The Weekly Observer.

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SAINT JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, JUNE 27, 1848.

VOL. XXI.—NO. 1.

The Observer,

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

At a Court of Common Council holden at the City Hall of the City of Saint John, on Wednesday the seventh day of June, Anno Domini, 1848:

Read and enacted the following Law:

A Law in amendment of and in addition to "A Law for the more efficient Inspection of FLOUR and MEAL in the City of Saint John":

I. BE *it Ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Saint John, in Common Council convened,* That that portion of the first section of the said Law, which relates to the Inspection of Bags of Flour or Corn Meal, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

II. *And be it ordained,* That all bags of Flour or Corn Meal manufactured in any part of this Province, and brought into the City of Saint John for sale, shall, before being offered for sale, be inspected and weighed, and it shall be the duty of the Inspector who shall inspect and weigh the same, to mark with Red Chalk on the bag or bags of those so weighed and inspected, the quality of the Flour in the said bag or bags, in the same manner as he is directed and required to do on barrels and half-barrels by the said first section of the said Act made and ordained as aforesaid.

J. WILLIAM BOYD, Common Clerk, &c.

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.*

MR. G. BLATCH,

BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY AT LAW, **Notary Public, and Conveyancer, &c.**

OFFICE in Mr. L. H. DeVeber's Building, on the Western side of *Prince William Street.*

Saint John, Feb. 15, 1848.

NAILS and SPIKES.

Ex ship "Avon," from Liverpool, on consignment:

60 CASKS 3 1-2dy. 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, and 20dy. fine rose head wire Board NAILS; 15 casks 5dy. and 9dy. Horse Nails; 9 do. 2 inch, 3, 3 1-2, and 8 inch Boat Nails; 55 do. 5, 6, 7 and 8 inch Diamond head Deck SPIKES.—For sale at Hammond's Brick Buildings, 20, Dock street, by H. G. KINNEAR.

30th May.—[N.Bruns. 4, Chron. 3t.]

Cordage, Lines, Twines, &c.

Just received per ship Wanderer, Capt. Allan,

40 COILS CORDAGE & SPUNYARN, assorted sizes,

4 packages of Salmon LINES and TWINES, assorted. —ALSO—

30 barrels MESS PORK—For Sale low, by JOHN V. THURGAR,

May 30. North Market Wharf.

S. K. FOSTER'S Paper Hangings & Shoe Store,

Corner of King and Germain streets, and

Ladies' Fashionable SHOE Store, Germain Street.

THE Subscriber has just received ex ship *Cambria* from London, part Spring supply of Ladies', Misses' and Children's

SUMMER BOOTS AND SHOES, FOR SALE CHEAP.

May 9. S. K. FOSTER.

Cheap Room Paper.

THE Cheapest Room Paper for Sale in the City of Saint John, is to be found at the Store of S. K. FOSTER,

May 9. Corner of King & Germain streets.

FANCY GOODS.

Per Jenny Lind. Received at the "Liverpool House," from London:

WHITE, Black and Brown Gimpure, Chantilly, Paris and Fancy Net, Thread, Valenciennes, American Lace and Muslin EDGINGS and INSERTIONS; British Chantilly and Brussells Falls and Veils; Black Silk Brignnti Lace Shawls; Lace Capes; Paris and Cambray Quilling and Edged Goffered Blonds; Muslin Collars; Habit Shirts; Chemizettes; Brussels and Cambray Rouche; shaded Purse Silk; Artificial Flowers, Gents. and Ladies' Cambric Handkerchiefs, &c. at usual low prices

VAUGHANS & LOCKHART.

May 2, 1848.

Brandy, Geneva, Sugar and Molasses.

Now landing ex Ship "Delta," from London:

40 HHDS. *Martell's* BRANDY; 25 do. best Pale Holland GENEVA.

Ex Brig 'Ganymede,' from Halifax,

30 hhds. Bright Porto Rico SUGAR:

50 do. MOLASSES.

For sale low while landing, by

April 25. WILLIAM E. MOORE.

☞ NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers, under the Firm of THOMAS BARLOW & COMPANY, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. All Debts due to and by the late Firm, will be received and paid by THOMAS BARLOW, and all persons indebted to the late Firm, or having unsettled Accounts with them, will please call at their office at an early period and adjust the same.

THOS. BARLOW, GEORGE FLEMING, JOHN STEWART.

St. John, January 1st, 1848.

THE Subscribers tender their grateful acknowledgments for the patronage received by the late Firm, and beg to intimate to their friends and the public generally, that the Business will be continued in all its branches, at the PHŒNIX FOUNDRY, where they solicit a continuance of the patronage hitherto enjoyed.

☞ Any orders for *Castings, Machinery, Mill-Work, Engines, &c.,* will be promptly attended to.

THOS. BARLOW, GEORGE FLEMING,

January 1st, 1848.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of ROBERT RAY, late of this City, Sailmaker, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within Six Months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to GILBERT T. RAY, THOMAS LEAVITT, GEO. A. LOCKHART, } *Executors.*

St. John, 11th February, 1848.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

GILCHRIST & INCHES

Have received per Ships "*Cambria*," from London, and "*Rosanna*," from the Clyde, the greater part of their *SPRING SUPPLY*, which, together with their former STOCK on hand, comprises a General Assortment of GOODS suitable for the Season,—in which are,

FINE West of England Broad CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Doeskins, and Tweeds, Cashmerettes, Summer Cloths, and VESTINGS, Cashmere, DeLaines, Orleans and Coburghs, Ginghams; Muslin and Balzarine DRESSES, PRINTS, Grey and White COTTONS, Cashmere, Crape and Barage SHAWLS and Hdfs. Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, Laces, Parasols, Cloth & Tweed Caps, CARPETING,

And a varied Assortment of Small Wares,—which will be sold at *low prices for CASH.*

Market Square, St. John, 9th May, 1848. } [Cour. & N. Bruns.]

New Spring Goods.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL WAREHOUSE, *Prince William Street.*

J. & J. HEGAN

Have received per "Cambria" from London, and "Rosanna" from Glasgow,

A SPLENDID assortment of newest materials for Ladies' DRESSES, in Mottled Stripes, Marled SILKS, Grenadian CHECKS, Alboni Stripes, Balzarines, Organdies, Delaines, &c. &c., Black and Fancy Glace Silks, and Gros de Naps, Black and colored Satins, and Satinetts, Ginghams and Printed Muslins, Velvets, Crapes, Ribbons, Hosiery, Gloves, Blonds, Laces, Plain and Fancy Nets, &c. &c.

A great variety of Shawls, Handkerchiefs, and Neck Ties, Muslin Collars, Habit Shirts, Black Lace Squares, Green and Blue Barege, Demi Veils, &c.

Linens, Lawns, Diapers, Hollands, Osnaburghs, Duck, Sheeting, Huckaback and Damask, Towelings, Table Cloths and Covers, Regatta, Gents. Scarfs, Stocks, Opera Ties, and Handkerchiefs of the newest Styles, Braces, Shirt Collars, &c. &c.—Rich Fancy Vestings in Satin, Velvet, Cashmere, Chaillie, &c.—Tweeds, and New Style Fancy Trowserings, Knitting and Sewing Cotton, Angola, Worsted, Lambswool and Shetland Yarn, for Knitting, Linen Thread, Tailors' Trimmings, and Small Wares in great variety.

A large assortment of Carpetings, Hearth Rugs, and Door Mats, Carpet Threads, &c. &c.

(BONNETS BY THE CASE.)

Per "Wanderer," from Liverpool:

Broad CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Doeskins, fancy Drills, and Moleskins; Welsh and Saxony FLANNELS, Orleans, Coburghs, plain and Silk striped Lama Cloths and Cassimeres; Grey, White and Printed COTTONS, fancy Shirtings, Furniture Prints, Marseilles Quilts and Counterpanes, Bed Ticks, Moreens and Damasks, with Fringes and Trimmings to match, COTTON WARP, &c. &c.

The whole of the above Stock will be sold at the lowest possible prices for Cash.

St. John, 23d May, 1848.

MAY 16, 1848.

NEW SPRING GOODS!

Per ships *Delta* and *Jenny Lind* from London, viz:

GENTS' Rich PARIS HATS, BROAD CLOTHS and DOESKINS, VESTINGS, Braces, Stocks, and Umbrellas, Rich Black and Colored SILKS, SATINS, Sarsnets, Crapes and Serges, SHAWLS, Handkerchiefs and Scarfs, Silk, Cotton and Cashmere HOSIERY, GLOVES of every description, Nets, Laces, Edgings and Quillings, Habit Shirts and Muslin Collars, GIMPS, Fringes and Cords, RIBBONS and PARASOLS, White and Colored STAYS, ORLEANS and DELAINES, With a large lot of BOOTS and SHOES.

—ALSO—

Per "Rosannn" from Glasgow, and "Wanderer" from Liverpool:—

18 Packages Grey, White and Striped Shirtings,
13 " Fancy Printed COTTONS,
4 " ORLEANS and COBURGS,
2 " Fancy DRESSES,
6 " Sundry Dress Materials,
3 " SHAWLS and Handkerchiefs,
4 " CARPETING and RUGS,
7 " Linens, Lawn, Damask, Diaper, Osnaburgh, Canvas and Duck,
1 " Muslin Collars and Habit Shirts,
1 " Muslin Work, Lappets, Veils, &c.
1 " Printed Cotton Handkerchiefs,
1 " Fancy Ginghams,
4 " Muslins of all kinds,
2 " Cloth CAPS,
4 " Cotton Reels,
6 " White and Blue Cotton Warps,
2 " White and Red FLANNELS,
2 " Cotton Ticks,
2 " Fancy Trowserings,
2 " Linen DRILLS,
3 " Tapes, Cotton Balls, Braces, &c.
2 " Buttons, Silk and Twist,
3 " Small Wares,
3 " Plain and Twill Linings,
2 " Moleskins; 2 do. Robes and Cravats,
1 " Cotton VELVET,
3 " Sundry FANCY GOODS,
3 " Fancy DRUGETTS,
31 Pieces of FLOOR CLOTHS, say 3 4, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4, 9-4, 10 4, 11-4, and 12-4 widths,

The whole of which are offered at the lowest market prices.

W. G. LAWTON.

Sugar and Molasses.

Received ex *Caledonia*, from Matanzas:—

100 HHDS. Muscovado SUGAR, 250 Hhds. Bright Retailing MOLASSES.

—ALSO—

Ex Kathleen, from Cardenas:

250 Hhds. very Bright and heavy Retailing MOLASSES.

For sale in or out of Bond.

May 9, 1848. N. S. DEMILL.

Assessors' Notice.

ASSESSMENTS of Rates and Taxes are now about to be made within the City for the present year, of which all persons interested will hereby take notice. And it is necessary that those who wish to furnish statements of their Real and personal Estates and Incomes, according to Law, should give them in without delay to the Assessors.

D. JORDAN, D. J. M'LAUGHLIN, S. L. LUGRIN, JOSEPH B. WHIPPLE, *Assessors.*

St. John, May 6th, 1848.

The Garland.

SUMMER DAYS.

BY ELIZA COOK.

Oh! the summer days are sweet,
And I long to have them coming:
How my pulse will glow to meet
Shadows in the arbor-seat,
And dance to hear the beetle thrumming.

Oh! the summer days are gay;
And I long to have the power
Of the sun, in flood-tide ray,
Embracing earth—as Jove, they say,
Did his love—in golden shower.

Oh! the summer days are fair;
And I long to see the thicket,
When the grasshoppers are there,
And roses flush out every where,
By castle wall and cottage wicket.

Oh! the summer days are bright;
And I long to mark their glory,
When the lark talks to the light,
Till the gleesome birds of night
Go on with the fairy story.

Summer days will soon be near;
And I long to have them nearer;
For, with sunshine rich and clear,
And fruit, and flowers, and all things dear,
They will bring something dearer.

They will bring one to my side,
Whose loved word ever makes me fonder
Of bloomy sod and azure tide—
Of all God's beauties far and wide,
And cheers the path where'er we wander.

They will bring to me again
One whose spirit, warmly beaming,
Gilds my joy, dissolves my pain,
And charges my dull earth-wrought chain,
With friendship's rare electric dreaming.

They will bring to me a heart
That can bear my faults and failings—
Nobly weigh my better part;
Nor find its true devotion start
From mortal flaws with selfish quailings.

Summer days are rife with hope
Of all that fills my soul with pleasure;
The star that crowns my horoscope
Will lead o'er many a balmy slope,
And time will move to faster measure.

Oh! the summer days will find
One beside me that I cherish—
One whose faith, so fondly kind,
Flings a rainbow o'er my mind,
In colors far too deep to perish.

Summer days! how fair to me
Comes your snow-drop herald peeping
With an eye that seems to be
Just opening its lid, to see
The drowsy world arise from sleeping!

Summer days will soon be near;
And I long to have them nearer;
For, with sunshine rich and clear,
And fruits, and flowers, and all things dear,
They will bring me something dearer.

Miscellaneous.

(From the Farmer's Monthly Visitor.)

SALLY SLY AND JENNY McKEAN.

A HUMOROUS REPORT ON BUTTER.

The beneficence of the Creator is manifest in so disposing our tastes, and so adapting these to the varieties with which we are surrounded, as to make life a scene of enjoyment instead of a burden. It might have been that necessary food would have been noisome, as it is sometimes to the diseased stomach, had it not pleased the Creator to order it otherwise.

Bread is the staff of life, but butter is given to make it slip down easier, and with a better relish. But it depends sometimes on the one who makes the butter whether it answers this purpose or not. Butter made in Joe Bunker's family needs to be eaten in the dark—then, to make it pass well, one or two other senses should be laid aside—while that made by his brother Jonathan may be eaten in the full blaze of noon—you would wish that your neck was as long again, that you might have the pleasurable sensation of swallowing prolonged. Perhaps a bit of the history of their better halves will explain the whole matter.

Joe's wife was Sally Sly—when a small girl she was sly—she would not half wash the milk-pail, but sly it away and let it sour. She was sly at school, and did not half get her lessons, but would have her book in sight when reciting—but as she grew older, she learned that to get well married, she must appear well, and so she bent all her cunning to get a superficial education in everything, from roasting a potatoe to playing a piano. Poor Joe fell in love with her, and "love has no eyes"—so he married her. But soon after she entered on housekeeping, his eyesight came, and he saw his fix, that it was for "better or for worse." Like a true philosopher, he concluded to endure what he could not avoid or cure, and got along tolerably well only when he came to her butter—for his mother was a real butter-maker.

Every time he saw or tasted of Sally's butter, he felt the horrors. Her manner of making butter was somewhat as follows:

She thinks it of no consequence whether the milk-pail is sweet or sour—sets the milk in a warm room, because it is easier than to go into the cellar, and if some dirt should blow into the pans, she thinks every one must "eat a peck of dirt," and in nothing will it slip down easier than in butter—she lets the cream pots be open; and when she churns, forgets the poke, leaves the cream nearly at blood heat, that it may come quick.

When she takes it out of the churn, she picks out the bodies of all flies and spiders—the legs and wings are so small they can be swallowed. She works out half the butter-milk and sets it away for use. Poor Joe has seen so much butter of this kind that he declares that butter does not agree with his health, and will not taste it. Yet his wife wonders he does not try it, and marvels why he does not keep a dairy and make butter for market.

