SAINT JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1846.

THE Weekly Chronicle.

Volume 11. "Nec Regi, Nec Populo, sed utrique." Number 11.

THE SAINT JOHN CHRONICLE,

Is published every Friday afternoon, by DURANT & Co., at their office in the brick building corner of Prince William and Church streets.

TERMS—15s. per annum, or 12s. 6d. if paid in advance.—When sent by mail, 2s. 6d. extra.

Any person forwarding the names of six responsible subscribers will be entitled to a copy gratis.

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

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.

Nov.		H. Sun.	s. Moon	H. w
14 Saturday,	7 11	4 49	2 23	8 12
15 Sunday,	7 12	4 48	3 24	9 11
16 Monday,	7 13	4 47	4 32	9 56
17 Tuesday,	7 14	4 46	5 23	10 33
18 Wednesday,	7 15	4 45	Sets.	11 14
19 Thursday,	7 16	4 44	5 25	11 49
20 Friday,	7 17	4 43	6 18	Morn

New Moon 18th, 6h. 16m. evening.

Cabinet and Upholstery WAREHOUSE.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his Friends and the Public, that he has taken the premises formerly occupied by the late Joshua Hughson, in Princess street, where he has fitted up a shop, together with a FURNITURE WAREROOM, and will be most happy to receive orders in his line, which will be executed at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

☞ FUNERALS carefully attended to, and charges moderate.

ROBERT KIMPSON.

WANTED—One good Cabinet Maker, to whom constant employment will be given. R. K.

14th August, 1846.

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.

August 14. M. N. POWERS.

Pine and Spruce Scantling WANTED.

THE Subscriber wishes to contract for Two thousand tons of Pine and Two thousand tons of Spruce,

SCANTLING,

from fourteen to fifteen inches square, in lengths of twenty feet and upwards, to be delivered this autumn or next spring. Parties wishing to contract for the whole or part of the above can obtain further particulars on application to

Aug. 7. *THOMAS CORAM.*
or J. C. LITTLEHALE, Carleton.

A CARD.

CALVIN POWERS, TAILOR, &c. begs 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.

LIVERY STABLE.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to his Friends and the Public generally that he has a few good HORSES and CARRIAGES, which he will let on very reasonable terms, at his stable in *Charlotte Street*, opposite V. C. Tucker's Store. All letting for business or pleasure dispensed with on the Sabbath, (except in cases of emergency.) No charge for Sunday to those wishing to spend that day with their friends out of the City, leaving on Saturday, and returning on Monday. The patronage of all who approve of the above, will be gratefully received.

GEORGE N. ROBINSON.

St. John, N. B., July 17, 1845.

To Architects, &c.

TENDERS will be received until the 1st January next, for the erection of a new Front and Tower to Trinity Church, in this City, according to a plan and specification to be seen at Mr. J. Cunningham's. The work not to be commenced until the ensuing Spring. Should any of the Tenders be accepted, satisfactory security will be required for the faithful performance of the work.

WM. WRIGHT, } Committee of
J. M. ROBINSON, } Vestry

September 11.

The Steamer "New-Brunswick,"

WILL commence running on the opening of the River, on her usual days, leaving Indian Town on TUESDAY and THURSDAY at 10 o'clock, a. m., and on SATURDAY at 12, noon; and Fredericton on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 9 o'clock, a. m.. ROBERT WYLIE.

April 3, 1846.

MUSIC.

JOSEPH PRICE, (late Musician in her Majesty's 33d Regt.) begs to acquaint the inhabitants of St. John, that he purposes giving instruction on the following instruments—Opheclide, Cornopean, Clarionet, Key Bugle, Flute, Horn, and other wind instruments. Terms will be made liberal.

Gentlemen attended at their own residence if required.

Reference to Carleton Mechanic's Band, whom he is at present instructing, and at the Chronicle Office.

Carleton, Aug. 28, 1846.

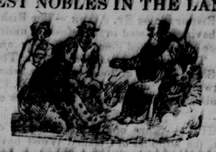
GOODS.

Received per *Bristol*, from Liverpool:

TEA TRAYS and Tea Kettles, Curled HAIR, Hair Seating, Hair Sieves, Locks, Hammers, Corkscrews, Slop Pails, Wood Screws, Hat Pins, Gimblets, Trues, Hooks, Head Plates, Brads, Brass Shoulds, Sadirons, Tailors' Irons, Clouts, Razors' Awls, Bellows and Vices; Glue, various Sheets, Cut and Clout Nails, with various other HARDWARE. G. T. WILEY.

24th April. *Dock street and Market square.*

PATRONIZED BY THE GREATEST NOBLES IN THE LAND.



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 at the Hospital 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 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 Stoney 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 most chettoes, Sand flies, Chiego-foot, Yawns, and Coco bay.

Burns, scalds, chilblains, chapped Hands and Lips, also Bunions and Soft Corns, will be immediately cured by the use of the Ointment.

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

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients are affixed to each Pot.—*Sold at PETERS' TILLEY'S, No. 1, King street, St. John, N. B.*

National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society of London.

CAPITAL £500,000 sterling.

EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR NEW BRUNSWICK.

Edward L. Jarvis, Esquire, Chairman,

Edward Allison, Esq. Wm. Wright, Esq.
John V. Thurgar, Esq. Robt. F. Hazen, Esq.

Solicitor—GEORGE WHEELER, Esquire.
Physician and Medical Examiner—WILLIAM BAYARD, Esquire, M. D.

This society continues to effect Assurance, on Lives, Joint Lives, and Survivorships in this Province—and the public are invited to examine the distinguishing principles, the table of Rates, the distribution of Profits, and facilities afforded by the Loan Department of this society, before insuring elsewhere.

Premiums payable annually, semi-annually, or quarterly. Pamphlets and every information as to Rates of Premium, &c. may be had on application to

W. J. STARR,
Manager and Agent.

St. John, May 29, 1846. Nelson street.

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.

THE HARTFORD
Fire Insurance Company,
OF HARTFORD, (CONN.)

OFFERS to insure every description of property against loss or damage by Fire, on reasonable terms. This company has been doing business for more than twenty-five years, and during that period have settled all their losses without compelling the insured in any instance to resort to a court of justice.

The Directors of the company are Elphalet Terry, James H. Wills, S. H. Huntington, A. Huntington, junr.; Albert Day, Samuel Williams, F. G. Hemingden, Elisha Colt, R. B. Ward.

ELIPHALET TERRY, President.

JAMES G. BOLLES, *Secretary.*

The subscriber having been duly appointed an Agent for the above company, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance against Fire for all descriptions of property in this city, and throughout the Province on reasonable terms. Conditions made known, and every information given, on application to JOHN ROBERTSON.

St. John, 1st March, 1844.

Miscellany.

HOT SPRINGS OF ARKANSAS.

An officer in the Kentucky Cavalry Regiment, now on its way through Arkansas to Mexico, gives the following description of the celebrated Hot Springs near Little Rock, in Arkansas:—"With some eight or ten officers of the regiment I arrived at this point last night, 60 miles from Little Rock, and twenty from our road, and now I can see about the third wonder of our Union. In a ravine fifty yards wide, between two mountains—spurs from the Rocky Mountains, is Hot Springs Village, composed of about thirty rudely constructed log and board houses. The mountains run nearly east and west, and close in at the foot of the northern one the houses are built; while before them, sweeping the base of the other mountain, runs a rivulet as clear as crystal, of 75 degrees of temperature before, and 110 degrees after its intermixture with the water from the springs. The springs, eighty four in number, are confined to the southern mountain, and gush out from its side, from the base a hundred yards up. The greatest heat of any which I measured (and there is none hotter) was 149 degrees, the least 110 degrees. Their temperature ranges generally from 135 to 145 degrees. The water is strongly impregnated with lime, as is seen by the incrustations of carbonate of lime formed as it flows along; with this exception it must be very pure. Though so hot that one has to drink it by small mouthfuls, it is very palatable, quickly assuages thirst, and never nauseates; and, the more strange, when a little salt and pepper are added, tastes very much like chicken broth. Here is food for reflection: the philosopher may come and analyse the water, note the composition of the rock, soil, and detritus, and then make many uncertain shooties to account for the eternal fire that boils the cauldron from which issues the many streams. The mountain is composed of very porous limestone, and strikes one as having once been fused and heaved up a molten mass, to take whatever shape its weight and pliability might give it, while the earth, in the interstices of its projections, appears as if charred by a great heat. Its fellow of the opposite side is firm, and has regularity of arrangement, strata, and veins. Doubtless the same causes which make a burning volcano, also supply this phenomenon.

Some forty or fifty invalids are now here, most of them affected with rheumatism and mercurial complaints, in which disease the astonishing efficacy of the baths is discernable. I see several who arrived a few weeks ago, so helpless, so crooked and deformed, that they had to be lifted as inanimate beings, now walking with agility. There are others who had taken a deal of mercury, and whose systems were not cleansed of it until they bathed here some weeks, when a profuse salivation occurring, and continuing from two to four or six weeks, every vestige of the disease was removed. The baths are thirty steps from the rooms; one of vapor and another by shower from a stream an inch in diameter, and falling ten or fifteen feet, always being under the same roof. The vapor bath is made by putting an air tight room over a spring, protecting the feet by trellis work; their temperature is from 140 to 130 degrees. The bather generally first lets the spout pour upon him, then goes to the vapor bath, and remains from ten to twenty minutes, returns to the spout, which washes him off, then wipes dry and dresses, repeating the last in half an hour, on account of the clothes becoming saturated with perspiration. The bath is very enervating, and it requires discretion to govern an individual who wishes to indulge in it:—it is quickly fatal to consumptives.

MARRIED LAST EVENING.

TO JOHN SQUILLS.

Dear John,—I was ringed last evening. The ceremony, at the request of my adored one, was very private—not more than sixty persons being present. You perhaps might call this a large amount; but my angelic wife informs me that in fashionable life, sixty persons are considered a very small number—especially at parties. My young bride is an angel—there is no mistake about it. I have never seen her match in beauty, amiability or gracefulness. She is perfection's self. I was married last evening to this charming woman. I cannot describe the happiness I feel in being permitted, by the charm of a single ceremony, to call this woman mine—to have her ever near me—to have her ever to talk with—to have in her a patient listener to all my little prattle—to have her by my side, to share my woes and joys, and this through life. Oh, it is delightful. Besides, the advantages of a married man—only think of 'em!—You have somebody to see to your linen—your stockings, and other wearables, and to mend your old clothes. Isn't all this delightful? I answer for you—it is. I was married last night—*united for life* to my charmer. O the rapture of a new bridegroom—he hardly knows himself, he is so happy and bliss-fraught. Hardly had the ring been put on—hardly had the minister pronounced us one, when all present came forward to congratulate us. My mother-in-law was so happy that she wept—my father-in-law so delighted that he capered about the room like one possessed—my bride—but stop; I'll merely say she was happy—very, very happy. Myself—O, I never knew before that there was so much happiness to be found on earth.—One thing, however, gave me a little uneasiness.—There is a young man—a cousin to my wife—who saluted my wife, immediately after the ceremony—even before I did. I wouldn't have minded it so much, were it not that some one whispered in my ear that he had been a former lover. But, as marriage is over, I don't care much about the matter.—If he presumes to call on us too often, however, I shall certainly walk him out of doors. I don't like him. What right has a lover to know a woman after she is married? My wife though, says she can forgive him; but that if he ever attempts another liberty with her, now that she is married, she will never forgive him—never! Clara—my wife's name, says she hopes I'll consult her feelings in every thing, as she will in regard to mine. Is not this the artlessness of a young wife? O, John if you would enjoy the privileges and immunities of a married man, enter the bonds of Hymen at once. Yours ever

FRED SNILLWIX.

TO FRED SNILLWIX.

Dear Fred,—You are noosed now, and beyond all hope. I am sorry for you—I am sorry that your respected relations have succeeded in selling their daughter on my old friend—I am sorry that your wife's lover, taking advantage of your immaturity and age, has already shown the affection he entertains for your wife—I am sorry that your young bride has so soon commenced laying her injunctions on your speech and actions. As to her artlessness its all gammon—no woman is artless: it's contrary to the sex. As to the rights and immunities of married men. I wish you joy of 'em. You'll learn in the course of a few weeks whether a married man has any rights or immunities at all. For my part, I don't think he has. As I said before, you have put your foot into it, and your punishment for deserting the banner of the single-sticks will be the rights and immunities of a married man! I shall look for your next with eagerness.

JOHN SQUILLS.

CABBAGE SPROUTS.—Very few people take half the pains they ought with cabbages. When they are out, no matter how—the stumps are left to bring sprouts—no matter when, nor how many. Now, the fact is, that when the sprouts begin to come they should all be rubbed off but the best—or at most, two; instead of which a multitude of small ones are allowed to grow, not any of which bring good hearts, and all are, for the most part, but a poor apology for greens. When the cabbage is cut, the leaves should be cut off the stem, and as soon as the buds of the stump begin to grew, rub off or cut all that are not wanted, leaving one of the strongest and best to grow into a head, which it will do in an incredibly short time; equalling, and more frequently excelling the first head itself in flavour and appearance.—Farmer's Monthly Visitor.

HILLING POTATOES.—Most persons make hills around potatoes, yet few have made exact experiments in order to determine whether this laborious operation is beneficial. The largest yield of potatoes that we ever had was on a piece of hard, strong land, without hilling, and we have raised excellent potatoes, both in quality and quantity, on burned land, as it is called, when the potatoes were planted by raising the turf with the corner of the hoe, and putting in a potato. On new land where it is difficult to make holes for, and cover the potatoes, it might well be supposed that no hills were made.—Where the land is too wet, there is doubtless an advantage in hilling potatoes, as the water will run down into the hollows made for the purpose of getting earth for the hills, after which it will settle away without coming in contact with the potatoes, excepting in powerful rains, and then the surplus water will run off between the rows which serves as a drain. Moderate showers and light rains will mostly run from the hill, as from the roof of a building.—[Ib.

TRUTH IS AMERICA.—One of the astounding circumstances of the times, is the general prevalence of falsehood among us, and the almost total suppression of truth. No matter what amount of evidence there may be to contradict a statement, or how often it has been disproved, it is reaffirmed with just as much assurance as if the matter had never been investigated; ay, and believed, as if its substance were uncontradicted. I am persuaded there is no part of the world in which it is more difficult to get truth into the public mind, when there is a motive to suppress it, than among ourselves. This may seem singular, when it is remembered how many journals there are, which are uttered with the avowed purpose to circulate information. Alas! the machinery which can be used to give currency to truth is equally efficient in giving currency to falsehood. There are so many modes, too, of diluting truth, in addition to the downright lies which are told, that I greatly question if one alleged fact out of twenty that goes the rounds of the public prints, those of the commoner sort excepted, is truth in all its essentials.—*Raresmeat, by J. F. Cooper.*

PUNCTUALITY.—Punctuality to engagements is a species of conscientiousness—a conscientiousness towards our neighbour's time. The gentler sex are sadly deficient in it, probably from their being less accustomed to business arrangements than men. A whimsical friend used to recommend those having appointments with ladies always to go an hour too late. 'You have the moderate revenge of keeping them waiting a quarter of an hour for the three quarters of an hour they would have been sure to keep you waiting, if you had been punctual.'

A WISE FOOT.—In the middle ages, a fool had so bitterly angered his sovereign by some of his pointed jests, that the monarch passed sentence of death upon him, but permitted him to choose the manner in which he would die. "Then I choose to die of old age," was the ready reply.

A SEVERE PENALTY.—The major, or mayor, of Sandwich was chosen annually. The election was formerly made in the old Saxon Church Saint Clement's, and the penalty for non-acceptance of office was somewhat quaint and strange. The posse waited upon him in form, surrounded his dwelling, and without further ceremony unroofed it and pulled it down about his ears.—*Sterling's Miscellany.*

The Abbe Dubois, Minister of the Regent Orleans, was of a very violent temper. One day he was swearing at his clerks, saying, that with thirty clerks he could not get his business done: Vernier, his secretary, after looking at him a long time in silence, answered, "Monseigneur, take one clerk more to swear and scold for you; half your time will be saved, and your business will be done."—Dubois laughed, and was appeased.

LIGHT CLOTHING.—The summer fashions in Georgia consist of *sheet collar and a pair of spurs!*

From Blackwood's Lady's Magazine.

THE TWO MAY MORNINGS

A TALE.

BY ROBIN TRYST. *(Concluded.)*

Another May Morning dawned, as bright and blythe as that which had shone on the holiday happiness and merry faces of the little Buckinghamshire village. Perchance its beams lit even to day on the garland topped may-pole, and on the thousand bright ribbons and laces displayed in honor of the day. But though it should so prove, we will leave them to disport themselves in peace; for our business is now with a more courtly scene, and with a more brilliant but not a happier throng.

