The Weekly Observer.

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SAINT JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1847.

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THE OBSERVER,

Published on TUESDAY, by DONALD A. CAMERON, at his Office in Water Street, South West corner of the Market Square.—TERMS: 15s. per annum, half in advance.

☞ The postage on all Letters (except those containing money, or from Agents,) must be pre-paid, or they will not be attended to.

MAIL CONTRACT.

TENDERS addressed to the Duputy Post Master General, St. John, will be received until 12 o'clock at noon, on Monday, the 8th day of March next, from such persons as may be willing to enter into a Contract for conveying Her Majesty's MAILS, twice a week each way, between SAINT JOHN, N. B. and AMHERST, N. S. commencing on and from the 6th day of July, 1847, the Sum per annum to be stated in Halifax Currency, for which they would be willing to perform the Service.

The Particulars of the Contract are, that the Mails shall be conveyed on such days and at such hours as the Deputy Post Master General may from time to time apppoint, in a Waggon of suitable size, (to be approved of by an Officer of the Department,) to be drawn by not less than two Horses. The Mails to be carried at a rate of speed of not less than Seven Miles per Hour, including stoppages. The Contract will be entered into for Three Years, after which period, either party shall have power to annul the same, by giving a Notice of Three Months. The Contractor will be bound to afford perfect Security to the Mails, and means to protect them against the Weather.

TENDERS will at the same time be received for conveying the Mails on the above conditions, THREE TIMES PER WEEK each way between Saint John and Amherst.

J. HOWE, *D. P. M. G.*

General Post Office, New Brunswick, 5th December, 1846. } 3m.

MAIL CONVEYANCE between Truro and Amherst.

ANY Persons desirous of entering into a Contract for the Conveyance of HER MAJESTY'S MAILS, (*it being understood that the Courier will not be allowed to convey any Passenger with the Mails,*) between Truro and Amherst, twice in each week each way, to commence after the 5th July, 1847, are requested to send in Sealed Tenders, addressed to the Deputy Postmaster General, Halifax, stating the Sum per annum, in Currency, for which they would be willing to perform the Service. The particulars of the Contract are, that the Mails shall be conveyed on such days and at such hours as the Deputy Post Master General may from time to time direct, without reservation. The Mails are to be carried in a Waggon of suitable size, to be approved of by an Officer of the Department, and to be drawn by not less than Two Horses, and at a rate of speed not less than Eight Miles per hour, between 1st May and 1st November, and not less than Six Miles per hour between the 1st of November and 30th April, in each year.

The Contract will be entered into for Three Years, after which period either party shall have power to annul the same by giving a notice of Three Months. The Contractor will be bound to afford perfect security to the Mails, and means to protect them against the weather.

Sealed Tenders will also be received, addressed as above, from such persons as may be willing to carry the Mails upon the above conditions, with permission to carry Six Passengers. Security will be required for the faithful performance of the service.

Tenders will be received for both Services on the 8th of March next, after which time none will be noticed. A. WOODGATE, D. P. M. G.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, *Halifax, November* 27, 1846. } 3m.

WM. A. ROBERTSON,

Tailor, &c., Dock Street,

WOULD inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has removed to his Store in Dock-street, lately occupied by Messrs. T. & J. C. Hatheway,—where he has on hand an assortment of the best Superfine CLOTHS, Cassimeres, DOESKINS, TWEEDS, Fashionable VESTINGS, &c., which he will make up to order, in the first style of workmanship, at short notice.

St. John, May 26, 1846.

S. M'LEOD, Tailor,

A few doors below the Saint John Hotel,

KING STREET,

RESPECTFULLY tenders his thanks to his friends and the public, for the kind patronage hitherto extended to him, and would inform them that he now keeps on hand an assortment of GOODS in his line, suitable for the season, with TRIMMINGS to match, which he will make up to order on very liberal terms.

St. John, June 23, 1846.

Liverpool, 1st May, 1846.

23, Sefton Street.

THE Business hitherto carried on by ASHCROFT, MACKAY & Co. has been dissolved by mutual consent.

We, the undersigned, have this day entered into Co-Partnership, under the Firm of A. F. & D. MACKAY, as Wood Brokers and Measurers, and solicit a continuance of past favors.

A. F. MACKAY, D. MACKAY. 6t

☞ NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of DUNCAN CAMPBELL, late of the Parish of Sussex, King's County, Farmer, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within Three Months from the date hereof: and all those indebted to said Estate, are required to make immediate payment to

DUNCAN M. CAMPBELL, *Sole Executor.*

Parish of Sussex, King's County, 21st December, 1846. } 3m

☞ NOTICE.

THE Co-Partnership lately existing under the Firm of WILLIAM HAMMOND & Co. is, by the death of the late William Hammond, dissolved. Parties indebted to the said firm are requested to make immediate payment to William E. Moore, Surviving Partner, who will adjust all claims against the same.

JANE HAMMOND, *Executrix.*
W. G. LAWTON,
GUILFORD FLEWWELLING,
JOHN DUNCAN,
CHAS. WARD,
WILLIAM E. MOORE, } *Executors.*

St. John, 16th May, 1846.

☞ NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of WILLIAM HAMMOND, late of this City, Merchant, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, at the Office of the late William Hammond & Co. within Six Months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to said Estate are required to make immediate payment at the said office.

JANE HAMMOND, *Executrix.*
W. G. LAWTON,
GUILFORD FLEWWELLING,
JOHN DUNCAN,
CHAS. WARD, } *Executors.*

St. John, 16th May, 1846.

SPIKES & NAILS for Sale

9 TONS Rose and Diamond head SPIKES, of the following sizes:—

4 Casks,	2 Cwt. each,	4½	inch;
3	do.	do.	5 do.
11	do.	do.	5½ do.
19	do.	do.	6 do.
8	do.	do.	6½ do.
12	do.	do.	7 do.
5	do.	do.	8 do.
14	do.	do.	9 do.
8	do.	do.	10 do.

ALSO—100 Casks Wrought NAILS, 18s)—

10 Casks	20dy	NAILS,
15	do.	16 do.
20	do.	14 do.
50	do.	12 do.
20	do.	10 do.
12	do.	8 do.
5	do.	6 & 4dy. do.

—ALSO—

30 Casks 7, 8, 9, and 10 HORSE NAILS.

JOHN KINNEAR, *Prince Wm. Street.*

December 3.—6i.

Receiving ex 'Themis,' at

TISDALE'S HARDWARE STORE,

No. 1, South Market Wharf, St. John, N. B.

10 PAIR Smith's BELLOWS; 6 Anvils; 1 hamper VICES;
1 cask Hand and Sledge HAMMERS,
20 boxes Tin Plates, IC. DC.;
290 TEA-KETTLES,
3 tons Pots, Bakepans, Griddles, Spiders and Frying PANS;
5 bundles long handled Frying Pans;
24 pair FIRE DOGS,
1 case *Hoole & Co's.* MILL SAWS, 5½ to 7 feet;
1 case do. Circular Saws, 18 to 28 inch,
1 do. Cross-cut, Hand, Tenon, Buck and other SAWS;
2 cases *Thompson's* AUGURS, ⅝ to 2¼ inch,
1 cask London GLUE,
Heel and Toe Bills, Cut and Wrought NAILS,
Horse and Ox Nails, Copper Boat Nails,
Tacks and Counter-Sunk Nails,
Short Link CHAIN, ¼ to ⅞ inch,
1 cask Horse Traces and Ox Chains,
2 cases GUNS, 1 cask Lead Pipe, Block Tin, Spelter,
1 case Coffin Mounting, Chair Web and Hair Seating;
1 case Jack, Trying and Smoothing PLANES,
1 cask well assorted CUTLERY;
1 do. HORSE SHOES.
1 do. Horse Bells, Locks, 2-foot Rules, &c.
9 cases containing a general assortment of Hinges, Screws, Latches, Rivets, Squares, Gimlets, Bed Screws, Knitting Pins, Steelyards, Coach Wrenches, Pod Augurs, Fire and Andiron, Wire Rat Traps, Castors, Compasses, Timber Scribes, Shovel Pans, Awls, Sad Needles and Palms, Counter and Stand Scales, Dog Collars, Candlesticks, Iron Weights, Sad Irons, Chest Locks and Handles, Fox Traps; Shoe, Paint, Horse and Scrub BRUSHES, Whip Thongs, Mattrass Needles, Jews' Harps, Curry Combs, Heel Balls, Caulking Irons, Augur Bits, Oil Stones, Pins, Axes, Faucets, Stock and Dies, &c.
1 crate Iron and Copper Coal Scoops,
1 case Mill, Cross-cut, Bit and other FILES,
1 case Cast STEEL, for Axes,
1 cask Block Bushes; 1 bale Shoe Thread,
12 doz. Barn Shovels; 1 cask Miners' do.;
Plough Plating, Plough Moulds, and Round IRON, ass'd.

—ON HAND—

PAINTS, OIL, PUTTY, GLASS, &c.
C. F FF. F. and Canister GUNPOWDER.
Rowland's MILL SAWS, &c., together with a general assortment of HARDWARE, which are offered at exceedingly low rates for Cash.

October 6. W. TISDALE & SON.

HARDWARE, &c.

T. R. GORDON

Has received per *William Ward, Queen Pomare, Coronation*, and other vessels, a good Stock of HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c. among which are

24 Tons HOLLOW WARE,

—CONSISTING OF—

21 BOILERS, assorted, 25 to 50 gallons,
1835 POTS, ½ to 25 "
950 OVENS and COVERS, 651 Extra do. do.
Fire Dogs, Cart Boxes, Fry Pans, Spiders, Griddles, &c.;
20 barrels Fine GUNPOWDER,
1 bale CHALK-LINES, and Coffin Cord,
1 keg good RED CHALK,
2 cases best Scotch SCREW AUGERS,
1 cask Chisels, Hatchets, Hammers, Plane Irons, &c.
1 cask PLANES—O. G., Grecian Ovalve, Bead, Reed, Table, Plough, &c.
3 casks CUTLERY, well assorted,
3 casks *Vickers'* and *Marsh's & Shepherd's* FILES, RASPS, &c.;
6 rolls Sheet LEAD; 1 case Sheet Copper,
2 casks Shot and Balls; 3 cases Cast Steel,
1 cask Sheet ZINC; 1 case Sheet BRASS,
10 bundles Blister Steel; 10 bdls. Spring STEEL
110 bags NAILS and SPIKES, assorted,
15 cwt. OX and HORSE NAILS,
300 TEA KETTLES, tin'd and untin'd, assorted,
12 dozen long-handled FRY PANS,
100 dozen Socket SHOVELS,
300 pairs HORSE TRACES,
1 cask Ox Chains and Back Bands, Cart Hames, &c.
100 doz. Scythes, 200 do. Sickles and Scythe Hooks,
1 basket Smith's VICES; 3 ANVILS,
12 Smiths' BELLOWS, 22 to 36 inches,
1 cask BORAX,
Sledge and hand HAMMERS, Stocks and Dies, Screw Plates, &c.;
1 ton Iron WIRE, assorted,
2 cases Mill, Circular, Pit, and Cross-cut SAWS,
1 cask Strap Hinges; 1 case Tea Trays,
25 dozen SPADES and SHOVELS,
20 dozen IRISH SPADES,
2 bales Wire Riddles, Rat and Mouse Traps,
2 baskets Sand and Rag Stones,
1 cask of "Water of Ayr" STONES,
3 casks Block Bushes, assorted,
6 bags Rivets and Clout NAILS,
1 case School SLATES and PENCILS,
1 cask Patent enamelled Sauce and STEW PANS, Preserving Kettles, Wash-basins;
1 case Britannia Metal Ware and Stone PITCHERS,
3 cases GUNS and PISTOLS.
40 casks and cases, containing—
Locks, Hinges, and Screws, in great variety, Carpenters' Tools; Norfolk, rim and night Latches; Harness Mounting; Saddle-trees, Girth and Straining Web; Chair Web; Curled Hair; Hair Seating; Lamps, Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays; Fenders, Footmen, Foils and masks; Fire Irons; Shoe, Paint, scrub, black-lead and other BRUSHES; Urns; plated Candlesticks, Castors, Snuffers, Bottle-stands, &c.; Brass and Bell-metal Preserving Kettles; Mortars; Coffin Furniture; Slop-pails; Foot-baths and Water-cans; Coffee-mills; Coal Scoops and Sifters, Dust Pans, Weights and Scales, Fish hooks, Hoes, Rakes, Toy Spades, Curry Combs; Trowels; Brads and Tacks, Copper Boat-nails and Pump-tacks; Bellows nails and pipes; Fire Irons, Smoothing and Italian Irons, Box irons and heaters; Stair Rods, curtain bands and Pins; Brass and japan'd Knockers; Bell mounting, Cow Bells; Powder flasks and shot belts; Liquor flasks; Percussion Caps; Fishing reels; Dish covers; Tea and Coffee Pots; Socket Castors; Sheep shears; Curriers' knives and steels; Patent and common Steel-yards, &c.

A great many other Goods in the Hardware Line, all of which will be sold as low as possible.

T. R. GORDON, Market-Square.

June 9, 1846.

GAS, GAS, GAS.

November 24, 1846.

C. & W. H. ADAMS have received per ships Kestrel and Lucius Carey—

An Assortment of Bronzed and Bright ARGAND BURNERS;
JET SOCKETS, with superior Union Jet Burners, with and without Glass Holders;
19 Bags BOAT NAILS,
22 " Horse and Ox NAILS,
2 Crates Japanned COAL SCOOPS,
4½ Dozen *Lawson's Pattern* FOX TRAPS,
Grocers' COFFEE MILLS; Brushes, assorted;
Iron Squares; Brass Cocks; Hooks and Staples
Palace Motion Mortice Locks, &c. &c.

Ladies' French Worked Slippers

JUST received from London, per ship "Great Britain," via Liverpool, an elegant assortment of LADIES' FRENCH WORKED SLIPPERS, the patterns of which were selected by the subscriber, and the Shoes made under his personal inspection, while in London. S. K. FOSTER.

November 3.

THE GARLAND.

ODE.

The dead are wise in Heaven!
They know the truth of all things on the earth;
The immortal morning's birth
To them is given,
That they may see and feel
Life's ever widening wheel
Is never downward driven;
But upwards burns and beams,
Scattering no glorious dreams—
No hearts, asunder riven.

The dead are wise in Heaven!
Their worldly knowledge they review with sighs:
It shades the fields and skies
Of morn and even;
And their ancestral feuds—
Hate, and revengeful moods—
Are by a sun-beam cloven,
Whence peals the quire above—
"Pure wisdom is pure Love;"
Inseparably enwoven.

STANZAS.

BY BERNARD BARTON.

It is not alone when we gaze on the flower,
Whose beauty enchants us—its influence we feel;
Its fragrance lives on to a far distant hour,
Triumphant o'er death in his silent appeal.

Nor while music's full harmony round us may float,
Is it then and then only, we bow to its spell;
On the echo of many a magical note,
In moments to come, faithful memory shall dwell.

And then when from friends we are fated to part
Should feeling and thoughts on our memory throng,
Which should still keep their images stored in each heart,
Like the odor of flowers, or the echo of song!

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE BACHELOR'S CLUB.

We learn that measures are about to be adopted to revive the Bachelor's Club, as it existed some twenty-five years ago. Most, if not nearly all, of the officers and managers having been committed to matrimony long since, the club has become in a measure extinct. There never was a more agreeable association, nor were any balls got up with more magnificence than those of the old club. The first series of balls were held at the City Hotel, before that splendid saloon, with its numerous mirrors and silken draperies, was converted into sleeping rooms, and the club driven up to Niblo's, where their balls were still more costly and crowded.

The Bachelor's Club, it must be borne in mind, was not established to perpetuate single blessedness; on the contrary, it was intended to bring together youth, beauty, taste and character of both sexes—to place them in the most winning, social intercourse where pleasure, gaiety and good manners prevailed; and in a few years not a manager, director, or even member of the club was single, and many matches were made up from the agreeable associations at these balls. One exception still existed, and we believe only one. We called a few weeks ago on one of the most active directors of the club, a famous floor manager, as we called him—one who took great delight in arranging the cotillions, finding partners for the company, saying soft and complimentary things to the ladies, and often mounting four pair of stairs to his lodging. We found him with a night cap on, looking as if it had not been washed in Castalian streams, and with an old fashioned pair of specs on the tip of his nose.

'Why, Max, what are you at?'

'I'm sewing a button on my pants!' said he, in a low gruff tone.

'Why, have you no woman to do that little affair for you?'

'Where should I get one! When I joined that swindling Bachelor's Club, we swore never to marry. Hang me if there's a single one left but myself!'

'You are the last of the 'cocked hats.''

'Yes, I am the last, I suppose. On Sunday I met Frank Faithful—he who swore so often that no wife should give him a curtain lecture—and what do you think he was about?'

'Can't say.'

'He was going to church, with his wife tucked under his arm, and three or four little 'uns walking before him, dressed in silk frocks. A pretty sight for a bachelor, to be sure!'

'Well, why don't you get a quiet, staid, clever woman for a wife—one who would mend your hose and darn your nightcaps, and rub your back with opodeldoc when you have the rheumatism and lumbago?'

'Pooh, pooh!—nonsense! What's an old fellow like me to do with a wife? My old black woman makes my bed and my tea. I dine down town—go to the library to read the papers—play a rubber of whist at the Piggery—come home at ten, and tumble in for the night.'

