# The Weekly Observer.

Established in 1818, Under the title of "The Star." } Whole No 1526.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1847.

VOL. XX.—NO. 25.



## The Observer,

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



## VICTORIA HOUSE.

**Re-opening at the Old Stand!**

*PRINCE WILLIAM STREET,*

*On TUESDAY Next, 23d November,*

WITH AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK OF

## FALL & WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscribers having completed the extensive alterations and additions to their premises, will open their enlarged Fire-Proof Establishment with a very Choice and Varied assortment of GOODS, personally selected by their J. D. in the best English and Scotch Markets, and imported per ships "Mountaincer," "Commodore," "Howard," and "Themis," comprising—

BROADCLOTHS, Pilot and Beaver Cloths;
Cassimeres, Buckskins, and Fancy Trowserings;
VESTINGS, in Satin, Velvet, Cashmere and Valentia;
Ladies' DRESS MATERIALS, newest Winter styles;
GROS DE NAPS, Turc Satins, Ducapes and Baratheas;
COBOURGS, Cashmeres, DeLaines and Orleans;
Ladies' SHAWLS and SCARFS, newest designs;
Newest WINTER RIBBONS, for Cap and Bonnet;
Ladies' Silk and Satin NECK TIES;
LACES, Habit-Shirts, Collars and Capes;
HOSIERY and GLOVES of every description;
FURS, in Muffs, Boas, Victorines and Capes;
GALA PLAIDS, and Fancy

**WINTER CLOAKINGS;**

BLANKETS, Flannels, Serges and Baizes;
Garment and Furniture PRINTS;
Scotch and French Ginghams, Lawns, &c.;
Crapes and Plaid CAMBLETS, for Children's Dresses;
MOLESKINS, Cantoons, Jeans and Tickens,
Twilled and Plan Shirting, Stripes and Checks,
Grey and White COTTONS, Sheetings & Warps,
Irish Linens, Lawns, Hollands. Dimpers, &c.,
Gents. Silk and Satin SCARFS, Opera Ties, Stocks, &c.;
Silk and Satin Neck and Pocket Handkerchiefs,
Youths and Gents. Cloth and Fur CAPS,
Silk, Gossamer, and Beaver HATS,
Tailors' Trimmings and small Wares of every kind

*FOR CASH ONLY!*

Nov. 23. JAMES DOHERTY & CO.

## NEW FALL GOODS.

### JAMES SMELLIE

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

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

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

*Prince William Street, October* 19, 1847.

## Ladies' LACES.

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

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

October 26.—[Chron. Alb.]

## NEW GOODS.

**Fall Importations!**

ALBION HOUSE, KING-STREET.

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

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

*Per "Mountaineer":—*

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

*To arrive per Howard, Wm. Carson, and Margaret Jane,*—64 Packages, containing

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

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

Oct. 19. BEARD & VENNING.

## Ladies' Rich FURS.

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

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

☞ The above splendid assortment of FURS are offered very low, wholesale and retail.

Oct. 26. VAUGHANS & LOCKHART.

## Stoves and Hollow Ware.

Per *Lion*, from the Clyde—

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

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

October 12, 1847.

## THE SUBSCRIBER.

Has received ex *Syria*, from New York, and *Joseph Howe*, from Boston:

50 BRLS. Superfine Genesee FLOUR,
50 barrels best Brandywine CORN MEAL—Kiln dried,
40 barrels best NAVY BREAD,
20 M. best Havana CIGARS,
1 case India Silk Handkfs.—various patterns,
20 puncheons Strong RUM.

Also, ex *Charlotte*, from *Halifax*:

10 hhds. Bright Porto Rico SUGAR,
30 casks superior PORT WINE.
15 puncheons Fine Old Jamaica RUM.

Which he offers at market rates.

JOHN V. THURGAR.

North Wharf, 2d Nov. 1847.

## LONDON HOUSE,

**Market Square.**

**Winter Importations!**

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

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

**Also, a variety of FURS.**

October 12. T. W. DANIEL.

## C. & W. H. ADAMS,

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

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

October 26.

## Waterproof Blacking.

WHICH renders Boots and Shoes completely impervious to Water and Snow, and at the same time does not prevent the leather from receiving a good polish from any Blacking in ordinary use.

The Subscriber has just received another supply of the above named article, the virtues of which have been tested by hundreds of persons in various parts of the Province, and he strongly recommends its use to all persons who feel desirous of protecting their feet from the dampness during the approaching season.

☞ The price is only one shilling a pot. Orders from all parts of the Province attended to.

S. K. FOSTER.

Nov. 9.—3i. Corner of King and Germain streets.

## LONDON GOODS.

Landing ex *Commodore*, from London:

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

For sale by JARDINE & CO.

October 12, 1847.

*LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, BOYS', GIRLS CHILDREN'S and INFANTS'*

**PLAIN and PLAIN INDIA RUBBER SHOES.**

**S. K. FOSTER**

HAS just received at his Shoe Stores, Corner of King and Germain streets—Twenty Cases of the above named Goods, comprising the greatest variety ever offered for sale in this City.

☞ Orders from the Country punctually attended to, as usual.

Oct. 12, 1847. S. K. FOSTER.

*Per Brig LION.*

THE Subscriber has received by the above vessel from the Clyde—4 bales CANVAS, consisting of Brown, Bleached, and Tarpaulin, from No. 1 to 6. For sale low by

Oct. 12. JOHN WALKER.

## Robb's Oatmeal!

JUST received from Dorchester—50 Bags new Oatmeal. For sale by

November 2. JARDINE & CO.


## The Garland.

### SONG OF THE SOIL.

BY J. H. R. BAYLEY.

I start the bulb of the beautiful flower,
And feed the bloom of the wild wood bower.
I rear the blade of the tender herb,
And the trunk of the stalwart oak I curb,
I force the sap of the mountain pine,
And curb the tendrils of the vine;
I robe the forest, and clothe the plain
With the ripest of fruits, and the richest of grain.

The cheek of the peasant I clothe with health,
And yield the sturdy yeoman wealth;
I give the spirit of commerce wings,
And prop the tottering throne of kings—
The gorgeous palace and the humble cot
Owe every atom to me they've got—
And the prince of the banquet, and the hind at his board,
Alike must depend on the fare I afford.

Man may boast of his creature might—
His talent in peace, and prowess in fight;
And lord it over the beast and bird,
By the charm of his touch and the spell of his word;
But I am the sole and might of source
Whence flows the tide of his boasted force—
Whatever his right, and whoever he be,
His pomp and dominion must come from ME!

I am the giver of all that's good,
And have been since the world has stood;
Where's there wealth on ocean, or beauty on land,
But sprung from the warmth of my fostering hand?
Or where's the object fair and free,
That claims a being, but's traced to me?
Cherish, then cherish, ye sons of toil,
The wonderful might of the fruitful soil!

And whence, says the Christian, dost thou obtain
This power so mighty, of which thou art vain?
Thou boasted of that which is furnished to thee,
By Him who is Lord both of land and of sea,
For know that the treasure which come from thy sod,
Are only thine own, as the gift of thy God.

### LITTLE CHILDREN.

BY MARIA ROSEAU.

Speak gently to the little child,
So guileless and so free,
Who, with a trustful, loving heart,
Puts confidence in thee.
Speak not the cold and careless thoughts
Which time has taught thee well,
Nor breathe one word whose bitter tones
DISTRUST might seem to tell.

If on his brow there rests a cloud,
However light it be,
Speak loving words, and let him feel
He has a friend in thee:
And do not send him from thy side
Till on his face shall rest,
The joyous look, the sunny smile
That mark a happy breast.

Oh! teach him, THIS should be his aim,
To cheer the aching heart,
To strive, where thickest darkness reigns
Some radiance to impart;
To spread a peaceful, quiet calm
Where dwells the noise of strife,
Thus doing good and blessing all,
To spread the whole of life.

To love with pure affection deep,
All creatures great and small,
And still a stronger love to bear
For Him, who made them all.
Remember, 'tis no common task
That thus to thee is given,
To rear a spirit fit to be
The inhabitant of Heaven.

## Miscellaneous.

### THE SKATING MATCH.

*(From "The Old Judge," in "Fraser" for October.)*

"Well, arter the race, Luke felt a kind of affection for the young gall, and she for him. I guess they liked the flavour of them ere kisses ——"

"Ain't you ashamed to talk that way?" asked Miss Lucy.

"And he proposed to the old woman to marry her, but she would'nt hear to it at no rate. Women don't much care to have a jilted man that way for their darters; cast-off things ain't like new, and second-hand articles ain't prised in a general way; and besides, the old lady was kind of proud of her girl, and thought she might make a better match than taking up with the likes of him. At last winter came, and things were going on in this dissatisfactory kind of way, when a thought struck Luke. Sally was a'most a beautiful skater. She could go the outside edge, cut circles one inside the other, write her name, and the figures of the year, and execute all sorts of things on the ice with her skates; and Luke proposed to run her that way for marriage, or twenty pounds forfeit if he did'nt catch her. It was a long time before the old woman would consent; but at last, seeing that Sally had beat him so easy afoot, she knowed, in course, she could out-skate him on the ice like nothing; and, therefore, she gave in, on condition that Luke, if he was beat, should clear out and leave the Cove: and, as he could'nt get no better terms, he agreed to it, and the day was fixed and arrangements made for the race, and the folks came from afar and near to see it. Some backed Sally and bet on her, and some backed Luke and betted on him, but most people wished him to win; and there never was, perhaps, a horse-race, or foot-race, or boat-race, or anything excited and interested folks like this 'Race for a Wife.'

"The Cove was all froze over with beautiful glassy ice, and the day was fine and the company assembled, and out came the two racers. Sally was dressed in long cloth pantalets, only covered by her skirt as far as the knees, so as to admit of a free use of her limbs, and a close fitting body with narrow sleeves, and wore a black fur cap on her head. Luke had on a pair of seaman's trousers, belted tight round the waist, and a loose striped Guernsey shirt, open at the neck, and a knowing little seal-skin cap, worn jauntily a one side. It ain't often you see such a handsome couple, I can tell you.

"Well they walked hand in hand down to the Cove, and the folks cheered them again and again when they arrived on the ice. After fitting on their skates, they slowly skimmed about the Cove, showing off, cutting all sorts of feats of shines, evolutions, and didoes, and what not; when they came together again, tightened their straps, shook hands, and took their places, twenty yards apart, and, at the sound of a conch-shell, off they started, like two streaks of lightning. Perhaps it was the most splendid thing ever seen in this country. Sally played him off beautifully, and would let him all but catch her, then stop short, double on him, and leave him ever so far behind. Once she ran right round him, so near as to be able to lay her little balance-stick across his shoulders, whack! with all her might. Oh! what a laugh it raised, and what shouts of applause every cutting off or heading of his received, or sudden pull up, sharp turn, or knowing dodge of hern was welcomed with! It was great sport.

"The Cove fairly rung with merriment. At last the hour for the race was drawing near its close (for it was agreed it should only last an hour), and she began to lead him off as far as possible, so as to double on him, and make a dash for the shore, and was saving her breath and strength for the last rush, when, unfortunately, she got unawares into what they call blistered ice (that is, a kind of rough and oneven freezing of the surface), tripped, and fell at full length on her face; and, as Luke was in full pursuit, he couldn't stop himself in time, and fell also right over her.

"'She is mine!' said he; 'I have her! Hurrah! I have won!'

"Oh," continued Mr. Stephen, "what a cheer of praise and triumph that caused! It rang over the ice, and was echoed back by the woods, and was so loud and clear you might have heard it clean away out to sea, as far as the lighthouse a'most!"

"And this is your dismal story, is it?" said the young hostess, with an air of disappointment.

"Such a waving of hats and throwing up of fur caps was never seen; and when people had done cheering, and got their heads straight again, and looked for the racers, they were gone"——

"Gone!" said Lucy. "Where?"

"To heaven, I hope!" said Stephen.

"Why, you don't mean to say they were lost, do you?"

"Yes, I do."

"Drowned?"

"Yes, drowned."

"What, both of them?"

"Yes, both of them."

"What, did they go through the ice?"

"Yes, through the ice. It was an air-hole where they fell."

"Oh, my, how awful!"

"I told you so, Miss," said Stephen, "but you wouldn't believe me. It was awful, that's a fact!"

"Dear me!" ejaculated Lucy. "Only think of poor Luke; he was a misfortunate man, sartinly! Where they ever found?"

"Yes, when the ice broke up, the next eastwardly gale, they floated ashore, tightly clasped in each other's arms, and were buried in one grave and in one coffin. It was the largest funeral ever seen in them parts; all the fishermen from far and near attended, with their wives and darters, marching two and two, the men all dressed in their blue trousers and check shirts, and the women in their grey homespun and white aprons. There was hardly a dry eye among the whole of them. It was a most affecting scene."

### THE GIN PALACE.

The gin-palace is generally at the corner of two intersecting streets in a gin-drinking neighbourhood; it towers, in all the majesty of stucco pilasters, in genuine cockney splendour, over the dingy mansions that support it, like a rapacious tyrant over his impoverished subjects.

The doors are large, swinging easily upon patent hinges, and ever half-and-half—half open and half-shut, so that the most undecided touch of the dram-drinker admits him. The windows are of plate-glass, set in brass sashes, and are filled with flaming announcements in large letters, "The Cheapest House in London,"—"Cream of the Valley"—"Creaming Stout"—"Brilliant Ales,"—Old Tom, four-pence a quartern,"—"Hodge's Best for mixing,"—and a variety of other entertainments for the men and beasts who make the gin-palace their home. At night splendid lights irradiate the surrounding gloom, and an illuminated clock serves to remind the toper of the time he throws away in throwing away his reason.

Within, the splendour is in keeping with the splendour without; counters fitted with zinc, and a long array of brass *taps*; fittings of the finest Spanish mahogany, beautifully polished; bottles, containing cordials, and other drugs, gilded and labelled, as in the apothecaries' shops. At one side is the bar-parlour, an apartment fitted up with congenial taste, and usually occupied by the family of the publican; in the distance are *vistas*, and sometimes galleries, formed altogether of huge vats of the various sorts of liquor dispensed in the establishment. Behind the counter, which is usually raised to a level with the breasts of the topers, stand men in their shirt-sleeves, well-dressed females, or both, dispensers of the "short" and "heavy;" the under-sized tipplers, raising themselves on tiptoe, deposit the three-halfpence for the "drop" of gin, or whatever else they require, and receive their *quantum* of the poison in return; ragged women, with starveling children, match and ballad-venders, fill up the foreground of the picture.—There are no seats, nor any accommodation for the customers in the regular gin-palace; every exertion is used to make the place as uncomfortable to the consumers as possible, so that they shall only step in to drink, and pay; step out, and return to drink and pay again. No food of any kind is provided at the gin-palace, save a few biscuits, which are exhibited in a wire cage for protection against the furtive hand; drink, *eternal*, poisonous drink, is the sole provision of this whited sepulchre.

There is not in all London a more melancholy and spirit-depressing sight than the area of one of the larger gin-palaces on a wet night. There the homeless, houseless, miserables of both sexes, whether they have money or not, resort in numbers for a temporary shelter; aged women selling ballads and matches, cripples, little beggar-boys and girls, slavering idiots, piemen, sandwich-men, apple and orange women, shell-fishmongers, huddled pell-mell, in draggle-tailed confusion. Never can human nature, one would imagine, take a more abject posture than is exhibited here; there is a character, an individuality, a family likeness common to the whole race of sots; the pale, clayey, flaccid, clammy face, pinched in every feature: the weeping, ferret-like, lack-lustre eye, the unkempt hair, the slattern shawl, the untidy dress, the slip-shod gait, too well betray the confirmed drunkard.

The noises, too, of the assembled topers are hideous; appalling even when heard in an atmosphere of gin. Imprecations, execrations, objurgations, applications, until at length the patience of the publican, and the last copper of his customers, are exhausted, when, rushing from behind his counter, assisted by his shopmen, he expels, *vi et armis*, the dilatory mob, dragging out by the heels or collars the dead drunkards, to nestle, as best they may, outside the unhospitable door.

Here, unobserved, may you contemplate the infinite varieties of men self-metamorphosed into beasts; soaker, tippler, toper, muddler, dram-drinker, beer-swiller, cordial-tipper, sot.

Here you may behold the barefoot child, hungry, naked, clay-faced, handing up on tiptoe that infernal bottle, which made it, and keeps it what it is, and with which, when filled, it creeps home to its brutal father, or infamous mother, the messenger of its own misery.