Jonathan was a younger brother of Joe, and he had occasion to eat at his brother's enough to know why he could not eat butter, declaring he never would marry without knowing what his bread would be buttered with. Following the bent of his fancy, he made several attempts at matrimony, and Julia Juniper also caught him, for there was always good butter on the table at tea, but he was determined to know who made it. On inquiry, she says:

"La me! mother makes the butter; I take lessons on the piano."

"Well," says Jonathan, "I want a wife that takes lessons on the churn—I shall look further."

After several unsuccessful attempts, and just ready to despair, he started in pursuit of stray cattle before breakfast, and wandered through the forest into the corner of the next town; and, weary and hungry, called at a decent looking house and called for some refreshment, which was cordially granted, for the family were what were called Irish Scotch—in religion, Presbyterian; and in hospitality, boundless.

Here he found the butter exactly right—though the weather was hot, the butter kept its shape as well as bees-wax. He catechised the old lady about her housewifery, for the bread was as right as the butter. The old lady said her health was feeble, she could do but little, and Jenny had the whole management. He made some roundabout inquiries about Jenny, and learned that she was a hearty, black-eyed lass of two-and-twenty; had never seen a piano or attended a ball, but knew the Assembly's catechism, could sing Old Hundred to a charm, spin flax, and darn stockings, and was then gone to town with butter. He lingered about, but she was delayed, and when his excuses for delaying were exhausted, he started. He could not get the good butter out of his mind; and how it happened I know not, but he found his way there again, and the result of his adventure was, he made a wife of Jane McKean. And now one lump of his butter is worth more than all Joe could make in a month. There is no trouble in going to market—the keepers of genteel boarding houses in the neighboring villages send and take it at the highest market price.

Now the main difference in these two women arises from the manner of training, though there is no difference in natural disposition. Old Madam Sly never looked on to see that Sally Sly did up her work right, but suffered her to sly with her work as she choosed, and though a good housekeeper herself, was altogether too indulgent, and like some other mothers thought more of getting Sally well married, than making her fit for a wife—while old Madam McKean was determined Jenny should be fit for any man's wife, whether she got married or not.

Perhaps there is no more certain criterion by which to judge a woman's character for neatness and good house-keeping, than by the quality of her butter. Find on the farmer's table a good solid, properly salted, well worked slice of butter, and you need not fear to eat the cakes or hash; but see a splash of half worked butter, salt in lumps, and a sprinkling of hair and flies' legs, you may be sure if you board there long, death will not be obliged to wait much for you to finish your peck of dirt.

My advice is, to young farmers, to make it a *sine qua non* in a wife that she makes prime butter, and the young ladies who aspire to be farmers' wives had much better be imperfect in filagree and music, than be dificient in the most important art of making butter, which smooths not only the sharp corners of crust and crackers, but will smooth the husband's temper.

THE DEAD SEA.

A singular terror has prevailed in the East from time immemorial with regard to the Dead Sea, or Lake Asphaltites. The scene of Divine vengeance in the olden time, it remains a monument of truth of sacred history. It is about 55 miles long and 20 wide. Nothing of dreariness can be conceived, which is not realized in the scenery which surrounds it. Its neighborhood is unaccompanied by vegetation, and is unsuited to the existence of animals, or of the human race. The water is bitter and nauseous, containing substances marked by these peculiarities to the extent of one fourth of its weight. Now and then a straggling and scared bird flies over its waters. Asphaltum floats on its surface, and an inflammable bitumen is found on its shores. Yet once its bed was the beautiful and fertile valley of Siddim; it was termed "the garden of the Lord," and contained no less than five cities, if we may believe the record of Moses, verified by the writings of Strabo, and Stephen of Byzantium. With the exception of Zoar all were destroyed, and their places became desolate.

In the spirit of inquiry, modern Christianity has endeavoured to ascertain how far the truth of these ancient records could be verified in our days. The latest attempts have been those of a young Irishman, (whose adventures have been described by Harriet Martineau,) and of Lieutenant Molyneux of the British navy. The former suffered dreadfully in his excursion, and soon after died at Jerusalem from illness brought on by fatigue and exposure. His papers, if he had any, were lost to the world. We have recently seen a brief account of Lieut. Molyneux's expedition, and will give a brief outline of its design and result. It will be just now more than usually interesting in consequence of a similar enterprise in progress, under the direction of Lieut. Lynch of the U. S. Navy.

On the 20th of August last, says a report which we notice in a late English literatry journal, Lieut. Molyneux landed from the Sparta at Acre, and with three volunteers, an interpreter, some camels and their attendants, and the ship's *dingey*, he proceeded on his journey. The travelling was, on the whole, difficult, and Tiberias, on the lake of that name, about eighteen miles in length, was reached the next morning. The party embarked, crossed it and made the descent of the river Jordan, which was accomplished with much difficulty, the water being shallow, the stream tortuous and muddy, and much interrupted by water-falls and weirs of stone, where immense quantities of fish are taken. To these difficulties impending the navigation, and often compelling the seamen to transport their boats over the carrying places, was added the strenuous opposition of the native Sheiks. Large sums were demanded of Lieut. Molyneux for permission to pass; frequent quarrels occurred, and it was only by occasional threats on his part, and the appearance of a resort to arms, that he forced his way along.

On the 3d of September he reached the Dead Sea. As he entered its waters and made sail on the dingey, the breeze freshened, and large patches of white foam were passed. The sea rose, and with it came an unearthly roar of the waves, like that of fearful breakers just ahead. At two o'clock P. M., says the log, in the belief that the boat was nearing the southern extremity of the sea, it was hauled to the wind, and the Lieutenant stood for the Western coast, which was crowned with "exceeding high mountains," with faces almost perpendicular. Having arrived at what was apparently the deepest water, soundings were obtained at 225 fathoms, and the armature of the lead brought up some pieces of *rock salt*. The water itself was of a dirty sandy colour, rapidly destroying metals, and producing an unpleasant greasy feeling to the touch, with an extremely disagreeable smell. "Every one and every thing in the boat was covered with a nasty shiny substance; iron was corroded and covered as if with coal tar." *No living thing was found in the waters.* A long line of bubbling foam extended the whole length of the sea, over which at night a white line of cloud was visible.

Having reached the termination of the lake, to which there is *no outlet*, although it receives five streams, the dingey was mounted on the backs of two camels, and the party proceeded to Jerusalem. This was the first time the boat of a man-of-war ever entered the Holy city. Lieut. Molyneux returned to the coast of Jaffa and joined his vessel. But he almost immediately took sick and died. We have no account of the fortune which attended his comrades. This death, like that of his predecessor, has excited a degree of awe in the minds of travellers. We trust that our own countryman, Lieut. Lynch, may be spared such an untimely fate as seems to have been the conclusion of similar expeditions.—*New York True Sun.*

Bacchus has drowned more than Neptune.

VARIETIES OF CHARTISM.—It appears that there are Chartists of all descriptions. There are steady old Chartists of 30 years' standing; men who have borne the burden and heat of the day, and find themselves now thrust aside by mere suckling Chartists. There are physical force and moral force Chartists. There are simple Chartists, and Chartists who will join with any body in making a row, whatever the cause may happen to be. There are Union Chartists, who combine with their political profession schemes for the protection of the workman against the employer. There are Land Company Chartists who subscribe, we believe, a shilling a-week, and in due time ballot for an allotment, and draw, as may be, four acres of loam, of clay, of sand, of bog, or of stones. There is also a certain indescribable affinity between Chartists and Odd Fellows; at least the Chartists vehemently resent the rules which prevent the enrolment of that body. There are zealous Chartists and lukewarm Chartists; Chartists who will pay 6d a-week for the support of a delegate in London, or for the travelling expenses of an agitator, and Chartists who never pay a sous for these purposes. There are Chartists who revile Feargus O'Connor: others are scandalized at Cuffey. Some are for doing things all in order, and approaching the Throne only in the properest and most reverential manner; others are by no means particular on these points. There are democratic Chartists and loyal Chartists. To crown all, we have now a new variety announced, with four mild points instead of six strong ones; with triennial, instead of annual, Parliaments, and households, instead of universal suffrage. One thing is very clear from the result. The English people are disposed to organic change. They don't want a bran new Parliament. * * This country seldom throws away. It will never throw away the existing House of Commons. *Ecce signum.* A lot of incendiaries have been poking up and scraping the whole island, and cannot, either by promises or bribes, or any means, get more than 65 men to devote, or rather pretend to devote themselves, to the task of agitating for a fundamental change of the Legislature. And those 65 separate of themselves in a fortnight. The bubble bursts almost before it is seen.—*London Times.*

SOCIETY FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE LABOURING CLASSES.—The annual meeting of this society, in London, was held on the 18th May, at Freemason's Tavern. A large concourse of Ladies, nobility and gentry were present. His Royal Highness Prince Albert presided.—After Prayers by the Bishop of London,—

Prince Albert rose, and was received with loud cheers. When they had subsided, he said—Ladies and gentlemen: when four years since this Society for the Improvement of the Condition of the Labouring Classes was first established on its present footing, I accepted, with pleasure, the offer made me of becoming its President. (Loud cheers.) I saw in this offer a proof of the appreciation the society entertained of my feelings, my sympathy, and my interest for the class of our community which has most of the toil and least of the enjoyments of the world. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) I conceived that great advantage would accrue to it from the endeavours of influential people, who were wholly disinterested, to act the part of friends to those who required advice and assistance, which only a friend could tender with advantage. (Loud cheers.) This society has always held this object before its eyes, and has ever been labouring in that direction. You are all aware that it was established to erect model lodging-houses, loan funds, and the allotment of land in different parts of the country; but it has been careful only to establish examples and models, mindful that any real improvement which was to take place must be the result of the exertions of the working people themselves.—(Cheers.) I have just come from the model lodging-house, the opening of which we celebrate this day—(cheers)—and I feel convinced that its existence will by degrees lead to the erection of others, and that it will lead to a complete change in the domestic comforts of the working classes, as it will exhibit to them, that with real economy can be combined advantages and comforts to which they have hitherto been strangers, whilst it will, at the same time, show those who possess capital which they are desirous to invest, that they may do so in connexion with this institution with great advantage and profit to themselves, dispensing, at the same time, those comforts which I have enumerated to their poorer brethren. (Cheers.) Depend upon it, it is to the interest of those classes who are so often contrasted, but whose interests are identical, to unite, and it is only ignorance which prevents them from uniting for each other's advantage. To dispel that ignorance, and to show the means how man can help man, notwithstanding the complicated state of civilized society, ought to be the aim of every philanthropic person. But it is most peculiarly the duty of those who, under the blessing of Divine Providence, enjoy station, wealth, and education. (Cheers.) Let them be careful how to avoid any dictatoral interference with labour and employment, which frightens away capital, destroys that freedom of thought and independence of action which must remain to every one if he is to work out his own happiness—(Loud cheers)—and to repose that confidence in each other, on which alone the enjoyment and mutual benefit of mankind rests.—After some further remarks appropriate to the subject, his Royal Highness resumed his seat amid loud cheers.

REPUBLICAN PARIS.—Is there any former lover of Paris who imagines that, when the barricades of the last insurrection have been removed, the devastations repaired, and the street lanterns mended, Paris will wear, with its republican face, the same aspect as it did of old? If there be such a man, let him still cherish the fond delusion, and not come and see. Or, would he learn the truth, let him try the experiment of taking from the fairest face he knows and loves, the gay, coquettish cap of gauze and ribbon, the light, butterfly-like *chef-d'œuvre* of the most tasty fancy of a French *marchande des modes*, and let him put on that head the Phrygian cap of liberty, the *bonnet rouge*, in all its startling coarseness of red cloth. He thinks, perhaps, that the face will be the same, or at least wear the same expression as before! Fatal mistake! Animated, gay with colour, flushed with the red reflected tints, picture-like even, may be the pretty face—but it will have utterly lost its former charm; it will look staring, vulgar, swaggering, disordered, at best Bacchante like. Or, to take a more psychological comparison, let him think back upon the time when he was in love, and wandered in the company of the beloved, and try to remember how he looked upon the objects that surrounded him. Of a surety, whatever their natural want of beauty, they wore a peculiar look of brightness; there was a magical veil of rose-colored charm upon all. Let him then reflect upon the aspect of the same spot when *she* is gone. The objects remained the same, but certainly they wore not the same air to his eyes; they were the identical objects he had looked upon before, and yet he could have sworn that they were changed—that the whole land-cape was discolored. And so it is with Paris. Streets, squares and houses are the same, but the moral appearance is totally altered: there is a changed look in the very air; the impression on the mind is as different as rose-colour is from gray upon the sense; the psychological tint has been washed out, blurred away, and replaced by a troubled, confused, indescribably unharmonious and uncongenial colour.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

THE DUCHESS OF ORLEANS.—The Duchess of Orleans has been living at the last accounts at Eisenach, Sax-Weimar. She occupies apartments in the grand ducal palace. She lives in a very retired manner, and has no one near her but a femme de chambre. Her two sons have a tutor. She often walks with them in the charming environs of Eisenach. It is said she is to pass the whole summer there, and that she will perhaps fix her permanent residence at Eisenach. During the three hot months, she will occupy the three small apartments of the castle of Wertberg, devoted to the Grand Ducal family. It is said that Louis Philippe is also coming to fix himself at Eisenach, because living is less expensive there than in England.