We cast a furtive glance around the room.—Everything looked wretchedly dilapidated. The dust and feathers had accumulated under the bed—rusty old coats and pants were hanging on pegs on the wall—two chairs had lost their backs—a tray, on which were the dregs of black tea and a piece of clammy toast, was lying on the table—a bottle on the wooden mantelpiece had the remnant of a tallow candle in it—the embers of a fire threw out a flickering glare from the grate—a cricket was chirping on the hearth, and a cockroach was throwing divers somersets in one corner of the room.—Everything indicated carelessness and an absence of all that was neat and comfortable; and yet Max was accounted rich, and in his time was quite a gallant—a perfect Beau Nash among the ladies, wore salmon coloured smalls, silk stockings and pumps—and was quite an Adonis at Hewlett's practising balls, which were then held in Long Room in William Street, opposite Cedar. His family had all died off, and he was left to die also with no one probably near him but his old negro wench—living in gloomy solitude, and dying 'unwept, unhonoured, and unsung,' as the poet has it, and some graceless nephew administering to the will, and squandering the old fellow's thousands in fast trotting horses on the avenue, or champagne suppers at Tortoni's

'What makes you look so ruddy and healthy?' said he.

'A contented mind, Max, and domestic happiness.'

'Ah, very likely! Look at me; as the man says in the play, which half of me is fed? I want all kinds of comforts.'

'Then marry, and marry wisely, for at your age a man may be caught in a trap.' So good day Max, and better luck to you hereafter.

We thought no more of Max, till on Sunday last, we saw him ringing the bell of a neat two story house in Franklin Street. He had on a suit of black—a new wig, cane and gloves—and a middle aged, matronly looking gentle woman in black silk was hanging on his arm.

'Come in—come! I've something to say to you.'

We entered the house.

'This is my wife.'

'Your wife, Max?'

'My wife, in sober earnest.'

We offered our congratulations.

'When you left me at your last visit, I pondered on what you said, und there was so much truth in it, that I determined to marry.'

'But how did you manage to make so good a selection, Max?' said we with a low bow to the Lady, which she acknowledged with an expressive smile.

'Well, you shall know. My wife was an old sweetheart of mine, and had refused me in my younger days. She continued single, and I always had a sneaking kindness for her. Three weeks ago I got into the same pew with her at church, and we read together from the same prayer book. After service I walked home with her, and on the way I said—'Well, Milley, why cant you and I alway read out of the same prayer book, and say amen together?' 'Well,' said she, 'I don't know why we could not. Suppose you come to-morrow night, and drink tea with me, and we'll talk the matter over.' Well, I did go, and got such a nice cup of tea before a comfortable fire, with hot muffins and quince sweetmeats, that before I left I said—'Well, Milly, my old friend, let's go to-morrow evening to Parson Snufflebags and get married. We are not strangers to each other. We are both comfortable, well off, and happy.' She said—'Here's my hand, Max; I will go.' She did, and here we are.'—*N. Y. paper.*

THE DORCAS MEETING.—Roland Howard, Esq. late Captain in her Majesty's —— Regiment, and Maud Hastings were married at ——; and never two entered on the "holy estate" with hearts and minds more congenial: there was no eye dimmed with tears, nor any line or furrow could be traced on a brow of those there assembled; all was bright and sunshine, as the lovely spring morning which hailed their vows. Even Lord Conningby, who shared in the festive group, smiled: for she whom he loved was happy; and he had long ceased to envy his friend. True love delights more in pleasing the one dear object than self. The young nobleman remained in Ireland until he saw his newly married friends quietly seated in the domestic felicity of happiness: another duty called him on to the gay world, for which he had lost all taste: a father, stern and ambitious, feared lest those rivals might rob him of his son's regard; so he peremptorily ordered him back to London.

Spring and summer passed away; autumn's glowing hours of golden hues and crimson sunsets found Roland Howard and his wife steady in all their tastes and feelings. It was a beautiful day, about post-hour, that a group were in the drawing-room: Mrs. Howard, indefatigable still in preparing clothes for the poor, against the rigours of winter. Walter Hastings (who lived with his sister) was reading the news of the day. Maud (we love yet to call her by that name,) laid down her work to read a letter; her husband stood near, and, for the information of our readers, we must say he had recovered his good looks perfectly. "Another smile, Maud? Do tell me, dearest, what has caused it," he said, gaily, as he came behind her chair and leant on it.

"A letter from Frances, poor Frances! She speaks with something like feeling, and wishes her lot had been like mine: she says her father has chosen a husband for her; that she never would have married the old duke, only that half London were dying to catch him; and every one envies her good fortune; she desires her regards to you, and asks us all to the wedding."

"Here is the official announcement, or rather *on dit*, of Lady Frances Conningsby's marriage with the venerable Duke of Staverdale. Will you go, sister?" inquired Walter Hastings.

"Oh no! unless Roland wishes it particularly: to me this village is dearer, and my humble duties more interesting than that gay, heartless wedding could be."

"I agree with you, my wife, my better angel," cried Roland, winding his arms round her, and kissing fondly the brow turned towards him,—"What to me are the world's pageantries; have I not all I want and prize about me? The memory of one place and time shall ever reign in my heart. I shall never cease to thank heaven for my lot, and bless the hour that induced the idle soldier to visit the "Dorcas Meeting."

THE SISTERS.—There is scarcely anything so well calculated to cheer the lonely hour of solitude—comfort the heart amid the afflictions and trials of life—or give peace and joy in the midst of disappointments, as the exercise and enjoyment of affections.

Riches may supply us with every luxury the world affords—satisfying all our appetites and desires—and clothe and surround us in pomp and splendour. Honor and fame may sound our name in every land, and cause our praise to be upon every tongue; yet if the heart cannot lean upon some loved object, or rely on the faithfulness of another, happiness would be a stranger, and peace would not dwell in the bosom. The intellect may be of the highest order and stored with all that worldly wisdom can teach; yet, cold and dreary would be the feelings of that one who has no one to call into exercise the warmer affections of our nature. Better would it be, to be assured of true sincerity, sympathy and love, than be the richest, most honored and learned of all men, yet be deprived of these enjoyments, and if there is any one from whom we have a right to expect such an exercise of the affections, it is a sister, Alas that we often look for them in vain.

Why are so many homes dreary, and so many fire sides forsaken? Why so many taverns frequented, and so many theatres visited? Why so many hopes blasted, and so many hearts withered, even in early life? We answer, because of the absence of love and affections from the Family Circle, and on account of the sister not exercising that influence which it is her duty to do; for she ought always to strive to make her brother happy, and home attractive to him, and this can never be done while she is constantly herself seeking pleasures abroad and while her thoughts and affections are fixed only on the mere fashions and follies of the day; and it is a rule which may always be depended on, that she who does not perform well the duties of a sister will be deficient also in the performance of those which devolve on a wife.

FINE TRAIT IN A BRITISH GENERAL.—"Well, I should first tell your reverence that nearly the first thing I remember was, when I was a girl, a soldier's daughter, with my father and mother in Gibraltar, about 1800—indeed I know it was in that year, as the peace soon followed—my father, a soldier in the garrison, was on guard on one of those hot days when the wind of the desert, as it is called, blows directly on the rock, and when the being on guard the usual time is almost sure to be fatal; well, sir, my father was on guard that day, and General Smith happened to pass the sentry box, and to observe now ill my father looked. 'How long have you been ill, Wellington?' said the general, 'you look more fit for the hospital than for the guard.' 'I have only felt ill, general, since the last hour, and I fear it is the hot wind; your honour sees the brown cloud which always comes with it on the top of the rock yonder.' 'How much longer, rejoined the general, 'have you to be on duty?' 'About half an hour, general.' 'Then make the best use you can of it; get home to your cot,' replied the general, 'and tell your wife to take care of you. Here, give me your musket; I will mount guard for you till you send me the orderly officer.' This was accordingly done, sir, and my father went home and was recovered."—*Mary Ann Wellington, the Soldier's Daughter.*

A young lady was told by a married lady that she had better precipitate herself off Niagara Falls into the basin beneath, than marry. The young lady replied, "I would, if I thought I could find a *husband* at the bottom."

From the United Service Gazette, Dec. 19.

SIR MARTIN HUNTER.—In our obituary are recorded the demise of three Military Officers, all of whom saw good service in their day. They are, Gen. Sir Martin Hunter, Col. Thomas Henry Hastings Davies, and Lieut. Col. Fountain Elwin. Sir Martin died on the 9th inst., at Anton's hill, in the 90th year of his age. He was the second son and heir of Mr. Cuthbert Hunter, of Medomsley, Durham. In 1797, he married the daughter and heiress of Mr. James Dickson, of Anton's-hill, Berwickshire. He entered the Army at the early age of fifteen, his first Commission bearing date 30th August, 1771. On the 18th June, 1775, he was promoted to a Lieutenancy; on the 21st November, 1777, to a Company. On the 30th October, 1793, he obtained his Majority, and on the 19th July, 1794, his Lieutenant Colonelcy. On the first of January, 1800, he was appointed Colonel, by Brevet; Major General on the 30th October, 1805; Lieutenant General on the 4th June, 1811; and General, 27th May, 1825—Sir Martin served in the first American war, including the battles of Bunker's Hill, Brooklyn, and Brandywine. He also took part in the storming of Fort Washington, and in the night attack on Gen. Wayne's Brigade. On the latter occasion he was wounded. He subsequently proceeded to the East Indies, and commanded the 52d at the seige of Cannamore, being the leader of the party of Light Infantry that stormed the breach. He afterwards took part in other Indian engagements, including those of Seringapatam and Bangalore, and the night attack on Tippoo Saib's intrenched camp under the walls of the former town, where he was severely wounded in the body and arm; and in 1797 he commanded a Brigade at the capture of Trinidad and the seige of Porto Rico. At the seige and surrender of Malta, in 1800, he commanded the 48th Regiment. Several years ago he commanded the Troops in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and was three times President of the Council and Commander-in-Chief of the latter Province, from 1808 to 1812, and on the 23d July, 1832, he was appointed Governor of Stirling Castle, a post which will not again be filled up. He was a Grand Cross of the Ionian Order of St. Michael, and St. George, and of the Guelph; he was, previous to his death, the oldest officer in the British army, and the last of the British Officers who survived the battle of Bunker's Hill. He has left a large family.

ROME, Dec. 12.—A sad calamity has befallen our city. The Tiber, suddenly swollen by rain such as is only witnessed under the tropics, and impeded in its course towards Ostia by a south-east wind, has just flooded two thirds of the inhabited streets, and destroyed property, both in town and country, to a melancholy extent. This century has not seen a similar inundation, that of 1805 being far less extensive or disastrous. As far as the eye could reach, from the Pincian hill to the foot of Monte Mario, from the Sonte Molle to the counterscarpe of Castle St. Angelo, became at once a vast lake, interspersed with tops of trees and farm roofs, cattle swimming, and floating waggons. Not only the accustomed low quarters of the Piazzo Novona and Pantheon, but the Corso and Condotti were submerged, and the well known magnificent area of the Porta del Popolo became a deep pond impassable to carriages. It was a singular sight to look down from the Pincian on this extemporised basin, reflecting calmly the surrounding churches and monuments, and receiving into its abundance the rather superfluous contributions of the four Egyptian lions, who kept up the farce of their quadruple *jet d'eau* throughout. The central obelisk of Rhames, which rose in quiet grandeur over the waters, seemed, after many thousand years, to have got a glimpse of his native Nile at its work of fertilization. Unfortunately, mischief, unmixed with any compensating result, ensues from these visits of the Roman river. The reports from the various quarters (for islands) of the city have as yet brought no tidings of drowned men, though horses, pigs, and kine have perished in numbers, and the misery of the poorer classes can hardly be estimated unless by the knowledge of their exclusive tenancy of all ground floors, in Rome the upper stories being alone inhabited by the wealthy.

Accident to the Emperor of Russia.—On Wednesday, the 9th of December, an accident which had nearly been attended with fatal results occurred to the Emperor of Russia, at Kiow, in Poland, upon the high road between St. Petersburgh and Warsaw. The Emperor was on his route to Warsaw, and had arrived at the border of a large river at that place, where there is no bridge. A temporary platform had been constructed to run the Emperor's travelling carriage into the ferry-boat, when, by some accident, the platform gave way and broke down, and the carriage was precipitated into the water. The Emperor, with Count Orloff, who was also in the carriage, was obliged to escape from the windows and wade up to his middle in the water, and as the current was running very strongly, and the river full of ice, no little danger was incurred. So much time was lost, that the Emperor, who had arranged to be by a certain day at St. Petersburgh, was obliged to renounce altogether his visit to Warsaw, and to turn back immediately to the Russian capital.

Horrible Massacre on the Western Coast of Africa.—The *Constitutional* says:—"The British government has lately received information from its agents on the western coast of Africa, of a frightful occurrence, which, however, is not novel in the annals of slavery. A negro chief having 2,000 slaves upon his hands, and being unable to dispose of them, had them all killed before his own eyes. The French government has also been made acquainted with this horrible massacre. We are assured that the cabinets of London and Paris have resolved to join in punishing with severity the cruel chief."

THE MISSIONARY SHIP JOHN WESLEY.—This beautiful vessel sailed from Southampton on Monday, the 21st of November, having on board eight missionaries with their families—in all 20 persons, and a crew of 15—Captain Buck, commander. She carried upwards of 1200 reams of printing paper, for the use of the missions in New Zealand, the Friendly Islands, and Fejee—together with Manchester goods, iron mongery, school apparatus, and other stores. In the Channel she met with contrary winds; but, after having been at anchor some days in Portland roads, she finally sailed on Friday, the 27th November. The missionaries and their destination are as follows:—Mr. and Mrs. Harris, for Sydney; Mr. Kirk, for New Zealand; Mr. and Mrs. Daniels, Mr. and Mrs. Davies, Mr. and Mrs. Adams, with Mr. and Mrs. Amos, for the Friendly Islands; and Mr. and Mrs. Ford, with Mr. and Mrs. Malvern, for the Fejee Islands.

DESTITUTION IN BELGIUM.—We regret to observe that several deaths are reported to have occurred from want in Belgium. The *Journal de Bruxelles* publishes the following letter, dated Courtrai, the 18th ult.:—"The distress which is raging at present amongst our population has caused the establishment of slaughter-houses for horses in several villages, which compete with the established butchers. As soon as it is known that a horse has been slaughtered, the flesh is immediately purchased by the operative classes at 12 centimes, or 1d. the pound weight." The *Journal de Gand* of the 19th ult. states that on that day a band consisting of fifteen individuals attacked the bakers' shops in that city, and plundered them of all their bread. Two of those individuals were arrested and lodged in prison.

THE CHILD'S LOVE OF VIRTUE.—The mind that is matured by long observation of society, and by profound reflection on those ties which make the action of one man a source of profit or injury to remote individuals, may, indeed, look with esteem on certain actions, and with indignation on others. Our love of virtue and hatred of vice, if they arise from such knowledge, must be in every case progressive as the knowledge itself, from infancy to old age. To relate to a child some action of cruelty, must be to speak to an indifferent heart,—to a heart which cannot have made these nice reflections, and which cannot, therefore, feel what is not to be felt without the knowledge which those reflections give. Every nursery, then, exhibits a fair field for an experiment that may be said to be decisive; and will the selfish moralist submit his theory to the test? Will he take upon his knee that little creature which has, perhaps, scarcely felt a pain since it entered into life, which knows only that it has a friend in every living being that has met its eye, and which has never thought of its own misery as a thing that is possible? Will he watch that listening countenance, every look of which is fixed on his own, as he repeats verse after verse of the ballad which describes some act of injustice and atrocious cruelty; and will he expect to see no tears in those eyes; to hear no sobbings when the misery is extreme; to discover no demonstrations of an indignant wrath, that thinks not of itself at the time, but thinks only of the oppressed whom it would gladly succour, of the oppressor on whom it would gladly inflict vengeance? It will be well for that child if, in the corruption of the world, he retain a sympathy with the good and the wretched, and a hatred of guilt, as ardent as he feels in those years of ignorance; if, on learning the relations of virtue to his own happiness, he love it merely as he loved it when he never thought of the relation.—*Dr. Thomas Brown's Lectures on Ethics.*

CHRISTMAS AT WINDSOR CASTLE.—On Christmas morning her Majesty and Prince Albert attended divine service in the private chapel of the castle, at Windsor. After service, the Queen, the Prince Consort, and her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent partook of the holy sacrament. The principal dish on the royal dinner table in the evening consisted of a noble baron of beef from the carcase of the Highland Scot ox, fattened at Flemish Farm by Prince Albert, and which gained the silver medal at the Smithfield Club. The joint, which weighed nearly 260 lbs., occupied twelve hours in roasting. The second dish in importance consisted of a magnificent sirloin of beef, from Prince Albert's Highland Scot, and which carried off a silver medal at the Smithfield Club Show. After dinner her Majesty and the Prince, with the royal suite, retired to the grand drawing-room, where on the tables were gracefully displayed several imitation fir trees, upwards of six feet in height, from the boughs of which were suspended a variety of French *bonbons*, and numerous elegant little presents for the royal visiters and suite. The trees were brilliantly illuminated with wax tapers, judiciously placed amongst the leaves.

THE FIRST VISIT TO A MARRIED CHILD.—Generally speaking, if there is a moment of unmixed happiness, it is that in which parents pay their first visit to a married child, and in which children receive the first visit from their parents. The pretty, half childish, half matronly pride with which the young wife does the honours of her domestic arrangements; the tearful joy of the mother as she inspects and admires; the happiness of the father; and the modest exultation of the bridegroom who has installed the creature he loves, in all the comforts by which she is surrounded, render the moment of pleasing interest to the most careless bystander.

