SAINT JOHN, NEW-BRUSWICK, THE FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1848.

Weekly Chronicle.

Volume 12. "Nec Rege, Nec Populo, sed utroque." Number 46.

THE SAINT JOHN CHRONICLE,

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TERMS—15s. per annum, or 12s. 6d. if paid in advance.

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All letters, communications, &c., must be post paid, or they will not be attended to.—No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid; except at the option of the publisher.

Weekly Almanack.

July.	R. Sun.	S.	Moon	H. W.
22 Saturday,	4 44	7 27	11 12	3 28
23 Sunday	4 45	7 26	11 50	4 17
24 Monday,	4 46	7 25	Morn	5 14
25 Tuesday,	4 47	7 24	0 31	6 20
26 Wednesday,	4 48	7 23	1 18	7 35
27 Thursday,	4 49	7 22	2 11	8 50
28 Friday,	4 50	7 22	3 9	9 75

Third Quarter, 23d. 6h. 44m. morning

Mutual Insurance Company.

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

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

National Loan Fund
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY
of London.

EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

Capital, £500,000 sterling.
Exclusive of a Reserved Fund (Surplus Premiums) of £37,000 sterling.

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ROBERT F. HAZEN, *Chairman.*
Edward Allison, Esq. William Wright, Esq.
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Advantages offered by this Society.

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

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

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

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

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

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February, 1848.

Minerva Life Assurance Company.

King William street, London.

ALL Persons assured at the above Office, are requested to take Notice, that in future no Extra Premium will be charged on their Policies for residence in British North America, as heretofore; nor will such Extra Premium be charged on any Assurance hereafter effected. All applications for assurance to be made to

RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.
Agents for New Brunswick.

Medical referee, JOHN PADDOCK, Esq., M. D.
January 30, 1846.

Wine, Pale Ale, Porter,
and BROWN STOUT.

Now Landing Ex "Cambria" from London:

2 PIPES, 10 Hhds. 2 Qr. Casks Choice Old PORT WINE;
6 Hhds. Fine GOLDEN SHERRY;
1 Puncheon very old Jamaica RUM;
50 Casks Byass' best East India Pale Ale, Porter and BROWN STOUT—in pint and quart bottles. For sale by
RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.

Farm for Sale.

A FARM fronting on the Fredericton Road, about 28 miles from the City St. John, containing 190 Acres, with a good frame BARN, and LOG HOUSE thereon; and about 15 of cleared Land. Possession can given immediately if required.—Terms of payment made easy on application to the Subscriber, or, at the Store of Mr. C. C. MACDONALD, No. 5, North side, King street.

May 19. SAMUEL BABBIT.

To Cash paying Customers.

Coat, Vest, & Pantaloons.

MADE to Measure, of all Wool Scotch TWEED—Warrented to fit or no Sale, ONLY 40s.

GARRETT & SKILKEN,
Tailors & Drapers.

Pantechnotheca, Prince Wm street, June 1.

LOAF SUGAR.—4 Hhds. best quality from London. For sale by
June 23. JOHN KINNEAR.

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

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

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

October 15. GEO. CHRISTY.

VULCAN FOUNDRY,

Main Street, Lower Cove, St. John, N. B.

THE Subscriber, begs leave to inform the Public that he is ENLARGING the above named Establishment, and having also recently increased his facilities for Manufacturing Steam Engines, and other Machinery, Boilers, Iron Doors, Shutters, &c. &c., he is now prepared to take New Contracts for work in any department of the Iron Foundry and Black Smith Business.

He has on hand a large assortment of Cooking Stoves, and Franklins, of the most approved patterns, and is constantly Manufacturing further supplies of these articles; which, together with Mill and ship's Castings, &c., will be sold at lower rates than any other of equally good quality in this market. GEORGE CRAIG.

September 3.

A CARD.

CALVIN POWERS, TAILOR, &c. beg most respectfully to announce to his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced business in the shop in Prince William Street, lately occupied by Mr. J. M. Campbell, where all orders in his line intrusted to his care, will be punctually attended to. St. John, 1st May, 1846.

Laths, Palings, Bards.

A LARGE quantity of SAWED LATHS, PALINGS, PICKETS, Merchantable and Refuse DEALS, BOARDS, and SCANTLINGS always on hand, at the "Union Point Mills," and will be sold cheap, on application to the subscriber, (deliverable either at the Mills or in the city.)

WILLIAM CARVILL.
February 18. *Nelson street.*

BUTTER & OATMEAL.

Per schooner Sackville Packet from Sackville.

20 FIRKINS & Tubs very choice Cumberland BUTTER from Rivers Napar and Macan; 10 barrels new Ground OATMEAL for sale by H. G. KINNEAR.

April 14, 1848.

Salt, Sugar, Molasses.

Ex schr. *Democrat*, Clements, Master, from Yarmouth, now landing at York Point Slip:

2500 BUSHELS Turk's Island SALT; 56 Bbls. SUGAR; Hhds MOLASSES.

For sale low from the vessel.
March 31. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

OIL, VARNISH, &c.

10 CASKS Raw and Boiled Linseed OIL, 10 barrels Bright VARNISH, 7 barrels Spirits of TURPENTINE—just received and for sale at No 1, North side, Market square, by [June 23.] W. O. SMITH.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A CASE
ABANDONED BY
Guy's, the Metropolitan, King's College, and Charing Cross Hospitals.

SUMMARY OF AFFIDAVIT.

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

Sworn at the Mansion house of the city of London, this 8th day of March, 1842. } WM. BROOKE.
Before me, JOHN PIRIE, Mayor.

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

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

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

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

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

Miscellany.

A CURIOUS ANCIENT CLOCK.

There is at present on view, at 63, Fleet street, a singular and ingenious specimen of horological workmanship, well worthy the attention of all interested in matters of the kind. It was the production of Isaac Habrecht, and was made about the year 1589—for that is the date it bears—for Pope Sixtus V. It continued in the possession of the Roman court until nearly the end of the last century, and recently it was the property of the late King of Holland. It is intended to be not merely an indication of the time of day, but it shows the day of the month, the position of the sun and moon in the zodiac, and it also plays a number of tunes.—The clock is constructed in the shape of a tower, and rests on a pyramidical base, in which the pendulum swings. The tower itself is divided into three stories, to each of which there is a chased ornamental door of gilt copper. In front of the lower story is a large dial plate, round which the hands move once a year, and they indicate the day of the month, and point out the feasts and holidays successively. In the centre of this is a small plate which represents the twelve signs of the zodiac, and which shows in what sign the sun and moon are at the time. In this division, as indeed in all the other parts of the clock, there is some very curious carved work. In the second story there are two dial plates, the one with the minute hands, and the other giving the twenty-four hours of the day. On each side of minute dial plate are two small figures, which are set in motion on the striking of the clock; one of them turning an hour glass at the termination of each hour. In the hour dial the circuit of the 24 hours is divided, so that the 12 hours of the day are marked with the image of the sun, and those of the night with that of the moon. At the four corners of this plate are curious emblematical representations of the seasons. The third story is divided into four divisions, each of which contains a number of figures which are set in motion by mechanism, either at the end of the hour, the day, or the week. In the lower division images of seven of the ancient gods move in turn every twenty-four hours, so that each appears every seventh day. In the third division is rather an elaborate attempt at a representation of the last judgment. In this part of the clock there are four figures, which point out the quarters of an hour by striking a bell. In the upper division there is also a bell on which the hours are struck, and also a number of figures, including one of our Saviour, moving from place to place. At the top of the tower is the figure of a cock, which, immediately after chiming of the bells, spreads out its wings and crows, after which it resumes its quiescent state.—The sides of the tower are covered with great numbers of carvings and engravings on metal, and many of them are of considerable merit in an artistic point of view. The tunes performed in the musical part of this singular piece of workmanship are of a sacred character.—*Morning Chronicle.*

ILLUSTRATIONS OF AMERICAN SLAVERY.

PARTING OF A SLAVE MOTHER AND HER SON.—At about ten o'clock in the morning, I went on board of the boat, and found her there, in company with fifty or sixty other slaves. She was chained to another woman. On seeing me, she immediately dropped her head upon her heaving bosom. She moved not, neither did she weep. Her emotions were to deep for tears. I approached threw my arms around her neck, kissed her, and fell upon my knees, begging her forgiveness, for I thought myself to blame for her sad condition; for if I had not persuaded her to accompany me, she would not then have been in chains. She finally raised her head, looked me in the face (and such a look none but an angel can give!) and said, "My dear son, you are not to blame for my being here. You have done nothing more nor less than your duty. Do not, I pray you, weep for me. I cannot last long upon the cotton plantation. I feel that my heavenly Master will soon call me home, and then I shall be out of the hands of the slave holders!" I could bear no more—my heart struggled to free itself from the human form. In a motion, she saw Mr. Mansfield coming toward that part of the boat, and she whispered into my view, "My child, we must soon part to meet no more this side of the grave. You have ever said that you would not die a slave; that you would be a freeman. Now try to get your liberty! You will soon have no one to look after but yourself!" And just as she whispered the last sentence into my ear, Mansfield came up to me, and, with an oath said, "Leave here this instant; you have been the means of my losing one hundred dollars, to get this wench back; at the same time, kicking me with a heavy pair of boots. As I left her she gave one shriek, saying, "God be with you!" It was the last time that I saw her, and the last word I heard her utter. I walked on shore—The bell was tolling. The boat was about to start. I stood with a heavy heart waiting to see her leave the wharf. As I thought of my mother, I could but feel that I had lost

——"The glory of my life
My blessing and my pride!
I half forgot the name of slave,
When she was by my side."

The love of liberty that had been burning in my bosom had well-nigh gone out. I felt as though I were ready to die. The boat moved gently from wharf and while she glided down the river, I realized that my mother was, indeed,

"Gone—gone—sold and gone,
To the rice swamp, dark and lone!"

After the boat was out of sight, I returned home: but my thoughts were so absorbed in what I had witnessed, that I knew not what I was about half of the time. Night came, but it brought no sleep to my eyes.—*Narrative of William W. Brown, a Fugitive Slave: Boston,* 1848.

CAN THEY SELL A FREEMAN?—It is said that D Burns, a coloured schoolmaster, at Wilmington, Delaware, has been sentenced to ten month's imprisonment, and to be sold as a slave, out of the state, for siding the escape of slaves.—*North Star (American)*

Dr. Edwards, of Forfar, mentions (in the *Lancet*) the case of Euphemia Lindsay, known in that neighbourhood as "Sleeping Effie." She frequently slept two or three weeks without waking! In the winter of 1820 she slept five weeks; and, during the spring of 1825, six weeks.

An American paper mentions, as a proof of the advanced civilization of the Cherokee Indians that the tribe has incurred a public debt of 1,000,000 dollars. It has been suggested that, in order to be quite up to the mark of the model republic, the red borrowers should repudiate.

BOUND TO COME OFF.—Somewhere in the west a sable knight of the lather and brush was performing the operation of shaving a hoosier with a very dull razor. "Stop!" said the hoosier, "that won't do." "What's de matta, bossa?" "That razor pulls." "Well! no matta for dat, sah. If de handle ob de razor don't break, de beard's bound to cum off!"—*Pittsburg Mercury.*

TEARS.—Weep for love, but never for anger: a cold rain will never bring flowers.

MARRIAGE.—An American journalist states—We are thoroughgoing and practical advocates for marriage, and we have the happiness of knowing that we are not alone, for the ladies are all with us in the object, *to a man.* Having perpetrated this bull, brother Jonathan further observes—Anything, therefore, to help it forward we are sure will bring upon us their smiles and thanks. So we will just give them Jacobus de Voragine's twelve pathetic, succinct, and elegant arguments in favour of marriage; and we hope they will make a deep impression on the hard-hearted bachelors. His arguments are:—1. Hast thou means? Thou hast one to keep and increase them.—2. Hast thou none? Thou hast one to help thee to get some.—3. Art thou in prosperity? She doubles it.—4. Art thou in adversity? She will comfort, assist, and bear her part.—5. Art thou at home? She will drive away melancholy.—6. Art thou abroad? She prays for thee, wishes thee home, and welcomes thee with joy.—7. Nothing is so delightsome as home, no society is equal to marriage.—8. The bond of conjugal love is adamantine.—9. Kindred increase, parents double, brothers, sisters, families, nephews.—10. Thou art a father by a legal and happy issue.—11. Barren matrimony is cursed by Moses. How much more a single life!—12. If nature escapes not punishment, they shall not avoid it, as he sung it, that live without marriage—

"Earth, are, sea, land, fall soon shall come to nought,
The world itself would be to rain brought."

A FRAGMENT FOR THE LADIES.

'Thy grandmother' said uncle Toby, addressing himself to young Arabella, just returned from London, and who was playing the battle of Marengo on the piano—'grandmother child' said he, 'used to play on a much better instrument than thine.'

'Indeed,' said Arabella, 'how could it have been better? You know it is the most fashionable instrument, and is used by everybody that is anything.'

'Your grandmother was something, yet she never saw a piano-forte.'

'But what was the name of the instrument? had it strings or was it played by keys?'

'You must give me time to recollect the name: it was indeed a stringed instrument, but was played by the hand.'

'By the hand alone! how vulgar! but I protest I should like to see one; and papa shall buy me one when I return to London. Do you think we can obtain one?'

'No, you will not probably find one in London, but doubtless they may be found in some of the country towns.'

'How many strings had it? Must one play with both hands? and can one play the double bass?'

'I know not whether it would play *double bass,* as you call it; it was played by both hands, and had two strings.'

'Two strings only; surely you are jesting; how could good music be produced from such an instrument, when the piano has two or three hundred.'

'Oh, the strings are very long, one about fourteen feet, and the other might be lengthened at pleasure to even fifty or more.'

'What a prodigious deal of room it must take up; but no matter, I will have mine in the old hall, and papa may have an addition built to it, for he says I shall never want for anything, and so does mamma. Were the strings struck with little mallets, like the piano, or were they supported like the harpsichord?'

'Like neither of these instruments, as I recollect, but it produces a soft kind of humming music, and was peculiarly agreeable to the husband and relations of the performer.'

'Oh, as to pleasing one's husband or relations, that is all dickey in the *Haut-ton,* you know, but I am determined to have one at any rate. Was it easily learned, and taught by French or Italian masters?'

'It was easily learnt, but Frenchmen and Italians scarcely dared to show their heads in our country in those times.'

'Can you not possibly recollect the name? How shall we know what to inquire for?'

'Yes, I do now remember the name: and we must inquire for a SPINNING WHEEL.'—*Old Magazine.*

THE SABBATH.

"God blessed the seventh day," That benediction not only denoted his delight in it, but his ordination of it to a good.—It was blessed to be made a blessing. It was a boon to man—not to man of particular circumstances, and classes, and climates—but for generic, universal man.—It is as much to each as to all. It is the charter of poverty, the shield of helplessness. It is the bow of promise, and anchor of hope. Its ray pierces the prison, and lightens the sullen brow of guilt; it enters the dwelling of desolation, and draws the widow's eye to heaven. It is the best advantage and immunity of man. It is the respite of toil, the lull of strife, the down of weariness, the balm of woe. What has tended so to prolong life, to raise civilisation, to refine character, to excite reflection, to bind society, to cheer labour, to honour virtue, to repress exaction, to quicken liberty, to consolidate religion? The original blessing breathes around it still. It is a delight. "God *sanctified* the seventh day." That "hallowing was its authentic consecration. It seperated it from a common use to that which is religious. There is no religion without worship. This is the peculiar designation of the season. Divine worship, among socialised men, requires [illegible] agreement, admits of mutual inst[illegible] and diffuses a most salutary [illegible] through even every civil re[illegible]—*Disquisitions on the Sabbath.*

Suffer not your spirits to [illegible] subdued by misfortunes, but on the contrary [illegible] forward, with a courage greater than [illegible] seems to allow.

A TALE OF THE COAST OF AFRICA.

The great river Gambia, after running a course of eight hundred miles through the tropical regions of western Africa, disembogues into the Atlantic at about 12 degrees of north latitude. At the mouth lay the small island of St. Mary, now occupied by the British colony of Bathurst. This settlement, originally of a mercantile character, has since become a station for recaptured slaves, auxiliary to Sierre Leona, which is situated a few degrees farther south. In the principal town resides thirty or forty English merchants, who exchange the manufactures of their own country for the gum, bee's wax, hides, ivory, and gold of Africa. Besides all these, there is the governor of the colony and his assistants, together with a small guard of soldiers for the defence of the place.