There was a very grand fete to be held at the Marylebone gardens, at which all the world was expected to be present; the Gardens forming on such occasions a centre of attraction, for gallants, and fops, wits, poets, and musicians; in short a kind of vortex, which received for a time all the fashionable idlers and pleasure seekers of both sexes.—Down a broad walk, over which the lime trees, which grew on either side, spread their branches, were making their way, nearly the same party as that whose progress we followed in Covent Garden. First and foremost came Lady Dabbleworth and her daughter Milecent, the former dressed in crimson satin, the latter in a pale straw colour, elaborately embroidered and suiting well with her dark hair and brunette complexion. Behind her walked Miss Somerville, and by her side Sir Harry Sackville, who to do him justice, left no means untried to his fair companion. A white silk dress flowered with gold, and a ruby coloured velvet hat with white feathers, were the most striking features of the belle's toilette; every item of which, from the perfection of its arrangement, had evidently been studied most carefully. Her eyes looked far more thoughtful, and her person a shade thinner, though not a whit less beautiful than before. As for her complexion, its dazzling brilliancy was unimpaired, and the delicate roses of her cheek, gave the same lustre to her eye, and wore the same equivocal look as ever.

'Are you quite sure, mamma, that Beau Fielding proposed to her?' asked Milecent of Lady Dabbleworth.

'Quite sure, my dear. Indeed who could doubt that such was his intention, after being so devoted to her for the last year and a half?'

'And she—she refused him?' said Milecent with the air of one who gives utterance to a truth so monstrous, as to be utterly beyond the scope of human intellect to grasp.

'She refused him,' repeated Lady Dabbleworth. 'But between ourselves my dear, I think our friend, and her ladyship glanced significantly over her shoulder, knows the ways of the world very well, knows how to take care of her money. She is afraid of the beau's expensive habits, afraid of his taste for play. She you know, as the daughter of a ruined spendthrift, has had a taste of that sort of thing; a word to the wise, you know, my love, as my dear poor Christopher used to say. Well the order of things is strangely altered since I was young. Money, my dear money—money is the order of the day. Our young friend there is certainly a very pretty girl, but I can't say I admire such very light eyes, and I am not fond of an inspired style of beauty. And really, my dear, if you come to that she *does* rouge so abominably, she does indeed!

Oh, if she was not made up, said the amiable Milecent, she would be quite an every-day sort of looking person. And as it is, I believe two people are smitten with her fortune, to one who falls in love with herself. I wonder will she marry that hand some young fellow, Gerald Forrester?

'She has refused him my dear,' said Lady Dabbleworth decisively; 'I have it from the best authority; from her own maid, who overheard his letter and her rejection. I can depend upon Antoinette, I am sure.'

Oh yes, said Milecent pettishly, for her spirits seemed far from raised by all she had heard; she has refused him too:—well I must say her conduct in this case has been shameful. She has given all the encouragement to Gerald Forrester that it was possible for a woman to give, and now to refuse him:—Oh the detestable coquette.

All this time the unhappy subject of these remarks was walking a few paces in the rear of Lady Dabbleworth and her daughter; and so little was there left in her at this moment of the airy fine lady with whom we chatted in Covent Garden, that Sir Harry Sackville might have emptied his book of pretty speeches, without fear of interruption or hope of rejoinder. Indeed she appeared greatly disquieted, and looked around her with an anxious but half vacant air, as if she sought something, but scarcely herself knew what. The party had now drawn near a small building, erected very much in the form of a Chinese temple; and thither they repaired to eat tartlettes and cream, and to sip the iporras. Several groups were already collected within; all very chatty, in high spirits, and the cheerful temper of Mistress Somerville could no longer resist the contagion.

"Do you think, said Milecent to young Dinganew—that Miss Somerville is as pretty as she is reckoned.'

'She is a fine girl, returned Dinganew, but I have known a many'——

A very fine girl, said Mistress Dabbleworth, somewhat cheered by the last half finished sentence, and the shy glance which accompanied it; and though you would scarcely believe it, she has the best temper in the world! It is a pity she coquettes so much but, after all, she hurts only herself by it.'

'Mr. Dinganew not dancing!' cried Lady Dabbleworth; now it is positively too bad. When I was young there was no one would refuse to tread a measure on May Morning. Milecent my love you must not be so idle. See, here is Sir Benedict Blink coming to ask your hand; Oh—he has turned the other way.'

'Perhaps you will dance with me, Miss Dabbleworth, said Dinganew.'

'With pleasure,' replied the lady, and they left the summer house together.

Miss Somerville still lent a rather regardless ear to the compliments of Sir Harry, and the witticism of Mr. Seymour. Indeed her attention was infinitely more diverted by watching the passers to and fro from the window, many of whom she recognized as friends or acquaintances. She was at length attracted by a slight tapping on the wall without, and, leaning forward, she beheld a man crouching down so as to keep his person from the view of those within the summer house. On seeing Mistress Somerville he immediately placed his finger on his lip, to prevent the exclamation she was about to utter, and, sliding a very small billet up by the side of the wall until it was on a level with the window sill, and the lady could possess herself of it without notice, he quickly disappeared behind an angle of the building. Miss Somerville broke open the little perfumed bequet, and contrived under cover of her fan, to run her eye over its contents without detection, and being already on her guard, no change was visible on her countenance as she read the following words:—

Fair Mistress Somerville,

I shall wait in the hermitage at the end of the long avenue, which for the next hour, will be deserted, the dancing and the amusements having drawn the company to the opposite side of the gardens. I should esteem it a great kindness if you would afford me an opportunity of saying a few words to you alone. *I am no longer unacquainted with the history of Phyllis Granville.*

Yours, in life and death, G. F.

'Gerald Forester!' muttered the belle, glancing at the initials G. F. as she concluded the billet, and there was a very quick pulsation about her left side, though she was generally accounted to have no heart. 'Perhaps,' she added, 'perhaps he is not the perjured thing I thought him. I must go, and I can then learn all.' And, refolding the missive, she placed it in her bosom.

'What say you, sir Harry,' she said aloud, and turning to the baronet with a gay air, 'shall we join the dances? It is but a meagre compliment to the First of May to sit here conning over a biting lampoon and listening to malicious *bon mots*'

'A meagre compliment,' interposed Seymour, 'of which, if I mistake not, fair lady of which you have not been guilty. The lampoon is forgotten, or I am much at fault, the *bon mots* were never heard.

'Ha, ha!' laughed the belle, 'I give you credit for your penetration. *Alons mes amis.*' And the lady moved forward, her two esquires contending for the honor of handing her down the steps of the Chinese temple.

'Do you remember when you and I danced the minuet together, sir Harry?' said the belle, at length, pausing to recruit herself, as if fatigued with her exertions, 'you know it was at home at Lady Dabbleworth's the one I mean, and every one extolled our graceful movements except Fielding, who let fall the contents of his snuff box into lady Dinganew's lap, and, in his confusion, made such fierce love to sir Pierce Bickford's young wife that he had to cross swords with him the following morning.'

'It is a day, Mistress Somerville, not soon to be forgotten by me,' replied the baronet, bowing.

'Well, on that day,' proceeded the belle, 'Oh, sir Harry! what has become of my handkerchief? I have surely left it in the summer house! I fear it will be taken before I can get it.'

'If you will allow me to leave you a moment, I will seek it,' said sir Harry, leading her to a seat.

'Thank you,' returned the young lady, 'I fear if we wait longer it will be gone.' And she seated herself quietly on the bench; but no sooner was sir Harry out of sight, than, folding a lace mantle which she carried on her arm, over her shoulder, she cast one look around, to satisfy herself that none whom she knew were near, and hurried off in the contrary direction. Gaining beneath the shade of some trees in a less frequented part of the gardens, the belle slackened her pace and, glancing up a dismal looking avenue, was almost tempted to resign her intention of proceeding, but acquiring courage from a moment's thought, she stepped boldly forward.

'He will be there,' thought she 'he will be there; what cause for fear?'

The door of the hermitage was closed. Mistress Somerville trembled as she pressed her hand against it. It yielded almost immediately, and, entering the room, she beheld, seated beside a table, not the Gerald Forester, but, to her surprise and horror Beau Fielding. She turned cautiously, and with stealthy steps, retraced her way towards the door, entertaining great hopes of being able to effect her retreat unobserved, as it was evident that the beau was at that moment unmindful of her existence, and wrapped in Elysium, in the contemplation of so much of his undeniably handsome face as he could see by the aid of a pocket mirror.

The eyes of Beau Fielding had never been raised from the mirror, and the belle had all but effected her escape, when in her endeavour to close the door that her steps might not be heard on the gravel without, the crazy barrier creaked on its hinges, and revealed her where she stood.

'*Ma belle Reine!*' cried the beau, starting from his seat, this is kind—this is very kind. I have been waiting your presence this last half hour in this infernally dull place. I have—'pon my soul I have.

'There is some mistake, said Miss Somerville, speaking with difficulty; this interview is I assure you Mr. Fielding, on my part the result of accident. I will not therefore, protract it. Good morning.'

What cruelty is this, cried the beau. But that I believe you superior to such acts, he added more earnestly, perceiving that the lady was really serious I should say this was the veriest caprice, as I perceive you received my missive.'

'I did. I received this paper, said Miss Somerville, submitting it to the beau with an earnest air, 'but did you—are you the writer.'

'I am, returned Fielding, but why the doubt lily.'

'The initials are'——

'G. F.' said the beau; 'George Fielding.'

'I see, returned Miss Somerville, blushing deeply; the fault is my own, Mr. Fielding; I have been deceived. I—in fact—I expected to see an old friend,—a schoolfellow. I will no longer detain you—good morning.'

She must be a very affectionate friend, said Fielding, glancing with a smile at the last line of the billet before him; but you must hear me for one moment *ma belle*, young ladies are not jealous, you know.

'Nay—I have stayed too long already, said the lady, moving towards the door.

'Did you remark this, asked the beau, following her, and showing the words '*I am no longer unacquainted with the history of Phyllis Granville*,' which formed part of the note.

'I did remark it said Miss Somerville, pausing, and looking inquiringly at Fielding.'

'You will perceive then lily-flower,' continued the beau, taking her hand, which was instantly withdrawn, and looking at her with an air which was perfectly intolerable; you will, I assure you, perceive at once that it is necessary as you value your future prospects, to make an advantageous connection as speedily as possible; in other words to choose your husband before the story gets wind. I have before placed my person and fortune at your disposal. I now do so again, and trust that this consideration will influence you more favourably to my suit.'

'What words are these Mr. Fielding?' said Mistress Somerville haughtily; nay Sir—release my hand! you speak in riddles, but I have friends who will demand their solution.

'You are as clever Mistress Somerville, as you are beautiful, said the beau, but you will not deceive me. There are gossips and babblers in every quarter of the town, and when this story gets noised abroad, believe me, the courted Belle will find few to offer so fairly as I do.

'Wretch! exclaimed Miss Somerville, in a transport of passion, hear me; your suspicions are groundless—false! I am wealthy and well born—my fortune at my own command; but were I a beggar, homeless and homeless, no prayers shall move me to become your wife. After this you can have little more to say.

'One word, said Fielding; you are angry now at your secret being discovered. But think coolly for a moment, and you will not reject my proposal. A marriage at the Fleet—a marriage.' And he drew her as he spoke towards a gate which had long been stopped up, but which had now been

opened, doubtless by the direction of the beau. A carriage was in waiting without.

'Villain' cried a voice, which thrilled to the heart of the terrified girl, villain unhand that lady. Another step and I draw my sword.

The sword of Fielding was out in a moment, but he would not release his prize.

'Keep back!' he cried, keep back! I warn you.

Gerald Forester, for he it was, drew his blade and instantly closed with his antagonist. Fielding was a powerful man, and supported Miss Somerville, who fainted in his arms, almost as easily as if she had been the lily he called her. Incomparable master as he was of the rapier, he acted now wholly on the defensive, his plan being to keep Gerald off until, by retiring step by step, towards the gate, he should be within ear shot of his servants, who would relieve him of his fair burden. But, unfortunately, for the execution of his design, it was perceived by Gerald, who seizing his opportunity, wounded him slightly in the shoulder. The blood flowed plentifully, and though the hurt was not serious it obliged the beau to resign Miss Somerville to the care of her deliverer, without further ado. The poor girl had opened her eyes, but all that had passed and was passing, swam before her like a dream, till Beau Fielding approached and bowed low, with an air of easy self possession which never deserted him.

'Ma jolie fleur, said the fop. I will leave you to your friend. It is doubtless the schoolfellow whom you expected.'

Holding his handkerchief to his shoulder and rejecting any assistance from his rival the beau withdrew.

'I am happy to have been near, to have afforded you protection from that coxcomb, said Gerald to Miss Somerville, when they were left alone.—'I had—I had almost thought we should never have met again. It was by the merest accident that I was passing within sound of your cries.

'Accept my sincerest thanks. Mr. Forester, for your timely and gallant assistance,' said Miss Somerville in a tone of real feeling; believe me, you have placed under a deep obligation one who will never forget it. But how said you, that you thought we should never have met again?'

'I will tell you, replied Gerald, in a voice scarcely audible, and with a face expressive of so much emotion, that his companion was fairly startled; you already exercise an influence over me dangerous to my happiness, it might have proved fatal to my honour also, but that your rejection of my addresses prevented. Miss Somerville, I have loved before, loved one young and fair—fair almost as yourself, yet scarcely so, but one kind and gentle. Her father denied her to my suit, he sent her far from me, but we vowed ourselves to each other.—The old man is since dead, and left her free, free to tarry whom she will.'

'Proceed—proceed!' cried Miss Somerville, with clasped hands and tearful eyes.

'I had traced her to London,' continued Gerald hurriedly, where she is living doubtless in obscurity; and was then conducting my search with much ardour when your image first crossed my sight. I thought I had never beheld aught so beautiful, and I then, for the first time, felt the ties irksome by which my honor was bound to my first love. You captivated—you enslaved me; and your voice—its tones so like her own—formed an additional chain to rivet me. In a moment when passion had subdued my better feelings, I presumed to make you an offer of my hand. You rejected it; my faithlessness was duly punished. I suffered acutely, but it is best for us both you did so. I shall now follow in the path duty points out—this is the last time I shall be near you; I shall no more hear your voice, see your smile, but I must seek again that young girl, who I know was too true-hearted to forget.'

'That young girl's name?' gasped Miss Somerville, breathlessly.

'Was Phyllis Glanville,' said Forester.

'Gerald! dear Gerald!' cried the belle, as she threw herself sobbing into his arms, do you not know me? I am your own Phyllis! altered, perhaps, indeed in person, but the same loving, confiding Phyllis, to whom you plighted your vows on that happy May Morn!'

It is a dream! cried Gerald, 'it is a dream! You! ah, no! Phyllis was fair, but not as you are, and yet have I been blind? It is; it is! Phyllis my own—my long lost Phyllis!—I have never known happiness till now!'

'I too have my story to tell,' said Phyllis disengaging herself from his embrace; I was piqued that you did not know me, and jealous when you offered me your love. You smile at my being jealous of myself, but I could not but regard you as faithless and prejured when you proffered me the vows which you thought were plighted to another.

'And your name and fortunes both changed?' said Gerald.

'My father's name was Somerville,' replied Phyllis, my mother's Glanville; when my father in his latter years, sacrificed his life interest in his property, to free himself from his debts, he took the latter name and retired from the world. Now that he is dead, the fortune has devolved unencumbered to me. Are you satisfied with my explanation?'

'Let me hope that I have not forfeited all claim to your love—to your *esteem*,' returned Gerald, and my happiness is complete.

Then be it so said the belle, for from the moment in which I found Phyllis Glanville was not forgotten, I no longer scrupled to confide the happiness of Phyllis Glanville to your keeping. We both, dear Gerald, have already something to forgive, and in our walk through life we must expect to find something more. I must often have pained you by my coquetry and folly, but believe me, it was not unfrequently the veil which covered a heavy heart. I have had, to day an instance of the frailty of the ties formed in giddy crowds, I have found that the love—so called—of the vain votaries of pleasure, is in the sunshine of fortune, but selfishness,—or its frown insult; and I believe that I shall ever be humbler and wiser from the contemplation of this

"MAY MORNING."

British News.

LONDON—OCTOBER 16.

The Paris papers and private letters of Thursday, received by express, contain much matter of interest on the subject of the Montpensier marriage. Everything seems to confirm our early impression that the King of the French, determined on gaining for his family the crown of Spain, relied upon his luck, and took his chance for escaping from, or with his accustomed skill obviating, the consequences. His hopes are said to have rested—first, on propitiating the august Sovereign of these realms; secondly, on effecting, or on the occurrence of, a division in the British Cabinet; thirdly, through the exercise of public opinion in England, so notoriously averse from war; and lastly, by the mediation of the King of the Belgians, now in the Tyrol, and for whom one of our letters states a Cabinet courrier was despatched from Paris on Wednesday, to pray His Majesty's presence without a moment's delay. The general opinion was, that the unchanged attitude of Great Britain caused serious reflections in high places, but rarely since the Revolution which placed him on the throne had His Majesty displayed such appearances of joy or of triumph as in existing circumstances.