THE LATEST DECREES OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.—Liberty! Equality! Fraternity! In the name of the Republic, the Provisional Government decrees as follows:—1. That every citizen shall possess an income of 50,000 francs, no more nor less. 2. That every citizen shall be exempt from influenza and colds in the head. 3. That no citizen shall cook his dinner or brush his boots, but that a paternal government shall do both for him. 4. That all citizens shall be equal in weight and height, as well as political privileges. 5. That all citizens, being workmen, shall be paid by the piece, and upon the principle that he who does the least shall receive the most. 6. That any citizen who has a good coat to his back is a tyrant and oppressor, and ought to lose it. 7. That Citizen Dumas having made great sums of money by writing novels, and the same being an infringement of liberty and equality, that all citizens be empowered henceforth to write as good novels as citizen Dumas. 8. That citizens Lemaitre, Victor Hugo, and Horace Vernet, having acquired great fame respectively by their acting, dramatic writing, and painting, and that the same being an infringement of the rights of man, which are naturally and eternally equal, that all citizens be empowered to act as well, write as well, and paint as well, respectively, as citizens Lemaitre, Victor Hugo, and Horace Vernet. 9. That, in order to carry out the wholesome principle, broached in the circular of citizen Carnot, no citizen shall be eligible for a sear in the National Convention who can spell his own name. 10. That every loaf shall be as big as two loaves. 11. That any man under the republic shall be as good as any three men under the monarchy. 12. That the future in general shall be, in France, one long unclouded holiday. "*Vive la Republic.*" Signed by the members of the Provisional Government. Hotel de Ville.—*The Man in the Moon.*

CHINESE JUNK.—There is not, perhaps, a more interesting exhibition in the vicinity of London than the Chinese Junk, which is now in the East India Docks, having performed a voyage from China to this country with a Chinese crew, under the conduct of Captain Kellett. This voyage, which was by the western route, not a little astonished the crew, who were merely accustomed to river navigation, and had no notion of losing sight of land. The junk, with all its equipments, warlike, ornimental, and religious, with its odd-looking Chinese crew, and with Captain Kellett himself, who is ready to explain the minutest details, is now open to public view. One step across the planks, and you are in the midst of a Chinese world—you have quitted the Thames for the vicinity of Canton. Brilliant colours shine upon the spectator from every side with all the formless gaity which is peculiar to the Chinese Gaudy Shields, as weapons of defence, hang along the deck—and jinjalls, a hybrid race between cannon and arquebusses, threaten on each side. If you would take a more concentrated view of Chinese existence, the grand saloon, is fitted up as a sort of museum, with all sorts of curiosities; or you may turn into a neat little chapel containing the idols which those serious Orientals why lounge about the deck are in the habit of worshiping. To those who are curious in naval architecture, the construction of the vessel, which is on a principle totally different from that of any European ship, will afford an inexhaustible subject of interest. On the occasion of her Majesty's visit on Tuesday, China satin was spread in every part of the vessel to receive the foot of Royalty.—*Times.*

RIVERS.—What a splendid feature in the scenery of the globe do rivers exhibit!—rising from small and remote sources,—gradually swelling out into mighty currents,—rolling on in perpetual and uninterrupted floods,—and pouring their blue and transparent waters through ten thousand different channels, and spreading verdure, and fertility, and gladness on every side! Some rivers intersect continents, and bound the territories of empires. Some take sweeps of thousands of miles, foam over the barriers of mountains, and dive into interminable chasms; others wind beautifully along the calm valley, imparting verdure to the green sloping meadows, and cheering the eye of the shepherd piping on the hills. But the rivers of the New World surpass in magnitude even those of the Old. The river of the Amazons performs a course of 1200 leagues—an immense volume of water, spreading out to a great breadth, and proportionable depth; and such is its vast bulk, that other large rivers pour their contents into it, and yet its current seems little increased by the accession. The river St. Lawrence, in Canada, which runs through the large American lakes, after traversing a course of 900 leagues, pours its collected waters into the Atlantic Ocean. The river Mississippi is in length more than 700 leagues, and the Oronooko 750.—*Rhind's Studies in Natural History.*

THE SOLAR SYSTEM.—The number of known planets is now sixteen, which encircle the sun in the following order:—Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Flora, Iris, Vesta, Hebe, Astræa, Juno, Ceres, Pallas, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune. There is reason to believe that other planets may be found beyond Neptune, and that more fragments may be discovered between Mars and Jupiter, since it may be presumed that the eight that we know of are the *debris* of a large one, the more so as it is probably not the only instance. The myriads of meteors that the earth annually meets with on the 12th of August and the 14th of November, are, no doubt, minute planetary bodies revolving round the sun, which, on entering the atmosphere, take fire by its sudden and violent compression. Their origin, it may be presumed, is analogous to that of the small planets, but the explosive force must have been much more intense to tear the original mass in such minute fragments. Occasionally meteorites have fallen of considerable size; one which appeared in the year 1780 was supposed to have a diameter of a quarter of a mile.—*Frazer's Magazine.*

THE PLANET NEPTUNE.—This newly discovered planet has a diameter of 43000 miles, consequently it is about 200 times larger than the earth, and may be seen with a telescope of moderate power; the motion is retrograde at present, and its mean velocity of 12,000 miles an hour is six times slower than that of the earth. Being on the confines of the known system, and at the distance of 3,000 million miles from the sun, it can only have the 1300th part of the light and heat we receive from that body; but the deficiency of light, at least, may, in some measure, be supplied by moons, two of which have been discovered; besides, like *Saturn*, it has a ring, whose diameter is to that of the planet as three to two, and consequently 64,500 miles—the breadth of the ring is unknown.—"*Recent Discoveries in Astronomy,*" an able article in *Frazer's Magazine for May.*

The Observer.

SAINT JOHN, JUNE 27, 1848.

ENGLISH MAIL.

The *Britannia*, with the English Mail of the 10th inst., arrived at Halifax at 3 o'clock on last Friday morning, in 12 days from Liverpool. The letter mail was received in this city about 7 o'clock on Saturday evening, and the newspapers on Sunday morning.

The news is not of very great importance. There were some Chartist riots in London on the 4th inst., and subsequently several of the leaders had been arrested.—The Scourge steamer, with Mr. Mitchel on board, sailed from Cork for Bermuda on the 4th inst.—There had been a severe battle between the Austrians and the Italians, in which the latter were victorious.—France, Austria, Prussia, and Germany and Italy, generally, continued in a very unsettled state.

The third new steam ship of the Cunard line, the *Europa*, to be commanded by Capt. Lott, formerly of the Caledonia, is to leave Liverpool for Halifax and New York, on the 8th of July.—The *Canada*, the fourth and last new ship of the line, was launched on the Clyde on the 2d instant. She is to be commanded by Capt. Douglas, formerly of the Unicorn, when plying between Quebec and Pictou.

Subjoined will be found a large amount of English, Irish, and continental intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, June 10.

NAVIGATION LAWS.—The progress of the debate on the Navigation Laws has only confirmed our original statement, that no hopes can be entertained that any measure affecting those laws can receive the sanction of Parliament during the present session. We even entertain doubts whether the House of Commons can get the Government measure through committee in any reasonable time to send it up to the House of Lords.

Trade has been slightly depressed during the past week, owing to the renewal of political agitation both in England and Ireland, and the less favourable tendency of our continental advices. The Produce markets have been less buoyant: holders are rather anxious to realise, and prices have consequently a declining tendency. Large supplies of all kinds of Produce are brought forward for sale, but this is owing in greater degree to the late advance in prices than to a want of confidence on the part of merchants as to the future state of the trade and commerce of the country. The Corn trade is without any improvement; on the contrary, a further depression in the value of most articles, whilst little business has been transacted. There is also a further decline in the value of Cotton, and the sales are limited. The general aspect of commercial affairs on the continent continue dull and unsatisfactory, but in some respects a slight improvement is perceptible. There is a further increase in the supply of money, and the rate of interest yet tends downwards. The state of trade in the manufacturing districts wears a discouraging aspect.

The extremely fine growing weather which continues to prevail, exercises a very depressing effect on the Grain trade in all parts of the United Kingdom; and should it continue for a few weeks longer, until the Wheat plant has passed that critical period of its zenith—"the blossom," prices would no doubt decline still further. At Mark-lane, on Monday last, holders of Wheat acceded to a reduction of 1s. to 2s. per quarter. Barrelled Flour, although the supply at this port is very limited, does not bring more than 27s. 2d. to 28s., duty paid. The value of Indian Meal is now quoted at 14s. to 14s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL TIMBER MARKET, June 10.—There have been several arrivals during the week from North America, of which there has been sold one cargo of St. John's Deals at £7 17s. 6d. per standard, and a cargo of St. Stephen's Deals at £8 5s. per standard. The other three cargoes remain undisposed of, but we believe one of them, a cargo of Pine, is about to be sold by retail; a cargo of indifferent quality, of Quebec Yellow Pine, has been sold at 13 1-4 per foot, a parcel of Pitch Pine at 19 3-4 per foot, 175 logs Swedish Fir at 16d. per foot, a lot of Orleans Wine Pipe Staves at £13 per M., and a lot of inferior hogshead at £8 10s. per M. By auction, a lot of 50 logs Birch brought 12d. per foot, and 50 Norway Rickers 2s. 7d. each. There is evidently an increase in the demand during this week for square Timber, as well as Deals, but not to such an extent as to influence the present low market prices.

LONDON TRADE REPORT.—The importations, both of foreign and colonial produce, during the past month were very large; the markets were freely supplied, and a large business has been done in articles for consumption.

The commercial affairs of the continent of Europe are completely paralysed, consequently we are unable to notice any improvement in our export trade, which continues in the same depressed state as before. The settlement of the Danish question assumes a more favourable aspect, and is expected shortly to be amicably arranged, when considerable relief will be afforded to trade in that quarter.

The accounts from the Manufacturing Districts are, upon the whole, more favourable; the commercial news bro't by last Overland Mail from India and China represent the demand for British manufactures to continue, at rather improved prices, which has caused an increased inquiry for goods suitable for those markets.

The money market remains without alteration, capital continues abundant, but there is no disposition to loan except on first-rate security.

MANCHESTER.—There is still a tolerably fair inquiry for cloth suitable for India and China; but the demand which previously existed for the home trade has declined; and the market has been on the whole quite as flat and depressed as at any period during the last month.

GLASGOW.—Our market for Yarns and Goods continues very inactive, and the feeling during the last week is decidedly better. Although prices have fallen far beyond any thing previously known, manufacturers have no encouragement even to continue the usual business, far less to extend it.

DUBLIN.—Business generally continues dull. The general disposition is not to enter into contracts or dealings of any kind beyond our absolute wants, and those in the country more as to articles of food than otherwise, shopkeeping and retail business being almost at a stand.—The return to exceedingly fine growing weather, being alternately wet and sunshine, has greatly improved all kinds of growing crops, and renders the probability of an early and abundant harvest, which, together with freer imports from America into the English ports, has tended to check the prices of almost every kind of grain.

BELFAST.—The weather is still propitious for the farmers—we have just enough of rain and not too much.—Since last week's report, the writer has personally inspected the growing crops, in almost all of the northern counties, —both early and late sown Wheat look well,—Oats flourishing,—Barley luxuriant, and will be an excellent crop all over the country; and the Potato, Ireland's hope, never looked more promising, nor ever was there a much greater quantity planted. There is one single exception, and one only, to the above favorable report,—the fly, in some districts, has seriously injured the Turnip crop.—Indian Corn and Meal have gone down, and a further decline is inevitable.

THE CHARTISTS.—The meetings in the metropolis and in the provinces have not been so numerous during the present week, and from the vigour displayed by the Government and the magistracy the more noisy leaders appear to be somewhat subdued. Messrs. Williams, Fussell, and Sharp, who have figured in London as conspicuous mob orators in the physical force line, have been arrested by order of the Government. Mr. Ernest Jones also, who was anxious to distinguish himself like Mr. Mitchel, has also been captured at Manchester, and carried a prisoner to London. The four leaders were brought up for examination at Bow-street, on Wednesday, and evidence being adduced of their having uttered highly seditious language, they were fully committed for trial, and, in default of bail, conveyed at once to Newgate in the van. Richard Vernon, another of the Chartist leaders, and several more at Manchester, and elswhere, have also been arrested. This somewhat tardy vigour of the Government has already had a beneficial effect in damping the spirits of those who were counting upon creating a riot for their own iniquitous purposes. It is true some of their companions have intimated, that on Monday next, being Whit-Monday, Chartist assemblages are to take place simultaneously in various and distant parts of the metropolis, so as to distract the police, but as several of the most active of their chiefs will be by that time chewing the cud of sweet and bitter fancy "within Newgate's gloomy mound," no very great apprehension need be entertained. The most effective arrangements have been taken to put down any disturbance, & the middle classes are urging the Government to adopt more actively preventive measures. The promptitude and vigilance of the magistracy in the provinces are now evident: and after the demonstration in the metropolis on Monday next, which cannot be altogether prevented, but which must prove a failure, we trust the present excited feeling will materially subside.

THE COMMISSARIAT ESTIMATES.—The sum required to meet the expense of the Commissariat services in the year 1848-49 amounts to £494,432 against £571,309 in 1847-48. Of this sum, £453,-786 is required for the effective, and £40,646 for the non-effective service.

The fall of rain in the month of May this year is one of the smallest ever known, only amounting to about three-fourths of an inch. In May, 1847, the fall was five-and-a-quarter inches.

A vessel is expected from New York with a cargo of live hogs, consigned to a merchant in Liverpool, from America, being the first mercantile shipment of this kind ever attempted from that distant mine of human food.

ENGLISH MECHANICS FROM FRANCE.—The number of English artisans and mechanics who have been obliged to leave France in consequence of the combination of the French operatives against those not only employed in the railways, but weavers, lace makers, and others, since the revolution of February is upwards of 7000. The greater portion of these men and their families have arrived in this country in the greatest state of destitution.

The grants to Scotland by the committee of council on education amount, since 1839, to £31,-975. In 1847-8, the grants to schools connected with the established church amounted to £2462; to the free church, £5394; to the Scotch episcopal church, £136; to general schools unconnected with any church, £462.

The latest advices from Rome, state that nothing new has occurred there; Rome is perfectly tranquil.

In Vienna matters continue in the same state; all endeavours to induce the Emperor to return to his capital have failed. The Russian ambassador has joined the court at Innspruck, together with several of the chief nobility. The retirement of the Emperor has created the greatest excitement in the Hungarian, Sclavonian, and Craotian parts of the empire; and it is altogether impossible to form a conjecture of the political consequences which must attend this almost virtual disruption of the Austrian monarchy.

In Prussia matters seem to be still worse. At Berlin the mob have obtained the complete ascendancy in the Government. General Aschoff, the Commander of the Burgher Guard, who was also Military Commander of Berlin, has been compelled to resign his command of the Burgher Guard, owing to the jealousy of the people of his connection with the Court. Affairs are in a restless uneasy state. The arms distributed by the Government for the maintenance of order are very likely to be turned against the Court; and altogether the violence of the clubs and the demonstrations against "re-action" seem likely to have some serious results. The Prince of Prussia has arrived at Potsdam.

The Diet at Frankfort appears afraid to deal with the Holstein-Schleswig question. A motion has been proposed to make the affair a national one, and that the war will not be allowed to end without a previous satisfactory guarantee "*for the rights of the duchies* and the honour of Germany," but the Assembly has put it off to a committee to determine the order in which it is to be brought before the Diet. The honour of Germany and the rights of the duchies will be best consulted by leaving Holstein in its former position, unless Germany has resolved upon a much more serious war than one with the Danes.

IRELAND.

The conviction of Mitchel has not quelled the strong spirit of disaffection which prevails in Ireland. The excitement created by his trial, sentence, and deportation, has been seized upon and converted into a fresh engine of agitation. On the 2nd instant a manifesto was issued by the Council of the Irish Confederation to the Irish people, signed by Mr. W. S. O'Brien as chairman, couched in terms no less defiant of the law than the effusions of Mr. Mitchel. The people are exhorted to contemplate calmly and firmly the chances of a final struggle, and to prepare for that struggle by furnishing themselves with all such resources as may enable them to command success. Religious animosity is endeavored to be raised to the highest pitch, and the Catholics of Ireland are told "to bow down their heads in shame." It seems undoubted that, on the day of Mitchel's conviction, thousands of misguided men were ready to fly to arms, and deluge Dublin with blood; but Mr. W. S. O'Brien says that the most strenuous exertions of the Council prevented the outbreak of an insurrection. The Confedrates, deeming any armed attempt to rescue Mitchel would be abortive, interposed, and with difficulty succeeded in preventing the fruitless effusion of blood. The Council of the Confederation has been weeded down from about 150 to 21 members, amongst whom are Messrs. W. S. O'Brien, president, W. F. Meagher, Devin, Reilly, John Dillon, T.D. Magee, and all the chief physical force leaders. Mr. Mitchel quitted the Irish shores for Bermuda on the morning of the 4th instant, in the Scourge steamer.

The discord which has so long prevailed between the Old Ireland party and the Young Irelanders has at length, by mutual consent, been terminated, and the two parties have made great progress in the way of a treaty of peace—even if it is not actually concluded. Mr. John O'Connell, Drs. Miley and Gray, Messrs. Ray, Strich, and Galway have, in fact, now fraternised with Messrs. Duffy, Dillon, Meagher, &c. Mr. John O'Connell still repeats that he will take no act or part with any parties who are bent upon procuring Repeal by violence. On the other hand, the physical force leaders stipulate for freedom of speech in the new body.

