*—
26 DOZEN pint and half pint bottles of CASTOR OIL;
12 dozen NARROW AXES.
JOHN KINNEAR.
Dec. 8. *Prince Wm. street.*

*Miscellany.*

## Save the Erring.

FROM ALDERBROOK—BY FANNY FORESTER.

There was bustle in the little dressing-room of young Ella Lane; a dodging about of lights, a constant tramping of a fat, good-natured serving-maid, a flitting of curious, smiling little girls, a disarranging of drapery and furniture, not very often occuring in this quiet, tasteful corner. An arch-looking miss of twelve was standing before a basket of flowers, selecting the choicest, and studying carefully their arrangement, with parted lips and eyes demurely downcast, as though thinking of the time when the little fairy watching so intently by her side would perform the same service for her. On the bed lay a light, fleecy dress of white, with silver cords and clusters of silver leaves, and sashes of a pale blue, and others of a still paler pink, and here and there a little wreath of flowers, or a small bunch of marabouts—in short, ornaments enough to crush one person, had their weight at all been proportionate to their bulk. Immediately opposite to a small pier glass, sat a girl of seventeen in half undress, her full, round arms shaded only by a fold of linen at the shoulder, and her eye resting very complacently on the little foot placed somewhat ostentatiously on an ottoman before her; and, indeed, that foot was a very dainty looking thing, in its close fitted slipper, altogether unequalled by anything but the finely curved and tapered ankle so fully revealed above it. Immediately behind the chair of the young lady, stood a fair, mild-looking matron, her slender fingers carefully threading the masses of hair mantling the ivory neck and shoulders of her eldest daughter, preparatory to plaiting into those long braids so well calculated to display the contour of a fine head.—There was a smile upon the mothers lip, not like that dimpling at the corners of the mouth of the little bonquet-maker, but a pleased, gratified smile, and yet half-shadowed over by a strange anxiety, that she seemed striving to conceal from her happy children. Sometimes her fingers paused in their graceful employment, and her eye rested vacantly wherever it chanced to fall; and then, with an effort, the listlessness passed, and the smile came again though manifestly tempered by some heaviness clinging to her heart.

At last the young girl was arrayed; each braid in its place, and a wreath of purple buds falling behind her ear; her simple dress floating about her slight figure like an airy cloud, every fold arranged by a mother's careful fingers; her white kid gloves drawn upon her hands, and fan, and bouquet, all in readiness. The large, warm shawl had been carefully laid upon her shoulders, the mother's kiss was upon her cheek, and a "don't stay late, dear," in her ear; she had shaken her fan at the saucy Nelly, and pinched the cheek of Rosa, and was now toying with little Susy's fingers, when the head of the serving maid was again thrust in at the door, to hasten the arrangements. Ella tripped gaily down stairs, but when she reached the bottom she paused.

"I am sorry to go without you mamma,"

"I am sorry that you must, dear; but I hope you will find it very pleasant."

"It will be pleasant, I have no doubt; but mamma, I am afraid that you are not quite well, or perhaps," she whispered, "you have something to trouble you; if so, I should like very much to stay with you."

"No dear; I am well, quite well, and—" Mrs. Lane did not say *happy*, for the falsehood died on her lip; but she smiled so cheerily, and her eye looked so clear and bright as it met her daughter's, that Ella took it for a negative.

"Ah! I see how it is, mamma," you are afraid my new frock is prettier than any of yours; and you don't mean to be outshone by little people—Do you know, I shall tell Mrs. Witman all about it."

"I will let you tell anything that you choose, so that you do not show too much vanity; but don't stay late. Good night, darling."

"Good-night, till sleeping time, mamma."—And, with a light laugh, Ella Lane left her mother's side and sprang into the carriage.

When Mrs. Lane turned from the door, the smile had entirely disappeared, and an expression of anxious solicitude occupied its place. While the joyous children went bounding on before her, she paused beneath the hall-lamp, and pulling a scrap of paper from her bosom, read—"Do not go out to-night, dear mother; I *must* see you.—He will not come in before eleven—I will be with you at ten. It was written in a hurried, irregular hand, and was without signature; but it needed none.

"My poor boy;" murmured the now almost weeping mother, as she crushed the paper in her hand and laid it back upon her heart. "It may be wrong to deceive him so; but how can a mother refuse to see the son she has carried in her arms and nursed upon her bosom? Poor Robert!"

Ay, poor Robert, indeed! the only son of one of the proudest and wealthiest citizens of New York, and yet without a shelter for his head!

Mr. Lane had lived a bachelor until the age of 42, when he married a beautiful girl of eighteen—the mother whom we have already introduced to our readers. She was gentle and complying; hence, the rigid sternness of his character, which so many years of lonliness had by no means tended to soften, seldom had an opportunity to exhibit itself. But the iron was all there, though buried for a time in the flowers which love had nursed into bloom above it. The eldest of their children was a boy; a frank, hartsome, merry fellow—a lamb to those who would condescend to lead him by love; but exhibiting even in infancy, an indomitable will, that occasioned the young mother many an anxious foreboding. But as the boy grew toward manhood, a new and deeper cause for anxiety began to appear. To Robert's gaiety were added other qualities that made him a fascinating companion; his society was constantly sought, first by families in which his parents were on terms of intimacy, and then by others, and still others, till Mrs. Lane began to tremble lest among her son's associates should be found some of exceptionable character. By degrees he spent fewer evenings at home, went out with her less frequently, and accounted for his absence less satisfactorily. Then she spoke to him on the subject, and received his assurance that all was well, that she need not be troubled about his falling into bad company. But she was troubled.

There was at evening a wild sparkle in the boy's eye, and an unnatural glow upon his cheek, that told of unhealthy excitement; but in the morning it was all gone, and his gaity, sometimes his cheerfulness, fled with it. Oh! what sickness of heart can compare with that indefinable fear, that foreshadowing of evil, which will sometimes creep in between our trust and our love; while we dare not show to the object of much less to others, anything but a smiling lip and serene brow.—Mrs. Lane was anxious, but she confined her anxiety to her own bosom; not even whispering it to her husband, lest he should ridicule it on the one hand, or, on the other, exercise a severity which should lead to a collision. But matters grew worse and worse constantly; Robert was now seldom home till late at night, and then he came heated, flurried, and hastened away to bed, as tho' his mother's loving eye was a monitor he could not meet. She sought opportunities to warn him, as she had formerly done, but he feared and evaded them; and so several weeks passed by—weeks of more importance than many a life-time. Finally Mrs. Lane became seriously alarmed, and consulted her husband.

"I have business with you to-night, Robert, said Mr. Lane, pointedly, as the boy was going out after dinner, "and will see you in the library at 9 o'clock."

"I—I—have—an engagement, sir. If some other hour—"

"No other other hour will do. You have no engagement that will be allowed to interfere with those I make for you."

Robert was about to answer—perhaps angrily—when he caught a glimpse of his mother. Her face was of an ashy hue, and a large tear was trembling in her eye. He turned hastily away and hurried along the hall; but before he had reached the street door her hand was upon his arm, and she whispered in his ear, "meet your father at nine, as he has bidden you, Robert—do not say anything to exasperate him."

"Do not fear mother," he answered, in a subdued tone; then as the door closed behind him, he muttered, "he will be exasperated enough with little saying, if his business is what I suspect. What a fool I have been—mad—mad!—I wish I had told him at first, without waiting to be driven to it; but how—well, I will make one more attempt—desperate it must be—and if the worst come, he will only punish *me*; that I can bear patiently, for I deserve it; but it would kill my poor mother—oh!—he *must not* tell her!"

Mrs. Lane started nervously at every ring of the door-bell that evening, and when at nine she heard it, she could not forbear stepping into the hall to see who it admitted. It was her husband; and only waiting to inquire of the girl if Mr. Robert had yet come in, he passed to the library. Mrs. Lane found it more difficult than ever to sustain conversation; she became abstracted, nervous; and when at last her few evening visitors departed, she was so manifestly relieved, that Ella inquired, in surprise, if anything had been said or done to annoy her. It was past ten, and Robert had not yet appeared. Finally the bell was pulled violently, and she hastened to the door herself.—With livid lip and bloodshot eye her son stepped to the threshold; and starting at sight of her, he hurried away, to the library, without giving her another glance. How slowly passed the moments to the waiting mother! How she longed to catch but a tone of those voices, both so loved, that she might know whether they sounded in confidence or anger! What Robert's course had been she could not guess; but she knew he would be required to give a strict account of himself; and she dreaded the effects of her husband's well-known severity. A few minutes passed (and they seemed an age to her), and then she heard the door of the library thrown open; and, a moment after, a quick, light step sounded upon the stairs. It was Robert's.

"You are not going out again, my son!" she inquired.

"Father will tell you why I go, dear mother," said the boy, pausing, and pressing her hand affectionately. "I must not wait to answer questions now." He passed on till he reached the door, then turning back, whispered, "Be at Mrs. Hinman's to-morrow evening, mother," and before she had time to ask a question or utter an exclamation of surprise, he had disappeared up the street.

But poor Mrs. Lane was soon made acquainted with the truth. Mr. Lane was somewhat vexed with himself for not perceiving his son's tendency to error before; and, like many others, he seemed resolved to make up in decision what he had lost by blindness. It was this which had occasioned his sharpness when he made the appointment, and he considered his dignity compromised when nine o'clock passed and his son seemed resolved on acting in open disobedience to his command.—An hour's ruminating on the subject did not tend to soften his feelings; and when at last the culprit appeared, he was in a mood for anything but mercy. He demanded peremptorily a full confession; and Robert gave it. He did not colour, soften, nor extenuate; but boldly,—too boldly, perhaps—declaring he scorned falsehood, he told the whole. He had fallen into gay society, then into vicious; and he was not the one to occupy a minor position anywhere. Wit and wine seduced him; and in an evil hour he sat down to the gaming-table. He played at first for trivial stakes, then more deeply, and to-night in the hope of retrieving his bad fortune, he had plunged in almost past extrication. At any time Mr. Lane would have been shocked; now he was exasperated and spoke bitterly. At first Robert did not retort, for he had come in resolved on confession and reformation; but finally repentance was drowned in anger, and he answered as a son, particularly an erring son, should not. Then a few more words ensued, unreasonable on both sides; Mr. Lane asserting that debts so contracted were dishonest ones, and should not be paid; and Robert declaring they *should* be paid if he gamed his lifelong to win the money; till, finally, the old man's rage became incontrollable. It was in obedience to his father's command that Robert left his home that night, with the order never to cross the threshold again.

For two or three weeks, Mrs. Lane, now and then, of an evening, met her son at the houses of her friends; and then he disappeared almost entirely. While she could meet him, and speak a few words, even in a gay party, perceive that he regarded her with as much affection as ever, she continued strong in the hope of final reformation and reconciliation; but when, evening after evening, she carried a hoping heart, and dragged home a disappointed one, imagination busied itself with a thousand horrors. Her first-born, her only son, the darling of her young heart, her pride in the first years of wedded life, he whom she loved so fondly, and cherished so tenderly—to what vice, what suffering, might not he be exposed! Then she had no confident, no friend to sypathise with or encourage her. Since the last disclosure, she had never mentioned Robert's name to her husband, and Ella knew only that some angry words had enstranged her father and brother for a time; she was enviably ignorant of Robert's guilt and danger.

(*Conclusion next week.*)

The best way to get help in this world, is to help yourself. Show that you need aid, and all turn a cold shoulder; but prove that you can do without folks, and they will beg to give you a lift.

ROMANTIC STORY.—We can vouch for the accuracy of the following facts:—Years back Mr. E., a respectable inhabitant of Brighton, who carried on the business of Plumber and Glazier, died, leaving behind him a widow and a daughter. Mrs. E. gave up the business and removed to another part of the Country—London, we believe. At all evenis, a few months back she was in the great metropolis, on a visit to some friends, with her daughter, now a very beautiful young woman.—As the mother and daughter were passing one day through the Strand they were overtaken by a violent storm of rain, which compelled them to look around for a place of shelter, and none presented itself more opportunely than the porch of a large mansion, the nature of which at the time was not known to the fair refugees, but which was in fact, the banking house of S. S. and P., one of the most wealthy firms of London. Here the ladies took their station, but had not been there long before the door of the Bank had opened, and a young man of genteel appearance presented himself, and begged that they would step in until the violence of the storm had passed. The ladies accepted the offer, and were escorted by their polite conductor into the inner room of their establishment. What passed here it is not in our power to say. The conversation, we may presume turned upon the ordinary topics—the weather, the amusements, the incidents of the day; but whatever the subject of the conversation was it agreeable to all parties. At length the storm subsided; the rain ceased, and the ladies rose, and with many thanks to their young host withdrew, but not before he had succeeded in drawing from them the address of their London residence. Nor was it long before he availed himself of this information; called, and obtained permission to repeat the visit, which he did again and again, until after a certain time, the young man declared his attachment, made proposals for the hand of the young lady and was accepted. The parents of both parties were favourable to the union, and a few days ago the London papers announced to their readers the marriage of the eldest son of Sir John P., of the firm of S. S. and P., to Miss E., the daughter of the late Mr. E. of Brighton. The days of chivalry may be gone, but those of true gallantry, and disinterested love will last while the human heart beats.—*Brighton Herald.*

MEMORY OF THE DEAD.—How sacred the memory of the dead! We will not, cannot forget those whose affections were early entwined around our hearts in the holy bond of friendship. They may have died on a foreign shore far from home and friends, with no kindred spirit upon whom they might cast a farewell look, ere they entered the heavenly world, but they still live in our hearts. When we visit our familiar retreats, and meet not their smiling faces, we think of them—we think of them, too, at the calm twilight hour, and at bright smiling morn their imagine is not forgotten. The stranger may lightly pass over the the grassy mound which covers them—'twill not disturb their repose. Their's is a sweet, a holy sleep—theirs is rest which none shall disturb. Calm be their sleep—and though recollections of them may cause the tear drop to fall, we will not call them back from their noble pure home, to again mingle with the vanities of earth and again meet its trials. We will silently look upon the turf which covers them—we will there plant the ever-green and thornless rose, as a partial tribute to their memory, and then leave the spot—perhaps for ever, but while life and reason last, we will think of them—cherish their memories as a choice plant. True, indeed, they have mingled their once lovely forms with the dust, among the rich and the poor, the virtuous and vicious, but the immortal spark within is transplanted to a fairer clime—even Paradise, the homes of angels.