Here the steady *respectable* sot, the good customer, slides in, and *flings* down his throat the frequent dram; then, with an emphatic "hah" of gratification, drops his money, nods to his friend, the landlord, and for a short interval disappears.

Here you may behold with pity and regret, and as much superadded virtuous indignation as the inward contemplation of your own continence may inspire, the flaunting Cyprian, in over-dressed tawdriness, calling, in shameless voice, for a quartern of "pleasant-drinking," gin, which she liberally shares with two or three gentlemen, who are being educated for the bar of the Central Criminal Court. You may contrast her short-lived hey-day of prosperous sin with that row of miserables seated by the wall, whose charms are fled, and whose voices are husky, while they implore you to treat them with a glass of ale, or supplicate for the coppers they see you receive in change from the barman; and who are only permitted that wretched place of rest that they may *beg* for the benefit of the publican, and for his profit poison themselves with the alms of others.—*Physiology of London Life.*

MARIE ANTOINETTE.—So much had the winning manners and rising beauty of the young Princess endeared her to the citizens that the day of her departure from Vienna was one of universal gloom and depression—all the satisfaction which they felt at beholding her Dauphiness of France was forgotten in the melancholy foreboding that they would see her no more. Her entry to her future kingdom brought the Dauphiness at once into enchanted ground. She literally trode air all the way from Strasburgh to Paris. Everywhere the peasantry quitted the neighboring fields, crossing to the road side to get a glimpse of their destined Sovereign, triumphal arches were erected in all the towns and villages, the streets were strewn with nosegays, rows of maidens dressed in white, adorned with garlands, awaited to present her with the choicest flowers of spring. Her youth, her beauty, her benignity, the radiant joy which beamed from her countenance, diffused a universal feeling of enchantment. How beautiful she is—our Dauphiness! was the remark of all. The general admiration was augmented when she was heard to answer the deputations of towns in elegant French; of the schools and colleges in the purest Latin.—She was received with unparalleled demonstrations of joy at Compeigne, where she was met by the King, and at Versailles all that art and genius could combine were prepared to add to the splendour of her nuptials, which were celebrated in the chapel of the palace, amidst the brightest sunshine and with extraordinary magnificence. Shortly after she left the altar, however, the heavens darkened, the clouds collected, rain fell in torrents, violent peals of thunder dispersed the crowds assembled round the palace, and shook the walls of the august structure. It was emblamatic of her destiny; at the close of the path thus in its outset bestrewed with flowers, there awaited her the Temple, the Conciergerie, the scaffold.

PLEASING INCIDENTS.—A kind and good, as well as a distinguished man, was the late Judge Smith, of New Hampshire. His interest in the young, his power of entertaining them, and his familiar intercourse with them, form to our view one of the pleasantest features of his character. In this respect, he was like Chief Justice Marshall. An interesting fact or two will illustrate this:

A lady, at whose house he was, asked her daughter, about three years old, to go to another room for her father.

"I will," she said, "when Judge Smith is not here."

A little fellow, just beginning to talk, was so entertained by him that every time he paused, he called out—

"Man, talk more; man, talk more!"

Another little girl, with whom he had been playing and talking some time, being asked to go out with her mother, said—

"No, no; I want to stay here; I want to hear what he will say next!"

This pleasant and simple character of the Judge is well exemplified in an incidental picture which is drawn of his chamber, with a little child of vicious and dissolute parents, sleeping in her little crib, in one corner of it. "The sight of the little creature," says his biographer, "seemed to double the enjoyment of his own comforts. When he saw her put to bed at night in her flannel night-gown, or dressed in the morning before the cheering wood-fire, he always manifested the liveliest pleasure; exclaiming again and again—

"A brand snatched from the burning! a brand snatched from the burning!"

WHO MAY NOT BE RICH?—A Polish woman, who has a stall in the Franklin Market, found herself, about five years ago, a widow with four young children, and an estate of just one dollar and fifty cents in money. She did not, however, turn her steps towards the alms-house, nor spend her time in begging from door to door. Though embarrassed by a very poor knowledge of our language, she immediately invested her capital in some articles which she could sell, and commenced operations, employing her children as she could for her assistance. For a year or two past she has had the market stall. A few months ago she learned that the owner of a good farm of seventy-five acres, in one of the central counties of the State, was very desirous to sell his farm for money. She examined the farm, found a good house, barn, &c., and fifty acres under cultivation. Her twelve shillings had grown to *twelve hundred dollars*, all safe in the savings bank, and she offered it for the farm, and it was accepted, for it was all in cash. The Polish widow now has her country estate, where she has been spending some months; though, unwilling to retire as yet, she has returned and resumed her stall. What a fine provision for herself and family has she secured, by five years of determined effort! What proof has she made that this is the land where all may be rich who have health, and where they only who have it not are proper objects of charity!—["New-York Journal of Commerce."

NATIONAL PREJUDICES.—From the moment in which the exercise of certain expressions of good-will is exclusively directed to the body, the class, or nation to which we belong, and is denied to others, from the moment in which they break out into words and deeds of antipathy, from the moment in which the fact that a fellow-man speaks a different language, or lives under a different government, constitutes him an object of contempt, abhorrence, or misdoings,—from that moment it is maleficent. A toast, for example, in America, has been given, "Our country, right or wrong," which is, in itself, a proclamation of maleficence, and if brought into operation, might lead to crimes and follies on the widest conceivable field,—to plunder, murder, and all the consequences of unjust wars. Not less blameworthy was the declaration of a prime minister of this country, "that England—nothing but England—formed any portion of his care or concern." An enlarged philanthropy, indeed, might have given to both expressions a Deontological meaning, since the true interests of nations, as the true interests of individuals, are equally those of prudence and benevolence; but the phrases were employed solely to justify wrong, if that wrong were perpetrated by the land or government which we call our own. Suppose a man were to give as a toast, in serious earnest, "Myself, right or wrong?" Yet the above assumptions of false patriotism, both in America and England, are founded on no better principle.—*Bentham.*

HOW LADIES SHOULD DRESS.—The "Philadelphia Pennsylvanian" publishes, from the pen of a lady, the following remarks on Dress:—"Speaking of beauty, I wish people would dress pleasantly, benevolently. I saw a lovely girl to-day looking unlovely and unlovable, because her muslin dress was stiffly starched, *to keep clean the longer*. My laundress tries in vain to persuade me into the barbarous custom. To my mind a woman should always look as soft to the touch as a flower, and as pure. All her garments should be made of the finest and softest material possible; material that will easily dispose into folds, falling gracefully around her; and not, by being liable to ruffle it every moment, compel her to stiff attitudes and starched demeanour, denying her all luxury of lounge and loll; why, my very words would grow prim and precise, were I to wear a dress which depended on flour or potato for its propriety."

THE CULTIVATION OF PATIENCE.—The finest opportunity for the cultivation of patience is in a household where there are many children—boys and girls—with no great difference of years between them. Here, in the first place, the parents have need of all the faith and patience they have, to bear hopefully with the impatience of some of their children. There are moments, hours, and days in the best households, when the conscientious and tender mother feels her heart rent by the spectacle of the quarrels of her children. It is a truth which had better be at once fully admitted, that where there are many children nearly approaching each other in age, their wills must clash, their passions become excited, and their affections be for the time overborne. When a mother sees children scratch and strike, when her ear catches the bitter words of passion between brothers, her heart stands still with grief and dread. But she must be comforted. All may be well if she overrules this terrible necessity as she may. She must remember that the strength of will, thus shown, is a great power for use in the acquisition of patience. She must remember that the odiousness of passion is not yet so evident to her children as it is to her. She must remember how small is the moral comprehension of a child; and, therefore, how intense are all its desires, and how strong is the provocation when those desires are thwarted. She must remember that time and enlargement of views are what children want to make them men and women; and that time and enlargement are sure to come to these young creatures and make men of them if the parents do their part.—Her part to-day is to seperate the children who cannot agree, to give time and opportunity for their passions to subside, the desire of the moment to pass away, and the affections and the reason to be aroused. She must obtain their confidence apart, and bring them together again when they can forgive and agree—If she finds that such trouble enables her to understand her children better, and reveal their own minds to themselves, and teach them a more careful self-rule, the event may be well worth the pains.

FIRST STEPS.—The anxiety of accumulating something for their children—if not enough for their entire support at least enough to see them well afloat in life—is very common among parents. This is injudicious and arises from parental weakness. Educate your children well, and you have done enough for them; teach them to depend on their own strength—and this can only be done by putting them on their own resources—in no other way can they acquire strength. In truth, setting a young man afloat on the wealth accumulated by his father is like tying bladders under the arms of a swimmer, or rather one that cannot swim; ten chances to one he will lose his bladders, and his sole dependence, and then where is he? Teach him while young to swim a little with his own strength and then he will be prepared to enter the stream of life and take care of himself without any extraneous helps. Under such circumstances he will be likely to buffet the waves with far more success.

A RUSE.—One of the Secretaries of State for the United States struck out a good mode of getting rid of an intruder in a particular case. It appears that the doorkeeper of the Secretary's office was remarkably obliging, which proved quite the thing for a rabid office-seeker, who managed to get in every day and bother the Secretary.—When the annoyance had continued three or four days, the Secretary stepped up one morning to the doorkeeper, and inquired whether he knew what that man came after daily. "Yes," said the functionary, "an office, I suppose." "True, but do you know what office?" "No Sir." "Well, then, I'll tell you: he wants your place." The meeting next morning between the office-seeker and the polite door-keeper is said to have been rich, from the peculiar manner in which the intruder was informed, "the Secretary is not at home."—*Galt Reporter.*

DEATH OF THE GIPSY KING.—Will Faa died at Kirk-Yetholm last week, in the 96th year of his age. Up to a very recent period he was in the enjoyment of a hale old age—pursuing his favourite amusement with the fishing-rod, and taking long rambles, but within these few months back his iron frame indicated quick-coming decay. At one time he kept a public-house in Yetholm, and was a man pretty well to do in the old Border village. With Will the ancient gipsy name of Faa becomes extinct. The tribe have appointed a successor of the name of Blyth. At this moment there are about 120 gipsies resident or belonging to Yetholm. Their occupations consist mostly in selling clay-ware, picked up at the Newcastle potteries, as also in making horn-spoons and white tin water-cans.

SEARCH FOR WIVES.—Where do the men usually discover the women who afterwards become their wives? is a question we have occasionally heard discussed: and the result invariably come to, is worth mentioning to our lady readers. Chance has much to do in the affair; but then there are important governing circumstances. It is certain that few men make a selection from ball rooms or any other place of public gaiety; and nearly as few are influenced by what is called showing off in the streets, or by any allurements of dress. Our conviction is, that ninety-nine hundredths of all the fancy with which woman decorate or load their persons go for nothing as far as husband-catching is concerned. Where and how then do men find their wives? In the quiet homes of their parents or guardians—at the fire side where the domestic graces and feelings are alone demonstrated.—*Chambers' Journal.*

IMPORTANT TO PHYSICIANS.—Yesterday Alderman Ash gave decision in the case of a physician who had sued another for medical attendance during illness, and which the defendant refused to pay to the bill on the ground that there was a custom among the profession, amounting to law, not to charge each other for professional services. The magistrate decided that what appeared to be custom was but a matter of etiquette, which did not obtain so generally as to deserve to be considered as law, and therefore gave judgment in favour of the plantiff for the amount of his claim.—*Philadelphia News.*

EXTRAORDINARY CASE.—A boy labouring under a disease presenting extraordinary symptoms, was lately admitted into Addenbrooke's Hospital, at Cambridge, and the surgeons were unable to determine the nature of his complaint until they discovered that a common bean had been forced up the nasal passage. The bean was extracted, and was found to have vegetated since it had been imbedded, and to have produced a sprout half an inch long.

REQUISITES TO FORM A GOOD ACTION.—A lady asked her uncle, a veteran attorney, what were the requisites for going to law? He answered, "I'll tell you, Maria—first, a good cause; second, a good purse; third, a good attorney; fourth, a good counsel; fifth, a good judge; sixth, a good jury; seventh, good luck.

A GREAT LIE.—"A great lie," says the poet Crabbe, "is like a great fish on dry land; it may fret and fling, and make a frightful bother, but it cannot hurt you. You have only to keep still, and it will die of itself."

# The Observer.

**SAINT JOHN, DECEMBER 14, 1847.**

SECOND NOVEMBER MAIL.—The royal Mail Steam Ship Britannia, with the second November mail, from Liverpool, arrived at Halifax on Monday night, the 6th inst. after a desperately stormy passage of between 17 and 18 days. She brought out 65 passengers, 11 of whom landed at Halifax.

Parliament met on the 18th Nov. Mr Lefevre was re-elected Speaker of the House of Commons without a division. The Queen's Speech was to be delivered on the 23d.

The commercial panic apeared in a great measure to have subsided. Money was daily arriving in large sums from all parts of the world, and better times were confidently anticipated

Mr. Merivale has been appointed Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies. He is said to be an able lawyer, and, as the author of "Lectures on Colonization," is favourably known to the public.

The Queen-Dowager of England arrived at Madeira on the 1st Nov. and was received by the inhabitants of the island with every demonstration of respect.

At a dinner given on Lord Mayor's day, at Guildhall, Lord John Russell, and the Duke de Broglie the French ambassador, were present: the latter delivered a most graceful speech in the French language, expressive of his earnest wishes that the peaceful relations now subsisting between France and England, might endure from generation to generation.

The receipts of the British and Foreign Bible Society, last year, amounted to £117,000, being the largest amount entrusted to its management.

Sir Donald Campbell, the new Lieutenant Governor of Prince Edward Island, and Son, and Mr. Pope, Speaker of the Assembly of that Island, came passengers in the Britania.

LIVERPOOL, November 19.

Since the 4th of the month, the state of commercial and monetary affairs has so far improved, that confidence is, in some degree, restored, and the general aspect of trade is more encouraging than it has been for some time past. Sugar is almost the only article of our imports which continues in demand. The market is still active, with rather better prices, but yet so low as to leave a considerable loss to importers. Parliament having been assembled, the mercantile world anticipate some further relief, especially with regard to the reduction of the interest on money. It is in this hope that the labouring classes continue to bear their extreme privations with patient endurance, in the highest degree praiseworthy. It is generally believed that the commercial condition of the country will be made the subject of an immediate investigation by Parliament, before a select committee; and in our next, we trust, we shall be able to report increased confidence, and a happy issue out of the present difficulties.

The accounts from the manufacturing districts of England are still discouraging. From Leeds we are informed that the markets for Woollen goods continue exceedingly dull. There are scarcely any goods being sold for shipping purposes; and from the continued mildness of the weather there has been a great falling off in the demand for heavy winter goods for the home trade. A considerable number of buyers had lately attended the Huddersfield market, but their transactions were limited. There is not any general improvement at Halifax; plain goods remain as dull of sale as formerly. At Rochdale the demand for Flannels is limited. Our advices from Bradford state, that the disposition to make stock is almost out of fashion, for looms are stopped and gas abandoned as orders fall off.

The Imperial Parliament assembled yesterday at Westminster for the dispatch of divers urgent and important affairs. Mr. Shaw Lefevre was again unanimously elected Speaker; and the speech from the throne will be delivered by commission on the 23rd instant, the interval being occupied in the preliminary forms of receiving the royal approbation of the Speaker, swearing in the new members, and signing the Parliamentary roll. It is believed that the subjects that will occupy the earliest attention of the new House will be the state of the country with regard to Sir R. Peel's Currency Bill of 1844, and the adoption of stringent measures for the protection of life and property in Ireland. These two subjects will doubtless engross, in the first instance, the chief attention of both Houses. The debate on the address will, doubtless, elicit from Ministers some statement of the course they intend to pursue. It is generally anticipated that a select committee will be appointed to consider the condition of the nation, as influenced by the currency measure of 1844; but it remains to be seen whether the Protectionist party will so far prevail, or whether Ministers may be desirous so to extend the investigation, as to embrace an inquiry into the state of the country as it has become affected, not only by Peel's measure, but by the recent changes of commercial policy connected with the abolition and reduction of import duties. The position of the West India colonies and the Island of Mauritius must also command serious attention. It ought to be borne in mind that the present suspension of the Corn-laws, by which grain is admitted free of all duty, terminates on the 1st of March, 1848, and the question must also be decided whether the temporary duty of four shillings on wheat shall be reimposed during the short term which will then remain unexpired before the import duties on grain altogether cease on the 1st February, 1849. The question of the Navigation Laws will also come under the consideration of Parliament. Little doubt can be entertained but that a proposition will be made to modify these laws, so as to enable our colonists to avail themselves of the competition of foreign tonnage to bring their produce to Europe; but it is very evident that the West India planters are very lukewarm upon this point, as the principle which it involves is diametrically opposed to that which, as regards their produce, they are seeking to re-establish. If the Navigation Laws should be altered, it is more than probable that "goods, the produce of Asia, Africa, and America, landed in Europe," will be permitted hereafter to be brought, under some regulations, to England direct. With regard to Ireland, it remains as yet a complete secret of state whether an Arms Bill, a suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, or an actual enforcement of martial law in some of the disturbed districts, will be proposed. Upon this question the chief parties in the state are placed in antagonism. The Peel Ministry was thrown out by the Protectionist party uniting with the Whigs upon an Irish Arms Bill; but however party feelings may influence the great Parliamentary leaders, it is certain that a vast majority will support any minister of the crown in a resolute line of policy to put down outrage, and protect life and property in Ireland.