"The communications which had been made, either to the Cabinet of Madrid or to that of Paris, in the name of the Government of Great Britain, previous to the departure of the Duke de Montpensier," says the *Constitutionnel*—

"Had, as yet, no other character, notwithstanding their energy, than that of a representation and friendly observations. England was induced to believe that the two Governments of France and Spain would postpone the performance of the projected marriage until, at least, a complete exchange of explanations should have taken place. Those representations bore on three principal points—first, the British Cabinet relied upon the stipulations of the Treaty of Utrecht, and contended that the contemplated union was contrary to them. Secondly, England observed that the renunciation of Austria to all claim to the Crown of Spain had precisely for its condition and cause the renunciation of the Bourbons of France to all direct or indirect action over the same crown, and that France, ceasing to hold her engagements, could at a future period revive the question of the Spanish succession in Europe. Thirdly, the British Cabinet urged the claim of England to some gratitude on the part of Spain for the services rendered to the cause of Queen Isabella. It consequently appeared to that Power perfectly just that France should not attempt to exclude England from all influence beyond the Pyrenees, and she'd not appear willing to secure to herself in the event of the Queen's dying without heirs, the sovereignty of the Peninsula.—M. Guizot at first made no reply to these observations. When the news of the departure of the Duke de Montpensier for Madrid reached London, the English Ministers met under feelings of great dissatisfaction. The most profound secrecy generally envelopes the decisions of the British Cabinet. The measures agreed to on the occasion are consequently unknown; but the following has been suffered to escape:—

"A new note has been addressed to Spain and France." (So far as respects France our contemporary is in error.)—"The note for our Cabinet was delivered by Lord Normanby to M. Guizot on Monday last. Its tenour is no longer confined to observations and representations. The marriage is regarded as an accomplished fact. The British Cabinet has added to its protest formal declarations and reservations. It admits that the principal and real object of the Treaty of Utrecht was to obviate the possibility of the reunion of the crowns of France and Spain on the same head. That reunion is not probable at this moment; but it becomes possible hereafter, by the union of the eventual rights of the Duke de Montpensier to the crown of France with the actual rights of the Infants to the crown of Spain. It is on that point that England makes her reservation. She next shows that, in order to insure the object of the Treaty of Utrecht, the contracting Powers had taken a certain number of precautions, and amongst them was the renunciation by the house of Orleans of the crown of Spain, under whatever form it might reach its descendants. Now, it appears evident to the British Cabinet that precaution, that clause, would be manifestly violated by the marriage. This is the main object of the protest of the English Government, and of its reservations respecting the conduct it may think proper to adopt hereafter. The note, we are assured, declares that the renunciation of the Infanta Luisa of the crown of Spain, for her and her descendants, when she should become the Duchess de Montpensier, would be considered as perfectly satisfactory to England. Finally, the English Cabinet expresses a conviction that the other contracting parties to the treaty of Utrecht and all the great states of Europe would view the question of balance of power in the same light in which did Great Britain. Instruction to that effect are said to have been forwarded to the representatives of England at Vienna, Berlin, and St. Petersburgh. Mr. Bulwer has been instructed to remove from Madrid during the celebration and the festivities of the marriage in order to protest against it thus publicly by his absence. In the interval between the expediting and the presentation of that note, M. Guizot at last returned a reply to the previous note of the British Government. He probably offered a renunciation by the Duke de Montpensier of the crown of France; but that satisfaction, we are told, will be judged illusory and insufficient by the British Ministry, and, consequently, the breach is now wider than ever.

The *National* gives the following account of the journey of the French Princes, which, though not so late as that bro't by the telegraph, is much more likely to be the correct version of the affair. A letter from Irun, given by the *National*, states that the journey is a military procession, and that the utmost precautions are taken to prevent the populace in the towns thro' which it passes from approaching the Princes. The entry to Irun is thus described:—

"The *cortege*," says the writer, "advances according to a programme previously arranged. Ten squadrons of cavalry served as an escort. There were three hundred infantry at the bridge of Irun, and the carriages are followed by two pieces of artillery. In spite of all this military show, which is well calculated to excite curiosity, the crowd is inconsiderable, and the enthusiasm null. When the escort arrived opposite the church, one of the commanding officers raised his sword, and cried 'Viva!' The cavalry in obedience to the word, cried also 'Viva!' The people asked which was the *nobio* (the bridegroom), and as people were not always well informed, the answers were sometimes absurd, and some people, who took General Athelin for the happy man, tho't him a little too old. Here is a conversation which I overheard between two Spaniards, countrymen from the neighbourhood. On seeing the troops and the cannon, one of them said, "These French princes, then, come as prisoners?" No' said the other; 'but they are afraid of contrabandistas." Every precaution has been taken against a *coup de main*, and, under pretext of honours, an army has been *echelon* between Irun and Madrid.—From here to Vittoria there are 2,000 infantry and 600 cavalry; from Vittoria to Burgos, from Burgos to Vallodolid, from Vallodolid to Segova, and from the last point to Madrid, there are the same number of troops."

Orders have been given for increasing considerably the steam navy of France. The *Reforme* announces that the Minister of Marine, has concluded contracts for the construction of steam machinery for the following new ships:—For the *Mogador*, machinery of 640 horse-power; for the *Caton*, 260; for the *Gorgone*, 300; for the *Eumenide*, 200; for the *Mouette*, 200; for the *Goeland*, 200; for the *Phenix*, 200.

The *Independent* of the Eastern Pyrenees of the 3d instant publishes a letter from Algeria, which states that a revolt has arisen amongst the soldiers of the 13th Light Infantry, who were about to be dispersed amongst other regiments in the colony. They had proceeded to the residence of their colonel, carried off the colours of the regiment and burned them. This act of rebellion had taken its rise in the discontent of the men at not being permitted to return to France with their officers.

The *Heraldo*, contains the following: The act of renunciation of the Duke de Montpensier to the dotation of the Infanta his bride, is now official. Her dowry amounts to 37 millions of reals (600,000,) including money, jewels, and the fine property of Viste Algere. During the residence of the young couple at Paris, Louis Philippe will pay all expenses, and in addition give them 40,000f. a month.—At his death the King will leave the Duke three millions of francs."

The *Heraldo* of Madrid, of the 2d, declares that the Spanish government will never consent that the Infants shall renounce for her children their rights to the succession in Spain, and thinks that a simple renunciation by the Duke de Montpensier of his eventual rights to the crown of France is all that England and the other Powers will require. This according to the *Heraldo*, will be conceded, but this is not the concession demanded by England in virtue of existing treaties.

A letter from Cadiz of the 27th ult., in the *Expectador* of Madrid, states that the English fleet is still cruising between Capes St. Vincent, and Trafalgar. This letter adds, that a very active correspondence is kept up between Mr. Bulwer and Admiral Parker, by means of a steamer, which bears to and from the squadron the messengers sent from Madrid. It is confidently affirmed in the same letter that the squadron is at the orders of Mr. Bulwer.

The *Constitutionnel* of Wednesday states that M. Guizot gave a sort of an answer to Lord Normanby on Sunday, but that it merely amounted to the communication of the note which he had sent to London, and which is quite evasive.

[From the Dorset Chronicle.]

MSSIONARY COLLEGE FOR THE CHURCH.

Amid the discouragements and perplexities which seem of late, to have troubled our National Zion, from within as well as from without, it is most cheering to the true and faithful adherents to her holy communion, to observe the silent, but sure progress she continues to make—to see from time to time evident marks of the favour of ALMIGHTY GOD towards that apostolical branch of Christ's Holy Catholic Church established in these Realms. Notwithstanding the apparent—it is but *apparent*—advance of the superstitious and corrupt Church of Rome, on the other hand, and the daring assaults of political Dissent, on the other, each too much encouraged by successive Governments, the CHURCH OF ENGLAND, with but little noise and parade, continues to "lengthen her cords and strengthen her stakes," enlarging her root, and sending forth vigorous off-shoots, to such an extent as to indicate most certainly, to the eye of humble faith, that her leaves are indeed for the healing of the nations. Through the pious benevolence of individuals, raised up in these trying times, we have seen a large number of new Churches erected in England, and a great addition made to the Episcopate in our Colonies—we have seen Church schools springing up, in all directions, for the education of various classes of the community, in her faith and discipline—we have witnessed the founding of new Collegiate Institutions, the full effect of which upon the destinies of our Church and Nation can only be known at the "final consummation of all things." We greatly rejoice to be able to record, notwithstanding all that remains to be done, that what we have narrated has been accomplished, and is still accomplishing, with but little aid from the State, by and for the Protestant Church of our Fathers.

And here we would say a word to those who, unsettled in their minds from the sad defections which have taken place, may in their wish for more of unity, have a longing to fall'w in the train of the apostates, and to go over to the enemy—we would call upon them to pause and examine their hearts, as if they now heard the voice of Him who is alone the Head and Hope and Saviour of those who really believe the Scriptures, as taught by the Church to which we belong, uttering the strong language of pathetic rebuke, "Will ye also go away?" Because we cannot have all we may wish, is this reason for further rending the "seamless coat of Christ," by renouncing and flying from, the Church of our baptism?—that Church which, after all her alleged short comings, gives us more than sufficient of spiritual food and guidance, if we would only fire up to her requirements. Is it not rather the sign of a want of faith, and a want of Christian courage, so to act upon any such grounds? If their laxity of discipline—if there be want of uniformity in worship—if there be even unfaithfulness of doctrine and practice among some who minister at our altars—it is clearly the solemn duty of the faithful sons of the Church to stand firm, without wavering, much less mediating desertion—in patience to "possess their souls," knowing that in the Lord's good time, evils will be removed, if those who truly lament them seek their removal by proper means. Let us look around our Zion, count up her towers, mark well her bulwarks, and we shall find enough of strength and beauty, and grace, and purity, within Her that is worth defending, and that is not to be found in any other communion. It is, then, (for the friends of the Church of England, constituted, as she is, in the civil constitution and policy of our native land, and the only safeguard of our spiritual and temporal privileges, to continue within her holy courts, to "strengthen the things that remain," remembering whose servants and soldiers they are, and that the promise of salvation is to those only who "endure to the end."

We have been led into this train of thought and reasoning by a perusal of the statement made on behalf of the MISSIONARY COLLEGE FOR THE CHURCH of England, now in the course of erection at Canterbury, which appears in our advertising columns. That such an institution has long been greatly needed no reflecting Churchman can doubt; and we do not think it possible to over-estimate the vast effects it must produce upon the future working of our religious Establishment, or the claims it consequently has to public countenance and support. Notwithstanding the high character of our great and glorious Universities, from the mixed nature of the education required, and the varied pursuits and expectations of the students, with the expense to be incurred, these establishments are not well suited to the training of young men, in the present day, who are destined to go forth as Missionaries to our colonies, or to foreign parts, for the sole purpose of spreading the established Religion of our country.—This College, then will supply a deficiency in our academical establishments, rendered necessary from the extent of our colonial possessions, and the constant tide of emigration flowing to them from the mother country; it will also afford a guarantee that those who are hereafter sent out to fight the good fight, in our colonies, have been well trained and disciplined for the holy warfare—that they are qualified as well in doctrine as discipline, to extend the blessings of our Church, upon sound principles in the vast dependencies of our empire. Thus, a most important object will be gained, by rendering it unnecessary to employ those who, from want of a proper education and training, are not thoroughly qualified for the Church Ministry. And that the new Missionary College will be conducted upon strictly orthodox Church of England principles, without any admixture of latitudinarianism, or party the friends of the Church may be assured, from the high character of the venerated and learned Prelate selected as its Head, the Right Rev. Bishop Coleridge, then whom a more fit Warden could not have been found; it must, indeed, as the Provisional Committee well observe, be to all who feel an interest in this great work, a matter of no ordinary satisfaction that the Institution will enjoy, from the first, the benefit of those personal endowments, and that long experience in the able and efficient administration of a Colonial Diocese, which so eminently qualify Bishop Coleridge for the charge which has been committed to him.

The plan of the College arrangents, which appears to be admirable and most complete, is explained in the Statement of the Provisional Committee, from which it will also be seen that the sanction of most of the bishops has been obtained, as well as the patronage of her most gracious Majesty the Queen, and Prince Albert, who have caused their names to be entered at the head of the list of subscribers.—We trust that this royal and good example of pious benevolence will be generally and liberally followed by those who are blessed with the means, so that an institution of such great national importance may receive abundant support.

[From Willmer & Smith's European Times.]

COMMERCIAL.—The Money, like most of the Produce markets, is in a somewhat depressed state. The prospects of the winter are not so cheering as they could be desired, but there is nothing to create such serious apprehensions as many gloomy minded people are apt to indulge in. The family of the croakers are very numerous.

Several causes have combined to make the Money market less buoyant. Amongst them may be mentioned the rumour which prevails that Government intend to raise several millions by loan for the employment of the starving Irish. The fact of a defaulter to a large amount having been named on the Stock exchange, has shaken confidence; and finally, the accession of Santa Anna, who, it is stated, will repudiate the late arrangement between the Mexican Government and the british noudholders, has given to the Foreign the same feeling of uneasiness which prevails in the Home market. But these and all other details will be found duly recorded in our usual columns.

IRELAND.

The state of Ireland continues to be most distressing—alarming in the extreme. The famine spreads; disease, the attendant of scarcity, stalks abroad through all parts of the island, and the suffering peasantry, goaded on by despair, have shewn symptoms of rebellion and outrage, hoping thereby to attain an effectual relief for all their wants and privations.

As was intimated in our last publication, the Government are active and energetic in efforts to devise ways and means to afford timely and substantial relief. Since we last addressed our readers the Lord Lieutenant has undertaken the responsibility of finding employment for all the labouring population now in want, by inviting the magistrates and cesspayers to provide for the people by the execution of useful and reproductive works. A circular has been written by Mr. Labouchere to the different lords-lieutenants, enclosing a letter to the chairman of the Board of Public Works, which sets forth his excellency's decision.

The formation of a naval depot at Cork seems settled. A correspondence has appeared in the Cork Examiner, from which it appears that the Government will immediately begin "to erect large coal stores, wharfs, &c., capable of containing 20,000 to 30,000 tons of coal; and they also intend to construct foundries &c., for repairing and fitting her Majesty's steamers. Captain James, of the Engineers, is appointed to go to Cove, to survey and report how Cork Harbour and Haulbowline Island may be made more available as a naval station. It is the intention of the Government to erect a pier at Cove for the use of large class steamers, as well as for a harbour of refuge and general landing place." The Lords of the Admiralty have determined forthwith to commission and send to Cove a permanent guard-ship.

Presentment sessions continue to be held in different districts, without variation in their general character. Many small amounts have been voted. At Killarney £45,000 was voted for the present.—At Kenmare the amount was, after some discussion, fixed at £30,000. Fermony has presented £47,000.

Mr. O'Connell's proposal for a national convention in Dublin, appears to be well received. A form of general requisition was prepared for circulation throughout the country, for the purpose of obtaining signatures from different influential parties. To remove objections in certain quarters, the requisition has been greatly modified, avoiding all allusion to an Irish Parliament. In its present shape it has already been signed by about thirty Irish peers, including Lord Westmeath, Monntcashel, and Cloncurry, and a considerable number of gentry.

Complaints, loud and bitter, are being made against the Board of Works, for the delay which it seems to manifest in commencing the works passed at some of the presentment sessions. A letter from the rector and vicar of Cong, near Ballinrobe, appears in the Dublin papers, in which he states that there has been shameful trifling with the people's misery. The cases to which he alludes are so frightful that we make an extract from the rev. gentleman's letter. He says—

"I know not where the fault lies, but fault there is—a fault and neglect involving the lives of many. Many families in this neighbourhood have been 48 hours, from time to time, without food (yet are we quiet and patient under our sufferings,) and how at last did they procure even a scanty supply to carry them on a few days?—by mortgaging, in some cases, twelve days pay, whenever the works shall commence, for from three to six days food, according to the number of the family, that is in plain terms, where six shillings would have bought two stone of oatmeal—it is now at famine price three shillings a stone;—they are pledged to pay twelve shillings."

WANTED at the *Hibernian Hotel*, a BAKER who can take charge of an oven. One who understands pastry would be preferred.

Just received at the above establishment, 50 bushels OYSTERS; a superior article, from Prince Ed. Island, to be sold by the barrel, bushel, peck, or otherwise. Warranted fresh.

Oct. 16. JAS. NETHERY.

☞ Blanks, Handbills, and Job Printing of all kinds, executed at the Chronicle Office at lowest prices.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, NOV. 13, 1846.

ENGLISH MAIL.—The second English October Mail arrived here on Saturday evening last, by express from Halifax, to which place the steamer had a passage of 16 days, having experienced much stormy weather; she brought out 13 passengers for Halifax and 75 for Boston.

Lord Elgin, the new Governor General of Canada, was to take his departure from Britain early in the present month.

The steam ship Great Britain was still ashore at Dundrum Bay. The *Londonderry Sentinel* states that "Captain Coppin, of that city, intends to offer his services to the proprietors of the Great Britain and the underwriters, to rescue that fine ship from her present position. Captain Coppin is a man of great talent and ingenuity, and quite as likely to effect the object as any one living, if it is practicable."

THE BISHOPRIC OF ST. ASAPH.—The Bishop of Bangor having persisted in his refusal to undertake the charge of the united diocese of Bangor and St. Asaph. Their choice has fallen on Dr. Thomas Fowler Short, Bishop of Sodor and Man, who, for the last two years, during the illness of Dr. Carey, has administered the affairs of the diocese of St. Asaph.