On a pleasant day in June, some six or seven years ago, a small party of Europeans rode out of the town of Wellington towards the villages of the recaptured Africans. It consisted of two naval officers from a frigate then lying in the river, the Colonial Secretary, and the chaplain of the Station. Their course led them along a level country covered with loose grass. A few trees were scattered over the plain, among which were conspicuous the tall, graceful palm, with its feathery coronal leaves, and the huge, swollen trunk of the baobab (known there by the singular name of monkey bread,) which sometimes attain to the monstrous height of 60 feet, although not remarkable for either height or foliage. At length they came in sight of some fields of maize, sweet potatoes, bannanas, and ocras, among which appeared the conical roofs of the native huts.

'Yonder gentleman,' said the Secretary, 'is the village to which we have given the name of Melville. You will observe that the people are allowed to live according to their own ideas of comfort, receiving from us such assistance and instruction as they are willing to accept.

'Do you find them amenable to instruction?' inquired one of the the officers, a middle aged man, with a weather beaten countenance, who wore the uniform of a lieutenant.

'Why, yes,' replied the colonial functionary.—'But the parson is best qualified to speak on that subject. He devotes a great deal of time and labor to his black sheep, as I call them.'

'The character of the native Africans,' said the chaplain, 'varies with the tribe to which they belong. Those of the interior are more civilized and tractable than those of the coast. The Ashantees are warlike and bloodthirsty; the Foulahs haughty, bold and enterprising; the Mandingoes are shrewd, given to traffic and with strong religious feelings. But speaking in general, I consider the negroes a tractable, good humoured race, easily led by appeals to their affections. That mild, gentle, flexible character which renders them so valuable as slaves, makes them also good free citizens, provided the government under which they live, be not so managed as to excite their evil passions, and particularly to mortify their vanity, which is a ruling principle with them. Occasionally, however, we find among them men of a different stamp,—obstinate,—headstrong,—unmanageable. Such a man—a very remarkable personage, by the way—you will probably see in the village which we are approaching.'

'You mean Lagoma?' observed the secretary.

'What is his history?' asked his younger officer.

'He is a native of Eboe country, near the mouth of Quorra or Niger,' replied the secretary, 'he was liberated about four years ago from the slaver Africana, which, you will recollect, was captured by the Bronte, off the Cape Verd Islands. From his story it appears that he was the chief, or I suppose that we might call him the king, of a sept or subdivision of the Eboe tribe not far from the great river. An older relative, a cousin or uncle, governed a larger district, situated on the western banks of the Quorra. The kinsman of his managed to involve himself in debt, with some of the rascally Portuguese slave traders, who kept him in constant annoyance by their demands for payment. As this was to be made in slaves, and he was at that moment too weak to undertake a war with any of his neighbours, the hereditary enemies of the Eboes, he could hit upon no other scheme for discharging his obligations than that of raking up an old quarrel with his cousin, and falling upon him suddenly, as to give him no opportunity for resistance. Poor Lagoma was taken prisoner with all his family and half his subjects. His younger brother was killed in the conflict. His wife and their two children, along with more than a hundred of his people, died of fever, and the effects of ill-usage, on board the Africana before she was taken. These sufferings and injuries have sunk into his mind and produced a powerful effect. He never smiles and never joins with the other blacks in their amusements or conversation. His whole mind is absorbed with the idea of vengeance. From the time he landed, and was made to understand his position here, he has devoted himself to a single object—that of procuring, by his labor, sufficient funds to hire a passage in a trading vessel to his native country, with a supply of arms, which will enable him to take condign vengeance on the treacherous scoundrel. He is assisted by about twenty of his people, who were liberated with him, and whom he has inspired with the same feelings. They have made wonderful progress towards the accomplishment of their design, and have already accumulated a considerable amount of money by the sale of their crops. They are exmeplary for their industry and sobriety, and could they be but disabused of this extravagant idea of revenge, would be a most valuable acquisition to our colony.

'Here you see him,' observed the chaplain, pointing with his whip to a man engaged in weeding a field of maize in the vicinity of a hut. He did not even look up until the secretary called him by name, when he slowly raised himself, and moved towards the party. Both the officers were struck with the air of composed dignity with which he returned their salutations, and led the way to his hut. He was tall and well proportioned, with the appearance of great strength. Although perfectly black, with thick woolly hair, his features had not otherwise what is commonly considered the negro cast. His eyes were small, and set deep beneath his overhanging brow; his nose was not flat, but rather of an aquiline shape; his lips were not very thick; nor did the lower part of his face protrude, as is common with the race to which he belonged. He wore the ordinary garb of the African colonist—loose white cotton trowsers—turned up to the knee while working, and a straw hat. His house, to which he led them, was, like the rest, of a circular shape, composed of wattling of bamboo, and a conical roof, thatched with straw, like a hay stack. The furniture was extremely simple, more so than usual with the negroes, for Lagoma's earnings had been carefully reserved for the purchase of arms; a cooking pot, a few baskets, with a raised bedstead by way of a seat, and placed before them a bunch of plantains, with a calabash full of palm wine, seating himself on a mat by the door, he waited till they should address him.

'Always hard at work Lagoma,' said the secretary.

'Yes, hard work; large crop; plenty money,' replied the negro chief laconically.

'Then you still hold out to your scheme of revenge, my friend?' inquired the chaplain.

'What you call revenge?' retorted Lagoma, sullenly, as if annoyed at the the prospect of renewed expostulation. 'I no call it revenge; I call it punish.'

'But consider,' urged the chaplain, 'is not your feeling a bad one? Revenge or punishment is the same, if undertaken in savage, unchristian spirit.—Think how much happiness, how many comforts, you might enjoy with your crops and money, if you would but renounce this vindictive enterprize.'

'Misser officer, you a lieutenant, hey?' asked Lagoma, turning suddenly to the oldest of the naval officers, who answered in the affirmative.

'You got wife and children?'

'Yes.'

'Ha! suppose somebody came in the night, set fire to the house, kill wife, children, brother, sister, and all—what you do to him, misser lieutenant, hey?'

'I would shoot the villian,' answered the lieutenant hastily; 'that is,' he added, after a moment's thought, 'if I caught him on the spot.'

'Yes! yes! suppose you catch him on the spot. But suppose you no catch till five, six year, what then?'

'Then I would hand him over to the government, to be dealt with according to law.'

'What the governor do to him?' inquired the chief.

'He would be tried before a Judge, and if found guilty, would be hanged.'

'Good!' replied Lagoma, rising to his feet, and drawing himself up with great dignity. 'I in my country, I, Lagoma, the governor; I the Judge, I speak the law. Tokla came in the night like a thief, give no sign, burn my house, kill my brother, sell me, my wife, my children, my people to the slaver. All die, nobody left to live with Lagoma. You say forget!—no punish!' he continued, turning quickly to the clergyman, and speaking with much earnestness, 'You are a very good man. But when I die I forget—not before.' so saying, walked hastily out of the hut, and was soon lost among the rows of lofty maize stalks that surrounded it. It was evident that he did not wish his agitation to be seen.

'This is the invariable result of every attempt I have made to soften his vindictive passion,' observed the chaplain; 'yet he is not without good feelings. In fact, his very desire of vengeance springs as you may have observed, from the strength of his affections, and is kept alive by his constant sense of loneliness.'

This observation met with general assent, the youngest seaman, who was a midshipman, evidently inclining to the opinion that Lagoma's determination was not so very objectional as the chaplain seemed to consider it. As there was no likelihood of his re-appearance, the party mounted their horses, and returned to the port to dine. Here they found that a slaver had just come in, with a prize crew, under the charge of a lieutenant of the Athea, by whose boat the slaver had been captured after a desperate resistence. She was a vessel of about two hundred tons, polacco rigged, and had on board nearly three hundred slaves. The space between deck was so low that it was impossible to stand upright in it, and so crowded, that there was no room to lie down. The sufferings of the miserable [illegible] this suffocating hole under a vertical sun, amidst filth and noxious effluvia, heavily shackled, with deficient food, surpasses the power of the imagination to conceive.

After dinner, the party increased by the addition of the governor, and of Lieutenant W——, the prize master of the slaver walked down to the slave yard to view the recaptured Africans. They had been supplied with food and clothing on board the vessel after her capture, and those who were seriously ill had been removed to the hospital immediately on landing. But notwithstanding these allevations, the sight was wretched enough. Their emaciated figures, the eagerness with which many of them still devoured their rations, never appearing satisfied, the weakness of their limbs, caused by the shackles, and by the constrained postures which they had been compelled to maintain, the listless attitudes, the vacant dreary stare, all spoke so plainly of the miseries in which they had been subjected, that it was impossible to view them without pain. The governor, however, observed, 'These poor creatures seem wretched enough.—They have evidently been treated worse than usual. Yet in a week, one half of them will be singing and dancing; and in a month all but two will be as merry as crickets. Now, that's a singularity in the negro character which I should like to hear explained. It cannot proceed from insensibility, for no people have more feeling.'

"It is natural cheerfulness, and sprightliness of temper,' replied the chaplain. 'It is curious to reflect that if these poor people had been of harsh, morose dispositions, like the Malays or the American Indians, they never could have been made slaves. There virtues have been turned against them."

'True enough,' replied the governor. 'Mr. W——, from what part of the coast did you say these people came?'

'From the Quorra, sir, a little above its mouth. Most of them Eboes.'

'A bad set these Eboes,' observed the governor, 'crafty and ferocious. Always fighting among themselves.

'I think,' replied the lieutenant, 'that that proceeds more from the machinations of the slavers than from any other cause. Now, that old man whom you see there, and who is the principle person among them was conquered, taken prisoner, and sold by his own son.'

'His own son,' exclaimed the hearers.

'Yes. It appears that the old fellow had governed his subjects after a rather tyrannical fashion, and made a number of malcontents. The traders who are constantly among them, and are acquainted with all that is going on, took advantage of feeling, and persuaded them to rebel. The revolted party, after the fashion of their own ancestors in the middle ages got hold of a son of the old chief, and in a manner compelled him to be their leader.—They were victorious. The old man and most of his adherents were taken prisoners and of course sold to the traders."

This information drew the attention of all parties towards the old chief who presented a pitiable sight. His meagre, emaciated figure, was wrapped in a thick blanket, and yet, though the day was very warm he shivered, as though in the cold stage of a fever. A deep gash yet unhealed, extended from his temple to his chin, and disfigured still more a naturally unprepossessing countenance. His low projecting forehead was partially bald, and his hair was slightly grizzled. He lay reclining on the [illegible] of a young woman, who appeared to watch over him with great care. His sunken eyes roved with a lustrous gaze around the yard.

'What consummate knaves those traders must be, to be able thus to stifle the feelings of natural affection in a people in whom they are so strong!' observed the governor.

'True, sir,' replied Lieutenant W——, 'and there is an evidence of their strength. That young girl, who supports that old man so tenderly, is his daughter. Her name is Nandee. She accompanied him voluntarily, in spite of all the efforts of

her brother to dissuade her. She became a slave in order to attend her father in his old age and illness.

It will easily be conceived that this information excited a great interest in favour of the young negress. She was a mere girl, of apparently not more than sixteen. Her slender, graceful form was clothed from the waist in a wrapper of blue cotton. Her face was not handsome, but it had that pleasing expression of patient, loving meekness so often seen in the females of her unhappy race. She shrunk with such evident confusion when she found their eyes fixed upon her, that the spectators, with a common feeling of delicacy withdrew to the other part of the yard, where the lieutenant pointed out an old negro, who, he said, was a Mohommedan Moodlah, and able to read Arabic with facility. While they were examining him, a loud cry was heard, which recalled their attention to those whom they had just left. It proceeded from the old man, who was sitting upright, and staring with a look of affright at a figure just then entering the yard. This was none other than our friend Lagoma, who had come from Melville on hearing the report of the arrival of a slaver from the Quorra, in the hopes of receiving some intelligence of the friends or the enemies whom he had left there. His wishes were more than gratified. No sooner had he beheld the old man than with a shout of "Toklah!" he darted towards him like a lion rushing on his prey.

The looks of all present, negroes and English, were rivetted on the scene that followed, which was a very striking one. The tall form of Lagoma, with every feature convulsed by passion, towered over his prostrate enemy, who, falling back into the arms of his daughter, fixed his gaze, as if fascinated, on the terrible countenance of his injured kinsman. Nandee, with one arm around her father, stretched the other imploringly towards her cousin. After a brief pause, Lagoma spoke. His words were unintelligible to the English, but it was evident that they were expressive of rage and violent denunciation. At one time his excitement became so great, that the chaplain was on the point of interrupting him, but was prevented by the governor. 'Let him alone,' said the latter. 'I think I know Lagoma. We shall see a different termination to the scene from what you anticipate.'

At length the negro chief paused for a moment, as if expecting a reply. The old man, however, was so overcome by the shock, acting upon his enfeebled frame as to be incapable of utterance.—Nandee, therefore, answered in his stead; and though her words, like those of Lagoma, were unintelligible, yet their general import was readily perceived. Her piteous, appalling tone, the tears that slowly gathered and rolled down her dusky cheeks, the manner in which she pointed to the attenuated form and grey hair of her father, made it evident that she was endeavouring to move the compassion of her angry kinsman. At first he listened in sullen silence. Then, in answer to a few brief questions, she seemed to enter into a long narrative relative to the fortunes of their family—at least so the lieutenant judged from the few words of their language which he had picked up. As she proceeded, the cloud gradually passed from the brow of the listener. He gazed at her with looks of interest, which at length seemed to become admiration. Then looking again at her father, he shook his head. For a minute he stood irresolute, with knitted brows, and eyes fixed on the ground. He seemed to be undergoing a powerful struggle between contending emotions.—At length he turned, and slowly approached the group of officers who had been watching his proceedings.

'Well, Lagoma,' said the governor, 'if I understand the case rightly, your desire for revenge ought to be satisfied. Your old enemy has met with a heavy retribution. His fate seems to be worse than your own.'

'No, no,' replied Lagoma quickly; 'he no lose all.'

'You mean his daughter, I suppose?' said the governor. 'Very true. She seems to be a jewel—a real treasure. As you say, the old rascal is fortunate in having such a child—more so than he deserves. Well, Lagoma, what do you mean to do with your relations?'

'Suppose you like, governor,' replied the negro chief in a hesitating manner, 'I take them home with me.'

'What! and wreak your vengeance on the poor old man at your leisure?' returned the governor with great gravity. 'For shame, Lagoma! Certainly I shall not allow any such thing.'

'No, no! [illegible] no more revenge—no more bad feeling. Toklah plenty punish.—Ah, only think his own son fight him, catch him, sell him to the trader! His own child! Oh, plenty punish. I no more angry. Take him home to Melville—give him good house—plenty to eat—make him well. He very sick now.'

'So, Lagoma, you are turning Christian at last, after all,' said the kind chaplain, with a good natured laugh.

A smile, the first for many years, lighted up for a moment the dark features of the chief as he replied—'Yes, now I like to get religion, I feel good here (laying his hand on his heart.) Suppose you come to Melville now—I like to hear you talk.'

'Oh, ho!' said the governor; 'I begin to understand the mystery. Lagoma is tired living alone. He has been talking to his pretty cousin there, and begins to look after the parson directly. Why, Lagoma, you get on famously.'

The chief bore this attack with much good humour, and answered, 'Me no go courting now.—What for I want a wife? Governor no got any.'

This retort courteous created a laugh at the expense of that dignitary, in which he joined very heartily. 'Well Lagoma,' said he, 'if I am unfortunate, that is no reason why you should be miserable too. So you have my permission to take your relations to your residence, on condition that you are responsible for their good treatment; and mind I advise you to secure your wife before any of these young Manding gallants about Melville, with their white jackets and figured waistcoats, hear of the prize and cut you out.'

'Very well, me see,' replied the chief cooly, as he turned to rejoin his relations. With the assistance of some of the other Eboes, old Toklah and his daughter were quickly removed to the habitation of their kinsman. There the chaplain visited them on the following day, and found that Lagoma had kept his word, by making them as comfortable as his means would admit. Part of his treasured store of money had been expended in buying clothing for them, and furniture for the hut; this he had given up to them entirely, and was now engaged building another for himself. The dark cloud which had covered his countenance for so long a time was dispelled by the new feeling of forgiveness, goodwill, and affection, which occupied his heart. He was courteous, cheerful and earnestly desirous of conversing on the doctrines of Christianity; a subject which before he had always shunned, as if aware how much its precepts were at variance with his vindictive resolutions.