It is satisfactory to state that the interval which has passed since the departure of the Steam Ship Acadia, has been one of far less excitement than we have had to describe for some time. Numerous failures of mercantile houses, and a heavy list of bankrupts both in England and Scotland, still attest the deep-seated mischief which has crept into our commercial system; but, upon the whole, a very marked improvement in public feeling has prevailed. The great discount houses in London have reduced the rate of interest allowed on money at call by one per cent., and money for commercial purposes can now be procured "at a price;" but whilst the minimum rate at the Bank of England is still kept up at eight per cent., it would be delusive to say that our difficulties are removed. Large importations of bullion are pouring in from all quarters of Europe, the result of our high exchange, and of the vast number of unpaid acceptances which have been returned to the drawers. The accounts of the Bank of England improve accordingly, and indicate that the reserve of notes and the bullion are on the increase. The improvement is slow, and we earnestly trust that we may have no relapse. At the same time, it would be wrong to conceal that in the highest quarters, especially in the banking circles of London, and among the consignees of goods in Manchester, that the next and succeeding accounts from India are looked for with a deep and secret anxiety. The effects, also, of the overthrow of many long-established West India houses in London, Liverpool, and Glasgow, must inevitably spread extensive ruin in our transatlantic colonies; and until we are enabled to appreciate the full extent of the mischief, which must in a greater or less degree reach every quarter of the globe with which we have commercial relations, a certain degree of apprehension must prevail, which will tend to check large transactions in trade. The immense imports of produce which are still pouring in, are also the cause of much anxiety, inasmuch as a fearful re-action is anticipated.

The failures which have occurred since the departure of the last packet, does not exhibit such a serious aspect as those previously published. In London the failure of the old and respectable West India house of Judah Cohen and Sons, occasioned deep regret. Their liabilities are about £52,000. Thurburn and Co. (formerly Briggs, Thurburn, and Co.,) in the East India and Egyptian trade, have also stopped payment. Their liabilities are estimated at £120,000. They were for many years agents for the Viceroy of Egypt.—The failure of Johnson, Cole, and Co., East India merchants, has been also announced, with liabilities to the extent of £200,000, and Ryder, Wienholt and Co., in the same trade, with obligations to the amount of £60,000. On Monday last the extensive colonial brokers, Trueman & Cook, of Mincing-lane, whose transactions have been of late years second to none in London, suspended payment. Their liabilities are conjectured at about £350,000. Within these few months they have curtailed their business to a great extent. If the failure had occurred a few weeks ago, their liabilities would not have been much less than one million sterling. This failure is greatly to be deplored, as it must inevitably bring down other houses with which the house is connected, and it proves but too plainly that the mischief is not all over.

Mr. Robert Farrand, an old respectable corn factor in Mark-lane, has also suspended payment. His business was considered very safe, and was at one time very extensive. He sat in the House of Commons during the two first Parliaments after the passing of the Reform Act, and was much respected.

In Manchester the chief failures have been Kershaw, Holland, and Co., and Marsland, Veltmann, and Co. The liabilities of the latter have not yet been ascertained.

In Glasgow failures continue to take place.—Ogilvie, Clarke, and Co., Cowans, Smith, and Co., and Campbell and Batty, are the principal. The celebrated Campbell, of Islay, the great landowner of Argyleshire, has sunk under difficulties to the extent of £600,000; and the Right Honourable Adam Gordon, Viscount Kenmure, figures in the Scotch Gazette as a bankrupt.

The following provincial banks have stopped payment since the 4th:—The Honiton Bank, (Flood and Lott,) and the Bridport Bank, (Gundry's;) they were both banks of issue, but not to a great amount.—Great endeavours are being made to resuscitate the Royal Bank of Liverpool, and it is confidently expected that the institution will resume business on the 1st December next.

LIVERPOOL TIMBER MARKET.—There is some mitigation of the pressure which the trading interests has been so long undergoing, and there is more activity in business generally; it is, however, not yet practicable to make progress in sales of Wood, unless at prices under the quotations given, which must be considered in some measure nominal. Notwithstanding, they are 2d per foot for Timber under what they were at this time last year, and so in proportion for other Wood. During the month sales have been effected to a small extent only, both by private and by auction. A cargo of St. John Spruce Deals, of prime quality, brought 2d to 2 5-16d per foot; a fair cargo 2d to 2 3-16d; a cargo of Bathurst yellow and Spruce at 2d to 2¼d; Miramichi Spruce and Yellow 1 11-16d to 2¼d; a cargo of St. John Yellow Pine, of good quality, 14½d to 18d; one of middling quality 14½d to 16½d; a cargo of new Carlisle yellow and Spruce Deals 2 1-16d to 2 15-16d. On the quay a cargo of St. John Pine Timber, of rather over 20 inches average, has been sold at 17d per foot, with Birch at 14d, and Spruce Planks at 1½d; and a cargo of Quebec, of prime quality, the prices of which have not transpired, but supposed to be about 15d per foot for yellow Pine.—*Duncan and Ewing.*

There has not been so much dullness in the Cotton market during the last two weeks as we have had to report on some previous occasions; still, as trade in the manufacturing districts keeps dull and gloomy, and the manufacturers are indisposed to operate to any extent, the sales are yet of a trifling character. For the fortnight ending Nov. 12, they did not exceed 47,980 bales. With respect to prices, there is a slight advance on the quotations given in our paper of the 4th instant, not more than 1-8d. to 1-4d. on American descriptions.

We regret to state that the serious decline in the prices of Sugar is now producing in Amsterdam, the seat of the great Sugar refineries of Europe, considerable embarrassment. A Sugar house, beyond all comparison the most extensive in the world, whose transactions are immense with Germany and the Mediterranean, and, indeed, with every spot where Sugar is consumed, has been compelled to seek assistance from Government, which has been accorded to a great amount.

The Corn market since the Acadia left has not varied to any great extent. On the 5th instant the advance noticed in our last was fully maintained, and the arrivals at Liverpool being comparatively small, the country markets generally showed considerable firmness. On the market day of the 8th inst., prices continued firm, but Wheat was generally slow of sale. On Monday last, at Mark-lane, there was a liberal supply of grain; and although the best parcels of Wheat were readily taken off, the common runs could not be sold unless at a reduction of 2s. to 3s per quarter. The operations in foreign are quite upon a restricted scale; holders are unwilling to effect sales at a reduction of more than 1s to 2s per quarter. The exports to Ireland continue to be very large. The price of best Western Canal Flour has reached 30s., at which price holders are not disposed to make a sacrifice. At Mark-lane on the 17th the trade was very inactive and rather depressed; lower prices would have been submitted to if buyers could have been induced to make purchases.

DEATH OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.—The Right Hon. and Most Rev. Edward Harcourt, the 83rd Archbishop of York, died at Bishopthorp on the 5th inst. He was born on the 16th of October, 1757, and had, shortly before his death, entered upon the 91st year of his age. His school education he received at Westminster, and in due time he was transferred to Christchurch, Oxford, which University conferred on him the degree of D. C. L., in 1786; and he was for many years a Fellow of All Souls College. In August 1791, he became Bishop of Carlisle, on the vacancy which was created by the translation of Dr. Douglas to the see of Salisbury. For 16 years he administered the affairs of the see of Carlisle with the quiet good sense and discretion which marked the general tone of his character, and which throughout life protected him from many anxious cares, though such qualities seemed little calculated to raise him to eminence or fame. Before his advancement to the episcopal bench he had been married seven years. It was on the 5th of February, 1784, that he espoused Lady Anne, the third daughter of the first Marquis of Stafford. This union, of which fourteen children were the fruit, continued until 1832, when Lady Anne Harcourt died, in the 72nd year of her age.

*New Archbishop of York.*—Dr. Musgrove, Bishop of Hereford, has been translated to the Archbishoprick of York; and Dr. Hampden, Regius Professor of Divinity at Oxford, will, it is said, be raised to the vacant see of Hereford.

CONFIRMATION.—Malta, Oct. 24.—Yesterday a confirmation was held in the English Church of St. Paul, in Malta, by the Bishop of Gibraltar, for the officers and seamen of the Mediterranean squadron. The squadron, consisting of six line of battle ships and two frigates, was at anchor in the great harbour, and it was a beautiful sight to see the candidates landing from the ships and proceeding through the streets of Valetta, headed by the chaplains and officers, to the noble edifice in which the confirmation took place. They were between 300 and 400 in number, including a good many officers, some of them lieutenants of mature age, who had never before had the opportunity of being confirmed. The demeanor both of the officers and men showed that they were impressed with the solemnity due to the occasion. The Bishop made an earnest and affectionate address to them, as Christian officers and seamen, warning them against the temptations peculiar to their particular station in life, to which they listened with profound and serious attention.

GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.—On the 4th inst. the usual farewell entertainment was given to the Earl of Dalhousie, the new Governor-General, on the eve of his departure for India. Lord John Russell and other Cabinet Ministers were present. Lord Dalhousie proceeded on the 10th inst., in the steam-frigate Sidon, to Alexandria, on his way to India, to take possession of his new government. Lieut.-Colonel A. Mountain, C. B., military secretary to his lordship, and Lieutenant the Hon. F. H. Fane, aide de-camp, accompanied his excellency. The Sidon is to be at Alexandria by Dec. 4, in readiness to embark Lord Hardinge and suite, *en route* for England from Calcutta, and to convey him to Marseilles or Portsmouth, as he may desire.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—It is stated that in the event of nothing being heard of Sir John Franklin next year, the Government will fit out three separate expeditions very early, to be despatched different routes in quest of him. Dr. King has offered his services to Government to go in search of Sir John and his gallant crew, which he supposes to have been shipwrecked.

MILITIA FORCE OF GREAT BRITAIN.—An able article has appeared in the *Naval and Military Gazette*, respecting the embodying, arming, and training a municipal civic and county force; in which it is positively asserted that it is the intention of Government to introduce a bill in the next Parliament for the purpose of raising and training a national constitutional force of 100,000 men for the defence of the country.

A mutiny took place in the night of the 31st ult. at Malta, on board the Superb, 80 guns, in consequence of an order of Commander Wilmot forbidding the men to smoke. The mutineers extinguished the lights, broke the crockery belonging to their messes, and insulted their officers. At 10 o'clock, however, they had returned to their duty, thanks to the firmness of Commander Wilmot, and several of the mutineers were placed in irons.

SUGAR.—In reply to the representations of a body interested in the prosperity of the West India Colonies, Earl Gray has declared his belief that if the cultivation of sugar by free labour cannot be sustained on the principles of Free Trade, it cannot be sustained at all. His Lordship says that it is essential to the welfare of all parties to commence to bring the principles of Free Trade, by progressive steps, into full action, and to maintain the cultivation of sugar with a reduction and early extinction of the discriminating duties.

DESERTION OF SEAMEN.—The magistrates of London and at the outports are using every exertion to prevent the desertion of seamen from merchant vessels, by inflicting the severest fine which the law allows in all cases where desertion is proved. Imprisonment follows in all cases where there is a default of payment.

WRECK OF THE SHIP STEPHEN WHITNEY.—The New York packet-ship Stephen Whitney, Capt. Popham, from New York, bound to Liverpool, with 110 souls on board, 76 of whom were passengers, (six in the cabin and 70 in the steerage,) was totally wrecked in thick weather, on West Calf Island, near Cape Clear, Ireland, on the night of the 10th November. In ten minutes after the ship struck, 92 souls, including the captain and all the cabin passengers, had perished. The survivors, 18 in number, including the mate, 4 steerage passengers, and 13 of the crew, bruised and naked, succeeded in scrambling up the rock, which overhung the sea to the height of nearly sixty feet, and after searching about for some time, arrived at two miserable huts, the only human tenements on the island.

DISCOVERY OF THE REMAINS OF CHARLEMAGNE.—A letter from Aix la-Chapelle, of the 28th ult., says;—"A discovery has just been made here of the highest interest in a religious and historical point of view, viz., the remains of Charlemagne. It is known that in the year 1000, Otho III. caused the vault of the emperor to be opened, and that Frederic I., Barbarossa, on the 29th December, 1165, took up the bones of this great prince after he had been placed among the number of the saints by Pope Pascal III. Frederic kept these mortal spoils in a chest. The vestments and insignia of the emperor became the coronation robes and insignia of the Franco-Roman empire, and after, in 1792, Francis II. invested himself with them as King and Emperor elect, they were conveyed to Vienna, where they are still preserved. But the relics of Charlemagne were lost, except one arm, which was enshrined in a reliquary; and, although great pains were taken, they could never afterwards be found. A few days ago, however, the old chest was found in a place adjoining the sacristy, where it was left entirely abandoned in a dark closet. The discovery was made while two other beatified bodies were being removed in the presence of the director of the Royal Museums."

The largest ship which has yet reached the port of Gloucester is now lying in the canal—She is the Lesmahagow, of 740 tons register, or about 1100 tons burthen, of and from St. John, and laden with timber.

Captain Grover, whose generous and unwearied exertions in the cause of Colonel Stoddart and Captain Conolly will be fresh in everybody's recollection, died at Brussels on the 7th instant, after a brief but painful illness.

Advices from the Cape of Good Hope to the 17th Sept. state that Sir H. Pottinger had declared war against the Gaika Caffres.

Important intelligence has reached England from Switzerland. All hopes of avoiding a civil war in that country are said to be at an end, and that hostilities had actually commenced.

SUICIDE OF COUNT BRESSON.—This nobleman, whose name will be for ever linked in history with the Montpensier marriages, has committed suicide at Naples, at which court he was ambassador from the King of the French.

It is said that the Commander-in Chief has decidedly set his face against moustaches for the infantry.

The Free-trade Society at Berlin has been dissolved.

The Indian Government has despatched several active and scientific officers to explore the countries of Lassa and Thibet.

STOPPAGE OF RAILWAY WORKS.—By the suspension of railway works, consequent on the depression in the money market, it is believed that nearly 10,000 railway navigators will be put out of employment within the next ten days, within a distance of ten miles round Manchester.

The Good Service Pension, vacant by the death of Captain Willes, has been given to Sir John Ross.

It is reported that Mr. George Rennie, formerly M. P. for Ipswich, has been appointed Governor of the Falkland Islands.

Her Majesty's steamer Cormorant is daily expected at Portsmouth with 1,800,000 dollars from the western coast of South America.

Mr. Bonham, who was formerly the Governor of Singapore, is to be the new Governor of Hong Kong, in the place of Sir John Davis, who has resigned.

It is said that scarcely a single new railway scheme will be brought before Parliament next session. What a blessing for over-worked members.

A master of a vessel, just arrived from Bombay at Liverpool, was fined this week in a mitigated penalty, for not having on board lime juice of proper quality for the use of the seamen during the voyage.

In 1844, the number of French foundlings supported at the expense of the state was 123,394, demanding an annual outlay of 6,707,829f. 12c, or 54f 6c a head.

An Italian newspaper asserts that Napoleon's widow, the Archduchess Maria Louisa of Parma, has been formally married at Vienna to the Count de Bombelles, one of her ministers.

It is said that Victor Cousin, hitherto one of the Parisian arch-priests of infidelity, has embraced Christianity, and is about to become a monk of La Trappe.

A continental paper states that M. Rydni, proprietor of a great dyeing establishment at Boras, near Gottenburg, has invented a mode of dyeing cottons without indigo. The blue colour obtained by the substance employed by M. Rydni is said to be as clear and as fixed as that obtained by indigo; while it resists the strongest lye, potash, and even sulphuric acid, and costs but one-sixth the price.