TIMBER.—Since our printed circular of the 30th ult. the supplies of Colonial Wood have exceeded the limited rate at which they came forward during the last month; still, however, the general supplies since the 1st February are considerably less than those during the corresponding period of last year, the number of tons occupied in their conveyance being 113,154, against 169,844 for the like time last year; making the important difference of 56,690 tons up to this time. The import since the 1st February to this date, of the leading articles has been of

	this year.	last year.
Quebec pine timber in logs	26,169	85,268
St. John do. do.	27,469	27,671
Other ports do. do.	6,177	11,065
Total,	59,815	124,004
Quebec oak in logs,	3,187	4,609
Quebec deals in pieces,	104,273	232,856
St. John, &c. planks, do.	844,427	605,045

The extent of the arrivals during the remainder of the season, for the reasons stated in our last circular, is yet very uncertain, but the prevailing opinion most to be relied upon seems now to be that it will be moderate. The whole amount of disasters that have overtaken so many vessels at sea engaged in the timber trade is not yet fully known, but sufficient is already ascertained to show there must be a material diminution in the intended supply, especially of that from Quebec. The demand continues good; every cargo on arrival can command a ready sale, and prices still seem to have an upward tendency. On the 8th instant a cargo of Quebec timber was offered for sale by auction; the Yellow Pine was of small average, but sound; one half only was sold, and that at 16½ per foot; the Red Pine at 22½; Elm at 18½d to 19d per foot. The sales by private contract since the commencement of the month have been extensive: the present current rates for fair quality and dimensions are for

	this year.	last year.
Quebec Yellow Pine, foot,	17d to 18d	16 to 17½d
" Red Pine, do.	22d to 24d	21 to 22½d
" Oak, do.	30d to 33d	22 to 30d
" Elm, do.	19d to 20d	19 to 20d
" Ash, do.	16d to 17d	16 to 17d
" Deals, Pine, per stand.	£11 10s to £14	—£10 to 11

Saint John Yellow Pine, 18½ inches to 21½ in. in girth, 19d to 21½; 18½d to 20½d.

Saint John Pine and Spruce Planks, 8 feet 2 in. 2½ to 2¾d; 2½d to 2¾d; 2½d to 2¾d.

One superior cargo of Quebec yellow Pine brought 18d per foot a few days ago, averaging 90 feet to the log.—*Duncan & Ewing, Wood Brokers.*

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—On Monday evening George Blatch, Esquire, delivered a highly interesting and instructive Lecture on the 'Philosophy of History,' to a large and respectable audience, who appeared much interested with the subject.—Mr. Blatch will continue his lectures on Monday.

"The Ministers of the Evangelical Churches" have of late honored the Chronicle with abundance of notice. The Address which they published in the Courier of 30th ult. we shall perhaps reply to some of these days; but in the meantime we cannot suffer the article in a late Morning News, headed "Puseyism in St. John," to pass by without remark. The writer of that production may abuse the Chronicle, and Puseyites, and Puseyism, as much as he pleases, and his abuse will go for as much as it is worth; its full value is expressed by the signature under which he wrote in the earlier part of the year, viz: 'O!' It is the first paragraph of his P. S. to which alone we shall reply.—He says "Permit me to point out an instance or two of jesuitical craft. When one reads the entitlement of the Act of 1786, as *chronicled*, he is liable to be misled by the *pointing* of the sentence. I shall quote the words from the Chronicle exactly as they are printed. "An Act for preserving the 'Church of England, as by law established in this 'Province." The quibbler in the Chronicle would have us believe that the phrase "by law established" is connected with, and refers to, the phrase "this Province" while the Act goes to prove that it 'refers to the word "England."—How shameful 'and debasing are such evasions and attempts to 'mislead."—To this we need only reply that in the printed Acts of the Province, in every edition to which we have been able to get access, the words are printed exactly as he says they are printed in the Chronicle, within the Table of Contents and in the Act itself. The comma occurs after the word 'England,' and no stop of any kind is inserted after 'established.' Neither is the pointing incorrect, for reference is made to an Act passed at Halifax about the year 1747, when this Province formed part of the Province of Nova Scotia. If the writer of this letter was not aware of this fact and had not taken the trouble to look at the act in question, he has been guilty of very great presumption in making the remarks he has done; but if he was aware of it, and had consulted the act, he only affords another instance of disregard to truth, in addition to all those which had previously proceeded from the same quarter. He talks of branding us with Puseyism let him take care lest he brand himself with another name not quite so harmless, and inoffensive.—In the address to which we have before alluded, signed by Messrs. Robinson, Daniel, Sackville, Smallwood, Rice, Irvine and Galloway, is the following passage, pretty much upon a par with the famous "WE MOST SOLEMNLY AVOW, IN THE PRESENCE OF ALMIGHTY GOD." We would beg our readers after having carefully perused it, to compare it with the original, for they may be told that it is falsely printed, or some such thing. "*As we have hitherto paid 'no heed to the vulgar personalities, and unblushing 'misrepresentations with which, under the magnanimous shield of anonymous signatures our proceedings 'have been attended—so it is our unalterable purpose 'never to be provoked to the use of like weapons—we 'can safely afford to keep our temper, and to abstain 'from all violent agitation, false statements, or bitter 'railing.*" How a man could sign his name to such a solemn declaration, knowing all the while that in the few preceding months he had written and published in the Newspapers numerous articles, anonymous, and full of vulgar personalities, and unblushing misrepresentations, shewing entire want of temper, and replete with violent agitation, false statements and bitter railing—and how after having signed it he could send other articles to the press of similar character—passes all comprehension. All we can say is, that truth is not made an essential ingredient in his system.

NEW CHARTS.—The ship *London*, of London, George Newbury, Master, a large East Indian ship, now loading at 5 Fathom Hole, Musquash Harbor, and about four miles up the river, was safely navigated to the loading place by the master, without a pilot, solely by the instruction of Captain Owen's Chart of the Bay of Fundy, recently published. This speaks highly of its correctness, as the Captain of the London was a perfect stranger at the Harbour.

SCRUTINY.—The recent scrutiny of votes polled at the last election in the County of Charlotte, held before the High Sheriff, has terminated in the displacement of Mr. Fitzgerald, one of the candidates at first returned, and puts in his place James Boyd, Esquire, (one of the former members,) by a majority of five votes over Mr. Fitzgerald. It also places Mr. Robinson above Mr. Hill on the poll book.—The number of bad votes polled at this election shews that there is yet no security against imposition either to the candidates or the electors except by a Registry Act, and which we hope will meet with the attention of our new legislators at their first meeting.

OFFENCES.—Yesterday Bridget Mullin was committed for trial at the Supreme Court, for having at about 11 o'clock the night before, set fire to the house of Mr. Jacob Noyes. It appeared in evidence at the examination, that she had lived in Mr. Noyes' family about 16 years; that she had allowed her wages to accumulate during nearly the whole period and that she had been paid off a few days since.—On the night in question she set fire to the house in several places, and then alarmed the family; immediately afterwards she threw herself into the well, where she was found by Mr. N., nearly drowned, after he having drawn a second pail full, for the purpose of putting out the fire.—It is difficult to account for this mad act.

Yesterday a man named Nyhan, was fined 40s. for throwing dirt upon the streets. This is an offence committed against the laws every day with perfect impunity, and we not only hope that this example will be a caution to offenders, but that those whose business it is are determined to put the laws in force.

The remains of the unfortunate Capt. Pitcr, R. E., were interred, with Military honours, at Fredericton, on Sunday last. We are informed, that His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor followed the corpse, as chief mourner, attended by his Private Secretary and Aide-de-Camp. A long train of Civilians also joined the procession, which presented a very imposing appearance.

☞ Mr. Deuchar's first Assembly for the season will take place at the Saint John Hotel on the evening of the 20th instant. It will no doubt be a brilliant affair. See advertisement.

We learn that the Steam Saw Mills situated on the Kennebeckacis, about two miles in the rear of Portland Church, were destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Partly insured.—*Herald.*

☞ BODY FOUND.—On the 16th Sept. last, a young man named Marshall, belonging to the barque *Mary*, Captain Kilham, of Yarmouth N. S. which vessel was then loading at the mouth of Musquash river, was accidentally drowned by the upsetting of a boat.

His body was not found until Monday last, 2nd instant, when it was discovered on one of the marshes in this neighbourhood. It will be gratifying to his friends, to learn that his remains were decently interred in the burying ground in this place, by the officiating clergyman of the established Church.

Musquash, Nov. 6. 1846.

GAS.—Twelve public lamp posts have been erected in the vicinity of the Market Square, which we are informed are to be maintained by the Gas Company at an expense of five pounds per annum for each light. They will be lighted for the first time to-morrow evening.

MEXICO.—The Castle of St. Juan DeUllos is in danger; a Yankee Aeronaut, Mr. Wise, suggests a plan to the War Department of taking the Castle, without loss of life on their part, by means of an immense Balloon, which he proposes to load with 18,000 pounds weight in percussion shells, and torpedos, to be then elevated from a vessel of war, immediately over the Castle, and the whole destructive material to be at once dropped on the heads of the poor devoted Mexicans!—Supposing this to be at all feasible, how cowardly. Why not go at it manfashion with your fleet and raze it about their ears as the French did a few years since, and from the maltreatment then received it has not as yet been restored. The eyes of the world are upon you, Jonathan, and anxious to know the result of an attack which has been so long in contemplation.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.—At the annual meeting of the St. Andrew's Society, held on Thursday evening last, at the St John Hotel, the following Gentlemen were elected Office Bearers for the ensuing year—John Duncan, Esquire, *President*; (vice J. Boyd, Esq. M. D. resigned); Adam Jack, Esquire, *Vice President*; Mr. Robert Jardine, *Treasurer*; Mr. Robert Shives, *Secretary*.

We understand that the St. Andrew's and Highland Societies of this City, intend giving a grand Ball on the 30th instant.

A fine new ship of 850 tons, called the *Eliza Carolina*, built at the Oromocto by Messrs. Wm. & Orlo Dow, for Mr. S. Gardener, of this city, was brought through the Falls on Saturday morning.

We have just heard, with what truth we cannot say, that matters between New Brunswick and Canada, relative to the disputed boundary, are about coming to a crisis. It is reported that Canada intends enforcing her claim to the old line formerly claimed by the Americans as that of the boundary of Canada. This, our readers will recollect, came within a short distance of the Grand Falls, leaving out the whole of Madawaska. Should this be tolerated by the Authorities of this Province, and by the Home Government, New Brunswick will be shorn of a large portion of her territory.—The large slice yielded by the Ashburton Treaty and that now claimed by the Canadian government, will probably reduce her to two-thirds of her original limits. It is reported that the Canadian government have authorized the granting of Timber permits to the limits that we have already described. We think that this should be received with some doubts as to its correctness, as it is not very likely, notwithstanding the unreasonableness of their claim, that they would take such a decided step, now that the matter is in the hands of commissioners appointed for that purpose. We hope, however, that the Legislature will, at its next session, take up the subject, and deal with it in a proper manner.—(*Woodstock Telegraph.*)

SMUGGLING.—Yesterday at the Police Court, Edward Richardson, the steward on board the ship Emigrant, of St. John, N. B. was fined £100, and in default of payment, to be imprisoned three months, for having concealed under some bread stuffs, on board the ship, 78 lbs. of manufactured tobacco.—[Liverpool Mail, 17th October.]

A Norwegian sloop of war is now lying in the harbour of New York. This is the first vessel of that nation that has ever visited the United States. She is a twenty gun ship and must be a fast sailing craft as she made the passage from Madeira to New York in 24 days.

Our Lost Territory.—The Woodstock Telegraph says—'It may not be generally known that the timber made by the Americans at the head of the St. John waters, is sent down the Penobscot.—There are a number of small lakes in that vicinity, through the means of which at no great expense, a transit is afforded for their lumber.—The object of this is obvious, the export duty of this Province on timber is avoided, which may be manufactured on the Penobscot into boards &c., from whence it may find its way into the American market without being subject to foreign duty.

☞ The return steamer from Eastport which left here on Tuesday to meet the Boston boat, has not arrived at the time of our going to press; probably owing to the non arrival of the latter vessel.

New Lord Mayor of London.—Sir George Carroll and Alderman Wood having been returned to the Court of Aldermen as the choice of the Livery for the Mayoralty, the Aldermen proceeded to an election, and unanimously 'scratched' for Sir Geo. Carroll, who is consequently Lord Mayor elect.

Bank Defalcation—1000 Dollars Reward.—For some days past, there has been rumours of defalcation in one of our banks. Such being the case, persons are naturally led to enquire what bank and who the person or persons suspected. In order that this report may be properly located and that the innocent may be free from implication we state upon authority, that the defalcation exists in the Mechanics Bank of Baltimore.

A careful examination and overhauling of the books of Mr. Richard J. Turner, one of the clerks, indicate false entries and forged balances to a considerable amount, but how much is not yet ascertained, as the books have not yet been fully examined. Some days ago, Mr. Turner was desired to present his balance sheet to the examining committee for inspection.

In this he hesitated, and suspicion naturally pointed towards him. He subsequently vacated his position as clerk in the bank, left the city and has not been heard of since.—The matter is still under investigation, and when fully ascertained will be made known to the world.

We have said this much in justice to the officers of the bank and for the purpose of preventing misapprehensions towards the innocent. Mr. Turner was a young gentleman well known, and up to the hour of these unfortunate developements, beyond even the breath of suspicion.

The bank has offered a reward of one thousand dollars for the apprehension of Turner.

He is about 30 years of age, five feet eight inches in height; has reddish brown hair; a small artery in the left cheek always pulsating, which is easily observed; has a remarkably large foot; down look with an inability to meet your eye; is courteous and bland in his manners.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

Yesterday, an American named Pharchellus C. Dilloway, was accused before the Petty Sessions of enticing soldiers from their allegiance at St. Johns. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and was fined £40.—We hope this may prove a warning to similar rascals; if it do not, however, we have a farther hope, and that is, that the authorities will put the severest penalties of the law in force against them.—*Montreal Herald.*

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry,
the greatest remedy for
CONSUMPTION,
And the best Medicine known to Man for
Asthma, at every stage, Liver Complaints, Bronchitis, Influenza, Coughs, Cold, Bleeding of the Lungs, Shortness of Breath, pains and weakness in the side, breast, &c., and all other diseases of the
PULMONARY ORGANS.
A very important disease over which this "Balsam" exerts a powerful influence, is that of a
DISEASED LIVER.
In this complaint it has undoubtedly proved more efficacious than any remedy hitherto employed, and in numerous instances when patients had endured long and severe suffering from the disease, without receiving the least benefit from various remedies, and when MERCURY has been resorted to in vain, the use of this Balsam has restored the Liver to a healthy action, and in many instances effected
PERMANENT CURES,
after every known remedy had failed to produce this desired effect.
Besides its astonishing efficacy in the diseases above mentioned, we also find it a very effectually remedy in ASTHMA, a complaint in which it has been extensively used with decided success, even in cases of years standing.
It not only emanates from a regular Physician, but has also been well tested in all the complaints for which it is recommended. It is not my intention, therefore, either to cloak it in mystery, or in any way deceive the public by overrating its virtues; on the contrary, I shall simply endeavour to give a brief statement of its usefulness, and flatter myself that its surprising efficacy will enable me to furnish such proofs of its virtues as will satisfy the most incredulous, that Consumption may and "CAN BE CURED," if this medicine be reported to in time.
For sale by Peters & Tilley, King's Street, St. John, N. B. October 7.—2†

MARRIED.

On the 5th, by the Rev. Robert Irvine, Mr. James Rae, to Mrs. Mary Brundell, both of this city.

On Thursday evening, by the Rev. Ingham Sutcliffe, Mr. Samuel Fanjoy, to Sarah Harriet, fourth daughter of Mr. John Kenny, all of this City.

On the 27th Oct. by the Rev. Robert Irvine, Mr. Samuel Lester, to Miss Catharine Spears, both of the Parish of Chipman.

On the 4th inst., by the same, Mr. Wm. White, to Miss Marjora Ogden, both of Carleton.

On the 20th ult., at Bordeau, Restiguouche, District of Gaspe, by the Rev. James Steven, Mr. Alexander Ferguson, third son of Robert Ferguson, Esq., to Miss Mary Jane, third daughter of the late Edward Armstrong, Esq., of Montreal.

At Richmond (Parish of Woodstock) on the 4th inst., by the Rev. Wm. Temple, Rufus S. Denill, Esq., to Mary P., eldest daughter of Mr James McLudoe, Junr., of that place.

DIED.

On the 21st ult., Margaret, aged one year and eleven months, daughter of Mr. John Robinett.

On Sunday evening last, Charles Henry, son of Mr. Jeremiah Hepburn, aged eleven weeks.

On Friday, Robert Roberts, aged two years and nine months, infant son of Mr. Edmond A. Price.

On Saturday, at a quarter before twelve o'clock, after thirty-six hours illness, John Richard, only son of John R. Partelow, Esquire, M. P. P., in the 12th year of his age.—We sincerely sympathise with his afflicted parents in the loss of so promising and talented a boy.

On Saturday last, Charles James, infant son of Mr. G. R. Tucker, aged two years and eight months.