The governor was right in his anticipations—Not many months had passed before Lagoma and Nandee were married. This event, however, did not take place till after the death of the old man, who had been already reduced to extreme weakness by fever and the effects of his wound, as well as by his suffering on board the slave ship. In this condition, the shock which he experienced on suddenly meeting the man whom he had so fearfully wronged was too much for him. He lingered for a few months, and expired in the arms of his daughter and Lagoma, but not till he had repeatedly implored, and as often been assured of the forgiveness of the latter.

Of the Europeans mentioned in this narrative, nearly all are dead, victims to the insalubrity of those noxious climates. Lagoma and Nandee, however, are still living, and in the enjoyment of as much happiness as can reasonably be expected in this world. The patch of ground has been enlarged to a considerable farm, with fields of maize, coffee, and sugar canes. The little cabin has become a roomy house made vocal by the cries and mirth of several children; and Lagoma, the vindictive Eboe chief, is now not only the head man of the Melville settlement, and a useful assistant to the Governor in the management of that colony, but he is also, and above all, a consistent Christian and a catechist in the school which has been established in his village. The same energy and singleness of purpose which he displayed in the persecution of his projects of revenge are still apparent, though directed to far different ends.

[Chamber's Edinburgh Journal.

THE CHRONICLE.
SAINT JOHN, JULY 21, 1848.

ARRIVAL OF THE SECOND JULY MAIL.—The *Hibernia* Mail Steamer arrived in Halifax on Tuesday morning last with the second July Mail, but the newspaper bags from England have not reached our Post Office; we have therefore to regret the consequent paucity of our European information. We are indebted for the summary of news which we lay before our readers to an Extra published this morning by the Bee. The prospects of Trade begin to wear rather a more cheering aspect—our Staple Wood has increased in value: Pine is quoted at an advance of one half-penny per foot.

The splendid new American steamer *Senator* arrived yesterday from Boston. By her we have files of the latest papers, but they contain no news of consequence.

A beautiful new ship of 700 tons, named the *America*, was towed into our harbour on Wednesday last by the steamer Conqueror. The A. is owned by Allison & Spurr of this City.

A man has been arrested at St Stephen, and placed in the County Jail, supposed to be Bowes, who murdered Mr. Gough, in Portland, last fall.

The fine new ship *Zetland*, of 1283 tons, Capt. D. Bannerman, which sailed from this port on Sunday morning last for Liverpool, returned to port yesterday, leaky, having struck on a reef of rocks off Cape Sable Seal Islands, on Wednesday morning at ½ past 3 o'clock, called the *coach road*. We understand that there is no notice taken of this reef in any of the Charts published, the place where the Zetland struck appearing to have from six to twelve fathoms water.

At a Court of Common Council, holden at the City Hall of the City of Saint John, on Saturday the fifteenth day of July, Anno Domini, 1848:

The Committee appointed in April, last to examine and report upon the Charter of the City, with a view to its amendment, submit a Report, which is read, and is as follows, *videlicet*:—

The Committee appointed to enquire into the necessity of obtaining a new Charter, beg to report as follows:—Your Committee after a thorough investigation of the old Charter, are satisfied that its provisions are wholly inconsistent with the spirit of the times, and that in order to keep pace with the age, it is necessary that the City of St. John should have a new Charter, and your Committee are unanimous in recommending that means be adopted by the Comon Council to effect that purpose, without any loss of time. Your Committee beg to recommend that the following changes, among others, shall be embraced in the said new Charter, viz:

That each Ward shall be represented by one Alderman and one Councillor.

That the Mayor shall be elected from the Common Council by the Citizens and Freeholders annually, after the election for Aldermen and Councillors.

That the selection of the Recorder, Common Clerk, Chamberlain, High Constable, Marshalls, and all other Charter Officers, and the appointments, shall be in the Common Council.

That the appointment of all Charter Officers shall be in the Common Council elect, and that the Common Council elect shall be sworn in on the third Tuesday in April, in each and every year; the said appointments to be made immediately after, and on the same day the said new Council shall be sworn in.

That there shall be an assessor to each Ward who shall act under oath.

Your Committee beg to remark that they consider it necessary and expedient to alter the franchise by extending [illegible], the details of which they are not yet prepared to submit, and that they have also had under their consideration the necessity and propriety of the appointment of a Stipendiary Magistrate, and that your Committee will be prepared in a short time to submit to the Common Council a complete draft of a New Charter, embracing the changes they consider best adapted to the present wants of this increasing City. The subject is one of magnitude, and one that requires both time and research to enable your Committee to do justice to themselves and to their Constituents:—Your Committee ask leave to sit again. All which is respectfully submitted.

W. H. NEEDHAM,
GEO. A. LOCKHART,
THOMAS HARDING,
JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER,
W. H. A. KEANS,
} *Committee.*

Saint John, 14th July, 1848.

And thereupon it is RESOLVED that the same be received, and that the Committee have leave to sit again, as requested; and, furthermore, it is ORDERED, that the Common Clerk cause the aforegoing to be published in all the City Newspapers, for the information of the citizens.

Extract from the Minutes.
J. WILLIAM BOYD.

CAPE DIAMOND—THREATENING FALL OF THE CLIFF.—The catastrophe by which upwards of fifty residents of Champlain street were, in May, 1841, buried under the ruins of their habitations, will long be remembered in Quebec. Yesterday morning a circumstance came to our knowledge, in consequence of which we stopped the Press, in order to warn the residents of that ill fated street of a still more awful catastrophe with which they are threatened. During the quasi-diluvial rains of the day and night preceding, a chasm was formed, beginning in the old Chateau Garden, and extending, we believe, at least three hundred yards along the brow of the cliff, about thirty or forty feet distance from it inside the garden wall. In one place it is several feet in breadth at the top: its depth cannot well be ascertained, as it descends in a sloping direction. The guard house at the west end of the garden was evacuated yesterday. The cliff is about 300 feet in perpendicular height above the level of the St. Lawrence, towards which the upper part of the upright ledges of rock incline. Since yesterday no further movement of the Cape rock has taken place. Several families residing beneath the lower fissure have removed. We have been informed by a gentleman residing near the Monument (Wolfe and Montcalm,) that during the storm of the night, when the fissures opened, his house shook as with an earthquake.—*Quebec Mercury.*

REBELLION LOSSES.—Colonel Prince has induced the Government to issue a warrant for £2000 to defray a portion of the Rebellion Losses in Upper Canada.—*Montreal Courier.*

ROBBING AN EMIGRANT.—An Englishman by the name of Curtis, and his wife, who arrived lately in New York, and arrived at the Pearl street House, by some means became acquainted with a fellow who represented himself to be a Mr. Robinson, and professed to be a great friend to them. Robinson succeeded in robbing them of of $1400 in gold.

FORFEITURE FOR USURY.—In the Supreme Court, in the case of H. J. King *vs* Owen Howard, which was a suit to recover back usurious interest, a judgement was rendered for plaintiff for three fold the amount. The defendant loaned the plaintiff $50 and charged him $2 dollars a week for twenty four weeks. Several points were raised by defendant's counsel, which were laid before the full court, but were not sustained.

THE LATEST NEWS.

In Ireland, the 'Irish Felon' is dead;—the Government issued Warrants for the editor, and for the proprietor, Mr Martin, under the new Treason Act, but they absconded or kept themselves out of sight

True Bills have been found against Mr Devin Reilly, for illegal drilling and exercising; and several others have been sentenced to one and two years imprisonment for the same offence

The Lord Lieutenant has found time to visit the turbulent County of Tipperary; the lull in the agitation is quite refreshing

FRANCE

The news is quite unanticipated; Paris is almost quiet; the outbreak is universally attributed to Causidiere, Louis Blanc and Rollin; and many important documents, implicating Members, have been discovered and will tell serious tales. Money is said to have been secretly received from Russia

A party of National Guards searched a house in the Faubourg St Antoine, and found 37 armed men, 167 loaded muskets and bullet-moulds, &c. in the cellar

Count de Fourchicourt and his son have been arrested; True,' said Count Fourchicourt, 'I fought at a Barricade;—but I fought for order, which cannot be restored to Paris till the legitimate Monarchy is again adopted again

Lamartine had stated his intention to leave *France*, but could only obtain pass ports for marseilles, not for England.

Ten thousand prisoners have been made.

Ten General Officers have been killed and a large number wounded.

General Lamoriciere and M. Thiers visited some of the prisoners, when one of them expressed his sorrow that he killed 14 with his own hand. Another swore that he personally killed 20 individuals while defending a barrier.

Upwards of 200 of the prisoners confined at the Port de Neuilly, got below in the catacombs and escaped.

The Count of Nourbonne was not shot as reported; it was a person named Lecomte, of Nourbonne.

The Provinces are in a very disturbed state, growing out of the recent troubles at Paris; inns and private dwellings were entered and rifled, and travellers stopped on the streets and highways at all hours of the day.

A member of the National Guards accused a chemist of Paris of having made the gunpowder of the insurgents, and an officer went in to see about the matter, when the chemists wife threw herself at the feet of the officer, for pardon, but in the mean while her husband stabbed himself in the abdomen thrice with a dagger.

Grandmenil, editor of *La Reforme*; M Thore, editor of *Vrai Republique*, Vatin Colonel 6th Legion, Constableux, Bural sub-Director of the Ateliers National; and several others were arrested

Among the Insurgents were the Presidents, Vice-Presidents, and other Members of the Paris Clubs several of whom were killed.

A most violent denouncer of the Government, one of its worst enemies, was killed, and his body was recognized at the Morgue.

The principal place damaged during the recent riot at Paris is alongside the Barricade at the Faubourg St Antonie; where the cannon had full play in other places, the marks of the musket balls alone was visible.

It is a strange fact that the Government would not allow M Lamartine his passports for England; as they are determined that he shall not leave the country—being wanted.

The *Revolution* at St. Petersburgh is no doubt unfounded, as the latest letters do not make any mention of it; and danger, therefore, is not to be apprehended in this qurter. The Emperor and his subjects appear to agree very well, and they have yet given no idea to the world that they wish to separate,

DENMARK.

A treaty of peace between Denmark and Schleswig-Holstein has been concluded.

A Carlist Insurrection broke out in Spain at Guizcoa and Rolla.

RUSSIA.

The town of Orel, 1283 houses and 4 bridges, was destroyed by fire on the 7th June. The cholera was raging furiously at St Petersburg, and may be expected in England about next March. It was reported that a Revolution had broken out at St. Petersburg and 300 were killed it wants confirmation, later letters are mute.

The arch-duke John of Austria, has been appointed *Regent* of Germany.

AUSTRIA.

The cowardly emperor of Austria is still at Inspruck, altho' his subjects have not yet revolted; his ministers are obliged to travel backwards and forwards, getting his assent and advice: the greatest farce we ever heard of: he should be dethroned and prevented entering again into the Austrian Capital, which he so villainously vacated. The latest accounts from Innspruck state that a special mission had arrived at that place in a great hurry, and it was expected that they would accompany him away, or else a fresh decree against the Ban of Crotia.

A Carlist Insurrection broke out at Guipuzcoa and Rollo, but a large body of imperial troops had been forwarded, in the hope of putting it down.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS OF THE FIGHT IN PARIS.

The slaughter has been terrific, General Cavaignac ordered rockets to be thrown among the insurgents, which did immense execution. In the Faubourg St. Marceau the insurgents who had possession of the houses poured boiling oil and boiling water on the troops and National Guards. An officer who had been despatched by General Cavaignac to Vincennes, for reinforcements was taken by the insurgents, and hanged. The insurgents committed the most atrocious cruelties, plundering and massacreing whatever they had an opportunity. Every prisoner they took was immediately put to death. They took possession of a large woollen store, called La Belle Jardiniere, a building six stories high, situated near the Rue St. Jacques, whence they kept up a constant fire on the troops and National Guard, and it was not until the house was battered down with cannon that they surrendered. M Lamartine, M. Arago, and M. Garnier Pages displayed great courage, frequently heading the troops in their charges on the barricades. Lamartine and Garnier Pages both had horses killed under them.

The plan of the insurgents may now be understood. The insurrection extended on the right bank from the Faubourg Possoniere to the Seine, embracing thus the Faubourg St. Antoine; on the left bank, it occupied the Faubourg St. Marcel, St. Victor, and the lower part of the quarter St. Jacques; these two positions were connected by the occupation of many points, such as the church of St. Gervais', a part of the quarter du Temple, the approaches of Notre Dame, and the Pont St. Michel. The church of St. Severin served as head quarters, and the Faubourg St. Antoine as a magazine; this plan was ingeniously contrived, for the insurgents were thus masters of an immense semicircle which formed nearly one-half of Paris; in case of check, the nature of the houses and the narrow streets created difficulties almost insurmountable to the troops, and afforded certain chances to the insurgents of retreat; in case of success, it was easy for the insurgents, by advancing a little, to occupy the important lines of the quays and Boulevards, and they could surround by degrees the Hotel de Ville, which would have been thus in their power; and once masters of that and the prefecture, they could have established their government. The plan enables one to perceive why it was necessary to make so severe a fight at the Pont St. Michel, at the Pont de l'Hotel Dieu, and the Pont which leads from the Rue Planche Mibray to the "Quay aux Fleurs;" it was because the taking these places divided the insurgents forces; one can also understand the bloody determination with which the insurgents defended the position of St. Severin, which served them for head-quarters, and that of St. Gervais, which directly menaced the Hotel de Ville.

At St. Severin, the Garde Mobile, to avenge the cowardly assassination of some of their prisoners, went into the house from which the shots were fired, and threw the persons they found there out of the windows, saying, "*Les malheureux ils ne valent pas un coup de fusil!*" (The wretches are not worthy of a musket shot!)

A women had sent one of her sons, (a young National Guard of twenty years of age,) to the Barracks of the Faubourg Poissoniere, for news of his brother, who was then with his battalion. He met him; but scarcely had he spoken to him before the battalion was ordered to march. The National Guard could not leave his brother, he took his place beside him, and at the first discharge fell dead.

The women played a great part in the insurrection; many were arrested, on whom have been found cartouches, which they carried to the insurgents; one had hidden them in her basket covered with meat, which she carried on her head; another, in her milk cans; and another had sewn them inside her clothes.

A funeral was stopped in the streets, and the coffin found to be filled with ball cartridges.

General Negrier is not the only general who had fallen in this dreadful insurrection. On Monday morning, at half past ten, General Brea and his aide-de-camp were massacred by the insurgents at the Barriere de Fontainebleau. He had already been wounded in an attack on a preceding day, but had resumed service. The following account is given of the horrible way in which the general received his death wound. One of the insurgents having been captured by some of Garde Mobile, these men, infuriated at their conduct, determined to shoot him, when, at the moment of execution, General Brea threw himself before the prisoner, and entreated them by all the laws of war as well as humanity to spare him. This noble appeal had scarcely passed his lips, when the ruffian, who stood behind him, pulled out a pistol, and shot the gallant general dead. The aide-de-camp was shot immediately afterwards. General Demesne had his leg amputated at the Val de Grace, and was not expected to recover.

About half past seven, on Sunday evening, Louis Blanc was passing along the Boulevards, on foot, between two representatives. At the corner of the Rue Richelieu, he was recognised by the picquets of the National Guards who occupied that post.—Hostile cries were soon uttered against him, as being—although, perhaps, involuntarily—the author of the unhappy occurrences which are now devastating the capital. But for the intervention of some National Guards, who made their comrades understand that the members of the Assembly were inviolable, M. Louis Blanc would have been submitted to punishment on the spot. A carriage was obtained, and, after he had mounted, the horse was flogged into a gallop to carry M. Louis Blanc from the imprecations and vengeance of the bystanders.