They are gone—gone from us, but we cherish their remembrance, and forget them not in our daily walks through life. They are transplanted to a brighter land, where love casts a fadeless garland upon the green turf, which covers them.

HOW ILLNESS IS TO BE BORNE.—If the spirit can so far prevail as to remove the sickness wholly from itself, and banish it into the body only, an immense step is gained; and we may then bear bodily ailments, not only with apparent, but with real firmness and tranqnility, and not only bear but draw from them much that softens and purifies the soul. I myself, indeed, though I have been often ill, and occasionally dangerously so, have never had to endure lasting sickness, or even what may be deemed a weak constitution. But I have intimately known many, both men and women, with whom this was the ordinary state, and who had no hope of escaping from it but by death. To this class belonged Schiller especially. He suffered much—he suffered continually, and knew—as indeed happened afterwards—that this continual suffering would lead him step by step to the grave. Yet one might truly say of him that he held his illness confined to the body; for at whatever time you visited him, or under whatever circumstances you might meet him, his mind was always calm and cheerful—ready to adapt itself to friendly intercourse, or to interesting and even philosophic conversation. He was, indeed, wont to say that a man worked better under the influence of illness, if it were not *too* severe, and I have seen him, under circumstances which certainly afforded nothing cheering, compose both poems and prose pieces which betrayed no traces in their composition of the illness of the writer.—*Humboldt's Letters.*

RELIGION SLIGHTLY SPRINKLED WITH POLITICS.—At the late Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, held in the town of Elisabeth County, North Carolina, the Rev. Mr. Rossea, towards the close of a sermon preached by him, in illustration of the mighty achievements which perseverance had accomplished, referred in his usual eloquent style, to the gallant Zachary Taylor, leading his small, but Spartan Band, against the superior numbers of the Mexican forces; and feeling the enthusiasm, so becoming the heart of an American Citizen, notwithstanding he was a democrat, he broke out in the following language: "I pray God, that he may be elected." Here the speaker paused, and looking over the congregation, he saw at a glance the effect produced. The friends of the old General seemed ready for a hearty amen, while his opponents appeared awfully to fear it. He immediately added—"to eternal salvation by faith and good works." At this point the preacher took his seat, and immediately a reverend gentleman of the democratic party struck up the old familiar hymn, "Come on my partners in distress." The friends of the old general lost their gravity at this singular coincidence.

*Provincial Legislature.*

CHARLOTTE BYE ROADS.

£50 to complete the turnpiking on the Glenelg road between M'Guire's and Linton's; 50 for the Glenelg road, to turnpike the same through the Burnt Land, and between Woodin's and Widow Newel's; 10 for the road from the School House near Camack's to Thomas Cameron's, by John Cockburn's; 7 10 from Lake Stream Bridge to Hendersons; 20 for repairs to the Bridge leading round the Basin at Digdeguash; 5 from Cathcarts to Andrew Quoids; 7 10 from Robert Parks towards the Clarence Settlement; 10 for the Pleasant Ridge road, between William Wilson's and Bonny Brook; 10 for the Pleasant Ridge road between Bonny Brook and John Smarts; 7 10 from Lintons Mill to M'Kennas; 15 for the Pleasant Ridge road from William Smarts to Brides Farm; 10 from the Meeting House, by Clarkes, to M'Rays; 10 from Thomas Campbells to the Flame Ridge; 50 to raise the Bridge at the Lath Machine, and repair the Glenelg road between James Lintons and the Saint John Road; 10 from the Fredericton road to M'Farlanes Tannery; 10 to repair the Bridge at Bartletts Mills; 40 for repairs on the Frye road, at the discretion of the Commissioners; 30 for improving the common at the south east end of the Town of Saint Andrews; 30 in aid of Statute Labour for the building of a Stone Bridge over the Brook at Tutts Cove, on the road to Joe's Point; 5 from William Cunninghame, on the Glebe, to the Shore of Saint Andrews Bay; 10 from the Saint John road to Corvins Beach; to gravel the road from Indian Point, round the road, to Patrick Street; 7 to improve the road from Andrew Greens to the Pond Hole; 7 10 to improve the road from Pond Hole to Stephen Stewarts; 7 from Stephen Stewarts to Cyrus Mowrys; 7 from Cyrus Mowrys to William Ferris's; 7 from Prices Farm to Parkets; 10 for the repairs of Bridges at the north east end of the Island; 7 10 for repairing the Bridge at each end of Dicks Pond; 7 10 for removing Stumps and to complete the Turnpike from Kiendricks to Harbour DeLute; 7 10 to complete the turnpiking from Curry's Cove to Head Harbour; 7 10 from Gilligans to Todds Barn; 12 10 to repair the Bridges from Finneys to Currys Cove; 5 to repair Drains and Bridges from Welsh Pool to Man of War Head; 40 for repairs to the Roads and Bridges on the Island of Grand Manan; 20 from Messinetts Mill to the Saint John road Pennfield; £5 of which to open the road to Wards Lot; 5 from Mealys Barn towards M'Dermotts Farm, Pennfield; 5 from Hunters Mill to Thomsons Ship Yard, Pennfield; 10 from Dowds Cove, by Shaws Farm, to the Saint John road, Pennfield; 25 from New River to Dowds Cove, Pennfield; 12 10 for the road through Maces Bay, Pennfield; 7 10 from New River Mills to the Maine road, Pennfield; 10 from Dunlaps towards Crow Harbour; 10 from Crow Harbour to Popologan, Pennfield; 5 from Crow Habour road to Seelye's Cove, Pennfield; 10 from Blacks Harbour to Cricketts Farm; 7 10 from Cricketts Farm to Justison's road, Pennfield; 5 from Woolands to Negro Cove, Pennfield; 20 from the Upper Mills towards the Flame Ridge, Saint George; 4 10 from Bridges' Farm to Pomeroys, Saint George; 10 from Pomeroy's to Pattersons, Saint George; 7 10 from the Upper Mills to the Red Rock, Saint George; 7 10 from Kents Mills to the Maine road, Saint George; 7 10 from the Upper Mills to the Canal at Thorns; 25 for the Bridge over the Canal, Saint George; 7 10 from the School House, Black Bay, to Le Tete, Saint George; 7 10 from Le Tete to the Pound, Saint George; 10 from Greersons Farm to the Masbareen road, Saint George; 10 from Fergusons to the Kings Watering Place, Saint George; 7 10 from the Lime Kilns to the Pound, Saint George; 10 from the Lime Kiln road towards the School House, Saint George; 10 from the Back Bay road to Eryes Island, Saint George; 32 10 from the Saint Andrews's road, over the M'Gee Manor, to Hansons, Saint George; 10 from Irish Town toward the Portage Landing; £12 10 to remunerate Benjamin Williams for a balance due him by the Commissioners; 12 7 6 for the Upper Portage Landing, Saint George, and the road adjacent thereto; 10 to remunerate William Mahood, Deputy Surveyor, for Plans and Survey of Bye Roads in the County of Charlotte, Saint George; 14 for the road leading from Basswood Ridge to Campbell and Allens Mill in Saint James; 10 for the road leading from Basswood Ridge to Buchanans in Saint James; 7 10 to improve the Pinkerton Hill in Saint James; 10 for the road leading from Thomas Fullertons to the Baillie Settlement in Saint James; 5 for the road leading from Daniel M'Bride's to the main road in Saint James; 8 for the road leading from the Bowery to the Burnt Land road in Saint James; 15 from Oak Hill to the Canoes Bridge in Saint James; 8 from William Maxwells to Moores Mill in Saint James; 20 from Israel Peskes past Sharman's Mill in Saint James; 10 from the Baillie Settlement to the Anderson Settlement in Saint James; 7 10 from Thomas Cain's to the Woodstock road in Saint James; 7 from the Burnt Land road to the Kirk in Saint James; 7 from John Pomeroys to Little Ridge in Saint James; 23 from the Kirk to Gleasons in Saint James; 8 for the road leading from Hutchings Mill to the Little Ridge in Saint James; 12 to improve the Chandler road in Saint Stephen; 13 for the road leading from the Chandler road to Little Ridge; 7 10 from the Ledge, in Saint Stephen, to Saint Davids Line; 8 for the road leading from the Woodstock road to John Arbuckles, Saint James; 14 from Moore's Mills, in Saint James, through the Valley, to Uptons Farm in Saint Stephen; 8 from Lemains Farm to Jacksons Hill in Saint Stephen; 20 for the road leading from William Libbie's corner, in Saint Stephen, to the Baswood Ridge, in Saint James; 5 from Joseph Turtielotts to the Basswood Ridge in Saint Stephen; 5 leading from the Basswood Ridge road to Daniel Splanns in Saint Stephen; 20 to improve Pines Hill, in Saint Stephen; 10 from the Parish Line, in Saint James, to Thomas Sullivans corner; 20 leading from Michael Coughlans towards the Chandler road, in Saint Stephen; 15 from Smiths Mill to Lawrences,

19 Saint James; 15 from Devoys corner, in Saint David, to Wymans, in Saint James; 15 from Devoys corner towards Moses Reeds, in Saint David; 15 from Devoys corner to Sharmans, Saint David; 8 from Towers corner past Patrick Devilens, in Saint David; 10 from Mitchels past Dickeys Mill, in Saint David; 12 from M'Canns towards Moores Mills, in Saint David; 18 2 6 from Moore's Mills, in Saint David, to the Woodstock road; 8 from the old Meeting House corner to Dennys Stream, in Saint David; 10 to remunerate William Lever for rebuilding a Bridge last year, under direction of the District Commissioners; 10 from the Head of Oak Bay towards the Lodge, in Saint David; 10 from John Ragans to Jacob Reeds, in Saint David.

RESTIGOUCHE BYE ROADS.

£20 on the road between Cooper's and Ryan's; 15 on the road to the Sugar Loaf Settlement; 10 on the road to Lilly Lake Settlement; 20 on the road from Crawfords to the Colebrooke Settlement; 10 on the road from Le Nimm to the Settlement in rear; 20 on the road between Lloyds and Ryan's; 5 on the road to Eel River Forks from Millers to Parrets; 20 on the road West side Eel River from Conleys up; 10 from Eel River Forks to Loobys; 38 15 from the Forks of Eel River towards Colebrooke; 30 on the Breast road from Donald Frasers towards Arseneaus; 20 from the Bridge at River Charlo, west of M'Phesons, to the Settlement in rear; 5 to repair and open the Drain from the Great Road between M'Phersons and Cooks; 5 from the road to the Shore at Alexander Cooks; 15 on the line between Lots 6 and 7 to Limestone Point; 10 on the road to the Shore West side Benjamin River, past the Mill, to the Cove; 10 on the road to the Shore between C. and R. M'Alisters; 15 on the road between Doyles and M'Cartys the Settlement in rear; 10 on the road to the Shore between Connachers and Malallys; 10 from Harvies to the back Settlement; 15 on the Breast road in rear of Harvies; 20 on the Breast road through the Doyle Settlement; 15 on the road between Blacks and Archibalds; 20 on the road to Shore between Doyles and M'Millans; 30 on the road to the back Settlement between Ulicans and Quinns; 5 on the road to the Shore between M'Phersons and Cooks; 5 on the road to the Shore near M'Intyre's; 10 on the road to the Shore west side M'Kinnons Lots; 10 from the Highway to the Shore on Lot 76, near P. Doyles; 5 from the Highway to the Shore between William and Ebenezer Fergusons; 20 to explore and open a road from the Highway to Loch Broom Settlement; 30 from the Great Road to the Settlement in rear, on the line between John Murchevs and James Hamilton; 10 for the road to the Shore between Murphys and Sheas; 10 for the road to the Shore between Connachers and Jefferys, at Point Le Nimm; 20 on the road from Christophers towards the Mouth of Upsalquitch; 140 on the Great Road Line through the County, for repairs of the Road and Bridges.

WESTMORLAND BYE ROADS.