RUSSIA.—According to the latest intelligence from Moscow, the number of cholera patients in that city on the morning of the 16th of October amounted to 105. On that same day thirty-seven others were attacked, of whom twenty-three had died. On the evening of the 17th of October the number of patients was 135, which is considered an insignificant proportion for 300,000 inhabitants.—Great uneasiness prevailed in the mercantile circles at St Petersburgh, owing to the scarcity of money.

IRELAND.—The state of Ireland continues to excite the deepest anxiety and alarm amongst all classes. The assassinations and violent breaches of the law committed in various parts of the country have called forth a proclamation from Lord Clarendon, which plainly gives notice that if the modes he indicates for the suppression of crime and outrage be disregarded, other more stringent measures will be adopted. His lordship appeals with great earnestness to the gentry, and to the well-disposed farmers and peasantry, to aid him in the repression of crime.

His Excellency admonishes those who harbour criminals, and favour their evasion of justice, are, in the eyes of the law, criminals themselves, and will hereafter be dealt with accordingly. No means will be left untried to extinguish the present wicked spirit abroad.

PROCLAMATION.

"The numerous outrages which have lately taken place and the lawless spirit which has been exhibited by the people in the disturbed districts, make it necessary that the lord-lieutenant should announce his determination to exercise all the power with which he is invested by law, as well for the suppression of disturbance as for the prevention and detection of crime.

"His Excellency deeply deplores the destitute condition of a large number of the people; but although outrages have been committed under the plea of distress, yet it is notorious that the robberies of arms and the night attacks, so constantly occurring, in the counties of Limerick and Clare, as well as the atrocious assassinations which have also disgraced Tipperary, King's County, and Roscommon, are not induced by the pressure of want, but are the acts of habitual disturbers of the public peace, who seek by the perpetration of such crimes to intimidate all other classes.

"The lord-lieutenant, while affording to the well-disposed the protection of the law, and the support of the executive government in their efforts to maintain order, earnestly asks for their co-operation in suppressing such violations of the public peace as have recently occurred in the county of Limerick, and in other places, and in endeavouring to detect and convict those who are engaged in the commission of similar offences.

"There is no class, save the guilty themselves, which is not interested in bringing to punishment the highwayman, the burglar, and the assassin, and the lord-lieutenant hopes that a vigorous and energetic co-operation on the part of those whose properties and lives may be sacrificed at the hands of these offenders, will enable the authorities to carry out successfully the endeavours of the executive government to vindicate the law and protect her Majesty's peaceable subjects.

"The lord-lieutenant, therefore, confidently appeals not to the gentry alone, but to the well-disposed farmers and industrious peasantry who seek to earn their livelihood by honest labour, to aid his efforts in suppressing a system of terror, which he feels satisfied is exercised by the few, but which may be overcome by the energy and determination of the many, whom it is intended to overawe.

"His Excellency hopes that the misguided people who are often led into crime by a few wicked men, may be persuaded to listen to better advice, and shun the companionship of the felon and the murderer, whose course through life can often be traced by the misery which he has drawn down upon those who have unwarily joined him in a career of crime.

"His Excellency is resolved by every means in his power to suppress the wicked spirit which now disturbs the public peace, and retards the social improvement and the prosperity of the country.

"The constabulary will be increased in all disturbed districts (whereby an additional burden will be thrown upon the rates,) military detachments will be stationed wherever necessary, in aid of the civil authorities, and efficient patrols maintained; liberal rewards will be given for information leading to the arrest of offenders, and ample protection to all who come forward and prosecute them; in short, no exertion shall be spared for rigorously enforcing the law against those by whom it is violated.

"The lord-lieutenant, therefore, warns all who engage, either in resistance to legal authority, or in attacks upon life and property, to abstain from such crimes, which will be followed by the severest punishment. He cautions the people not to join with the habitual perpetrators of outrage, nor to listen to the evil councils of men who encourage opposition to the law for their own ends, and who will leave those they have deluded into crime to suffer its punishment.

"Above all, he thinks it his duty to make known the penalties that will be incurred by accessories to crime, and that all persons are by law considered accessories who protect criminals against their pursuers—who afford them the means to escape—who aid in their disguise—who mislead those who may be in search of them—or who harbour offenders in their houses.

"The hand of every one should be against the perpetrator of crime; and the law will pursue with rigour, not alone the culprit himself, but sentence to transportation or imprisonment all who give him aid, shelter, or protection.

"By his Excellency's command,

"W. M. SOMERVILLE.

"Dublin Castle, Nov. 9, 1847."

It is reported that military officers stationed in the disturbed counties will be invested with civil authority to enable them to suppress the lawless bands which infest those districts, and even the "liberal" journals of London concur in the propriety of passing an arms bill, suspending the Habeas Corpus Act, or, indeed, conferring upon Government the most unlimited powers for the protection of life and property, and for the repression of the atrocious acts which threaten the utter disorganisation of all law and public order.

The accounts which have been received from Ireland during the past fortnight, continue to create, in the minds of all peaceably-disposed people, serious alarm. The terrors of "Captain Rock" and the murderous mandates of "Lady Clare" are carried out to a greater extent than ever. Among the recent assassinations we have to record the following:—A poor inoffensive widow, named Keros, was barbarously murdered in a field adjoining her residence at Boherbee, near Borresleigh, county of Tipperary, on the 2nd instant. The ill-fated woman's head was frightfully fractured with stones—a portion of her brains protruded through the wounds inflicted. A Major Mahon was shot dead on the same evening near Stokestown, in the county of Roscommon. A poor man named Michael Walsh, steward and care-taker to Charles O'Callaghan, Esq., of Ballynahinch, in the county of Clare, was murdered on the high road near Fort Anne, by a ball, which carried away the roof of his skull. There are several other murders recorded, but we forbear the further augmentation of such an atrocious list.

It appears that the resistance to the payment of rent has manifested itself in the north as well as the south. The county in Ulster thus noted for its illegal combination against the claims of landlords is Fermanagh.

There still continues a combined movement against the payment of rents and taxes. The Nenagh Guardian of a late date has the following:—Mr. James Sammon, a poor-rate collector for the electoral divisions of Borrisokane, Cloughjordan, and Ardcroney, was, on Friday week, assaulted at Garryard, while in the act of serving notices for the payment of the rate. He was prevented by a large number of persons from issuing the notices. Four persons are to abide their trial at the approaching Nenagh quarter sessions, charged with the assault.

Mr. P. V. Fitzpatrick, the indefatigable promoter of the O'Connell tribute, and his personal friend, has been appointed by Lord Clarendon, Assistant Registrar of Deeds—an office worth about £500 per annum.

A meeting of thirty-four Irish members, mostly repealers, termed the National Council, was opened at Dublin on the 3rd instant. The proceedings were held with closed doors, but the following is the substance of the proceedings agreed upon, and also of those discussed, which though not acceded to, yet were not rejected. In the first category stands a resolution, that the Government be called upon to finish the roads undertaken under the Labour-rate Act, and now useless, the funds to be obtained from the unappropriated moneys of the grants to Ireland made by the authority of Parliament last year. Also that Government be called upon to employ the people in constructing the earth-works of railways, and to make advances to railway companies the construction of whose works is now in progress. It was agreed to *nem. con.* that these propositions be communicated to the ministry; and that unless they should be acceded to, or some others manifestly more advantageous proposed by Government, an amendment should be proposed on the address to the crown on the meeting of Parliament. Mr. J. O'Connell submitted a proposition that Ireland should have the advantage of her fair proportion of the national expenditure upon the navy, the army, and the other public departments. Mr. Reynolds submitted a proposition for the assumption of the waste lands by parliament, their sale by public auction, in small parcels, and the encouragement of the location of the people upon them. These have not yet been agreed upon, nor have the further propositions that it is the imperative duty of the state to afford remunerative employment in the developement of the resources of Ireland, the fisheries, mineral wealth, &c. It was also resolved to suggest to Government the systematic encouragement of all land improvements. A resolution calling on Government to establish granaries was also adopted; and it was proposed that if the ministry should not accede to all the recommendations made to it by the council, a systematic opposition should be offered to all their measures, whether Irish or otherwise. This, however, was not acceded to. The Council again met on Thursday, the 13th instant, to continue the discussion on tenant-compensation and tenant-right. The attendance was thinner than ever, the landlords staying away almost to a man. A fresh resolution was adopted, setting forth the expediency of an alteration in the law of landlord and tenant, so as to insure compensation for permanent improvements. The meeting then adjourned *sine die.*

## PRESIDENTS' MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

The United States Congress met at Washington on Monday the 6th instant. The Hon. Mr. Winthrop, of Massachusetts, was chosen Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The President transmitted his Message to both Houses on Tuesday last.—We take the following Telegraphic abstract of the Message from the Boston Daily Advertiser of the 8th instant. It will be seen that the President casts all the blame of the war on the Mexicans;—

After returning thanks to Providence, the President says:—

No change has taken place in our relations with Mexico since the adjournment of Congress. The war in which the United States was forced to engage with the Government of that country continues. It is sufficient for the present occasion to say, that wanton violations of the rights of persons and property of our citizens committed by Mexican repeated acts of hostility through a long series of years, and disregard of solemn treaty stipulations for indemnity to our citizens, not only constituted ample cause for war on our part, but were of such aggravated character as to justify us before the world, in resorting to the extreme remedy of nations. With an anxious desire to avoid a rupture between the two countries, we forbore for years to assert our rights by force, and continued to seek redress for the wrongs we had suffered by amicable negotiations, in hope that Mexico might yield to pacific councils and the demands of justice. In this hope we have been disappointed. Our Minister of Peace who was sent to Mexico was insultingly rejected, the Mexican Government refusing to hear the terms of adjustment which he was authorized to propose, and finally, under unjustifiable pretences, the Government of Mexico involved the two countries in war, by invading the territory of Texas, and striking the first blow, and shedding the blood of our citizens on our soil.

The United States were the aggrieved nation. Mexico commenced the war, and we were compelled in self-defence to repel the invader, and vindicate the national honor and interest, by prosecuting it with vigor until we could obtain a just and honorable peace.

The existence of war having been declared by Congress, it became my duty, under the constitution and laws, to continue to prosecute it. And this duty has been performed through every stage of its progress. I have manifested a willingness to terminate it by a just peace, but Mexico has refused to accede to any terms which could be accepted by the United States.

The President speaks of the loss of brave officers, &c., recommends that the government should take care of their families. He recapitulates the victories of our armies, and states that the Peace Commissioner was appointed with no power to interfere with the military operations.—He was authorized to exhibit his instructions to the General in command, and in the event of a treaty being concluded and ratified on the part of Mexico, he was directed to give him notice of the fact.

The commissioner took with him a project of a treaty, by the terms of which the indemnity required by the United States was a cession of territory, well known as the only indemnity in the power of Mexico to make, for the just and long deferred claims of our citizens, and to reimburse the United States for the expense of the war.

To reject an indemnity by refusing to accept a cession of territory, would be to abandon all our just demands.—A Treaty of Peace, without providing for indemnity would enable Mexico to relieve herself from her just liabilities. No treaty which does not provide ample means of discharging these demands, can receive any sanction. That Congress contemplated the acquisition of territorial indemnity when it made provision for the prosecution of the war is obvious.—It is manifest that Congress contemplated a territorial indemnity, from the fact that an act passed upon an executive recommendation appropriates three millions of dollars to that express object. The entire sum remains in the treasury still, applicable to that object.

The doctrine of no territory the doctrine of no indemnity; its sanction would be a public acknowledgement that our country was wrong.

The terms of treaty proposed were not only just to Mexico, but were deemed of the most liberal character. The commissioner was authorized to agree to the establishment of the Rio Grande as a boundary, and to obtain the cession of New Mexico, the Californias, and the privilege of a right of way across the isthmus of Tehuantepec.

The boundary of the Rio Grande and the cession to the United States of New Mexico and Upper California constituted an ultimatum that might be manifest not only to Mexico, but to all other nations that the United States was not diposed to take advantage of a feeble power. The commissioner was authorized to stipulate for the payment of such additional pecuniary consideration as was deemed reasonable.

The terms of the treaty proposed by the Mexican Commissioners were wholly inadmissible They negotiated as if Mexico was victorious and not vanquished. The cession proposed by the Commissioner of the United States was believed to be more in accordance with the convenience and interests of both nations than any other cession which Mexico could be induced to make. The Mexican government could not long continue to hold and govern them, especially Upper California. The sagacity of European nations directed their attention to that province, and should we relinquish our claim, an effort would be made by some foreign power to obtain a possession, which might involve us in more expensive war.

The President recapitulates the advantages to those provinces if brought under our rule. He states that but an inconsiderable portion of the Mexican people would be transferred by this arrangement. Believing his continued presence with the army would be productive of no good, he determined to recal Commissioner Trist, and say—I shall not deem it proper to make any further overtures of peace, but shall at all times be ready to consider any proposal which may be made by Mexico. Our arms having been everywhere victorious, negotiations having failed, questions arise as to what manner the war ought to be prosecuted, and what should be our future policy. We should secure and render available the conquests made, should hold and occupy all which may fall into our possession—should press military operations and levy contributions to defray the expenses of the war.

Meantime, as Mexico refuses all indemnity, we should adopt measures to indemnify ourselves by appropriating permanently a portion of their territory. I cannot favor the policy which has been suggested, to withdraw our army altogether to a designated line, and simply hold and defend it.—To withdraw would disgrace the nation in its own estimation, and in that of the world. To recede to a line, and simply hold and defend it, would not terminate the war; on the contrary it would encourage Mexico.

Never has it been contemplated by me as an object of the war, to make a permanent conquest of the Republic of Mexico, or to annihilate her separate existence. We demand an honorable peace, and that peace must bring indemnity for the past, and security for the future. It may be deemed proper for our commanding Generals to give encouragement and assurances of protection to the friends of peace in Mexico in the establishment and maintenance of a free republican government, to those who, by their own choice, are able and willing to conclude peace. This may become the only mode of obtaining a peace. Could such be the result, the war would thus be converted into an enduring blessing to herself.

If we ultimately fail, we must continue to occupy her country, taking the full measure of indemnity in our own hands, and to do this for our own safety and our established policy. It may be that the Mexican Government have misunderstood our forbearance—the prosecution of the energetic policy proposed must soon undeceive them. They may have drawn false inferences from a supposed division of opinions in the United States, the Mexicans having shown themselves incapable of appreciating our forbearance.

For the remainder of the present fiscal year, a loan of $18,500,000 will be sufficient, provided Congress taxes tea and coffee, and graduate the price of public lands. Should these measures be adopted early in the session, the loan may be reduced to $17,000,000. Should the war be continued till June 30, 1849, a further loan of $20,500,000 will be required for the fiscal year ending on that day, in case no duty be imposed on tea and coffee.

The tariff of 1846 is said to have worked admirably, and the President recommends that it be not disturbed. The warehousing system is said to have worked well, and an adherence to its provisions is recommended.

The coinage of the Mint and branches the past year is over $20,000,000. The converting of foreign coin into American is estimated at $10,000,000. The public lands will be surveyed and ready for market during the year 1848. The President recommends a graduation and reduction of price.

A reciprocal and satisfactory postal arrangement has been made with Bremen, but nothing satisfactory has been arranged with England.

The President asks authority to increase the regular army and volunteers.

The Imports of the year ending 30th June, amount to $146,545,000. Exports, $158,648,000, of which $150,000,000 are domestic produce. The benefits to the Treasury are $26,346,000, of which from customs, $23,747,000; land, $2,498,000. Expenditures, $59,451,000, of which $3,522,000 are on account of public debt. The estimate of receipts for the year ending June 30, is $48,425,860, including balance in the treasury, if peace is not concluded, or $56,615,000, if vigorous measures are taken to augment contributions from Mexico.

The President recommends strongly a duty on tea and coffee, and he estimates $3,000,000 income from this source.

Imports of specie for the fiscal year $24,121,000. He recommends a Mint in New York, urges the establishment of a territorial government in Oregon, and grants of land in that country to actual settlers. He states that the revenue of the post office department has been sufficient the past year to defray all expenses.

The remainder of the message embraces statements in regard to the Indian tribes—operations of the navy—contracts of mail steamships—postal arrangement with Great Britain—and sundry other matters not worth telegraphing.

He concludes by referring to the words of the first and most illustrious of his predecessors relative to the danger to our Union of characterizing parties by geographical discriminations, Northern and Southern, Atlantic and Western.