The government have gained a majority of 15 on the West India question in the House of Commons. This is tantamount to a defeat. "Such another victory and we are undone," they may exclaim, especially when they take into the account the damaging accusation of Lord George Bentinck, and the admission of Earl Grey himself that he had been guilty of the *suppressio veri*. The majority will speedily be pulled to pieces in the committee; and the ministers must prepare to change their policy or evacuate their places. The numbers were 260 to 245. The plain result is that the majority have voted for the encouragement of slavery in the Brazils, whilst professing a holy horror of it in our own colonies; and for the destruction of the latter, in order that the consumers may be provided with sugar a half-penny per pound cheaper, and that Manchester may have the opportunity of selling a few thousand additional yards of cotton. The manliness of the course which Lord George Bentinck has pursued in reference to the suppressed despatches has been much admired. A petition to the House of Commons, which originated with the Liverpool Constitutional Association, has been very numerously and respectably signed by merchants on 'Change, of all parties. Indeed only two or three gentlemen have declined to append their names, and these not on account of their approval of the conduct of government, but because they think it scarcely right that the underlings of the Colonial-office should be censured for acting in accordance with the instructions of their superiors. We subjoin a copy of the petition:—

"The humble petition of the undersigned merchants, traders, and others, inhabitants of Liverpool sheweth, that your petitioners view with great alarm the laxity with which affairs are administered in the department of the Colonial Office, and humbly pray that a rigorous inquiry may be instituted into the duties required to be performed by the officials: and more especially as regards the recent admitted negligence on the part of one or more of the clerks in that department, in not laying certain despatches before a Committee of the House of Commons, as directed. Your petitioners further pray, that a recurrence of any such neglect as that above alluded to—a neglect which may prove most injurious of a Committee of your honourable House may be most materially affected—be provided against."

(From the Liverpool Mail.)

In the absorbing history of the most wonderful people on the face of the earth, we find the following striking passage:—

"And it came to pass that at midnight the Lord smote all the first born in the land of Egypt, from the first born of Pharaoh that sat on his throne, unto the first born of the captive that was in the dungeon, and all the first born of cattle. And Pharaoh rose up in the night, he and all his servants and all the Egyptians, and there was a great cry in Egypt, FOR THERE WAS NOT A HOUSE WHERE THERE WAS NOT ONE DEAD."

Putting aside the reasons given by inspired authority for this awful event, may we not parallel it with the catastrophe which, at this moment makes almost every citizen of Paris a mourner? In that large city, "*there is not a house where there is not one dead.*"

These are the first fruits of the revolution. This is the result of having sickly dramatists and maudling poets for statesmen, strolling players for ministers of justice, ruffians directing public instruction, miscreants filling every public office, and paid hodmen and tinkers enacting the part of legislators.

Thirty thousand human beings immolated in four days is a fearful sacrifice on the altar of liberty. The real, but cold and irredeemable fraternization, is in death. In the grave there is equality, and that seems to be the only equality which the miserably depraved people of Paris comprehend.

We shall not enter into the details of this massacre It was from the beginning, by every reflecting man that the republic was a delusion and fraud, and attempt to establish impossibilities, which would end in famine and blood. The sanguinary part of the drama, contrary to ordinary rule has been performed first. The famine will be introduced in the second act. It was unreasonable to expect that after so much slaughter, done by demons, there can come repose, prosperity, or a speedy forgetfulness of wrongs and losses. What most the mother think of the grand republic, and the glorious revolution, while she sets weeping beside the bier of her beloved son? What the innocent girl following the remains of her parent or brother to perhaps an uncoffined grave? We shall not attempt to poirtray their thoughts or their agonies. But the revolution must ring in their ears with the sound of death—of desolation and woe.

What course the Parisian propagandists now mean to persue is a problem which they themselves reeking from the slaughter house, and disguising the stains of blood on their garments, are unable to solve. A republic in which the beggar rides, and the scavenger rules, at the expense of men of property, is an absurdity—a monstrous incarnation of wickedness and injustice. Every man who has anything to loose must arm himself against those who have nothing to lose and everything to gain, by sack and plunder. If the people of France were a rational and thinking people, we might predict the end, and cherish a hope—the hope that springs from a consciousness of error and crime, and the natural desire to consider a disastrous experience a true monitor. But the people of France are not a rational people. Louis Philippe was placed on the throne, not of France, but as a citizen king of the French, to preserve the peace of Europe, and avoid the necessity of another northern army invading Paris and laying it in ashes, as the immortal Blucher proposed, and which, if it had been done at the time, as justice required, we should not have had the recent excess to deplore. Louis Phillippe did preserve the peace of Europe. He kept France quiet—he made her prosperous.—But he did nothing more. He was an efficient and astute gaoler. He was engrossed by selfishness.—His family, not his people, nor his kingdom, occupied his whole thoughts. To get money, and fortunes for his sons and daughters, were his dreams by night and his study by day. He imagined that he could establish his dynasty by matrimonial alliance. It was a great mistake.

He continued the petty schoolmaster when he was king, and his pluckless sons were worthy of such a father. They ran away, like himself, at the first murmurs of the mob. Instead of dying in a ditch, in defence of the sovereignty which the revolution of 1830 conferred, they deserted their unprotected wives, and skulled out of the country in the most humiliating and unmanly disguises. They are gone, and we hope for ever.

But the people of France, and especially the people of Paris, forgetful of the generosity evinced towards them in 1815, do not understand the place they hold in Europe. During the empire they subsisted upon Foreign plunder. They were brave, we admit, but their resources were in robbery. They carried on a war of existence, not to secure the profits of honest labour by honest industry, but by appropriating to their own use the profits and property of others. They had consequently cherished this infatuated notion. They think that it is easier to acquire wealth by felonious means, than by industrial and laborious pursuits—that it is more facile to steal plate and pictures, and other valuables, than to cultivate corn, or breed silk worms.

This being the undeniably pervading sentiment of the people of France, it is quite clear to us that it must be punished and suppressed by some power or other. The Almighty appoints his own chastisers. Whether they come from the north or south, or from any other point of the compass, is a question with which we are indisposed to grapple. All we contend for, and most humbly submit, is this—France must be punished, *by some one*, for the grievous wrongs and crimes she has committed against herself and society.

Guizot was a clever minister—a man of rare talents—a man whose equal is not to be found in all France. But Louis Philippe was his master, and the man who steers a ship must obey the commands of his superior officer. Guizot, like Peel, was a theorist of the modern school of political economists. He was enveloped in theory. He did not condescend to look at the effervescence in the cellars—he did not look at the cloud "no bigger than a man's hand"—he was marrying young people, when he should have been planting cannon, and examining dark streets, *culs de-sac*, and ferreting the inclosures of organised vagabonds.

But we reserve ourselves from casting unnecessary or undeserved censures upon public men.—They are, after all, the agents of a superior power. They are nothing more than shuttles in the operations of Divine Providence. It has pleased the Author of the Globe, which we inhabit by suffrance, and for purposes beyond our comprehension, to embroil the states of Europe. That it is for a wise and good purpose we do not entertain a doubt.—And if men of calm reflection, and unaffected resignation to the decrees of Divine Providence, would, only for a moment, duly and dispassionately consider the enormous sins of France, the gross profligacy of her people—her desire to evince, by public impiety, a scorn and disreliance on that Spirit from above, which is too little understood, and sinfully neglected by man,—raises up the beggar from the dunghill, astonishes kingdoms by unexpected convulsions, and makes the wit of man of no value—this is the calamity which folds in its poisoned grasp, not only England, not only France, but the whole of Europe.

ONE thousand seventeen hundred victims of the Insurrection were buried in Paris in one day (Tuesday the 27th ult.) On the side of the national guards and military, there were seventeen generals wounded, and four killed. The numbers slain outright are said to be from fifteen to twenty-thousand—perhaps they will never be exactly ascertained.

Lady Charlotte Egerton is actively engaged in arranging a "Lace Quadrille" for her Majesty's ball, the distinguishing feature of which will consist of the Ladies taking part therein being attired in dresses formed exclusively of lace of Nottingham manufacture.

THE BUDGET.—The time is approaching when parliament used to separate, and still ministers have failed to produce the National Budget, or Balance of Receipts and Disbursements. They seem to dread the subject, and well they may, for in addition to the known deficit of £3,000,000, it is stated that there will be another of £3,600,000. That these incapable financiers should fail to think of the duty of effecting some retrenchment is not surprising, but it is the course which statesmen would adopt. At all event an increase of taxation in the present deplorable condition of this country and our colonies, is wholly out of the question.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—In the Court of Exchequer, the widow of Henry Smith, of Fleetwood, brought an action against the London and North-Western Railway Company to recover compensation in damages for the injury she and her infant sustained by the death of her husband, by an accident whilst travelling on the railway, near Wolverton, on the 5th of June. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff for £2,000, of which sum £1,200 was appropriated to the infant, and £800 to the widow. [We have heard the company offered to pay £3,000 to the family of the deceased without litigation, but that the offer was refused.]

The *Hereford Journal says*, that at a gipsey's wedding, which was lately held at Upton Bishop, the parents of the bride presented her with a dowry of £4000.

A pension of £200 per annum has been granted by the government to James Sheridan Knowles; and the same sum annually to Mr. J. C. Adams, the astronomer and discoverer of the planet.

Moles, the extirpation of which agriculturists have long studied to effect, under the idea that they were destructive of the crops, are now proved to be very useful animals, the food they live upon being only wire worms and other grubs which destroy the plants.

TRADE WITH CANADA.—The following bill, introduced by Mr. Grinnell of Massachusetts, has passed the House of Representatives, and is now pending in the Senate:—

A BILL

To admit certain articles of the growth or production of Canada into the United States free of duty upon condition that the like articles of the growth and production of the United States are admitted into Canada free of duty.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That when the President of the United States shall issue his Proclamation that the articles hereinafter enumerated, being of the growth and production of the United States, are admitted into the province of Canada by law free of duty, duty, that on and after that day, the like articles, shall be admitted into the United States free of when imported direct from said Province, so long as the said articles are admitted into the said province of Canada from the United States free of duty, unless otherwise directed by Congress, to wit:—Grain and breadstuffs of all kinds, vegetables, fruits, animals, hides, wool, tallow, horns, salted and fresh meats, ores of all kinds of metals, timber, staves, wood and lumber of all kinds; also, seeds, butter, cheese, pot and pearl ashes.

FROM MEXICO.

NEW YORK, July 16, 1848.

Advices from the City of Mexico to the 24th ult. have been received.

The revolution under Paredes is progressing.—The the troops sent against him are deserting. Orders have been issued by Gen. Arista, Minister of War, to shoot every superior officer taken in arms. The pronunciamento of Paredes was signed by 300 officers. He had possession of the Mint at Guanagnato, and drawn $600,000 for the support of the army. The advance guard of Jarauta had entered Queretaro. There had been some fighting between the Government troops and the insurgents. The latter were successful. Strong fears are entertained that Paredes will overthrow the Government. A large conducta reached Mexico safely. The American troops have all left Tampico.

FROM YUCATAN.—The Indians had approached near Campeachy and burned seventeen estates and villages. Popmaxum, Pitcher, and another village were also reported burned. The troops sent against them had mutinied and returned. In the province of Merida, the troops had gained some advantages on the 14th ult. Fourteen thousand Indians had entered a village nine leagues from Merida.

There had been an engagement at Macaibo between the fleets of Monagas and Peaz; the latter was successful, one of Monagas's vessels was taken and three arrived at Porta Cabello.

WHALESHIP TRITON RECOVERED FROM THE NATIVES.—We have been favoured with the following interesting information furnished in a letter to Messrs. J. A. Parker & Son, from A. C. Heineken, Esq., dated Piepete, one of the Society Islands, March 22nd, 1848.—"The ship Triton, Capt. Mills, (late Spencer) to New Bedford, arrived here a few weeks since in distress. On the 8th and 9th of January, 1848, at the King's Mill Islands, Capt. Spencer went shore to purchase the chains and anchors of the ship Columbia, wrecked there 18 months since, which were offered to him by Spaniard from one of these Islands.—The weather being rough, Capt. Spencer resolved to stay on shore all night. The next morning the Spaniard came on board and told the Mate that Captain Spencer wanted some casks to bring off some chains. The weather continued rough and they could not land them. The Spaniard with eleven Natives remaining on board. At ten, P. M. in the second mate's watch, the Spaniard managed to arm himself with two pistol's from the cabin, and to arm Natives with cutting spades, &c. He then told the 2d Mate to go below, or he would be a dead man. The 2d Mate went below and awoke the Mate, Mr. Wells, who rushed on deck with a sword, and in the struggle with the Spaniard, was knocked down with his own sword. He got up and went into the forecastle, but badly wounded.—The 3d Mate killed the Spaniard and two natives and sprung into the forecastle. The 2d Mate and some of the crew lowered a boat and left the ship. The natives now having possession of her, placed a native boy, one of the crew, at the wheel, and tried to run her aground; the tide and wind were against them, and they not knowing how to tack ship, the boy succeeded in working her off about 15 miles in 24 hours. The natives then left her, taking with them the chronometer, two boats, and many other things. Mr. Mills then picked up the second mate and boat and came here, with only 10 men able to work. He has shipped another crew for a cruise on the N. W. Coast, and will be ready for sea in a few days."—*New Bedford Mer.*

FROM THE BRITISH WEST INDIES.—By an arrival at New York, late intelligence has been received from British Guiana. The Governor of that Colony had offended the Legislative body, by stating in his address that, although the free trade policy of the mother Country had injuriously affected the West India Colonies, yet that there was no occasion for despair—that with prudence and confidence matters would yet be well. The Legislative body, in revenge for what they deemed a desertion of their rights, refused to vote supplies, and so matters remain. The weather is fine, and the prospect of a large sugar crop promising. Immigrants continue to arrive from the East Indies and from Africa. A paper says: "We have had six arrivals with immigrants within the fortnight. The Appoline, with

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280 coolies from Madras, the Candahar with 200, and the Lord Hungerford, to-day with about 300. Tamerlane, from Calcutta, with 218, all of whom have been sent to Berbice. The Helena arrived from Sierra Leone on the 19th of April, with 122 captured Africans, most of them in a weak and sickly state. The Una came in this morning, 24 days from the same place, with 202 Africans on board."

Great complaint is made of bad management at Sierra Leone—the British agents there not taking proper care to send the best kind of labourers to the West Indies.—*Boston Atlas.*

IT TAKES THE VIDERS.—Quite a mistake has taken place in a love affair in Philadelphia. A couple of young fools agreed to elope together, and by some mistake in the preliminary arrangements, the male lover put his ladder up to the window next to that in which his sweetheart slept, which proved to be that in which her mamma, a handsome widow, reposed. She however turned the mistake to her own advantage, got into his arms, was borne by him to the carriage, and by preserving a becoming silence until daylight, kept him in error, and then by the potent power of blandishments, actually charmed him into matrimony.

LARGE HAUL BY A PICKPOCKET.—Mr. Hollister B. Thayer, of Greenfield, while at Riddle's Horse Mart, Union street, Saturday forenoon, had a wallet containing $1000 in bank bills, chiefly on the Brighton Bank, stolen from his pantaloons pocket.

A WONDERFUL PHENOMENON.—A singular phenomenon was brought to light a week ago yesterday in the Township of Greenfield, about eight miles from this city. The facts are very nearly as follows:—The Messrs. Granger, in boring to find water to supply their steam saw-mill, sunk a four inch hole to the depth of seventy feet, when they struck a vein or cavity. As they withdrew the auger from the hole, it was followed by a violent current of air, that threw up stones as large as hen's eggs ten or fifteen feet high. For a few moments, when the hole was first opened, the air was accompanied by a stream of water, which was thrown ten or twelve feet high. The water, however, soon ceased, and the air gushed out with such force that the roar could be distinctly heard fifty or sixty rods distant.

On touching fire to the air it caught, and the flames flashed twenty feet high, and came near burning the building, covering the machinery in which it is located. They finally succeeded, with considerable difficulty, in stopping it by forcing down blankets, and driving a spile into the hole, which was their only means of stopping the air or gas, and extinguishing the flames. For several moments after the hole was stopped, the earth trembled and shook for some distance around, as though an eruption was about to take place. From the time it was opened till it was thus closed, was about six hours, and the air gushed out all of the time with unabated force.

It has been opened several times since with the same effect. The power and force of the air does not seem to diminish in the least. The Messrs. Granger are proposing to secure it with apparatus so as to shut it off and let it out at leisure, and test its real qualities. The people in that vicinity are all confident that it can be conveyed here in pipes, and successfully used for lighting the city with gas. We learn that several scientific gentlemen of this city intend visiting it soon.—*Detroit Advertiser, June 29.*

THE GRAND ORANGE LODGE OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.—The Annual Meeting of the *Grand Orange Lodge* of British North America, was held in the Orange Hall, city of Toronto, on the 20th, 21st, and 22d instant; the right Worshipful the Grand Master in the Chair. We are informed that this was one of the largest meetings ever held in Canada. There were Delegates from all parts, whose reports of the *prosperity* of the Institution in their several localities were most favorable.

The proceedings of the Grand Lodges of Canada East, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, was submitted, and bore ample testimony to the flourishing condition of the Order, notwithstanding the peculiar difficulties with which they had to contend.