A HAPPY VALLEY.—In a deep and retired valley of the Pyrenees exists the small independent state of Andorre, under the joint protection of France and Spain. It has laws by prescription, which are administered by two judges, one French, the other Spanish. This little republic comprises fifty-four villages, with a population of 12,000 inhabitants, living on the produce of the flocks and herds—their chief wealth. When Napoleon crossed the Pyrenees, on his way into Spain, he stopped at Andorre, the capital, and promised to confer on the republic a written code of laws. But this promise concurrent political events prevented him from performing. The inhabitants have at length framed a code for themselves, and it was promulgated last month at the chief town. It is of the greatest simplicity, comprising all its enactments, civil and criminal, in 100 articles only. Murder is a crime extremely rare in this little state, and, when sentence of death is pronounced, it cannot be executed until it is confirmed by a general assembly of representatives of the villages, convoked at Andorre. The mode of execution is consistent with the nature of the people. At a short distance from the road into Catalonia is a tremendous precipice, the bottom of which no eye of man can discover. The criminal, with his eyes bound, is led to the edge, and, in the presence of all who wish to attend, is thrown over by the executioner.—*Paris paper.*

DONATIONS OF THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS FOR THE IRISH POOR.—The "Friends" throughout England have come forward in a most unostentatious and truly liberal manner, in behalf of the destitute people of Ireland. In the language of a contemporary, "the contributions of individual members have been most liberal—they put to shame the heartlessness with which the applications of voluntary Committees have been treated by some who draw their fortunes from the soil." The "Friends" of London have appropriated very handsome sums of from 500*l.* to at the least 50*l.* by each member. Mr. Samuel Gurney and Mr. John Gurney of London, have contributed 500*l.* each, and we have before us a list of about fifty individuals, some giving 300*l.* each, others 200*l.*, a large number 100*l.*, and others 50*l.* and 20*l.* respectively. It is fully expected that the "Friends," in this town, Manchester, Leeds, &c. will follow this noble example. The establishment of soup-shops is the channel through which they appear to think relief can, at this season, be most beneficially distributed, and in that way the funds obtained are intended to be applied.—*Liverpool Standard.*

LEECH HUNTING.—Near Xanthus the leeches are gathered all the year round; but in the highlands only in summer. To collect them, people go into the water, wading about with their legs and thighs bare, so that the leeches may stick to their skin. They then scrape them off, and put them into a bag. The leech merchants carry them away in linen bags, which they soak in every stream or pool they come to. Each carries many of these bags suspended in a basket, and kept apart by twigs. Every day such of the leeches as may have died are separated from the living and thrown away. Smyrna is their usual destination, whence they are forwarded to the ports of France and Italy. The leeches are farmed by the Agas, but there is a profitable contraband trade driven. They are sold by the gatherers for about one hundred and twenty piastres the oke; which, even though a great many die, gives a large profit to the merchant. Sometim

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

THE HUMBLE ADDRESS OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

To His Excellency Sir WILLIAM MACBEAN GEORGE COLEBROOKE, K. H., Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY.

WE, the Representatives of Her Majesty's Faithful and Loyal People in this Province, offer our thanks to Your Excellency for the Speech delivered at the opening of the Session: and Your Excellency may rely on our disposition to apply ourselves to business in that spirit of unanimity, which is the best proof of a proper zeal for the public good.

While we deeply sympathize with those of our fellow subjects in the United Kingdom, still labouring under suffering and privation, we feel duly impressed with thankfulness to that Almighty Being who has blessed this favoured Province with a Harvest, in some respects, more than usually abundant.

The House of Assembly, at all times recognizing the Education of the People as an object of paramount importance, has never hesitated, under any aspect of financial affairs, to make liberal provision for its furtherance and support. We are happy to adopt those sentiments, so frequently recorded, by assuring Your Excellency that our most devoted attention shall be given to a subject inseparably connected with the welfare and true happiness of the public.

Any improved system for the management of Prisons shall have our especial notice; and we feel it a duty incumbent upon us to support such proposed ameliorations in the Criminal Laws, as may punish and reform the offender, without involving the safety of society.

Our early attention shall be given to the alteration recently made in the Poor Laws of the United Kingdom, with a view to their adoption, so far as applicable, to this Province; and it will be to us a matter of great satisfaction if successful in the discovery of any means by which the Immigrants of the poorer classes may be induced to extricate themselves from misery and distress, by accepting that independence which the present state of this Colony secures to temperance, industry and perseverance.

A settlement of the question respecting Indian Reserves is of great importance, not only to the Aborigines, but also to those by whom portions of some of the Reserves have been occupied and improved; and we earnestly hope that such measures may be adopted as will bring this subject to a satisfactory adjustment.

We are gratified to learn that the prosperous state of Commerce has amply sustained the Revenue of the Province for the past year.

To the Public Accounts, as well as to the various Returns and Reports relative to the Roads and other Public Works, when received, we shall give due consideration.

In making the advance in relief of our fellow subjects in Newfoundland, when suffering under the calamity which laid waste their City, your Excellency justly appreciated the feelings which we trust may ever prevail among the Inhabitants of Her Majesty's North American Colonies.—We thank your Excellency for that confidence which anticipated an Act of the Legislature, and we shall cheerfully concur in the measure by making the necessary appropriation.

While we regret that the labours of the Commssioners appointed by Her Majesty's Government to investigate and report upon the Boundary between this Province and Canada, have been retarded by the lamented death of one of the Officers engaged on that Service; it is gratifying to learn that the final adjustment of this important question will not be materially delayed, and that the jurisdiction of New Brunswick so long undisputed, is still maintained.

The connection of the Provinces by a Line of Railway is a matter of vast importance in a National as well as Colonial point of view; and we are glad to find that an examination of the Country, with a view to that object, has been in progress, and will be speedly resumed.

The Despatch from the Governor General, relative to the establishment of an Electro Magnetic communication between Halifax and Quebec, and the Reports on this highly important undertaking, when laid before us, shall have our best attention.

We are highly pleased to receive Your Excellency's congratulations on the prospects which at this time appear to be opening to the Province. Having been always satisfied of the impetus which improved means of intercourse must give to the settlement and cultivation of our territory, (the facilities and capabilities of which have been but recently ascertained,) the usual modes of communication by Great and Bye Roads have ever claimed a considerable share of Legislative attention, amply repaid, however, by the consequent rapid improvement in the condition of both early and later settlers; while experience of the past inspires us with ample reason for continuing our care of these modes of intercourse, we are ready to adopt and encourage, consistently with our limited pecuniary means, those recent improvements in rapid communication, which, aided by British enterprize and capital, would doubtless tend toward the developement of our vast and varied resources. That success may attend these undertakings, and that they may be the means of diffusing settlement, cultivation and civilization over the wilds of our Province, thus extending and perpetuating the glory of British Institutions, is our fervent prayer.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen,

Accept my acknowledgments for your dutiful and loyal Address.

Being well aware that the prospect of realizing any benefit to the Province must depend on your co-operation and support, I rely on your zeal for the public interests at this eventful period; and I can assure you, in return, of my anxious desire to facilitate your labours in bringing the Session to an honorable close.

FEBRUARY 1.

Mr. Partelow rose and said that during the last Session of the Imperial Parliament, an Act had been passed, authorising the Colonial Assembly to repeal the Acts on discriminating duties, such action of the Assembly to be nevertheless subject to the final decision of the Home Government. The subject involved in this was of vast importance to this colony; and viewing it in that light, he had prepared a resolution submitting the consideration of the subject to the Committee on Trade.—Mr. L. A. Wilmot suggested that a correspondence on this subject be opened with the neighbouring Colonies, and Mr. Carman made some observations on the subject, which we think related to the consolidation of the Customs.

Mr. Hanington read a petition from individuals at the Bend of Petitcodiac, praying for the appointment of Fire Wards in that vicinity, and brought in a Bill to that effect.

This morning the Bill Incorporating the Miramichi Mechanics' Institute, was read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Street, from the Committee of Privileges, to whom was referred by Resolution of this honorable House, passed on the 29th ultimo, on the question arising upon the Election of the Honorable Hugh Johnston, a member of the Legislative Council, to a seat in this House, as one of the members for the County of Queens', reported, that they have had the subject under consideration, and that the said Honorable Hugh Johnston was at the time of his Election, a member of the Legislative Council, and still holds his seat in that body, as appears by the said Resolution. Your Committee are therefore of opinion, that under these circumstances he is not by Law eligible to be elected to serve as a member of this Branch of the Legislature. At the same time your Committee conceive it would not be proper or expedient for this House to declare such Seat vacant, or for the Speaker to grant his Warrant for a new Writ to issue, until the expiration of the time limited by the Rules of this House for the presenting of Petitions against the return of members. *Ordered*, That the Report be accepted.

TUESDAY, February 2.—Hon. Thomas Baillie, moved the following resolution:—

Resolved, That a select Committee be appointed to take into consideration and report upon the best method of surveying and laying out the vacant Crown Lands, having regard not only to the present and future settlement and cultivation thereof, but also to the disposal, by licence, of the timber growing thereon.

Mr. Taylor thought it better the resolution should lie on the table a few days, as a new Government was about to be formed, who would probably be disposed to take it up.

Mr. Partelow said large sums had been drawn from the Treasury, a few years since, for the purpose of prosecuting surveys, and but little benefit had been derived therefrom, and if the present object was to incur a similar expenditure, he should set his face against it.

Mr. Brown spoke in favor of the measure. The incorrectness of our surveys, and the bad feelings arising therefrom, were matters but too well known.

Mr. Connell spoke in favor of the resolution.

Mr. Hannington would agree with the hon. mover of the resolution, that the present system of surveys were imperfect; but thought it questionable whether the house should interfere. He hoped the resolution would be allowed to lie on the table for a few days.

Mr. R. D. Wilmot thought the measures proposed was necessary. If the Government did not pay attention to such matters, the house must. He should support the resolution, especially as there were reasons to expect a large number of emigrants next summer, for the settlement of whom on Crown Lands facilities should be made.

Hon Mr. McLeod thought it better the resolution should be laid on the table for a few days. Something, it was evident, must soon be done, as the litigation the present system led to was ruinous.—A case arising out of it was lately tried at Kingston, which occupied the Court four days, and the evidence of different surveyors conflicting with each other, seemed but to increase the confusion.

Mr. End said some hon members who showed a disposition to oppose the resolution, would act directly contrary to what they had hitherto professed to be one of the great objects of their lives; they had always expressed themselves anxious to receive *information*, and now they would reject a resolution which had for its object the gaining of information.

Mr. Wark thought an alteration in the system of surveying Crown Lands was required. At present all sorts of lands are surveyed, whether good or bad and roads made in any direction, according as application may be made, and without design or order. This should not be the case, but hardwood ridges, or lands fit to settle upon, should first be surveyed, and then roads made to and through the said lands, in the manner which would best throw them open to the settlers.

Mr. Gilbert was opposed to the resolution.

Mr. Barberie supported it.

Mr. Ritchie was in favour of the resolution.—Some better system than that hitherto adopted he considered highly necessary. He wished to impress upon the minds of hon. members the necessity of encouraging the settlement of the wilderness lands, and of encouraging the agricultural interests; for whatever resources we might have, he considered agriculture as the first, and of paramount importance. [Hear, hear.] He wished to see something done to encourage the settlement of emigrants among us—those hardy pioneers, who would gladly go into our forests and cultivate them, if we would but let them. He thought that greater facilities should be offered them than heretofore; perhaps it would be well to survey the lands in lots, and give to each settler 50 acres free of charge, reserving to him other lands which he might have when he could pay for them. Something like this, he thought, would be an inducement to emigrants to remain here, when they come, and would be no loss to the Government or the revenue.

Hon. Mr. Baillie did not wish to force the resolution upon the house, nor make himself a party to it in any shape. It carried, and it should lead to any action, it would only create labor for himself—although it would be labor he should in no wise shrink from, as he believed it to be the duty of every man who had the welfare of the Province at heart, to do his best towards settling the wild lands.

The resolution was then carried, and the following members appointed a Committee to report thereon; viz: Messrs. Baillie, Hazen, McLeod, Ritchie, Read, Porter, Hannington.

Mr. Barberie presented a Petition from B. R. Fitzgerald, of St. Andrews, against the return of Mr. Boyd as one of the Representatives of the County of Charlotte, and claiming to be himself duly elected.

Magistrates decisions under the Merchant Seamen's Act.—Mr. Ritchie moved an address to the Lieut. Governor, praying for full and complete returns of all decisions against Masters of Ships in the Port of St. John, made before Magistrates appointed by the Crown, or Aldermen of the City, from the 1st January 1844, to the 1st January, 1846. The hon. member, in offering the resolution, remarked, that many masters and owners of vessels had been summarily mulcted in Saint John, and had been obliged to pay large sums of money claimed by seamen as wages. That some of those decisions were of the most absurd and annoying nature, and arbitrary beyond measure on the part of the Magistrates, from whose decision there was no appeal.—That the owners of certain ships had thereby suffered considerable loss, and that if such things were allowed to continue, it would have the effect of driving shipping from our shores, instead of encouraging them to come and trade with us.

Mr. Partelow seconded the resolution, which was carried.

Mr. R. D. Wilmot moved for leave to bring in a Bill to secure a more efficient supply of Seamen at the Port of St. John.

Mr. Fisher moved a resolution for an address to his Excellency, praying that returns may be laid before the House of all Fees collected by the Judges of the Supreme Court during the last three years.

Mr. Fisher also brought in a Bill to vacate the seats of members in certain cases.—*Loyalist.*

FEBRUARY 3.—*Distress in Ireland and Scotland.*—Mr. Partelow offered a Resolution pledging the House to go into special Committee of Supply on Friday next, in order to pass a Grant for the relief of our fellow subjects at Home, who are now suffering from famine.

Mr. Barberie said that charity began at home, and that it had enough of objects in New-Brunswick. The same failure had arisen here; and there were ample means of laying out our spare money in relieving the sufferers. He hoped the House would pause before it came to such a Resolution. It would throw all the business of the Session out of its ordinary routine; and after all, the trifle which could be spared would be a mere drop in the bucket—not one tenth so much as has been given at home by a single individual. He thought no arguments used could induce him to change his opinion, or to believe that the money could not be laid out as charitably in New Brunswick.

Mr. End expressed himself impatient to see the present measure brought forward; the sympathies of his heart were in favour of his poor suffering countrymen; and although he would not wish to see New Brunswick the first to adopt such a measure as that contemplated in consequence of the many urgent claims upon its funds, still he was glad to find there would be no occasion for its initiation here, as Nova Scotia and many places in the United States had set the example. It was better he thought, that the House should in the present instance come to a conclusion, because certain hopes would be raised, which it would be cruel to disappoint hereafter in Supply.

Mr. Fisher said if there were any error in giving for such a purpose, he for one, would err on the right side, and grant £1,000 or £1,500 to assist in alleviating the distress of his fellow creatures. He would also give freely; for we had the means in our power, and the demand made was one of the most pressing necessity. It was heart rending to read in the public papers, the scenes of want and misery transpiring in Ireland. Among others he recollected one—it was a poor little girl whose last words were a supplication for a few grains of corn to alleviate her hunger.

Mr. Hanington was in favour of a Grant, which he supposed would be about £1000 sterling. This, though small, would show our sympathies for the distress of our fellow subjects, and tend to a certain extent to relieve their sufferings.

Mr. Brown said, that when the Committee of Supply rose last year, they found themselves in funds to the amount of £8,000 more than they had anticipated. The House was therefore amply prepared for an act of kindness, and although the relief might be no more than a drop in the bucket, yet the feeling would be duly appreciated and bring its own reward. Both in the United States and Nova Scotia they had already manifested their bounty, and most certainly New Brunswick, which was much better able than either of them to spare a Grant, should not be slow to follow the good example. He also thought that in addition to the relief contemplated to be sent home, there would still be enough left to assist the destitute in New Brunswick.

Hon. Mr. Hazen said he hoped no opposition would be offered to the Resolution; and he had not contemplated any thing of the kind.

Mr. Barberie rose to explain. He felt no disposition to withhold a Grant where it might be wanted; but he thought the Emigrants now in the Province would require all that could be spared, and he thought their claims should be first attended to.

Mr. Wark spoke warmly in favour of a Grant; and expressed his regret that a single voice in the Assembly should be raised against it.—Often he said, had the people of these Colonies experienced the bounty of their fellow subjects at home; and now that there was opportunity and ability to reciprocate, he had trusted there would have been no opposition.

The motion then passed, Mr. Barberie alone dissenting.

The Bill for incorporating Fire Wards at the Bend was read a third time and passed without opposition.

Mr. Barberie moved that the House do on the 18th day of February, go into consideration on the Petition of B. R. Fitzgerald, Esq.

Mr. Connell read and handed in the petition of John Dibblee, Esq. praying that a Tax may be imposed on Wild Lands.

FEBRUARY 4.—This morning several Local Bills received some a second, and others a third reading.

Hon. Mr. Baillie read the Petition of James Drake, for assistance in running his new Steam Boat from Grand Falls to the St. Francis. Petition referred to the Committee on Trade.—On Mr. Brown introducing a Bill for Incorporating the Charlotte Agricultural Society, Hon. Mr. Hazen said he would not object to it, but he thought it much better to introduce a General Bill for all the Counties in the Province.

Mr. Boyd presented a Petition from the Magistrates, &c. of the County of Charlotte, praying for an alteration in the Great Road from Fredericton to St. Andrews. Mr. Brown as we understood him, was not favourable to the Petition, and some observations were made by other members, to the effect that the people of Charlotte had fully proved, that they "did not know their own minds.—(laid on the Table.)

Mr. Boyd presented the Petition of the Widow of an old Medical Officer, and on some difference being apparent as to what Committee it should be referred to, Mr. Gilbert suggested the Committee for the Widows of "Old Soldiers," to which His Honor the Speaker replied, that no such Committee was in being. After some further business of a local nature the House adjourned.—*Reporter.*

Hon. Mr. Hazen, by command of His Excellency, laid before the House, a series of reports upon the following subjects—*viz*: Railroads, Electro Magnetic Telegraph, Forest Trees of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c., accompanied by a recommendation for their early publication. Mr. H. moved that four or five hundred copies be printed for the use of the Legislature. He thought that perhaps the printing might be done at St. John much more expeditiously than at Fredericton—the publishers at the latter place being at present very busy.

Mr. Hannington contended, that if the printing was done out of the Royal Gazette Office, the printers of Fredericton should have an equal chance.

Hon. Mr. Hazen said his only object was to get them printed with despatch, he did not care where the work was done.

Mr. Fisher did not like the idea of one printer being selected, let the job be put up for competition, and then all would have fair play.

The Surveyor General suggested, that in order to avoid partiality, the work should be tendered for.