STEAM TO FREDERICTON!—We learn that His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, and Lady Colebrooke and family, will leave the City this afternoon for Fredericton, per steamer, in order to spend the Christmas Holidays at Government House.—We think it would puzzle the memory of the "oldest inhabitant" to recollect an incident of this sort in any previous year since the era of 1783, of a trip to Fredericton by water in the middle of December.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—Last Friday evening, Mr. Foulis, in his Introductory lecture, gave a view of the *general objects of Chemistry*, and announced as his next subject, *Attraction* and *Repulsion*.

Last evening, the Rev. Mr. Wishart lectured to a full house on the *Features of New Countries*.

Next Friday evening, Dr. Patersons' subject will be *Inertia* and the laws of Equilibrium and Motion.

Next Monday evening, the Rev. Mr. Lawson will lecture on *Habit*. We hope to see on this occasion a large assembly of young people of both sexes, as the subject is one which particularly affects them.

☞ *Bowes*, the assassinator of Gough, the Policeman, in Portland, has not yet been captured, notwithstanding the large reward of £250, ($1000 dollars,) has been offered by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor for his apprehension.

The funeral of Mr. Gough took place on Wednesday last, attended to the grave by several divisions (comprising several hundred members) of the Sons of Temperance, of which body he was a member, and a large number of other inhabitants. He was a native of Fredericton, and was a married man, with a small family.

☞ The Examination of the Public Grammar-School will take place next Monday, at 10 o'clock.

☞ We understand the Philharmonic Society intends giving a Concert on the evening of the 20th instant, assisted by other Amateurs and a number of Professional Gentlemen.

The weather during the last week has generally been wet and disagreeable, (except Sunday, which was a delightful day

STEAMSHIP BRITANNIA.—The passengers by the steamer Britannia, Capt. Harrison, upon her last voyage from Great Britain, held a meeting on board that vessel, "to express their deep sense of the unremitting watchfulness and seaman-like conduct displayed by Captain Wm. Harrison and the Officers under his command, during the passage of unusual length and of very great severity." The meeting was presided over by Sir Donald Campbell, Bart. the newly appointed Governor of Prince Edward Island. By one of the resolutions the passengers begged Captain Harrison's acceptance of a piece of Plate, with a suitable inscription.—*Halifax Chron.*

PICTOU, Dec. 9.—The steamer Conqueror, which has been laying here for some days for the purpose of conveying His Excellency Sir Donald Campbell to Charlottetown, has been compelled by the lateness of the season to leave without doing so. She left on Tuesday evening for Halifax, on her way to St. John, N. B.

Mr. J. McHenry Boyd, of Baltimore, who arrived at Philadelphia 4th instant, with his bride, having been married that morning, met with a sad accident at the United State Hotel, where he was putting up. He went to his trunk and was taking the percussion cap off a pistol, when it discharged, and the bullet entered his body near the groin and lodged near the spine. Dr. King, U. S. N., who was at the hotel, was summoned, and extracted the ball, but Mr. Boyd still remains in a very critical situation. The agony of the young wife can hardly be pictured.

SPLENDID DIVIDEND.—In a late *Gazette* a dividend of three thirty-secondths of a penny in the pound was announced on the estate of Rice Harris, of Birmingham, glass manufacturer. Thus a creditor to the amount of £64 will receive the magnificent sum of sixpence!

NEW YORK.—Dec. 7—Genesee Flour 6 25 to 6 3-3-8. Market steady, though not active, sales 3000 bbls. Western at 6 18 3-8 to $6 37 1-2.

BOSTON.—Dec. 7—Flour is decidedly better, and the demand good. Genesee common brands sell readily at 6 50, cash. 200 bbls. Fredericksburg, 6 5-8, 4 ms.

At the Annual Meeting of the Saint John Agricultural and Horticultural Society, held at the St. John Hotel on Wednesday, 8th December, 1847—

Mr. Robt. Jardine, the President, took the chair.

The Secretary then read the Report of the Directors, and the papers annexed.

ON MOTION, RESOLVED, That the Report be received and adopted, and that the same, with the accompanying documents, be forthwith published.

RESOLVED, that two hundred copies of the Report and papers be printed on sheets for circulation, and that a copy be sent to each Agricultural Society in the Province, as a request that such Society will co-operate in measures for the establishment of a central Board of Agriculture.

RESOLVED, UNANIMOUSLY, That the thanks of this Society are justly due, and be now tendered to the worthy President, for his zeal and assiduity in forwarding the best interests of the Society, and that he be now re-elected President for the ensuing year. The following gentlemen were then elected officers of the Society:—

George G. Gilbert, and James Ingledew, *Vice Presidents*; John Duncan, *Treasurer*; M. H. Perley, *Corresponding Secretary*; Douglas B. Stevens, *Recording Secretary*; G. C. Carman, Peter Dewar, Robert Bowes, Henry Chubb, A. Menzies, James Dunn, Henry Blakslee, James Brown, Wm. Hawks, Charles Drury, R. F. Hazen, Thomas Trafton, and Wm. Howard, *Directors*.

ORDERED, That two hundred bushels of Polish Oats, and fifty bushels of Barley, for seed, be imported on account of the Society; and that the Secretary do write to the Northern part of the Province, and ascertain on what terms one hundred bushels of "three months' Wheat," which has been so successful there, can be procured for seed.

ORDERED, That Mr. Jardine and Mr. Ingledew be a committee to obtain information relative to the establishment of a Bone Mill, and report thereon to the Board of Directors; and that the same gentlemen do also report as to the encouragement which should be given to the erection of an Oat Mill and Kiln on the Golden Grove road.

ORDERED, That the following publications be taken in for the use of the members of the Society—The Transactions of the Central Boards of Agriculture in England and Ireland, and of the Highland Society of Scotland,—with the "Gardener's Chronicle and Gazette," (published in London,) the "Ayrshire Cultivator," and "Downing's Horticulturist." M. H. PERLEY, *Secretary*.

*** The public are cautioned to be aware of a swindler, calling himself *Neal, or Nealy*, who is in the habit of obtaining money, under false pretences, saying that he has just arrived with a cargo of smuggled Brandy, and wishes to borrow a few dollars just to pay the cartmen, &c.
All the papers will confer a favor by inserting the above.
A SHOP-KEEPER.

*** The Mail for England (per steamer Britannia from Halifax on the 18th inst.) will be closed at the General Post Office in this City, To-morrow (Wednesday) at 3 o'clock, P. M.

*** Copies of the OBSERVER, (in covers for the Mail,) may be obtained at the Office—Price 4d.


LET ALL WHO ARE AFFLICTED WITH ASTHMA READ THE FOLLOWING LETTER.

Mr Seth W. Fowle:—

Sir—Having been afflicted for more than thirty years with the Asthma, at times so severely as to incapacitate me from attendance to business, and having adopted many medicines without any but temporary relief, I purchased about three years since, of Mr. Edward Mason your agent in this city, several bottles of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, from the effects of which I obtained more relief than from all the medicines I had ever taken for that distressing disorder. I have by the repeated use of your valuable Balsam, been more free of pressure for breath, and oppression on the lungs, than I had anticipated, and indeed conceive myself cured of this most disheartening malady.

I do most cheerfully tender you this acknowledgment, which you will use as your judgment dictates.

Argus Office, Portland, March 28, 1846. } C. D. MAYNARD.

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

☞ Sold by PETERS & TILLEY, King Street, St. John.


## MARRIED.

On the 9th inst., by the Rev. Henry Daniel, Mr. David Jones, of Portland, to Miss Jane Robson, of this city.

On the 11th of November last, by the Rev. J. Bunting, Baptist Minister, Mr. Noah Tabor, Jun., to Miss Marybe Sherwood, of the Parish of Upham, K. C.

## DIED.

On Monday morning, in the 80th year of his age, Mr. William Finn, Senr., a native of the parish of White Church, County Wexford, and for the last 20 years a resident of this city. He was much and deservedly respected by his numerous friends and acquaintances.—His funeral will take place at ½ past 2 o'clock, to-morrow, (Wednesday,) from his late residence corner of Duke and Sydney-streets, when friends and acquaintances are particularly requested to attend.

At 10 o'clock this morning, THOMAS PETTINGELL, Esq., in the 55th year of his age. The deceased has been doing business in this City for more than fifty years. He is the last male of the Members who composed the first Baptist Church formed in this City, in 1810, of which Church he was a Deacon from its formation to his death. In his death the Church of God has lost one of its most liberal supporters, and the poor one of their best friends. His loss will be deeply felt by his sorrowing family, neighbours and friends. The funeral will take place at 3 o'clock P. M. on Friday next, from his late residence in Prince William Street, when friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.

On Saturday evening, the 5th inst., after a short but severe illness, Mr. William Nepton, a native of Devonport, County of Devon, England, in the 53d year of his age—leaving a wife and nine children to mourn the loss of an affectionate husband and kind parent.

On Tuesday afternoon last, after having given birth to a child, Catherine, wife of Mr. George Cathers, aged 49 years, leaving a husband and large family to deplore their irreparable loss.

On Wednesday last, very suddenly, Sarah, wife of Captain Edward H. Huggins, in the 36th year of her age, leaving an affectionate husband and a large circle of friends and acquaintances to mourn their bereavement.

On Wednesday evening, Mr. Joseph Wilson, aged 34 years—leaving a wife and two children to mourn their loss.

On Wednesday, after a short illness, Mr. Daniel Hamilton, in the 44th year of his age, leaving a disconsolate wife and family to mourn their severe bereavement.

On Friday morning, Robert Wood, aged seventeen months, only child of Mrs. Caroline Laskey, widow of the late Mr. Charles L. Laskey.

Suddenly on Saturday morning, of typhus fever, Mr. Douglas Mitchell, of this city, aged 42 years, leaving a deeply afflicted family to mourn their sudden bereavement.

At Carleton, on Wednesday morning, Mr. Walter D. Ponsford, aged 33 years, eldest son of Mr. Joseph Ponsford, leaving a wife and four small children to mourn their irretrievable loss.

At Portland, on Tuesday evening, 7th inst., Mr. Thomas Gibson, aged 57 years, a native of Dromore, County Tyrone, Ireland.

In Portland, on the 5th inst., nine days after having given birth to a daughter, Sarah, wife of Mr. Robert McLauchlin, in the 36th year of her age, leaving a husband and five children to mourn their irreparable loss.

At Edinburgh, on the 4th of November last, deeply lamented, Alexander George Brunswick Boyle, Student of Medicine, second son of Alexander Boyle, Esquire, M. D., of this City, Surgeon to Her Majesty's Forces.

At Yarmouth, (N. S.) on the 2d instant, John Bugay, Esq., High Sheriff of that County, in the 61st year of his age. He formerly represented the County of Shelburne in the General Assembly of Nova-Scotia, and possessed much energy and decision of character in the performance of his official duties. His death is much deplored.

At Calcutta, on the 12th August last, Captain Thomas Henry Carter, of the Barque *Zion's Hope*, of Liverpool. He has left a wife and nine children to mourn their loss, and is also much regretted by all who knew him.

## PORT OF SAINT JOHN.

ARRIVED.

*Wednesday*—Brigantine Albert Fearing, Yetten, Philadelphia, 12—Geo. Thomas, flour, bread, &c.
Schr. Eleanor Jane, Haynes, Boston, 3—James R. Crane, ballast.
*Thursday*—Barque Lucerne, Nichols, Boston, 8—to order, ballast.
Lady Caroline, Martin, Shoreham, 33—James McSweeny, ballast.
Brigantine Woronoco, Michener, Baltimore, 14—J. & R. Reed, wheat.
Schooner Richmond, Kyflin, Boston, 4—Master, beef and hardware.
Pheasant, Mussels, Boston, 2—James Robertson, flour &c.
Brothers, Fitzgerald, Boston, 2—Master, flour, apples, &c.
Eliza Jane, Holder, Boston, 3—Jas. R. Sweet, assorted cargo.
Peruvian, Flemming, Boston, 3—Master, flour, &c.
Mountaineer, Fitzgerald, Bath, (Me.)—Master, ballast.
Julia Ann, O'Neil, Eastport—Master, rum.
Mary, Magee, Prince Edward Island, 3—Master, oats, oysters, &c.
*Friday*—Barque Coverdale, Benson, Glasgow, 53—R. Rankin & Co, ballast.
Schooner Relief, Johnston, New York, 5—Master, flour, wheat, &c.
*Saturday*—Barque Allan Brown, Shaw, Dublin, 34—Chas. McLauchlan, ballast.
Brigt. Jane Allison, Brown, Boston, 4—Master, ballast.
*This Day*—Brigt. Fidelia, Small, Alexandria,—L. H. Waterhouse, wheat, and wheat flour.

CLEARED.

Dec. 3th—Ship David Cannon, Wright, London, timber and deals—Charles McLauchlan; China, Altridge, Cork, timber and deals—R. Rankin & Co.; Barque Gilmour, Carter, Bristol, timber and deals—R. Rankin & Co.; Perseverance, Robinson, Gloucester, timber and deals—S. Wiggins & Son.
9th—Schooner Isabella, Hilton, Boston, coals—James R. Sweet.
10th—Barque Wolfville, McMillan, Belfast, deals—John Wishart; Schooner Three Sisters, McLean, Boston, boards and scantling—J. R. Sweet; Rising Sun, Faulkner, Newburyport, boards—Joseph Fairweather.
Dec. 11th—Barque Plymouth, Simms, Fowey, timber and deals; Brig Metallak, Bien, Boston, clapboards; Schr. Meridian, Kavanah, Portland, hoares, &c.; Messenger, Lands, Boston, clapboards; L. O'C. Doyle, Frost, Boston, coals.
14th—Ship Symmetry, Sharp, London, deals and railway sleepers—Allison & Spurr; Ship Quebec, Park, Cork, timber and deals—R. Rankin & Co.; Barque Governor Douglas, Garde, Dublin, deals—John Mackay; Brigt. Sarah, Johnston, Philadelphia, gypsum—R. Rankin & Co.

Schr. B. A. Tufts, at Boston, on the 23d Oct. fell in with the wreck of the brig Belle of Maitland, full of water and abandoned.

The Barque Lord Glenelg, reported as having put into Yarmouth, is ashore at Whale Cove, Grand Manan, with masts cut away.—While attempting to come up the Bay during the last snow storm, she was blown off, and struck on Grand Manan.

ARRIVALS FROM ST. JOHN.—October 31st—Helen Douglas, at Annan; Nov. 2d—Princess Victoria, at Ayr; 3d—Forager, at Hull; 5th—George, at do.; 6th—Hampton, at Grangemouth; 7th—Frederick, at Plymouth; 8th—Pearl, at Grimsby, Londonderry, at Londonderry; 9th—Jane, at Carlisle; 10th—Hannah, at Bridport; Rhodes, at Clay Hole; 11th—James Hay, at Cork; 12th—Susan, at Deal, and Frances, at Strangford; 13th—Enterprise, at Kinsale; 14th—Clyde, in Yarmouth Roads; Three Sisters, at Wexford; Bethel, at Bristol; Maid of the Mist, in the Clyde, with boats stove, decks partly swept, loss of bulwarks, bowsprit, &c., having been struck by a sea on the 24th ult.; Helen Thompson, at Troon; 15th—Oriental, at Deal, and sailed for Hull; Diadem, off the North Foreland; 16th—Mary Caroline, at Deal, and Ann Davis, at Beaumaris.

At Gravesend, 15th, barque Susan, Crook, from Shediac; at Cork, 7th, Mersey, from Windsor.

VESSELS SAILED FOR ST. JOHN.—Nov. 3d—Olive, from Bristol; 4th—Nelson Village and Kate Kearney, from Dublin; Kingston and Orion, from Deal; 5th—Allen Brown, from Dublin, (and put back to the Pigeon Hole); Orleans, from Gravesend; 6th—Samuel, from Newport; 9th—Adeline Cann, from Belfast; 11th—Novascotian, from the Clyde; 12th—Lessmahagow, from Gloucester, and Lady Campbell, from Waterford; 14th—Devon, from Liverpool; 15th—Princess, from Dublin; 18th—Progress, from Liverpool.

Loading at Liverpool, John Fielden, for St. John.—In the Clyde, Avon, for do.

Sailed from Dublin, Nov. 5, Aleeste, for Savannah; 9th, Commerce, do.—From the Clyde, 9th, St. John, do.—From Deal, 13th, Coronation, and Charlotte, for New Orleans.

Cleared at London, Nov. 17, ships Queen Pomare, Till, and Argo, Waterbery, St. John.

Cleared at Liverpool, Nov. 18, ship India, Thomson, New-York.

MILFORD, November 15—The Maria, from ——, for St. John, N. B., has arrived here with much damage to her hull and sails, having been thrown on her beam-ends during a hurricane, 25th ult. Bore up from the Banks of Newfoundland.