The events of the past week are not very important. The Repeal Association and the Irish Confederation have at last fraternised. A new society, to be composed of the members of both these bodies, is to be formed. It is to assume the style and title of the "*Irish League.*" It is to be managed by a committee, chosen from the members of both the late societies, and to agitate the question of repeal by constitutional means alone. Doubts are entertained by many, whether such materials as the proposed League will contain, can work harmoniously together for any length of time. The Government has not yet made any move to reindict Mr. Smith O'Brien and Mr. Meagher. Sympathy for Mrs. Mitchel and her children is still expressed, and the funds collecting on their behalf are daily increasing.

The Irish Confederation have issued a very strong, and to say the truth, disaffected address to the people of Ireland. The following are among the more important passages. The address is signed by Mr. Smith O'Brien:—

"We will not conceal from you, we will not conceal from the Government, that nothing but the most strenuous exertions of our council prevented the outbreak of an insurrection last week. Thousands of brave men had resolved that John Mitchel should not leave the Irish shore, except across their corpses. * * * We do not mean to conceal from you that the recent indignities offered to the Irish nation have greatly tended to remove from our minds the hope which we have hitherto desired to cherish, that the questions at issue between England and Ireland will be settled by amicable adjustment. We feel bound to tell you, without disguise, that these indignities and wrongs are rapidly bringing us to that period when armed resistance will become a sacred obligation, enforced by the highest sanctions of public duty. * * * * We cannot shrink from the responsibility of advising you to prepare at once for the protection of your invaded liberties.—By the love which you bear your country and your kind—by your attachment to your homes—by your regard for your children's weal—by your thirst for honourable fame—let no factious strife to impede the execution of your design. Learn to contemplate calmly and firmly the chances of a final struggle, and prepare for that struggle by furnishing yourselves with all such resources as may enable you to command success."

This is bold and daring language, but at the same time so cautiously worded, that her Majesty's Attorney-General for Ireland can hardly find a loop-hole sufficiently large enough to allow him to catch hold of its author.

The receipts of the Repeal Association have lately fallen so low as £12 a week, an amount insufficient to defray the expenses; and this circumstance has probably rendered Mr. John O'Connell more ready to discuss terms of reconciliation with the Old Irelanders. However this may be, it appears that the Repeal Association has been dissolved, and is to be incorporated with the Irish Confederation. The following are the heads of the proposed constitution.—The new body is to be called "The Irish National Association," and to be managed by a joint committee, equal in numbers of old and young Irelanders, forty-two in all, together with an executive directory of six. All their proceedings are to be of the most open nature, "Physical" and "moral force" are to be banished from the constitution, but though the names are altered, the "moral" principle will pervade the agitation, for all things are to be done within and through the law. But the essential characterestic of the proposed system is the universal diffusion of clubs. Companies will be despatched to organise the country into these bodies. Each club is to consist of 720 members.

The committee of the Repeal Association have agreed as to the terms of the new association. It is to be called the "*Irish League,*" and each member is to be responsible only for his own sayings and doings.

The Confederates held a meeting on the 6th instant, for the purpose of considering the expediency of a union with the Old Ireland party. The Music-hall, Abbey-street, was crowded to excess, not less than 3000 persons being present. The clubs marched in procession, two abreast, to the place of meeting, but were opposed by a body of police in North Cumberland-street, who insisted on them marching in single file. Mr. Meagher having attempted to force his way, was arrested and taken to the Sackville-place station, on a charge of assaulting a police constable, but liberated, on entering into his own recognizances to answer for the alleged offence. A Mr Byran was also arrested on a similar charge. The solicitor of the Dublin Corporation took the chair. Upwards of 400 new members were admitted, including the Rev. Thaddeus O'Mulley and Dr. Antisell, the eminent chemist. A letter from Smith O'Brien, apologising for non-attendance, on the ground of ill health, was read. Mr. O'Brien avowed the authorship of the address to the people of Ireland. Mr. C. G. Duffy, in the course of his speech, stated that the new association was to be formed on the principles of the Confederation. Its chief business is to plant the country with clubs from end to end, to organize the mass of popular strength to order. Mr. Meagher, in one of those displays of impassioned and fervid eloquence, next addressed the meeting, and in the course of his speech stated, that he for one was pledged to follow John Mitchel. Alluding to Mitchel's conviction and sentence, he stated that that sentence shall be reversed—reversed by the decree of a free nation. Mr. Richard O'Gorman followed, and in his speech designated the trial of Mr. Mitchel as a successful attempt to swindle him out of his liberty. Mr. O'Gorman's father, at a subsequent part of the meeting, observed—"Of all that John Mitchel was guilty, and if he deserved to be transported, for all that they should take me, and put me on board a transport also." Throughout the entire proceedings the utmost harmony prevailed, and the vast assemblage separated, fully approving of the movement proposed.

With respect to the treatment Mr. Mitchel has received at the hands of the authorities subsequent to his departure from Dublin, it is stated that he has expressed his gratitude for the consideration with which his case has been met. Upon his arrival at Spike Island, he was informed by the governor that he had permission to communicate with his wife, and to receive letters in return, the only condition being that neither party was to make the slightest reference in the course of the correspondence to events of a political nature; and, for the fulfilment of this compact, the authorities contented themselves with Mr. Mitchel's pledge that the indulgence thus accorded would not be abused, and that the terms should be adhered to. He has not been compelled to wear the convict's dress, neither has his hair been cut, nor is he subjected to the degradation of having for his companions any of the other criminals undergoing their sentences in the same prison. It is added that the extreme delicacy of Mr. Mitchel's health is a sufficient cause for the difference that has been made in his favour.

The sale of Mr. Mitchel's furniture took place on the 6th, and attracted an immense attendance; and many persons came from forty to fifty miles in order to purchase some relic. The furniture sold at extremely high prices, especially the small articles, such as books, china, glass, &c. The books with Mr. Mitchel's autograph brought in many instances one hundred times their original cost. A pike and two swords, which cost but a few shillings each, sold at a guinea each.

A parish priest, in the county of Cork (the Rev. Pierce Greene), informs the Cork Examiner that all his parishioners, to the number of 6000, intend contributing to the fund raising for the support of Mr. Mitchel's family.

Mr. Whitty, the foreman of the jury who tried Mr. Mitchel, has, since that trial, received no fewer than five threatening letters of the most atrocious kind; and his wife has received one; others of the jury—in fact not one of the twelve has escaped them—have received similar missives. Every one of these letters breathe a murderous spirit. One of the jury, Mr. Fletcher, has had his windows smashed by a sympathiser. The fellow, fortunately, was caught doing his work quite deliberately, and is now committed to the next quarter sessions.

Seven new Confederate Clubs have just been opened. This is the first fruits of the amalgamation of Old and Young Ireland.

The Rev. Mr. Willis, rector of Portadown, county Armagh, in replying to the circular of the secretaries of the anti-repeal declaration, concludes with the following remarkable statement:—

"I for one see nothing in my obligation, as a minister of the church, to prevent me from considering the question of repeal an open question; and, under the circumstances, so far am I from thinking that a repeal of the legislative union would 'entail incalculable misery upon Ireland, or her church,' that I am the rather inclined to look with hope and confidence for the reverse of this; and I rejoice to know that such also is the feeling of some thousands in my parish and neighbourhood."

Mr. Willis is an orangeman, and an officer of the Grand Lodge.

The printer of Mr. S. O'Brien's address to the Council of the Confederation, in which he affirms that "Mr. Mitchel was found guilty by a jury selected not to *try* but to *convict* him," and calls upon the Catholics of Ireland to "resent the insult as one man," and to furnish themselves for that purpose "with all such resources as may enable them to command success," is to be prosecuted.

The clergy of Tuam (121 in number), have memorialised the Queen for Repeal.

The Commissioners of Stamps and Taxes have refused to accept the securities tendered for the "*Irish Felon.*" By this means they will keep the young rebel from making its appearance. An advertisement in the Dublin papers fixes the 24th inst. when the first number shall be published.

The Waterford Chronicle says that it has been informed that Lord Clarendon has stated to the Government that, considering the expensive gaieties of the Irish gentry in Dublin during the last winter, he sees no reason why an income tax should not be inflicted upon Ireland.

Emigration to a vast extent is in progress from all the outports of Ireland.

FRANCE.—Never at any period, since the revolution of February last, has France been in a more critical state than at this moment. Whilst we write, we expect to receive the intelligence of a complete break up of the Ministry, and, perhaps, of the Executive Commission. The resignations of Lamartine and Ledru-Rollin were openly talked of in Paris, and when we state that the suspicions we have more than once expressed, that Lamartine, as well as Ledru-Rollin, was a party to the movement of the 15th May, and that Causidiere, the late Perfect of Police, charges Lamartine himself with having supplied the arms to Sobrier which enabled him to get up the conspiracy, it will give a key to the whole disorginisation of the Government. The aim of Lamartine, his friends allege, was, by making a popular demonstration, to avoid a collision in the streets of Paris—in fact, a frightful counter-revolution. Instead of throwing his influence into the scale of social order and property, he has, by paltering, in a double sense, both with the Conservative Republican and the ultras, lost influence with both, and stands openly accused by Caussidiere of having aided, abetted, and contrived the conspiracy of the 15th May; so that if Barbes, Blanqui, and Sobrier are guilty, the chief members of the Government are no less implicated.

The impeachment of Louis Blanc was pending at the publication of our last number. The committee appointed to report upon the case, whether there was sufficient *prima facie* evidence to send to trial one of the members of the National Assembly, reported by a majority of 15 to 3 in the affirmative. Louis Blanc published a long rigmarole defence in the newspapers, denying his complicity; he disclaimed any direct knowledge of Blanqui, Raspail, and Huber, but with Albert, Barbes, and Sobrier he seems to have been closely connected. The National Assembly discussed the matter at the tumultuous sittings of Friday and Saturday, and after a most scandalous exculpatory speech by M. Cremieux, the Minister of Justice, who was directly charged with falsehood by one of the underlings of the Government, M. Jules Fabre, the Chamber voted by a majority of 35 that M. Louis Blanc should *not* be impeached. It is said, that in the course of the proceedings the most direct proofs came out that one or more of the members of the Provisional Government were implicated in the affair just as much as Louis Blanc. At any rate, all the Ministers, with the honorable exception of Bastide, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, voted against the impeachment. M. Cremieux, the following day, attempted some excuses for his conduct, but it was too plain that he had thwarted the Committee of the National Assembly in their endeavors to administer the law, and the consequence was, that Portalis, the reporter of the Committee, the Procureur-General, and M. Jules Fabre, immediately resigned, as also M. Cremieux. M. Portalis was immediately elected a Vice-President of the Assembly, as was also M. Lacrosse, who had given evidence, as Secretary of the Assembly, against M. Louis Blanc. This the Chamber did to mark its sense of their conduct, whilst M. Cremieux, on the other hand, immediately resigned his office as Minister of Justice, and it is doubtful whether he will have the boldness to retain his seat as a representative. Under these circumstances, it can scarcely be expected that either the Ministry or the Executive Commission can hold together. The conduct of the Assemby is equally inexcusable,

The whole affair is a frightful perversion of all justice; the single-mindedness of Lamartine, who has hitherto maintained order in the Republic, is placed in such an equivocal point of view, that we have no hopes of his ever recovering the esteem and confidence he had acquired throughout Europe. M. Thiers is not unlikely to supplant him in power and authority. For some time past the most violent paper war has been going on between the *National* and the *Constitutionnel*, in which these two great men have mutually reviled and denounced each other, in a style of eloquence and vehemence which plainly indicates their irreconcilable political jealousy and hostility. The most strenuous exertions have been made by the Government to keep M. Thiers out of the Chamber, but that consummate politician has now seized his opportunity. If he comes forward as the champion of law and order, and can contrive to fasten upon others the odium of putting down the mob, M. Thiers may save the Republic by forming a strong and vigorous Government. But before affairs are ripe for all this, we fear many portentous struggles must take place, and, perhaps, even much blood will be shed. Lamartine, however, has neglected to take advantage of the tide which would have carried him on to the highest political fortune, and that omitted, we trust "that the voyage of his life" will not "be bound in shallows and in miseries."

Whilst writing, the news reaches us that M. Thiers has certainly been elected for Rouen and Bordeaux, and will, probably, be a successful candidate in several other places, the official returns of which we have not yet received.

A report was spread in the course of the sitting of the National Assembly, on the 8th instant, that the police were in search of a high personage arrived in the morning at Paris by diligence from London. "We think it right," says the *Commerce*, "to abstain from mentioning the names which were circulated with this news; but, from information which we have reason to believe to be correct, we can allow ourselves to go so far as to announce that this personage has been arrested." The personage here alluded to is the Prince de Joinville.

Prince Louis Napoleon is understood to be in for Paris. He will probably obtain three returns besides that of the capital. The Government, of course, will not dare to molest him.

After a stormy debate in the National Assembly, a decree for preventing tumultuous assemblies in the streets was carried by 478 against 82.

Several additional regiments are expected immediately in Paris.

At Lyons there have been fresh outrages, and the labourers on the Rouen Railway have demanded the expulsion of some Englishmen yet employed on their lines. The directors of all the railroad companies met at Paris, and unanimously resolved not to accede to their unreasonable demands.

Further disturbances have occurred at Linoges, in consequence of the authorities having determined to close a club. The operatives composing it resisted, and it became necessary to march a large military force against them. A collision ensued, and some persons were killed and others wounded.

A telegraphic despatch announces a legitimist insurrection at Perpignan in favour of Henry V.

The Government have received information of the presence of the Prince de Joinville and the Duke d'Aumale in Paris, sufficiently reliable to awaken the active attention of the police, who are now engaged in measures to discover their retreat.

Great alarm is excited by the approaching monster banquet to be held on Monday next, under the walls of the fortress of Vincennes: the subscription has been raised to ten sous a head, and the party who has organised it announces that there are already 100,000 subscribers, the number being expected before Saturday to amount to 150.000. There will be 1000 tables, each sufficient to accommodate 150 guests. Preparations are being taken to provide the fortress against a surprise, the garrison in it will be reinforced, and the commandant has already demanded of the Executive Commission to be provided with a body of cavalry to secure the immediate ground around the outworks, so as to prevent a sudden surprise by escalade. Notice has been given to the occupants of houses within range of the guns of Vincennes, to be ready to evacuate at a moment's notice. Those who are best informed expect before long another assault on the Assembly infinitely more serious than that of the 15th May.

The probable retirement of MM. Lamartine and Ledru-Rollin continues to be mentioned.

Many conceive that an effort at restoration will be made with the present men. The friends of the Orleans family desire to put the Count of Paris on the throne, with the Duchess as Regent, and, to conciliate the leading men, would offer them (Lamartine, Arago, &c.) the position of a Council of Regency. This would be about as wise as the purchase of Mirabeau and Danton was.

NEW FRENCH CONSTITUTION.—The *Presse* states that the commission on the constitution has decided on the following important points: "The political constitution of France shall be a democratic Republic, one and indivisible. This proposition was adopted unanimously. The project of the constitution is to be preceded by a declaration admitting, besides the rights already enjoyed by the people, those of gratuitous education, employment, and assistance. The question on the legislative powers gave rise to several long discussions. It was at length determined that there should be but one legislative chamber, composed of 750 members. In case, however, of a revision of the constitution, the Assembly should remain, as at present, composed of 900 members. The elections to be made by department and by ballot. The Executive Government to be confided to a President appointed by direct universal suffrage, by communes, for four years without a possible re-election. Two millions of votes, at least, to be necessary for the nomination of the President. The commission has not yet adopted any resolution as to the duties of the President and of the Ministers." The *Journal des Debats* differs from the *Presse* in its account of the resolutions of the committee on the constitution. The *Debats* states that the re-election to the Presidency may take place, but after an interval of at least four years from the period when the previous incumbency shall have terminated, and that the President is to be responsible.