Hon. Mr. Hazen would repeat, that he cared not where the work was done. He however, could not understand why such a clamour had been raised for merely mentioning the St. John Printers.—The Printers of Fredericton, were absolutely supported by the funds of the Province, they received one hundred and fifty pounds each for Reporting, besides the enormous sums granted to the Queen's Printer annually.

On motion of Mr. Hannington, it was referred to the Committee on Public Printing to report upon.

On motion of Mr. Tibbetts, Hon. L. A. Wilmot was added to the Lumbering Committee,

Mr. Wark presented a petition from the Justices of the Peace for the County of Kent, praying to be reimbursed for expences incurred in the relief of shipwrecked and distressed Emigrants.

Mr. Ritchie, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency with an address, praying that His Excellency would be pleased to cause returns to be laid before the House, relative to the operation of the Seamen's Act, in St. John—reported that they had attended to that duty, and that His Excellency was pleased to say that the wishes of the House should be complied with.—*News.*

FEBRUARY 4.—Mr. Earle, by leave, presented a Petition from Peters Yeamans, Ebenezer L. Burpe, Esquires, and fifty others, Freeholders of Queens' County, setting forth, that at the last Election of members to serve in this General Assembly for the said County, the Honorable Hugh Johnston, then and now a member of the Honorrble the Legislative Council, was nominated as a Candidate, and elected and returned as one of the Representatives for the said County; and inasmuch as the Petitioners are of opinion that such election and return are unconstitutional, they pray that the Return of the Sheriff may be so amended, that John Earle, Esquire, a Candidate for the said County at the said Election, may be allowed to take his seat as a member therefor.—Petition received and ordered to lie on the Table.

COMMITTEES.

PRIVILEGES.—Street, End, Fisher, Ritchie, Barberie.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS,—Partelow, Taylor, Woodward, Rankin, Boyd, Cranney, McLeod.

ROADS.—Hayward, Partelow, Fisher, Tibbetts, Gilbert, Earle, Brown, Steves, Hannington, Wark, Rankin, End, Barberie.

LUMBERING INTERESTS.—Tibbetts, Taylor, Rankin, Porter, Read, Hayward, Hannington, L. A. Wilmot.

TRADE.—Partelow, Rankin, Porter, R. D. Wilmot, Read, Taylor, Tibbetts, Botsford, Wark, L. A. Wilmot, Woodward.

AGRICULTURE.—Wark, L. A. Wilmot, Miles, Connell, Gilbert, Vail, Carman, Read, Barberie, Thomson, Landry, Steves, R. D. Wilmot, Jordan.

LIGHT HOUSES.—Boyd, Cranney, Partelow, R. D. Wilmot, Taylor.

EDUCATION.—Brown, L. A. Wilmot, Wilson, Wark, Street, Earle, Steves.

ALLOWANCE TO SCHOOL TEACHERS.—Botsford, Gilbert, Steves, Connell, Miles, Cranney, End, Jordan.

FISHERIES.—Thomson, Woodward, Hannington, Read, McLeod, R. D. Wilmot, Boyd.

EXPIRING LAWS.—Ritchie, Street, L. A. Wilmot.

RULES OF THE HOUSE.—Hazen, Baillie, Ritchie, End, Wilson.

LEGISLATIVE LIBRARY.—Hazen, L. A. Wilmot, End.

FINANCES.—Wark, Brown, R. D. Wilmot.

CONTINGENT EXPENCES.—Ritchie, Partelow, Rankin, Taylor, Brown.

PRINTING.—Partelow, L. A. Wilmot, Barberie.

ORDINANCE OF FEES, &c.—Street, Ritchie, Carman, Fisher, Barberie.

NAVIGATION.—Tibbetts, Baillie, Porter, Carman, Botsford, Hayward, Barberie.

POST OFFICE.—Wark, L. A. Wilmot, Woodward.

MOUSTACHES.—The *Limerick Chronicle*, a great military authority, says: "In the ensuing year, the British army, infantry, as well as cavalry and artillery, will assume the congenial military moustache."

Communication.

[FOR THE OBSERVER.]

MR. EDITOR.—The interesting proceedings of the Public Meeting on the 2d instant, on the subject of the Destitution at present prevailing in the Mother Country, have suggested the propriety of presenting a few reflections, through your columns, on this important subject. It is pleasing to find, after the difference of opinion which existed amongst us in reference to what was the great topic some time since, that objects of a benevolent character have now presented themselves, regarding which in so far as it is our duty to succour the wanderer and relieve the distressed, there can be but one desire to preserve the spirit of unity. I refer in connection with what is more immediately the subject of this communication, to the efforts that are now being made to establish a HOME for the SAILOR. Surely the men who expand the sails of Britain's commerce; the men "who go down to the sea in ships, and do business in the great waters," have peculiar claims on our generosity, and we trust that our Legislature, and our Patriots, will acknowledge the necessity and the importance of this duty, and consider it not merely a work of gratitude, but an act of justice, to provide for their comfortable accommodation, when they reach our shores. Their cause has been very feelingly advocated by "J. B." in your last paper, and I rejoice that the plan is under the direction of Gentlemen, who will make every laudable effort, judiciously to apply the funds that may be raised for this purpose.

Allow me, Sir, to urge the strong claims which are made on public sympathy, for another very important purpose—the alleviation of our countrymen who are in the furnace of affliction—claims which are supported by every sentiment of humanity, and which must come home with power to every generous mind.

"If ye love me, keep my commandments," saith the Saviour, "and this is my commandment, that ye love one another." And how are we to testify our love to our fellow-creatures, who are suffering under the heaviest trials that life is heir to? Is it by casting merely a pitying eye of commiseration on those who were once so happy, but are now so desolate? Is it by turning a deaf ear to their moving complaints, and saying unto them "be ye warmed and filled"? No! It is by reaching forth our hands with liberality to relieve their necessities, and supply their wants—It is by sending on the wings of mercy substantial proofs of our benevolence, to afford them unexpected deliverance, and then the blessing of those who are now the victims of disease and want, wafted from the Highlands of Scotland, and from the glens and mountains of Ireland, shall descend on our heads like the early dew, and their sighs, through our exertions, shall be exchanged for the grateful breath of praise.

Allow me to present your readers with a few of the very many facts which might be stated as shewing the alarming progress of this wide-wasting calamity in Ireland. The Cork Examiner says, "The Rev. J. Barret, on last Sunday, made a collection in the Chapel to purchase a bier to take the dead bodies to the grave-yard, *without coffins*, as being hitherto tired of making collections towards burying them."—Again, "Out of a population of 11,000 of the poorest beings on the earth's surface, 707 only are employed, and the rest are in the most abject and horrible state of destitution. They are dying in tens, and twenties, famine is sweeping them off faster than did the Asiatic Cholera when it was most malignant, the inhabitants of the lanes and alleys in the towns of Ireland."—A correspondent of the Freeman's Journal says, "I have up to the present time been obliged to buy coffins for four who died of hunger. I dread that before many days our cabins, our roads, and our fields will be strewed over with dead bodies.—The Rev. Peter Ward, of Clare Island, writes "that a great majority of the inhabitants are literally starving, that many of them have died for want of food, that there are at the present time two hundred families without the means of support, who have fruitlessly endeavoured to obtain employment." The Rev. Gentleman describes their cries as resembling birds of prey screaming for something to feed on! It is his opinion that unless immediate relief be afforded, the most appalling consequences may be expected to ensue.—These extracts present a whisper only of many a woe fraught tale, and surely it is a God-like work to assist in the season of their melancholy destitution, those who are "just fluttering on the verge of Eternity," and who only anticipate that their famine shall be prolonged till death itself shall close the scene.

There can be no doubt that the success of this work, so far as this City is concerned, will depend very much upon the exertions of the Committee, appointed for soliciting contributions, and attending to the other arrangements connected with this investment. With such an immediate stimulus as is furnished by the distressing tidings which have reached us, we have no doubt but that the Gentlemen chosen for this purpose will proceed with SYSTEM, PUNCTUALITY, and PERSEVERANCE. And we trust that they will feel their duties the less arduous, from the encouragement given to them by all those who are willing to shew their benevolence towards our afflicted fellow subjects, whose distressed condition ought to be so sincerely the object of our commiseration, as Men, and our compassion as Christians. Convinced that the surest foundation of a Nation's happiness consists in the temporal and spiritual well-being of its inhabitants—that where human wretchedness reigns society is corrupted in its morals to the very core—that poverty leads to vice, and consequent ruin, both here and hereafter—let us, as we have opportunity, seek to cheer the hearts of those, whose fields have been swept by the Angel of destruction, whose horizon is darkened by many a gathering cloud, and whose exhausted strength not even famine can compel to further exertion. Thus by the diligent use of all the means placed within our power, whilst we supply the best conservative elements of the social body, we shall avert from the beloved lands around which our affections love to linger, not merely the causes of local disaffection, but those Divine chastisements under which they suffer, and which if unremoved, may prove but as the forerunners of darker sufferings—of deeper, & deadlier woes. Great therefore is our responsibility, and if we do our duty in this matter, yielding under the influence of right motives, only a mite of our perishable possessions, glorious will be our reward. S.

THE OBSERVER.

ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1847.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.—In the House of Assembly, on Friday last, upon the motion of Mr. Partelow, the sum of £1,500, sterling, was voted towards the relief of our suffering fellow subjects in Ireland and Scotland.

The question of the new differential Duties, lately passed by the Imperial Parliament, has been referred to the Committee of Trade, and information on the subject has been requested of the Executive.

The following summary of proceedings are extracted from the Fredericton Reporter.

Hon. Mr. Hazen laid a message before the House from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, communicating a despatch from the Colonial Secretary, dispensing in future with the usual State Oaths, and substituting instead, the Oath of Allegiance. Also another commending the patriotism of the recent House of Assembly, in placing £10,000 at the disposal of the Government, for the protection of the Country.—Another also, communicating Her Majesty's pleasure to refund to the House the amount drawn from the Revenue, for running the Line under the 4th article of the Treaty of Washington, but disallowing the Claim for refunding the amount expended in relation to the disputed Territory.

Hon. Mr. Hazen laid before the House sundry Government Messages, principally relating to the proposed Railway and the Electro Magnetic Telegraph, throughout these Provinces. These documents are exceedingly lengthy, and the place and mode of their publication elicited some remarks of a sectional character.

Mr. Partelow read the Petition of several highly respectable Merchants, Shipowners, and others, setting forth the necessity for a Harbour of Refuge in the vicinity of St. John, and pointing out Dipper Harbour for that purpose. Referred to the Committee on Navigation.

The Legislature of Nova Scotia has voted £1000 Sterling to assist in alleviating the distresses of the starving population of Ireland and the Highlands of Scotland.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—Last Friday evening, George Otty, Esq., entertained a respectable audience with an instructive lecture on the "Quadrupeds of New Brunswick." The interest excited by the lecture was much enhanced by the exhibition of stuffed specimens of all the Animals in question, which Mr. Otty had brought in from the Museum. These he introduced to his attentive audience, according to their classification by scientific Naturalists—first, the Ruminantia, including the Moose, the Caribboo, and the Deer,—next, the Carnivora, including the Wolf, the Black Bear, the Fox, and the Lucifee or Wild Cat—and thirdly, the Rodentia, including the Beaver, the Musk-Rat, the Skunk, the Marmot, the Mink, the Mole, the Squirrel, &c.

Last evening, Mr. P. LeSueur delivered a second lecture to an overflowing house, on "Affectation, in some of its most prevalent forms." He was severe but humorsome, and kept his arrested audience in great good humour for upwards of an hour and a half. The Doctor, the Minister, and the Lawyer, came in for their share of satire, as well as the *Dandy*, in the numerous catalogue of prevalent forms in which AFFECTATION exhibits itself.

Next Friday evening, Dr. Paterson will resume the subject of Electricity. The History and Theory of the Leyden Jar will principally occupy attention. Measured electric shocks will be communicated to Ladies and Gentlemen desirous of receiving them, by means of the Medical Electrometer.

Next Monday evening, Rev. Mr. Irvine will deliver a lecture, embracing a "Comparative View of the Male and Female Intellect."

☞ The Sacred Music Society will give a Concert at the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute, to-morrow evening. The programme will be found in another column. It promises a rare treat.

The TEA-FESTIVAL of the Young Mens' Total Abstinence Society, was held on Friday evening last, in the basement of the Union Street Church. Nearly six hundred persons sat down to a bountiful repast, prepared by the Lady patronesses of the Temperance pledge. A number of excellent speeches were made, and the whole affair passed off in excellent style.

WEATHER.—Remarkably mild for the last seven or eight days—almost a continual thaw—no frost.

The steam ship Hibernia arrived at Halifax on Wednesday morning, and left in a few hours after for Liverpool. She had only 36 passengers from Boston for England: but the mail was one of the largest ever sent from America. All the passengers from this city embarked in the Hibernia.

The Electric Telegraph from Toronto to Buffalo is now in operation along the whole route, and the journals of Toronto publish in the morning, news from the city of New York of the previous evening, received by this line. By means of the Electric Telegraph, a man placed at Toronto, on the north side of Lake Ontario, can enjoy an agreeable *tete-a-tete* with his friends on the borders of the Atlantic, nearly a thousand miles distant.

At a late meeting of the subscribers to the Electric Telegraph, at Quebec, it was resolved that the Company adopt the name of the *Electric Telegraph Association of British North America.*

Massachusetts opposed to the War.—The resolution brought before the Massachusetts Legislature for appropriating $20,000 to aid the Volunteers of that State for Mexico, has been lost by a decisive vote of 190 to 47!

The packet ship Garrick, from Liverpool for New York, which was ashore on Squam Beach, New Jersey, was got off on the 29th ult., after discharging her cargo, and was towed to New York. She received but little damage.

Steamers brought up from the Garrick the steerage passengers, 360 in number. From one of the passengers (says a New York paper,) we learn that twelve of their number died on the passage, and one female, aged 17 years, died from exposure after the vessel went ashore. Many of the children were thinly clad, without shoes and stockings, and several of them had their feet badly frost-bitten. The citizens at Whitehall very promptly administered to their several necessities. Taken as a whole, we do not remember seeing such a miserable number of passengers landed upon our shores.

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.—The New Orleans papers furnish accounts of the loss of the steam towboat Phœnix, whose boilers burst on the 21st. ult., near the head of the Passes. Twelve persons were killed by the explosion, the pilot, mate, second engineer, steersman and two deck hands of the Phœnix, and six passengers of the manchester, one of the vessels in tow.

CHARITY BALL.—It will be seen by an advertisement in another column that it is proposed to have a Ball on the 15th instant, the proceeds of which are to applied towards the relieving the distress at present prevailing in Ireland. It is expected to be a brilliant affair, and we trust it will be liberally patronized, and that a large sum will be realized from the praiseworthy exertions of the benevolent gentlemen who have undertaken the management of the affair.—*Courier.*

LAUNCHED, on Saturday morning, from Messrs. Ruddock's Yard, in Portland, a splendid copper-fastened Ship, of 780 tons, carpenters' measurement. She is named the "*Charles Saunders*," and is pronounced by judges one of the finest vessels built at this port. She is owned by Mr. John Mackay.—*Ib.*

SHIP BUILDING.—Considerable activity will be manifested during the ensuing Spring, in that most profitable branch of our Domestic Industry.—SHIP BUILDING. No less than Fourteen large Ships and Barques are at present building in this Harbour—some almost ready for launching, and others in a forward state. Many more, we believe, are building at Quaco and other outports. Several are building on the River—at the Oromocto and other places. The largest ship ever built in this Province, which will measure about 1500 tons, is now on the Stocks, at Messrs. Owens & Duncan's Ship Yard, Portland.—The splendid new Steamer, building at Courtenay Bay, to run on the River, is fast approaching completion, and will be launched and ready at the opening of the Navigation. She is owned by Capt. Akerly, and Messrs. T. Barlow & Co., by whom her Engines and Machinery are entirely constructed.—*Herald.*

RELIEF FOR IRELAND.

Pursuant to Advertisement, a Public Meeting was held in the Court House on Tuesday the 2d February, 1847.

The High Sheriff having read the requisition which led to his calling the Meeting, requested that it might be organized by the appointment of a Chairman and Secretary; when, on motion of Major Poyntz, seconded by Mr. Sheriff White—

His Worship the Mayor was called to the Chair, and Mr. Smithers appointed Secretary to the Meeting. The Chairman explained the object of the Meeting.

On motion of John H. Gray, Esq., seconded by Mr. William Parks, it was

1. *Resolved*. As the unanimous opinion of this meeting, that the deep distress at present prevailing among our fellow countrymen in Ireland and Scotland, loudly calls upon us, not only for sympathy, but for succour—and that it is our duty, as well as our most earnest wish, to aid them in the dark hour of that affliction with which God has been pleased to visit them.

Mr. Gray, in moving the foregoing Resolution, read statements of the actual distress existing both in Scotland and Ireland, and spoke in an eloquent and feeling manner in support thereof.

On motion of William Jack, Esq., seconded by Henry Porter, Esq., the following Resolution was carried unanimously—

2. Whereas, in the opinion of this meeting, the whole population of this Province, without distinction of creed, politics or origin, will cordially unite with us in their sympathy and their contributions; and that an opportunity being now afforded of expressing their sentiments through their Representatives now assembled—therefore

Resolved, That an humble petition be presented to the Provincial Legislature, praying that such sum of money as the finances of the Province will warrant, be granted towards the relief of the present distress in Ireland and Scotland.

Mr. Jack then read the draft of a Petition embodying the purport of the foregoing Resolution, which was unanimously adopted—and on motion of Henry Porter, Esq., seconded by J. H. Gray, Esq., it was

3. *Resolved*, That it be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, on behalf of this meeting, and transmitted by the former to Fredericton without delay.

On motion of Robert Keltie, Esq., seconded by Major Poyntz, it was

4. *Resolved* unanimously, That in addition to any grant which may be made by the Provincial Legislature, a list be opened for voluntary contributions for the like purpose, and that a Committee be appointed for the purpose of carrying this resolution into effect.