The Report of the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick was very gratifying. Several Lodge rooms of a superb and magnificent appearance have been erected in that section during the past year, and conveyed in trust to the Grand Lodge of British North America. A request has been made, and will no doubt be complied with, for the Grand Master to go there, dedicate them, and then take possession in the name of the Institution.

Among the visitors present, our informant particularly noticed Jas. Goudy, Esq., of Nashville Tenn., who although 30 years absent from his native land, who, notwithstanding, able to gain admittance to the Lodge. We understand that the expressed himself highly delighted with the way in which the noble Order is kept up, and resolved to come and settle again under the British flag. We are told he is a gentleman of very large property.

Among the speakers assembled, our informant was particularly struck by the force and eloquence of the remarks which fell from *Mr. Allan*, the High Bailiff of Toronto, whose talents as a speaker are of a commanding order.—*Cobourg Star.*

FOR THE CHRONICLE.

English Settlement, 12th July, 1848.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE BOYNE.

Mr. Editor,—Notices having been sent to the Brethren previous to the 12th—on that day Numbers 22, 24, 30, 33, 45, 46, 47, 48, assembled at the Parish Church, English Settlement. They then moved into a field, formed a square of the lodges, and under a Royal Arch of the Baners, was conducted "the man whom the Orangemen on this occasion chose to honor." The necessary arrangements having been made, an elegant *Scarlet Robe* was brought forward and with ceremony presented to Brother B. Goodwin, by C. Wilson, Esq. M.D., on behalf of the 'Brunswick Star' Lodge. The Presentation Address was as follows:

Sir and Brother,—In appreciating the services which you have rendered to the Orange Institution in these parts, and to this Lodge in particular—we the Officers and Members of "Brunswick Star" Orange Lodge, No. 24, of King's County, request that you will be pleased to accept of this Scarlet Robe. This is presented to you with all the good will and kindly feelings of Orangemen—take it and appropriate it to your own use: continue to manifest a feeling of loyalty to our beloved Queen and the British Constitution, and of love and affection to your brother man. Ever considering and by a judicious course of conduct strive to evidence that you (with us) are not only initiated by the tie of love to each other, but of firm and unchanging loyalty to the powers that be.

To which the following Reply was made:

Brethren and Friends,—I am glad that my efforts have met with your approval. I accept your valuable present to day, and I feel my obligations to serve you made stronger by this mark of your esteem: while it covers and ornaments my person, I would devoutly pray that the wide mantle of christian charity may cover and ornament the soul of each of you. May we ever be found among the enemies of anarchy and confusion, and amongst those who are ready to coin their hearts blood in defence of the civil and religious privileges given us to enjoy and protect by Providence at the hands of William the Third, Prince of Orange.

At the close of this speech the hills rang with 9 times 9 cheers for Queen Victoria and the Royal family.

The officiating Chaplain then delivered a very appropriate sermon from Deuteronomy 6th chap. 3 to 16th vs. The brethren then formed in order of Procession, and then returned to Dinner.

We may say of a truth "Our God was our Guide." The Lodges were full and the Banners elegant; the crowds of spectators appeared delighted; not the slightest misunderstanding occurred; even our very enemies seemed at peace with us.

A very handsome collection was taken up after the sermon for the benefit of a poor widow.

A SCARLET MAN.

[*From the Woodstock Sentinel.*]

The morning of the Twelfth held out to us the promise of a delightful day, and the promise was fully realized as the day advanced, except that in some situations the heat became quite oppressive. As early as nine or ten o'clock, the streets began to be thronged by people from the country, many of them wearing the badges of Orangemen and all wearing cheerful and animated countenances with the exception of an occasional person on his way to the County Court House.

The different Lodges, to the number of fifteen, assembled at the Hall at eleven o'clock, to listen to a discourse delivered by one of their brethren, (Rev. Mr. Spurr,) who spoke for more than an hour, from the 85th Psalm, 8th verse, an appropriate text, and his sermon was well adapted to the occasion. The procession, which consisted of about 1,000 members, then formed in the following order:

BAND.
DEPUTY GRAND MASTER, (*on a white horse.*)
Officers of District Lodges Nos. 1 & 2.
Deputy Grand Chaplain.
Grand Master.
County Treasurer and Secretary.
Lodge, No. 35 in following order,
Tyler, with drawn Sword, bearing Warrant.
Master and Deputy Master.
Treasurer, Chaplain and Secretary.
Committeemen, five abreast.
Private Members, four abreast.

[The other Lodges followed in the same order, according to the date of their warrants.]

A number of Flags were displayed, but by far the most beautiful, was that borne by Lodge No. 38, which bore two devices, King William crossing the Boyne, and Her Majesty in her Coronation Robes, painted on blue silk, by Mr. Anderson, of Fredericton. After walking through some of the principal streets of the village, they returned to the Hall, gave three cheers for the memory of King William, three more for Queen Victoria, and dispersed to their homes, or the houses of their friends, where kindness and hospitality awaited them.

The celebration of the day was in every respect widely different from that which took place a year ago, and the contrast must have been highly gratifying to every lover of good order and the Protestant Religion, but to Orangemen it was doubly interesting; for last year there were only four Lodges in this County, and those not large, while at the present time there are *eighteen* Lodges, numbering over 1800 members. Last year they had a struggle for the enjoyment of those privileges and that freedom which the laws of our country give them; but this year they were allowed in peace to take that course which their rules enjoin upon them. And while the last Twelfth showed that Orangemen are not to be intimidated by lawless rioters, however fiendish their aspect; this Twelfth showed that their triumph did not elate them to insolence, or cause them to overstep the bounds of decorum; for the day passed off without the slighest breach of peace and harmony; and we presume that no holiday in Woodstock, when half the number of persons was present, ever terminated with so little noise or intoxication.

We have received accounts of another great demonstration in Fredericton, where the procession numbered about 1000, (200 being from St. John). Starting from the Tank House, in the centre of main street, at 11 o'clock, they marched to Government House, where they gave three cheers for the Queen, Lieut Governor, and the British Constitution, they then returned through the principal streets to the "Flats," a beautiful green spot at the lower end of the town, where they listened to an impressive address from the Rev. Mr. Tupper.

At Mount Allison, Sackville, New Brunswick, on Thursday, 6th July, by the Rev. Albert Des Brisay, Chaplain, Joseph R. Hea, Esquire, Classical and French Master of the Wesleyan Academy, to Miriam Ann, second daughter of Mr. John Edson, of Niagara, Canada West.

On Thursday, 13th inst., by the Rev. J. N. DeWolfe, in the Parish Church at Dorchester, J. E. Upham, Esq., of Harvey, (County of Albert,) to Mary Elizabeth, second daughter of Andrew Weldon, Esquire, of the former place.

DIED.

On Tuesday morning at 5 o'clock, after a long and painful illness, Charles, youngest son of Mr. George Turnbull, aged 15 years.

At St. Mary's, Halifax, on Monday last, the Rev. Henry Daley, Catholic Clergyman.

At Calais, Maine, on the 25th ult., after a lingering illness, Elizabeth, wife of Joshua Veasy, Esq., in the 54th year of her age, leaving a husband and three children, with a numerous circle of relatives, to deplore their bereavement.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—ARRIVED.

Friday—Schr. Martha Greenow, Robbins, Newburyport, 4—Master, flour.
Saturday—New Brig John Wishart, Saunders, Digby—John Wishart, ballast.
Brig William Hinch, Sheridan, Newfoundland, 15—to order, ballast.
Whale ship Peruvian, Jackson, Pacific Ocean, 85—Mechanics' Whale Fishing Company, 1000 brls. Black oil 250 do Sperm 9000 lbs. Bone.
Thomas Brewer, Liverpool, 45—D. & T. Vaughan, general cargo.
Monday—Ship David, Vaughan, Liverpool, 33—D. & T. Vaughan general cargo.
Brig Ann, Blair, Bermuda, 13—R. Rankin & Co., ballast.
Sarah Rawes Brew, Newfoundland, 16—Jas. Kirk, ballast.
Marcia, Backhouse, Gloucester, 35—order, ballast.
Brigt. Emeline, Clifford, Boston, 6—master ballast.
Ocean Queen, McFadden, Philadelphia—flour.
Toledo, Grant Providence, master, ballast.
Boundary ——, Eastport, ballast.
Schr. Peruvian, Flemming, Boston, 5—master, assorted cargo.
Tuesday—Ship Chancellor, Duduc, New York—James Kirk, salt and coals.
Margaret, Gambles, New York; Master ballast.
Lord Fitzgerald & Vesci, Yorke, New York—Allison & Spurr, ballast.

CLEARED.

July 13; Ship Edinburgh, Dowling, London, timber and deals; Brig George Taylor, Hardner, Newport (R. I.), timber; Schooner Mariner, James, Boston, scantling.
14th; Brig Adeline Cann, Cann, Cork, deals.
15th—Brig Corsair, Michener, Liverpool, deals and sleepers; Io, Morrison, Grimsby, deals; Brigt. Amelia, Clark, Philadelphia, salt; Juverna, Reed, Boston, scantling, &c.
17th—Barque Kate Kearney, Hue, Dundalk, deals; Maria, Rees, Milford, timber and deals; Schr. Seamen, Ayre, Boston, grindstones.
18th—Barque Edina, Yole, London, timber and deals; Linden, Yorke, Cork, deals; Brigt. Blanch, Green, Donegal, deals.

St. John Gas Light Company,

8th July, 1848.

AT a General Meeting of the Stockholders of the above Company, held at the Works on the 1st ultimo, it was Resolved by the stockholders representing a majority of the shares:

That a further assessment of Fifteen Shillings per share, being Fifteen per Cent. of the increased amount of the Capital Stock be called in for the purpose of carrying on the business of the Company.

Public Notice is hereby given of the above assessment, and that the sum of Fifteen shillings per share is required to be paid into the Commercial Bank, in the City of saint John, within 30 days from the date hereof.

By order. ROBERT REID, *Treasurer.*

STEELE'S BEST SOAP.

550 BOXES 64 lb. each;
100 do. 3lb. 6do.
12 boxes 1lb. 12 do.
Now on hand, and for sale at a reduced price.
July 14. JOHN KINNEAR, *Prince Wm. street.*

FELLOWS & CO.,

Chemists and Druggists,

Wholesale and Retail—No. 31, near the Head of King Street.

WILL endeavour to keep constantly on hand a full assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, Tooth, Nail and Hair BRUSHES, Combs, Sponges, Soaps, Dentrifices, and Cosmetics, &c., &c.

The utmost care and attention given to the preparation of Physicians prescriptions and the dispensing of Family Medicines, all of which are prepared under the immediate supervision of the Proprietors.

The only authorized Agency in the Province for Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and Dr. Tobia's Venetian Liniment.

☞ Depot for the sale of Genuine Patent Medicines. July 21.—1m.

Young Ladies' Seminary,

Queen's Square.

THE SCHOOL for the Education of Young Ladies conducted by Miss Foulis will be reopened after the mid-summer vacation on Tuesday the 1st August. Miss F. having the aid of efficient assistants in both the senior and junior classes, is enabled to give that individual attention to the pupils intrusted to her care, which she hopes is calculated to promote their advancement in knowledge.

Mr. Foulis instructs a Class in Drawing and Painting in Oils, which meets on Wednesday afternoons, and Saturday mornings.

Mr. Stevens will attend to give instruction on the Pianoforte, and Monsieur Chaudelic to give lessons in the French Language. July 21, 1848.

Fare Reduced.

Twice a week to Windsor. Twice a week to Digby & Annapolis.

THE steamer *Commodore*, will commence next week to run Twice a Week to DIGBY and ANNAPOLIS, and Twice a Week to WINDSOR, and reduce the Fare on the latter route to $4 Cabin, and $2½ Forward. She will leave for Windsor every *Tuesday* and *Friday morning* high water.

For DIGBY and ANNAPOLIS every Saturday and Wednesday Mornings at 8 o'clock, and returning leave Annapolis every Monday morning, and Wednesday evening.

JAMES WHITNEY.

July 21, 1848.

☞ The Cabin Fare to Halifax ex *Herald*, is also reduced to $6.

☞ A Boat will be put on the route to Sackville and the Bend next week.

SALT!—Landing ex ship *Thomas*, and for sale by the subscribers—6000 Bushels Liverpool SALT. J. & H. HAMM.

☞NOTICE.

THE Copartnership hitherto existing under the firm of JARVIS & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Creditors are requested to present their demands to E. L. JARVIS, who is authorised to collect all debts due to the said firm.

EDWARD L. JARVIS,
G. MURRAY JARVIS.

11th July, 1848.

☞NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of TISDALE LYON, late of Sussex Vale, Yeoman, deceased, are requested to present the same duly attested, within twelve months from this date; and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to MARGARET A. LYON, *Administratrix.*

Sussex Vale, 21st June, 1848.

H. S. SCRIBNER,

Tailor,

Prince William Street—St. John, N. B.

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

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

He would also call attention to his stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

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

—ALSO—

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

July 13

☞NOTICE

IS hereby given, that I, GEORGE THOMAS WILEY, of the City of Saint John, Hardwareman, have this day transferred to Joseph Tarratt and William Tarratt, all my STOCK-IN-TRADE, Debts and Effects. All Persons indebted to G. T. Wiley are hereby requested to settle their Accounts with Wm. H. Scovil, of the City of saint John, Agent for the said Joseph Tarratt and William Tarratt, who is authorized to receive payment and give discharges therefor. G. T. WILEY.

Saint John, July 4, 1848.

New Brunswick Marine Assurance

Company's Office, July 13th, 1848.

AT a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Company held this day, it was *Resolved*—"That a call upon the Stockholders be made for an instalment of *Ten per Cent* of the Capital Stock, being £2 10s per share," payable on or before the 15th day of August next, at the Bank of British North America, in this city, of which all parties interested will please take notice.

By Order, JAMES KIRK, *President.*
A. JACK, *Secretary.* [Courier.]

Clothing for the Boys!

LIST of Prices—A plain well made Suit for Boys from the age of 6 to 8 Years viz.:—Jacket, Checked Pants and Vest, only 15s.;
Do. do. Cloth Jacket, white Pants & Vest 16s 3d,
Do. extra fine Cloth Jacket, Pants and fancy Vest, only 20s.;
Dress Suit, from the age of 8 to 16, fine Sack Coat, Pants, and Vest, from 22s 6d.
Cash before leaving the Shop.
GARRETT & SKILLEN.
Pantechnetheca, July 14.

LINENS,

Received per Kate Kearney,

FROM LIVERPOOL:—

75 PIECES Fine IRISH LINEN—for sale at COST AND CHARGES.

The Subscriber would call the attention of the Public to the stock now on hand, imported by *KETCHUM & CO.* which he is selling at 10 per cent. below the sterling Cost.

FRANCIS CROZIER.
July 7. *Prince Wm. street.*

FURNITURE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has ready for inspection at his Ware Rooms in Germain street, a select assortment of Mahogany Sofas, Couches, Centre Tables, Rocking, Lounging, and Drawing Room Chairs. Also, a variety of Butternut Furniture, together with a large stock of Cane and Wood seated Chairs, Birch Tables, Post and French Bedsteads, &c., all of Domestic Manufacture, which will be disposed of on reasonable terms.

June 2, 1848. DANIEL GREEN, Junr.

New Importation.

A few doors North of the Country Market.

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE AND Groceries.

THE Subscriber has received per *Commodore* and *Avon* from Liverpool, and *Beverley* from Boston, a general assortment of the above Goods, suitable for the City and Country, comprising

DRY GOODS,

Grey and White Cottons, Blue and White Cotton Warps, Prints, Bed Ticks, Regatta Shirtings, Rolled Jaconets, Brown Hollands, Damask Table Covers, Towelling, Marseilles Quilts, Muslins, French Ginghams, Cotton and Silk Handkerchiefs, Tapes Cotton Reels, Linen Thread, Silk Galloons, Worsted Braces, Bonnet and Plain Ribbons, Red and White FLANNELS, Plaids for Drawers, &c.