£15 from Dobson's to H. Ward's; 15 from E. Knowlton's to Cape Spear; 25 from Cape Spear to John M'Gushing's; 25 from the Gaspereaux to the Shediac River; 5 from Thomas Guitons to the Emigrant road; 5 from Joseph Murrays to Thos. Quitons; 10 from William Fillmores to Joseph Finneys; 15 from the Little Shemogue to Cadmans; 10 from the Emigrant road to John Allans, near the Bay Shore; 5 from the Great Shemogue to the Little Shemogue, by Bonvies; 5 from the Great Shemogue road to the Little Cape; 10 from the Great Shemogue to Tedish; 10 from the Great Shemogue to Alexander Andersons; 5 from Point Migie to William Whites; 10 from L. Chappels to and beyond Goodwins; 10 leading from Jolicure to the Lake Settlement; 15 leading from Jolicure to Point Migie; 10 from Amos Fowlers to Point de Bute; 30 from Alexander Andersons to Fillmores; 5 in aid towards building a Bridge on the road from James Hewsons to Jolicure; 15 from Allens Creek to Cape Maranguin; £4 3 6 to be paid George Lawrence, as amount due him; 15 from Grand Annce to Cape Maranguin; 10 for the Bridges on the road from Saells Mill to Absalom Andersons; 15 for the road North Joggins to Dorchester; 15 for the Grand Annce to Second Westcock Hill; 15 from Sackville to Dorchester, through Fairfield; 10 from Elphalet Reeds to the Town Line; 10 from Henry Ogdens to Beech Hill, by Trout Brook; 5 from Beaujogon road to Courtney Seats; 10 from Charles Smiths, Beech Hill road to Dickess; 50 from Thomas Ayres, over Beech Hill, to Dorchester Great Road; £10 to be expended between Goulds and C. Charters; 20 from Towses to Saint Andrews Settlement; £6 15s. to be paid Gideon Estabrooks for building Bridges; 10 from William O'Briens to D. Sears, across the Bog at the North Lake, and opening the road; 50 from Towses to the Aboushagan; 10 leading from the Sackville road, through Somerset Hill, beyond Thomas Milners; 20 leading to the Public Landing at Coles Point; 5 from Cooks to the Great Road on the Sackville Line; 5 from the Chapel in Dorchester around the Cormea Marsh; 10 from Bellevous Village, through Dover, to the Great Road; 20 from Dover to the Great Road, via R. Carters; 10 from Delesuerniers Village to and through the Ayers Mill Settlement; 10 leading from the Dorchester road through the Blenis Settlement; 10 from the Great Road in Dorchester to the Sackville Line, via Cook Smiths; 5 from the Great Road in Dorchester to Landrys via the Lake; 10 from the Great Road, through the Guyton Settlement, on the East side of the Memramcook River; 10 from the Chapel road to Lorang Leggres; 30 from David Boudrots via Fort Folly, to Taylors; 5 from the Great Road to Joseph Bellevous Mill; 10 for the Road and Aboideau leading from Patrick M'Guiloys to the Shediac road; 5 from Mitlens to Asa Fillmores, via John Allens; 5 leading from the Great Road to Chas. Melansons; 5 from Morang Tarrios at Simon Legeres Mill; 5 from the Shediac road to the French Settlement; 20 from Shediac road to and through the Manudie Settlement; 5 from Budrots in Parrishel to the Settlement back of Ohio; 10 from the Chapel in Barrichol to the old Mill; 10 from Barters Cove to John M'Dougals; 5 from Peter Babinots, North side of Shediac River, to Newmans Mills; 15 from John M'Dougals to Irish Town road; 10 from Courtney Kinnears to Cormeas Meadow; 20 for the Bridge over Shediac River near Clements; 5 from Shediac road to Gilberts Mills; 40 from South East Branch Aboushagan River to Sackville road; £35 of which to enable the Commissioner to pay for a Bridge already erected; 5 from Joseph Galongs to Kouchibouguac; 50 towards the Aboushagan Bridge; 7 from Shediac road to Harris Mills; 5 from Shediac road to Jerry O'Neils; 10 from Irish Town road to J. C. Woods, through the Communication road; 10 from Hall's Creek to and by Michael M'Farlanes; 20 from Lutzs Mountain to Steves Mountain; 10 from the Great road to the Steves Mountain Settlement; 10 from Steves Mountain to the Fredericton road by Killams Mills; 10 from the M'Lauchlan road to Indian Mountain; 15 from James M'Fees, to and by Daniel Wheatons, up the South side of the North River; 5 from the Butternut Ridge to Jonathan Hicks; 10 from Alexander Kinnears to Joseph Chipmans; 10 from Kings, on the Butternut Ridge, along the line dividing the Arnold Grants; 20 from the Great Road to Butternut Ridge; 20 from James Blakeneys to Corn Hill, via North River; 10 from Charles Blakeneys to Thomas Fawcetts; 15 from the main road at Scotts to the Fredericton road, via North River; 5 from Alexander Calms to the County Line; 5 from the Great Road to Pollett River, via Hazlets Mill; 13 from the Bye Road to the Line of Albert County, leading to R. Stiles; 10 from Butternut Ridge to Corn Hill; 15 from the Bend through Irish Town; 15 from the Bend to the Mountain Settlement; 5 from the Great Road, via Charles Whites, through the John Gould Settlement.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor gave his assent to the following Bills, at the close of the Session.

An act to appropriate a part of the Public Revenue for the payment of the Ordinary Services of the Province:

An act to appropriate a part of the Public Revenue for the services thereon mentioned:

An act to provide for opening and repairing Roads and erecting Bridges throughout the Province:

An act for the encouragement of Agriculture:

An act for the adjustment of certain outstanding Bonds to the Crown:

An act to provide for the improvement of the Navigation of the River Saint John:

An act for the re-appropriation of the sums granted to counties of Northumberland and Restigouche at the last Session of the Legislature for the purchase of Seed:

An act to consolidate and amend the several acts of Assembly relating to Summary Actions:

An act to consolidate and amend various acts of Assembly relating to the further amendment of the Law:

An act to amend the Law relating to Juries:

An act in further amendment of the Law relating to the Register of Deeds, and other Instruments:

An act to repeal the several acts of Assembly relating to Bankruptcy in this Province:

An act to amend an act relating to Insolvent Confined Debtors:

An act to amend an act, intituled "An act to provide for the support and improvement of Parish Schools:"

An act to restrain the holding of Parishes in plurity by the clergy of church of England in this Province:

An act in amendment of an act, intituled "An act relating to Wrecked Property:"

An act to amend an act, intituled "An act for ascertaining the Population of this Province, and for other purposes therein mentioned:"

An act for regulating the shipping of Seamen at the Port of Saint John:

An act to authorize the widening and enlarging of Mill Street in the City of Saint John:

An act to increase the Capital Stock of the Saint John Water Company, and to provide a more efficient supply of Water in the city of Saint John:

An act in addition to and in amendment of the act relating to the Navigation of the River and Harbour of Saint John:

An act to make provision for a Public Burial Ground in and for the City and County of Saint John:

An act to authorize the sale of a Lot of Land and Premises purchased for a Sailors' Home in the City of Saint John:

An act for the appointment of Commissioners of Sewers for the Parish of Sackville, in the county of Westmorland, and to divide certain Marsh Lands in said Parish into several Bodies or Districts:

An act to authorize and empower the Rector, church Wardens and Vestry of Saint George church, in the Parish of Bathurst, in the county of Gloucester, to sell and convey a certain tract or lot of Glebe Land situate in the said Parish, and to vest the proceeds in the purchase of other Lands in a more desirable situation, and more productive:"

An act to facilitate the operations of the York and Carleton Mining Company:

An act to amend an act, intituled "An act to incorporate the city of Fredericton:"

An act in further amendment of the acts relating to the Incorporation of the Saint Andrews and Quebec Rail Road Company:

An act in amendment of an act, intituled "an act to provide for the Incorporation of certain Presbyterian churches in this Province not in connexion with the Established church of Scotland:"

An act in addition to an act, intituled "an act to incorporate the British North American Electro Magnetic Telegraph Association:"

An act in addition to and in amendment of an act, intituled "an act to incorporate the South Bay Boom Company:"

An act to amend an act to incorporate the New Brunswick Electric Telegraph Company:

An act to incorporate the Grand Division and Subordinate Divisions of the Order of the Sons of Temperance in New Brunswick:

An act to incorporate the Fredericton Mutual Insurance Company:

An act to incorporate the Saint Stephen Upper Mills Boom Company:

An act to incorporate the Trustees of the Wesleyan Academy at Mount Allison, Sackville.

And also the following Bills, which severally contain a clause suspending the operation thereof until Her Majesty's assent be had and declared:

An act to vacate the Seats of Members of the Assembly in certain cases:

An act for reduction of Judicial Salaries:

An act in amendment of and in addition to an act, intituled "an act in addition to an act, intituled 'an act to extend the privilege of solemnizing Marriage to all Ministers or Teachers of the several Religious Congregations in this Province:'"

An act for the adjustment of claims of certain purchasers of Crown Lands:

An act further to facilitate the making of a Rail Road from Saint Andrews to Woodstock, with a Branch to Saint Stephen:

An act in further amendment of the Charter of the City of Saint John:

An act to incorporate the Saint John and Shediac Railway Company:

An act to incorporate the Saint John Suspension Bridge Company:

An act for the relief of the Reverend Edward D. Very.

As to the Bill, intituled—

An act to consolidate all the Laws now in force for the division of the Province into Counties, Towns and Parishes;

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor was pleased to reserve the same.

# THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, APRIL 27, 1849.

## OUR CONDITION AND PROSPECTS.

We copy from the *Head Quarters* the following able and judicious article, on the present lamentable condition of this Province and the future prospects of the British North American Colonies in general; and on the measures to be adopted in hope of averting the evils, which otherwise must necessarily result from a continuance of the present state of things. That the very existence of these Provinces, as Colonies of the British Empire, depends upon the policy henceforth to be pursued by the Parent Government, is an undeniable truism; and it is one of such importance, that a serious and earnest consideration of the principles and consequences involved in the momentous question, "*Does Great Britain wish to retain her Colonies?*" must necessarily force itself upon the mind of every British Statesman, every patriotic British subject, and every rational and loyal British Colonist. That the British North American Colonies can continue to exist, under the present calamitous and de-nationalising pressure of the ruinous results of that insane policy, is impossible; either a change of measures, as affects their interests, must speedily be adopted by the Mother Country, or they must rapidly sink into total ruin and anarchy, or be forever dismembered from the British Crown. Either of these latter results, we most heartily and earnestly deprecate, and pray may be averted; and in order to awaken the Government and people of the Mother Country to a true sense of our condition and prospects, as well as to the sound policy of preserving the connection with and affections of a devoted and loyal colonial population, some immediate and energetic measures should be adopted by ourselves; we should promptly and emphatically make known our grievances where they ought to be understood and redressed; our cry should loudly come up into the ears of those in high places; and then, if we should after all be cast off and left to perish or to seek refuge elsewhere, the catastrophe will not be attributable to our supiness or indifference, but to the insane policy and cruel injustice of the power which should have protected and preserved us. We heartily approve of our contemporary's suggestion of an *immediate* Delegation from all the Provinces to the Mother Country; but we do not agree in the proposition, that such a Delegation should be composed only of members of the Legislatures: we think there are many gentlemen, not Legislators, fully as competent as any of our Law-makers, (and much more so than many of them,) to advocate our cause in Great Britain, and would wish to see some of them associated with the Legislative members of such a Delegation.

### DO THE PEOPLE OF ENGLAND WISH TO RETAIN THESE COLONIES?

This startling question was broadly put by a Select Committee of the House of Assembly of this Province, in their report on Railways submitted to the House of Assembly during the late Session of the Provincial Parliament, and although those who had the boldest boldness to propound it, were met by sarcasm, slightly tinctured with abuse, yet it has never been fairly and openly met by a candid discussion of our present position and future prospects. That there is a great amount of misery, and a growing feeling of uneasiness and discontent, among the inhabitants of these colonies, few will have the hardihood to deny; and that a great portion of the suffering, and all the discontented feeling, which now exists have been the result of Imperial Legislation, by which our export trade has been ruined, a vast majority of inhabitants of British North America believe. The failure of the potato and wheat crops have, no doubt aggravated the evil, but these are not, and cannot be, the causes which have produced the ominous, although yet subdued murmurs which are heard from every quarter of the British dominions on this continent. It is our firm conviction that a crisis is at hand, such as these colonies never before saw, and unless some immediate steps are taken to prevent the impending evil, the consequences must be disastrous to British interest in North America. Hope is emphatically dying in the breasts of our most enterprising and public spirited merchants. Our mechanics are either leaving the country or living a life of all but hopeless penury. Our farmers, discouraged by the failure of former crops, and cramped for the means of procuring seed to put in their lands for the coming year, have lost that energy which is necessary for the successful prosecution of their laborious but honorable employment, while the entire body of the people "seem to be acting without any fixed purpose, and living without any defined hope of future amelioration. It does not require a far-sighted politician discover that this state of things cannot much longer without incurring risks which it is unnecessary to particularize. Already has the cry of annexation to the United States of America been publicly raised by the designing, repeated by the republican, and echoed back by the unthinking and the ignorant with a carelessness which marks with precision the degree of importance which these classes attach to British connexion. Propositions which even but five years ago would have been spurned with disdain, and those who made them would have been scouted as rebels from one end of the Province to the other, are now discussed with a recklessness of consequences which speaks too plainly the absence of those feelings of affection for the land of our forefathers which in former times rose superior to every other consideration. What has happened to produce this change in the minds of the people? We fear the only answer which can be given to this question is, that it has been brought about by a system of Imperial Legislation, which deals with colonists as aliens and strangers—a legislation forced, perhaps, on the minister of the day by Cobden and his free trade compeers, but which has now all but severed the last link which binds the North American Colonies to the Crown of England. These colonies have to lament that many of the eminent statesmen who often vindicated their cause on the floor of the British Commons House of Parliament, have been gathered to their fathers, among the few who remain, who have had practical experience in the public affairs of British North America, not one, we believe, has now a seat in Saint Stephens. Sir Howard Douglas, that stalwart and unflinching friend, is out of the way, and the Manchester manufacturer has only to meet such opposition to his anti-colonial schemes as the authorities at the colonial office may see fit to interpose, or the protectionists have it in their power to offer. There is no practical information to be given on disputed points, and Cobden, with his free traders, at his back, is lord of the ascendant in the Lower House. It is no wonder, then, that the protectionists and the agricultural party in the House of Commons should be unable to save the colonies from the effects of legislation which is urged on by members of Parliament, not one in twenty of whom ever had a foot in any colony, and perhaps a like proportion know nothing of our wants, and probably care little for our wishes. Such men can hardly be expected to bring their minds to bear on the peculiar position in which we are placed, or to lend their sympathies to us while they hold the doctrine that the nation would be better without us. We need not wonder that under such circumstances we cannot get British capital invested in these colonies, for while British statesmen in their places in the British Parliament speak of us a burthen which it will be prudent at an early day to cast off, how can it be expected that those who have means to invest will lend it to a country which, without its own consent, and against its wishes, is placed in this uncertain and perilous position? Nor are we in any better position with respect to our American neighbors. American capital we cannot get, for produce of that capital cannot be carried to their markets. We are precisely in the position of a man who has dealt with a merchant over the way, and that merchant wishing to limit his transactions with his former customer, has refused him further credit, and has also given him a *bad name*—the merchant on this side of the way has heard of it, and he will have nothing to do with him, so that between the two we are in a fair way of being starved to death for want of the means of prosecuting our ordinary employments. It is idle to say that under such circumstances the people of these colonies are, or can be, contented, and if those distinguished statesmen, who, in Parliament, express their belief that they are so, would only take the trouble of ascertaining the real state of feeling in British North America, they would soon be convinced that they labour under a grevious and most dangerous delusion. The colonists are a long suffering people. They love British institutions, and they reverve all that is great and good in the history of their country, but they must *live*, and startling as it may appear to some, even among ourselves, there are many people born and bred in the country willing to labor for the bread which they eat, but who have been driven by *starvation* to beg support from public charity. We most readily grant that hitherto a separation from the mother country has been looked upon by the thinking portion of the inhabitants of these Provinces as a something which in the lapse of ages might happen, and when it did happen that the separation would be a peaceful one, and that the day which terminated their colonial connexion with Great Britain would be the advent of a new nation, untrammelled by hostile commercial interests, and unstained by the abiding curse of domestic slavery. These visions are, however, fast being chased away by the stern reality of changes forced upon us of an astounding character. The descendants of that people who sacrificed all for their loyalty to the Crown of England, are now asking each other "Do the people of England wish to retain these colonies?" and we fully agree with the Select Committee in the opinion that "If they do, the Great Trunk Railway is indispensible." Let us now for a moment see what the colonies themselves have done to prove that they are sincere in wishing to perpetuate British connexion by the erection of this great national highway. Nova Scotia has given the right of way with the necessary ground for station houses on private property, all the public lands for five miles on each side of the road, and a guarantee of twenty thousand pounds sterling per annum, to assist in paying the interest of the outlay. New Brunswick has given the like facilities over private lands, *ten miles* of the public lands on each side of the road, and twenty thousand pounds currency, or about *one fifth* of the gross Revenues of the Province for twenty five years. Canada has made a like offer of private and public lands, and twenty thousand pounds per annum in money for the same object. The momentous question now is, will the Imperial Government accept or reject these liberal offers?—Looking to the present position of the Imperial cabinet, and the influences which have hitherto prevailed, we fear that the colonial minister will scarcely venture to recommend this measure to the consideration of Parliament, even when backed by the offer of a submission to a further modification of the duties on square timber imported from these colonies into the British markets.—Assuming this to be the case, in what position are we then left? Hemmed in by high tariffs from the markets of the United States on the one hand, and jostled out of the British markets by foreigners on the other, those colonies have no choice left but to seek refuge from total annihilat on in the bosom of the neighbouring republic. If this be the object of the English free trader, he will, most unquestionably, accomplish it in a less space of time than he at present dreams of, and the three millions of souls embued with a love for their Queen and a veneration for the institutions of their forefathers, will be driven by desperation to take a step which force and fraud united could never accomplish, unless aided by Imperial legislation. This is the real position which this momentous question assumes in the mind of every reflecting practical man in these colonies, and the only doubt which now arises is, have the colonies yet done all which men can do to remove from themselves the responsibility of any share in the impending ruin of their Country. To this question we respectfully answer nay. A DELEGATION consisting of at least *one member* of the Legislature from each of the three colonies should be sent home to give authentic information on the spot, both in relation to the general state of the colonies, and more particularly with reference to the necessity of immediate action on the part of the Imperial Government towards the construction of the Great Trank Railway. Such a delegation might fail, but even if it did the colonists would have the satisfaction of knowing that before the last die was cast they had done all that men could do to maintain unimpaired the integrity of the empire. The expence would be but trifling, and the chances of success, however faint, should not be allowed to pass away forever without one more effort, which, if successful, would infuse new hope, new vigor, and life into the country, and the difficulties and trials, severe as they have been, and still are, would soon be forgotten in the brightening prospects which would expand before a contented, industrious, and still loyal people. We have dealt plainly with this question, for although it is the duty of the man before the mast to obey orders, yet when the meanest ship boy sees the breakers ahead, it is also his duty to cry out, that the ship may be saved from total wreck. We hope our brethren of the press will turn their attention to the subject, and aid in endeavouring to impress on the public mind the necessity of a delegation such as we have proposed. No time should be lost; every moment is precious to us, and if we do not greatly deceive ourselves every moment is equally precious to those on the other side side of the water, who do not wish to see the colonial empire of Great Britain sacrificed to Manchester cotton spinners.