On Thursday evening, William, infant son of Mr. S. M. Chamberlain, aged 10 months.

At Carleton, on Wednesday, William Benjamin, youngest child of Mr. David Allan, aged 2 years.

In Portland, on Sunday evening last, Mr. John Blackburn, a native of Yorkshire, England, aged 68 years.

On 4th October, on board the barque Evertor, of Robbinston, on the passage from Honduras to Boston, Capt. James McCurdy, Master, and Mr. John Cutts, second officer. Capt. McCurdy was a native of the Parish of St. Andrews, and was a young man of very great promise. He had married only a few days before he proceeded on this fatal voyage.

At Demerara, West Indies, on the 24 August last, aged 25 years, John, second son of Mr. A. Whyte, of the Barrack Department, St. John, N. B.

At Woodstock, on Sunday last, Elizabeth, wife of George A. Bedell, Esquire, of that place, and daughter of the late George D. Berton, Esquire, aged 29 years.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—ARRIVED.

Friday—Ship Lady of the Lake, Smith, St. Andrews—George Thomas, ballast.
Jane, Potts, Liverpool, 40—S. Wiggins & Son, coals.
Hannah Kerr, Marr, Troon, 32—James Kirk, ballast.
Æolus, Driscoll, Liverpool, 38—John Hawe, ballast.
Brig Minerva, Parker, Ayr, 40—John Robertson, ballast.
Schooner Eliza Ann, Robertson, Machias, 4—Master, assorted cargo.

Monday—Ship Canton, Tonge, Hull, 52—S. Wiggins & Son, coals.
Columbus, Cowing, Liverpoool, 42—S. Wiggins & Son, coals and merchandize.
Leander Phelan, Liverpool, 52—S. Wiggins & Son, do.
Brigt. Topaz, Spates, Philadelphia—George Thomas, flour, wheat, &c.
Schr. Julia Ann, Winchester, Eastport—G. Thomas, flour.

Tuesday—Barque Londonderry, Towerson, Londonderry, 50—Order, ballast.

Wednesday—Brig Egremont, Vogler, Flint, N. W, 44—Morrisey & Shives, coals.—Nov. 9, lat 43, lon 65 49, spoke barque Fog-an-Bealac from Dublin for Quebec, out 52 days, off Saint Paul's on 29th Oct. came in contact with Hero, of Liverpool; the H. sank in a few minutes; crew saved, with the exception of the carpenter, and one mae killed in the forecastle; the L. lost bowsprit, cutwater, foretopmast, water ways, covering board, and stanchions tore up on the larboard side; making 2 feet water per hour when spoken; making for this port; were on allowance of water, having only 90 gallons.—Nov. 4, lat. 38 28, N. lon. 62 51, W. passed part of a deck of a vessel apparently newly broken up, supposed to have been a large vessel.

Thursday—Brig Trial, Tiffin, Ulverston—Order, ballast.
Brig Napoleon, Cail, Sidney—Master, coals.

Thursday—Barque Helena, Hilton, Shields, 40—James Alexander, coals.
Fog an Bealac, Broughell, Dublin, 55—Master, ballast.—Bound for Quebec.

Friday—Ship British Merchant, Shields, Liverpool, 53; order ballast.
Egremont, Volger, Hunt, 46; Morrisey & Shives, coals.
Prince Regent, Chambers, Hull, 53; S. Wiggins & son, ballast.
Lord John Russell, Richards, Dublin, 49; R. Rankin & co, ballast.
Brig Richard Cobden, Fuller, Parsboro, Hanford & Sweet, timber.

CLEARED.

4th—Barque Perseverance, Robinson, Liverpool, deals—S. Reynolds & Son.

5th—Ship Favorite, Leitch, Dublin, timber and deals—R. D. Wilmot; General Graham, White, Alloa, timber and deals—R. Rankin & Co.; John Fielden, Strang, Liverpool, timber and deals—John Wishart; Barque Linden, Yorke, Ballyshannon, timber and deals—James Kirk; Rokeby, Robson, Newcastle, timber and deals—Allison & Spurr; Huron, Driver, Liverpool, timber & deals—Allison & Spurr; Brig Ann & Mary, Cunningham, Stockton, timber and deals—S. Wiggins & Son.

6th—Barque Cathnesshire, Leggett, Belfast, timber and deals—John Robertson.

7th—Ship Belmont, Grant, Liverpool, timber & deals—S. Wiggins & Son; Malabar, Fraser, Glasgow, timber and deals—James Kirk; Barque Agenoria, Hunt, Liverpool, timber and deals—S. Reynolds & Son; Portland, Robinson, Liverpool, timber and deals—John Hammond; William Penn, Coughland, Liverpool, timber—Owens & Duncan; John Craig, Walton, London, deals—James Barber & Co.

10th—Ship British Queen, Abrams, Liverpool, deals; Barque Romulus, Sangster, Greenock, timber and deals; Brigt. Widow, Gorum, Glasgow, deals.

11th—Ship Charlotte, Campbell, Dublin, timber and deals; Peel's One, Ackam, Liverpool, do; Leveret, Russel, New York, gypsum; John Boynton, Thorn, Dublin, deals; brig Harriet, Wallace, timber and deals; ship Lesmahagow, Drake, Liverpool, timber, deals, &c.—R. D. Wilmot; schr. Julia Ann, Winchester, Eastport, tombstones, iron railings—Master; brig Burman, Patten, Dundalk, deals and spars—Wm. Carvill; Heather Bell, Dow, Ballina, deals, battens, lathwood—R. Rankin & Co.

12th—Brig Fawcett, Flynn, Dumfries, lumber, deals, &c.—R. Crookshank.

13th—Ship St. John, Richardson, Liverpool, timber, deals, railway sleepers, &c.; Owens & Duncan.

Packet ship New York, at New York from Liverpool. 19th Oct. lat. 45 50, lon. 55 50, passed the wreck of the barque Emerald, of St. John, N. B. Oct 28th, spoke brig Olive Branch, from St. John, N. B. for Greenock.

At Topez, whale ship Athol, of this port, 14 months out, 400 sperm.

Cleared at Alexandria, Nov. 3, brig Albion, Millen, for this port.

Lewes, Del. Nov. 3—Arrived schr. Flora from St. John, N. B.

Packet ship Mary Ann, at New York from Liverpool Oct 16th, lat. 44 19, lon. 43 56, passed the wreck of the barque Neptune, masts all gone close to the deck; boat at the stern; main hatch off and long boat gone; did not appear to have been long in that situation: blowing fresh and did not board her.

Arrived at Halifax 4th inst. schr. Eliza Ann, Crowell, hence.

Pictou, Nov. 2—Barque Pallas, Hall, from Quebec for Cork, 4 days out, put in here leaky.

ENGLISH SHIP NEWS.

Vessels Arrived at Europe from St. John, N. B.—Oct. 2nd, Euphemia, Aberistwith; Sarah, Drogheda; 4th, Caroline, Kirkaldy; Brothers, Warren Point; Victoria, Waterford; 5th, Flora M'Donald, Liverpool; Canada, the Clyde; 7th, Emigrant, Liverpool; 8th, Flora, the Clyde; (with loss of Bulwarks and deck load); Oregon, Liverpool; Avon, Liverpool; Victoria, Liverpool; Eleanor, Deal; 9th, Le Liberal, Liverpool; Douglas, Peterhead; Nova Scotia, Dublin; 10th, Thomas, Liverpool; California, Liverpool; Harbinger, Dublin; 11th, Elizabeth, Dublin; Atalanta, Gravesend; 12th, Chester, Gravesend; 13th, Wm. Carson, Waterford; 14th, Perthshire, Hull; Rolla, Perthshire; Ceylon, Perthshire; 15th, Ann, Shields; 16th, Industry, Lancaster; 19th, Ambassador, Liverpool.

Vessels Sailed from Europe for St. John, N. B.—Oct. 2nd, Lucius Carey, the Clyde; 4th, Clyde, Hull; 5th, Helen Thompson, Deal; Edinburgh, Liverpool; 7th, Duke of Wellington, Gravesend; 12, Enterprise, Dublin; 13th, Bethel, Bristol; Albion, Deal; Oromocto, Ditto; Lucy, Ditto; Duke of Wellington, Ditto; Triton, Penzance; 14th, Sarah, Drogheda; 15th, Allen Brown, Dublin; Asia, Liverpool; John Wilson, Ditto; 17th, Bruce, Cork.

Loading at Liverpool for St. John, N. B.—Britannia, Orbit, and Avon.

Cork, Oct. 4th.—The Wyke Regis, arrived here from Wallace, N. S., with loss of Deck load and bowsprit sprung. Has brought part of the crew of the Emerald, from St. John, N. B., which was waterlogged and abandoned 22nd ult. lat. 46, lon. 39.—the remainder proceeded in the Violet for Miramichi.

The Liberal, from St. John, N. B., with loss of bulwarks and deckload.

Oct. 9th.—John Walker, from Liverpool for St. John, N. B., arrived here leaky, and with loss of head, cutwater, &c.

John S. DeWolf, arrived from St John N. B., with loss of fore and mainmasts, boats, bulwarks, and deckload, 20th ult, lat. 45, lon. 42 48, lost second mate same night.

Oct. 11th.—The Wm. Carson, Vaughan, from St. John, N. B. arrived at this port, passed the Sea Nymph, of St. John, N. B., abandoned, 29th ult., in lat. 45, lon. 38.

The Mozambique, from Newcastle, for St. John, N. B., has put in here with loss of sails, bulwarks, &c.

Kinsale, Oct. 5.—The Ambassadress, Bannerman, of St. John, N. B., arrived here yesterday waterlogged, with loss of sails, bulwarks, &c.

The Mary Ann, of Yarmouth, from St. John N. B., to the Clyde, was abandoned at sea 22nd ult.; crew taken off by the Thetis, from Prince Edward's Island to London, which was spoken 30th, in lat. 50, lon. 17, by the Lord Sandon, arrived at this port.

Oct. 9th—The Oregon, arrived from St. John, N. B., has lost sails and part of deckload; and the Rival, from Halifax, with cargo shifted.

Oct. 14th—The St. John's Packet, from St. John, N. B., to London, was abandoned 20th ult.: crew saved.

Penzance, Oct. 8th—The Industry, for St. John, N. B., has put back with loss of forecourse, jib, maintopsail, &c.

Oct. 6th.—The Forger, arrived here from Hull for St. John, N. B., with loss of topmasts and deck swept.

Night School;—
MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.
The Directors beg to announce that the Night School connected with the Institute will commence on the 1st of December, for a session of four months, conducted by Mr. Dove, Principal of the British school, assisted by Mr. Mosko. The usual branches of education will be taught.
J. W. LAWRENCE, Secretary.
Nov. 13.

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.
[Cour. Obs.]

COAL.—Superior Wall's End COAL now landing from ship Helena, at North Slip, for sale at 25s. per chaldron by
Nov. 13. J. & S. FAIRWEATHER

MR. DEUCHAR would most respectfully beg those Gentlemen who may wish to join in his Assembly, to call at the St. John Hotel on or before Wednesday next, as the list at that time will be closed. Those Gentlemen who have subscribed can have their tickets at any time before the evening of the 20th, and the ladies tickets are now at the Hotel. Nov. 13, 1846.

HAVANNA CIGARS.
35,000 PRIME Brands, ex *Kate* and *Peruvian*, from Boston—For sale by W. O. SMITH,
Nov. 13. Market Square.

TO RENT.
THE Fire Proof STORE and WAREROOMS in Prince Wm. street, at present occupied by the subscribers. Possession given about the 1st March next. Rent moderate.
Nov. 13. 6t L. H. DE VEBER & SON.

CHEAP
SCHOOL BOOKS, & STATIONERY.
WILLIAM L. AVERY begs most respectfully to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has just received per late arrivals:
24 cases and bales of *School Books, Stationery, Printing Paper, &c.* which he will sell at the lowest possible prices for cash or approved payment.
The public are invited to call and inspect the above stock. *Nov.* 13.

Just Published,
THE
Merchants' & Farmers' Almanac
FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD
1847;
For sale by the Gross, Dozen, or otherwise.

ALMANACKS.
JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale at the *Courier Office*, Prince William street: the
New Brunswick Almanack for 1847;
containing the usual Astronomical calculations;—sittings of courts, Lists of Provincial Officers, including those of the Militia, and other useful information. *Nov* 13.

Nails, Chains, &c.
BY the *Great Britain* from Liverpool—40 casks 10'dy and 12'dy Wrought Nails; 29 casks 5'dy, 6'dy and 9'dy Horse ditto; 25 ditto 5, 6 and 7 inch Spikes.
Also—2¾ chain Cables; 1 9-16 ditto; 2 ¼ ditto, and casks ¾ 5-16 and 7-16 CHAIN, with Anchors from 3¼ to 8 cwt.: with
10 ingots Block Tin; 25 boxes DC Tin; 1 ton Spelter or Zinc. For sale by
Nov 6. JOHN KINNEAR.

TIMBER for sale—600 tons Birch Timber, 300 do. square spruce ditto, 100 tons flatted spruce ditto; 200 tons Hemlock ditto; 100 tons White Pine ditto. Apply to
Nov 13. WM. HOWARD.

English Paper Hangings.
Just received from London, per ship *John Craig* at S. K. Foster's, corner of King and Germain streets:
A LARGE and beautiful assortment of English Room and Hall Papers, which comprises every quality, style and price that may be desired.
On Hand—Every quality of French and American Paper Hangings and Borders. For sale cheap.
October 30. S. K. FOSTER.

Patent Composition,
To render Boots and Shoes perfectly impervious to Water.
JUST received from London, and for sale at S. K. Foster's shoe stores, corner of King and Germain streets:—A supply of the above named article, which purchasers will find to be superior to any other article for Waterproofing Boots and shoes, that has ever been offered for sale in this city. Nov. 6.

Canada Stoves, &c.
By the Nautilus, from Clyde:
24 SINGLE Canada STOVES, 21 and 24 inch: 6 Bales
Wrapping Paper;
For sale by J. KINNEAR.
Nov 6. *Prince Wm. street*

FOR LIVERPOOL, DIRECT,
THE first class ship *Charles Chaloner*, Valpey, Commander, will sail for the above port, on or about the 16th inst.
A few Cabin Passengers can be comfortably accomodated. Apply to the Master on board, or at the office of
Nov 6. WM. CARVILL.

INVINCIBLES, No. 16, are requested to meet at their Lodge Room, on Tuesday evening next.
R. N. By order of the W. M. Nov 13

CARLETON TRUE BLUES No. 11.—The brethren of True Blues are requested to meet in their Lodge Room on Wednesday evening next, at 7 o'clock. R. N. By order of the W. M. Nov 13.

RODEN, No. 8.—The brethren of Roden are requested to meet in their Lodge Room, on Thursday evening next. Regular night. By order of the W. M. Nov 13.

'Tempus imperator rerum.'
NEW GOODS.
THE Subscriber has just received and has for sale, an extensive and varied Assortment of Gold and Silver WATCHES of every description, fitted up in the most approved style; also a quantity of rich and fashionable JEWELLERY, Silver PLATE, Nautical Instruments, &c.—which, together with a large Stock on hand, are offered for sale low for Cash, or approved Paper at three or six months.
He would take this method of returning his sincere thanks to his friends for the liberal support that he has received during the last fourteen years in business, as well as to inform them that having visited London last winter, and Boston and New-York this summer, he has entered into new arrangements, by which he will be regularly supplied with every description of WATCHES, CHRONOMETERS, and all other Goods in his line, which will be sold lower than at any other establishment in this City.
Having purchased, when last in London, a splendid ASTRONOMICAL CLOCK, and one of Dent's DIPLIEDESCOPES, and other Apparatus suitable for correcting and rating Marine Chronometers and completing and adjusting Nautical Instruments, and having expended a large sum to make his establishment efficient and accommodating to the Public; he would now cherish the hope of receiving a continuance of that patronage and support which the nature of this enterprize would warrant him to expect. He is aware of the opposition that the plain honest trader sometimes meets with from unprincipled and designing men; but the same principle which has guided him through evil report and good report, will govern him in his future efforts to serve the Public and himself impartially.
☞ Chronometers and every description of Watches and Clocks, Jewellery, &c. repaired on moderate terms. JAMES AGNEW.
Watchmaker, &c. King-street.
N.-B.—Shipmasters are respectfully invited to an examination of the above named CLOCK and Apparatus for rating Chronometers; and their patronage and support are solicited.
Four good CHRONOMETERS for sale cheap, by
[Oct 20.—3m] J. A.