The Jenny Lind, from P. E. Island, at Southampton, took Capt. Allen and eleven of the crew from the barque Amity, from Richibucto, waterlogged. They had been three days and four nights on the wreck, lashed in the main rigging, and six of the crew had been drowned before the Jenny Lind hove in sight.


NEW-BRUNSWICK
**Benefit Building Society and SAVINGS' FUND.**

THE FIRST MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION MEETING of this Society will be held at the Office of the Society, Prince William-street, Saint John, on MONDAY, the 3d day of January next, between the hours of 5 and 9 o'clock in the evening.

Such persons as intend to become members are requested to register their names and pay the present Entrance Fee of 5s. per Share to the Secretary and Treasurer, on or before that day.

The Rules and Receipt Book will be supplied to every Member—price 1s. 3d.—every other form will be furnished gratis.

The Directors will proceed to lend or advance the Funds of the Society on Thursday the tenth day of February next—the competition for Loans to be decided by Ballot.

☞ AGENCIES on behalf of the Society will be forthwith established. Applications for appointments must be made by letter, post paid, to the Secretary. *By order of the Board,*
CHARLES L. STREET,
Secretary & Treasurer.
Dec. 14. *Prince William-street, Saint John.*

☞ NOTICE.

PROVIDING the party who abstracted the Gold and Silver WATCHES from Messrs. Jardine & Co's. Safe on the night of the 29th Sept. last, will return the said Watches to the subscriber, through the Post Office or otherwise, there shall be no further inquiry made for the Monies, Bills of Exchange, or American Bank Notes, as notified in advertisement. BENJAMIN SMITH.
St. John, 11th Dec. 1847.

**Late style of Pantaloons,**
GAITER BOTTOMS, MADE TO FIT THE BOOT WITHOUT STRAPS.
*An excellent plan for those who wear Galoches.*
(From Peel's Paris and London Fall & Winter Fashions.)

CALL and see a Pair just finished, of heavy double milled Oxford DOESKIN.—Price only 25s.
Pantechnetheca, Dec. 14, 1847.—[usual papers.]

SHIP STORES.

LANDING ex the Richmond—40 Bls. Prime BEEF, at low rates.
Dec. 14. GEO. THOMAS.

CORDAGE & MANILLA.

JUST Received, a further supply of Tarred CORDAGE, and MANILLA ROPE—for sale at very low rates.
Dec. 14. GEO. THOMAS.

**Bread, Apples & Cider Vinegar.**

Per brigantine Albert Fearing, and schooner Relief, from New York—
100 BOXES Johnstone's Soda BISCUIT.
100 barrels Spitzenburg and Greening APPLES.
25 bbls. New York Refined CIDER.
20 bbls. Pure Cider VINEGAR. For sale by
December 14. H. G. KINNEAR.

**CIGARS, BREAD, &c.**

Landing this day, ex *Pheasant* from Boston—
30,000 GENUINE "*Manuel Amores*" CIGARS, light brown and dark brown;
5 boxes Lemons and ORANGES;
3 brls. new HICKORY NUTS;
3 sacks FILBERTS and WALNUTS;
3 tierces RICE (new),
Saleratus, Baldwin APPLES, &c.
Ex *Albert Fearing* from Philadelphia—
200 halves and thirds 'Wattson's' Soda, Sugar, Butter, Lemon, and Water Crackers;
25 barrels Pilot, Medium, Navy, and GROAT BREAD. For sale by
Dec. 14. J. MACFARLANE, Market-Square.

**Coffee, Raisins, &c.**

Landing ex "Peruvian" from Boston—
50 BAGS JAVA COFFEE,
10 casks RAISINS,
10 kegs LARD, 2 brls. HICKORY NUTS,
10 brls. BEANS, 2 cases FLORENCE OIL,
10 casks RICE, 5 boxes LEMONS,
1 case French PRUNES. For sale by
December 14. JARDINE & CO.

**Butter, Pork, and Cheese.**
*from Cumberland*—
147 FIRKINS Prime BUTTER,
19 Barrels PORK,
10 Cwt. CHEESE.
For sale at No. 10, King Street.
FLEWWELLING & READING.
Dec. 14, 1747.

**Ship Stores.**

Ships proceeding from this to sea, will be provided with desirable Stores, as under—
100 Barrels heavy and thin Mess PORK,
50 Ditto Prime ditto,
50 Ditto Mess BEEF, New York inspection,
30 Ditto Prime ditto ditto,
20 Ditto do. No. 1 do. New Haven.
25 Ditto Prime do. ditto,
25 Ditto PILOT BREAD, 75 do. Navy do.
For sale in or out of Bond, on the very lowest terms and liberal credit.
December 14. H. G. KINNEAR.

**Boys' Strong Peg Boots.**

S. K. FOSTER has just received this day a New Stock of BOYS' STRONG BOOTS, of all sizes and qualities. For sale cheap.
S. K. FOSTER,
Dec. 14. *Foster's Corner.*

Saleratus, Castor Oil, and Onions.

Per schr. "Eliza Jane" from Boston—
10 BARRELS best SALÆRATUS,
10 cases (small bottles) CASTOR OIL,
25 brls. Silver-skinned ONIONS. For sale by
Dec. 14. H. G. KINNEAR.

**Writing Papers, Playing Cards, and STEEL PENS.**

SEVEN Hundred Reams Writing and Wrapping PAPERS, assorted—Ruled and Plain—from 3s. per Ream upwards;
200 dozen superfine English Playing CARDS;
500 gross STEEL PENS, assorted, from 1s. 3d. per gross upwards; 10,000 QUILLS;
SCHOOL BOOKS, Blank Account Books; Family and Pocket BIBLES; TESTAMENTS; Prayer, Psalm, and Hymn BOOKS—together with a general assortment of STATIONERY and Miscellaneous Books, all of which will be sold at very low prices for CASH ONLY.
V. H. NELSON,
Dec. 7. *Victoria Book Store, King-st.*

**Fall Importation of BOOKS AND STATIONERY,**
*Per the British American, from Liverpool.*

WRITING PAPER of every description and quality, including Laid and Wove Post, Letter, Note, Foolscap, Bank Post, Demy, and Folio Post; together with Tissue, Coloured Printing Demy, Royal Cartridge, and Tinted Crayon Drawing and Wrapping Paper;
PASTEBOARD and PRESSING;
Ink and Ink Powders, Sealing Wax & Wafers,
A new article of STEEL PENS;
A large assortment of Binder's LEATHER and Mill Board;
Chambers's Edinburgh Journal, new Edition, vols. 1 to 6;
Do. Miscellany, vols. 1 to 20;
Do. Information for the People, and Cyclopædia of Literature;
Do. Primer, and School and People's Atlas;
Do. Educational Course—complete.
*In Store*—A varied assortment of Ledgers, Journals, Day and Memorandum Books.
☞ Book-binding executed with neatness and despatch. A. FRASER,
December 7, 1847. *Dock Street.*

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S
**Superior Winter Cloth Boots.**

JUST received per ship "British American," from Liverpool, at S. K. FOSTER'S Shoe Stores, corner of King and Germain streets, an excellent assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's, Youths', and Children's WINTER CLOTH BOOTS, and Ladies' Carriage BOOTS, of qualities superior to any heretofore imported. Families and others who may wish to supply themselves with a superior article are requested to give an early call.
S. K. FOSTER.
December 7. Foster's Corner.

**Polka, Waltz, Quadrille, &c.**

S. K. FOSTER has lately opened at his Store, corner of King and Germain streets.—
Ladies' White and Black Satin SLIPPERS,
Do. do. do. Satin POLKA BOOTS,
Do. French Kid and Enamelled SLIPPERS,
Do. do. Morocco Opera Slippers,
Misses' White and Black Satin Slippers,
Do. Black and Fancy color'd French Kid Slippers,
Do. French Enamelled and Patent Slippers,
Boys' French Calf and Patent Dancing Pumps,
Gentlemen's patent Opera BOOTS, (an elegant article,)
Do. Black and Drab Cashmere Polka Boots,
Do. French Calf and Patent PUMPS,
Ladies' White and Black Silk HOSIERY,
Do. very superior White Cotton do.
December 7. S. K. FOSTER.

**Rubber Shoes and Sole Leather,**

Per schr. 'Emily,' from Boston—
15 CASES containing 2500 pairs Ladies', Gentlemen's, Youth's and Childrens' Gum'd RUBBER SHOES; 100 sides very marketable SOLE LEATHER, averaging 22 lbs. to the side—For Sale by
Dec. 7.—3i H. G. KINNEAR.

**D'Orsay or Loose Sack.**

THE above is the name given to a very comfortable style of TOP COAT, now much worn in London and other large Cities; the colour most in vogue is dark Olive, Green, and Light Drab, the one lined throughout with Alapaca knitted in diamonds, edges trimmed with wide Braid, Velvet Collar and Caps to match, color of Cloth.—Call and see one just finished. From Peel's latest London and Paris Fashions.
GARRETT & ERILLEN.
Pantechnetheca, December 7.

**Corporation Creditors.**

A DIVIDEND of Two-and-a-Half per Centum upon the several Bond Debts of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of Saint John, for the half year ending the 1st day of *December* next, will be paid to the respective Creditors, at the Chamberlain's Office, on the production of the Bonds or other securities held by them. Dated the 30th day of November, 1847.
WILLIAM WRIGHT,
HUGH JOHNSTON, } Trustees.
ALFRED SMITHERS,

**Grapes! Grapes!**

*Per "Joseph Howe."*—
25 KEGS Malaga GRAPES, in fine order.
JAMES MACFARLANE,
Nov. 16. *Market-Square.*

**Selling Off at and below Cost!**

**THE WHOLE STOCK OF WINTER CLOTHING,**
**At the New Brunswick Clothing Store,**
Water Street—Third Store from Tisdale's Corner.

THIS STOCK IS THE LARGEST IN THE CITY.

Purchasers have now an opportunity of buying cheaper than ever was sold in Saint John.

SAMUEL NEILL.

P. S.—This is not a newspaper puff—for all parties examining will pronounce it to be the truth, as the reduction will be marked in plain figures. *December* 14, 1847.—4w.


☞ NOTICE. ☜

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Mayor's Office, until THURSDAY, the 23d instant, at 12 o'clock, noon, from persons disposed to undertake the duty of DEPUTY CLERK of the FISH MARKET, for one year from the 31st December instant, to the 31st December, 1848. The party offering the highest sum, and approved of by the Common Council, will be appointed Deputy Clerk of the said Market, and entitled to receive the Fees and Tolls mentioned in the Law or Ordinance passed in Common Council on the 10th December, 1843, entitled "A Law to regulate the Public Fish Market in the City of Saint John," and will also be required to enforce the regulations for the good order and cleanliness of the said Market, contained in the said Law.

No Tender will be noticed unless the names of two responsible persons are mentioned as willing to become bound with the party tendering, for the faithful payment, quarterly, of the sum offered for the office.

☞ Any further information may be had on application to

JOHN R. PARTELOW, *Mayor.*
H. PORTER,
W. O. SMITH,
J. FAIRWEATHER, } *Committee.*
ROBERT SHIVES,
WM. HAGARTY,
Dec. 14.

**FISHERY DRAFT**

NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of an order of the Common Council, the Subscribers, Directors of the FISHERY on the Eastern side of the Harbour, will commence taking in the names of Freemen, and other entitled to a draft in the Fishery, on MONDAY, the 27th instant, in the City Court Room, at the Court House.

The Book will continue open every day during the week, from 10 o'clock a. m. to 4 o'clock p. m. except on Saturday the 1st January, when it will be kept open until 6 o'clock p. m. after which time no names will be received. The draft will take place on MONDAY the 10th January.

WILLIAM HAGGERTY,
B. COXETTER,
JAMES STOCKFORD,
ROBERT M'KELVEY.
*Directors.*

St. John, December 10 1847.

NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of an order of the Common Council, the subscribers, Directors of the Fishery on the Western side of the Harbour, will commence taking in the names of Freemen, and others entitled to a Draft in the Fishery, on MONDAY, the 27th instant.

The book will continue open every day during the week, from 10 o'clock a. m. to 4 o'clock, p. m., except on Saturday the 1st January, when it will be kept open until 6 o'clock p. m., after which time no names will be received. The Draft will take place on MONDAY, the 10th January.

JOSEPH O. DUNHAM,
JOSEPH BEATTEAY.
*Directors*
Carleton, Dec. 10. 1847. [Cour. Obs.]


23rd November, 1847.

*Per recent arrivals from Boston and New-York*
30 BRLS Soda BISCUIT,
10 half brls Water Crackers, } Fresh,
10 half barrels Sugar BISCUIT,
10 barrels Pilot BREAD,
25 kegs Cooking RAISINS,
1 cask SALARATUS,
2 boxes ARROW ROOT, (First quality.)
ARCHIBALD HEGAN.

**Fall and Winter Goods.**

P. GALLAGHER
Is this day receiving from on board ship Howard,
**28 Bales and Cases**
*London, Manchester, and Birmingham GOODS.*
And daily expects,—
10 Cases and Bales *Pilot and Beaver CLOTHS*, FLANNELS, Plain and Printed ORLEANS, &c. &c. &c.
All of which will be sold at a moderate advance for good payments.
St. John, 16th Nov. 1847.—4w.

NEW
**Fall and Winter Goods.**

J. & H. FOTHERBY
Have received per "Lion" from Glasgow, and "Mountaineer" from Liverpool, part of their Winter Stock, consisting of—
PILOT, Beaver and Broad CLOTHS, Buckskins, Doeskins and Tweeds, ORLEANS, Coburgs and CASHMERES, Satin, Strip'd and Check'd Orleans & Cashmeres, Grey, White and Printed COTTONS, Red, White and Blue Flannels and Serges, BLANKETS, Rugs, Quilts and Counterpanes, LINENS, Lawns, Hollands and Diapers, Jaconet, Book, Mull and Swiss MUSLINS, Gala and all-wool Plaid and Fancy Cloakings, Plaid, Maude, Cashmere and other fancy Shawls, HANDKERCHIEFS in great variety, Fancy Cashmere, Mohair and other DRESSES, LACES, EDGINGS, NETS, Striped Shirtings, Apron Checks and Homespuns, OSNABURGS, Canvass and Padding, HEARTH RUGS and CARPETS, Cloth, Fur and Scotch CAPS, COTTON WARPS, &c. &c.
Also per *William Carson* and *Commodore* from London, and *Howard* from Liverpool:
CAPES, MUFFS, BOAS and CUFFS.—in Squirrel, Sable, Stone Martin, Fitch, &c.
Geo de Naps, Satins, and Satinetts, VELVETS. Bonnet Silks and Flowers, Lambs' wool and Thibet Hosiery and Gloves, Fancy Dresses and Cloakings in great variety, GIMPS. Fringes and Trimmings, Tailors' Trimmings, &c. &c.
Which are offered at the lowest prices, wholesale and retail, for *Cash* only.
October 26.