The *Moniteur* contains two decrees, signed by all the members of the Provisional Government. The first decree substitutes task-work for the present system of daily labour in the national workshops; the second commands the mayors of the communes throughout France not to deliver passports for Paris to any person who cannot show that he possesses the means of existence.

The expenses of the national workshops since their creation on the 6th of March to the day on which M. Emilie Thomas was removed from their direction—a period of eighty-one days—amount to the sum of 7,240,000f. (£289,600.)

AUSTRIA.—In the postscript of our last paper we gave a brief account of another insurrection that occurred at Vienna on the 26th ult. The following are more detailed particulars taken from the *Allgemeine Oesterreichische Zeitung*, of the 27th of May. It appears from this journal, that on the morning of the 25th, a ministerial proclamation, signed by Count Montecuculi, announced that, in consequence of the lawless proceedings of the University Legion, emanating from worthless persons who had clandestinely insinuated themselves into that corps, the University Legion was disbanded. The University buildings are to remain closed. All parties improperly enrolled in the University Legion are to deliver up their arms within twenty-four hours, &c. This proclamation excited a terrible indignation among all classes. The city gates and the suburbs had been beforehand occupied by the military. At half-past ten citizens and students thronged to the hall of the University; the students were armed, and obviously under the influence of a desperate resolution. By eleven o'clock, all the shops were shut, the principal places of the city in possession of the troops, the national guard nowhere to be seen. A citizen, who, in pursuit of his avocations, attempted to pass through the gate of the red Tower, was shot by a soldier. "Barricades! barricades!" was the cry; and men, women, and children aided in raising them. The alarm was beaten, and the bells rung out. The working classes broke open some of the gates; the national guard assembled. At twelve o'clock the mounted national guard announced that the University Legion was not to be disbanded. The contest was, however, continued without intermission. At one o'clock the soldiers were in part withdrawn from the gates, and the national guards took their place. At half past two o'clock the whole city was full of barricades. To repeated intimations that the University Legion was not to be disbanded, the only answer was—"The soldiers must leave the city in twenty-four hours, the concessions of 15th May be secured, and the Emperor return." At half-past five the ministerial intimations of concession were torn by the enraged assemblages of armed citizens, students, and workmen. At half-past six, Count Hoyos, in his uniform of a national guard, delivered himself up as a hostage at the University. At seven, Hafner was liberated from prison. The night was passed in quiet; but by ten o'clock in the morning of the 27th the fight began again. There was no plundering of private property. The men fought desperately, and the women carried provisions to them through the thickest of the fire.

In the course of the forenoon of the 27th ult. a ministerial notification appeared intimating the formation of a committee of citizens, national guards, and students, to preserve order, and again pledging the Government to the concessions announced the day before. The Government subsequently ratified the resolutions agreed to by that body.

These resolutions declare that the city shall be evacuated by all the troops, except those necessary to guard the war office: that Count Hoyos shall remain as a hostage for the observance of the promises made to the people; and that those implicated in the attempt on the people's rights on the 26th ult., shall be prosecuted. The ministers also undertook to urge the Emperor to return, or appoint a prince of the imperial family as his representative, and requested the new committee of safety to inform them what pledges could be given to the Emperor for the safety of himself and the imperial family. In a second circular, which has since been addressed to the inhabitants of Vienna, the ministers urge the necessity of affording them support, and declare that they will maintain all the liberties of the constitution of the 25th of April, accede to all subsequent concessions, powerfully oppose anarchy, disorder, and every reaction, acknowledge the Diet alone as empowered organically to regulate the laws of the country, re-establish peace in the capital, maintain union in the provinces, and use their utmost exertions to effect the return of the monarch to his capital.

The city was quiet, but distrust continued to prevail between the people and the *noblesse*. Many of the latter body were leaving Vienna to join the court, or to retire to Baden or Ischl. Nearly all the foreign ambassadors were at Dobling, in the vicinity of Vienna. The bankers Rothschild, Sina, and Eskeles had left the city. A general wish was felt that the Emperor might soon return, or (what the majority would prefer) send the Archduke John, who enjoys the public confidence, as his *locum tenens*.

By a decree, dated at Innspruck, on the 22nd ult., the Emperor has provisionally abolished, until the constitutional establishment of a new penal code, all corporal punishment, exposure on the pillory, and branding, has declared that houses can only be searched by virtue of a judge's warrant, and has extended the facilities for liberating on bail persons accused of offences.

The Emperor has also awarded crosses to the officers and medals to the soldiers who fought in the streets of Milan. A more praiseworthy exercise of his authority is an extension of the amnesty of the 28th of March, with even greater latitude than the original, to all who had been sentenced in consequence of their participation in the revolutionary movements in Cracow and Gallicia.

We have accounts from Vienna to the 2nd inst. The conduct of the Emperor is considered by the Viennese as most extraordinary, a deputation of ladies to present a petition requesting his Majesty to return to his capital had been treated with marked rudeness at Innspruck. The Emperor took the petition from the ladies, and, without saying a word, turned on his heel and walked away. A letter from Innspruck of the 31st, in the *Tyrolese Messenger*, states that the deputation of Vienna *savans*, with their monster petition, had arrived in that town. The petition was to be presented on the 1st inst.

Surrender of Peschiera, and Victory of the Italians over the Austrians.—Advices from Turin to the 1st, have brought the important intelligence that Peschiera had surrendered, and was in the hands of the troops of Charles Albert; and that an engagement had taken place at the same moment at Goito between 30,000 Austrians, who last marched from Verona, and 15,000 Piedmontese, the result of which was that the former were completely routed, and being pursued by the cavalry, when flying in confusion, a great portion was cut to pieces. The King and the Duke of Savoy were personally engaged in this combat. The former received a slight contusion of the ear from a cannon ball that passed near him, and the latter was slightly wounded by a musket ball; not sufficient, however, to induce him to dismount or to retire from the field. The hopes of Austria, with regard to the retention of Italy, must now be annihilated.

For several days before the surrender of Peschiera, the garrison had only horse flesh to subsist on.

THE GERMAN PARLIAMENT.—The Constituent National Assembly of Germany has issued a proclamation, in which it solemnly declares that it fully recognises the right of the people of other than German race living within the territory of the Germanic Confederation, to enjoy perfect equality in the official use of their languages, in the church, schools, literature, administration, and tribunals. The proclamation concludes by declaring that neither the Sclavonian, nor the North Schleswiger, who speaks the Danish language, nor the inhabitant of Southern Germany, with his Italian tongue, nor any one else shall have reason to complain of an infringement of his national rights, or of being abandoned by the German brotherhood in the hour of necessity or danger. The Assembly have elected M. von Gagern President by 499 votes out of 518. An inflammatory address from the German citizens of Philadelphia is placarded on the walls of St. Paul's Church, conjuring the assembled Parliament to dethrone the reigning sovereigns, and to establish a Republic.

THE PRUSSIAN PARLIAMENT.—The deputies receive an allowance of three thalers (nine shillings) per day, and their travelling expenses. To some of the peasant representatives the allowance is indispensable for the journey. One of the deputies is a day labourer, a *proletarier*, but the great majority of the Chamber consists of men in easy, if not wealthy circumstances. Even those classed as "peasants" are mostly occupiers of land, what we should call small farmers. 129 deputies are persons holding offices, either of the State or the municipalities; most of these are jurists or lawyers; there are forty-one clergymen; merchants and manufacturers, thirty-one; teachers and *Gelehrte Savans*, or it may be assumed, professors, twenty-seven; landed proprietors, twenty-six—of these only three are holders of privileged estates (Rittergut), which, having formerly belonged to the domains of one of the class of nobles, are still almost exempted from taxation; mechanics, seventeen; magistrates, seventeen; physicians, ten; military officers, four; a prince of the reigning house and four of the ministers; peasants, forty-five; agriculturists, or renters of large parcels of land, five; two shopkeepers, one agent, one land-surveyor, one day-laborer, and a town councillor. Of thirty-nine deputies there is no special description. From the class of nobles there are twenty-four deputies returned. The majority of the peasant representatives (twenty-nine) have been elected in Silesia.

SPAIN.—The accounts from Madrid extend to the 22nd inst., and inform us of the departure of the Belgian minister, Count Hummel, from that capital. According to one account, that diplomatist has been recalled by his Government for having allowed the Spanish authorities to search his house for Senor Salamanca; but another version of the affair states that the Spanish ministers sent him his passports, with orders to leave Spain immediately, on the ground that he was implicated in an extraordinary conspiracy to seize the Queen, and compel her to sanction a change of ministry. It is said that the authorities of Cadiz have compelled all the British residents to furnish securities for their conduct, and have refused to accept any bail unless the parties tendering it are Spaniards, wholly unconnected in business with the English for whom they offer it.

Numerous arrests daily took place in Madrid and its environs, and a numerous body of secret police have been organised.

PUBLIC MEETING.

A meeting was held yesterday, according to previous notification, for the purpose of petitioning Her Majesty's Government against the repeal of the Navigation Laws. His Honor the Recorder, in the absence of the Mayor, was called to the Chair, and Messrs. Robert Jardine and James Robertson appointed Secretaries to the meeting.

After the objects of the meeting had been stated, the Hon. John Robertson rose and moved the following Resolutions, which were seconded by James Kirk, Esq.:—

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Meeting, the measures now under consideration of the House of Commons relative to the alteration or revision of the Navigation Laws, will prove destructive to Ship Owners, ruinous to Ship Builders, and will generally affect the welfare and prosperity of the British Empire, as there is no reciprocity or equivalent to be found in the Scheme as introduced by Mr. Labouchere for the sacrifice of so great a Boon to the Foreigner; and moreover that this Province particularly—being largely interested as Ship Owners, extensively engaged in Ship Building, furnishing employment to thousands of artizans, emigrants, and labourers,—would suffer most seriously if the alterations now contemplated are carried without immediately opening other Channels in some measure to compensate for the ruinous consequences that must otherwise inevitably follow.

Resolved, That this meeting consider the abandonment of a system under which Great Britain has so successfully been enabled to compete with all the world in her Mercantile Navy, for so long a period, as unwise in principle, unsound in theory, and dangerous in practice,—reciprocal advantages are to be obtained from foreign countries for such a Boon conferred upon them by the sacrifice of the British Shipping Interest, created, fostered, and cherished by the most able and celebrated Statesmen that ever wielded the destinies of Great Britain, of every political creed.

Resolved, That this meeting feel deeply the influence that such a measure would produce upon the feelings and attachment of the People of this Province if left entirely unprotected, and required to compete with Foreign Countries in the main staples of their export, at a distance so much greater from their only market at present, and which must lead to the abandonment of the Province by a very large portion of its inhabitants, leaving behind them, as valueless, the result of the labour of a life-time, and destroy the prosperity of this once flourishing Province of the British Empire.

Therefore Resolved, That it is the opinion of this meeting, that if the Navigation Laws are altered as contemplated, nothing will prevent such a calamity to this Province, as heretofore referred to, but the opening of other markets for their exports—the privilege of selling their ships in any market—the right of procuring registers in Foreign Countries—perfect freedom in the employment of foreigners in the navigating of their ships—the privilege of trading to and with all Countries, coastwise as well as foreign—and the removal of all restrictions in the conduct of their ships.

Upon the reading of these Resolutions, some strong opposition was exhibited; but after a lengthy discussion they were eventually carried, and a Committee appointed to prepare an Address to Her Majesty's Government in accordance therewith.—*New Bruns.*

SINGING.—The lovers of Sacred Harmony in this City and its vicinity will be pleased to learn that Mr. R. S. Bennison intends opening Classes at the Mechanics' Institute on Thursday next, the 29th inst., for the purpose of giving instruction in the *Numeral System*, or *Phonography of Music*. The great rapidity with which a knowledge of Vocal Music is acquired by this system, and the smallness of the charge (only 5s. for a course of twelve lessons) should induce a large attendance, especially as Mr. Bennison's success in teaching is well known to our citizens. During the past winter his labours in Nova-Scotia procured for him several very flattering testimonials from gentlemen well qualified to judge of the system and of his qualifications as a teacher.—*Cour.*

FIRE.—About 4 o'clock on Sunday morning, a two story house on the North side of Duke street, one door above the corner of Sidney street, owned and occupied by Mrs. Buchanan, was discovered to be on fire, and before assistance reached the spot, the fire having great headway, the building was in flames, and was speedily destroyed, with much of its contents. The fire is supposed to have been accidental. A large number of citizens, and the Military, with their engines, were in attendance, by whose active exertions the fire was prevented from extending to the surrounding buildings. We understand that there was an insurance of £400 on the building.

☞ An arrangement having been made with the proprietors of the steamer *Reindeer*, that boat is to run twice a week between Indian Town and Hampton Ferry, leaving the former place at 8 o'clock on Friday morning, and returning in the afternoon of same day; leaving again on Saturday afternoon, and returning to Indian Town on Monday morning. The trip being short, and the scenery of the Kennebecasis river both picturesque and interesting, it is probable that large numbers of our inhabitants will embrace so favorable an opportunity of visiting this very agreeable section of the Province. A new and well conducted hotel has recently been opened at Hampton Ferry by Messrs. Cougle and Barberie, where visitors will find themselves quite at home.

EMIGRANTS.—We learn from the report of H. M. Emigration Officer, that between the 17th and 24th inst. the following vessels have landed passengers at this port:—Barque Lord Maidstone, from L'Derry, 33; passengers; Springhill, from Donegal, 103; Linden, from Galway, 172; Brig Dealy, from Berehaven, 128. Six children died of measles on board the Lord Maidstone, on the passage; no other sickness. There were several cases of fever in the Springhill, and both fever and small-pox in the Dealy and Linden. The above passengers were all landed at Partridge Island, whence those in health were sent to the City, after purification. There are 53 cases of fever and small-pox now in hospital at Partridge Island, but they are not considered of a dangerous character.

MEXICO.—Herrera has been elected President of the Republic of Mexico, by the vote of eleven States; Santa Anna had three votes.

The American troops were leaving the City of Mexico for the sea board, to embark for the United States. General Butler was to leave on the 5th inst.

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At a meeting of the Merchants and other inhabitants of Fredericton, on the 16th inst. to take into consideration the present depressed state of the Trade of this Province, and to devise means for extending its commercial relations, resolutions were passed by large majorities in favour of a free interchange of certain commodities with the United States, &c.

The Board of Trade of Montreal have petitioned Her Majesty in favour of repeal of the British Navigation Laws, the free navigation of the St. Lawrence, Free Trade, &c.

The fine new steamer *Commodore* returned from her first trip to Boston on Sunday morning last, and started again for that port yesterday.

☞ We beg to refer to an advertisement in another column respecting a New Church Paper, to be published in Halifax, by Mr. Gossip, to be called "*The Church Times.*" We wish Mr. Gossip much success in his new enterprise, and hope that the CHURCH TIMES may have an extensive circulation, and a long, prosperous, and useful career.