HARDWARE,

Devonshire Shovels, Buck & Hand Saws, Brass and Cast Iron Thumb Latches, Horse Brushes, and Curry Combs, and Horse Cards, Wool Cards, Hearth Brushes, Brad and Shoe Awls, Slates and Slate Pencils, Pocket and Table Cutlery, best Diamond Mixt Pins, Hand Saw Files, Commode Knobs, Scissors, Fire Irons, Scotch Braces, Gimblets, Shoe Knives, Steel Snuffers and Trays, Shoe Thread and Bristles, &c., Bolts, Cast Nuts, and Screws, H. H. & T. Hinges, Carpenters Rules, Squares, and Compasses, Coffee Mills, Spokeshaves, 6 and 10 plat Whip Thongs, Draws ing Knives, Knitting Pins, Rim and Mortice Locks, Cupboard, Chest, and PAD LOCKS, Hooks and Hinges, British Metal, Lead, Iron, Table and Tea SPOONS, Sad Irons, HAY RAKES and Forks, SCYTHES, SNEATHS, and SICKLES, *Shovels and Spades, &c. &c.*

GROCERIES,

Crushed Loaf and Brown SUGARS, Molasses, Hyson Congo, Oolong and Souchong Teas, Confectionary, Coffee, green and sorted Currants, Raisings and Figs, Nuts, Pepper, Allspice, Mustard, Pearl & Corn Barley, Peas, Beans, Herring, Codfish and Pollock, American Superfine Flour, Mill Flour, Corn and Oatmeal, Oats, &c. &c., which with his former Stock are offered at the lowest market prices for Cash.

CHARLES J. WATERBERRY.

July 7, 1848.—1m.

Light Summer HATS.

THE Subscribers have received and are now opening, ex *Kate Kearney*, from Liverpool, a choice assortment Gents high and low crowned Drab and Black Felt HATS, a very light article for summer wear.

Fine soft Felt Sporting and Fishing do.,
Youths' Black and Drab Beaver HATS, with Feathers to match;
Gent's low crowned Beaver and shell do.,
Glazed Hats on Felt Bodies, a very superior article,
Pieces Glazed Lawn and Drab and Black Oiled and glazed SILK.
Gents' Light French Satin HATS, beautifully trimmed,
Do. do. Silk Glazed CAPS,
Do. Black Cloth Caps, [latest styles.]
Ex Druid from New York:—
An assortment Gent's, Leghorn and Fine Palm Leaf HATS, which they offer at very low rates.
Terms, CASH.
June 30. LOCKHART & CO.

PRINCE WILLIAM STREET, Saint John N. B.

Just received from London, per "Jenny Lind," and "Delta"—

BROAD CLOTHS, in all colors and qualities, Black and color'd DOESKINS, AND KERSEYS, VESTINGS, &c.
Black and colored GROS DE NAPS and SATINS,
RIBBONS, LACES, NETS, Gloves, *Hosiery,*
SHAWLS, HANDKERCHIEFS, UMBRELLAS,
Parasols, Hats and Caps,
Childs', Maids', and Womans' BONNETS,
Artificial Flowers, &c. &c. &c.
From Liverpool, per "Wanderer."
Cotton Warps, Cantoons, Drills, and Moleskins,
Linens, Muslins; *Plain, Figured, and Striped* ORLEANS and COBOURGS,
Fancy Summer DRESSES, of all kinds,
Black Orleans, Cobourg, Paramattas, & Prints,
Grey and White Cottons, &c. &c. &c.
☞ *These Goods have all been selected with great care, and are offered at very low prices for Cash.*
ALSO, ON HAND, 60 chests best CONGOU TEA, which will be sold for Cash only.
May 26. JOHN HASTINGS.

OMNIBUS NOTICE.

THE undersigned beg to inform the Public that on orders being left at the *St. John Hotel* they are prepared to accommodate them with a handsome HACKNEY COACH, at all hours. *Weddings, Pic Nic, and Fishing Parties* furnished with superior two or four horse conveyances. Stage Extras in any direction required furnished at the shortest notice. W. & J. SCAMMELL.

St John, July 7, 1848.

Omnibus Notice.

THE Subscribers thankful for the Patronage they have received since they have become Proprietors of this concern, beg to state that on and after this day, the fare by their four horse Omnibuses to and from INDIAN TOWN, will be FOURPENCE each way.

In thus restoring the fare to its old rate (which is as low for the distance, as in any of the largest cities of the World), they comply with the request of their customers generally, who are desirous of having the conveyance provided *first rate*—and they express their willingness to support it by paying a reasonable remunerative rate of fare.

W. & J. SCAMMELL.

St. John, July 7, 1848.

Steam to Portland and Boston.

THE sea going steamer **Maid of Erin**, Capt. LEAVITT, will leave the North Wharf for Portland every TUESDAY morning at 8 o'clock, a.m. Passengers going by this conveyance will be forwarded to Boston by Railway.

For Freight or passage apply to the Captain on board, or to THOMAS PARKS.

April 14, 1848.

☞ *Passengers going by this conveyance will be at sea only one night.*

BOLT IRON & SPIKES.

AN assortment of the above now landing ex ship *Orleans*, and for sale by

THOS. F. RAYMOND.
June 16. *Nelson street.*

IRON & SPIKES.

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

By the Lord Wellington:—

20 KEGS Superfine MUSTARD,
20 kegs Best Ground GINGER,
1 case Real CINNAMON,
1 do. CASTOR OIL,
1 sack CARRAWAY SEED,
1 case Pearl SAGE.—For sale by
July 7, 1848. JOHN KINNEAR.

PRIME LARGE CODFISH.

Ex Charlotte, from Halifax:—

100 QUINTALS Prime Large CODFISH. For sale low for Cash from the vessel. [June 30.] THOS HANFORD.

LEEDS HOUSE.

Summer Styles in Dry Goods.

The Importation of SUMMER GOODS for this season, will in part consist of—

STRAW BONNETS in Lotus, Tuscan, Rice, Pearl, Honeycomb, Twist improved, Hole, Rutland, Brussels, Panic and Bedford Straws, including also an assortment of Black, Colored and Willow Bonnets, and Bonnet Shapes.

FLOWERS.—Bonnet Flowers, Wreaths, Droops, unmounted Roses, Face Wreaths, Vultore, Plumes, Cap Flowers, a very large and choice supply in English and French Flowers, Mourning Flowers, Caps, Cap Fronts.

SHAWLS.—Barege, Cashmere, Llama, Shetand, Bordered Cashmere, Celestial, Mande, Byroni, Netted, Printed and striped Shawls.

PARASOLS.—Fancy satin and shot Parasols, Claremont, Fancy Cotton and Gingham, Brown silk and satin, with improved finish, loops and handles.

DRESS GOODS.—Muslins, *DeLaines*, Scotch and Earlston Ginghams, Printed Saxonys, Printed Plain and Checked Orleans, Oregon Checks, Muslin Dresses and Robes, Orleans and Coburgs, Paramatta, Henrietta, Cloths and Barege.

SILK GOODS.—Glace Silks, Light Fancy Cheched Gro de Naples, Black Velvets, Orientals Moire, Satin Stripes and Damask Silks, for Visites and Mantles, Black and Coloured Gro de Naples, satinets and satins, Lisse Gauzes, Patent Crapes, Tarlatan Muslins.

SILK, MUSLIN, and LACE TRIMMINGS, &c.—Gimps, Bullion, Floss and Loop Fringes, Black Silk, German, Cotton and Thread Laces, White Blond and Thread Laces and Edgings, Bonnet and Cap Ribbons, Habit Shirts, Cambric Caps, Crowns, Frock Bodies, Veined and Book Insertion, Black and White Crape and Muslin Mourning Collars, Cambric, Linen, Lace, Muslin Ribbon and Double Collars, sewed and Linen Cuffs, Collarettes.

GLOVES.—Habits, Children's and Men's; Light Gloves, in Kid, Lisle, Thread, Cotton, silk, spun, Lace, and Fancy Embroidered; Black and White Lace Mitts, Black and White Kid Gloves.

BERLIN WOOLS, Plain and shaded Bone Meshes, Netting and Rug Needles, Bone Hooks; Gilt, Plated and steel Beads; Crewells, Canvas, Carpets, Hearth Rugs, Door Matts, Oil Cloth, HATS, FLANNELS, Moreens, Fringe, and Union Damasks.

HOSIERY, Haberdashery, Small Wares, Linens, and Woollens, Cottons, a large assortment of FANCY GOODS, and Plain Goods.

☞ The above having been selected by the Proprietor from the English markets, will, with a variety of other Goods not enumerated, be offered wholesale and retail, at the lowest rate of advance.

BENJAMIN CROWTHERS.
May 26—2m. *Prince Wm. street.*

☞FURTHER ARRIVALS EXPECTED.

HARDWARE.

No. 2, North Market Wharf.

C. & W. H. ADAMS,

Are receiving from ship WANDERER, and other late arrivals—

23 CASKS and cases containing a good assortment of LOCKS, Latches Hinges, screws, PLANES, Plane Irons, Chisels Rules, Hammers Saws, Pocket & Table CUTLERY Scissors and shears, John Wilson's shoe, Butchers' and Cooks' KNIVES, Brass and Enamelled PRESERVING KETTLES, Tinn'd, Untinn'd, and Enamell'd TEA KETTLES, and Saucepans GUNS COFFIN MOUNTING, Counter SCALES and Weights, sad Irons, Wire Window Lattice Hoes, Cowbells, Fire Irons, JAPANNED Canisters, Trays, Candlesticks, &c. &c.; HAIR CLOTH, Curled HAIR, and a variety of small Iron and Brass Wares.

—ALSO—

6 tons SHORT LINK CHAIN, ¼ to ⅝ inch,
210 bags CUT NAILS, 10 bags Clasp do.
1 package Blacksmith's VICES,
1 cask Pump TACKS,
8 dozen BALLAST SHOVELS,
10 bundles spring STEEL.

—ON HAND—

HOOLE & CO's Gang, Circular, Cross Cut, Pit, and Hand Saws, *Vicker's*, and *Marsh and Sheppard's* Files, Hay and Manure FORKS, Iron and steel Shovels, steel socket shovels, short and long handled Spades, Blacksmith's Bellows, Anvils and Vices, HOLLOWARE, Glass, Putty, Paint, and OIL. May 26, 1848.

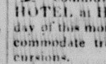
Sand's Arcade, Prince Wm. street

Marsh, late Drury,

Importer and Retail Dealer in Cutlery, Family HARDWARE, and Carpenter Tools.

IS now opening by the *Wanderer*, a complete assortment of Carpenter's Door Locks, and Hinges; an extensive variety of Table and other CUTLERY: Scissors; Tin Ware; Brass Taps; Hand saw Files, and a general stock of shelf Goods suited for the season,—all of which are offered at lowest Cash prices. June 2

Line of Waggons to Indian Town.



THE subscriber in returning thanks for the very liberal patronage awarded to him since his commencement of business in this city, begs to inform the public that in addition to his Hackney COACHES and CABS, he has established a line of *WAGGONS* from st. John to Indian Town, for the conveyance of Heavy Luggage: and hopes by punctuality and attention to business to merit the continuance of their favours.

☞Parties requiring his services will please minute it on a *State*, which will be found at the Drug Store of Mr. S. L. Tilley, King street.

June 9 1848. JAMES HEWITT.

Notice to the Public.

THE Subscribers beg to inform the travelling community, that they intend opening a HOTEL at Hampton Ferry, on or about the 10th day of this month, where they will be happy to accommodate travellers, or persons on Pleasure Excursions.

A strict attention will be paid to all who may favour them with a call; and as a good Hostler has been engaged, travellers will find their Horses well attended to. COUGLE & BARBERIE.

☞REMOVAL.

MR. HENRY CARD, Organist and Professor of Music, has changed his place of residence from Mecklenburg, to Dorchester street, opposite the residence of D. Scovil Esq., where he will be happy to receive applications from his friends and the public in general for employment in the branches of his profession. May 5th, 1848—tf.

Spikes, Sheet Lead, &c.

C. & W. H. ADAMS

Are receiving per ship *Avon* from Liverpool:—

71 BAGS SPIKES, 8 rolls SHEET LEAD, 2 cases Cast STEEL, 2 packages SCYTHES, 2 bags Iron Clinch Rings, 1 cask Locks, &c.; 2 casks SHOT. June 16.

Loaf Sugar, Starch, Black Lead.

EX ship *Lord Wellington*, from Liverpool—5 Hhds. refined Loaf SUGAR; 5 boxes Best Poland STARCH; 50 do. Black Lead, in 2 and 4 oz. papers—for sale at Hammond's Brick Buildings, 20 Dock street.

July 7. H. G. KINNEAR.

SOAP.—Ex ship *Orleans* from Liverpool, on Consignment—300 Boxes *Steele and Son's* hard Yellow SOAP, in 64 and 35 lb. Boxes, for sale at Hammond's Brick Building, 20, Dock street, by [June 16.] H. G. KINNEAR.

SPLENDID FEATS.

EQUESTRIAN AND ZOOLOGICAL.

FOR SIX DAYS ONLY.

The Extensive and Superbly Appointed.

CIRCUS & MANAGERIE:

Of June, Titus & Co.

100 MEN & Horses.

WILL Exhibit in this city on MONDAY evening the 24th July at 7 o'clock, in the evening and on the five following days, at 2 and 7 o'clock on the old lot opposite Mr Irvines Church. Tickets Box 2s 7d, Pit 1s 3d.

The police will be in attendance to keep order. Positively no smoking allowed.

The performances in the Arena will embrace the following distinguished talent,

W B CARROL the graceful athletic rider, will perform upon one and two horses with his infantile protege master LEVI.

Mrs Carrol, in her dashing and elegant act of equestrianism,

Messers SWEET, BACON, and CONOVER.

Masters JOHNSTON, AYMAR and WILLIAMS, in their several acts and scenes of Horsemanship, Tight Rope, Vaulting, Posturing, &c.

Clowns, Messrs. Lathrop & Williams
Ring-Master, Mr Huntington

THE ZOOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT contains, among others, the following living specimens of

Wild Beasts.

The Black Lion of Africa— The African Lioness and Hunting Leopard, will be exhibited in a spacious den, and at each performance the LION QUEEN Miss M A Randolph—accompanied by the famous Lion Tamer, Mr Shimer, will enter the Wild Beasts Lair and exhibit their astonishing command over the savage natives of the Desert.

Exercises by the great performing Elephant ROMEO.

Two Brazillian spotted Tigers, a spotted Hyena, the African Zebra, Mammoth White Bear of the Polar Regions, a pair of Missouri Bears, an Elk, a horde of Foxes, Monkeys, Baboons, Rare Birds &c.

For particulars of performances, see small bills of the day.

July 21 J. T. SLOAT, *Agent.*

PEOPLE'S LINE for EASTPORT, PORTLAND, & BOSTON,

Through by Railroad or Boat.

The new and Splendid Steamer SENATOR on the route.

The steamer ADMIRAL Captain T Rogers and SENATOR, Captain S Seymour, will form the above line for the remainder of the season, leaving saint John every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY mornings, at 8 a m, landing at Eastport and Portland leaving Boston on the same days at 1 p m.

These Boats were built expressly for this route and are in every respect adapted for the safety and comfort of the travelling public.

For Passage or Freight apply to the Office, Peters Wharf, H W CHISHOLM,
July 17, Agent.

BLACKING.

Ex brigantine *Hantsport* from Philadelphia—4 BARRELS and 14 boxes containing, 530 dozen Masons large and small tins of PASTE BLACKING, for sale at lowest wholesale and retail prices, at Hammonds Brick Buildings, 20 Dock street, by

July 17 H G KINNEAR

NAILS & SPIKES.

EX ship *Avon* from Liverpool, on consignment 60 casks 3¼d'y, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 18 and 20d'y Countersunk head Wrought Board Nails; 15 casks 5dy and 9dy Horse Nails; 9 do 2, 3 3½ and 8 inch Boat Nails; 55 do 5, 6, 7 and 8 inch Diamond head Deck SPIKES—For sale at Hammond's brick buildings Dock street June 2 H. G. KINNEAR.

Mr. James P. P. Lester,

SURGEON.

HAVING just arrived in this City from Glasgow where he has been pursuing his studies, begs leave to offer his services to his friends and the Public generally.

Mr. L's present place of residence is at his Father's in Charlotte Street, where he may be found at all hours. [July 3, 1848.

PINE BOARDS.—50,000 Clear and Merchantable Pine Boards for sale by
July 7. THOMAS HANFORD.

PINE APPLES ORANGES, &C

PER Steamers Maid of Erin and Commodore from Boston—400 Pine Apples; 20 boxes large and sweet ORANGES, 10 bags FILBERTS—in store—20 chests 'Old East India Company's' fine Congo Tea for sale at Hammond's Building 20 Dock Street June 28 H. G. KINNEAR.

STEELE'S BEST SOAP.