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The following extract taken from a Despatch of the Governor General of Canada, shews that he has duly considered the question of Rail Roads,—the state of these Provinces, and the results likely to arise therefrom. His Excellency, in having taken the view he has of the case, furnishes a guarantee of his desire to improve the state of the Provinces. He cannot, in his position as Governor of the Canadas, and being immediately in the midst of the discordant elements that pervades the land, but see the necessity of some measures being adopted by the Parent Government for allaying the irritated feelings of the people, or the time cannot be far distant when that section of the Colonial Empire will throw itself into the arms of the neighbouring Republic; and that as a natural consequence, these Provinces must be sucked into the vortex.

"I have chiefly insisted on the advantages which the mother country is likely to derive from the execution of this work, believing that the benefits which it will confer on the colonies too manifest to require elucidation, I would, however, venture to offer one observation on this head. It is obvious that as soon as railway communication is extended throughout the provinces a smaller military force than is now requisite will suffice for their protection. But looking to the anxiety which your Lordships has repeatedly expressed that a diminution in the expenditure incurred by Great Britain on this account should be effected at the earliest period I am prepared to go a step further in this direction, so confident am I that the mere undertaking of the work in question will tend to raise the colonists from the despondency into which recent changes in the commercial policy of the empire has plunged them; *to unite the Provinces to one another and to the mother country*; to inspire them with that consciousness of their own strength and of the value of the connection with Great Britain, which is their best security against aggression; that I would not hesitate to recommend that an immediate and considerable reduction should take place in the force stationed in Canada, in the event of the Quebec and Halifax Railway being determined on.

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The following is the resolution passed in the Canadian Assembly last week—64 to 4—in favor of the Halifax and Quebec Railway.

5. That if her Her Majesty's Government shall undertake the construction of the Railway between Halifax and Quebec, as a great national work, linking together the several portions of the British Empire on the continent of North America and facilitating the adoption of an extensive, wholesome and effective system of Emigration and Colonization, either directly or through the instrumentality of a private company,—It is right that Canada should render such assistance as her means will admit of, and should undertake to pay yearly, in proportion as the work advances, a sum not exceeding £20,000 sterling, towards making good the deficiency, (if any) in the income from the Railway to meet the interest of the sum expended upon it, and should place at the disposal of the Imperial Government all the ungranted lands within the Province, lying on the line of Railway to the extent of ten miles on each side thereof, and should further undertake to obtain pay for, and place at the disposal of the Imperial Government, all the land required within the Province for the line of Railway, and for proper Stations and Termini.

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LIBEL SUIT.—The case of James Gordon Bennett against Major Noah, for a libel, damages laid at $10,000 was heard before a Sheriff's Jury at New York on the 5th instme. The Major gave a biographical sketch of the *Herald* for the last 25 years, and the Jury after five minutes delay, returned a verdict of *six cents!*

## ST. GEORGE'S DAY.

Monday last being the Anniversary of England's Patron Saint, was duly celebrated by the St. George's Society, of this city, who dined together at the St. John Hotel at 7 o'clock. The Dinner and Wines were excellent and in every way worthy of the day—the table fairly moaning under the weight of the generous viands which furnished forth the "good old English cheer"—the whole reflecting the highest credit on the Messrs. Scammell, the caterers. The duties of the Chair were most ably performed by John H. Gray, Esquire, the President of the Society, H. P. Brannan, Esq. V. P. officiated as Croupier. We append the list of standing toasts, but we regret that, owing to the absence of a Reporter, it is not in our power to lay before our readers the appropriate and many eloquent remarks by which they were introduced by the President who on this occasion exerted his well known talents and rose with the happiest effect. The proceedings of the evening were marked throughout by those strong feelings and expressions of loyalty and attachment to England and her Crown which have ever characterized this Society, and the burst of enthusiasm with which the name of Her Most Gracious Majesty was received, showed how warmly every heart responded to the dutiful and spirited address of the worthy President. Amongst the public Guests were His Worship the Mayor, Lt. Colonel Deane, K. H., of the Royal Regiment, the Rev. Dr. L. W. D. Gray, Rector, the Presidents and Vice Presidents of St. Andrew's and St. Patrick's Societies, &c. &c.—The Band of the Queen's New Brunswick Rangers was in attendance, and added much by their enlivening strains to the hilarity of the evening. Some capital songs were sung and many excellent speeches delivered during the evening, among the latter that of Walker Tisdale, Esq., deserves a more extended notice than we are able to give.—The party broke up at a late hour, having evidently appreciated the pleasures of social intercourse and enjoyed the "feast of reason and flow of soul" which such merry meetings are always sure to promote.

TOASTS.

1. The day and all who honor it.—AIR—"*Bonnie English Rose.*"
2. The Queen.—"*National Anthem.*"
3. Prince Albert and all the Royal Family.—"*Prince Albert's March.*"
4. His Excellency Sir Edmund Head, the Lieut. Governor of this Province—may its regeneration date from the commencement of his government.—AIR—"*Fine old English Gentleman.*"
5. The Army and Navy.—AIR—"*British Grenadiers,*" and "*Rule Britannia.*"
6. Our Sister Societies of Saint Andrew and Saint Patrick.—AIR—"*Auld Lang Syne,*" and "*St. Patrick's Day.*"
7. The Commandant and Garrison of St. John.—AIR—"*Quick Step.*"
8. The Mayor and Corporation of the City of St. John.—AIR—"*Money in both pockets.*"
9. Our Sister Colonies—may coming years but more closely cement the union between us.—AIR—"*We have lived and loved together,*" and "*Canadian Boat Song.*"
10. Lady Head, and the the fair daughters of New Brunswick.—AIR—"*My Love she's like the red red rose.*"
11. The Duke of Wellington—"First in War—First in Peace—and first in the hearts of his Countrymen."—AIR—"*See the conquering Hero comes.*"
12. The memory of the Immortal Nelson——"*Dirge.*"
13. Lord Gough, and the army of India.—AIR—"*Go where glory waits thee.*"
14. The land of our birth, and the land we live in.—AIR—"*Home sweet Home.*"
15. Our absent Members, and the Sons of Saint George all over the world.—AIR—"*Roast Beef of old England.*"

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THE RAILWAY LEAGUE.—The first meeting of the Council of the Railway League took place on Wednesday last, when the following office bearers were nominated:

ROBERT BAZARD, M. D., *Chairman,*
WILLIAM WRIGHT, *Treasurer,*
M. H. PERLEY, *Corresponding Secretary,*
CHAS. L. STREET, *Recording Secretary.*

A variety of business was transacted connected with the complete organization of the League, and carrying out its objects. Among other things it was resolved unanimously, that the editors of the several newspapers in the City of St. John should be invited to become honorary members of the League; and that Tract No. 1 should be issued as early as possible—to contain a synopsis of Major Robinson's Report on the Trunk Line of Railway from Halifax to Quebec, and a summary of Mr. Wilkinson's valuable Report on the important branch from Shediac to St. John.

The Railway League has been favorably noticed by the Boston and New York papers, and also by those at Halifax. In allusion to the Shediac Line, the last "Nova Scotian" says—"let the Railway League in St. John take it in hand, and with the spirit of perseverance and energy they have already manifested, there would be little fear of success."—*Courier.*

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MILL STREET.—We are informed that the Commissioners for widening Mill Street have promptly entered upon the duties of their office, and decided upon taking off a strip of ground along the fronts of the Lots on the Eastern side of the street, ranging from 10 to 18 feet, so as to obtain a uniform width throughout of fifty feet, in continuation of the present lines of Dock-street.—This will be a great public improvement, and cut off the unsightly jogs or projections which now obstruct and disfigure this important thoroughfare. The Plan adopted by the Commissioners may be seen on application to either of those gentlemen. The Commissioners are John Duncan, Thomas Leavitt, Nathan S. Demill, and William Wright, Esquires.—[Observer.

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AN OLD OFFICER.—At the Queen's Levee, last month, many of the Old Peninsular Heroes who had received their decorations were presented—among the names we notice that of Major John Alves, formerly of the 74th Regiment, and well remembered in this city. This veteran officer, who followed the fortunes of that gallant and distinguished corps through the whole of their brilliant career, had not less than fifteen clasps on his war medal—each clasp indicating a general action in which the bearer had participated.

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DEMONSTRATION IN TORONTO.—We had all sorts of rumours, from Saturday till Monday, respecting riots, &c., in Toronto. The affair turns out a mere "tempest in a teapot," and deserves very little notice. McKenzie met with just such a reception as he might have expected at the scene of his crimes, among a people he had injured, betrayed, and deserted; but we detest this effigy burning. Had a few of the party quietly nabbed the fellow, and placed him under the street pump for a quarter of an hour—or had they applied a suitable coat of tar and feathers, and rode him on a rail as far as "Gallows Hill," and there turned him out for another race, we might, despite our reverence for L-A-w, have given them credit for their spirit; but effigy burning is really too contemptible for men to play at.—*Hamilton Spectator.*

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The purchase money paid by the Central German Government for the American steam-ship United States, now a vessel of their navy, was 265,000 dollars, or, in sterling, £53,000. The ship cost originally 270,000 dollars, and ran her proprietor considerably into debt during her short career. The United States is now being fitted out as a war steamer by one of the first ship builders of the Hudson river.

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Forty-six pews in the new Methodist Episcopal Church, Bromfield-street, were sold at auction yesterday. The pews are valued at from $50 to $450 and the right of choice was sold at prices varying from $5 to $200.—*Boston Journal.*

# ENGLISH NEWS.

(*From the New-Brunswicker Extra.*)

## ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA!

The Express Steamer for the Associated Press arrived yesterday morning, at 9½ o'clock, bringing the news per steamship Cambria. Our Liverpool dates are to the 14th inst.

The Cambria arrived at Halifax on Wednesday afternoon, at fifteen minutes past 2 o'clock, in 10¾ days, bringing 46 passengers for Boston and 9 for Halifax among whom were Messrs. William Parks, D. H. Howard, F. Smith, and W. D. Pickup.

The resumption of hostilities between Germany and Denmark has created an advance in Flour, and the latest quotations were from 24s to 25s per barrel.

In the provision market there was no change, and cotton had declined ⅛d to ¼d per lb.