On motion of Charles Doherty, Esq., seconded by Major Poyntz—

Resolved, That Committees be named for the several Wards in the City, who shall personally wait upon our fellow citizens and solicit their respective contributions,

The Committee was then named as follows, with power to add to their numbers:—

His Worship the Mayor, *Chairman.*

Mr. Alderman Porter, Major Poyntz, and Mr. George Carvill, for *King's Ward.*

Mr. Alderman Smith, Mr. James Macfarlane, and Mr. Assistant Alderman Keans, *Queen's Ward.*

Mr. Alderman Harding, Mr. John Kerr, and Mr. Assistant Alderman Hagerty, *Duke's Ward.*

Mr. Alderman Vanhorne, Mr. John M. Robinson, and Mr. Thomas Merritt, *Sydney Ward.*

Mr. Alderman Coram, Mr. William Olive, and Mr. Samuel Strange, *Guy's Ward.*

Mr. Alderman Bond, Mr. Whipple, and Mr. R. Salter, *Brook's Ward.*

For the County—Messrs. Keltie, Gallagher, James Travis, Payne, Nugent Creighton, Menzies, Jas. Moran, Carman, Brown, Hawks and D. Vaughan.

5. On Motion of the Rev. Mr. Staveley, seconded by Mr. W. E. Moore, it was

Resolved Unanimously, That it is respectfully desired by this Meeting, that the Clergymen of the different Churches should make a Collection in their respective Congregations at an early opportunity, for carrying out the object of this meeting.

6. On Motion of Mr. W. H. A. Keans, and seconded by John G. Campbell, Esq. it was

Resolved, That the thanks of this Meeting be given to Alfred Smithers, Esq., the Manager of the Bank of British North America, for the accommodation afforded to individuals of this community in sending money to relieve distressed friends in Ireland by the last Mail, and for the arrangements proposed for further extending that accommodation, so that the poorest may have the means of sending their mite to their more destitute relatives.

L. DONALDSON, Chairman.

A. SMITHERS, Secretary.

The Chairman having left the Chair, Major Poyntz was called thereto; when, on motion of Alderman Porter, seconded by John H. Gray, Esq. the thanks of the Meeting were given to His Worship the Mayor for his great ability and gentlemanly conduct while presiding over the Meeting; and to Mr. Smithers, for the efficient discharge of the duties of Secretary.

On motion of the Rev. Mr. Avery, seconded by the Rev. Mr. Irvine, the thanks of the Meeting were given to the High Sheriff, for calling this Meeting in accordance with the wishes of the Requisitionists.

NEW COLLEGE CHARTER.—As many of our readers who wish for information on the subject, may not be able to procure the Royal Gazette in which the Bill is published, we subjoin the following synopsis of its contents for their benefit:—

The Administrator of the Government is to be Visitor of the College, instead of the Bishop: (this Officer has the power of disapproving all statutes within two years after they are enacted by the Council, of enquiry into the conduct of any of the officers of the college, &c. &c. &c.) The Chief Justice, instead of the Governor, is to be Chancellor. The President of the College, as also the Professors, to be appointed by her Majesty, or successors, by the Visitor on her Majesty's behalf; and the President need not, as is required by the charter, be the Arch-Deacon, or a Clergyman of the Church of England. The College Council is to consist of fifteen ex-officio, and other members, viz., the Chancellor, the President of the College, the Master of the Rolls, the Speaker of the House of Assembly, the Secretary of the Province, the Attorney General, and nine others, to be nominated by the Visitor, who has the power of suspension vested in the Chancellor: seven Members of the Council to form a Quorum: the members of the Council need not be graduates of this or any other College. No religious test required of any Members of the Council or Professors, except the Professor of Theology, who must be a Clergyman of the Church of England. Any person taking a degree in Divinity, need only in addition to the oath now required by the Charter, declare his belief in the old and new Testaments, and in the doctrines of the Trinity. Divine service to be performed in the College agreeably to the forms of the Church of England. A statement of the College Funds, Officers and Students, &c. &c., to be laid by the Registrar before the Legislature annually, within 14 days after its meeting. Any member of the Council may propose alterations in the statutes without the consent of the Chancellor. Finally, the original Charter to remain in full force, except as by this Bill amended.—*Fredericton Reporter.*

WESLEYAN ACADEMY, MOUNT ALLISON.—The commencement of the fifth year's operation of this successful Institution, is attended with encouraging evidence that it continues to command public confidence and patronage. On the

The Queen's Bounty.—On Monday and Tuesday last her Majesty's Royal Bounty was distributed to upwards of 1000 poor and aged persons, each receiving a crown, according to the ancient usage, at this inclement season of the year. Upon this occasion the applications for relief were more than usually numerous, and the venerable Archbishop of York, assisted by the Subalmoner, the Rev. Dr. Jet, extended the bounty to meet the exigency.

Importation of Food.—There arrived at the port of Liverpool, in the space of five days, from Saturday to Wednesday week, inclusive, the following enormous quantities of corn, flour, and meal, chiefly from America:—57,594 barrels of flour; 168,714 bushels Indian corn; 1,687 quarters of Indian corn; 9,826 sacks Indian corn; 4,503 barrels of Indian corn meal; 73,191 bushels wheat; 711 sacks wheat. Such an importation, in so brief a period, never occurred before.

One American house establishment in the Midland counties of England and New York has, by last steamer, ordered over forty thousand barrels of flour in lieu of remittances in bills.

On and after the 1st of January no British vessel of 100 tons and upwards can be "cleared outward" on any foreign voyage until a certificate is produced, showing that all the provisions of the 8th and 9th Vic., c. 100, have been complied with; namely, if from 100 to 350 tons' burthen, she must have two boats; from 350 to 650 tons, three boats; and from 650 tons upwards, four boats varying from twenty-six to fourteen feet in length, according to the size of the vessel. Besides, in the event of taking as many as ten passengers, every vessel must, moreover, have one boat fitted as a life-boat, with all appurtenances, and two life buoys.

Glasgow.—In 1808, the custom duty in Glasgow amounted to £460; in 1845, to £582,527. In 1810, 24 ships were built; in 1845, 512 ships.

The *Morning Chronicle* states, on the authority of official documents, that there are now 300,000 labourers employed on the public works in Ireland; that the total expenditure in October and November was £442,150 2s. 1d.; that it will probably reach half a million for the present month; and then observes, "Concurrently with this large and increasing expenditure, we still hear of loud complaints of destitution from many parts of Ireland, and a still greater extension of the system of public works is demanded, to avert the horrors of famine. Yet we are only at the beginning of winter. Another harvest is still a distant event. And even when the time for another harvest arrives, what are we to look for? We hear on all hands loud and growing complaints that the ordinary operations of agriculture are neglected. Labourers prefer the public works, and numbers of the smaller occupiers think it more profitable to earn six or seven shillings a week on the roads than to till their own ground."

The Right Hon. Thomas Grenville died in London, Dec. 17, at the advanced age of 91. He was appointed Ambassador to the Court of France as long ago as 1782. He held several other appointments under the government, and in 1798 was appointed a member of the Privy Council, of which body at the time of his death he was the oldest member, with the exception of the Earl of Harrowby.

At the Christmas cattle show of the Smithfield club, London, Prince Albert obtained five prizes, four for oxen, and one for pigs.

The Esquimaux,—The young stranger, yclept Kookie Ekie, brought to Kirkaldy some weeks ago, by one of the whale ships, has, since his sojourn in that town, not only become an object of attention to the community, but has been taken under the special patronage of the gentry, who have bestowed on him every kindness and attention. They have metamorphosed his condition of life, from that of a rude denizen of nature's wilderness, to a smart looking sprig of gentility, by having dressed him in a new suit of fashionable clothes. His savage dress of seal skin he only resumes when invited to visit any of the baronial seats in the neighbourhood, such as Kaith, Dysart, Balbernie, Wemyss Castle, where he has shown with what dexterity he can use the bow and the spear, and, when convenient, manage his canoe, which implements he always takes with him on such occasions. He seems a lad about fourteen or fifteen years of age, stout made, broad features, dark sharp eyes, jet black glossy hair, with a little tinge of sallow in his complexion, and seems quite at home. As he is apt to learn, it is to be hoped that the experienced teacher under whose tuition he is placed, will use every endeavour to pour instruction into his untutored mind. Capt. Kinnear, with whom he is domiciled, pledged himself to his parents to take him home on his return to the country next spring.—*Scotch paper.*

From Mexico and the Seat of War.—The mails of last night bring us interesting intelligence, both from the army, and *rumors* from the city of Mexico. How far the latter are to be depended upon we cannot now judge. The telegraphic despatch to the New York papers states that it was rumoured in Washington on Sunday, "that "*the Mexican Congress had accepted the United* "*States proposition for peace*, and had authorised "the appointment of peace commissioners to meet "similar commissioners from the United States "Government." We are not told what is the authority for this "rumor," or the mode by which the accounts on which it purports to be founded were received.

We have further an account of an advance movement of our army and the occupation of *Victoria*. This account comes through the regular channel, and is undoubtedly in the main correct.—*Boston Daily Adv.*

From the Army.—The news from the Army received yesterday, give a much clearer account of the position of affairs than was furnished by the telegraphic despatch. It appears that General Taylor was at Victoria, the capital of the State of Tamaulipas, with the Divisions of Generals Twiggs, Quitman and Patterson, amounting to nearly 6000 men on the 4th of last month. Victoria is about two hundred miles from Monterey, and about the same distance from Tampico. The advance division under General Quitman, entered the town without resistance. The letters received state that the next move of the force occupying Victoria would be for Tampico, and it is probable that from that point the collected army will be embarked with the view of attacking Vera Cruz. It is known that large preparations of transports and stores are collecting in the Gulf.—*Boston Daily Adv. Feb. 3.*

Victoria, Jan. 6.—I think you may safely set it down that the next movement of this wing of the army will be to Tampico, and from thence to Vera Cruz. We are advised here that Gen. Scott is at, or on the way to Tampico, and thither an express will be sent to him tomorrow morning. We look for despatches from him in a day or two, and the chances are altogether in favor of their containing an order for us to proceed immediately to Tampico.

From two to three thousand Mexican troops were between Tampico and Victoria, with which it was supposed Gen. Shields might have an engagement.

Colonel Kinney states that the Mexican force at San Luis amounts to 30,000 men, and he estimates their entire force in the field at 50,000 men.

The capture of Tampico, he says, has created the greatest excitement throughout the country.

Generals Butler, Worth and Wool, had at Saltillo, 8,000 men, considered the flower of the army.

Colonel Kinney speaks confidently of our success in case of an engagement at Saltillo. Generals Taylor, Twiggs, Pillow and Patterson, with 6,000 men, were at Victoria, waiting orders from Gen. Scott.

Col. Kinney brought a rumor to Tampico, that fifteen thousand Mexicans were to attack Saltillo on the 27th ult.; and verbal news was brought by the Georgianna to New Orleans, to the effect that Santa Anna had placed himself between Taylor and Worth, with 35,000 men, and a general action was immediately expected.

Launch of the George Washington at New York.—The great steamer, designed to run between this port and Bremen, touching at Southampton, is to be launched at 9 o'clock this morning, at the yard of Messrs. Westervelt & Mackey. She is the largest steamer ever built in this country, having four decks, and her actual burthen exceeding 2,000 tons, though she is but 1700 tons Custom House measurement. She is 240 feet long. She carries two engines of 1000 horse power each. Capt. Hewitt, formerly of the packet ship Utica, has been selected to command her; and she will require a crew of about 100 men.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

Freights at New-York.—On Wednesday last, 7s. 6d. was paid for Flour to Ireland, and 24 1-4 to 25 cents for Grain. To Liverpool, 7s. to 7s. 6d.—At Philadelphia 9s. was paid.

The demand for Flour had somewhat slackened in consequence of the difficulty of obtaining vessels, and the advance of freights. Sales Genesee Flour at $7; Corn Meal $5 to 5.25; Corn to arrive, 103 to 107 cents; 390 barrels Mess Pork sold at from $11.50 to $11.50.

Passengers in the Barque *Sophia*, from Liverpool:—Mrs. Charles Ranney, and two children, Miss Kortright, and Capt. Lancaster.

Passengers in the ship *Emigrant*, Captain Hill, sailed for Liverpool on Saturday morning:—Messrs. Andrew Scott, P. Gallagher, Thomas Walker, junior, and James Reynolds.

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

This is a chemical extract of Wild Cherry and Tar. Every body knows that Wild Cherry possesses important medicinal properties; and Tar Water has always been administered in Consumption, and Lung affections generally, by our oldest and safest physicians.

Various remedies, it is true, have been offered and puffed into notice for the cure of diseases of the lungs, and some have been found no doubt very useful, but of all that have yet been discovered, it is admitted by physicians, and all who have witnessed its effects, that none has proved as successful as this. For Asthma, Shortness of Breath, and similar affections, it may be pronounced a positive cure. It has cured Asthma in many cases of ten and twenty years standing, after physicians had declared the case beyond the reach of medicine.

"Nature is but the frame for an effect
Whose cause is God."

Let us not neglect her plainest dictates.

None genuine, unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

☞ Sold by Peters & Tilley, St John.

Diseases of the Skin Cured by Jayne's Alterative.

Bristol, Pa., Jan. 16, 1846.

Messrs. Editors.—I write to inform you and the public that my son was under the treatment of our family Doctor for more than a year, for a very troublesome Disease of the Skin, without obtaining any relief. I then applied to several other Physicians, who gave him so much medicine, and dieted him so low, that I thought he would die from its effects. One physician told me it was a disease to which some families were subject, and *could not be cured.* Some called it scrofula, and others tetter, salt rheum, eczema, leprosy, &c. After trying every means for nearly five years without effect, I was advised to give him Dr. Jayne's ALTERATIVE. At this time he was literally sore from his head to his feet. Sometimes it would dry up and scurf off, and then break out again as bad as ever, and itch and burn so intolerably as to drive him almost to distraction. He had not taken the Alterative, however, two weeks before there was a great change for the better. He went to school all the time while taking the medicine, and partook of the same kind of food as the rest of the family, and ran about through thick and thin, the same as the other boys of the school, until he was perfectly cured, and became fat and hearty, and though now over five years ago, yet not a symptom of the disease has ever made its appearance. He took altogether twenty-six bottles of the ALTERATIVE, and no other Medicine while using it. Your's, &c.

Mary Ann Sisome.

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, an invaluable Medicine for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Hooping Cough, & all Diseases of the Chest,—in the removal of which it is daily performing some of the most astonishing and wonderful cures that have ever been known.

☞ Sold by T. & J. M. Walker, Saint John.

MARRIED.

At Trinity Church, in this City, on Wednesday last, by the Rev. N. Disbrow, Rector of Bathurst, the Rev. J. W. Disbrow, to Sophia Eliza, eldest daughter of the late Solomon Nickols, Esquire, of this City.

On the 1st instant, by the Rev. R. Irvine, Mr. John Miller, of the Brewery, Dock street, to Mrs. Aves Foster, widow, both of this City.

On the 4th inst., by the same, Mr. Jacob Valentine Morrell, to Miss Amer Ann Vail, both of the Parish of Springfield, King's County.

DIED.

On Tuesday night last, in the 86th year of his age, Mr. John McMillan. He died without a struggle, peacefully falling asleep in Jesus.—"Thou shalt come to thy grave in a full age, like as a shock of corn cometh in his season."

On Thursday, 29th ult., John, son of Mr. Alexander M'Kelvey, aged three years.

On Friday, 29th ult., Ann Eliza, aged 10 months, youngest daughter of Mr. James Hewitt.

On Sunday, 31st ult. after a severe illness, Mr. Thomas Charlton, in the 44th year of his age.

On Thursday night last, after a severe illness of nine months, Mrs. Margaret Allingham, in the 43d year of her age, leaving two sons to mourn the loss of a kind and indulgent parent.

On Sunday, Eliza Stevenson, infant daughter of Mr. John Powers, aged six months and two days.

In Portland, on Thursday last, Thomas, only son of Mr. George Edgar, aged 4 years and 3 months.

At his father's residence in the Parish of Simonds, on Thursday, 4th February, Mr. Asher Morrell, in the 24th year of his age, eldest son of Mr. Asher T. Morrell.

In Greenock, Scotland, on the 17th December, of Typhus fever, Capt. John Haney, of the Ship Woodstock, of St. John, much and deservedly regretted.

At Weymouth, (N. S.) on the 4th ult., in the 22d year of her age, Eliza, second daughter of Alpheus Jones, Esq.

At Philadelphia, Mr. John R. Fitzgerald, in the 39th year of his age.

On the 29th Dec., at Lancaster, England, Lieutenant John Denis De Vitre, (1781!) in his 90th year. This gallant veteran's commission, as lieutenant, bears date the 3d of March, 1781; thus he had been nearly 56 years in that rank when he died. He commanded the Biter gun-brig, and was wounded in the expedition to Ostend, in 1798.—He was the oldest Lieutenant upon the list, and was on the pay of 7s. per diem. Lieutenant Robert John Hibbs, (1796!) now becomes the senior lieutenant on the Navy List.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.

ARRIVED.

Wednesday—Barque Sir Henry Pottinger, Crowell, Bristol, 68 days—S. Wiggins & Son, ballast.

Commerce, Forbes, Hull, via Halifax, 12—J. N. C. Black, ballast.

Brunswick Queen, Lord, Bermuda, 25—John Mackay, ballast.

Quebec, Morris, Bristol, 70—R. Rankin & Co., ballast.

Sophia, Collins, Liverpool, 60—John Robertson, coals, salt, &c.

Ship John Clark, Disbrow, Savannah, 11—N. S. Demill, ballast.

Friday—Schooner Goodwill, Dunn, Halifax, 13—J. M. Hamilton, sugar, &c.

This Day—Ship Albion, Mathews, from London, via Chebogue, N. S.—John Hammond, ballast.