FIVE hundred and Fifty boxes, 64 lbs each
100 do, 36 ditto;
12 do. 112 ditto;
Now on hand and for sale at a reduced price
JOHN KINNEAR,
July 17 Prince Wm street

HOUSE TO RENT,

TO Let from the 1st August—The whole or a part of the subscriber's Dwelling House in Horsfield street, being well adapted for two families, if required for that purpose. The Company's Water is let in, with fire Hose, pipes, &c. A Woodhouse, Workshop and Stable are attached. Enquire at the Chronicle Printing Office. L. W. DURANT.

TEA.

Ex ship David from Liverpool:
26 CHESTS East India Company fine Congo TEA, of very great strength and flavour—For Sale at Hammonds Brick Buildings 20 Dock street by
July 20 H G KINNEAR.

MUTILATED ISSUE
COPY

Poetry.

THE LONGING OF GENIUS

BY GERTRUDE.

It is a sacred privilege, to lofty natures given,
Even while in mortal guise to walk midway 'twixt earth and heaven;
To own all gentle sympathies that bind the human race,
Yet rise, in pure and earnest aim, a brighter course to trace!
Creation teems with poetry—above, beneath, around;
Thought, fancy, feeling lie enshrined in simplest sight and sound:
Mysterious meaning clothes whate'er we hear, or touch, or view;
And still the soul aspires to grasp the beautiful and true!—
O Genius! thou hast high desires, and longings wild and vain,
Which never in this darken'd world their bright fulfilment gain!

Within a lonely chamber burn'd a single sickly lamp;
Around the watcher's brows the dews of night hung cold and damp:
The page, yet wet, before him lay that faithful record bore
Of many a high heroic thought he in his bosom wore:—
But though the strain his muse had coin'd would soon in cadence deep
Cause manly hearts to thrill response, and gentle eyes to weep,
The pen dropp'd sadly from his hand, his head lean'd on his breast—
Alas, how feebly had his song the the burning soul express'd!—
O Genius! thou hast high desires, and longings wild and vain,
Which never in this darken'd world their brigt fulfilment gain!

In breathless admiration held, the crowd delighted stand
Before a lovely sculptured group, fresh wrought by classic hand:
How soft the drapery's flowing fold! how rich in tender grace
This bending form—that arm upraised—this meek, imploring face!
How strong in truthful majesty the patriarch's features be!
How rife of health and innocence the child that clasps his knee!
Go call the sculptor! crown him now the monarch of his art!
He faintly smiles—ye have not known the visions of his heart!—
O Genius! thou hast high desires, and longings wild and vain,
Which never in this darken'd world their bright fulfilment gain!

It was a gorgeous landscape on the ample canvas lay—
Wood, valley, mountain, lake, and river stretching far away—
In some sweet southern clime of earth where skies are blue and warm,
And seldom Nature's smiling face is marr'd by gloom and storm;
So fresh the sod whence blushing peep'd the softly cradled flowers;
So rich the radiance mantling round the ruin's ivied towers.
This is no *picture!*—on my cheek I feel the balmy breeze;
I hear murmur of the stream, the song-birds in the trees;—
Thanks, great magician painter! thanks: whose mind and hand unite
To steep the dreaming senses thus in silent deep delight;
Well may'st thou now the lofty mien and flash of triumph wear—
Ah! why instead the sunken eye, these looks of pallid care?—
O Genius! thou hast high desires, and longings wild and vain,
Which never in this darken'd world their bright fulfilment gain!

'Tis ever thus! The souls that prove their source and end divine,
Must ceaseless strive, yet never win the prize for which they pine.
Whate'er is purest, loveliest, best, floats on their tide of thought;
But, like the rainbows fleeting form dissolves ere it is caught!
And why is this? if not to teach that beauty, truth, and love
Have but one birth-place and one goal—the land of light above;
Where, far beyond our highest dreams of poetry or art,
Inviolate perfection reigns serene through every part!—
O Genius! there, and there alone, thy longings wild and vain,
Expanding still, shall all at last their bright fulfilment gain!

—*Athenæum Album.*

City Stove Store,
14,—Dock Street.—14.

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

FRANKLIN—various sizes;
Prism and Wager's Airtight;
HAHEWAY—three sizes;
VICTORY, 3 do.; Diamond Empire, 4 do;
Atwood Empire, 2 ditto;
Hartshorn and Ames, and Charles 1st, for wood or coal;
Box and Cylinder Stoves, of various patterns;
Ships Cabin and Forecastle do.;
CAMBOOSES;

Together with a general assortment of Hollowware.
☞ All articles in Copper, Tin, sheet Iron, lead zinc, made and repaired at the shortest notice, on on reasonable terms.
Oct. 15. W. WESTLOTORN.

Exchange Re-Opened.

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

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

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

DEALS, DEALS, DEALS.

150,000 SUPERFICIAL Feet Spruce DEALS, Steam Mill sawed, delivered at the head of the Bay of Fundy. For sale by H. G. KINNEAR.
February 18, 1848.

CHEAP
Hardware and Cutlery.
T. R. GORDON,

CORNER OF MARKET SQUARE & DOCK-ST
Has received, and offers at low prices for Cash—

250 BAGS SPIKES, rose and clasp head NAILS, Boat, Clout, Horse, & Ox NAILS;
10 Smiths' Bellows, 8 Anvils, 1 basket VICES,
200 pairs Horse Traces, 50 Ox & Logging Chains,
1 cask Plate HINGES;
2 casks Curled HAIR and Hair Seating,
6 casks Tinned and Enamelled Tea Kettles, sauce pans, Stew pans, Mortars, Preserving Kettles, Coffee Mills, Italian Irons, Glue Pots,
1 cask Weights and *Grocers' Coffee Mills:*
3 casks *Improved Smoothing IRONS;*
5 crates japanned Coal Hods, scoops, scuttles, Dust Pans, and Cinder sifters;
4 bales IRON WIRE, 6 bales Wire Riddles,
1 cask Lamp Shades,
6 cases Mill, Pit, and Circular Saws, (Hooles Staniforth & Gray, and other makers.)
114 GRIDDLES, ass'd sizes, 12 to 20 inches,
1 cask Lead PIPE, 2 casks SHOT, 5 rolls *Sheet LEAD*, 1 case *sheet COPPER;*
1 cask sheet ZINC, 5 cases AUGERS;
15 tons Pots, Ovens, Boilers, Fry Pans, Fire Dogs Oven Covers, &c.,
50 Heavy STOVES—20 to 30 inch;
1 bale Chalk Lines, 1 cask best Red CHALK,
82 casks GUN POWDER, 3 cases GUNS and *PISTOLS*,
5 cases *Sanderson Brothers & Co's* best Cast STEEL, 10 cwt. Blister STEEL,
22 dozen Spades and Shovels,
3 casks well assorted Table Knives and Forks, and Pen and Pocket Knives, superior quality and very cheap, having been manufactured expressly for the subscriber.
54 Casks and Cases containing—Locks, Hinges, Latches, Screws, Fire Irons, And Irons, Japanned Brass, and Plated Candlesticks, and snuffers and Trays Curtain Bands, Pins, and Rings; Cornish Ends; Tea Trays, Knife and Bread Baskets, Urns, Tea and Coffee Pots; Hot Water Jugs; Gas Fittings; Wool Cards; Wheel Heads, Curry Combs, Ox and Horse Cards, Flints, Percussion Caps, shot Belts, Powder Flasks, sparrowbills, shoe Thread and Hammers; Gimblets, PLANES, and Plane Irons, *Cam's Chisels and Gouges*, Drawing Knives, &c.; Harness Mounting, Coffin Furniture, and CORD; shoe paint, white wash, black LEAD, scrub and hearth Brushes; Plate Baskets, slop Kettles, Water Cans, Files and Rasps, brass and iron Castors, table catches and Screws, Window Furniture, Rules, Compasses, &c.; Sleigh Bells, Fox and Rat Traps, steel Yards Mops, Scales, &c. &c.
December 3.

Spring Clothing for BOYS!!

THE business which we are engaged in is one of immense labour and perplexity, and requiring no small share of Mechanical skill; and it is well known that we were the first in this Province to introduce BOY'S CLOTHING at such unprecedented *low prices* as we have heretofore and now sell them at:

Sack Coat, Vest, and Pants, only	£1	0	0
Ditto, ditto, superior,	1	7	0
Super do. do.	1	12	0

GARRETT & SKILLEN.
Prince Wm. street, April 14.

Iron, Tin Plates, Canvass, &c. &c.

Daily expected to arrive per ship *New Zealand*, Wilson, Master—

100 BOXES TIN PLATES—IC, IX, DC, and DX.
175 Bolts best Navy CANVAS, No. 1 to 6;
60 Bundles SHEET IRON, assorted, Nos. 20 and 22;
6 Pairs Blacksmith's BELLOWS, 30 to 34 in.;
10,000 English FIRE BRICK,
100 Chaldrons COAL, for steam purposes.
All of which will be sold cheap when landing to save expense of storage.
WILLIAM CARVILL.
April 21. *Nelson street.*

Baths! Baths!

AS the Bathing season is now drawing nigh, the Subscriber would call the attention of those who have not provided themselves with a Bathing apparatus, to call and examine his varied assortment of BATHS, namely—Shower, Stretching, and Slipper Baths; Roman or Hip Baths, Children's do.; Foot Baths, &c.
ROBERT WALLACE.
A few doors North Trinity Church, Germain st.
St. John, N. B., April 7, 1848.
☞ The above are all manufactured from the best material and warranted.

CHAINS,—*Ex "Progress."*

Received from Liverpool per the above ship:
9 BEST Proved Short link CHAINS, assorted from ¼ to 1 inch;
2 best Proved STUD CHAINS, ⅞ inch 60 fath each, with Shackles, complete.
For sale cheap for prompt payment.
January 21. WILLIAM CARVILL.

Vicker's Files.

1031 DOZEN *Vicker's* Mill, hand saw frame saw, Bastard, Cabinet and other FILES and Rasps, just received per Progress, and for sale cheap by
T. R. GORDON.

JAMES AGNEW,

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

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

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

COPPERSMITH'S WORK.

THE subscriber takes the following method to inform his friends interested in the management or construction of Steam Boats, that he carries on the Coppersmith business in all its branches.—Mill and Steamboat repairs punctually attended to.

The subscriber pledges himself that all work in the above line committed to his charge, shall be executed in a substantial and workman like manner.

N. B.—Brass Castings of every description punctually attended to.
ROBERT WALLACE.
A few doors North Trinity Church, Germain st.
April 7, 1848

Stoves! Stoves!

JUST RECEIVED at the *City Stove Store*, a large lot of Cooking and Close STOVES; also a rich and beautiful article of AIR TIGHT PARLOUR ditto; Camboosees, &c., all of which are offered for sale at very low prices for approved payment.
W. WESTLOTORN.
December 31 *14 Dock Street.*

William Crozier,
AUCTIONEER & COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Water street, St. John, N. B.
September 3.

STEELE'S SOAP.—Ex ship *Edinburgh*, from Liverpool: 250 Boxes, 64lbs. each, steele and sons best Liverpool hard SOAP; for sale by
Feb. 18 H. G. KINNEAR.

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.
LIVERPOOL HOUSE.

The Subscribers have received, and are importing from the best markets, per *Jenny Lind* from London *Wanderer* and *Kate Kearney* from Liverpool, and *Rosanna* from the Clyde,—An extensive assortment of

Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS,

suitable for the City and County Trade,

Which they offer WHOLESALE and RETAIL, at very low prices:

RICH SATINS, Gro de Naps, Orientals, and PERSIANS, Poplins, Silk Serge, Crape, Lisse, FANCY NECKTIES,
Rich Fancy Bonnet RIBBONS in great variety;
" Fancy CAP ditto, in silk, satin, and gauze,
Plain silk, satin, and Velvet Ribbons, all colors,
RICH LACES in great variety, Cap trimming,
FLOWERS, Feathers, Lace Falls and VEILS,
Habit Shirts, Rouches, Silk Nett,
DRESS MATERIALS,—in Coburgs, Orleans, Delaines, Cashmere, Oregon, Check, Paramatta, Muslins, Organdies, Checked and Crape Challie, Balzarine, Graduated, &c. &c.;
CORDED SKIRTS;
Plain and Fancy MUSLINS, every description;
CURTAIN MUSLIN;
Worked Muslin Collars, Cuffs, Caps; Insertion and Edging;
Shawls and Scarfs, in satin, silk, Cashmere, Barege Llama, Indiana, Shallie, Lace and Net;
Fine LINENS, Lawns, Diaper, Drill, &c.;
Fancy Prints, Cotton Warps Marseilles Quilts;
Venetian Blinds, Earlston Ginghmams, Linings;
Velvets, Gloves, Hosiery, Parasols;
Fancy GAMBROON; UMBRELLAS;
Broadcloths, Doeskins, CASSIMERES;
Cashmaretts, Casinnetts, Satara Cloths;
VESTINGS in satin, silk Velvet, Marseilles, and Cashmere;
Gents' Satin Scarfs and Opera Ties, Satin and Fancy Stock;
Gents' and Youths' Silk Pocket and Neck Hdkfs.;
Regatta and Shirting Stripe; Satin Jean;
CARPETING in Brussels, 3 ply and superfine;
Hearth Rugs, woolen and Cotton Druggetts, Cloth Caps, &c.; Flannels, &c. &c.
VAUGHANS & LOCKHART.
April 28, 1848.

High Price for Music.

JOSEPH PRICE, Master of the Queen's New Brunswick RANGER'S BAND, begs to return thanks to his numerous patrons for the encouragement he has hitherto received at their hands, begs to inform them that he is now prepared with an excellent QUADRILLE BAND, to attend BALLS, EVENING PARTIES, &c., and having engaged the services of some Musicians lately belonging to the 33d Regiment, he is confident of giving satisfaction to those who employ him. Any number of Musicians can be furnished from 2 to 8.

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

What was it old, as the legend goes,
Which made rocks dance as if they had toes,
Set old oaks skipping like lambs on the green,
And sapplings, as never before was seen?
Music.

November 5, 1847.

COFFIN WAREROOMS.

second door North Trinity Church, Germain street, st. John, N. B.

THE subscriber would beg leave to acquaint the public, that he keeps constantly on hand
MADE COFFINS,
of every size and quality, which will be sold at very reduced prices, from what has been formerly charged in this City, and as the subscriber has spared no pains in getting up a well finished article, he hopes by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.
☞ A Hearse may be obtained on application as above.
Nov. 5, 1847. M. N. POWERS.

ON HAND:

and for sale by the subscriber;
350,000 FEET assorted PINE BOARDS and PLANK;
200,000 feet Spruce and Pine DEALS;
515,000 feet Refuse Deals and BOARDS;
25M. Ash Hogshead STAVES;
33M. Hardwood Hhd. Staves;
37 Cords 3 and 4 feet LATHWOOD;
35 Hhds. MOLASSES;
150 Bbls. FLOUR and CORN MEAL;
150 Bags Table SALT;
1200 Bags Liverpool Do.;
20,000 Bushels Liverpool Salt.
September 24. J. FAIRWEATHER.

Robinson's Patent Groats,
FOR MAKING PURE GRUEL,
IN TEN MINUTES;

Strongly recommended by the Faculty for making a delicate Gruel, which is not liable to turn sour on the stomach, all Crudeness being removed by the Patent mode of Preparation.

The PATENT GROATS or the PATENT BARLEY, form an excellent supper diet, or food for children and Invalids, and are particularly recommended as the purest and best preparation of the kind extant.
Sold by JOS. SUMMERS.
Grocer, King street, nearly opposite
September 3. *St. John Hotel.*

New Goods.

THE subscriber is now opening a very choice assortment of
Fall and Winter CLOTHING,
of the newest styles and superior qualities, which with an excellent variety of Beaver and Pilot CLOTHS, of all shades; Broad Cloths Rib'd, and Plaid Buckskins, colored and striped Doeskins and Cassimeres, with Vestings, and a general assortment of Seasonable Goods, he is determined to dispose of at the lowest possible prices for Cash.—Also—Goods of all description for Seamen's Outfits.
Nov. 19. JOHN BOWES.

Iron, Spikes, Anchors, &c.

Now landing ex ship *Howard* and *Thetis* from Liverpool—
124 TONS best refined IRON, well assorted, 255 bags SPIKES, from 4 to 10 inch;
185 bundles SHEET IRON, Nos 19 to 24; 16 wood and Iron-stocked ANCHORS, from 1 to 9 cwt. each.
For sale by THOS. F. RAYMOND,
October 28. Nelson street

Saleratus, Castor Oil, and Onions.