A signal victory has been gained by the Hungarian forces over the Austrians, the latter losing 1300 men, 24 pieces of cannon, and 40 wagons.

On the 7th inst., Lord Palmerston received notice of the blockade of Palermo by the Neapolitan government; and on the 31st of March the blockade of Venice by Austria was formally announced.

Central Germany is in a state of confusion, the King of Prussia having refused the offer of the Imperial Crown made to him by a small majority of the Frankfort Assembly.

Renewed distractions have arisen in Italy. The people have gained a temporary triumph in Genoa; and Tuscany is preparing to resist the further encroachment of Austria. Rome, though quiet, is unsettled. The Pope still continues at Gaeta.

The King of Naples is preparing for an immediate attack upon the Sicilians, and has hitherto been restrained by an apprehended rising of the Calabrians.

France is tranquil, but all parties are preparing for a great electoral struggle.

England is quiescent, but with the most glowing prospects of the revival of trade.

In Ireland Mr. Duffy's re-trial is proceeding with, but the result would not be known until the 15th inst.

## COMMERCIAL.

There is not any great change in the aspect of commercial affairs during the past week. The Produce markets have been pretty steady since the opening of the markets after Easter. Cotton has been in less request, and prices have again receded. The Corn trade, in consequence of the renewal of hostilities between Denmark and Prussia, together with the revival of the blockades, has given a fresh impulse to the Corn trade, and prices have advanced since the sailing of the last steamer.

The Iron market has been quiet, but prices on the whole have been well maintained. The advices from the manufacturing districts are not so encouraging as before, still hopes are entertained that renewed activity is not far distant. The market for English Securities keeps steady and prices of Consols, both for money and account, are well maintained.

As already remarked, the Corn market has rallied; for a week past it has been more firm, but yesterday there was a considerable revival of demand both for Flour and Grain, with some advance in prices. Sales of Flour have been made at 24s for Philadelphia, Baltimore and Western Canal, and 55 for the best Ohio: American Wheat, 6s to 7s. per 70 lbs; Indian Corn, 29s to 32s per quarter for inferior white to good yellow, in fair demand; Indian Corn Meal 14s per barrel.

During the week there has been disposed of one cargo of Quebec Pine at 15½d per foot; Red Pine, 17½d; one cargo of Saint John's Pine, 18¼ inches average, at 18½d.; one cargo of Miramichi Pine and Birch, price not known.—By auction, a small cargo of St. John's Deals brought £8 5s per standard; about 4000 Spruce Boards, £10 6s 3d per standard.

## MONEY MARKET.

The Bank of England returns show a decrease of bullion of about £125,000.—The last packet carried to the United States £92,000, and the present will be the bearer of a very large sum. Upon the quantity of breadstuffs which may come forward during the spring will depend whether these shipments of bullion will be continued. The quantity of gold reported up to this time from California cannot, from all the sources to which we have access, be more than £50,000.—But it is easily to be conceived in what way a much larger amount, still on its way from the Pacific, may be drawn for by anticipation from the United States; so that a transmission of bullion from hence may be fairly accounted for without the interference being drawn that the ordinary balance of imports and exports is unequal. The indemnity payment to Mexico also effects our exchanges. From all quarters we hear distrust expressed at the unsatisfactory nature of the local government of California, and the attention of Congress cannot be too soon directed to this important point. The price of money in London continues low, without variation. Public Securities have slightly declined, but are still well maintained. Trade has felt the depressing effect of the resumption of hostilities in the Baltic, the consequences of which no man can foresee.

THREE NEW STEAMERS FOR AMERICA.—The Lords of the Admiralty have received notice that three new steamers are building to convey the mails between Liverpool, New York, and Boston, and that they will be called the Orion, the Admiral, and the Commodore.

NEWS.

(Brunswicker Extra.)

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## GREAT BATTLE BETWEEN THE DANES AND GERMANS.

Since our last open hostilities have broken out between the Danes and Germans. All the efforts of peaceful mediators must be abortive when one party is resolved to commit an act of aggression. We are not surprised the Danes commenced hostile operations the moment the armistice was concluded, and whatever may be the temporary fortune of war, where justice is supported by power there need be no fear of the result. The Danes entered Slesvig from Jutland, and occupied Appenrade and Hadersleben; another body crossed over from Alsen, whilst a squadron of Danish vessels, consisting of the Christian VIII. (54 guns), the Gefion frigate (42 guns), a brig and some steamers attacked the batteries in the bay of Eckernforde on the 5th inst. Part of this squadron entered the harbour, and after a cannonade on both sides for several hours, the Steamer Geyser silenced the land batteries. The Christian VIII. unfortunately grounded, and the Gefion had her rudder shot away. A truce was offered and two hours were granted. In this interval the Germans got the northern battery in order, the 54 gun ship was got off, and hostilities recommenced. The Christian VIII., however, again got around, and finally was set on fire by the red hot shot from the batteries. Endeavours were made by the Germans to save her and her crew after her surrender, and that of the Gefion, but only 400 men were saved, and the line of battle ship at length exploded with more than 200 men on board. Out of the Gefion 250 were saved, but the rest perished. It is said that the Germans had but one man killed and 13 wounded. The humanity of the Germans, under the Duke of Saxe Coburg, in saving the lives of the unfortunate Danes is spoken of in the highest praise. The Danes held out nobly to the last. The Christian VIII. burnt 10 hours before she exploded. The loss of life has been very great, and the Germans have taken 1050 prisoners. The skirmishing by the land forces has been but inconsiderable. We dread, however, the effect of this naval advantage amongst the Germans. We fear that it will only support them to fresh exertions; and knowing well how fatal their successes may be to them eventually, we deplore the renewal of this war far more than any other event which is now guiding the history of Europe.—Already numerous captures of German merchant vessels by the Danes have taken place, and the ports of Cammin, Swinemunde, Wolgast, Greifswalde, Stralsund, Rostock, Pillau, and the Danzic, together with the Elbe, Weser, and Jahde, are now all blockaded, and the injury inflicted on merchants is incalculable. German vessels coming from America, Asia, and Africa have taken refuge in the English ports in the channel.

The Danes are stated to have captured twenty eight German ships.

## IRELAND.

The second trial, or attempted trial, of C. G. Duffy, under the Treason Felony Act, commenced on the 10th instant.—The Attorney and Solicitor-Generals, Messrs. Baldwin, Q. C., Plunkett, Q. C., Perrin, and Pennefather, appeared for the Crown; and Messrs. Butt, Q. C., Napier, Q. C., and O'Hagan, for the prisoner. On this occasion the solicitor for the defence was allowed to take copy of the jury panel, a concession which saved the court, no doubt, from floods of eloquence and great delay. The panel, which contained the names of 180 persons, having been called over three times, and 87 gentlemen answered to their names, the swearing in of a jury was proceeded with, and occupied the court up to half-past two o'clock.

The trial had not terminated when our last despatch left Dublin. It is confidently expected that they will not agree.

The Most Rev. Dr. Crolly, the Roman Catholic Primate, expired on the 6th instant in Drogheda, after an attack of cholera of nine hours' duration. The deceased prelate was highly esteemed by men of all religious persuasions, being ever remarkable for Christian liberality towards his dissenting fellow-countrymen, and love of peace and order. Dr. Crolly was a warm supporter of the national system of education, and indeed of every measure which tended to the progress of enlightenment.—He was about 70 years of age.

The sale of effects at Conciliation Hall, took place on Wednesday. The business opened gloomily enough: office desks, library shelves, gas fittings, and copying machines were knocked down at the most unpatriotic prices. Everybody said that everything was "sacrificed;" but nobody seemed disposed to set a relic price upon any article until the auctioneer came to the list that described in the posters:—"A full set of hand instruments, of best workmanship, made specially for the Association, consisting of two cornopians, two valve horns, two valve trumpets, six clarionets, four flutes, three trombones, two ophecleides, one pair of symbols, one bass drum, and one brass side ditto." By this time the natural humour of the denizens of Liffey street and Bride's Alley broke out, and, as if by pre arrangement, a cross fire of jokes were interchanged between the company, which the eloquent remonstrances of the auctioneer could not arrest for the space of three minutes. Here is something like a report of what may be deemed the *last meeting* in the old room of the Repeal Association:—The Auctioneer: Gentlemen, what shall I say for this splendid ophecleide? It was provided by order of the late immortal liberator, who was patriotically fond of wind instruments, and—Broker: Devil a doubt of that.—He was the lad to make himself *hard* (laughter, and cries of "shame"). Auctioneer: Gentlemen, I hope if you don't respect the place you're in, you will, at all events, not treat lightly (cries of "go on, go on") this splendid ophecleide, and make—A voice: Is it in tune? Auctioneer: Yes. I'll engage it in good order, and if you doubt me, take it and try. Voices: That's all fair. Here a rum looking fellow seized the burly instrument and blew a note loud enough to wake the seven sleepers—a feat which excited considerable mirth in the crowd. The performer coolly handed it back with the observation, "That's too flat" (laughter). The ophecleide was knocked down "a dead bargain," and several other instruments shared a similar fate. One of the cornopeans being set up, a crabbed little fellow observed, "That was Mather John's favourite trumpet." "How do you know, Murty?" "Bekase it is so crucked." "In troth you're right Murty; that is thing for the "chune the auld cow died of" (laughter, with exhortations from the auctioneer to respect the place they were in, which had but little effect upon the jokers, who thus rattled away). "Gentlemen, do attend to the sale, and give up your joking, which is quite out of place, and—" A voice: "I big your parding, sir, but may be you know young cows died of square music afore now, as well as auld." "Gentlemen, I wont stand this any longer. Will you offer for the cornopean?" It was bought, and this finished the band of the Loyal National Repeal Association.

IMPORTANT INVENTION FOR STOPPING STEAM ENGINES.—A Bradford correspondent says—"On Wednesday last, through the kindness of Messrs. Smith and Cooth, manufacturers, Southgate, we had an opportunity of witnessing on their premises the working of a simple piece of machinery, by means of which a steam engine of 30 horse power was stopped almost instantaneously. We were taken to one end of a spinning-room when the machinery of the whole mill was in full operation, with the steam engine at full speed, when a valve was opened which admitted the atmospheric air, which instantly choked the condenser of the engine, shut off the throttle and water valves, and opened the blow valves. The instant this was done the fly wheel only made one revolution and a quarter. In the ordinary manner of stopping the engine, the fly-wheel makes five revolutions before it can be brought to a stand. So plain is this simple piece of mechanism, that although the whole machinery throughout the mill is stopped so suddenly, not a single thread is broken, but all remains ready for resuming work when the engine is again set in motion. This wonderful and useful discovery is the invention of James Mills, of Horton, the engine tender at the mill in which it is now in operation, and reflects the highest credit on his ingenuity as a hard working mechanic.

A FIRE BRIGADE IN DUBLIN.—A Fire Brigade, composed of young men of the Police Force, whose dexterity and physical ability had been tested under the discipline of Colonel Brown, has been formed in Dublin, and a first trial of their efficiency made on Saturday last, in the square at the police barracks in Kevin-street. No experiment could be more successful than this first display of the fire-men, nor anything more satisfactory than the rapidity and precision with which they paraded, and the skill with which they applied the powers of a newly-constructed fire-engine, in the propulsions of water to a height sufficient to command the greatest elevation in the City. In the engine, although not varying from the principle of those hitherto in use, yet there are several valuable improvements introduced, by which the power of propulsion is considerably increased, and the facility for its adaption to the fire-plug, designed by Alderman Gavin, rendered speedy and effective. A numerous assemblage of persons of distinction were present to witness the first experiment of the Fire Brigade in working their own new engine. To Colonel Brown is due the thanks of the citizens of Dublin for the zeal and ability displayed by the gallant colonel in establishing a Fire Brigade, which, for efficiency in all its departments, is second to none other in the Empire.

REMARKABLE CURE OF ASTHMA.—Jeremiah Casey, residence at 1, Compton place Brunswick-square, had suffered from a chronic asthma, for more than three years. This poor man was so great a sufferer, that he did not dare to go to bed for fear of the phlegm choking him; indeed he could not even lay his head upon a table for half an hour, lest he should be suffocated.—Nevertheless, this person is now labouring from morning till night, sleeps as well ever he did in his life, and, in fact, is completely cured by the use of Holloway's pills and ointment.

☞ The mail for England will be closed at the General Post Office, on Wednesday next, at 3, P. M.

### Married.

At St Ann's Chapel, Fredericton, on the 17th inst., by the Lord Bishop of Fredericton, Captain William Little Stewart, of the Royal Regiment, son of the late Lieutenant Colonel Stewart, C. B., of the Hon. East India Company's Service, to Eliza Saunders, daughter of the Hon. George Shore, of Rose Hill, Fredericton, New Brunswick.

### Died.

On Monday morning last, at his Mother's residence, Jeffrey's Hill, Charles Turner, second son of the late Captain Thomas Douglas, aged 14 years and 8 months.

On Tuesday, Francis A. Kinnear, Esquire, Barrister at Law, aged 53 years.

On Monday last, Elizabeth Peel, widow, aged 76 years.

On Saturday the 14th inst., at Smyrna, State of Maine, Mr. Cornelius M'Donagle, in the 41st year of his age, after a lingering illness of seven months, leaving a wife and three children, with a large circle of relatives and friends, to lament the loss of a kind husband, parent and friend.

At St. Peters, in the Island of Guernsey, on Sunday the 1st April, Richard B. Armstrong, Esquire, formerly of this City, in the 67th year of his age.

### Marine List.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—ARRIVED.

*Friday*—Ship Wanderer, Allan, Leith, 49—R. Rankin & Co., coals.

Barque Sovereign, Holland, Hull, 42—John Robertson, coals.

Joanna, Riddoth, Alloa, 28—R. Rankin & Co., coals.

Exporter, Roberts, Leith, 30—R. Rankin & Co., general cargo.

Lisbon, Brinton, London, 33—Eaton & Ray, merchandise.

Bethel, Mosher, New York, 4—George Thomas, ballast.

Brig Competitor, Gowdy, Yarmouth, N. S., 2—Charles M'Lauchlan, ballast.