George Pozer, Esq., reputed to have been the wealthiest citizen in Quebec, died on the 10th inst. He was aged 95 years, a native of Germany.

Rev. Mr. THOMPSON, a clergyman of the Church of England, while attending upon the patients on Grosse Isle, near Quebec, caught the fever and died after a few days illness.

SAINT JOHN AND SHEDIAC RAILROAD.—The survey of a route for this proposed Railway is proceeding vigorously under Mr. Wilkinson, who is using every exertion to complete his examination of the whole line the present season. The survey commenced on the north side of the Kennebeckasis river, a little above Hampton Ferry, from whence it proceeded in a straight and very level course to the mouth of the Mill Stream, which was crossed quite near its mouth. Thence the line has been extended through the centre of Sussex Vale, on a north east course (true), passing near the residence of A. C. Evanson, Esq. to the mouth of Stone's Brook, in the Upper Settlement, in the vicinity of which the surveying party are now encamped. It is intended to follow the course of Stone's Brook, which flows out of the same meadow as the Anagance, one of the principal branches of the Petitcodiac, thus affording a perfect level between the head waters of the two rivers.

So far the line followed has been an exceedingly level one, and no engineering difficulties or obstacles have been encountered. Perhaps in no part of British America could a finer line of country be selected for agricultural purposes, or one which offers greater facilities for the construction of a Railway at a moderate expense.

The survey of that part of the route between Hampton and this City will be undertaken after the survey to Shediac is completed.—[Courier.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE AT SEA.—The Ship "Courier," Captain Risk, from Liverpool, bound to New York, with passengers, and from thence to this port, arrived here from the latter place, on Friday last. At sea on the 20th May, she experienced a heavy gale, during which the chief Carpenter, William Reutin, was thrown from the poop deck into the sea, by a sudden lurch of the ship; he was seen for a few seconds struggling with the waves, but as there was no possible chance of rendering him any assistance, under the circumstances, he disappeared and was seen no more. He belonged to this City, and was about 25 years of age. He has left a widowed mother, and an only brother to mourn their melancholy bereavement.—*News.*

Rumored Defalcation.—There was a rumor in New York that a defalcation to the tune of $500,000 has been discovered at Washington.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—This excellent Order is fast increasing in this city, [Halifax.] At every meeting accessions are made to the number—and of good men and true, who will be an honor to the fraternity. We understand that the Rev. Dr. Crawley is about to be appointed D. G. W. P. for the County of Halifax, and that Mr. Ashley has received his commission, dated 5th of May, as D. G. W. P. for the Province of NovaScotia, St. John's, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward Island—the divisions in the two latter named places being under the jurisdiction of the Grand Division of Nova Scotia, until such time as a sufficient number be opened to form a Grand Division for each Province. We also learn that it is contemplated to hold a Pic-Nic of the "Sons," and their wives, daughters and friends, during the present summer. It will undoubtedly be one of the most attractive of the season. In the meantime, some excellent ladies are raising subscriptions in order to present a Banner to one or two of the Divisions. These will much add to the beauty of the display, and attach another gem to woman's fair crown of Love.

Ever foremost in the good she shines,
To blot the evil from the world.
—*Halifax Nova Scotian.*

THE LATE STORM.—Considerable damage was done by the late storm and the attendant lightning. In Newark the store of L. L. Belant was struck, and somewhat injured. The lightning struck several buildings in Jersey City, and the magnet at the Philadelphia telegraph station was burst into atoms by the violence of the charge. The telegraph connection with Philadelphia was entirely cut off. At Hoboken a cabinet maker's shop was struck and consumed, with several small adjoining buildings. At Philadelphia, some serious accidents occurred, attended with loss of life. The *Inquirer* gives the following list:—The house of Mrs. Woods, of School and Lydia streets, at Kensington, was struck early in the storm, and that lady was killed in a moment. A young man residing near, was thrown at the same time from a garden into his room by a shock, and the building was slightly shattered. The clothes of Mrs. Woods were set in flames by the lightning. The top of a house in Cherry street, Kensington, was partly forced off; and a portion of the roof and brickwork of a residence in Eighth street, were thrown into the interior of the building. At Carroll's hotel, Kensington, the flag staff was shivered into splinters, and several houses in the northern part of the city were slightly damaged. The deluge of rain soon filled many cellars in low situations, and a considerable amount of groceries and other goods have been injured. Some of the cellars in Fifth, Parish, Poplar, and Culvert streets, have five feet depth of water, and we believe that a similar overflowing occurred in some parts of Southwark. A sloop was sunk in the Delaware, near Camden, and we fear that the mails of to-night and to-morrow will bring us further accounts of disasters in the country, as well as in the neighboring towns and cities.

Another death from the effects of lightning, occurred during the storm on Monday evening near Mount Holly, N. J. The wife of Mr. Samuel Archer, while sitting with six children, was instantly killed by the electric fluid. None of the children were injured, and no traces of the lightning were visible in any part of the premises.—[Philadelphia N. American.

The upper part of the spire of Grace Church, a splendid new marble edifice erected two or three years ago at the upper part of Broadway, New York, was injured by lightning a few days previous.

WARM WEATHER.—The atmosphere about us has attained to nearly baking heat. The thermometers in this region stood yesterday afternoon, in the shade of course, at 93 and 94 and some at 95—the hottest temperature here, it is said, in 6 or 8 years. People who walk in the sun without umbrellas endure a heat of 128 and 130—perhaps more on pavements hissing hot. In Philadelphia—the hottest place on our northern continent—the thermometer rose yesterday to 98.—[Newark Daily Adv. 17th.

IRISH MEETING IN NEW YORK.—There was a great Irish meeting at the Tabernacle last evening. Messrs. Greely and McKeen were among the numerous speakers. Great enthusiasm and excitement were manifested. A subscription was started for the benefit of Mrs. Mitchel and for other purposes. A resolution was adopted, pledging all the signers not to use any article of British manufacture until Mitchel shall be liberated!!!—*Boston paper, June 21st.*

A large quantity of powder exploded in a dwelling house in Vera Cruz on the 1st instant, and from twelve to twenty persons, mostly women, were killed. The house was supposed to be a secret haunt of guerillas, and it is thought they were making cartridges at the time.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman residing in Ponce, (Porto Rico,) to his correspondents in this city:—

"PONCE, June 5, 1848.—The news of the insurrection and revolution in Martinique will probably have reached you about this time, and this being a West India island, many will naturally inquire if we are safe. I have therefore thought it best to state a few of the differences between the two islands. In this island there is a population of nearly 500,000—of which but 47,000 are slaves. Martinique has a population of 80,000—of which there are but 8000 whites or free people. The whole of that island is cultivated by slave labor. The slaves in this island are scattered about in the different towns, very distant from each other.—Here we have 4300 in a population of over 22,000. They are well treated generally, compared with those in Louisiana and the French islands, and they appear as contented as any laboring people to be found in any part of the world. It is utterly impossible for them ever to succeed here, should they attempt, and of this no one here has the least apprehension.—*N. Y. Jour. Commerce.*

DESTRUCTION OF THE INDIAN STEAM-SHIP BENARES BY FIRE, AND LOSS OF 28 LIVES.—The fears entertained regarding the fate of this fine Indian steamer have, we regret to say, been confirmed by authenticated intelligence announcing her almost complete destruction by fire, attended with lamentable loss of human life. The steamer was of nearly 400 tons burden, and at the period of her returning from Calcutta had upwards of 150 passengers and seamen on board. The catastrophe happened when the vessel was about four miles below Rajmahal, on the 20th April, and is thus described by Lieutenant H. O. Mayne, who was among the fortunate passengers who escaped from a horrible death;—It was about half-past 7 o'clock in the evening when the alarm was given, that fire having kindled in the after part of the vessel, but from what cause it is impossible to ascertain. The whole of that portion of the vessel in one minute became a raging blaze: and so instantaneously did it spread that those who were right aft could not come forward. Captain Townsend, the master, at once apprehended the whole danger, and call out to the man at the helm to run the vessel into shallow water, which, luckily, was nigh, and she grounded close to the shore. By this time the whole of the steamer abaft the engine was enveloped in flames; the upper or awning deck had caught, as well as a number of carriages which were placed beneath it. The scene on board was most heart-rending, and enough to appal the stoutest heart. Shortly before the vessel grounded, the impression on every man's mind was that she would blow up every instant; this was increased by the fear that directly after the flames reached the boiler it would burst, and also the danger of some gunpowder on board igniting. This made every one expect the worst; and one gentleman, thinking there was no hope, ran down to his cabin divested himself of all but his shirt and trousers, and sprang overboard. He was never seen after. On the vessel foundering, it was discovered that the people could stand in the water up to their waists a few yards from the vessel, and this led to a fearful loss of life. In spite of the entreaties of the captain, many got out at the bows, and were seen no more. Those who were handed over to a small rock, which was partly uncovered, imagining they were really on *terra firma*, got into deep water, and were quickly swept away by the current. Among them were Mrs. Hartley, Captain Whistler, Miss Nash, Captain Sneyd, Mr. Grose, Mr. Houlten (chief officer of the Benares), Mr. Shanahan, and some 20 others. All of them perished. The fire continued burning till 11 o'clock, when it ceased, after consuming the whole of the after part of the ship to the engine-room. The destruction of the cargo was a heavy loss to the owners, it being estimated at nearly £20,000.—*London Globe.*

To the Editor of the Observer.

SIR,—Will you please say to the Editor of the "Head Quarters," that he has prevented me from making any reply to his article in his paper of the 14th instant, as he has descended to ground *so low* that I cannot go down to him. He must, therefore, be contented to be regarded by me, and by every person of a well-regulated mind, as identified with loose whom Jude designates "raging waves of the sea, foaming out their own shame," until he shall have answered my letter in the *Observer* of the 6th instant, in the spirit and language of a Gentleman.

I am, Sir, yours truly,
JAMES REID LAWSON.

St. John, 27th June, 1848.

The Boston Mercantile Journal, of March 25, 1846, gives the following notice of the most popular remedy of the day:

WILD CHERRY BALSAM.

We speak in praise of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, because we believe from our own knowledge of the article that it is one of the best in the market for the complaints for which it is recommended.

This medicine, coming from such a respectable source, and carefully prepared by an experienced and skilful physician, is received by the public with confidence. Its efficacy has been proved in many obdurate cases of disease, and its fame has rapidly extended. It has been extensively used in every part of the country, particularly in the Middle and Northern States; and strong testimony from intelligent and highly respectable persons, has been adduced in favor of its merits as a remedy for colds and coughs, affections of the chest, diseased liver and dyspepsia.

None genuine without the written signature of I. BUTTS on the wrapper.—For sale by S. L. TILLEY, King Street, Saint John, N. B.

MARRIED.

On Wednesday afternoon, by the Rev. S. Robinson, Mr. William C. Wood, of the Parish of Simonds, to Miss Susan Ann, second daughter of the late Mr. James Cole, of this City.

On the 21st instant, at St. John's Chapel, Manawagonish, by the Rev. Thomas W. Robertson, Rector of Lancaster, Captain John Gray, of the Ship *John S. DeWolf*, of this Port, to Miss Harriet Holmes, of Dublin, Ireland.

At Hampstead, Queen's County, on Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. John Musreaux, Mr. John E. Smith, of this city, to Miss Margaret A., eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Durgen, of the above place.

DIED.

On Tuesday last, of Consumption, Miss Mary Ann Reverty, aged 23 years.

On Wednesday afternoon, Mr. Andrew Davidson, Watchmaker, aged 65 years, formerly a resident of Bridgetown, Nova Scotia.

At Grand Lake, on Monday 19th inst. Ellen E., aged 33 years, wife of Mr. William Sullivan, of this city.

At Bellisle, on Wednesday the 21st inst., Sarah, eldest daughter of Mr. Jacob Mires, of St. John, and wife of Mr. W. H. White, of Springfield. Mrs. White was a consistent member of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, and died in sure and certain hope of a glorious resurrection. She has left a large circle of friends and acquaintances to mourn her loss.

At Digby, on the 7th inst. in the 35th year of his age, Lemuel D. Morton, Esq., late Judge of Probates for that County, deeply regretted by a large circle of friends.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.

ARRIVED.

Wednesday—Barque Lord Elgin, Munson, Boston, 6—James Kirk, ballast.
Linden, York, Galway, 40—James Kirk, passengers.
Brig Dealy, Dee, Bantry, 40—R. Rankin & Co. do.
Thursday—Ship California, Lawson, Liverpool, via New York, 3—George Thomas, salt and coals.
Friday—Ship Courier, Risk, Liverpool, via New York, 6—James Kirk, salt and coals.
Great Britain, Hume, Liverpool, via New York, 6—John Robertson, ballast.
Hannah Kerr, Marr, Philadelphia, 6—to order, ballast.
Barque Plymouth, Purdy, Yarmouth, N. S.
Kate Kearney, Hue, Liverpool, via Cork, 43—T. Wallace, merchandise.
Maria, Rees, Milford, 45—to order, ballast.
Brig Maria, Hay, New York, 6—James Kirk, ballast.
Urania, Hutchison, Plymouth—R. Rankin & Co. ballast.
Ellen Forrestal, Bambury, New York, 9—order, ballast.
Brigantine Amelia, Clark, Eastport, 1—L. H. Waterhouse, ballast.
Schr. North Carolina, Harriman, Boston, 7—ballast.
Kate, Holder, New York, 5—C. E. Cross, flour, &c.
Eben Atkins, Whedon, Fredericksburg, 10—flour, &c.
Steamer Maid of Erin, Leavitt, Portland—Thos. Parks, passengers, &c.
Saturday—Brig Sally, Detcheum, Dublin, 50—John Wishart, ballast.
Brigantine Stella Maris, Bernear, Quebec, 20—C. E. Cross, flour.
Alvarado, Richardson, Boston, 6—flour.
Sunday—Ship Java, Duffy, Liverpool, via Londonderry and Philadelphia—James Kirk, salt and coals.
Steamer Commodore, Brown, Boston—James Whitney, passengers, &c.
Barque Helena, Berrill, New York, 5—order, ballast.
Brig Donegal, Hutchings, Bermuda, 9—order, do.
This Day—Brig Io, Morrison, New Haven, (U. S.)—J. Mackay, ballast.
Steamer Herald, Healy, Halifax,—J. Whitney, goods.
Steamer Admiral, Rogers, Boston—H. W. Chisholm, passengers and merchandize.

CLEARED.