**Brandy, Geneva, Loaf sugar, &c.**

Per "William Carson" from London, and "Themis" from Liverpool:
10 HHDS. MARTELL'S Dark BRANDY,
1 do. do. Pale do.
10 do. GENEVA,
8 Tierces Loaf and Crushed SUGAR,
15 Casks Day & Martin's BLACKING,
1 Cask Lazenby's PICKLES,
15 Kegs Coleman's MUSTARD,
10 Cwt. Coleman's STARCH,
10 Bags Black PEPPER,
2 Carroteels CURRANTS,
1 Cask Nutmegs, 2 cases Liquorice, 2 do. Cassia,
1 Case Candied Citron, Orange and Lemon Peel,
5 Boxes Windsor SOAP; 5 do. BLUE,
4 Cwt. Servant's Friend; 1 cask Brushes,
1 Bale Shoe Hemp; 1 cask Vitriol,
10 Crates EARTHENWARE.
FLEWWELLING & READING,
October 26. 10, King Stree

**CHEAP HARDWARE and CUTLERY.**

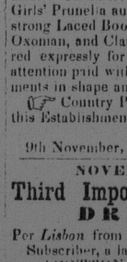
T. R. GORDON,
**Corner of Market Square and Dock-Street,**
*Has received, and offers at low prices for Cash*—
250 BAGS SPIKES, rose & clasp head NAILS, Boat, Clout, Horse, and Ox NAILS,
10 Smiths' Bellows, 3 Anvils, 1 basket VICES,
60 pairs Horse Traces, 50 Ox and Logging CHAINS,
1 cask Plate HINGES,
2 casks Curled HAIR and Hair Seating,
6 casks Tinned and Enamelled Tea Kettles, Sauce pans, Stew pans, Mortars, Preserving Kettles, Coffee MILLS, Italian IRONS, GLUE POTS, &c. &c.
1 cask WEIGHTS, *and Grocers' Coffee Mills,*
3 casks *Improved SMOOTHING IRONS,*
5 crates japanned Coal Hods, Scoops, Scuttles, Dust Pans, and Cinder sifters,
4 bales IRON WIRE, 6 bales Wire RIDDLES,
1 cask Lamp SHADES,
6 cases Mill, Pit, and Circular SAWS, (Hoole, Stanforth & Gray, and other makers.)
114 GRIDDLES, assorted sizes, 12 to 20 inches,
1 cask Lead PIPE, 2 casks SHOT, 5 rolls Sheet LEAD,
1 case Sheet COPPER,
1 cask Sheet ZINC, 5 cases AUGERS,
15 tons POTS, OVENS, Boilers, Fry Pans, Fire Dogs, Oven Covers, &c.,
50 Heavy STOVES—20 to 30 inch.
1 bale Chalk Lines, 1 cask best RED CHALK,
62 casks Gunpowder, 3 cases Guns and Pistols,
5 cases *Sanderson, Brothers & Co's.* best CAST STEEL, 10 cwt Blister Steel,
23 dozen SPADES and SHOVELS,
3 casks well assorted Table Knives and Forks, and Pen and Pocket Knives, superior quality and very cheap, having been manufactured expressly for the subscriber.
Fifty-four casks and cases containing—
Locks, Hinges, Latches, Screws; Fire Irons, and Irons; Japanned, Brass, and Plated Candlesticks, and Snuffers and Trays; Curtain Bands, Pins, and Rings; Cornice Ends; Tea Trays; Knife and Bread Baskets; Urns; Tea and Coffee Pots; Hot Water Jugs; GAS FITTINGS; Wool Cards; Wheel Heads; Cony Combs; Ox and Horse Cards; Flints; Percussion Caps; Shot Belts; Powder Flasks; Sparrowbills, Shoe Thread, and Hammers; Gimblets, Planes and Plane Irons; *Cam's* Chisels and Gouges, Drawing Knives, &c.; Harness Mounting; Coffin Furniture, and Cord; Shoe, Paint, White wash, Black Lead, Scrub, and Hearth BRUSHES; Plate Baskets, Slop Kettles, Water Cans, and Foot Tubs; Cut and Wrought Brads and Tacks; Files and Rasps; Brass and Iron Castors; Table Catches and Screws; Window Furniture; Rules, Compasses, &c.; SLEIGH BELLS; Fox and Rat Traps; Steelyards, Mops, Scales, &c. &c.
Saint John, November 30, 1847.


☞ NOTICE.

THE Co-Partnership of the undersigned, under the Firm of JOHN KERR & CO., is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. All Persons having claims against the said Firm, will please present the same to the undersigned, JOHN KERR, for payment; and all parties indebted to the said Firm, will please arrange the same with either of the undersigned. JOHN KERR,
EDMUND KAYE.
St. John, N. B., 16th November, 1847.

☞ The Business formerly conducted by JOHN KERR & CO., will be continued by the undersigned.
St. John, 16th Nov. 1847. JOHN KERR.


**STOVES.**



The Subscriber has on hand a choice selection of
**COAL STOVES,**
SUITABLE FOR
HALLS, Bedrooms, Counting Rooms, and SHIPS' CABINS.
The neatness and superior finish of which has not been exceeded by any STOVES ever offered in this market.
Also, an excellent assortment of COOKING STOVES, both for *Wood* and *Coal*, of all sizes and prices. E. STEPHEN.
November 9, 1847.—2m.

**LONDON HOUSE,**
*Market Square.*
**October 26th.**

By the recent arrival of Ships "*Howard*," "*Themis*," and "*William Carson*," from Liverpool and London,—
THE FALL and WINTER Importations of the above Establishment are completed, comprising a General and Extensive Stock of
**DRY GOODS, FURS, &c.**
*Suitable for the Winter Season*—Wholesale and Retail. T. W. DANIEL.

BRUNSWICK
**SHOE STORE,**
*Corner Germain and Princess Streets, Head of Rocky Hill.*
☞ **Selling off Cheap.**

THE Subscribers beg to intimate to their friends in the City and Country, who have so generously patronised the "*Brunswick Shoe Store*," that although disappointed of their WINTER STOCK by the ship *Neptunus*, a further Shipment is hourly expected.

They have still on hand a large assortment of Ladies' Cashmere and Prunella thick soled BOOTS, Girls' Prunella and Leather Laced BOOTS, Boys' strong Laced BOOTS; Gents. Bucher, Wellington, Oxonian, and Clarence BOOTS,—all manufactured expressly for this Establishment, and every attention paid with regard to the latest improvements in shape and quality.

☞ Country People will do well by calling at this Establishment.
FAULKE & HENNIGAR.
9th November, 1847.—1m.

NOVEMBER 30th, 1847.

**Third Importation this Fall of DRY GOODS!**

Per *Lisbon* from England, just received by the Subscriber, a large assortment of WOOLLEN and COTTON GOODS, all of which are now open and ready for inspection, viz.:
FLUSHINGS, Pilot and Beaver CLOTHS, Broad Cloths—all colors and prices,
Black CASSIMERES and DOESKINS,
Fancy TROWSERINGS in great variety,
Red, Blue and Checked FLANNELS,—all widths and qualities,
White Kersey Flannels, Blankets; a large and splendid assortment of Woollen Shawls, Tartan Hdkfs.—68, 72 and 80 inches, White and Grey Sheetings, White and Grey Factory Cotton,—Newest Styles Printed Cottons, Bedticks, Regatta and Crossover Shirtings, Patent Shirtings, Osnaburgs, Ginghams, Jean Stripes, Stockings, Socks Braces, Cotton Hdk'fs, Silk ditto, Mufflers, Gloves, Jaconets, Quilts, Counterpanes, Apron Checks, Buttons, Silk, Twist, Threads, Silesias, Cusban Shalloon, Nankeen and Grandrels, Black and Colored Merinos, Coburgs, Cashmeres, Patent Shaded Wool Cravats, Patent Canvas, &c. Black and Brown Hollands.
Wholesale Woollen Warehouse, Water-street, St. John, N. B. GEORGE BEATTIE.
Nov. 30.

**The Undersigned**

WILL draw on Boston or New York, or make other suitable advances on Property shipped to those places and Philadelphia.
Nov. 30. H. G. KINNEAR.

**Astonishing Efficacy OF HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.**

EXTRAORDINARY CURES BY
**Holloway's Ointment.**
CURE OF A DESPERATE CASE OF ERYSIPELAS.
*Copy of a Letter from Mr. Joseph Gildon, Jun., a Farmer, East Kent, near Spil

# Poetry, &c.

### THE CAREFUL OLD LADY.

The old lady sat in her rocking chair,
Darn, darn, darn;
The fire was bright and the night was fair,
Darn, darn, darn;
The stocking was old, and the heel was worn,
But she was well furnished with needle and yarn,
And well she knew how the heel to turn;
Darn, darn, darn!

She had sat in her chair from morn till night,
Darn, darn, darn,
And still her eye was watchful and bright,
Darn, darn, darn:
For well she was used her needle to ply,
And every hole in her stocking could spy
And to mend it faithfully she would try,
Darn, darn, darn!

Young ladies if ever you hope to be wives,
Darn, darn, darn;
For many a call you will have in your lives,
To darn, darn, darn;
Would you keep your children neat and clean?
Would you save their toes from frost bites keen?
Then never believe that darnings are mean,
But darn, darn, darn,

PAINFUL DUTIES OF THE SCHOOLMASTER.—There is neither fortune nor fame to be acquired in fulfilling the laborious duties of a village schoolmaster. Doomed to a life of monotonous labour, sometimes requited with ingratitude and injustice by ignorance, he will often be oppressed with melancholy, and perhaps sink under the weight of his thankless toil, if he do not seek strength and courage elsewhere than in views of immediate personal interest. He must be sustained and animated by a profound sense of the moral importance of his labours. He must learn to regard the austere pleasure of having served mankind, and secretly contributed to the public weal, at a price worthy of his exertion, which his conscience pays him. It is his glory to aspire to nothing above his obscure and laborious condition, to make unnumbered sacrifices for those who profit by him, to labour, in a word, for man, and wait for his reward from God.—*Guizot.*

*A Promise Fulfilled.*—Lady Elizabeth D'Arcy, the fair and richly-portioned daughter of Thomas Earl Rivers, was wooed by three suitors at the same time; and the knights, as in chivalry bound, were disposed to contest the prize with target and lance; but the lady forbade the battle, and menaced disobedience with her eternal displeasure, promising, however, jocularly, that if they had but patience she would have them all in their turn, and she literally fulfilled her promise; for she married first Sir George Trenchard of Wolverton, who left her a widow at seventeen; secondly, Sir John Gage of Firle; and thirdly, Sir William Hervey, of Ickworth—the three original claimants of her hand.—*The Patrician.*

GRAVITY *vs.* FOLLY.—It was a saying of Paley, that he who is not a fool half of the time is a fool all the time. Robert Hall, who held a similar opinion, on being reproached by a very dull preacher, with the exclamation—

"How can a man who preaches like you, talk in so trifling a manner?" replied—

"There, brother, is the difference between us; you talk your nonsense in the pulpit—I talk mine out of it."

The eminent Doctor South, being in the midst of a frolic on one occasion, and seeing a dignified, unbending acquaintance approaching, exclaimed—

"Stop! we must be grave now; there is a fool coming!"

THE TWO PHYSICIANS.—Whittaker, in his history of Leeds, tells us of two contemporary physicians, Dr. W. Gibson and Dr. Hulme. He says of the first, "He abandoned himself" to brandy "with as clear and calm a foresight of its consequences as if he had been studying the case of a patient." He died in the prime of life, at 39. His friend, Dr. Hulme, an abstemious water-drinker, lived to 92.

A "SETTLER."—Peter Davidson was the ugliest man in Shropshire. Once at a public ball, a beautiful woman, who had been several times pressed to dance, and refused, intimated that she should like to dance with Peter. Peter believed she had fallen in love with him, and in a very earnest way asked why she had selected him from the rest of the company? "Because, sir," she said, "my husband desired me to select a partner who could not possibly make him jealous."

AN EXCEPTION.—A gentleman boasted that he had drunk two, three, or four bottles of wine every day for fifty years, and that he was as hale and hearty as ever. "Pray," remarked a bystander, "*where are your boon companions?*" "Ah," he quickly replied, "that's another affair. If the truth may be told, *I have buried three entire generations of them!*"

FULLER, the well known author of "British Worthies" wrote his own epitaph, as it appears in Westminster Abbey. It consists of only four words, but it speaks volumes, viz.—"Here lies Fuller's earth."


## A CARD.

THE Proprietors, in introducing this Establishment to the notice of the Clergy, Gentry, and the public of St. John, and the Province of New Brunswick generally, feel that they have removed an inconvenience long and greatly felt in this part of America, namely, the want of a CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT sufficiently extensive to meet the varied taste and wants of an opulent and respectable community. It has often been justly remarked, that St. John, notwithstanding its increasing prosperity and advancement in almost every branch of business, was far behind other Cities and Towns in America, in

**FASHIONABLE TAILORING,**

and ready-made Clothing Establishments, and that to such an extent was this deficiency felt, that a great number of Gentlemen, who, although anxious to encourage Trade at home, were obliged to send to the Old Country in order to get fashionable well made Clothes, which in St. John were so difficult to obtain. Under these circumstances, the proprietors have been encouraged to commence this business, and have spared neither labor nor expense to make their Establishment, in every department, commensurate with the wants of the public, and worthy of their support, which it shall be their constant study to merit.

The system upon which we conduct our business, is exclusively, for *Ready Money*, it being the only system upon which any Establishment can offer decided advantages to the public, the truth of which is becoming more apparent every day.

☞ See advertisement in another column.

GARRETT & SKILLEN.

PANTECHNETHECA, November 16th, 1847.

## Raisins, Pork, Beef, Lard, &c

LANDING this day from sundry vessels, on consignment:

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

For sale by H. G. KINNEAR.
Nov. 16.—3w.

## SUGAR!

LANDING this day ex Schr. *Martha Brae*, from Halifax, at the North Market Wharf,—25 Hhds. Bright Barbadoes SUGAR, for sale by
Aug. 24. J. R. CRANE.

## Vicker's best FILES.

JUST received per ship Howard, from Liverpool—2 casks "Vicker's" best Second Cut, Mill and other FILES (Oct. 26) C. & W. H. ADAMS.

## Second Importation this Fall of DRY GOODS!

Just received per *Themis* from England—

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

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

## British Goods!

Landing ex 'Thetis,' from Liverpool:—

10 HHDS. Crushed SUGAR,
5 hhds. GOLDEN SYRUP,
20 kegs MUSTARD; 20 kegs GINGER,
15 Hampers Cheshire CHEESE,
20 Cases Jordan ALMONDS,
25 Bags PEPPER; 30 boxes STARCH,
5 Caroteels CURRANTS,
25 Boxes RAISINS. For Sale by
November 2, 1847. JARDINE & CO.

## No. 1, South Wharf.

W. TISDALE & SON have received ex *John Fielden*, from Liverpool:—2 cases Thomson's SCREW AUGERS, short and long screw; 2 casks BLOCK BUSHES; 1 cask assorted Cart Boxes; 1 cask London Glue; 1 cask assorted Horse Shoes; 10 pair Blacksmiths' BELLOWS, 18 to 32 inch; 1 roll Sheet ZINC; 100 Frying Pans and Griddles; 4 tons Pots and Bakepans; and Spare Covers; which are offered at low rates for cash. August 10.

## FOR SALE.

*Received by "Martha Brae," from Halifax, and now landing,—*

160 BOXES (36 lbs each) first quality Congo TEA,
40 brls. fresh OAT MEAL,
8 Ditto COD OIL, 4 do. fine Mackerel, do.
Nov. 16. BENJAMIN SMITH.

## Bread and Biscuit.

Per brig *Brookline* from Philadelphia, on Consignment—

25 BRLS. fine Table PILOT BREAD;
75 barrels Navy ditto;
50 barrels, halves and fifths, Sugar, Lemon, Soda, Tea, and Table Crackers and Biscuits.
Nov. 16.—3i For sale by H. G. KINNEAR.

## LANDING,

For the Subscriber, ex *Themis*—

10 HHDS. best Pale Hollands GENEVA,
10 casks TWINES and LINES, assorted numbers, embracing every description of Salmon, Shad, and Herring Twines; Pollock and Cod Lines, of superior finish and manufacture.
Nov. 2. JOHN V. THURGAR.

## Brandy, Gin, and Wine.

Ex the brig *Lion*, Mackenzie, master, from Glasgow, now landing for the subscriber—

40 CASKS Old Cognac BRANDY,—*Hennessey* and *Martell* brands;
40 Hhds. Pale Holland GENEVA,
6 Hhds. and 6 Qr. Casks superior Old PORT WINE.

For sale low by JOHN V. THURGAR,
5th October. North M. Wharf.

## October 12th, 1847.

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

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

## Winter Cloths & Blankets.

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

SUPERFINE, Beaver and Pilot CLOTHS, in Blue, Brown, Invisible Rifle, Oxford mixt, Claret, Drab, and Black Blue Heavy *Duffil* Cloths—superior for Travelling Coats;
Doeskins, Cassimere and Kersey Trouserings, in black, blue, drab, striped, checked, and fancy;
A few peices Grey Canada CLOTH, very fine, for Overcoats;
A large variety Rose, Witney, and Point Mackinaw BLANKETS;
The above splendid *Winter Gds*, are offered at a very small advance, wholesale and retail.
VAUGHANS & LOCKHART.
Oct. 26 [Chron. Alb.]

## Selling off for Cash only,

*AT VERY REDUCED PRICES!!!*

The subscriber offers for Sale at the

VICTORIA BOOK STORE,

HIS WHOLE STOCK OF

BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

COMPRISING a large collection of Standard and Miscellaneous Works; Superfine Laid and Wove Writing Papers; Pocket Books, Card Cases, Albums, Drawing Pencils, Quills, Steel Pens, Wafers, Wax, Office Tape, Parchment, Ink and Ink Powders, Slates, Copy Books, Memorandum Books, Blank Books, Picture Frames, Drawing Paper, Artists' Materials; FULTON & KNIGHT'S *Pronouncing Dictionary*, the Tutors' Assistant, by LAWRIE, with Key; *Universal Spelling Book*, new edition, 1846; British Primers, Mother's Catechism, Gray's Arithmetic, Fogo's Geography, &c. &c.