Steamer Maid of Erin, Leavitt, Eastport—Thomas Parks, passengers and merchandise.

*Saturday*—Ship Infanta, Haws, Liverpool, 33—John Haws, general cargo.

Barque Sophia, Spence, Liverpool, 27—John Robertson, general cargo.

Avon, Mosher, Boston, 4—J. W. M. Irish, ballast.

Cuvier, Seely, Cienfuegos, 35—Jardine & Co., molasses.

Victoria, Clements, Yarmouth,—C. M'Lauchlan, ballast.

Ruby, Cock, Yarmouth, C. M'Lauchlan, ballast.

Brigt. Lady Maxwell, Flint, Philadelphia, 7—George A. Lockhart, flour and wheat.

Schr. Joseph Howe, Scott, Philadelphia, 10—Master, flour and wheat.

Oliva, Sharp, Boston, 3—Master, assorted cargo.

Brig Rover, Allan, Yarmouth—C. M'Lauchlan, molasses.

Standard, Crosby, Yarmouth—C. M'Lauchlan, ballast.

*Sunday*—Schr. Charles, Cooper, Halifax—G. & J. Salter, sugar, &c.

Water Witch, Smelly, Philadelphia, 7—J. & R. Reed, wheat and flour.

*Tuesday*—Barque Glasgow, Marshall, London—Owens and Duncan, ballast.

Atalanta, Quinn, New York—J. W. Doane, ballast.

Peruvian, Robinson, Glasgow—J. W. Cudlip, general cargo.

Big Lois, Crocket, Yarmouth—C. M'Lauchlan, ballast.

*Wednesday*—schr. Cuba, Kavannah, Boston, 4—master, assorted cargo.

CLEARED.

April 20—Schr. Relief, Johnston, Philadelphia, plaster, fish, &c.

23d—Ship Signet, Thomson, Leith, timber and deals.

24th—Brig Daring, Waterbury, Barbados, boards and shingles; Adeline Cann, Cann, Yarmouth, deals.


CARLETON UNION, No. 767, (on the Registry of England,) will meet in Masonic Hall, on Thursday evening next, 7 o'clock.—R. N. By order of W. M.

**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, Brooches, Bracelets, Rings &c.

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

**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.

**Tremendous Sacrifice ON DRY GOODS.**

**LEEDS HOUSE,**

PRINCE WM. STREET.

AFTER the 10th May the whole of the Stock on hand, including this Spring's Importations will be offered at a *Great Reduction* in price, with a view to clearing off the whole, as early as possible.

Purchasers "with Cash" will find this one of the most desirable opportunities ever offered.

The Stock consists of a choice assortment of seasonable Goods, in part of the following—

Cap and Bonnet Flowers, Ribbons, Parasols in Brown and Fancy, Bonnets in Pearl, Rice, Luton Tuscan, and whole Straws, Muslins, Printed Cottons, Gros de Naples, Orenade, Damask silks, Satin and sarsnets, Neck Ties of Gloves a large assortment, Hearth Rugs Druggets and Carpets, Gauze Muslin Collars, Turkish Muslins, Delaines, Coburgs and Orleans, Gauze Lisses, Broad Cloths, Kerseymeres, Hosiery, Haberdashery, small wares, Union Damasks, Moleens, Gipsy and Jenny Lind HATS, &c. &c.

April 27.—2i. BENJAMIN CROWTHER.

**Coal Yard to be Let.**

THE Wharf at present occupied by Messrs Berton Brothers, as a Coal Yard, West side of Water street.

April 26. GEORGE WOODS.

**To be Let.**

THE HOUSE in Orange street, now in the occupation of Mr. Ring, possessing every possible convenience, adapted for a genteel family.—Enquire of MRS. WILLIAMS.

April 20. *Princes street*

CHEAP

**HAT, CAP, & FUR STORE.**

NEW-BRUNSWICK MANUFACTURE.

*New Fashions for Spring* 1849.

THE Subscribers thankful for past patronage beg leave to announce to their Customers and the Public, that they have at a heavy outlay enlarged their Manufacturing Department—and with their connection with the first houses of London, Paris, and New York, are enabled to give the newest fashions and the best materials—they have now ready for market:

50 dozen Gents' sporting HATS,
50 dozen do and Youths' Cloth and Fancy CAPS,
30 dozen do. do. silk and Lawn Glazed Caps,
100 dozen do. do. silk and Glazed Lawn Hats, pledged Waterproof,
100 dozen Men's Painted Glazed Hats.

—ALSO—

20 dozen Gent's superior satin Velvet Hats, for inspection shortly.

The above Goods are Warranted to be superior quality and sold at such reduced prices as will challenge competition.

Hats, Caps, and Furs made and altered to order. ☞ Cash paid for New Brunswick Furs

LOCKHART & CO.

Corner Market square and No 1 Prince Wm. st.

April 20.


## Post Office Notice.

THE Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury having been pleased to amend their Warrant, of the 8th ultimo and to issue another Warrant dated the 2d instant, fixing the Postage of LETTERS transmitted direct by *British Packets* between the United Kingdom and any part of British North America. The Public is hereby notified that henceforth LETTERS from the United Kingdom to New Brunswick, and *vice versa*, will be chargeable with a uniform rate of one shilling sterling, when not exceeding half an ounce; a Letter weighing above half an ounce, and not exceeding an ounce, will be liable to two rates, of Postage, and so on according to the scale at present in operation. The payment of this Postage will be optional with the sender.

J. HOWE,
*Deputy Post Master General.*

General Post Office,
St. John, 20th April, 1849. } 4i


**REMOVAL.**—D. PATERSON respectfully announces to his customers and the public that he has Removed his BOOT and SHOE Establishment to the premises lately occupied by Mr. Pettey, Saddler, south side of King street, two doors below Foster's Corner, where he offers for sale a well assorted Stock of BOOTS & SHOES, at moderate rates. *April 20.*

**York and Carleton Iron Mining COMPANY.**

A Further Instalment of Ten per Cent. of the Capital Stock of this Company, is required to be paid by the Stockholders, at the Office of the Treasurer in the City of St. John, on or before the 16th day of May ensuing.

JAMES SMITH,
St. John, N. B., April 16, 1849. *Treasurer*

**FOR SALE.**

A SECOND-HAND ENGINE and Boilers, one Cylinder to work horizontal, 13½ inches diameter and 4½ feet stroke, with long slides and expansion valves, connection pump, &c., complete, excepting connecting rod, crank and shaft. Two Boilers containing 14 small flues in each, making in all 240 feet of fire surface, the whole of which will be sold at very reduced price. For further particulars apply to

March 16 HARRIS & ALLAN

**To the Subscribers of the 'Albion.'**

THOSE persons who are indebted to the subscriber for the "ALBION," up to the 17th March, are requested to pay their respective accounts previous to the first May, otherwise their accounts will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection.

The ALBION will probably be issued again in a few weeks, when it will be sent only to those who have paid up their subscriptions.

GEORGE W. DAY,
*Publisher Albion.*

Persons wishing to pay their bills, will please call at J. E. McDONALD's Hotel, King-street.

St. John, April 20. G. W. D.

FOR SALE by the Subscriber—1000 Pieces English Room Paper, which will be disposed of at a large reduction on first cost.

April 20. WM. HOWARD.

MESSINA ORANGES.—Per Maid of Erin—30 Boxes Messina Oranges; 20 barrels Oxtons, for sale by THOMAS HANFORD.

April 13.

**HOUSE,**

*Prince William Street.*

**NEW FANCY GOODS,**

—AT REDUCED PRICES—

*Received by "Infanta," "Lisbon," and "Peruvian,"—and to receive by "Harriet," "Thomas," "Harmony," and "Ann"*—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, Astoria, Arago, 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, *very cheap*;
A large variety of SHAWLS and California IRIS;
Laces, Edgings, and Hamburg Sprigs;
Black and Colored BROAD CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Cashmerettes, Cassimets, Tweeds and Russell Cord, *a large stock, cheap*;
White and fancy Vestings, Gents. Fancy Neck and Pocket Handkerchiefs;
Superfine and 3-ply CARPETING, Hearth Rugs, &c.
Damask Moreens, *at reduced rates*;
Grey and White COTTONS, Grey and White Sheeting, Cotton Warps, Silesias, Drills, Regattas, Muslins, Netts, Dimity and Window Mysrin, Marseilles Quilts and Toilet Covers, *Oil Cloth Table Covers*; LINENS in Sheetings, Drills, Table Cloths and Towels, Hollands, &c.; Canvas, Padding, Braces, Umbrellas, and Tailors' Trimmings.

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

VAUGHANS & LOCKHART.

April 27th, 1849.
[N. Bruns. Conr. M. News. T. Tel. & each. Obs.]

**LONDON HOUSE,**

**MARKET SQUARE.**

**SPRING IMPORTATIONS.**

*From London, Manchester, and Glasgow, per "Lisbon," "Infanta," and "Ann,"*

—consisting of—

RICH Fancy, and Plain DRESS GOODS, in different styles and qualities of Brilliants, Glaciers, Mohairs, Delaines, Coburghs, Orleans, Organdies, and Colored Muslins;
Black and Colored Shot GROS DE NAPS and SATINS;
SHAWLS and Handkerchiefs, Laces, Gloves, and HOSIERY;
RIBBONS, PARASOLS, UMBRELLAS,
Grey, White, and Printed COTTONS,
Sheetings, Shirtings, Muslins, Linens,
Lawns, Towelling, Osnaburghs,
Canvas, Diaper, &c.
BROAD CLOTHS, Kerseymeres, Doeskins,
VESTINGS, Drills, Cantoons, and Moleskins,
COTTON WARPS,
FISHING THREADS, &c. &c.

With the usual assortment of Small Wares—all of which are now offered, Wholesale and Retail, at very low prices.

April 21, 1849. T. W. DANIEL

**Ex Peruvian:**

AN Invoice of Wrapping and Writing PAPER—Cheap.

April 27. VAUGHANS & LOCKHART.

**S. K. FOSTER'S**

**Paper Hangings and Shoe Store,**

*Corner of King and Germain-street;*

AND

**LADIES' SHOE STORE,**

*Germain street.*

Just received per "Wm. Carson" from Liverpool.

A SPLENDID assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, of the very best qualities and newest styles, in Satin, Merino, Cashmere, Coburg, and Prunella Boots; White and black Satin, black and bronze Kid, Merino, Prunella, Morocco and Patent Slippers, together with every variety of cheap Boots and Shoes for Ladies, Gentlemen, Girls, Boys, and Children, that may be required for City and Country wear.

Further supplies expected per ships Harmony and Peruvian.

For sale wholesale and retail.

April 21. S. K. FOSTER.

**New and Cheap Room Paper.**

Just Received from Boston—

A LARGE assortment of New and Cheap PAPER HANGINGS, suitable for Drawing Rooms, Parlors, Halls, Entries, Bed Rooms, Sitting Rooms, &c., which will be offered for sale at prices ranging from 6d. to 2s. 9d. a piece. This is by far the cheapest Paper now for sale in the city.

April 21. S. K. FOSTER.

**REMOVAL.**

D. PATERSON respectfully announces to his customers and the public that he has Removed his BOOT and SHOE Establishment to the premises lately occupied by Mr. Pettey, Saddler, South side of King street, two doors below Foster's Corner, where he offers for sale a well assorted Stock of BOOTS and SHOES, at moderate rates. *April 17.*

**Brandram's White Lead.**

100 KEGS, 28lb. each;
50 do. 14lb. do.; 20 do. 56lb. do.
For sale by (April 21.) JOHN KINNEAR.

STEAMER BETWEEN

**St. John, Portland and Boston.**

THE new and substantial Steamer COMMODORE, in splendid order, will run this Season between ST. JOHN and PORTLAND, and will leave here on her First Trip on THURSDAY morning the 19th inst., and will take Passengers for Portland, and thence to Boston, in connection with the Railroad between the two latter places.—Apply to JAMES WHITNEY.

April 17.

**For Dorchester and the Bend.**

A STEAMER will leave every SATURDAY afternoon for DORCHESTER and the Bend, and will leave the latter place every MONDAY morning, first high water after 5 o'clock, on her return. Will go to SACKVILLE every THURSDAY evening, leaving that place FRIDAY at high water.

April 10, 1849. JAMES WHITNEY.

**Walsend and Smiths' Coal.**

To arrive about the 10th May—

THE Cargo of the *John and Isabella*;
the Cargo of the brig *Spring*;
the Cargo of the brig *Beaver*;
consisting of superior Wallsend and Smiths' Coals from Newcastle, are now offered for sale, to arrive, by JOHN KINNEAR,

April 17. *Prince Wm. Street.*

**Decklaing Hardware.**

*The Subscriber, wishing to decline his present Business, will dispose of the whole of his extensive STOCK of Hardware, at prime Cost.*—

THE Stock comprises a good assortment of Spring and TABLE CUTLERY; BRITANNIA METAL, Silver Plated and Tin Ware; TEA TRAYS, Urns, Candle Lamps, Snuffers and Trays, and other fancy Goods; a large variety of first rate TOOLS, FILES, Mill and Hand SAWS, &c., and a general assortment of *Building Materials.*

Buyers have now an opportunity of purchasing at prices rarely offered in this City.

*Terms to the Trade*—A credit ranging from 3 to 9 Months, according to the amount purchased. Parties already indebted, will please make an early settlement of their respective accounts.

MARSH LATE DRURY.

St. John, April 6. *Prince Wm. Street*

**Chains & Chain Cables, &c.**

*On Hand for Sale.*

30 FATHOMS 1-inch CHAINS,
60 do. 15/16 do.
60 do. 3/4 do.
60 do. 5/8 do.
100 do. 9/16 do.
100 do. 1/2 do.
100 do. 7/16 do.
200 do. 3/8 do.
150 do. 5/16 do.
50 do. 1/4 do.
4 wood stocked ANCHORS,
3 Iron do do.

JOHN KINNEAR.