Woodstock, Draper, Greenock,—James Kirk, goods.

Sea Bird, Morrison, Liverpool—W. Carvill, ballast.

Lisbon, Fisher, Liverpool, 62—Eaton & Ray.

Another Ship arrived, not reported.

Schr Flora, Holder, Boston, 2—Master, assorted cargo.

Joseph Howe, Moore, Boston—assorted cargo.

CLEARED.

Feb. 1st—Brig Sea-Bird, Lyell, Leith Roads, timber and deals—James Kirk.

3d—Barque Galatea, Williams, Gloucester, timber and deals—S. Wiggins & Son; Sophia, Collins, Boston, coals, salt, &c.—John Robertson; Brig Westmorland, Bevan, Greenock, deals—J. L. Marsh; Schooner Kalos, Waid, Eastport, ballast—Master.

4th—Schooner Flora, Scott, Boston, clapboards, &c.—T. M. Sime; L. O'Connor Doyle, Gilliat, Matanzas, fish and lumber—O. V. Troop.

5th—Ship John Clark, Disbrow, New-York, ballast—N. S. Demill; Barque William Carson, Robertson, Boston, ballast—D. & T. Vaughan; Orbit, Larkin, Liverpool, timber and deals—Jas. Kirk; Schr. Brandywine, Paul, Frankfort, (Me.) assorted cargo—Master; Mercy & Hope, Turner, Frankfort, (Me.) sheep skins—Master; Dart, Bisset, Machias, (Me.) ballast—Master.

Feb. 6th—Barque Duke of Wellington, Leadbeater, London, deals and railway sleepers—Allison & Spurr; Severn, Wiseman, Cork, timber & deals—W. H. Scovil; Sch'r Emily, Wood, Boston, clapboards and shingles—T. McHenry; Flora, Scott, Boston, coals and anchors—J. Fairweather.

Ship Fellowship, Armstrong, Liverpool, deals and flour—Adams & Ketchum.

Loss of the Ship Sir Robert Peel.—We learn that the ship Sir Robert Peel, Capt. Gray, from Savannah for this port, ran ashore on Little River Ledges, (State of Maine,) on the night of the 30th ult., bilged, and afterwards drove over into deep water and sunk. Crew saved. The Sir R. Peel was owned by Messrs. S. Reynolds & Son, of Indian Town, and was insured in one of the American offices for £6,500 sterling.

Brigantine John Edward, Wells, hence for Yarmouth, (N. S.) and Boston, with coals, went ashore at White Cove, near Yarmouth, on the 30th ult., in a snow storm, and became a complete wreck—crew saved.

Schr. Joseph Howe, Moore, of this port, 28 days from St. John's, (N. F.) was towed into Boston on the 20th ult., having suffered damage in the late gales, and the master and part of the crew being frost-bitten. After repairing, she would load for this port.

Arrived at Halifax, Jan. 30th, brig Brooklyn, from Liverpool, 120 days, via Madeira 56.—At New York, 27th, brigt. James Clark, McLean, 30 days from St. John.—At Boston, 25th, schooners Louisa Willard, Sharp, and Defiance, Harper, St. John.

Heard from on North West Coast, July 1st, whale ship Java, of St. John, 400 brls. sperm and 600 do. whale oil.

At Honolulu in Sept. last, whale ship Peruvian, of St. John, with 370 brls. oil.

Arrived at New Orleans on the 23d ult. ship Ambassadress, Bannerman, Liverpool.

At New York on the 2d inst. brig Sarah, Johnston, hence.

Left at Cienfuegos, brig Belle of Maitland, for St. John, to sail about 20th ult.

Halifax, Feb. 2.—Schr. Daring, Darby, Sable Island, 3 days, has on board 14 persons, Captains and crews of three wrecks. Left 47 persons on the Island. Reports the Brig Afghanistan, Devereaux, of and from St. John's, Newfoundland, 5 days out, bound to Sydney, C. B., went ashore at Sable Island, 12th November, crew saved. Vessel lost.—The ship Milo, Grace, of Portsmouth, N. H. from Liverpool, G. B., 45 days out, bound to Boston, cargo iron and steel with 31 passengers, went ashore at Sable Island, 17th Dec. Crew and passengers saved. Vessel went to pieces on the third day after striking.—The schr. Isabella, Matthewson, of Cape Breton, from St. John's, Newfoundland, 15 days out, bound to Sydney, C. B. in ballast, went ashore at Sable Island, 13th January. Crew and materials saved. Vessel lost.

CONCERT.

The Saint John Sacred Music Society will give a CONCERT of

Vocal and Instrumental Music,

at the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute, To-morrow (WEDNESDAY) Evening, 10th instant, commencing at 8 o'clock precisely.

PROGRAMME.

PART FIRST.

From Handel's Messiah.

Chorus—And the Glory of the Lord.
Recitation—Thus saith the Lord.
Chorus—O Thou that tellest good Tidings.
Recitation—For behold Darkness shall cover the Deep.
Chorus—For unto us a Child is Born.
Recitation—There were Shepherds abiding in the Field.
" And Lo, the Angel of the Lord.
" And Suddenly there was with the Angel.
Chorus—Glory to God in the Highest.
Song—He shall feed his Flock like a Shepherd.
Chorus—All we like Sheep have gone astray.
Song—But thou didst not leave his Soul in Hell.
Chorus—Lift up your heads O ye Gates.
Chorus—The Lord gave the Word and great was the Company of the Preachers.
Chorus—Their Sound is gone out into all Lands.
Grand Hallelujah Chorus.

PART SECOND.

Song—The early Joys that smile around us.
Song—The Turf may be my lowly Bed.
Song—The Light House.
Chorus—The Heavens are telling the Glory of God.
Trio—Spanish Vesper Chant.
Song—Weary Wand'rer thro' the Desert.
Chorus—The Marvlous Works.
Song—The March and Song of the Levites
Chorus—Gloria in Excellis.

Tickets, 1s 3d each, are for sale at the Stores of S. K. Foster, S. Steven, L. H. Waterhouse, and at the Door on the evening of the Concert.

Feb 9. G. A. GARRISON, Sec'y.

A Charity Ball!

To raise Funds for the relief of the distressed Poor in Ireland, will take place on MONDAY evening, the 15th instant, in the Temperance Hall, Sydney Street.

Committee of Management—

James Gallagher, J. P.	M. H. Perley,
Thomas L. Nicholson,	Charles Watters,
John Doherty,	George Carvill,
John A. Morrison,	J. G. Campbell,
Charles Doherty,	James Finn,
T. S. Magee,	Thos. M'Williams,
James Doherty,	Francis Collins.

Tickets 10s. each,—may be had of any of the Committee of Management.

N. B.—In order to enable the Committee to provide ample accommodation and complete their arrangements, it is requested that persons who purpose attending may provide themselves with Tickets as soon as possible. *Feb. 9.*

White Marseille Vests,

For Dinners, Balls, &c., made to order in 4 hours' notice:—Best quality, 15s. inferior to none. GARRETT & SKILLEN.

Pantechnetheca, Feb. 9.

WAREROOMS to Let.

To let from the First day of May next—

Two FLATS in Mr. Melick's Brick Building in the Market Square, with the privilege of a HOISTING WHEEL.—Enquire of GILCHRIST & INCHES.

St. John, February 9th.

☞ NOTICE. ☜

The Partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers, under the Firm of CHRISTIE & M'BRINE, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said firm, are requested to make payment to John M'Brine, (previous to the 1st of April next,) who alone is authorised to receive the same; and by whom all claims justly due by the firm, will be settled. JAMES CHRISTIE, JOHN M'BRINE.

St. John, N.B., Feb. 1, 1847.

Saint John Boot Store,

SIGN OF THE MAMMOTH BOOT,

No. 12, South side King-Street.

The Subscriber wishes to return his sincere thanks to his numerous customers, and the public in general, for past favours while connected with the above Firm, and hopes by punctuality and strict attention to business, to continue to merit their patronage. JOHN M'BRINE.

P. S.—All orders in the above line attended to with punctuality and dispatch.

St. John, 2d February, 1847.—[Tel.]

MOLASSES.

The Subscriber has on hand—30 Hhds. Prime Retailing Muscovado MOLASSES; 2 tons very superior OAKUM. For sale at the lowest market rates. JOHN WALKER.

Feb. 2, 1847.

TO LET,

Several OFFICES in the Brick Building, corner of Prince William and Church Streets. Apply to JARDINE & CO.

Feb. 2, 1847.

FOR SALE,

or TO LET, for a term of years:

That valuable LOT situated on the North side of Princess Street, known as Lot No. 580, formely occupied by Mr. William Till. Apply to John M. Robinson, Esq., Attorney at Law.

Feb. 2, 1847.—12i.

TO BE LET, from 1st May:

That pleasantly situated and well finished HOUSE, in Morris-street, at present occupied by Mr. John M'Kean, adjoining the residence of Mr. S. Gardner. Enquire at the Office of WM. THOMSON, North M. Wharf.

February 2.

TO RENT,

That large BRICK HOUSE, owned and occupied by Mr. Thomas Nisbet, in Prince William street, excellently situated for a Hotel, or extensive City Boarding House. It is situated in the very centre of business, being adjacent to the three Banks, contains two Cellar Kitchens, ten Rooms with fireplaces, and six others suited for Bed-rooms. There are two excellent Wells in the yard, and Woodhouses of large size. Accommodation could be made, if necessary, for half a dozen horses. If required, a good part of the Furnitute could be left on rent, separately.—Enquire on the premises, where the owner will be found.

St. John, 12th January, 1847.

AUCTION SALES.

The Sale of the STEAMER NEW-BRUNSWICK,

Which was Postponed from the 3d instant, will take place on THURSDAY the 11th instant, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the *Coffee House Corner.*

T. HATHEWAY, Agent.

Feb. 9, 1847.

Valuable Property,

BY AUCTION.

On WEDNESDAY, 17th February, instant, at 11 o'clock, A. M., will be sold By J. V. Thurgar, Esq., at his Sales Room:—

That very desirable Property situate in Orange-street, now in the occupation of Mrs. Nichols, and formerly belonging to William Leavitt, Esq. consisting of a commodious Dwelling HOUSE, built and finished in a superior style, with every requisite convenience; together with a Garden, Trees, and Shrubbery. The Land comprises two separate Lots, each fronting on Orange-street 40 feet, by 125 feet in the rear; and they will be sold separately if required. The premises are pleasantly situated in a retired and most respectable neighbourhood, and form an agreeable residence for a gentleman's family.

For terms and other particulars, application may be made to Mr. Thurgar, or to the Subscriber.

2d February, 1847. GEO. WHEELER.

IN CHANCERY, New-Brunswick

Between—Charles Simonds, Plaintiff; *and* Thomas Calvert, Richard Calvert, John Hawes, and Calista, his wife, James Lakeman, and Lucinda, his wife, Abbey Lakeman, and Robert Britain, Defendants.

To be SOLD, by Public Auction, on MONDAY the twenty-second day of February next, between the hours of eleven of the clock in the forenoon and one of the clock in the afternoon, by the undersigned, at his Office in the Commercial Bank Building, in the City of Saint John, (which office will then be open to the public for the purpose of such Sale,) under and pursuant to a Decree of the said Court of Chancery, made in this cause on Tuesday the sixth day of October instant—"All those three several "lots, pieces and parcels of LAND, situate, lying and being "in the City of Saint John, fronting on Dock Street, and "containing together a front on the said street of eighty-"one feet and six inches, or thereabouts, one of the said "lots, pieces and parcels of Land being the same that was "conveyed to the said Richard Calvert, by George Whitteker and Mary his wife, by their Deed bearing date the "thirtieth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty, and registered on "the fifth day of May following, in Book U, pages 375, "376 and 377, of Records of Deeds, &c. for the City and "County of Saint John, another of the said Lots being the "same which was conveyed to the said Richard Calvert "by George Harding and Jane his wife, by their Deed "bearing date the third day of May, in the year of our "Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, and "Registered on the same day in Book F. No. 2, pages "295 and 296 of Records of Deeds, &c., and the other of "the said Lots being the same that was recently conveyed "to the said Richard Calvert by the aforesaid George "Whittekir and Mary his wife, by their Deed bearing date "the twenty-fourth day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty, and also Registered as "aforesaid, in Book Y. No. 2, pages 455 and 456, on the "thirty-first day of the same month, as will more fully appear by reference to the aforesaid Deeds and Records, "the said three lots, pieces and parcels of Land being "bounded on the south-east by Lands at present owned "by William Hammond, on the north-west by Lands owned by the said George Whitekir, and lately under lease "to George Younger, and in front by a line ten feet distant "from Dock Street and parallel thereto, being the line "which was established by the Commissioners appointed "under the authority of an Act of the General Assembly, "'To authorize the widening and enlarging certain Streets "in the City of Saint John, and the laying out of other "streets therein.'"—Together with all BUILDINGS and Improvements thereon.—The whole to be sold in one lot. *Terms of Sale.*—Ten per Cent. deposit on the day of sale, to be forfeited if the purchase be not completed, and the remainder on the delivery of the Deed at the said office, on Monday the eighth day of March next, between the hours of eleven A.M. and one P.M.

Dated the second day of November, A D. 1846.

ROBERT F. HAZEN, *Master in Chancery.*

Further particulars may be had on application to the Master, or to J. M. Robinson, *Plaintiff's Solicitor.*

TO BE LET, by Public Auction,

On Saturday, the 10th day of April next, unless sooner disposed of by private bargain, the STORE in Nelson Street, now in the occupation of Mr. Thomas Wallace.—Also, the large STORE situate in *Fire Proof Alley*, (so called,) long since in occupation of Messrs. Alexander, Barry & Co.—Enquire of Joseph Cunard & Co., Miramichi, or of Benjamin Smith, Water-street, St. John.

St. John, 26th January, 1847.

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

This Company is prepared to receive applications for Insurance against FIRE, upon Buildings and other Property, at the Office of the subscriber. I. WOODWARD,

St. John, Nov. 11, 1846. *Secretary*

☞ The Business of the above Company will be transacted at the Office of E. L. Jarvis, Esq, until the return of Mr. Woodward, the Secretary, from Fredericton. Feb. 2, 1847.

FOR SALE.

That valuable FREEHOLD PROPERTY, at the lower end of and fronting on Prince William street, adjoining the Property belonging to Henry Chubb, Esq.—fronting 50 feet on Prince William street, and extending to low water mark, a distance of upwards of 300 feet, on which there is a good two story Dwelling HOUSE, BARN, and Wharf. The above premises are well known, and are worthy the attention of persons wishing to obtain a good Water Property. For further particulars apply to W. D. FAULKE.

☞ An excellent Well of Water in the Cellar.

St. John, 5th Jan. 1847.

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.

This is undoubtedly the most valuable, (as it is decidedly the most popular) medicine of its kind, ever introduced in this State. The demand for it has been constant and increasing, from the time it was first offered for sale to the present time; numerous testimonials of its real worth and usefulness, from very many of our citizens, might be produced, but a trial will satisfy all, that it is a speedy cure for Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Asthma, Hoarseness, Spitting of Blood, and all kinds of Pulmonary Affections.—[Bangor (Maine) Daily Whig.

☞ Sold by Messrs. T. Walker & Sons, St. John.

Superfine Flour & Arrow Root.

Landing for the Subscriber, ex brigt. 'Sarah,' from Philadelphia;—

100 Barrels Superfine FLOUR, of superior quality,—for family use;
25 half-barrels do. do. do.
8 boxes best quality ARROW ROOT.

For sale low from the Wharf.

Dec. 22, 1846. JOHN V. THURGAR.

BEST NAVY CANVAS,

Fishing Lines and Twines.

Landing for the Subscriber, ex the ship "Themis," Kinney, Master, from Liverpool—

5 Bales of best Flax twice boiled heavy NAVY CANVAS, assorted numbers, 1 to 6—warranted of very superior quality.

Also.—4 Casks of Salmon, Shad, and Herring TWINES, and 12, 15 and 18 thread St. Peter's LINES. JOHN V. THURGAR,

Oct. 6. North Market Wharf.

MR. G. BLATCH,

Attorney at Law, Notary Public, and Conveyancer.

Office in Mr. L. H. DeVebers new Building, on the Western side of Prince William street.

Dec. 8th, 1846.

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, 1846.

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. & J. M. Walker, 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.

10th November, 1846.

The Subscriber has just received per late arrivals

75 Chests TEAS, assorted;
8 hhds. Crushed SUGAR;
3 Hhds. LOAF SUGAR,
20 Bags Java and Cuba COFFEE,
20 Barrels Pot and Pearl *BARLEY*,
100 Boxes Tobacco PIPES,
400 Reams Writing and Wrapping PAPER,
40 Doz. *INK POWDER*,
100 Boxes SOAP, assorted,
1 Cask *NUTMEGS*,
5 Barrels Split PEAS.

—IN STORE—

15 Hhds. SUGAR; 15 do. MOLASSES;
145 Firkins Prime Cumberland BUTTER,
40 Barrels *OATMEAL*,
2 Tons N. B. & N. S. best CHEESE,
75 Boxes TOBACCO, assorted.

With a variety of other GOODS, all which will be sold cheap for satisfactory payments.

ARCHD. HEGAN.

HARDWARE.

C. & W. H. ADAMS

Are just receiving per '*Belmont*' from Liverpool, and other recent arrivals, part of their Fall Stock of Shelf and Heavy Hardware, &c. consisting in part as follows—

5 Cases CAST STEEL,
2 do. 5½ feet "Hoole & Co." GANG SAWS; 1 cask Bench and Moulding Planes,
1 cask Hair Seating, 1 do. Curled Hair,
120 fathoms, each 5-16, 3-8, 7-16, and 1-2 inch Short Linked CHAIN,
10 Blacksmiths' ANVILS, 6 pair do. Bellows,
144 GRIDDLES,
Countersunk boat, horse, ox & board Nails,
2 packages Blacksmiths' VICES,
2 casks Horse Traces, 1 do. Ox Chains,
4 do. TEA-KETTLES, riveted handles,
32 dozen iron steel square point SHOVELS,
1 cask GLUE, 1 do. BORAX,
60 bags Cut NAILS,
5 bundles Sleigh Shoe STEEL,
2 casks FILES,

And a variety of shelf and other Goods, which with their Stock on hand comprises a good assortment.