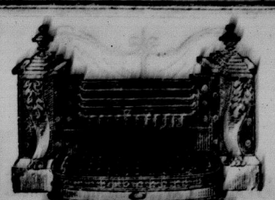
FALL CLOTHING,
The CHEAPEST CLOTHING ever offered to the Public is to be had at the
St. John Clothing MART,
Water Street—Old Stand, Stephens' Brick Building.
The subscriber has just received per recent arrivals from London and Liverpool, his WINTER supply, consisting of—
WEST of England Fine and superfine BROAD CLOTHS, in wool dyed black and fashionable shades;
Cassimeres, Buckskins, Doeskins, Tweeds, Gambroon & Orleans CLOTHS, various shades, textures and latest style;
50 Dozen WINTER COATS—of all descriptions, from 12s 6d to 50s.;
A Large and varied assortment of
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
in fine and superfine Frock and Dress COATS, in black, blue and medly colours.
The following is a List of the many articles that can be found, with the prices annexed, at this Establishment:
Fine and superfine Frock and Dress COATS from 35s. 0d. to 55s. 0d.
Tweed, Gambroon, Cassinet, and Orleans Coats, 5s. 0d to 35s. 0d.
Jackets—fine and superfine blue, black, brown, and invisible green, 17s. 0d. to 30s. 0d
Pants.—blue, black, brown, &c. 16s 3d. to 25s. 0d
Tweed Pants, in all variety, 7s. 0d. to 17s. 6d.
Satin Vests, plain, black, and figured, 7s. 0d. to 16s 3d.
Cloth Vests—blue, black, brown, & invisible green, 7s 6d. to 11s. 3d.
Light Summer Vests, all patterns, 4s 0d. to 10s. 0d
SEAMEN'S OUTFITS,
of every description, suitable for all climates and seasons;
Lambs' Wool Shirts and Pants; White, Red, and Fine Flannel SHIRTS;
Twills and Plain White Cotton Shirts, with linen fronts;
Gents. silk and satin Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, &c.
Satin Stocks—plain and figured; Travelling Bags, Trunks; silk, india rubber, worsted and cotton Braces;
HOSIERY—in great variety;
1 Case of Silk and Gossamer HATS;
4 Cases Cloth, Tweed, and Glazed CAPS;
Glengarry and Blue Bonnets;
A large and varied assortment of other articles too numerous to mention.
☞ This is the largest and most fashionable Mart in the Trade, where all can be fitted from the largest man to the smallest boy in every situation of life, a prices so low to defy all competition.
N. B. Gentlemen leaving their orders and selecting their Cloth, can have their garments made at the shortest possible notice.
Nov. 13. F. NEILL.

C. & W. H. ADAMS
Are just receiving, per 'Belmont' from Liverpool, and other recent arrivals, part of their Fall Stock of Shelf and Heavy HARDWARE, *&c. consisting in part as follows—*
5 CASES CAST STEEL,
2 do. 5¼ feet "Hoole & Co." GANG SAWS; 1 cask Bench and Moulding Planes,
1 cask Hair Seating, 1 do. Curled Hair,
120 fathoms, each 5-16, 3-8, 7-16, and 1-2 inch, Short Linked CHAIN,
10 Blacksmiths' ANVILS, 6 pair do. Bellows,
114 GRIDDLES,
Countersunk boat, house, oak & board NAILS,
2 packages Blacksmiths' VICES,
2 casks Horse Traces, 1 do. Ox Chains,
4 do. TEA-KETTLES, riveted handle,
32 dozen iron steel square point SHOVELS,
1 cask GLUE, 1 do. BORAX,
60 bags Cut NAILS,
5 bundles Sleigh Shoe STEEL, 2 casks Files,
And a variety of shelf and other Goods, which with their Stock on hand comprises a good assortment. Oct. 17.

MR. DEUCHAR begs to inform his friends and patrons that his last Quarter for the season will commence on 2d of Nov. next. His first Assembly will take place at the Saint John Hotel on the evening of the 20th November. Those Pupils wishing to join for a term will not be charged until the Assembly. Mr. D. invites his Pupils of last winter to call before the 20th, that they may practice the Polka, &c. for the Assembly.
Mr. D. will take the liberty of sending the list to his former patrons, and will esteem it a favour if they will add their names. There is a list at the Hotel, and as the Assembly will be select, those wishing to subscribe will please call on the Messrs Scammell at an early day. Terms as before (12s 6) to admit a Gentleman and two Ladies. Oct. 20.

NEW FALL GOODS,
AT THE GOLDEN FLEECE.
Just received by the *Alfred*, from Liverpool:
GRO DE NAPS, Tore Satins, Plaids, Shawls, Fancy Clookings, silk Handkerchiefs, Orleans and Coburgs, Pilot and Beaver Cloths, Flannels, Calicoes, Grey and white Cottons, Bedticks Muslins, &c. &c.
DOHERTY & McTAVISH.
St. John, Oct 2, 1846.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER,
THE A. 1 Barque "*Princess Royal*" 298 Tons burthen, will take a Freight or Charter to a safe Port in Great Britain. Apply to
Nov. 6. JOHN ROBERTSON.



COOKING STOVES, FRANKLINS, &c.
THE Subscriber has received per *Helen Mar* from New York, a variety of the most improved and latest patterns of COOKING STOVES.—They are of a quality and kind much superior to any hitherto imported from the United States, being heavier and of the newest patents.—Also, FRANKLINS, Coal and air Light Stoves, for offices, stores and halls; Oven Mouths, Hollow Ware, &c.—Also, on hand a few handsome Register GRATES from Glasgow. ☞ A further supply daily expected.
Stove Pipe and Tin Ware always on hand.
Oct. 16. W. WESTLOTORN, No. 14, Dock street.

Per schr. Widow, a further supply of—
FRANKLIN STOVES with doors and place for Kettle or Boiler; a few **OFFICE STOVES**; a rich pattern of CLOSE STOVES, suitable for hall or parlour; ANDIRONS, IRON KETTLES, &c &c. Oct 30.

STOVES!! STOVES!!! &c.
Cheaper than can be Imported.
—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL—
THE subscriber would invite the attention of purchasers to an extensive supply of
Cooking Stoves, Franklins,
Close Wood, Cylinder, Parlour, and Air tight STOVES—in great variety;
—ALSO—
Ploughs, Stove Pipe, Tin and Britannia Metal Ware, Cutlery, House Pumps and Pipes, Pots, Saucepans, Preserve Kettles, Bakepans and Spare Covers, Cart Boxes, Boilers, Furnace and Oven Doors, Furnace Bars, Sash weights, Sadirons, Tea Kettles, Frying Pans, Dust Pans, Griddles, Gridirons, Spiders, Fenders, Wire, Sheet Copper, Lead Pipe, Deep Sea Hand and Net Leads, &c. &c. &c.
The subscriber having his Shops filled up with the best of Workmen, is prepared to execute any order in the Iron and Brass Foundry line (except Steam Engines) with despatch.
THOMAS C. EVERITT.
St John, Sept. 25 [Cour. & Hd. Gr. 3m]

FALL GOODS,
PER CHESTER.
6 BALES COTTON WARP;
3 do. Cotton Carpeting;
3 Cases Lining Cottons; 2 do Orleans;
3 do Twill Silecias; 2 do Shawls & Handkfs;
Per Alfred
1 Bale Ticks; 1 do. Orleans Saxony & Coburgs;
1 Case assorted Buttons; 1 do Umbrellas;
5 Bales Printed Cottons; 3 do Flannels;
7 do Grey and White Cottons;
Per Themis
3 Bales Blankets; 1 do Pilot & Beaver Cloths;
2 Cases WORSTED and YARNS.
Per Lady Caroline
1 Bale Carpets; 1 do Regatta Shirtings;
1 Case Cotton Reels; 2 do Shawls and Hdkfs;
1 Bale Rugs; 1 do Canvas and Osnaburghs;
1 Case Cloth and Seaforte Caps;
1 do Cotton Handkerchiefs;
2 do Fancy Clookings.
Oct. 2 W. G. LAWTON.

Cheap
WINTER CLOTHING,
IF you want good and Cheap WINTER CLOTHING you will please call and examine at the British
CLOTHING STORE,
Water Street, Saint John, N. B.,
One of the finest Stocks ever imported into this City—consisting of
GLENLYON, ALBERT, CHESTERFIELD, AND DERBY COATS,
in Drab, Brown, Black and Blue Beaver and Pilot Cloths, full trimmed with silk velvet, from 50s. up to 80s.
30 DOZEN WINTER COATS,
of all kinds, from 12s 6d to 45s.;
VESTS,
in Silk, Velvet, Satin Quilling, and Toilinette, from 1s 6d to 30s.;
PANTALOONS,
in Cassimere, Doeskins, Buckskins, and Tweeds, from 7s 6d to 35s.;
A large stock of Beaver and Pilot
REEFING JACKETS,
from 9s 6d. to 35s;
40 DOZEN PEA COATS & MONKEY JACKETS,
With Ten Packages of other GOODS, suitable for the Winter season:
BOYS COATS—of all kinds; with a few Canada Cloth Coats and Reefing Jackets.
C. MACLEAN GARDNER.
☞ Persons leaving their measure can have any article made to order, with neatness and dispatch.
October 23, 1846.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY
A THE St. John Hotel, an experienced MAN COOK. he must be of steady habits and produce good testimonials, liberal wages will be given.
Oc 23. W. & J. SCAMMELL.

STATIONERY, &c.
By the "Kestrel" from Liverpool:
8 PACKAGES, containing 100 Reams assorted WRITING PAPER;
100 Assorted BLANK BOOKS;
18 Dozen Bibles, Testaments, and PRAYER BOOKS;
30 Gross BOTTLE INK;
4 Copying MACHINES;
—ALSO—
Ink Powders; Ink Fountains; Sealing Wax; Pocket Books; Metalic Books; Rulers; Writers; Children's Maps; Panoramas; Envelopes; Note Paper; Steel Pens, &c. For sale by
JOHN KINNEAR.
November 6. *Prince Wm street.*

MECHANICAL DRAWING.
AN EVENING CLASS has just been opened by GEO. N. SMITH, Charlotte street rear of Trinity Church, in which MECHANICAL DRAWING is taught on Mathematical principles, so that students may easily acquire the art of delineating correctly any work on which they are employed. TIME: From 7 till 9 o'clock, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings.
☞ This Class is principally intended for Mechanics and Apprentices, and the terms are put at the lowest rate; but it will not be continued unless sufficient encouragement is given to the undertaking. Oct. 16, 1846.

English Window Glass.
Ex Themis, from Liverpool;
25 BOXES 7x9; 40 ditto 8x10;
30 ditto 9x11; 10 ditto 9x12;
25 do. 10x12; 25 do. 10x14; 10 do. 12x14;
20 do. 12x16; 40 do. 12x18; 15 do. 12x17;
10 do. 14x20; 5 do. 14x18; 10 do. 16x20;
10 do. 16x22; 10 do. 16x24; 10 do. 18x24.
For sale low by W. O. SMITH,
October 30. Market Square.

CORPORATION LAWS.
A FEW copies of the last revised LAWS of the Corporation of the City of Saint John for sale, and to be had at **Heyneds'** original Bookselling and Stationery Establishment, *Cross street*, St. John. October 30.

JOURNAL and LETTERS of the late Samuel Curwen,
JUDGE of Admiralty, &c.; an American Refugee in England from 1775 to 1784, comprising remarks on the prominent Men and Measures of that period—together with Biographical notices of many American Loyalists, and other eminent persons, by GEORGE A. WARD, Member of the Historical Societies of New York and Massachusetts.
"The Editor has endeavoured to present in this, if not a full, at least a brief account of every prominent Loyalist, as well as of other persons of note, mentioned in the work and he regrets the want of information notwithstanding every effort to obtain it.
A very few copies of the work which remain are just received, and offered for sale by **W. Reynolds**, Bookseller, Cross st., St. John. 1 vol. 8vo. Cloth, extra boards.
Oct. 30. 2i

Sheet IRON, Lowmoor; ditto, Boiler Plate, &c. &c.
Landing ex "Belmont":—
14 TONS Sheet IRON, Nos. 10 to 26; including 17 Bundles Lowmoor;
37 Boiler Plates; Angle Iron; Round & Square SHAFTING, from ¾ to 4½ inch;
2526 Bars and 80 bundles Common IRON;
TIN PLATES, IC and IX.
October 9. JARVIS & CO.

FALL IMPORTATIONS.
Ex 'Themis,' and 'Gowrie':
60 BALES and Cases Woollen and Cotton GOODS; 20 cwt. Black Pepper; 200 chests congou TEA; 9 cases INDIGO; 3 cases Writing Paper, &c. To arrive, ex 'John Craig,' and 'Commodore,' 105 chests TEA; 5 casks refined SUGAR; 5 cases MUSTARD; 3 do. Indigo; 1 do silk Handkerchiefs; 2 do. Threads; 2 Bales Herring Twine; 1 case Church of England Prayer Books, &c. &c.
Oct. 16. 3i L. H. DEVEBER & SON.

MANCHESTER HOUSE.
WILLIAM HOWARD has received per ships *Alfred* and *Themis*, from Liverpool, part of his FALL STOCK, comprising—
BEAVER and PILOT CLOTHS;
Fancy and Plain Cassimeres and Doeskins;
Vestings and Moleskins;
Coburg and Orleans,—plain, check'd and printed
White, Grey and Printed COTTONS;
Twilled and Plain Regattas;
Red and White Flannels, 3 4 Plaidings,
Blankets, Green and Blue Baizes,
6 4 Fancy Winter Clookings,
BONNET RIBBONS, Velvets;
Bed Ticking, Cotton Rags and Sheets.
The remainder of his FALL IMPORTATIONS daily expected per ships *Devon* from Glasgow, and John Craig, from London. Oct. 15.

St. John Gas Light Company,
17TH OCTOBER, 1846.
AT A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Stockholders, (representing a majority of the shares) held in the Commercial Bank Building, on the Fifteenth day of October, instant, on pretenance of public notice in the papers of the City—it was Resolved—
That an Assessment of Twenty five per centum of the Capital Stock be now called in, amounting to Five Thousand Pounds, 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 Two Pounds Ten Shillings per Share is required to be paid into the Commercial Bank of New Brunswick, in the City of Saint John, within thirty days from the date hereof. *By Order,*
ROBERT REID, Treasurer.

NEW FALL GOODS,
Just received at the subscriber's Store, Prince Wm. street, per ships *Themis* and *Queen Pomare*, a splendid assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, consisting of—
BROAD CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES
PILOT and Beaver CLOTHS;
Doeskins, Buckskins, and Heavy TWEEDS;
Printed Calicoes and Furniture Prints;
Grey and White Cottons and Bedticks;
Whitney and Rose BLANKETS;
White, Scarlet, Blue, Yellow, Salisbury, Saxonies, and Lancashire Flannels;
A splendid assortment of SHAWLS of every style and quality;
Fine and superfine scotch and Brussels CARPETING;
Fall Dress Stuffs—of every quality;
Plaid and Fancy Woollen CLOAKINGS;
Plain and Twilled Cloak Linings;
Twilled and Plain Regattas;
Linen Shirtings, Towellings, Table Linens;
Ginghams, Dinnity, Gloves and Hosiery;
Tailors' Trimmings, &c. &c.
☞ The whole of the above, with his former stock, will be sold as low as any in the market, for Cash.
Call and examine for yourselves.
October 30. JOHN HASTINGS.

Bolt Copper, White Lead,
NAILS AND WOOLLENS.
ONE THOUSAND Bars Bolt COPPER, 5-8, 3-4, 7-8, 1, 1, 1-8 and 1 1-4 inch;
Cases sheet Copper, 16, 18 and 20 oz.
SHEET LEAD, 3¼, 4,

Poetry.

EVENING MELODY.

Father of mercies, now
Another day is past,
And at thy footstool I would bow
To render thanks to thee. O Thou
Almighty first and last!

Whilst all the angelic throng
Unite in hymns above,
My voice thy praises shall prolong;
Thy glory and thy power their song,
But mine thy grace and love.

Hosannahs to thy name
The Cherubim address;
Kindle in me a kindred flame,
That I may sing a seraph's theme,
Although my love be less.

Melodious to my soul,
Thy praise flows from the sea—
Systems and suns thy might extol,
And farther than the farthest pole
Creation worships thee.

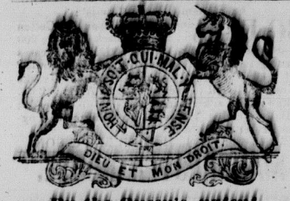
Lost in immensity—
Return my thoughts—return;
Shall lips unclean presume to vie
With stars of immortality
That round JEHOVAH burn?

Higher to thee, my God,
O bid me higher come!
Direct me in the heavenly road
That leadeth up to thine abode—
The ransom'd sinner's home.

Give me a cheerful heart
Though suff'ring earthly loss;
And still thy grace to me impart
When nature faints beneath the smart
Inflicted by the Cross.

Sins now by me forgot,
But not to thee unknown,
And in thy book against me wrote,
O let the blood of Jesus blot,
And make me all thine own.

O leave me not the prey
Of fascination's vain;
But in thy good and perfect way,
My God! my FATHER! keep me aye,
For Jesus' sake.—Amen.



By the Queen's patent.

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF
Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life,
THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR
Colds, Coughs, Asthma, and Consumption.

THE most celebrated and infallible remedy for Colds, Coughs, Asthma, and every form of Pulmonary Consumption, is the HUNGARIAN BALSAM OF LIFE, discovered by that eminent medical chemist, Dr. Buchan, of London, England, and extensively known as the 'Great 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 is now introduced to the public under the immediate superintendence of the inventor. Within three years it has been distributed from Maine to Florida, and from Canada to Wisconsin, and its effects are every where alike ASTONISHING AND TRIUMPHANT.