April 6, 1849. *Prince Wm. Street.*

**Steam to BOSTON!**

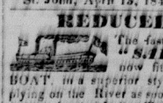
THE Steamer MAID OF ERIN, Captain LEAVITT, will leave the North Market Wharf, on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS following, until further notice, for EASTPORT, to meet the Steamer

ADMIRAL, *CAPTAIN HUTCHINS*, for PORTLAND and BOSTON.

For Freight or Passage, apply to the Captain on board, or at the Office of THOS. PARKS,

St. John, April 13, 1849. *Dock-street.*

**REDUCED FARE.**



The fast and splendid steamer **"SAINT JOHN,"** is now fitted up as a NIGHT BOAT, in a superior style, and will commence plying on the River as soon as the navigation will permit, leaving Indian Town *every Evening* (Sunday excepted), and Fredericton *every Morning*—at *greatly reduced prices!*

Cabin fare only *One Dollar!* Forward do. 2s. 6d. Freight taken at Six pence per Barrel. The Steamer St. John is well adapted to carry Freight, as there can be a thousand barrels put under cover.

☞ The proprietors of the above Steamer having spared no expense to fit up this Boat in a superior style with two new Cabins, and several state rooms, trust, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

ISRAEL MERRITT, *Agent*

March 16.

**FOR FREDERICTON.**

THE Steamer NEW-BRUNSWICK will leave Indian Town for Fredericton to-morrow, Saturday, and will continue to run, (until further notice) as follows, leaving Indian Town on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 12 o'clock, and Fredericton, on Monday, Wednesday, & Friday evenings, at 6 o'clock.

THOS. M. SMITH, *Agent.*

April 20.

SPRING STYLE, 1849.

**R. & A. Magee, King street.**

*(A few doors below the St. John Hotel.)*

**HAT AND CAP MANUFACTURERS,**

WOULD invite the attention of the public in general to an examination of their SPRING STYLE of HATS and CAPS, which in point of Excellence of Manufacture are unsurpassed, which they will sell at the lowest prices.

Also, daily expected a few cases Best Quality English manufactured Hats and Caps, which they will sell at a small advance on Cost.

☞ Hats and Caps made to order at the shortest Notice. April 13

**Charter Officers.**

At a Common Council held at the Council Chamber on the 10th April, 1849—

ORDERED, That unless the several Persons this day appointed Charter Officers for the ensuing year do take out their Warrants of Appointment, and qualify for their respective situations on or before the 10th day of May next, their Warrants will be withheld, and their Appointments considered void; and all persons acting as Charter Officers after this date, and before such qualification as aforesaid, will be proceeded against for the penalty therein incurred.

By Order of the Common Council,
JAMES W. BOYD, Common Clerk.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE PEACE,
St. John, April 10, 1849.

ALL Persons appointed, at Her Majesty's late Court of General Sessions of the Peace of the City and County of St. John, to be SURVEYORS OF LUMBER in the different Parishes of the County, are desired to enter into the requisite Bonds, without further delay. J. WILLIAM BOYD,
*Clerk of the Peace &c.*

*Pork, Tea, Beans, &c.*

BY the "*L. O'C. Doyle,*" from Boston:—82 Barrels First Quality BEANS; 25 brls Prime PORK; 20 Chests Congo Tea; 15 Hhds. Prime Molasses; 6 Bales CLOVES; 12 Willow Waggons; 9 Boxes Clothes Pins; 1 Bale ass'd Door Mats; 6 Children's NURSERY CHAIRS; 6 Dozen Hickory Axe Handles.

For sale by JOHN KINNEAR.

April 20. *Prince Wm. Street.*

**MOLASSES.**

71 HHDS. and Tierces of Porto Rico MOLASSES, on board the schooner Eliza Helen, for sale low while landing.

April 5. JOS. FAIRWEATHER.

PUBLIC HALL.—A Room in the Masonic Hall, Carleton, can be obtained any night for Concerts, Lectures, &c. The room is 45 by 25 feet, and contains Seats, Chandeliers, &c.—Apply to JOS. H. LITTLEHALE.

Carleton, March 30. 6i

FELLOWS & CO., DRUGGISTS, formerly 31 King Street, have taken the Store lately occupied by Simmons & Co., immediately below Potts's Shoe Store, King-street. March 9.

**Printing Ink.**

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

Oct. 10. T. A. PADDOCK.

**PUBLIC NOTICE.**

**Twelve days' Sale only!**

**£2000!! worth of Spring Clothing**

Got up under our own immediate care and inspection, previous to our removal on the 1st day of May to BRAGG'S BUILDING Corner of King and Cross streets, lately occupied by Doctor Hamilton.

WE are induced, from the very depressed and almost prostrate state of trade and labor, to offer our present LARGE SPRING STOCK at a reduction of at least **30 PER CENT.** below the Importer's prices.

Black Dress Coat, Silk or Satin Vest, Black Pantaloons, } Full Dress Suit, only **£2 10s.**

Shepherd's PLAID Shooting COAT, } Only **17s. 6d.**

Every description of CLOTHING at equally low prices. No goods permitted to leave the shop until paid for.

GARRETT & SKILLEN.

Pantechnetheca, 20th April, 1849.

**Manchester House.**

*Wholesale and Retad Warehouse, Brick Store adjoining the premises of W. O. Smith, Esq.*

The subscriber has received *ex ships Jessie and William Carson*, part of his Spring supply—consisting of

BLACK Blue and Invisible BROAD CLOTHS; Orleans, Alpacas, and Cobourg CLOTHS, in great variety;

A large assortment BALZARINES, Printed and MUSLIN DE LAINES, Chameleon and Chalie Checks, suitable for Ladies Dresses;

Fancy SHIRTING PRINTS, in every style, Wellington, Gothic, and Grecian Furniture ditto; grey and Shirting Cottons, Regatta Stripes, Long Cloths, Dowlas, Scotch Ginghams, &c. &c.

500 Pieces select Irish LINENS, Ribbons, Gloves, and Hosiery, &c. &c.

☞ The remainder of the Spring importations of Staple and Fancy Goods, together with the usual supply of TEAS and SUGARS, daily expected.

April 20. WILLIAM HOWARD.

**VALUABLE STAND FOR BUSINESS.**

*To be Let—Possession can be had in April, or on the 1st of May:*

THE Valuable Shop PREMISES in King street, now occupied by the Subscriber, as a TEA STORE AND GROCERY—one of the best situations in the City, for a Retail Trade of any description. He will also dispose of his remaining stock of GROCERY GOODS, at low prices—wholesale or retail.

☞ To a person desirous of investing a moderate capital in the Grocery Business, this offers a rare chance for procuring a Central Shop, assorted Stock, with all the requisite Shop Furniture, Mills, Toasting apparatus, &c. Apply at the Store.

March 16. JOHN SEARS.

**FOR SALE,**

To be sold at Public Auction, on TUESDAY the 1st day of May next, at Sheffield:—

THAT Valuable Leasehold Property lately occupied by N. H. DeVeber, comprising a large DWELLING HOUSE, Store, Outhouses, and Garden. The premises are situated close to the wharf at Taylor Town, and offers desirable advantages either as a business stand or House of Entertainment.

Terms easy and made known at time of sale, or before, on application either to G. S. GARDNER, Esq., Oromocto, or

March 16. C. MILNER, St. John.

**TO LET.**

FROM first May next.—That pleasantly situated House on the corner of Sewel & Dorchester streets, now in the occupation of Mr. Jarvis;

ALSO—

The House occupied by Mr. R. Sheridan;

ALSO—

The House occupied by Mr. Orr.

March 23. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

**VALUABLE REAL ESTATE**

TO BE SOLD OR LET.

TO be sold or Let, and possession given on 1st May next:—These valuable Lots or parcels of LAND, with Dwelling Houses and Shops thereon, situate in Dock street, City of St. John, having a Front of about 40 feet 7 inches on said street, now occupied by Dennis Lawlor, Wm McAfee and others. Further information can be obtained on application to

Feb. 2 RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.

**Offices to be Let.**

TO be Let, and possession given on 1st May next: one or more of those desirable OFFICES situated in the Brick Building occupied by the subscribers in Prince William-street.

Feb. 2 RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.

**TO LET,**

AND possession given on the First of May next: Three Flats of that pleasantly situated House in Union street, on the North side, near the Country Market, being good accommodations for any respectable Families. Enquire at the shop on the premises. McAFEES.

9th march.

**To Let**—*From 1st of May next.*

THE House and Premises adjoining the Catholic Chapel, in Sydney-street, now in occupation of Mr. Bunting.

Also—Two Houses in Leinster-street, adjoining the residence of Mr. Adam Jack,—near the Centenary Chapel. GEO. V. NOWLIN.

March 2 1849.

**BRICK STORE TO BE LET.**

*And possession given immediately:*

THE subscriber's four story Building in Fire-proof Alley will be Let either in the whole, or in seperate flats; or storage given on the usual terms, on application to

March 9 1849. E. L. JARVIS.

**TO LET**—*From 1st May next:*

THE STORE with Wharf in the rear, at North Slip, at present in the occupation of Joe Fairweather. CHAS. HAZEN.

March 16, 1849. [Conr and Obs.]

**To Let from 1st May Next.**

THE subscriber's BRICK STORE

## Poetry.

### "WHERE THERE'S A WILL THERE'S A WAY."

BY ELIZA COOK.

We have faith in old proverbs full surely,
For Wisdom has traced what they tell,
And Truth may be drawn up as purely
From them as it may from "a well."
Let us question the thinkers and doers,
And hear what they honestly say,
And you'll find they believe, like bold wooers,
In "Where there's a will there's a way."

The hills have been high for man's mounting,
The woods have been dense for his axe,
The stars have been thick for his counting,
The sands have been wide for his tracks,
The sea has been deep for his diving,
The poles have been broad for his sway,
But bravely he's proved in his striving,
That "Where there's a will there's a way."

Have ye vices that ask a destroyer?
Or passions that need your control?
Let Reason become your employer,
And your body be ruled by your soul.
Fight on, though ye bleed in the trial;
Resist with all strength that ye may,
Ye may conquer Sin's host by denial,
For "Where there's a will there's a way."

Have ye Poverty's pinching to cope with?
Does suffering weigh down your might?
Only call up a spirit to hope with,
And dawn may come out of the night.
Oh! much may be done by defying
The ghosts of Despair and Dismay,
And much may be gained by relying
On "Where there's a will there's a way."

Should ye see afar off that worth-winning,
Set out on the journey with trust;
And ne'er heed if your path at beginning
Should be among brambles and dust.
Though it is but by footsteps ye do it,
And hardships may hinder and stay,
Keep a heart, and be sure you'll get through it,
For "Where there's a will there's a way."

What is the difference between a railway whistle and a railway call?—One sounds the ear and the other the pocket.

"The Towzery Gang," as they are called, managed to sell Lady Jersey a Paisley shawl, worth four guineas, for fifty.

TASTE.—A superficial observer may detect a fault; but it requires the eye of a connoisseur to be conscious of a beauty. —*Zhenay.*

A rector of Cork states that his living which originally was worth £500, now only leaves him, £40 a-year to support himself and family.

During the late high winds, 3000 trees have been blown down on Lord Moray's grounds, in Scotland; and on the estate of the Earl of Seafield, near Inverness, upwards of 12,000 have been overthrown.

An infant with two full-sized teeth in front of the lower jaw, was born on Wednesday, at Leicester, and five of its mother's seven children are said to have been born with the same dental appendages.

"I'r sug Won't, she Won't," &c.—A celebrated Duchess, on being told that she must be bled or die, assumed the usual prerogative of her sex, and replied, "I won't be bled, and I won't die." And she did'nt.

It is stated that a new table plant, termed the *apios tuberosa*, is being cultivated in Belgium, in the hope that it will partly supply the place of potatoes, as in proportion it produces twice the quantity of nutritive farinaceous matter.

Somebody says that females go to meeting to look at each others bonnets.—That's downwright scandal. They go to show their own.—*Yankee.*

The galleries of the Central Criminal Court, London, have been let by the sheriffs for £250 a-year. The lessee is to be at liberty to charge whatever rate of admission he pleases. One "bloody and mysterious murder" will probably clear the rent.


## 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.

## 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.

FRENCH BOMBAZINE SELF-ADJUSTING STOCKS.

SUPERIOR to SATIN in point of durability and appearance.—For sale by
GARRETT & SKILLEN.

Pantechnetheca, January 26, 1849.

FOR SALE by the Subscriber—Thirty Cords of LATHWOOD.

March 23. WILLIAM HOWARD.

## 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, |
| Frenchettes & 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.

## H. S. SCRIBNER,

### Tailor,

*Prince William Street—St. John, N. B.*

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

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

He would also call attention to his stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

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

—ALSO—

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

July 13.

## JAMES AGNEW,

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

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

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

## COFEIN WAREROOMS.

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

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

MADE COFFINS

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

☞ A Hearse may be obtained on application as above.

Nov. 5, 1848. M. N. POWERS.

## *Fancy Goods, ex Kent.*

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

LADIES' CARDINALS, MUFFS, BOAS, Victorines and CUFFS—in French Sable, Stone Martin, Fitch, Grey Squirrel, Ermine, and British Sable Furs.

Paris Blond Net, Black Silk LACES,
Egyptian, American, and German LACES,
Thread and Narrow Edgings,
Crape Puffing, Blond, Silk Rouche,
Cambric Handkfs., French and Mourning FLOWERS.

With a large assortment of SHAWLS, CLOAKINGS, CLOTHS, Trouserings, Vestings, Blankets, &c.

*To arrive per Peruvian*—Cloths, Blankets, Wraps, and a variety of FANCY GOODS—latest London fashions.

VAUGHANS & LOCKHART.

October 13th, 1848.

## NEW GOODS.

*Just received per QUEEN, from Liverpool:—*

A LARGE assortment of Fall Goods, consisting of—Colburghs, Orleans, Fancy Dress Materials; Broad Cloths, Kerseys and Doeskins, Beaver and Pilot Cloths, Canada Cloths, Grey, white and Printed Cottons, Cotton Warps, &c. &c.

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

JOHN HASTINGS.

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

29th sept.