October 13, 1846.

Youths' and Boys' Boots.

The Subscriber offers for sale a choice assortment of Youths' and Boys' Boots, Cheap.

Nov. 24. D. PATERSON.

Pork and Cider.

On Consignment—landing ex Louisa Willard:—

130 Brls. Heavy Mess PORK.

Landing ex Sarah,—

20 Barrels "Emil Mathiew's" superior Clarified CIDER, at very low rates.

January 5. GEO. THOMAS.

LONDON HOUSE,

MARKET-SQUARE.

WINTER IMPORTATIONS.

Per ships Alfred, Themis, Lady Caroline, Queen Pomare, and John Craig, the regular and complete assortment of AUTUMN and WINTER GOODS, viz.:

SHAWLS, Cloakings, DRESSES, SILKS, LINENS, Pilot, Beaver and Broad CLOTHS, Kerseys, Doeskins, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, Grey, White and Printed Cottons, Gloves, Hose, Ribbons, Lace, FURS, Fur Caps, &c. &c.

October 17.

MORRISON & CO.

NEW FALL GOODS.

Per Albert, from Liverpool,—

BROAD CLOTHS, in Blacks, Blues, Browns, Rifles, and Invisibles;
CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, KERSEYS, in Black and Fancy;
Fancy Wool & Crape Checked CLOAKINGS;
ORLEANS, COBURGS, MERINOS, ALPACAS, &c. in Plain, Figured, Printed, Shaded, and Silk and Satin Striped and Checked;
Black and Colored German and Silk VELVETS;
RIBBONS, LACES, GLOVES and HOSIERY;
Muslins, Crapes, and Paramattas;
UMBRELLAS; Oil Cloth Table-Covers;
Printed White and Grey COTTONS;
White and Grey Cotton, & Linen SHEETING;
Moleskins, Mogadores, Bed Ticks;
Plain and Twilled Striped Regattas;
FLANNELS, BLANKETS, BAIZES;
Buttons, Twist and Sewing Silks;
Bindings, Tapes, &c. &c.

With a general assortment of Small Wares and Tailors' TRIMMINGS,—which will be sold both *Wholesale & Retail*, at the lowest *Cash prices.*

☞ The remainder of Importations daily expected, per *Themis* and others from Liverpool, *John Craig* from London, and *Mary* and *Nautilus* from Glasgow.

Also, on hand—25 Bales Cotton BATTING, per *Flora* from Boston. Sept. 29.

For TRAVELLER

POETRY, &c.

LABOR.

"Labor, labor," sounds the anvil,
"Labor, labor, until death!"
And the file, with voice discordant,
"Labor, endless labor!" saith,
While the bellows to the embers,
Speaks of labor in each breath.

"Labor, labor!" in the harvest,
Saith the whetting of the scythe,
And the mill-wheel tells of labor
Under waters falling blythe;
"Labor, labor!" groan the millstones,
To the bands that whirl and writhe!

And the woodman tells of labor,
In his echo-waking blows;
In the forest, in the cabin,
'Tis the dearest word he knows!
"Labor, labor!" saith the spirit,
And with labor comes repose.

"Labor!" saith the loaded wagon,
Moving towards the distant mart,
"Labor!" groans the heavy steamer,
As she cleaves the waves apart.
Beating like that iron engine,
"Labor, labor!" cries the heart!

Yes, the heart of man cries "labor!"
While it labors in the breast,
Hear the Ancient and Eternal,
In the word which he hath blest,
Saying, "Six days shalt thou labor,
On the seventh thou shalt rest!"

Then how beautiful at evening,
When the toilsome week is done,
To behold the blacksmith's embers
Fade together with the sun;
And to think the doors of labor
Are all closing up like one!

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—We have inquired into the reports that Sir John Franklin had landed in the Mackenzie river, and shaped his course to return through the territories of the Hudson's Bay Company, and found, as we suspected, that they are altogether groundless, and the Hudson's Bay people know nothing of any such movement. It is possible that the expedition may have got through last summer, and Sir John be on his way from Kamschatka to St. Petersburg, and in that case we would not give up the hope of seeing him by the close of the year. But it is more than probable that they have not been able to get through the last season, which appears to have been unfavorable to icy navigation, and that they are again shut up for the winter so far to the north as to prevent their communicating with the establishments of the Hudson's Bay Company on the furthest shores of the continent of America. If so, we have no reason to entertain any fears for their safety or ultimate success; but should we not hear of them by the end of 1847, it would be time to take measures to send after them, which, however, we feel confident will not be necessary, but that we shall have good accounts of them long before that date.—*Literary Gazette.*

NAPOLEON'S DISGUISE DETECTED.—If the life of Savage Landor was written, it would be one of the most remarkable on record. He has lived much abroad in the most eventful times in the history of the world. He witnessed the progress of the French Revolution; saw Buonaparte made First Consul; saw him and his armies go out to victory; saw and conversed with the greatest of his generals, and the most remarkable men of those times and scenes. His conversation, therefore, abounds with facts and personages from his own actual knowledge, of which most other men have only read, and many of which no one has read. On the fall of Napoleon, he saw him ride, attended by one servant, into Tours, whose inhabitants hated him, and would have rejoiced to give him up to his enemies. He was disguised, but Landor recognised him in a moment. Hating and despising the man as he did, yet he never for a moment dreamed of betraying him. He, however, went close to the fallen emperor, and touching his arm said, "You are not safe here. I have penetrated your disguise, and others may." "Sir," replied Buonaparte, "You are, I perceive, an Englishman. My secret is in good keeping." He mounted and rode away, wholly undiscovered by the townsmen.—*William Howitt's Homes and Haunts of British Poets.*

A POET'S RETORT.—Poor Dryden! what with his wife—consort one cannot call her, and helpmeet she was not—and with a tribe of tobacconist brothers on one hand, and proud Howards on the other; and a host of titled associates, and his bread to dig with his pen, one pities him from one's heart. Well might he, when his wife once said it would be much better for her to be a book than a woman, for then she should have more of his company, reply, "I wish you were, my dear, an almanac, and then I could change you once a year."—*William Howitt's Homes and Haunts of British Poets.*

TALL MEN.—It was stated, at a recent meeting of the Statistical Society, that the average height of the men composing a regiment of Sikhs raised in August last, at Ferozepore, had been found, on measurement, to reach six feet three inches. The regiment was 1,000 strong, and some of the men exceeded six feet six inches in height.

NEVER SATISFIED.—Nobody is satisfied in this world. If a legacy is left to a man, he regrets it is not larger. If he finds a sum of money, he searches for more. If he is elected to some high office, he wishes for a better one. If he is rich, and wants for nothing, he strives for more wealth. If he is a single man, he is looking out for a wife, and if married, for children. Man is never satisfied.

ROMANTIC REVENGE.—In Kentucky, a ploughman became enamored of a milkmaid on a neighboring farm. His addresses were rejected; and the disappointed swain, full of melancholy and vengeance, procured a rope, went to the farm—and tied all the cow's tails together.

An Irishman being recently asked how many teeth he had, "In troth I have a great many more than I can find work for," was his ready answer.

CONTRACT.

THE Subscriber is desirous of contracting for 10,000 Pieces sound Yellow PINE LOGS, of the following dimensions:—

One half the quantity to be 13x14 inch diameter at the small end, 18 3-12 feet long.

The other half 16 inch diameter, 18 3-12 feet long.

10,000 pieces Hackmatac Logs, same dimensions as above, all to be delivered early in Spring, at his Pond, at Indian Town.

December 1. JOHN MACKAY.

NEW GOODS.

Per 'Wm. Ward' from Liverpool, and 'Lady Caroline' from London.

JAMES HOWARD, TAILOR, King-Street, begs to inform his Friends and the Public generally, that he has just returned from London and Paris, with the best assorted Stock of BROAD CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Doeskins, VESTINGS, SCARFS, GLOVES, &c., ever imported into the Province—to which he invites attention.

N. B.—Three months credit.

☞ J. H., during his stay in London and Paris, made arrangements with the first establishments, whereby he will be regularly supplied with the Paris and London Fashions, every quarter.

St. John, N. B., June 2, 1846.

Beef! Beef!

Just received per brig Euphrates, from New York:

75 BRLS. extra Prime BEEF, } in Bond for
20 do. do. PORK. } Ship stores.

WM. THOMSON,
January 19. *North Wharf.*

"Tempus imperator rerum."

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received and has for sale, an extensive and varied Assortment of Gold and Silver WATCHES of every description, fitted up in the most approved style; also, a quantity of rich and fashionable JEWELLERY, Silver PLATE, Nautical Instruments, &c.—which, together with a large Stock on hand, are offered for sale low for Cash, or approved Paper at three or six months.

He would take this method of returning his sincere thanks to his friends for the liberal support that he has received during the last fourteen years in business, as well as to inform them that having visited London last winter, and Boston and New-York this summer, he has entered into new arrangements, by which he will be regularly supplied with every description of WATCHES, CHRONOMETERS, and all other Goods in his line, which will be sold lower than at any other establishment in this City.

Having purchased, when last in London, a splendid ASTRONOMICAL CLOCK, and one of Dent's DIPLIEDESCOPES, and other Apparatus suitable for correcting and rating Marine Chronometers and completing and adjusting Nautical Instruments, and having expended a large sum to make his establishment efficient and accommodating to the Public; he would now cherish the hope of receiving a continuance of that patronage and support which the nature of this enterprize would warrant him to expect. He is aware of the opposition that the plain honest trader sometimes meets with from unprincipled and designing men; but the same principle which has guided him through evil report and good report, will govern him in his future efforts to serve the Public and himself conjointly.

☞ Chronometers and every description of Watches and Clocks, Jewellery, &c. repaired on moderate terms. JAMES AGNEW,
Watchmaker, &c. King-street

N. B.—Shipmasters are respectfully invited to an examination of the above-named CLOCK and Apparatus for rating Chronometers; and their patronage and support are solicited.

Four good CHRONOMETERS for sale cheap, by Oct. 20.—3m.] J. A.

CHAIN CABLES, SPIKES, NAILS, &c.

Ex Ship "Orbit," from Liverpool:—

10 BEST proved CHAIN CABLES, including 2 Short Link, ⅝ inch;
2 do 7/8 do
2 do 15-16 do
2 Studded 1 do
1 do 1⅛ do
1 do 1¼ do
25 Casks best proved 1-4, 5-16, 3-8, 7-16 & 1-2 INCH CHAINS;
55 do. 3¼, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, & 20 d'y Iron Wro't Rose head Board NAILS.
15 do. 7, 8, 9 & 10 d'y HORSE NAILS,
5 do. 6 & 7 d'y ordinary OX do.
5 do. 6d'y Derby do do.
25 do. 1 5-16, 1 1-4, 2, 2¼, 2½, 2¾, 3, 3¼ & 3½ inch BOAT NAILS;
50 do. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 & 10 inch Rosehead & flat point Ceiling SPIKES;
75 do. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 & 10 inch Diamond head DECK do;
20 do. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 & 10 inch Ribbon SPIKES for Ship Stages;

For sale while landing from the Ship in the course of this week, or after Storing, by H. G. KINNEAR.
December 29, 1846.

IRON.

November 21, 1846.

C. & W. H. ADAMS have received per the "Edinburgh" from Liverpool—

1173 Bars Refined IRON,
224 Bundles ¼, ⅜, 7-16 & ½ round & square do. and Plough Plating, from ¾ to 4 inch;
1237 Bars Common IRON,
35 Bundles ⅜ and ½ inch do.

Comprising a good Assortment with their Stock on hand.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

KIDDER'S VALUABLE

HORSE LINIMENT.

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

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

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

☞ Sold by PETERS & TILLEY, St. John.—1y.

Sugar, Bread, and Wine.

TO ARRIVE, from New York, per schooner "*Huleka*":—16 half-barrels Pilot BREAD,
42 bags } NAVY BREAD,
13 barrels }

And from Halifax:—

12 hhds. bright Porto Rico SUGARS,
8 octaves Malaga WINES.—For sale by

WILLIAM THOMSON,
Nov. 17. North Wharf.

WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscribers have received, per ships 'Alfred' and 'Queen Pomare,' from Liverpool, 'Lady Caroline' from Glasgow, and 'John Craig' from London, their Fall Supply, consisting of:—
Pilot, Beaver and Broad CLOTHS,
Buckskins, Doeskins and Tweeds,
Satin, Cashmere and Fancy Vestings,
Grey, White and Printed Cottons,
Flannels, Blankets, Kerseys and Serges,
Coverlets, Quilts and Horse Rugs,
Worsted, Gala and Fancy PLAIDS,
Woollen Plaids and Fancy Cloakings,
Orleans, Coburgs, Cashmeres & Circassians,
Silks, Ribbons, Netts, Gloves and Hosiery,
SHAWLS, Handkerchiefs and Mufflers,
Moleskins, Ticks and Osnaburgs,
Gents' Silk, Beaver and Gossamer HATS,
Fur CAPS, &c. &c.

The whole of which are offered Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest prices, for Cash only.

Oct. 27. J. & H. FOTHERBY.

S. K. FOSTER'S Shoe Stores,

Corner of King and Germain Streets.

NEW BOOTS AND SHOES

Just received from London and Liverpool:—

LADIES' CLOTH, CASHMERE and PRUNELLA BOOTS of every quality, from the very best to the cheapest sort that may be required;
Ladies' SNOW BOOTS of every description;
Do. WALKING SHOES in great variety;
Do. Satin, Silk, Kid, Patent, Enamelled, Seal, Chamois, Carpet, French and Common *House* SHOES of every sort;
Girls', Youths', Boys' and Children's BOOTS and SHOES of every sort and quality that may be required;
An extensive and elegant variety of Gentlemen's BOOTS and SHOES of every description, for dress, half dress and ordinary wear.

For sale Wholesale and Retail—Cheap.

☞ *Further supplies daily expected.*

Oct. 20. S. K. FOSTER.

Patent Composition,

To render Boots and Shoes prefectly impervious to Water—

JUST RECEIVED from London and for sale at S. K. Foster's Shoe Stores, Corner of King and Germain Streets,—A supply of the above named article, which purchasers will find to be superior to any other article for Waterproofing Boots and Shoes, that has ever been offered for sale in this City. S. K. FOSTER.

November 3.

FALL GOODS.

Per Chester—

6 BALES COTTON WARP,
3 do. Cotton CARPETING,
3 cases Lining COTTONS; 2 do. ORLEANS,
3 do. Twill Silesias; 2 do. Shawls and Handkfs.

Per Alfred—

1 bale Ticks; 1 do. Orleans. Saxony & Coburgs,
1 case assorted Buttons; 1 do. Umbrellas,
5 bales Printed Cottons; 3 do. FLANNELS,
7 do. Grey and White COTTONS.

Per Themis—

3 bales Blankets; 1 do. Pilot and Beaver Cloths,
2 cases WORSTED and YARNS.

Per Lady Caroline—

1 bale CARPETS; 1 do. Regatta Shirtings,
1 case Cotton Reels; 2 do. Shawls and Handkfs.
1 bale RUGS; 1 do. Canvas and Osnaburgs,
1 case Cloth and Scalette CAPS,
1 do. Cotton Handkerchiefs,
2 do. Fancy CLOAKINGS.

Oct. 6. W. G. LAWTON.

VICTORIA HOUSE.

22nd September, 1846.

First FALL IMPORTATIONS!

Per Ship "ALFRED:"

BROAD CLOTHS in Blues, Blacks, Browns, &c. &c.
CASSIMERES, BUCKSKINS, DOESKINS, and Fancy Trowserings;
VESTINGS, in Valentia, Cashmere, Satin and Fancy Velvet;
Ladies' Dress Materials in newest Winter styles;
Turc SATINS, Gro de Naps, Orientals, &c.
SHAWLS, in Paisley, Edinburgh, Maude, and Plaid Wool;
Gala PLAIDS and Fancy Winter CLOAKINGS;
Orleans, Cobourgs, Merinos and Printed Saxonies;
French and British Garment and Furniture Prints;
RIBBONS—newest styles for Cap and Bonnet;
HOSIERY and GLOVES of every description;
Laces, Blonds, Edgings, Plain and Fancy Nets;
MUSLINS, in Jaconet, Checked, Striped, Book and Mull;
Fwilled and Plain Regatta SHIRTINGS, Ginghams and Checks;
Irish LINENS, LAWNS, Diapers, Ducks, and Osnaburghs;
Moleskins, Cantoons, Satteens and Jeans;
FLANNELS, in White, Red, Blue and Yellow;
BLANKETS, in Rose and Witney;
Grey and White Cottons, Sheetings and Warps.

☞ *FOR CASH ONLY.*

JAMES DOHERTY & CO.

N. B.—Further supply of FALL and WINTER GOODS per "Mary," from Glasgow, "Commodore," from London, and "Themis," "Saint John," and "Perseverance," from Liverpool.

Beef, Pork, Grapes, Cigars, &c.

Landing this day, ex "Helen Mar," from New-York:—

15 BRLS. Mess and 50 do. Prime BEEF;
50 barrels Prime PORK—New York City Inspection—in Bond, for Ships' Stores;
30 kegs TOBACCO, 8's, a fine article;
2 cases 'La Norma' CIGARS,
25 kegs GRAPES,
15 brls. White BEANS—a superior article;
50 do. "Nonpareil" Spitzenburg, Russet and Red APPLES.

—IN STORE—

100 boxes RAISINS—new fruit,
Pilot, Navy, and Medium Bread, Crackers, &c.
40 barrels RYE FLOUR,
30 bags PEPPER, &c. &c.
A few casks BRANDY & WINES.