PER schooner *Eliza Jane* from Boston—10 barrels best Saleratus; 10 cases small bottles Castor OIL, 25 barrels silver-skin'd Onions; for sale by (Dec. 17.) H. G. KINNEAR.

FANCY GOODS,

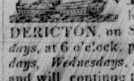
Per *Jenny Lind*.
RECEIVED AT THE LIVERPOOL HOUSE
FROM LONDON:

WHITE, Black and Brown Gimpure, Chantilly, Paris and fancy Net, Thread, Valenciennes, American Lace and Muslin EDGINGS and INSERTIONS; British Chantilly and Brussells Falls and Veils; Black silk Briganti Lace Shawls; Lace Capes; Paris and Cambray Quilling and Edge-Goffered Blonds; Muslin Collars; Hobert Shirts; Chemizettes; Brussels and Cambray Rouche; shaded Purse Silk; Artificial Flowers; Gents. and Ladies' Cambric Handkerchiefs, &c. at usual low prices. *April* 28.
VAUGHANS & LOCKHART.

FRESH SEEDS.

A SUPPLY of Fresh Garden, Flower, Grass, and red and white Clover SEEDS, for sale at No. 1, North side Market square.
April 21. W. O. SMITH.

Steamer "New-Brunswick."



THE Steamer "NEW-BRUNSWICK" will leave INDIAN TOWN for FREDERICTON, on *Saturdays, Tuesdays*, and *Thursdays*, at 6 o'clock, p. m., and Fredericton on *Mondays, Wednesdays*, and *Fridays*, at the same hour; and will continue to run (as above) until further notice. THOMAS M. SMITH,
May 5. Agent.

Steamer St. JOHN.

THIS fine Steamer is now plying between sain John and Fredericton. Her days and hours of starting are as follow:

From Indian Town.	Tuesday at 10 o'clock.
Ditto,	Thursday at 10 o'clock
Ditto,	Saturday at 12 o'clock.
From Fredericton,	Monday at 9 o'clock.
Ditto,	Wednesday at 9 o'clock.
Ditto,	Friday at 9 o'clock.

The ST. JOHN is very comfortably fitted for Passengers, and is well adapted for Freight, as all Dry Goods, &c. will be placed under cover.

Freight going by this Steamer will be received at the Warehouse at Indian Town, at all times free of expence.

For further particulars, enquire of Captain AKERLEY on board, or
ISRAEL MERRITT, Agent,
May 5. *Indian Town.*

For Windsor.

A Steamer will leave for Windsor every Tuesday evening Tide for the season, commencing next Tuesday afternoon at 4 P. M. Apply to
April 7, 1848. JAMES WHITNEY.
☞ For Annapolis every Saturday, at 8 o'clock in the morning.

C. & W. H. ADAMS,

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

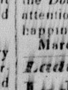
6 ROLLS SHEET LEAD; 187 bags NAILS;
4 cases CAST STEEL;
11 bales BLISTERED ditto;
16 Pair Blacksmith's BELLOWS;
2 casks Horse Traces;
2 crates Coal Scoops;
20 bundles Eye Handle SHOVELS;
96 do SHEET IRON;
1 cask Curled Hair; 2 casks Planes;
1 cask sheet ZINC; 2 cases GUNS;
3 casks Tea Kettles; 1 cask Borax.
October 29.

Gunnison & Co.'s Express.

THE Steamer *Admiral* having resumed her trips for the Season, Gunnison & Co. have made arrangements to forward Letters, Specie, and valuable Packages, from hence to any part of the United States. The conductor will invariably place every thing connected with his department in the Iron Safe. THOMAS HANFORD, *Agent.*
St. John, March 10.

RE-OPENED.

The well known "DOUGLAS ARMS INN," on the Nerepis Road, formerly Mather's.



THE Subscriber begs to intimate to his numerous friends and the Public in general, that he has leased the above Establishment which has been rebuilt in a splendid and commodious style, and in every way suitable for the convenience and comfort of Travellers and Private Families—and that the House is now open for the accommodation of the Public. All who visit the *Douglas Arms Inn* may rest assured that every attention will be paid to secure their comfort and happiness.
March 10, 1848. OLIVER BYRAM.

Ladie's Gentlemen's & Childrens'
India Rubber SHOES
FOR SALE AT
S. K. FOSTER'S Shoe Store.
Corner of King and Germain Street's.

AN extensive and well selected assortment of Ladie's, Gentlemen's, and Children's—*INDIA RUBBER SHOES*, of all the varied styles now in use.
N. B.—India Rubbers Repaired, Soled, &c.
March 31st 1848. S. K. FOSTER.

Joseph Summers,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCER
King street, opposite St. John Hotel.

Received via Halifax direct from Malaga:
250 whole boxes,
150 half do.
150 quarter do. } Raisins,
12 casks Cooking Raisins;
NEW FRUIT, and to be sold low for Cash
December 10.

Chain and Chain Cables.

60 FATHOMS 9-16 inch,
60 do. 3 4 inch,
60 do. 13-16, 30 do. 1 inch,
Also, in kegs of 2 cwt. each—
1 4 inch 5 16 2 8 7-16;
Iron and Wood stocked ANCHORS from 3 to 10 cwt each; And hourly expected—
31 Hogsheads LINSEED OIL;
110 Bags Cut NAILS.—For sale by
May 12. JOHN KINNEAR.

ON CONSIGNMENT,

Ex ship *Edinburgh*, and for sale by the subscribers:
45 BAGS fine Rose & Clasp NAILS, ass'd, 50 do. PIKES,
3 casks bright polished Trace Chains,
6 do. Horse NAIL,
3 do. Boat Builders RIVET and Bushes,
10 bags Boat Nails, ass'd,
3 casks Pump Tacks, and Clout Nails.
Sept 17. J. & H. HAMM.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber has removed his Livery Stable to the premises known as the Carpenter property, situated on Brussels Street, near the Hay Scales, formerly occupied by Samuel Hallet, Esq., extending through to Waterloo Street, adjoining Hallett's Coach Factory—entrance from either street.
May 5—4i. GEO. N. ROBINON.

Long Handled Spades.

100 DOZ. Long Handled Spades;
200 doz. Miner's SHOVELS;
For sale cheap for approved payment by
May 26. WM. CARVILL.

Soda Water! Soda Water!

THE Subscriber has for sale, a large assortment of Soda Water Founts, and Counter Ornaments, which he will sell low—cheap for cash—all warranted of his own manufacture.
April 7, 1848. ROBERT WALLACE.
A few doors north Trinity Church, Germain st.

Vicker's best Files!

JUST received per ship *Howard* from Liverpool—2 casks "Vicker's" best second Cut Mill and other FILES.
October 29. C. & W. H. ADAMS.

Trinidad in Cuba MOLASSES.

28 HHDS from the above place;—a most excellent article—Just landing from the schooner *Brothers*, from Boston; for sale by
May 12. JOHN KINNEAR.

SHEATHING PAPER.—2 Tons SHEATHING PAPER, just received and for sale by THOS. F. RAYMOND.
May 12. *Nelson street*

LARD OIL and PORK.—Receiving this day on Consignment:—10 bbls. LARD OIL; 30 do. Mess PORK.
June 8. THOS. HANFORD, Water street

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

Now landing ex ship NEW ZEALAND—

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

Ex "Orleans" from Liverpool—
2 best proved STUD CHAINS, 60 fms. ⅞ in, with Shackles complete;
4 best proved Stud Chains, 75 fms., ⅞ & 1 inch, with Shackles complete;
1 best proved Stud Chain, 90 faths., 1¼ inch, with Shackles complete;
7 best proved short link Chains, assorted, from ⅛ to 1¼;
6 best iron stock ANCHORS, ⅛ to 8 cwt;
8 best wood stock Anchors, from 10 to 27 cwt;
200 bags diamond deck and rose-head SPIKES, ass'd, 5 to 10 inch;
12 best *Blacksmiths'* ANVILS, 12 do. do. *Vices.*

—*IN STOCK.*—

250 tons English Bar and Bolt IRON, well ass'd,
150 tons refined do. do. (Hunt & Brown's);
10 tons 'Swedes' IRON, assorted;
20 tons small round refined IRON, ¼ to ½ inch;
5 tons HOOP IRON, assorted;
5 tons Plough Plate IRON, assorted 2 to 5 in.;
5 tons 'Sanderson's' best CAST STEEL,
2 tons 'Naylor's' best do. do.;
3 tons best Blistered Steel, Hoop L & CCND,
2 tons spring and shear STEEL, assorted;
400 share Moulds and Anchor Palms;
250 bolt COPPER, assorted, ⅜ to 1⅝ inch;
150 bolts PATENT METAL, 5-8 to 1⅝ inch;
5 tons Liverpool OAKUM;
100 doz. Long handle Irish SPADES,
100 Miners' Shovels, 30 doz. Ballast do.;
60 dozen Griffin's SCYTHES, ass'd, 38a46 in.;
6 tons HOLLOW WARE, consisting of Pots, Pans, Bake Ovens and Covers, and Griddles;
140 TEA KETTLES, assorted, Nos. 1 to 6;
50 bundles Iron WIRE, Nos. 6 to 18;
100 pieces Irish LINEN, (very superior).
Daily expected per ship *Commodore*, Pritchard, master:—
50 tons BOLT IRON, assorted sizes;
Per *Caroline Lesure*, Patten, master:—
40 tons No. 1, Gartsherrie PIG IRON.
All of which the subscriber offers for sale at low rates for prompt payment.
WILLIAM CARVILL.
Nelson street, June 6, 1848.

Brandy, Geneva, Wine, &c.

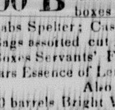
Just received per ships *Delta, Cambria*, and *Jenny Lind* from London, and *Zenobia* from Glasgow:
PIPES, Hhds. and Quarter Casks superior Old PORT WINE,
Butts, Hhds Qr. Casks and Octaves, Brown, Pale, and Golden Sherry L. P. MADEIRA,
Puncheons and Hhds. Finest Old Pale and Brown Cognac BRANDY,
Pale Geneva, Old Jamaica RUM, Campbelton WHISKEY,
Byass' best London Porter and Brown STOUT,
Byass' & Bass' East India Pale ALE,
Edinburgh, Falkirk, and London Strong ALE.
In quart and pint Bottles.
Ex *Admiral* from Boston—
Puncheons and Barrels fine flavoured extra Strong RUM.
Which with a stock of [illegible]

ARE you on Cheapness surely bent?
Then visit our Establishment,
Where *Coats* and *Pants* you're sure to find,
At prices suited to your mind.
Superior *Cloths* we have on hand,
Made to measure, at command,
And *Vests* we have all fair to view,
All prices, and all sizes, too.
Just drop in friends, as you pass by,
And our assortment fairly try,
Our terms are *Cash*, you all must know
Our *Sales* are *large*, our *prices low*
GARRETT & SKILLEN.
Tailors & Drapers
Pantechnetheca, Prince Wm. street, May 19.

By the "Orleans"

And other arrivals from Liverpool, and Admiral from Boston:
300 BOXES Steele's best SOAP, boxes best Blue Starch;
slabs Spelter; Casks raw and boiled OIL;
Bags assorted cut NAILS; Jars Tartaric Acid;
Boxes Servants' Friend; bbls bleached Ginger;
Jars Essence of Lemon;
Also from Boston:
10 barrels Bright Varnish; 12 boxes Castor Oil;
12 WILLOW WAGGONS for children;
Saleratus, Clothes Pins, &c.
For sale by JOHN KINNEAR.
June 2. Prince Wm. street.

FARM FOR SALE.



A Valuable FARM at Musquash, Parish of Lancaster, County of Saint John, owned and occupied by the subscriber, containing 600 hundred Acres, with the usual allowance of ten per cent. for Roads; bounded on the North by a Farm owned and occupied by George Anderson, Esq. and having a front on the River of one hundred and eighty Rods, which gives, an opportunity of dividing said property into two or more parts. There are on the premises about Thirty Acres of well dyked Marsh and between 40 and 50 of cleared land, inferior to none in the Parish, with a good Dwelling House and Barn and a small Orchard.

Terms of payment, one half the purchase money on delivery of deed, the remainder as may be agreed on. There is good carriage road running within eight or ten rods from the house, and across the whole Farm.

N. B. Possession given immediately, if required.
THOMAS CALVERT.
Lancaster, 28th March, 1848

PAPER HANGINGS, &c.

500 PIECES PAPER HANGINGS, low priced, just received.
—ALSO—
Barrels SALERATUS, ditto Bright VARNISH, ditto Sea Elephant OIL, FEATHER BEST, Empty TRUNKS.—For sale by
June 16. JOHN KINNEAR.

LONDON HOUSE,
MARKET SQUARE.

Spring and Summer Goods.

Per *Delta*, and *Jenny Lind*, from London, and *Zenobia* from Glasgow:—

A VARIETY of SHAWLS SCARFS and HANDKERCHIEFS; sundry Materials for DRESSES—viz: SATINS, GRO DE NAPS, Muslin de Laines, Balzerines, Bareges, Fancy Lawns and Ginghams, Challi and Crape Checks, Printed Muslins and Organdies, Book, Mull and Cambric Muslins, &c.; Ribbons, Neck Ties, Lace, Gloves, Hose Muslin Collars and Habits, Parasols, Aprons, Stays &c. &c.

BROAD CLOTHS, KERSEYMERES, Fancy TWEEDS, DOESKINS and Gambroons, Vestings, Stocks, Scarfs, Bandannas, Carpet Bags, Moreens, Shirtings, Sheetings, Linens, Duck, Dowlas, Canvas, Towellings, Umbrellas, &c.
☞ Other shipments daily expected.
April 28. T. W. DANIEL.

FLOUR & SALERATUS.—Ex Admiral from Boston 100 barrels Genesee superfine FLOUR; 10 boxes Saleratus.
June 2. T. HANFORD.

SOAP.—Ex *Orleans*—300 Boxes Liverpool hard yellow SOAP. For sale at Hammond's Brick Buildings, 20 Dock street, by
June 2. H. G. KINNEAR.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ague,	Indigestion,
Asthma,	Inflammation,
Bilious Complaints,	Jaundice,
Blotches on the Skin,	Liver Complaints,
Bowel Complaints,	Lumbago,
Colics,	Piles,
Constipation of Bowels,	Rheumatism,
Consumption,	Retention of the Urine,
Debility,	Sore Throats,
Dropsy,	Scrofula, or King's Evil,
Dysentery,	Stone and Gravel,
Erysipelas,	Tic Douloureux,
Female Irregularities,	Tumours,
Fevers of all kinds,	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 are sold by PETERS & TILLEY, Provincial Agents, No. 2, King St., St. John, N. B.; James F. Gale, Fredericton; W. J. Baird, Woodstock; Alexander Lockhart, Quaco; James Beck, Bend Petitcodiac; O. R. Sayre, Dorchester; John Bell, Shediac; John Lewis, Hillsborough; John Currey, Canning; and James E. White, Belleisle.

In Boxes at 1s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 7s. each.

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

By the Queen's patent.

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF
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THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR
Colds, Coughs, Asthma, and Consumption.

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

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

As a preventive medicine, and an antidote to the consumptive tendencies of the climate, it is invaluable. As a remedy for severe and obstinate cough, Inflammation of the Lungs, croup, &c. it is unrevaled. But the Proprietors so confident of the merit of this great remedy, in the worst forms of consumption, that he prefers to have it used by the DYING INVALID, rather than by persons afflicted with some simple and less dangerous disorder of the throat and lungs:—this may seem strong language, but it is the result of experience in thousands of cases, sustained by the most intelligene and unimpeachable testimony. It is not pronounced an infallible remedy in all cases, but it is THE MOST INFALLIBLE remedy known to the civilized world. It is the best preventive of hereditary consumption—it is the best defender against the influences of climate—it is the best remedy for incipient consumption—and it is the great and only remedy for that fearful *softening of the lungs—inflammation of the membrane, and tuberculous decay*, which are the last effects of that dreadful scourge, and which are erroneously supposed to be beyond the reach of medical aid:—the agent or proprietors of other medicines dare not claim for their preparations a power like this: they know that in no case have such effects been produced:—the grand object and purpose of the common 'remedies' is simply to *give relief—not to cure:* this is essily done by an intelligent Physician or Druggist; but while dallying with these delusive compounds, the patient rapidly declines, and every day places him farther and farther beyond the reach of hope.

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

[From the John Bull, newspaper, London.

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

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

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

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Feb. 18. J. FAIRWEATHER

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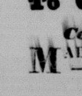
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