June 21st—Ship Aleeste, Cann, London, timber & deals—Lunt & Pickup; Barque Thetis, White, Cork, timber and deals—John Robertson; Laconic, Miller, Hull, timber and deals—S. Wiggins & Son; Brigt. Emeline, Clifford, Boston, clapboards.
22d—Ship Home, Muir, Liverpool, timber—I. L. Bedell; Barque Bethel, Mosher, Glasgow, deals—R. Rankin & Co.; Commerce, Henry, Liverpool, timber & deals—S. Wiggins & Son; Brig William Gowland, Thirkeilf, Lynn, deals—S. Wiggins & Son.
22d—Barque Secret, Gorman, Gloucester, railway sleepers—Allison & Spurr; Brig Lively, Ellis, Liverpool, deals—Thomas E. Millidge; Lord Brougham & Vaux, Dunn, Newcastle, timber and deals—R. Rankin & Co.; Brig George Smith, Kemp, Sunderland, timber & deals—James Kirk; Ann Davies Jones, Carlisle, timber & deals—James Kirk; Commodore, Low, Grimsby, deals and boards—James Kirk.
24th—Brig Fellowship, Armstrong, London, deals—W. Carvill; Lewis Bean, Noyes, Boston, timber—L. March; Schr. Martha Greenow, Robbins, Newburyport, lumber—Joseph Fairweather.
24th—Ship McDonnell, McDonnell, Greenock, timber and deals; Brig Coquet, Robson, Grimsby, deals; Brigt. Jane Allison, Brown, Pictou, ballast; Schr. Lena, Murray, New York, lumber and coals.
26th—Brig Downes, Doody, Waterford, timber and deals; Sylvanus, Ladwick, Newbury, timber and deals; Schr. Beverly, Jones, Boston, scantling, &c.
27th—Ship Helen Thomson, Gray, Cork, timber & deals—R. Rankin & Co.; John S. DeWolfe, Gray, Cork, deals & palings—Jas. Robertson; Brig Ellis, Cliff, Philadelphia, laths & palings—John Robertson; Elizabeth, Grinell, Leith, timber & deals—R. Rankin & Co.; Druid, Shackford, Providence, (U. S.) clapboards & shingles; Relief, Johnson, Philadelphia, salt.

Ship Home, 728 tons, of St. Andrews, bound for Liverpool, in dropping out of the harbour at low water on Friday morning, in charge of a pilot, with the wind light from S. W., struck on the outer end of the Foul Ground, and as the tide rose came off full of water. She was towed up into the harbour soon after by the steamer Conqueror, and will have to discharge to be repaired.

The brig Ailsa, of Annan, Blair, master, hence for Richibucto, with part cargo of corn meal, went ashore in a fog at Whitehead Island, on the night of the 11th inst. and went to pieces. The crew with difficulty saved themselves after being in the long boat 5 hours.

Brigt. Maitland, Nickerson, of and for Halifax, from St. John, with a cargo of salt, ran ashore on Coffin's Island, on the 22d inst.—six feet water in the hold.

Brig Prince Albert, at Boston, spoke 15th inst. lat. 42. long. 68, 40, barque Avon, from St. John, for Cork.

Spoken, June 10th, lat. 43. long. 47. barque Caroline, hence for Londonderry.

Spoken, 19th May, lat. 44. long. 27, ship Wm. Penn, for this port; lat. 44, long. 60, barque James, from this port.

Cleared at New York, 21st, schr. Dolphin, for this port.—At New Orleans, 13th, ship Themis, for Liverpool.

ARRIVALS IN EUROPE FROM ST. JOHN.—June 1st, Lois, Cork: 2d, John Wilson, Dumfries; 3d, Unicorn, Liverpool; Ann, Gravesend; Lydia, do.; Exporter, Leith; British American, the Clyde: 4th, Signet, Leith: 5th, Nova Scotia, Deal; Ashley, Gravesend; Ruby, Westport; Charlotte, Dundalk; Woodlands, Waterford; Diana, Dumfries: 6th, Perthshire, Liverpool; The Duke, do; Delta, Gravesend; Aurora, Bideford; Atalanta, Dublin; Camilla, Cork: 7th. Quebec, the Clyde; Wm. Carson, Dublin: 8th, Boadicea, Liverpool; Arab, do: 9th, Jenny Lind, do.

SAILINGS FOR ST. JOHN.—June 2d, Flora, Cork: 5th, Marcia, Gloucester; Concord, Limerick; Charlotte, Liverpool: 6th, Perseverance, Dundee.

Arrived at Liverpool, 4th, Harmony, New Orleans: 9th, Sea, do. Off Liverpool, 9th, ship Wm. Ward, New Orleans.

Loading at Liverpool for St. John, ships David, Favourite, Belmont, and Unicorn.

At London, Acadian, for St. John.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

THE Semi-Annual Visitation and Examination of the Saint John GRAMMAR SCHOOL, will be held at the School Room in Germain Street, on Thursday next, the 29th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M.

June 27, 1848. J. H. GRAY, *Sec'y.*

☞ NOTICE.

HAVING this day formed a Copartnership with Mr. ALEXANDER M'MILLAN, (of the Firm of J. & A. M'Millan,) who has invested a Cash Capital in the business, it will hereafter be conducted under the style of

M'Henry & M'Millan,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND FORWARDING AGENTS,

at Crookshank's Wharf, Nelson Street, lately occupied by James Alexander, Esq.

The subscriber requests a continuance of his former business to the Firm.

THOMAS M'HENRY.

June 26, 1848.—1m.

To all whom it may concern:

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Commissioners appointed under and by virtue of an Act passed in the 9th year of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled "An Act to authorise the widening of Saint John street, and the continuation thereof to Duke-street, in the City of St. John," have deposited and filed in the Office of the Common Clerk of the said City, a true copy of the Report to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the said City, under the said Act, together with the Plan or Survey by them adopted in furtherance of the said Act, for the Inspection of all whom it may concern.

JOHN DUNCAN,
WM. O. SMITH,
J. H. GRAY,
GEO. A. LOCKHART,
Commissioners for widening and enlarging Saint John street, and a continuation thereof.

June 24, 1848.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any legal demands against the Estate of VALENTINE C. TROOP, late of this City, Grocer, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within six months from the date hereof;—and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to REBECCA TROOP,
Sole Administratrix.

Saint John, June 24th, 1848.

NEW PAPER.

MR. WILLIAM GOSSIP, long and favorably known as connected with the *Halifax Times*, about to be discontinued, has issued the Prospectus of a new Paper, to be published in Halifax early in July, to be called the "CHURCH TIMES," devoted to the interests of the Church of England in the Dioceses of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. It is under the sanction of the Bishop of Nova Scotia, and its ecclesiastical department will be under the superintendence of one or more Clergymen, approved of by the Bishop. All party feeling will be discouraged, and a sincere and earnest desire to preserve "the unity of the spirit in the bond of peace" will be cherished in full accordance with the motto of the Paper—"EVANGELICAL DOCTRINE—APOSTOLICAL ORDER."

The other departments of the paper, embracing a general summary of news—a consideration of matters of local interest—and other general information—will be under the direction of Mr. Gossip. The paper will be issued weekly. The subscription must be yearly,—Ten Shillings per annum, *in advance*—or, at least, half-yearly.

The Clergy in this Province will, it is hoped, act as Agents in their several Parishes.

Persons in this City desirous of subscribing to the "Church Times" will find a Subscription-list at the Bookstore of Messrs. Chubb & Co., or may apply to the General Agent of this Province, Mr. THOMAS J. POPE, Portland. June 27.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Bank of British North America,

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

NOTICE is hereby given that the Books for Registry of Shares at this Branch will be closed on the 30th June, instant, preparatory to a Half-Yearly Dividend, payable on the 26th July, and that no transfer of Shares can be made between the 30th June and 26th July next.

By Order of the Court of Directors.
S. N. BINNEY, MANAGER,
June 8. Halifax Branch.

☞ NOTICE.

A GENERAL Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the *GLOBE ASSURANCE COMPANY*, will be holden at the office of the Company on MONDAY the 3d July next, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and transacting any other business that may be brought forward.

J. DUNCAN, *President.*

GLOBE ASSURANCE OFFICE,
17th June, 1848.

NEW-BRUNSWICK

Marine Assurance Company.

THE Annual General Meeting of the Stockholders of the *New-Brunswick Marine Assurance Company*, will be holden at the Office of the Company, on MONDAY the 10th day of July ensuing, at noon, for the purpose of electing Directors, and transacting other important business of the Company.

JAMES KIRK,
St. John, June 10, 1848. *President.*

New Importation.

A few doors North of the Country Market.

Dry Goods, Hardware & Groceries.

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

Dry Goods.

Grey and White COTTONS, Blue and White Cotton Warps, Prints, Bed Ticks, Regatta Shirtings, Rolled Jaconets, Brown Hollands, Damask Table Covers, Towelling, Marseilles Quilts, MUSLINS, French Ginghams, Cotton and Silk Handkerchiefs, Tapes, Cotton Reels, Linen Thread, Silk Gallloons, Worsted and Cotton Stay Laces, Boot Laces, Worsted Braces, Bonnet and Plain RIBBONS, Red and White FLANNELS, Plaids for Drawers, &c. &c.

Hardware.

Devonshire Shovels, Buck and Hand Saws, Brass and Cast Iron Thumb Latches, Horse Brushes and Curry Combs, and Horse Cards, Wool Cards, Hearth Brushes, Brad and Shoe Awls, Slates and Slate Pencils, Pocket and Table Cutlery, best Diamond Mixt Pins, Hand Saw Files, Commode Knobs, Scissors, Fire Irons, Scotch Braces, Gimlets, Shoe Knives, Steel Snuffers and Trays, Shoe Thread and Bristles, &c.; Bolts, Cast Nuts, and Screws, H. H. & T. Hinges, Carpenters' Rules, Squares, and Compasses, Coffee Mills, Spokeshaves, 6 and 10 plat Whip-Thongs, Drawing Knives, Knitting Pins, Rim and Mortice Locks, Cupboard, Chest, and PAD LOCKS, Hooks and Hinges, British Metal, Lead, Iron, Table and Tea SPOONS, Sad-Irons, HAY RAKES, and FORKS, SCYTHES, SNEATHS, & SICKLES, Shovels & Spades, &c. &c.

Groceries.

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

CHARLES J. WATERBERRY.

June 27.—1m.

Pine Apples, Oranges, Filberts, &c.

Per steamers Maid of Erin, and Commodore, from Boston:

400 PINE APPLES, in fine order; 20 boxes large and sweet ORANGES; 10 bags FILBERTS.

In Store—20 Chests. "Old East India Company's" TEA—*For sale at Hammond's Brick Buildings, No. 20, Dock Street.*

June 27. H. G. KINNEAR.

FOR CHARTER,

The fine Ship SPRINGHILL, 347 Tons, WM. GUNN, master, now ready to receive Cargo—will accept a Freight for an Irish Port, or a Port in St. George's Channel.—Apply to

27th June, 1848. JAMES KIRK.

FOR CHARTER,

To a safe Port in the United Kingdom:

The fine Ship HELENA, Capt. BERRILL, 357 Tons.—For particulars apply to JAMES KIRK.

27th June, 1848.

New Boat COMMODORE,

W. G. BROWNE, COMMANDER.

THIS new and beautiful Steamer will leave for BOSTON, on a *PLEASURE TRIP*, on Saturday next, the 1st of July, leaving Boston on her return on the morning of the 5th, after the festivities of the 4th July are over. Passengers going by this conveyance will be charged the usual Passage, $3 going, and return free of charge.

June 27. JAMES WHITNEY.

PEOPLE'S LINE!

For EASTPORT, PORTLAND, and BOSTON,
IN CONNECTION WITH THE RAILROAD.

THE New, safe, and commodious Steamer ADMIRAL, Captain THOMAS ROGERS, will leave every THURSDAY Morning, until further notice.

☞ Passengers going by this conveyance will be Ticketed over the Railroad from Portland, if required.

Returning, will leave Boston for Eastport and St. John every MONDAY, at 1, P. M.

☞ For Freight or Passage please apply at the Steam Boat Office, Custom House Wharf.

June 6. H. W. CHISHOLM *Agent.*

Steamer ST. JOHN.

THIS fine Steamer is now plying between St. John and Fredericton. Her days and hours of starting are as follows:—

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

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

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

For further particulars, enquire of Captain AKERLEY on board, or

ISRAEL MERRITT, Agent.
May 2. *Indian Town.*

St. John Gas Light Company,

6th June, 1848.

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

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

Public Notice is hereby given of the above assessment, and that the sum of Fifteen Shillings per Share is required to be paid into the Commercial Bank, in the City of Saint John, within thirty days from the date hereof.

By order.
ROBERT REID, *Treasurer.*

Copartnership Notice.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of LOMBARD & HUMPHREYS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; all Persons having demands against the said Firm will please present their Accounts for settlement, and all persons indebted will pay the same to PTOLEMY LOMBARD, Jr. who is duly authorised to settle the affairs of the late Firm.

PTOLEMY LOMBARD, JR.
JOHN HUMPHREYS.

Portland, June 1st, 1848.—3

Raisins, Sugar, Molasses,

&c., &c., &c.

Landing ex "Hesperus" from Boston:

60 BOXES bunch RAISINS,
5 do. picked ORANGES,
10 brls. PEA BEANS,
18 boxes CASTOR OIL, assorted sizes,
1 brl. LARD OIL,
6 bundles LAMPWICK,
50 half-drums Extra FIGS.

—IN STORE—

20 hhds. very Bright SUGAR,
20 do. Clayed and Muscovado MOLASSES,
20 tubs and 10 firkins BUTTER.—For sale by JAMES MACFARLANE,

June 6. *Market Square.*

Sales by Auction.

NEW-BRUNSWICK.
In Chancery.

BETWEEN—Anthony Nichol, Sir Matthew White Ridley, Robert Hedley, Thomas Dunn, and Joseph Sewell—*Plaintiffs;*

AND

John Ward, Charles Simonds, Lauchlan Donaldson, William J. Ritchie, Ezekiel Barlow, Eliza Barlow and Ann Barlow, Helen Barlow and Jane Barlow, by their Guardian Eliza Jane Barlow—*Defendants.*

TO BE SOLD, by Public Auction, on Monday the third day of July next, between the hours of eleven of the clock in the forenoon, and one of the clock in the afternoon, by the undersigned, at his Office in the Commercial Bank Building, in the City of Saint John, (which office will then be open to the public for the purpose of such Sale,) under and pursuant to a Decree of the said Court of Chancery made in this cause on Tuesday the seventh day of March, instant—That well known Property situate on the Northerly side of King Street, in the City of Saint John, known by the name of "THE MARKET INN," heretofore mortaged by Thomas Barlow, since deceased, and wife, and Ezekiel Barlow, to the above named Anthony Nichol, in trust for himself and the other Plaintiffs above named, by Indenture bearing date the twenty-fourth day of February, A. D., 1842, and described in the said Indenture as follows, that is to say, "All that certain Messuage, Lot, "piece and parcel of Ground and premises, situate, "lying and being in King's Ward, in the said City "of Saint John, the same being twenty-one feet "nine inches front on King Street, and extending "back fifty feet of the same breadth, and from "thence fifty feet more of the breadth of forty-"three feet six inches, to the boundary of David "Merritt's lot, consisting of the whole of the pre-"mises formerly purchased by George Harding of "the Executors of the Estate of Nathaniel Gold-"ing, deceased, excepting a lot of twenty-one feet "nine inches wide in front on King Street afore-"said, and extending back fifty feet by Deed, con-"veyed by the said George Harding to Jonah "Dyer, together with all and singular the Houses, "outhouses, &c. &c."—Dated this twenty-seventh day of March, A. D. 1848.

ROBERT F HAZEN, *Master.*

☞ Terms and further particulars may be had on application to the Master, or to

J. M. ROBINSON,
Plaintiff's Solicitor.

SALE BY AUCTION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in consequence of Mr. SAMUEL REYNOLDS not having paid the Third and Fourth Assessments upon Ten Shares of the Capital Stock of the "*South Bay Boom Company,*" held and owned by him, of which assessments respectively due notice was given in accordance with the Act of Incorporation, and there being now due and owing on such Shares the sum of Six Pounds, being the amount of the third assessment on such Shares, with Interest from the twenty-fifth day of October, 1847, being the time such assessment became due, and the sum of Six Pounds, being the amount of the fourth assessment on such Shares, with Interest from the tenth day of December, 1847, being the time such assessment became due.