As a preventive medicine, and an antidote to the consumptive tendencies of the climate, it is invaluable. As a remedy for severe and obstinate coughs, Inflammation of the Lungs, &c. &c. it is unrivaled. But the Proprietor is so confident of the merit of this great remedy, in the worst forms of consumption, that he prefers to have it used by the DYING INVALID, rather than by persons afflicted with some simple and less dangerous disorder of the throat and lungs:—this may seem strong language, but it is the result of experience in thousands of cases, sustained by the most intelligent and unimpeachable testimony. It is not pronounced an infallible remedy in all cases, but it is THE MOST INFALLIBLE remedy known to the civilized world. It is the best preventive of hereditary consumption—it is the best defender against the influences of climate—it is the best remedy for incipient consumption—and it is the great and only remedy for that fearful *softening of the lungs—inflammation of the membrane, and tuberculous decay*, which are the last effects of that dreadful scourge, and which are erroneously supposed to be beyond the reach of medical aid;—the agent or proprietors of other 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 easily 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. 1.

HARDWARE.

Corner Dock Street and Market Square:

G. T. WILEY has received from England, per late arrivals:—Teakettles, Teapots, Canisters, Saucepans, Pots, Frying Pans, Ovens, and extra Lids; Preserving Kettles; Slop Buckets; Glue Pots; Tin'd Iron Basins; Table and Pocket Cutlery; Britannia Tea, coffee and cream Pots; Britannia sugar Boxes; Lamps and Candlesticks; Millaws, Handsaws, Compass saws; Bench and Moulding Planes; Chisels; Augers; Gouges; Squares; Screw Drivers; Drawing Knives; Gimblets; trunk, desk, door, pad and till Locks; H Hinges; Woodscrews; Harness Mounting; curled Hair; Hair cloth; Brushes; Combs; Vices; Smiths' Bellows; Anvils and Files; cut and wrought Nails; Boat and Clinit Nails, Waggon Boxes, Ladie's Work Boxes; Dressing Cases, &c. August 21.

More Shoe Threads!

JUST received at the *City Boot & Shoe Store*, Head of King street—1 Bale best English **Shoe Threads**, of all qualities, which will be sold low to Wholesale buyers, by N. & J. ADAMS.

135 PIECES GRO DE NAPS, DU CAPES, Tore Satins, Bonthean Orientals and Ottomans;
470 Do. Broad and Narrow CLOTHS, Beaver and Pilot Cloths, Doeskins and Buckskins;
1220 do. Printed CALICOES;
220 do. Furniture PRINTS;
1500 do. grey and white Cottons; 76 do Bedticks;
840 pairs BLANKETS, all sizes;
625 pieces FLANNELS, in white & coloured, Saxonies, Welsh, Salisbury, Scarlet, Blue, and Lancashire;
3700 SHAWLS, in every variety; Stocks;
270 pieces Silk Pocket and Neck Handkerchiefs
87 do. Scotch CARPETING, in fine, superfine 3 ply and Brussels;
790 dd. newest styles Fall Dress Stuffs;
495 dd. Plaid and Fancy CLOAKINGS;
700 do. White Muslins, in Book, Mull, Jaconet, Checked, Striped, Swiss, Mull, and Victoria Lawns;
HOSIERY:
280 do. LINENS, bleached and unbleached;
35 do. Gothic and Venetian Window Blinds;
376 do. plain, fancy and twilled Cloak Linings; Linen Shirtings, Toweling, Table Linens; Silk and Cotton Velvets; Rich silk Velvet and Satin Vestings in variety;
3 Cases Sealett and Fur CAPS;
60 Pieces Twilled Regattas;
47 dozen Indiana and Thibet Mufflers;
470 do. Merino and Lambswool HOSE; Ladies' Merino Vests and Drawes;
136 pieces Scotch Ginghams;
Ducks and Osnaburgs; Rolled Jaconets; Comforts; Damask and Watered Merinos; Fringes, Orris Laces, Furniture Ropes, TAILORS' TRIMMINGS, &c.

☞ Daily expected by the 'Commodore,' from London, an extensive and select Assortment of FURS and FANCY GOODS.

DOHERTY & M'TAVISH.
Prince William Street, St. John,
Queen Street, Fredericton,
Happy Corner, St. Andrews,
and near the Bridge at Stephens. } Oct. 16

William Howard

IS opening his extensive Stock of British Goods at the *Manchester House*, Market square, for sale Wholesale and Retail.—They have been selected is the best markets by himself, and will be sold at the lowest possible prices for *prompt payment or good paper*.

☞ All Goods by retail sold at wholesale prices for Cash only.

Received by Lady Caroline:
60 chests Congou TEA; 35 boxes INDIGO;
5 hhds. Loaf Sugar; 20 boxes London Starch;
4 cases GINGER; 6 bags PEPPER;
10 hhds. Martell's Brandy; 10 casks Linseed OIL
200 kegs WHITE LEAD;
June 12. *WILLIAM HOWARD.*

September 25, 1846.

The subscriber has received per schr. *Flora*, and other recent arrivals from Boston:

50 DOZ. Corn Brooms, 10 do. short handled ditto; 16 bags Filberts,
3 bags Castana Nuts, 25 drums fresh Figs,
10 bags Java Coffee, 5 brls. white Beans,
8 bels. round Peas, 10 boxes Soda Biscuit,
20 dozen PAILS.
With a variety of other Goods which will be sold cheap for satisfactory payments.
ARCH'D HEGAN.

SUMMERS & HICKS,
Tea Dealers and Grocers,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
Prince William Street, opposite Sands' Arcade.

Ex Lady Caroline from London, and Sophia Mc Kenzie:—

2 CASKS PICKLES & SAUCES;
1 box French OLIVES and CAPERS;
1 case French Mustard and Anchovy PASTE;
1 case DURHAM MUSTARD;
6 casks Day and Martin's BLACKING;
3 boxes London Sperm *CANDLES*;
1 case Robinson's patent Barley and Groats;
20 boxes London Pale Yellow SOAP;
4 casks ass'd Shoe, Scrubbing & paint Brushes,
3 ton Brandram's No 1. WHITE LEAD;
6 casks sundry *DRY PAINTS*;
1 do London Copal Varnish; 1 do bright do.
May 29 1846.

Chain Cables, Glass, &c.

[By the Chester from Liverpool]

2 7-8 CHAINS, 2 13-16 do, 2 5-8 do } each 60 Fathoms;
70 Boxes containing 5000 feet assorted sizes Window GLASS, 9x13 to 14-20;
30 bags 12-4 to 3 inch Cut NAILS.
Also to arrive.—47 Crates Ground & Cut Tumblers, Wines, Decanters, Custards, Jellies, &c., in convenient packages, and first quality Glass.
JOHN KINNEAR.
August 28. *Prince Wm street*

NEW GOODS,

Per Gowrie, from London.

THE subscriber has received a large assortment of TOYS of every description; Hair, tooth, nail, cloth and shaving Brushes; Mechi's Razor strops; Bears' Grease and Bears' Marrow; a large quantity of Cent's. Walking Sticks.

Also on hand, a good assortment of Ladies' Frizettes, plain and curled.—Toys wholesale & retail.
Oct. 9. WM. MAJOR.

EX ROBERT RANKIN.

10 BOXES CHEESE, put up expressly for the English market;
2 bags Pecan NUTS; 1 case DRUGS;
10 boxes Castor OIL; 6 barrels PEAS;
1 box brown Sarsaparilla; 1 case Borbon Cloves.
July 3. SUMMERS & HICKS.

Window Glass and Oil.

4 HHDS. Boiled LINSEED OIL;
3 do Raw do do.

5100	Feet best	7x9	GLASS;
5700	do	8x10	do;
1000	do	11x9	do;

Just received by the "Mountaineer" from Liverpool. July 24. JOHN KINNEAR.

Mr. A. Mackenzie,

Attorney at Law, and Notary Public.

OFFICE up stairs in the Brick Building corner of Church and Prince Wm. streets.
June 12, 1846.

MR. G. BLATCH,

Attorney at Law, Notary Public, and Conveyancer.

OFFICE in Mrs. Price's new Brick Building, adjoining that of W. H. Street, Esquire, on the Western side of Prince Wm. street.
June 12, 1846.

PRACTICE OF THE LAW,
Conveyancing & Notarial Business.
&c. &c. &c.
Office directly opposite the Bank of New Brunswick
JAMES WM. BOYD,
Barrister, Notary, Conveyancer, & General Agent.

Steamer for Sackville.

THE steamer *Mary Crosby*, will resume her route to Sackville, on TUESDAY next.
Oct 23. *JAMES WHITNEY.*

ON CONSIGNMENT.—6 Cases Woollen CLOTHS and BLANKETS; 3 packages Lines and Twines. Just received, and for sale by
Oct. 16. JOHN ROBERTSON.

HANFORD & SWEETS,
(Late Thomas Hanford & Co.)
Auctioneers & Commission MERCHANTS.

HAVE removed two doors south of their Old Stand, to the New Brick Building recently erected by W. H. Street, Esq.
THOMAS HANFORD,
March 20. JAMES R. SWEET.

By Late Arrivals:

6 HOGSHEADS LINSEED OIL;
2 hogsheads Boiled INK;
22 Barrels Liquid BLACKING;
Half a ton Blue Vitriol;
2 casks Epsom Salts;
2 ANCHORS, 3¾ cwt. each;
2 ditto 4 cwt. each;
2 ditto 5 cwt. each;
3 ditto 6 cwt. each;
2 ditto 7½ cwt. each;
1 ditto 8½ cwt.
1 ⅞ CHAIN CABLE;
2 13-16th do. ditto.
—ALSO ON HAND—
5-16 3-8 and 7-16 inch, in cables and casks.
☞ Please when you are in want of the above, to think of Prince William street, next the Courier office.
October 9. JOHN KINNEAR.

Salt, Herrings, Flour, &c.

Just received, and for sale by the Subscribers:

2000 BAGS Liverpool SALT,
1000 ditto Stove ditto,
75 hhds. Molasses, 100 bbls. English Herrings,
20 bbls. SHAD, 50 chalds. G. L. Coals,
100 bbls. Sup. FLOUR,
120 ditto Corn Meal, 200 ditto Rye Flour,
30 M feet Bright Deals.
Sept. 25. J. & S. FAIRWEATHER.

MARSH, LATE DRURY,
Prince William Street,

Have received by late arrivals, extensive Importations of

HARDWARE,

INCLUDING:

TABLE CUTLERY.

Ivory handled, in sets of 51 pieces, in dozens and knives only; buck horn, tip and white bone, tables and desserts; table and butchers' steels; shoe and butchers' knives; Pallette and Putty knives; nut picks; toy knives and carvers, in great variety.

SPRING CUTLERY.

1, 2, 3 & 4 bladed pen, pocket and jack knives of every style and finish; gardeners' knives, with pruning and budding blades and saw, fitting one handle; patent pen makers, by the use of which an excellent pen is made in a single operation.

SCISSORS AND SHEARS.

New York and English best tailors' shears; embroidering, cutting out, button hole and other scissors—of every price and quality.

SPOONS AND FORKS.

German silver and Britannia metal table, dessert and tea spoons; German silver table and desert forks; soup ladles; gravey spoons; fish slices; sauce ladles and sugar tongs.

BRITANNIA-METAL WARE.

Tea and coffee pots; sugar and cream jugs, of choice patterns, in sets or separately; urns; hot water jugs; dram bottles; cruet frames; mustard pots; pepper boxes; egg cups; shaving and snuff boxes; table and chamber candlesticks; snuffer trays, &c.

PLATED WARE.

Cruet frames, 3 to 8 glasses, assorted plain and cut bottles, of beautiful design; handsome candlesticks of Sheffield and Birmingham make; coasters; oast racks; snuffer trays, snuffers, &c. &c.

TIN AND JAPAN'D WARE.

Tin; planish'd and patent tin tea and coffee pots; kettles on stands; dish covers; sets of toilet service; foot baths; potatoe and cheese steamers; spice and cash boxes; tea caddies; sugar boxes; toast racks; snuffer trays; snuffers; nursery lamps; candle boxes; gravy strainers; patty pans; pannikins; basting ladles; fish and egg slices; dust pans; wine cannisters; lanthorns, &c.

POLISHED STEEL GOODS.

Fenders; fire irons; shovels and tongs—separate shovels; snuffers; nut cracks; sugar breakers, &c

SAWS.

Hoole & Co's Gang Mill Saws; Circular Saws; first and second quality cross cut and whip saws; hand ripping and back saws; Groves' buck saws; turning webs; compass saws, &c.

FILES.

Vickers' mill saw files various sizes; Marshes' and Shepherds' do., and flat and ½ round Blacksmith's files, horse, shoe and wood rasps, whip and hand saw files, &c.

TOOLS.

Of Com's celebrated made and of every description. PLANES OF ALL KINDS.

Locks, hinges, screws, bolts, latches, and hardware generally used in building of every sort.

BRUSHES.

Hair, hat, shoe, shaving, tooth, hearth, stove, horse, whitewash and scrubbing.

Hair seating; curl'd hair; gimp; tassels; tufts coffin cord and mounting; and all articles commonly used by cabinet makers.

Patent candle lamps and candles to suit; and a great variety of fancy articles, too numerous to name in an advertisement.

Opened this day, a case of patent hermetically sealed *chamber pails*; which may be mounted in a chair, stool or box at the option of the purchaser.
May 1.

NAILS, &c.

130 BAGS, 4 kegs, ROSE—35 bags, 11 kegs, CLASP—NAILS, assorted sizes, from 3d'y to 40d'y;
24 bags Spikes, 4, 4½, 5, and 5½ inches;
6 kegs Rivets, assorted sizes;
11 kegs countersunk Nails, from 1 to 3 inches;
5 kegs Boat Nails, from 1½ to 2½ inches;
5 kegs Slate Nails, assorted;
78 Double Ploughshare Moulds;
30 single ditto ditto;
200 Fathoms half inch CHAIN;
120 Fathoms three-eighths do; 150 do. ⅜ ditto;
75 Fathoms nine-sixteenths ditto;
For sale by
July 10. J. R. CRANE.

GAS FITTINGS, &c.

JUST received per ship *Chester*—A large and choice selection of GAS FURNISHINGS, consisting of Lamps, Pillars, Pendants and Brackets with Glasses to suit, which will be sold as low as any in the market. T. R. GORDON.
August 28.

Oil! Oil! Oil!

IN store:—3000 Gallons PALE SEAL OIL, in small and large packages;
2000 gallons boiled and unboiled PAINT OIL;
No. 1 LONDON LEAD, in 28, 56, and 112lb. kegs; also, coloured PAINTS.
For sale cheap for cash by
14th August. W. H. SCOVIL.

If you want to purchase Clothing,
Go to Anderson's,
South side of the Market square,

WHO has on hand one of the most select and extensive stocks of CLOTHING in this city, and his determination being *not to be undersold*, parties desirous of purchasing will please call and examine, and they will find that there is no humbug in saying that this Establishment takes the lead for style of Workmanship and lowness in price.
June 19.

Summers & Hicks,
TEA Dealers and Grocers,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
Prince William street,—opposite Sands' Arcade.

Ex William Ward, from Liverpool—

6 CAROTEELS Zante CURRANTS;
2 cases soft shell and Jordon Almonds;
6 kegs Ground Ginger; 2 chests Florence OIL;
1 cask Cream Tartar and Tartaric Acid;
1 cask Carbonate Soda;
1 box Sim's Brown Windsor and Castile Soap;
6 kegs Thumb and Button BLUE;
1 cask Copal and Bright Varnish;
1 cask shell and soluble COCOA;
1 box Spanish Chocolate; 1 hhd. Table Salt;
French White Wine Vinegar;
2 hogsheads Boiled and Raw Linseed OIL;
40 dozen N. E. pattern Scythes.

Ex Bowyer Smith:—

22 bales Wrapping Paper;
1 do. Writing and Foolscap ditto;
10 barrels Pot BARLEY; ¼ ditto Pearl ditto;
3 do. split Peas; 10 do. Ayrshire Oatmeal;
20 boxes Pipes. *May 15*

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his PIANO FORTE MANUFACTORY to the Premises in Prince Wm. street, situate between the Commercial Bank and the Bank of British North America.

The Subscriber, having enlarged his establishment, will shortly have on hand a variety of Instruments, which, for equality and purity of tone, he flatters himself that ladies and gentlemen (*Pianists*) will pronounce satisfactory, and which he can safely *warrant to stand the climate.*—He begs, also, to invite the attention of the public to the celebrated IRON FRAMED PIANOS manufactured by him, which he recommends as possessing decided advantages over other Instruments, both for increased durability, and remaining unaffected by the frequent changes of the weather.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine.

☞ PIANOFORTES Tuned, Repaired, Exchanged and Let on the most reasonable terms.

References given to gentlemen of the highest respectability, by whom he has been patronised.
St. John, May, 1846. J. T. HUNT.