SCHOOL BOOKS,

The latest and best editions, such as are in general use throughout the Provinces—Primers, Spelling Books, Class Books, Readers, Grammars, Dictionaries, Geographies, Catechisms, Arithmetics, Classical Works, &c.

MAPS OF THE BRITISH PROVINCES IN NORTH AMERICA:

PLANS OF THE CITY AND HARBOUR;

MODERN GEOGRAPHY, designed for use in Schools throughout the British Colonies, by JAMES PATERSON, LL.D., Principal of the Grammar School, St. John, New-Brunswick.
Sept. 7. V. H. NELSON.

## Watson's Crackers.

*Landing per Josephine, from Philadelphia:*

70 HALF and Third Brls. Soda Biscuit,
70 half and third do. Water do.
17 half barrels BUTTER,
10 do. do. SUGAR.
FLEWWELLING & READING,
October 19. 10, *King street.*

## STEEL.

2 TONS "*Sanderson Bros. & Co.*" best Cast, German, and Blister STEEL.—Now landing ex the *Mountaineer.* For sale by THOS. R. GORDON,
*Corner of Market Square and Dock Street.*
October 12, 1847.

## FALL GOODS!

**Tea, Loaf Sugar, Fruit, &c.**

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

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

Ex *Themis* and *Howard* from Liverpool—

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

Ex Brig *Syria* from New-York—

10 qr. casks OLD PORT WINE.

—LATELY RECEIVED—

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

Daily expected per ship *Quebec*—

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

Ex schooner *Harriet Alice:*

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

The above, with a large assortment of articles in the Grocery line, will be sold low for good payments, by WILLIAM E. MOORE.
November 2, 1847.

## Rum, Sugar, Ship Bread, &c.

*Now landing fr the subscriber—*

20 PUNS. High Proof RUM,
10 Puns. fine flavored Jamaica,
15 Hhds. bright quality SUGAR,
40 Barrels } Fresh NAVY BREAD,
20 Bags }
*Also*—50 Brls. Genesee Superfine FLOUR.
October 19. JOHN V. THURGAR.

## SHIP CHANDLERY,

*Peters' Wharf.*

THE undersigned has received per ships *Themis* and *Howard*, from Liverpool, an Extensive Supply of—

Compasses; Deep Sea and Hand Log Lines,
Binnacle Lamps, Log Glasses,
Telescopes, Paint and Dusting Brushes,
Long and short handled Varnish Brushes,
Sheet LEAD, Stockholm TAR, VARNISH,
150 gallons prepared Wood OIL, for the prevention of Dry Rot.

*** The above, in addition to an extensive Stock on hand, constitute a complete and well selected assortment of every article in his line, which are offered for sale at the lowest market rates.
October 26. JOHN WALKER.

## Iron, Copper, Spikes, &c.

Now landing ex ships Belmont, Mountaineer, and Lion, from Bristol, Liverpool, and the Clyde:—

120 TONS Bolt IRON, assorted, 5-8 to 1 1-4 in.
110 bolts COPPER, ass'd, 3-4 to 1 1-4 in.
200 do. Yellow Metal, ass'd 5-8 to 1 1-4 inch,
150 bundles SHEET IRON, Nos. 20 to 26,
12 tons IRON SPIKES, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 inch,
30 boxes TIN PLATES, IC. and IX.
50 tons No. 1 Gartsherrie PIG IRON.
For sale low by WM. CARVILL.

GENTLEMEN'S LADIES' CHILDREN'S &

## CLOTH BOOTS.

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

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

☞ Orders from the Country punctually attended to as usual.
Oct 12, 1847. S. K. FOSTER.

## Vinegar, Saleratus, &c.

Now landing, per *Ganymede*, from New York:—

TEN BARRELS real Cider VINEGAR,
5 casks SALERATUS,
20 M. HAVANA CIGARS—choice brands,
20 boxes superior Chewing TOBACCO,
40 chests CONGOU TEA,—will be sold very low, by FLEWWELLING & READING,
Oct. 19. No. 10, King-street.

## MOURNING.

THIS Melancholy, yet necessary appendage of Bereavement, has been made almost exclusive, by the enormous prices heretofore charged, and the great uncertainty and trouble of getting Clothes made in proper time. From the immense stock always kept on hand, individuals or families can be supplied in five minutes, at the following prices:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Respectable Suit—Coat, Vest and Trowsers, | £3 | 0 | 0 |
| Superior Ditto, | 3 | 15 | 0 |
| Superfine Ditto, | 5 | 0 | 0 |

Cash on delivery, without discount.
PANTECHNETHECA, Oct. 26, 1847.

## IRON, SPIKES, &c.

C. & W. H. ADAMS

ave just received per *Belmont* and *Prince of Wales*, from Liverpool—

120 TONS Common and Refined IRON, well assorted, amongst which are
4200 bars Common Bolt IRON,
105 bars large Round and Square, from 2 to 4½ inch,
126 bundles Plate, Hoop, and Rod Iron,
2300 bars Refined and Common Flats,
125 bags SPIKES.

Per *Thompson*, from the Clyde—

3 casks PUTTY, in bladders,
2 cases "Thomson's" AUGERS,
3 packages Wrapping and Writing PAPER.
July 20, 1847.

## SEAL OIL.

10 BARRELS Pale SEAL OIL, ex schr. *Charlotte*, from Halifax. For sale by WM. E. MOORE,
12th Oct. 1847. *Prince Wm. Street*

## No. 1, South Wharf.

EX "*Unicorn*," from Liverpool—10 Pieces HAIR CLOTH, 16 to 26 inch; 3 cwt. CURLED HAIR, for sale at low rates by W. TISDALE & SON.
Sept. 14.

## Stoves, Lard Oil, &c.

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

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

By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

## DELL'S

**Hydro-Pneumatic Apparatus,**

TO ANSWER EVERY PURPOSE OF

## Warming & Heating,

*Manufactured of various sizes and constructions as Hot Water Stoves, Carriage Warmers, Bed Warmers, Spare Bed Airers, &c. &c. &c.*

A GREATER comfort or a more decided luxury can scarcely be conceived than results from the use of these Bed Warmers. Unlike all other attempts to heat beds by hot water, which confine the heat to the feet only, and warm the bed very inefficiently, however applied, in consequence of their warming merely the clothes, the feet, or whatever immediately touches their surface, DELL'S PATENT BED WARMERS depend for their decided advantage over all other plans ever before introduced, on the fact that they warm the air as well as the clothes; a difference so decided and remarkable, that invalids and others have invariably expressed their astonishment to find themselves in a complete *warm air bath* from the feet to the very shoulders the temperature appearing to remain undiminished, and the water still found warm enough in the morning to serve for washing, which to travellers and early risers is another advantage in favour of this apparatus; and will render their use indispensable in Club-houses, Hotels, Boarding-houses, &c. Professional gentlemen and all persons of sedentary habits will find this apparatus exceedingly desirable; placed in their apartment it acts like the hot water stoves, (heretofore noticed) keeping up, in small rooms, an agreeable and healthy warmth, as no vapour, smell, or other annoyance can possibly be experienced by using this contrivance for producing an agreeable summer heat.

Persons returned from hot climates, experiencing all the evils of cold, will find the equable temperature afforded by this invention particularly grateful; and all aged or other persons who are martyrs to cold will find their application so simple and effectual that they may place one or more on a couch, or in any easy chair, and thus receive the full benefit of the genial warmth communicated. And in cases of severe cold one of these Bed Warmers, covered with a flannel, and applied to the soles of the feet for two or three successive nights, will be found to give infallible relief. It is a well known fact, that numerous persons who have purchased, have never since passed a single *cold* night without one in bed.

One great advantage of these Bed Warmers is, they are so light and portable that they can, without the slightest inconvenience, be carried by persons travelling, who have only to order the Boiling Hot Water to be put in, and the apparatus placed in the bed previous to their going thereto, to ensure a warm and that greatest of desiderata—a dry bed.

The invention is already extensively patronised by the medical profession, and is being introduced into Hospitals and other public Institutions for the use of invalids.

In all cold climates abroad, in the Colonies, and in the East Indies, where Cholera, Ague, and like complaints prevail, these Bed Warmers will be found indispensable, and, indeed, must come into very general use in every quarter of the world.

☞ RECEIVED, per Ship *Lesmahagow* from London,—One Case of the above invaluable article, of assorted sizes, and for sale by

GEORGE BEATTIE, Agent.
Water-st., next Store South of Sam. Gardner & Co.'s
St. John, August 31.—3i

## 18th April, 1847.

The subscriber has received per Brigt. *Amagh*, and Schr. *Louisa Willard*, from Boston:—

70 BOXES TOBACCO, assorted,
5 M. CIGARS,
15 Bags COFFEE,
5 Tierces Head RICE,
50 Boxes best Bunch RAISINS,
10 Barrels BEANS,
5 Ditto Dried APPLES,
3 Bags Jordan ALMONDS,
1 Bag superior soft shell ditto,
10 Drums fresh FIGS,
2 Cases CHEESE; 1 bag COCOA,
5 Boxes Ground GINGER,
1 Case Preserved ditto,
1 Package CAMPHOR,
2 Boxes superior Arrow Root,
2 Do. containing *Currant Jelly, Sauces, &c.*
1 Box Ground CLOVES,
1 cask Rotten Stone; 30 dozen Corn Brooms: 7 cases Men's BOOTS; 25 sides Sole LEATHER; 12 dozen Pails; 5 doz. whip Sticks; 3 cases Palm Leaf Hats, 1 box Wool Cards, 2 boxes Wheel Heads, 2 dozen Ox Bows, 1 dozen Horse Cards, 1 dozen Knife Boxes, 2 dozen Wash Boards, 2 cases Clothes' Pins, 2 cases Matches, 1 doz. Wooden Dippers—xWith a variety of other articles, all which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for approved payments.

ARCHIBALD HEGAN.

## NEW FALL GOODS.

Recv'd. at the "LIVERPOOL HOUSE," *Prince Wm. Street*, per the "Lion," from Glasgow:

WOOLLEN and Worsted Fancy CLOAKING and Victoria CLOTH,
" " Fancy VESTINGS,
" " Plain and Fancy SHAWLS,
" " Cravats and Handkerchiefs,
Superfine CARPETING and Hearth RUGS,
White and Brown Linen, Lawn, Diaper, Duck,
Linen Damask Table Cloths, in peice,
Linen Damask Table Cloths, Unbleached do.
Jaconet, Mull, Swiss, Book, Tarlatan & Stripe MUSLINS,
Ladies' Sewed Muslin Collars, and Linen Collars & Cuffs,
Twilled Regatta, Earlstein Gingham,
Venetian Blinds, &c.

The above, with a large variety of seasonable Goods, are offered very low at Wholesale and Retail.

VAUGHANS & LOCKHART.

## CUT NAILS.

*The Subscriber has received ex Belmont:—*

20 TONS best quality IRON, which he is now having cut into NAILS, of all sizes, from 3d'y to 30d'y; FLOORING BRADS, 3, 3½, and 4 inch; Finishing Nails, &c. &c. for sale at the lowest market prices.

THOMAS R. GORDON,
*Corner of Dock Street and Mkt. Square.*
July 20, 1847.

## Land Surveying.

JUST PUBLISHED,

*A Treatise on Theoretical and Practical LAND SURVEYING.*

BY ALEXANDR MUNRO.

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

☞ Price only 6s. half-bound, for sale at the VICTORIA BOOK STORE, King-street.
July 21, 1846. V. H. NELSON.

## FLOUR and PORK.

Landing ex brigantine *George and Mary*, from Boston, on Consignment—

ONE hundred barrels Genesee S. F. FLOUR,
50 barrels heavy MESS PORK.
For sale by H. G. KINNEAR.
October 26.—3i.

JUST received and for sale cheap—3 tons very superior OAKUM.
Aug. 31. JOHN WALKER.

TESTIMONY FROM

## FRANCE AND PRUSSIA

TO THE MERITS OF

## SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

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

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

Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS:

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

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

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

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

Messieurs SANDS:

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

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

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

BAILEYSBURG, Va. Dec. 13th, 1845.

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

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

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

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

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

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

## IRON, STEEL,

**Anchors, Chains, Tin Plates, etc.**

*The Subscriber has in Stock, and for Sale on reasonable terms, at his Warehouses, Nelson Street:—*

650 TONS best Refined (Hunt & Brown's) and Common BAR and BOLT IRON, all sizes;
20 ditto Swedes BAR IRON, assorted,
35 tons small round Refined Iron, ¼ to ½ inch,
10 ditto SHEET IRON, No 16 to 24,
12 ditto best BOILER PLATES—4, 4½, and 5 feet by 2 feet,
8 ditto Hoop Iron—assorted sizes,
10 ditto Plough Plate Iron, 2 to 5 inches,
5 ditto best ANGLE IRON, for boilers,
6 do. CAST STEEL, for Axes—Sanderson, Brothers & Co. and Naylor's;
5 do. best Blister Steel, hoop L & C C N D,
5 do. Spring and Shear STEEL, assorted,
30 Anchors, Iron & Wood Stocks—1 to 15 cwt.,
20 CHAIN CABLES, ⅝ to 1¼ inch, *best proved*,
5 tons best close-link CHAIN, ¼ to 1½ inch,
20 do. SPIKES, well assorted, 4 to 10 inches,
10 tons Parish picked OAKUM,
5 ditto Bolt COPPER, ⅝ to 1¼ inch,
115 bolts Extra Navy CANVAS,
150 boxes *TIN PLATES*—IC, IX, IXX, DC. DX, DXX,
100 dozen Griffin's SCYTHES,
125 pieces best Irish LINEN,
600 Share Moulds and Anchor Palms,
15 Warranted Anvils; 20 best Staple Vices,
6 pairs Blacksmiths' BELLOWS,
50 dozen long handled SPADES,
50 ditto Ballast SHOVELS,
400 boxes Liverpool SOAP,
10 tons HOLLOW WARE, consisting of Pots, Pans, Griddles, Camp Ovens, and Covers,
150 Tea Kettles, Nos. 1 to 6,
30 half Register GRATES, handsome patterns,
50 bundles IRON WIRE, Nos. 6 to 18,
12 bags Horse and Ox NAILS.

*And daily expects per Lady Caroline,—*

10M. Fire BRICKS,
40 bundles SHEET IRON, Nos. 20 to 26,
1350 bars BOLT IRON, ⅝ to 1½ inch,
40 dozen Spade Plates,
2 casks Miner's SHOVELS,
12 pairs Blacksmiths' BELLOWS, 24 to 36 in.,
102 bolts best Navy CANVAS, Nos. 1 to 7.
July 13 WM. CARVILL

## Chains, Anchors, & Iron.

*Received by Ships Commerce and St. Clare, from Liverpool:—*

7 WOOD Stock ANCHORS, from 5 to 12 cwt.;
10 Chain CABLES, from ¾ inch to 1¼ inch
90 Tons Common and Refined Bar and Bolt IRON;
100 Bundles SHEET IRON;
10 Tons SPIKES.

ALEXANDER YEATS,
September 7 *Dock Street.*

NUTS—20 Barrels Hickory NUTS, at very low rates (Nov. 2.) GEO. THOMAS.

A NATURAL REMEDY

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

*WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS*

OF THE

NORTH AMERICAN COLLEGE OF HEALTH.

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

SUBJECT TO BUT ONE DISEASE,

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

NATURAL PRINCIPLES,

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

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

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

GRAND PURIFYING PRINCIPLE,

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

GIVE EASE AND PLEASURE,

disease of every name is radidly driven from the body.

*CAUTION.*

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

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

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

*(Indian Purgative.)*

OF THE NORTH AMERICAN COLLEGE OF HEALTH

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

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

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

WILLIAM WRIGHT, VICE PRESIDENT
*Of the North American College of Health.*

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

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

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

H. G. KINNEAR,
*General Agent for the Province*

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

## HEALTH FOR ALL!

PATRONIZED BY THE GREATEST NOBLES IN THE LAND.

## HOLLOWAY'S PILLS,

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

MADAM,

If Mr. HOLLOWAY will undertake to Cure you perfectly, when the Cure is complete; I will undertake to pay him £210s. You may shew him this letter

(Signed) SCOTT PORTLAND.

*Welbeck Abbey, May* 31, 1842.

*Copy