For sale by WM. THOMSON,
Dec. 14, 1846. *North Wharf.*

Hosiery, Umbrellas, &c.

Just received from London, for Sale at S. K. FOSTER'S SHOE STORES:

LADIES' Silk, Cotton, Lambs Wool, Merino Worsted, Angola and other HOSIERY;
Misses' HOSIERY of various descriptions;
Children's and Infants' HOSIERY and SOCKS, in almost endless variety;
Ladies' White and Coloured KID GLOVES;
Gentlemen's Cassimere, Cashmere, Kid and Woollen GLOVES;
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Carpet TRAVELLING BAGS;
Silk and Gingham UMBRELLAS, with cane, whalebone and steel ribs. For sale cheap.

Oct. 20. S. K. FOSTER.

SHEET IRON, Boiler Plate,

SPIKE NAILS, &c.

Landing ex *Ann Hall*, from Bristol—

12 TONS Sheet IRON, No. 18 to 26, well assorted; 20 sheets Boiler Plate Iron,
10 tons SPIKES, 4½ to 8 inch,
471 bars best refined Iron, ⅜, ½, and 1½ in. round,
1 cask Block Tin, 1 cask Ingots ditto,
1 cask Bar Tin, 22 kegs Patent Canada Rose Nails, assorted sizes, 126 bolts COPPER, ⅜ to 1⅜ inch, well assorted—For sale low by

Sept. 22. WILLIAM CARVILL.

Bright Sugar and Wine.

Landing ex 'Martha Greenow,' from Halifax:—

12 HHDS. Bright SUGAR;
10 Octaves Malaga WINE.

For sale low on the Wharf.

WM. THOMSON,
15th Dec. 1846. North Wharf.

PAILS & BUCKETS.

THE Subscribers have been appointed Agents for Messrs. Whittekir & Brundage's PAIL MANUFACTORY, and will keep a constant supply at their Store in Water Street, which will be sold Wholesale at lower prices and of better quality than can be imported. JARDINE & CO.

St. John, Sept. 29, 1846

GAS FITTINGS, &c.

Received per ship Chester:—

A LARGE and choice selection of GAS Furnishings—consisting of Lamps, Pillars, Pendants and Brackets, with GLASSES to suit them, and will be sold as low as any in the Market.

1st Sept. T. R. GORDON.

Corn, Buckwheat Flour, etc.

Landing ex brig Albert Fearing, from Philadelphia.—

500 BUSHELS Round Yellow CORN.

Ex Widow from New-York:

25 half-barrels *BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.*

—IN STORE—

100 quintals POLLOCK. 10 barrels COD OIL.

GEORGE THOMAS,
Oct. 27. South Market Wharf.

NAILS, &c.

130 BAGS, 4 kegs } Rose, } NAILS,
35 bags } Clasp } *assorted sizes,*
11 kegs } } from 3d'y to 40d'y

24 bags SPIKES, 4, 4½, 5, and 5½ inches,
6 kegs RIVETS, assorted sizes,
11 kegs Countersunk NAILS, from 1 to 3 inches,
5 kegs BOAT NAILS, from 1½ to 2½ inches,
5 kegs SLATE NAILS, assorted,
78 Double PLOUGH-SHARE MOULDS,
30 Single Ditto Ditto,
100 fathoms Half-inch CHAIN,
120 fathoms three-eighths do.
50 fathoms one-fourth do.
275 fathoms nine-sixteenths do.—For sale by

July 7. J. R. CRANE.

Notice to Lumberers.

THE Subscribers will Contract for HEMLOCK LOGS, to be delivered on or before the first of July next. ALLISON & SPURR.

St. John, 15th Dec. 1846.

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c.

The Subscriber has just received ex 'Lady Caroline, and Mary, from Glasgow:

35 HHDS. *Martell's BRANDY;*
20 chests fine CONGOU TEA,
70 bags Common and Pearl BARLEY,
10 do. Split Peas, 10 boxes Tobacco PIPES,
350 reams Writing and Wrapping PAPER.

Ex *Queen Pomare* from Liverpool:

29 hhds. Pale HOLLAND GENEVA.

Ex *John Craig*, from London:

24 chests fine CONGOU TEA,
50 boxes best Pale Yellow SOAP,
5 hhds. LOAF SUGAR, 1 do. Crushed ditto,
3 carroteels Currants, 1 case Liquorice,
10 bags Black Pepper, 1 case Confectionary,
10 kegs S.F. MUSTARD, 10 doz. Shad Twine,
10 dozen Playing Cards, 20 bags CORKS.

Ex *Armide* from Halifax:

5 puns Old Jamaica RUM,
6 boxes Gunpowder TEA—in 2lb. caddies,
5 brls. Pale SEAL OIL.

Ex *Wanderer* from New-York:

10 quarter-casks Old PORT WINE.

Ex *Eliza Jane* from Boston:

10 quarter-casks Sicily Madeira WINE,
10 boxes Old HYSON TEA,
40 boxes WINDOW GLASS, 7x9 and 8x10,
10 bags Sumatra COFFEE,
2 barrels Spirits Turpentine.

Ex *Sarah* from Philadelphia:

10 barrels Corn Meal, 25 ditto RYE FLOUR,

—IN STORE—of former importations—

110 hhds. PORTO RICO SUGAR,
25 hhds. MOLASSES, 2 casks HONEY,
10 chests Congou and Souchong TEA,
35 boxes Pouchong do., 5 do. Twankay do.
20 bags Java and St. Domingo COFFEE,
50 boxes London and Liverpool SOAP,
1 hhd. STARCH, 3 boxes BLUE,
15 boxes London Mould CANDLES,
15 barrels *D. & Ms. BLACKING,*
25 doz. Shoe and Scrubbing BRUSHES,
10 bags *ALLSPICE,* 10 bags black *PEPPER,*
6 bags Root GINGER, 10 kegs Ground do.
Cases CINNAMON, CLOVES, NUTMEGS, Bottled Mustard and Chocolate,
15 kegs SALTS, SULPHUR and Saltpetre,
5 cwt. *Slocomb's* CHEESE,
10 hhds. *Otard, Dupuy & Co's* BRANDY,
15 puns *JAMAICA RUM,*
1 puncheon *SCOTCH MALT WHISKY,*
15 casks *Sherry and Madeira WINES,*
15 do. French white wine and cider *VINEGAR,*
25 doz. Bed Cords, 1 bale small Rope,
20 boxes Tobacco Pipes,
10 do. Honey-dew TOBACCO,
45 kegs Wrought NAILS, assorted sizes,
5 cwt. SPARROWBILLS, 100 lbs. mixt Pins,
10 hhds. Raw and Boiled Linseed OIL,
100 kegs *Brandram's WHITE LEAD,*
30 kegs coloured PAINT, 3 casks OCHRE,
10 cwt. PUTTY, 3 barrels LAMP BLACK,
20 barrels *WHITING,* 1 tierce *GLUE,*
3 tons Logwood and Redwood,
2 hhds. *ALUM* and *COPPERAS,*
10 kegs Pipe Clay, 1 cask Blue Vitriol,
1 tierce Basket SALT, 1000 Bath Bricks,
125 kegs *Hall & Sons'* GUNPOWDER, assorted,
75 bags SHOT, 1 keg FLINTS,
10 crates *CROCKERY.*

—Daily Expected,—

150 boxes Muscatel RAILINS,
95 barrels Superfine FLOUR,
20 puncheons *JAMAICA RUM.*

The above, with a large assortment of other articles in the GROCERY line, will be sold low for approved payments.

Oct. 27. WILLIAM E. MOORE.

HATS, HATS.

The Subscriber has just received, per Steamer "Robert Rankin," from Boston:—

286 HATS, of the following descriptions:—
Gent's. Beaver HATS,—Fall Fashions;
" Neutria, do. ditto.
" French Moleskin, ditto.
" Plain or Smooth,—High and Low Crowns,
" Kersey, do. do. do.

Together with a large stock of New-Brunswick Manufacture on hand, and constantly making, of various shapes and qualities.

Having adopted the CASH system, (as to retail,) with the old adage that "a nimble Sixpence is better than a slow Shilling," he will sell at the *very lowest* Cash rates. C. D. EVERETT.

P. S.—Wholesale customers can be supplied on as favourable terms as formerly.

☞ Cash and the highest prices paid for FURS of every description. C. D. E.

6th January, 1846

No. 2, NORTH WHARF.

Hardware, Powder, Iron, Spikes, &c. &c.

C. & W. H. ADAMS,

Have received per ship "William Ward," from Liverpool:—

30 CASKS and 8 CASES, containing a general assortment of Wolverhampton, Birmingham, and Sheffield HARDWARE, amongst which are—Horse Traces, Ox Chains, Pump Tacks, Sad Irons, Hoes, GROCERS' COFFEE MILLS & SCALES & WEIGHTS, Rim, Mortice, and Stock LOCKS; Hinges of all descriptions, and screws; Latches of all descriptions; Whip Thongs; Patent HARNESS LEATHER; STEEL-YARDS; Patent Waggon Axles; Iron Squares; Pew Hinges; Fire Irons; Limerick Hooks, Borax, Red Chalk, BRUSHES assorted, Bench and Moulding Planes, Rules, Compasses, Hammers, Hatchets, BRACES with from 16 to 48 Bits; Hand, Tenon, Cross-cut, Whip and Buck SAWS; FILES of all descriptions, Chissels, Plane Irons, Trying Squares, &c.; Tea Trays, Cow-bells, Brass and Iron Candlesticks, Coffin Mounting, Rack Pullies and Roller Ends, Curtain Bands, 1 Garden ENGINE, Imperial and oblong block tin Dish Covers, Copper Bimacle Lamps, silver-plated Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays, Castors, Japanned Cruet Frames, brass and enamelled Preserving Kettles, Shot Belts and Powder Flasks, brass Stair Rods, Weights, Socket and Trencher Castors, Butt Hinges, Latches, &c.; Copper Nails & Tacks, HAIR CLOTH and Curled Hair, Lamp Chimnies & Hemispheres, Percussion GUNS and Pistols, assorted, Percussion Caps, &c.; Bronzed Fenders, &c. &c.

2 casks BLOCK BUSHES and Rivets;
3 cases CAST STEEL,
244 bags Cut and Wrought NAILS,
11 pairs BLACKSMITH BELLOWS,
20 ANVILS; 1 package VICES,
10 dozen Long handle FRYING PANS,
2 bundles SAND RIDDLES,
1 ton BLOCK TIN and ZINC,
1 cask SHEET ZINC; 5 casks SHOT,
1 case SHEET COPPER, assorted sizes,
1 cask Copper SHEATHING NAILS,
1 bale Deep Sea and Cod LINES,
6 rolls SHEET LEAD, 1 bale Pump Leather,
7 bales SHEATHING PAPER,
184 bags SPIKES, from 3½ to 10-inch,
130 tons Common, Refined, and Swedish IRON, assorted,—

Which they will sell as low as can be purchased in the City. *12th May,* 1846.

RUM and SUGAR.

Landing this day, ex Brig James Clarke, from Boston, and Charlotte, from Halifax:—

20 PUNCHEONS high proof superior flavoured Old RUM,
25 Hhds. bright Porto Rico SUGAR, of superior quality.

For sale low by JOHN V. THURGAR.
24th November, 1846.

BROOMS.—Ex *Favorite* from Saint Andrews,—on Consignment—150 dozen CORN BROOMS, assorted quality and Domestic Manufacture, for sale by the subscriber as low as any in the market.

October 13 H. G. KINNEAR

A NATURAL REMEDY

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

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

OF THE

NORTH AMERICAN COLLEGE OF HEALTH.

THESE extraordinary Pills are composed of plants which grow spontaneously on our own soil; and are therefore better adapted to our constitutions, than medicines concocted from foreign drugs, 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.; Amhurst, Mr. Arthur Masters; Digby, James Crowly; Kentville, Daniel Moore; Bridgetown, Thomas Spurr. New Brunswick:—St. Martins, Mr. Alex. Lockhart; Bend of Petitcodiac, James Beck; Fredericton, C. H. Jouett; Shediac, E. L. Smith; St. Andrews, Thos. Sime; Dorchester, Miss Jane McCardy; St. Stephens, Mr. Daniel Sullivan; Sackville, Richard Wilson; Cocagne, James Catter.

H. G. KINNEAR,
General Agent for the Provinces

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

HARDWARE, &c.

Received per Ships Bristol, Signet, Speed & Spartan.

32 CASKS HARDWARE,
1 cask Enameled Saucepans and Kettles;
3 Casks SAD IRONS,
2 Casks Chain Traces,
1 Cask HOES,
1 Cask Miners' Shovels,
1 Cask Tacks,
1 Cask Refined BORAX,
3 Casks Pipe and Waggon Boxes,
2 Casks Hook and Eye Hinges,
1 Do. Plate Hinges,
2 Do. SHOT; 1 case GUNS,
1 Case PLANES,
1 Case SLATES,
6 Rolls Iron WIRE,
16 Dozen SADDLES,
500 *TEA KETTLES,*
20 Dozen Frying PANS,
3 Bales SCYTHES,
36 Bales Manilla ROPE,
350 Bales NAILS, assorted,
120 Bolts best Bleached Gourock CANVAS,
2 Tons *OAKUM,*
2 Tons PUTTY, (in bladders,)
40 Bundles Spades & hovels,
2 Tons *WHITE LEAD,*
2 Baskets VICES,
15 Pair Blacksmiths' BELLOWS,
18 Steel-faced ANVILS,
10 Cwt. Block TIN,
60 Bags SPIKES,
33 Iron Stock ANCHORS, from 1 to 8 cwt.
3000 Fathom close Link CHAIN, from ¼ to 1 in.
1 Case Cast STEEL,
1 Ton Blister'd STEEL,
5 Rolls Sheet *LEAD,*
185 Tons common & Refined Bar & Bolt IRON
3 Tons Plough Plate IRON,
7400 Sheets Sheathing FELT.

Per "Lucius Carey,"—

7 Tons HOLLOW WARE,
10 Tons BOILER PLATE,
2 Cases AUGERS.

ALEXANDER YEATS.

DOCK-STREET, May 12th, 1846.

BRANDY, GIN, &c.

Ex ship Mozambique, Pickance, Master, from Liverpool

4 PIPES BRANDY, } Martell's and Hennessey's
17 hhds. ditto, } Brands;
15 hhds. Hollands GIN, ["Kee" Brand.]
50 dozen Barclay's BROWN STOUT, in qts. & pts.
10 kegs Ground GINGER, 25 lb. each,
50 setts Shoe BRUSHES,
5 dozen White Wool MOPS,
40 dozen Heather BROOMS,
300 stone BOTTLES, 1, 2, and 3 gallons each,
30 boxes PIPES.

ALSO—*In Store:*

25 pipes and hhds. BRANDY, (Martell's) part of which the vintage of 1840,
10 hhds. GIN,
20 hhds. and qr. casks Port, Madeira, and Sherry WINES,
15 hhds Treacle; 40 boxes Long PIPES,
25 chests Congo TEA, a good article,
25 bags CORKS, assorted sizes,
1 case INDIGO; 1 hhd. LOAF SUGAR,
4 boxes Sugar Candy; 50 boxes SOAP,
30 do. CANDLES; 15 kegs TOBACCO.

☞ With a general assortment of DRY GOODS GROCERIES, SHIP STORES, &c. &c.—all of which will be sold low, at his Stores, North M. Wharf, and Reed's Point. JOHN KIRK.

December 23, 1845.

Raisins, Apples, Filberts,

WINDOW GLASS, &c.

Per schooner *Dolphin*, Holder, from Boston:

125 BOXES (new fruit) best Muscatel Raisins; 50 barrels large red Baldwin, Greening, and Russet APPLES;
5 Bags Filberts,
20 Boxes 10x12 Window GLASS,
10 Bales best Cotton Batting,
15 Brls. small White Pea Beans, crop of 1846,
5 Cases Friction Matches,
10 Bags Dried Apples, growth of 1846,
25 Dozen Corn BROOMS—*For sale by*

Dec. 21. H. G. KINNEAR.

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 of a Letter from the Most Honorable the MARQUIS OF WESTMINSTER, K. G.

LORD WESTMINSTER has just received Mr. HOLLOWAY'S Medicine, for which he returns him his best thanks.

Eaton Hall, Cheshire, Feb. 12, 1842.

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

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

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

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

TIME should not be lost in taking this remedy for any of the following Diseases:—

Ague,	Indigestion,
Asthma,	Inflammation,
Bilious complaints,	Jaundice,
Blotches on the skin,	Liver complaints,
Bowel complaints,	Lumbago,
Colics,	Piles,
Constipation of Bowels,	Rheumatism,
Consumption,	Retention of the Urine,
Debility,	Sore Throats,
Dropsy,	Scrofula, or King's Evil,
Dysentery,	Stone and Gravel,
Erysipelas,	Tic Doloureux,
Female irregularities,	Tumours,
Fevers of allkinds,	Ulcers,
Fits,	Worms of all kinds,
Gout,	Weakness, from whatever
Headache,	cause, &c. &c.

☞ These truly valuable PILLS can be obtained at the establishment of Professor Holloway, (near Temple Bar, London; and of Messrs. PETERS & TILLEY, *Provincial Agents*, No. 2, King street, St. John, N. B.; James F. Gale, Fredericton; W. T. Baird, Woodstock; Alexander Lockhart, Quaco; James Beck, Bend Petitcodiac; O. h. Sayre, Dorchester; John Bell, Shediac; John Lewis, Hillsborough; John Currey Canning; and James E. White, Belleisle, at the following prices:—1s. 9d., 4s 3d and 7s. each Box. There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

JUST RECEIVED,

Per Ship "William Ward," from Liverpool, at

TISDALE'S

HARDWARE STORE,

No. 1, South Market Wharf.

20 DOZEN GRIFFIN SCYTHES;
30 dozen Sickles & Reaping Hooks,
11 Blacksmith BELLOWS; 1 hamper VICES,
6 ANVILS;