Commercial HOTEL,
Head of King Street,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

THE subscriber begs leave to announce to his numerous Friends and the Public generally, that he has re-Leased the above Establishment for a term of years. This Hotel has recently undergone a thorough repair, and neither pains nor expence have been spared to render it equal to any in the Province. The walls of the old part have been torn down and new ones substituted; beside which very extensive additions have lately been made to the Establishment; fourteen entirely new rooms have just been thrown open, finished and furnished in a superior style.

Thankful for the patronage heretofore received the subscriber pledges himself that no effort on his part shall be spared to render the stay of those visiting the "Commercial" pleasant and agreeable.—The travelling Public and others are respectfully invited to call and make trial for themselves.

Families visiting this city can always be accommodated with Private Rooms, &c. &c.

Commodious stabling for Horses, and a superior hostler always in attendance.
ROBERT WETMORE,
16th July. *Proprietor.*

26th JUNE, 1846.

C. & W. H. Adams,

RECEIVED per *Corsair* and *Samuel*, from Liverpool, a further supply of HARDWARE amongst which are:—23 dozen tin'd and untin'd Tea Kettles; 4 doz. tin'd Wash Basins; 10 dozen tin'd Saucepans; 1 dozen Glue Pots; Wood screws; Brass case Locks; Cabin Door Locks; carpenters' and coopers' Compasses; Gimlets; Kitchen Shovels and Tongs and Hand Irons; brass cocks; Patent hall door Locks; shoe Pincers; hook and eye Hinges; plate ditto; Kent and shoe hammers, &c. &c.; Griffin's SCYTHES, Sickles, and Reaping Hooks.

ALSO—*Hoole Staniforth & Co's* edging and trimming circular, gang, pit, cross cut, and hand Saws, with a sample of a few dozen each of their superior FILES—mill cross cut and hand.

French and American
PAPER HANGINGS.

The subscriber has just received from France, via New York, per schooner Dolphin—

A VERY large & beautiful assortment of French PAPER HANGINGS, with BORDERS to match.

ALSO—Just received per *Robert Fenlin* from Boston, and *Albert Fearing*, from Philadelphia:—A very fine assortment of American Paper Hangings, &c. &c. For sale very cheap.
JOHN LEITCH.
Melick's Brick Building, Market square.
17th april, 1846.

LUMBER.

THE Subscribers offer for sale at their Lumber Yards, Nelson street, and Lower Cove Market Wharf:
500M. feet Clear and Seasoned Pine LUMBER,
500M. „ second quality ditto,
300M. „ third quality ditto.
All of which is gang-sawed, and was manufactured at the *Acadian Steam Saw Mills.*
ALWAYS ON HAND AND FOR SALE—Sawed Laths, Scantling, Refuse Deals, Boards, &c. &c.
JOHN W. CRAIG & CO.
Saint John 11th March, 1846.

DAILY STAGE,
BETWEEN
St. John and St. Andews.

THE subscriber desires to tender his unfeigned thanks for the very liberal share of public patronage he has received on this route, and begs to inform the public that he will in future run a DAILY STAGE between Saint John and Saint Andrews every morning at 6.

Books kept at the St. John Hotel, St John, and at Ross' Hotel and at McAlevy's store, St. Andrews.

No exertion or expense which may contribute to the comfort or accommodation of Passengers will be wanting.
WM. H. WILLIAMS,
May 23. *Royal Mail Contractor.*

IRON, Tin Plates, ANCHORS, and Chains.

(Landing ex "New-Zealand"):
1852 BARS English IRON, 5-8 to 1 1-4 inch, round;
20 *Bundles Banks'* best refined Iron 3 in round;
103 do. best Staffordshire SHEET IRON, No. 21 to 24;
70 boxes TIN PLATES, DC. DX. IX. IXX.;
20 ANCHORS, assorted, from 1 to 4 cwt;
20 Chain Cables, assorted, ⅜ to 1 ⅛ inch;
3 Tons best short link CHAIN, 3-8 to 5-8 inch;
90 Anchor Palms, assorted.
August 7. WM. CARVILL.

Hare's Patent Floor Cloth.

Just received by the *Augusta*, from Bristol, England
8 BOXES containing 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, & 8-4, wide FLOOR CLOTH;
—ALSO—
12 pieces best quality OIL CLOTH.
May 29. JOHN KINNEAR.

Wholesale Confectioner and Lozenge Manufacturer.

A. MARTIN begs to remind his Wholesale Customers that he has always on hand a large Stock of CONFECTIONS and LOZENGES of first rate quality, which he will sell at moderate prices, at his Establishment, in Prince William street, a few doors South of the Bank of New Brunswick, same side. May 29.

MOLASSES, &c.—60 Hhds. MOLASSES; 100 Bbls. HERRINGS;
5000 Bushels SALT, in bulk; 1000 bags SALT, for sale at lowest prices by
July 17. J. & S. FAIRWEATHER.

"Extra" best IRON.

LANDING ex *Cornelia*, from the Clyde, 1446 BARS; 160 Bundles 'Extra' best IRON; including a large proportion of heavy, flat & round. For sale low by JARVIS & CO.
Sept 4.

STEEL.

BY the *Chester*, the Subscribers are now landing an assortment of Cast, German, Coach spring and Sleigh Shoe STEEL.
Aug. 28. (Her) JARVIS & CO.

Double Brown Stout and London **ALE.**

NOW LANDING ex 'Ocean' from London, & 'Nautilus,' from Glasgow—20 casks best London Double BROWN STOUT, (Byass);
54 casks finest Edinburgh ALE; for sale by
June 12. RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.

Two Hundred and Fifty Stoves,

JUST received, and on hand, consisting of 100 assorted COOK STOVES; 50 figured and Fancy FRANKLINS;
35 Box and Close STOVES;
25 Chamber Cook Do.
15 Sheet Iron Cylinder Do.
15 Pillar Coal Do.
10 Air Tight Do.
All for sale at low prices.
October 2. JOHN KINNEAR.
Prince Wm. street.

Sheet Iron, Boiler Plate,
SPIKE NAILS, &c.

Landing ex *Ann Hall*, from Bristol;
TWELVE Tons sheet IRON, No. 18 to 26 well ass'd; 20 sheets Boiler Plate Iron;
10 Tons Spikes 4½ to 8 inch; [round.]
471 Bars Best Refined IRON, 7 8, 1 and 1-8 in
1 cask Block TIN; 1 cask Ignots ditto;
1 cask Bar TIN—For sale low by
Sept. 18. WILLIAM CARVILL.

Sugar and Barley,

Received per schr. Emily, from Halifax—
55 HHDS Porto Rico SUGAR
100 bags Pot Barley. Landing this day at the North Market Wharf. For sale by
August 12. J. R. CRANE.

Pig Iron, Tin Plates, Canvas, &c. &c. &c.

100 TONS Scotch Pig Iron, No. 1
1453 bats and 45 bundles English IRON, well assorted;
80 bundles Hoop Iron, 1 to 2 inches;
100 bundles sheet Iron No. 15 to 25;
80 bundles best OAKUM;
60 boxes Tin Plates, ass'd DC IC and DX;
105 bolts best Navy Canvas; 16 fire Blocks;
2500 Fire Bricks; 250 Ridges Tiles;
100 stock Plates. For sale by
June 26. WILLIAM CARVILL.

Just received by 'Themis' and for Sale:

MILL SWS, Whip saws; Cross cut, Web, Hand, Tenon and compass Saws; Carriers' Knives, Shingling Hatchets, Drawing Knives, Adzes, Hammers, Chisels, Gouges, Table and other CUTLERY, Files, Combs, Brushes, &c.
26th sept. G. T. WILEY.

Floor Cloths, &c.

JUST received per *Mary Caroline*, 15 pieces of FLOOR CLOTHS, comprising 3-4, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4 widths: Also, 1 piece sigh yards wide, to be cut any size that may be required

Per ship *Perseverance:*

An assortment of BLANKETS, *FLANNELS*, Black Velvets, COTTONS, SHAWLS, Muslins, ***Boots & shoes***, &c. &c.
Dec. 5. W. G. LAWTON.

HARDWARE, &c.

T. R. GORDON

Has received per *William Ward, Queen Pomare, Coronation*, and other vessels, a good stock of

Hardware, Cutlery, &c. &c.

24 TONS HOLLOW WARE,
—CONSISTING OF—
21 BOILERS, assorted, 25 to 50 gallons;
1535 Pots, ½ to 25 do.
950 Ovens and Covers, 651 extra do.
Fire Dogs; Cart Boxes; Fry Pans; Spiders Griddles, &c.
25 Barrels fine GUNPOWDER;
1 Bale chalk lines, and Coffin Mounting;
1 Keg good RED CHALK;
2 Cases best Scotch Screw Augers;
1 Case Chisels; Hammers; Hatchets; Plane Irons, &c.
1 Cask Planes—O. G., Grecian Ovalve, Bead Reed, Table, Plough, &c.
3 Casks Vickers & Marsh's and Shepherd's Files, Rasps enc. 6 rolls sheet LEAD.
1 Case Sheet COPPER;
2 Casks Shot and Balls 3 cases cast Steel;
1 do. sheet ZINC; 1 case sheet Brass;
10 Bundles Blister Steel; 10 do. do. spring do.
100 Bags Nails and Spikes assorted;
15 Cwt. Ox and Horse Nails;
300 TEA Kettles tin'd and untin'd, assorted;
12 Dozen long handled FRY PANS;
100 do. socket shovels, 300 pairs horse Traces;
1 cask Ox chains, Backbands, cart hames, &c.
100 Doz. scythes, 200 do. sickles & scythe hooks;
1 Basket smiths' Vices; 8 Anvils;
12 Smiths' Bellows 22 to 36 inch; 3 cask Borax sledge & hand Hammers; stocks and Dies screw plates, &c.;
1 Ton IRON WIRE, assorted;
2 cases Mill, circular, Pit and cross cut Saws;
1 cask strap Hinges; 1 case Tea trays;
25 Dozen spades & shovels; 20 do. Irish spades
2 Bales Wire Riddles, Rat and Mouse Traps;
2 Baskets sand & rag Stones;
1 cask *Water of Ayr* do.;
3 do. Block Bushes, assorted;
6 Bags Rivets and cloat Nails;
1 case school SLATES & PENCILS;
1 cask patent enamel'd sauce and stew Pans;
Preserving Kettles and Wash Basins;
1 case B Metal Ware and stone Pitchers;
3 do. Guns and PISTOLS;
Locks, hinges and screws in great variety; carpenters' tools; Norfolk, rim and night latches; *Harness* mounting; saddle trees; girth and straining web; chair web; curled hair; hair seating; lamps, candlesticks, snuffers and trays; fenders; fourmen; foils and masks; fire irons; shoe, paint, scrub black lead and other brushes; urns; plated candlesticks, castors, snuffers, bottle stands, &c.; brass and bell metal preserving kettles; mortars; coffin furniture; slop pails; foot baths and water cans; coffee mills; coal scoops and sifters; dust pans; weights and scales; fish hooks; hoes; rakes; hay spades; carry combs; trowels; brads and tacks; copper boat nails and pump tacks; bellows nails and pipes; smooth zinc and italian irons; box irons and heaters; stair rods; curtain bands and pins; brass and japanned knockers; bell mounting; cow bells; powder flasks and shot belts; liquor flasks; percussion caps; fishing reels; dish covers; tea and coffee pots; socket castors; sheep shears; carriers' knives and steels; patent and common stillyards, etc.

A great many other Goods in the Hardware line all of which will be sold as low as possible.
May, 1846.

Daguerreotype Portraits.

THE Public are respectfully informed that Messrs. Foulis & Melick have removed their establishment for taking Daguerreotype Portraits from the premises occupied by them in Prince Wm. street to those rooms in the Market Square over J. G. Sharp's Drug store, lately occupied by C. Johnston, Esq. Entrance No. 2, Duck Street.
July 3.

BOOKS—at Reduced Prices!

WM. L. AVERY,

Has received per 'Queen Pomare,' and 'John Craig,' from London, and offers for sale;

A Very choice collection of BOOKS, and Fancy Articles suitable for PRESENTS:—*Also*, THEOLOGICAL WORKS—Bewell's Law of Sheriff; Nautical Works, Norrie's Epitome, Thomson's Lunar Tables, Shipmaster's Assistant, Seaman's Manual, Nautical ALMANACKS for 1847, CHARTS, &c. &c. Bibb Patterns, Water Colours, Mathematical Instruments, &c. The whole of which he will sell at a very moderate profit.

A supply of SCHOOL BOOKS, Stationery, and PRINTING PAPER, (suitable for our Cny papers) hourly expected. Oct. 22. 21

RILEY'S DENTIFRICE.

As an essential point of beauty the TEETH must ever stand pre-eminent. No regularity of features no brilliancy of complexion, no sparkling eyes, or silken hair, can render that lady beautiful who, when she opens her lips, (though they be of coral) discloses a set of discoloured Teeth. On the contrary, even homely features and a sallow complexion are embellished and rendered agreeable by a set of white Teeth. On the other hand, the effects of decay, the accumulation of tartar, the black teeth, and tainted breath, which are invariable accompaniments of a bad state of the mouth, will always prove loathsome and disgusting.

Among the various disorders of the mouth, there is none so destructive as scurvy—which on first entering the gums causes them to bleed on the most trifling occasions, and produces the most offensive and putrid breath. *There is more loss of Teeth from this Disease than from all others.*

Could persons afflicted with it see for a moment the state of their mouth, or catch the odour of their own breath, they would rejoice in finding a remedy so cheap and simple, and yet so efficacious, as the one now offered.

To professional men, shop keepers, and tradesmen generally, who have much intercourse with this fashionable world, a good state of the mouth must be of the utmost importance.

Besides, is not an offensive breath, which in nine teen cases out of twenty, proceeds from a bad state of the Teeth and gums, very much calculated to prevent the blessings of matrimony? and how often from inadvertence or neglect is the happiness of the married state grievously interrupted from the same cause.

To insist on the importance of these things must be a waste of words were it not obvious that there are many persons who never give themselves the trouble to think upon the subject—who seem scarcely aware that they possess Teeth at all, while their gross and culpable negligence renders the fact too apparent to their friends and associates.

Another cause of the rapid decay of Teeth, which is remarkable on the whole continent of North America, is a peculiarity in the climate—the rapid and sudden changes from one extreme to another which are of almost daily occurrence.

This source of decay, as well as the scurvy, is annihilated by using

RILEY'S DENTIFRICE,

which makes the Teeth beautifully white, eradicates the scurvy, preserves and restores the enamel where injured, sweetens the breath, preserves the Teeth sound and handsome until the most advanced age, and by constantly using will prevent the toothache. It was used and most highly approved of by his late Majesty GEORGE THE FOURTH, (the most perfect gentleman of the age he lived in,) and by the principal nobility of his Court; and has never failed to give the most unqualified satisfaction. In several instances the inventor has received considerable presents from parties, as a mark of gratitude for the benefit their Teeth had received from the use of it. Mothers may rest assured, that if their children have sound Teeth at present, they will by using this DENTIFRICE never have occasion to employ a Dentist—as their teeth will remain sound and beautiful until the most mature age.

☞ *Observe that* G. RILEY'S *name is signed, in his own hand-writing on the table of each box.*

☞ PRICE—HALF A DOLLAR PER BOX.

Messrs. PETERS & TILLEY, of Saint John, N. B., are my Wholesale Agents for the Provinces of New-Brunswick and Nova Scotia, for the sale of the above celebrated article.
September 25. GEORGE RILEY.

REMOVAL.

DAVID PATERSON would acquaint his Customers and the Public that he has removed his BOOT and SHOE *ESTABLISHMENT*, to the Premises lately occupied by Messrs *McCully & Carvill*, Saddlers, next door to Mr. *Thomas Sime*,

North Side of King Street,

where he offers for sale a large assortment of Boots and Shoes at very *Low Prices*:

Gent's fine Boots,	18s 9d and upwards,
Youth's do.	9s to 11s.
Boy's do.	6s to 7s.

Bootees & Shoes equally low, Childrens Shoes, &c.

Having lately visited New York and selected a very fine assortment of French, Calf, and Morocco *SKINS* suitable for Gent's Boots, together with setts of *fashionable Lasts*,—he is prepared to make to measure Gent's Boots of above material, with *Steel Stayes*, 3ls 3d per Pair, in point of style and quality shall not be excelled.

☞ N. B. the above are cash prices. May 22.

MANCHESTER HOUSE.
New Spring Goods.

THE subscriber has received by the Marathon and William Ward, part of his SPRING SUPPLY of staple and Fancy Goods, which will be sold at the lowest market prices.
15th may. WM. HOWARD.

Patent Hair FELT.

Per Saint John from Greenock:—

300 SHEETS of the very best description of PURE HAIR FELT, received on consignment, and for sale at cost of importation by
June 19th, 1846. JOHN ROBERTSON.

Geneva, Pickles, Sauces, &c.

Now landing ex 'Maranhaw,' from London:—
20 HHDS fine Pale Schiedam GENEVA;
6 cases *PICKLES, SAUCES, MUSTARD*, &c.; 1 case Marking INK. For sale by
May 8. RANNEY, STURDEE, & CO.
Prince Wm. Street.

Per the Britannia:

6 HHDS. Linseed OIL; 27 casks 6¼ to 10 in