## FALL GOODS.

*Just received per ship "Themis" from Liverpool*—

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

J. H. has also on hand a large Stock of Winter Clothing, which he offers at the lowest Cash prices

JAMES HOWARD.

Oct. 6. *King street.*

S. K. FOSTER'S

## BOOT and SHOE STORES,

*Corner of King and Germain Streets.*

Boys' and Youths' Strong Boots, suitable for the Season.

THE subscriber has on hand, and is daily receiving, Boys' and Youths' strong BOOTS, suitable for the season, of domestic manufacture and warranted good. S. K. FOSTER.

January 5.

## ALE! ALE!!

JUST received by the Subscriber—20 Barrels "*Redmond's*" Superior PHILADELPHIA ALE, be best lot ever imported to this market. On draught or by the barrel.

Dec. 1. T. A. PADDOCK.

*Window Glass and Sugar.*

BY the *Themis* from Liverpool: 3000 feet Window GLASS, 7x9, 8x10, 10x12, 12x14 in 25 and 50 feet packages; 5 tierces Crushed Sugar.—For sale by (sept. 22.) JOHN KINNEAR.

## Fishing Thread.

350 LBS. (Three Cord) LINEN THREAD, White and Drab; for sale Cheap.

Jan. 26. VAUGHNS & LOCKHART.

## NEW FALL and WINTER GOODS.

*Liverpool House, Prince William Street.*

The subscribers have completed their Fall importations per ship *Peruvian*, of London, Manchester, and Glasgow Goods, which they now offer Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest possible prices:—

FRENCH ATINS, Gro de Naps, Orientals and Persians;
Black and colored SILK VELVETS;
Black CRAPES, PARAMATTA;
New Fancy Bonnet Ribbons, Laces and Edgings, Ladies' FURS.
A Large variety of HOSIERY & Winter Gloves
Ladies' and Gent's White, Black and col'd French Kid GLOVES;
New Fancy PRINTS, Cotton VELVETS,
Black and Fancy Orleans, Coburgs, Alpacas and Mohairs;
Woolen and Gala CLOAKINGS and SHAWLS;
Superfine BROAD CLOTHS, in Black, Blue Invisible, Rifle, Mulberry and other colours
Beaver and Pilot Cloths, in Black, Brown, Blue Drab, Claret,
Black and Fancy CASSIMERES and Doeskins
Sattinetts and Tweeds;
An assortment of Gent's Fancy Silk VELVET and Brathea VESTINGS.
Gent's Plain and Fancy Satin Stocks, Handkerchiefs and Scarfs;
Best Witney BLANKETS, White and Regatta Shirting;
Bleached Cotton and Linen Sheeting;
Grey Cottons, Linens and Dimpers; Knitting Cottons, Linen Threads;
1 case BUTTONS and Fancy Coat Binding;
Fancy woollen and Cotton Drugget, 3 ply superfine CARPETING.

*Also*—1000 Bundles Cotton Warps;
100 Pieces Hempseys, and 100 pair Stout Country Socks.

VAUGHANS & LOCKHART.

## 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 native) just received by the Admiral.*

June 2. T. W. HENERY.

## BRANDY, GENEVA, WINE,

&c &c. &c.

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

30 HHDS. old Cognac BRANDY—*Martell's Hennessy's and Otards;*
10 hhds. finest PALE ditto;
30 hhds. finest PALE GENEVA;
5 hhds. and 10 qr. Casks Choice OLD PORT;
10 hhds. } *Choice PALE, BROWN, and*
10 qr casks } *GOLDEN SHERRY;*
5 hhds. and 10 qr. casks L. P. MADEIRA;
2 hhds. very old and choice old Jamaica RUM,
5 puns. Islay and Cambelton WHISKEY;
10 cases finest SPARKLING CHAMPAGNE,
10 cases Liquores, Cherry Brandy and Maraschinos
40 casks best PORTER and Brown Stout—in pint and quart bottles;

In Store:—Choice Old Wines, &c. of every description, in wood and bottle.

RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.,
Oct. 6. *Wine Merchants, Prince Wm street*

*Paper Hangings, Looking Glasses,*

Just received on Consignment:—

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

## PAINTS AND OIL.

*Ex Kent, from London—*

500 KEGS Bradram's No. 1 WHITE LEAD;
200 kegs Green, Red, Black, Yellow and Brown PAINTS;
1 ton Powder of RED LEAD;
20 hhds. Boiled and Raw Linseed OIL.

For sale at North Side the Market Square, cheap for cash. [Oct 7, 1848.] W. O SMITH.

## Boston Made STOCKS.

SELF adjusting SATIN STOCKS; Long end ditto; French Bombazine do. with bows; Plain Satin and Bombazine ditto; Pleted Silk Velvet Stocks; Fancy imitation Handkerchief ditto.

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

GARRETT & SKILLEN.

Pantechnetheca, Dec. 8.

## Flutinas and Accordeons.

A FEW of the above Instruments, (selected for tone, finish and durability, by Mr. Myers, the Accordeon Melodist,) for sale by

Oct. 6. VAUGHANS & LOCKHART.

*Stoves! Stoves!! Stoves!!!*

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

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

Sept. 8. King's-Square.

## By the COLUMBUS, from Liverpool:

20 THOUSAND feet English Crown GLASS;
250 boxes Steele's SOAP; 10 bels. Pot Barley.

*Also—from Boston:—*

No. 1, 4, and 5, Boston Coal STOVES, which with No. 2 and 3 on hand before, makes up the sizes in use of this Pattern.

*Also*—6 Bales Cotton BATTING.

October 27. JOHN KINNEAR.

## CHARLES E. POTTER,

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

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

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

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

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

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

St. John, Sept. 1st. 1848.

## Iron, Tin, Anchors, Chains,

&c. &c. &c.

*Now landing ex ship NEW ZEALAND—*

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

Ex "Orleans" from Liverpool—

2 best proved STUD CHAINS, 60 fms. ⅝ in. with Shackles complete;
4 best proved Stud Chains, 75 fms., ¾ & 1 inch, with Shackles complete;
1 best proved Stud Chain, 90 faths., 1¼ inch, with Shackles complete;
7 best proved short link Chains, assorted, from ¾ to 1¼;
6 best iron stock ANCHORS, ½ to 8 cwt;
8 best wood stock Anchors, from 10 to 27 cwt;
200 bags diamond deck and rose head SPIKES, ass'd, 5 to 10 inch;
12 best *Blacksmiths* ANVILS, 12 do. do. *Vices.*

*—IN STOCK—*

50 tons English Bar and Bolt IRON, well assd.,
150 tons refined do. do. (Hunt & Brown's);
10 tons 'Swedes' IRON, assorted;
20 tons small round refined IRON, ¼ to ½ inch;
5 tons HOOP IRON, assorted;
5 tons Plough Plate IRON, assorted 2 to 5 in.;
5 tons 'Sanderson's' best CAST STEEL,
2 tons 'Naylor's' best do., do.;
3 tons best Blistered Steel, Hoop L & CCND
2 tons spring and shear STEEL, assorted;
400 share Moulds and Anchor Palms;
250 bolt COPPER, assorted, ⅜ to 14 inch;
150 bolts PATENT METAL, 5-8 to 1¼ inch;
5 tons Liverpool OAKUM;
100 doz. Long handle Irish SPADES,
100 Miners' Shovels, 30 doz. Ballast do.;
60 dozen Griffin's SCYTHES, ass'd. 38x40 in.;
6 tons HOLLOW WARE, consisting of Pots, Pans, Bake Ovens and Covers, and Griddles;
140 TEA KETTLES, assorted, Nos. 1 to 6;
50 bundles Iron WIRE, Nos. 6 to 18;
100 pieces Irish LINEN, (very superior).

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

50 tons BOLT IRON, assorted sizes;
Per *Caroline Lesure*, Patten, master:—
40 tons No. 1, Gartsherrie PIG IRON.

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

WILLIAM CARVILL.

*Nelson street, June 6, 1848.*

## *Who Wants a Cheap Coat*

FOR CASH!

THE Subscriber intends selling off his Winter Stock of CLOTHING, at the following prices to make room for the Spring and Summer Goods.

| | |
|---|---|
| Blue Over Coat well lined for | 15s. 0d. |
| Do Reefing Jacket do. | 12s. 6d. |
| Double Milled Brown Beaver Coat, lined with Plaid, from | 30s. to 40s. |
| Plaid Vests | 5s. 6d. |
| Supr. do. do., from | 7s. 6d. to 10ss. |
| Double Milled Black Cassimere Pants only | 12s. 6d. |

A large assortment of strong Tweed Pants made expressly for winter.

The subscriber takes this opportunity of returning thanks to his customers for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him during the past year.

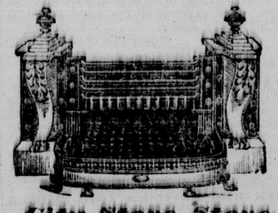
JAMES HOWARD.

March 2. North Side, King street

*For Sale by the Subscriber:—*

15,000 BUSHELS Turk's Island SALT;
250 Chaldrons House COAL;
350 Chalds. Smiths's COAL, (Grand Lake)
100 bbls. ALEWIVES; 100 bbls. HERRINGS
50 tons HAY; 25 hhds. SUGAR;
120 quintles CODFISH;
500 M. ft. Merchantable Pine BOARDS;
250 M. Refuse ditto;
100 M. SCANTLING; 100 M DEALS;
50 cords Lathwood.

Jan. 19. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.



## *City Store Store,*

**14,—Dock Street.—14.**

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

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

Together with a general assortment of Hollowware

☞ All articles in Copper, Tin, sheet Iron, lead zinc, made and repaired at the shortest notice, on reasonable terms.

Oct. 15. W. WESTLOTORN.

## BUTTERNUT for sale.

50,000 FEET of this excellent WOOD, sawed suitable for House Work, Ships' Cabins, or Furniture, may be had on reasonable terms, by application at the subscribers establishment in Princess-street.

JOHN DUNN,

Jan. 5. Cabinet and Chairmaker, &c.

## Molasses, Rice, Coffee, &c.

Per schooner Cabo, & Olivia, from Boston:

30 HHDS. Muscovado Molasses;
10 Tierces RICE;
10 bags Rio COFFEE, 10 bbls. dried Apples;
200 assorted CHAIRS;
1200 pieces PAPER HANGINGS;
4 packages of WICKING;
12 Kegs White LEAD.—For sale by

March 16 JOHN KINNEAR.

## MINERVA

### Life Assurance Company,

*84, King William street, Mansion house, London*

TRUSTEES.

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

DIRECTORS.

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

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

AUDITORS.

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

PHYSICIANS.

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

SOLICITOR.

John Saunders Bowden, Esq., 66, Aldermanbury.

BANKERS.

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

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

The SECOND division of Profits, was made on 23d June, 1847, for the five years ending 31st December, 1846. The clear divisible surplus was then £30,269 7s 9d, four-fifths of which, have been distributed according to the provisions of the Deed of settlement, among the Policy holders an AVERAGE REDUCTION ON THE PREMIUMS PAYABLE until the next division in 1852, of 31½ per cent.; or gave an equivalent REVERSIONARY BONUS, averaging £8 13s. 5d. per cent. on the sums assured, on 53¾ per cent. on the *Premiums received thereon, during the last five years.*

Among the advantages of the Company are the following:—

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

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

No appearance before the Court of Directors required.

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

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

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

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

☞ Tables of Rates of Premium, and every information can be obtained by application at the office of RANNEY, STURDEE & CO., ST. JOHN,

August 4. *Agents for New Brunswick.*

## 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.

December 29, 1848.

## *NAILS, SPIKES, CHAINS, ANCHORS, &c. for Sale.*

100 CASKS assorted Wrought NAILS;
75 Bags do. Cut do.
60 Casks 4½ to 10 inch SPIKES;
90 Kegs 1½ lb. each, 1½ in. to 5in. stout Nails;
20 Kegs Horse and Boat Nails;
30 Kegs ¾ in. to 3-8 in. rigging CHAIN;
5 Chain Cables 9 16ths to 1in;
7 Iron and Wood-stocked Anchors;
67 slabs Spelter. JOHN KINNEAR,
*Prince Wm. street*

## HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A CASE

ABANDONED BY

*Guy's, the Metropolitan, King's College, and Charing Cross Hospitals.*

SUMMARY OF AFFIDAVIT.

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

Sworn at the Mansion house of the city of London, this 8th day of March, 1842. } WM. BROOKE.

Before me, JOHN PIRIE, Mayor

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

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

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

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

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

*By the Queen's patent.*

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF

## Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life,

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR

*Colds, Coughs, Asthma, and Consumption.*

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

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

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

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

[From the John Bull, newspaper, London.]

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

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

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

DR. MANLY HARDY'S

## JAUNDICE BITTERS,

*For Jaundice and Bilious Complaints.*

## *German Pain Killer,*

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

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

*Hardy's Columbian Anodyne Liniment, or,*

## *Liquid Opodeldoc,*

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

*Marden's Horse and Ox Liniment,*

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

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

**On Consignment,**

*And for Sale by the Subscriber:—*

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

WILLIAM CARVILL.

Nov. 24. Nelson street.

## WINDOW GLASS.

*Crown & Sheet (English & German) now on hand, January 1849.*

FIFTY THOUSAND FEET for sale of any size or dimension that may be required either by the single or dozen panes or by the box of 25 50 and 100 feet each.

Apply next to the courier office, Prince Wm. st.

January 26. JOHN KINNEAR.

*Long Handled Spades.*

100 DOZ. Long Handled Spades;
200 doz. Miner's SHOVELS;

For sale cheap for approved payment, by

May 26. WM. CARVILL.

## STOVES, &c.

Received ex schooner *Olive Branch*, from Boston—

50 COOKING STOVES, assorted;
25 Ornamented Hall and Parlour do.
25 Coal and Wood Air-tight ditto;
10 Air tight FRANKLINS;
175 Pieces Hollow Ware; 2 cases Fire Brick;
1 ton Mill Castings; 24 Assy Water Urns, &c. &c. &c. For sale by

JOHN S. WESTLOTORN

January 5 King's square.