The said Ten Shares of the Capital Stock of the said "South Bay Boom Company," will, in pursuance of the authority contained in the Act of Incorporation, be Sold at Public Auction on MONDAY the seventeenth day of July next, at the Auction Room of J. V. THURGAR, Esq., in the City of Saint John, at eleven o'clock, A. M.

☞ And further Notice is hereby given, that in consequence of Mr. JAMES ALEXANDER not having paid the Third and Fourth Assessments upon Five Shares of the Capital Stock of the "*South Bay Boom Company,*" held and owned by him, of which assessments respectively due notice was given, in accordance with the Act of Incorporation, and there being now due and owing on such Shares the sum of Three Pounds, being the amount of the third assessment on such Shares, with Interest from the twenty-fifth day of October, 1847, being the time such assessment became due, and the sum of Three Pounds, being the amount of the fourth assessment on such Shares, with Interest from the tenth day of December, 1847, being the time such assessment became due.

The said Five Shares of the Capital Stock of the said "South Bay Boom Company," will, in pursuance of the authority contained in the Act of Incorporation, be Sold at Public Auction on MONDAY the seventeenth day of July next, at the Auction Room of J. V. THURGAR, Esq., in the City of Saint John, at eleven o'clock, A. M.

THOMAS MCMACKIN,
St. John, 13th June, 1848.—[Cour.] *Trustee.*

LONDON HOUSE,

MARKET SQUARE.

MAY 16th.

IN addition to the Shipments already received per "Jenny Lind," "Delta," and "Zenobia," the Subscriber has now received per "Wanderer," a Stock of MOUSLIN DE LAINES, plain and figured COBURGS and ORLEANS, Printed and plain MUSLINS, Ginghams, PRINTS, Furnitures, Grey and White COTTONS, Fancy Drills and Gambroons, VESTINGS, Cashmarett, Russell Cord, Mohair Facings, Moreens, Tweeds, Moleskins, Aprons, Linings, Towellings, Cotton Warp, &c. &c.

ALSO—1 Tierce Superior SALMON TWINE, and Fishing Thread.

T. W. DANIEL.

Will be Sold CHEAP!

JUST Received at the *Brunswick Shoe Store*, by the ship "*Avon*," from Liverpool, a large and varied assortment of Ladies' Cashmere and Prunella BOOTS, Patent Capt and Vamped, and trimmed to latest Fashions.

Ladies' Patent Slips, Lasting and Patent Slips, trimmed; do. Kid, Morocco, Roan and Spanish Leather Slips; do. Lasting Slippers,—very Superior; do. SATIN and Armazine Silk Slippers; Girls Drab Cantoon Boots, all sizes; do. Albert Corde do. do.; do. Wellington, Spanish, Vamp Slips and Pumps, neatly trimmed; with a great variety of Infants' Boots, Shoes and Slippers.—

The above articles are expected to be landed to-morrow, after which they will be ready for Inspection as early as possible, to which we invite the attention of our City and Country Customers.—The whole were manufactured expressly for this Establishment, since our order was sent home in February, and every attention paid to fashion and improvement. ☞ CALL AND SEE.

FAULKE & HENNIGAR.

St. John, May 30th, 1848.

MORRISON & CO.

Spring & Summer Importations, for 1848.

By the *Delta* and *Cambria* from London, *Wanderer* from Liverpool, and *Rosanna* from Clyde:

BROAD CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Doeskins, TWEEDS, Cashmeretts, Cassinettes, Summer Cloths and VESTINGS, Plain and Printed COBURGS, Orleans, DeLaines, Saxonies, Balzarines, Muslins, Organdies, &c. &c. &c.; PARAMATTA, Crapes and Crape Trimmings; an immense variety of SHAWLS and Handkerchiefs; PARASOLS, RIBBONS, *Laces, Hosiery* and *Gloves*, Muslin Collars, Habit Shirts, Neck Ties, &c.; Gents. Pocket and Neck Hfs., Scarfs, Stocks and Operas; Linen, Lawn, Diaper, Towelings and Holland, Drill, Duck, Osnaburg and Canvas; Grey, White and Printed COTTONS, Ginghams, Homespuns and Regattas; white and Coloured Counterpanes; Marseilles & Toilet QUILTS and Covers; White and coloured

Poetry, &c.

THE GRAVE.

Deep yawns the grave to mortals—
 On its brink horrors stand;
A black veil shrouds the portals
 Of that undiscovered land.

The nightingale's sweet singing,
 In its breast can never sound,
Nor love, her roses flinging,
 Break through the mossy ground.

Nor can the bride forsaken,
 As she wrings her hands in woe,
Nor the wailing orphans waken
 The dust that sleeps below.

But still, in that place so lonely,
 Can the peace we sought for come,
And man through its dark gates only
 Rest in a quiet home.

And the heart that with grief is riven,
 Finds ever, in that still shore,
From the storms of life a haven,
 Where its pulses beat no more.

LEAP YEAR.—THE WAY TO DO IT.

Certain newspapers having taken extraordinary pains to create a general impression that this year, "being bessextile or leap year," is to be characterized by an inversion of the natural order of the primitive relations between the sexes, and that the women are to do the courting, the following illustration must be very instructive to the young ladies designing to avail themselves of it:—

A Story of Leap Year.—Sam Smith sat at home, on New Year's Day, in *deshabille*. His beard was unshaved, his hair uncombed, his boots unblackened; and he was leaning back in a picturesque attitude, with his heels against the mantlepiece, smoking a cigar. Sam thought to himself that it was leap year, and how glorious it would be if the ladies could only be induced to pop the question, in accordance with their ancient privileges. As he sat "watching the smoke which so gracefully curled," his fancy glowed with the idea. How delightful it would be to have the dear creatures fondling on him, and, with tender glances, endeavouring to do the agreeable! As he meditated, his heart softened, and he began to feel a squeamish, womanish, sensibility diffuse itself over his feelings, and thought he would faint with propriety the first time a young lady should squeeze his hand.

"Rap, rap, rap," sounded at the door. Sam peeped through the venetian blinds. "Mercy," exclaimed he "if here isn't Miss Jones, and I all in *deshabille*, and looking like a fright—goodness gracious! I must go right away and fix myself up."

As he left the room, Miss Jones entered, and, with a composed air, intimated she would wait. Miss Susan Jones was a firm believer in woman's rights, and, now that the season was propitious, she determined to take the advantage thereof, and do a little courting on her own hook. It was one of woman's privileges which had been usurped by the tyrant man, and was determined to assert her rights, in spite of the hollow formalities of a false system of society.

Meanwhile, with a palpitating heart, Sam went through a series of personal adornments. The last twist was given to his collar, the last curl to his whiskers, and, with cambric in hand, he descended to the parlor. Miss Jones rushed to receive him, and, grasping his hand with fervour, said—"Dearest, how beautiful you look!" accompanying these words with a look of undisguised admiration.

"Spare the blushes of a modest young man,"—said Sam, applying his cambric to hide his confusion.

"Nay, my love, why so coy?" said Susan; "turn not away those lovely eyes, dark as jet, but sparkling as the diamond. Listen to the vows of fond affection. Here let us rest," said she, drawing him to a sofa; "here, with my arm around thee will I protest my true affection"—

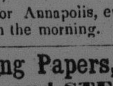
"Leave thee," said Susan, pressing him closer to her, "never, until the story of restless nights, of unquiet days, of aspirations, fond emotions, and undying love is laid before thee. Know that for years I have nursed for thee a secret passion.—Need I tell how each manly beauty moved me,—how I worshipped like the sun-flower in the lurid light of those scarlet tresses,—how my fond heart was entrapped in the meshes of those magnificent whiskers,—how I was willing to yield up to the government of that "imperial";—thy manners so modest, so delicate, enchanted me—joy to me—for thy joy was my joy. My heart is thine—take it—but first let me snatch one kiss from those ruby lips."

The over-wrought feelings of the delicate youth were too strong, and he fainted from excess of joy. Meanwhile the enamored maiden hung fondly over him, a——

Slowly the eyes of Samuel Smith opened—he gazed wildly round him—then meeting the ardent gaze of his "love," he blushed deeply, and behind his 'kerchief faintly faltered out—"Ask my Papa."

The Eldest Daughter.—The deportment of the elder children of the family is of great importance to the younger. Their obedience or insubordination operates throughout the whole circle. Especially is the station of the eldest daughter one of eminence; she drank the first draught of the mother's love. She usually enjoys much of her counsel and companionship. In her absence she is the natural viceroy. Let the mother take double pains to form her as a correct model; to make her amiable, diligent, domestic, pious; trusting that the image of those virtues may leave impressions on the soft waxen hearts of the younger ones.

Children.—How easy, and artless, and beautiful, are all the motions of a child. Every thing that he does is graceful. All his little ways are endearing; and they are the arms which nature has given him for his protection, because they make every body feel an attachment for him.—*Sir Thomas Monro.*



For WINDSOR.

A STEAMER will leave for WINDSOR every TUESDAY Evening Tide for the season, commencing next Tuesday afternoon at 4 P. M.—Apply to JAMES WHITNEY.
April 8, 1848.

☞ For Annapolis, every Saturday, at Eight o'clock in the morning.

Writing Papers, Playing Cards and STEEL PENS.

SEVEN Hundred Reams Writing and Wrapping PAPERS, assorted—Ruled and Plain—from 8s. per Ream upwards;
200 dozen superfine English Playing CARDS;
500 gross STEEL PENS, assorted, from 1s. 3d. per gross upwards; 10,000 QUILLS;
SCHOOL BOOKS, Blank Account Books; Family and Pocket BIBLES; Testaments; Prayer, Psalm, and Hymn Books—together with a general assortment of STATIONERY and Miscellaneous Books, all of which will be sold at very low prices for CASH ONLY.
V. H. NELSON,
Dec. 7 *Victoria Book Store, King-s*

REMOVAL.

MR. GEORGE BEATTIE has removed his Store to Wishart's Buildings, Johnston's Wharf, off Water-street. April 27th.

REMOVAL.

H. G. KINNEAR has removed his place of business, with his extensive and varied Stock of Merchandize, (as per advertisements in the papers of this City, dated in January last), to the Brick Store in DOCK-STREET, lately occupied by Mr. Wm. E. Moore, belonging to the Estate of the late Wm. Hammond. May 2

NEW GOODS,

Just arrived per *Cambria* from London.

THE Subscriber has just received a large assortment of best West of England Broad CLOTHS, Cassimeres, German and French Doeskins; the best Angola TWEEDS; VESTINGS of the very finest quality, and newest styles; all of which are guaranteed as articles of the most superior description, having been selected by himself during the present Spring.

J. H. would further state to his friends and the Public, that he is prepared to sell cheaper for Cash payments, *for the same description of Goods*, than the same article can be obtained in any other establishment in the Province.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

In connection with the usual business, the Subscriber has imported a large assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING of the very latest London fashions. These articles were made up in a first rate London establishment, expressly under the direction and superintendence of the Subscriber, and will be warranted to give every satisfaction, as regards quality and workmanship; altho' as cheap as they can be obtained any where in St. John.

In addition to the Ready Made Clothing, there is a large assortment of ready made Shirts, Collars, Braces, Handkerchiefs, Gaiters, Stocks, Opera Ties, &c. &c.

J. H. would expressly invite the attention of his friends to his articles of Ready Made Clothing, which he intends selling *exclusively for Cash.*

☞ J. H. when in London engaged with Mr. Lupton, of *Mr. Hart's* Establishment of Pall Mall, where he had the experience of *ten year's* cutting. Mr. L. is now in the subscriber's establishment, acting as Foreman. To those who know any thing of London, "Hart's Establishment" is recognised as one of the first in Europe; so that the Subscriber is willing to guarantee every satisfaction to customers, feeling such full confidence in his choice. JAMES HOWARD.
May 16, 1848.

Cocoa-Nuts, Apples, Beans.

Per schooner "*Hesperus*," from Boston;
EIGHT Hundred COCOA-NUTS,
5 barrels white Pea BEANS,
10 do. Dried APPLES.
For sale at Hammond's Brick Building, Dock street. H. G. KINNEAR.

HARDWARE.

No. 2, North Market Wharf.

C. & W. H. ADAMS,

Are receiving from Ship Wanderer, and other late arrivals—

23 CASKS and cases containing a good assortment of LOCKS, Latches, Hinges, Screws, PLANES, Plane Irons, Chisels, Rules, Hammers, SAWS, Pocket & Table CUTLERY, Scissors and Shears, "*John Wilson's*" Shoe, Butchers', and Cooks' KNIVES, Brass and Enamell'd PRESERVING KETTLES, Tinn'd, Untinn'd, and Enamell'd TEA KETTLES and SAUCEPANS, GUNS, COFFIN MOUNTING, Counter SCALES and Weights, Sad Irons, Wire Window Lattice, HOES, Cowbells, Fire Irons, JAPANNED Canisters, TRAYS, Candlesticks, &c. &c.; HAIR CLOTH, Curled HAIR, and a variety of small Iron and Brass Wares.

—ALSO—

6 tons SHORT LINK CHAIN, ¼ to ⅜ inch,
210 bags CUT NAILS, 10 bags Clasp NAILS,
1 package Blacksmiths' VICES,
1 cask Pump TACKS,
8 dozen BALLAST SHOVELS,
10 bundles SPRING STEEL.

—ON HAND—

HOOLE & CO'S. Gang, Circular, Cross-Cut, Pit, and Hand SAWS, *Vicker's, and Marsh & Sheppard's* FILES, Hay and Manure FORKS, Iron and Steel SHOVELS, Steeled SOCKET SHOVELS, Short and Long handled SPADES, Blacksmiths' BELLOWS, ANVILS and Vices, HOLLOWWARE, AUGERS, Glass, Putty, Paint, and OIL.
May 23, 1848.

Soap, Oranges, &c.

Per ship Orleans, from Liverpool, and steamer Maid of Erin, from Boston:—

300 BOXES (36 & 64 lbs. each) *Steele & Son's* Hard Yellow SOAP,
10 boxes Sweet ORANGES, }
5 do. LEMONS, } all in fine order.
20 brls Russet Apples, (large,) }
For Sale at Hammond's Brick Buildings, No. 20, Dock-street, by H. G. KINNEAR.

Tea, Mustard, Indigo, &c.

Per "Jenny Lind," just arrived from London:

25 CHESTS superior Congo TEA,
10 cwt. Coleman's MUSTARD,
1 chest Madras INDIGO,
5 boxes Sperm CANDLES,
2 carroteels CURRANTS,
Saltpetre, Mustard, Cloves, Mace, CASSIA, Nutmegs, &c.

Per Emily, from New York:

40 chests Congo TEA.—'Houqua's' cargo,
22 bags Java COFFEE,
5 barrels SALERATUS. Will be sold low.
FLEWWELLING & READING,
May 23, 1847. 10, *King-street.*

PAPER AND INK.

Per "Rosanna" from Glasgow:—

350 REAMS Writing and Wrapping PAPER;
1 Hhd. Red, Blue and Black Writing INK.
16th May. ARCHIBALD HEGAN.

Molasses, Rice & Cheese.

Now Landing per Beverly from Boston.

30 PUNCHEONS Prime Retailing MOLASSES,
5 cwt CHEESE, 5 tierces RICE,
5 sacks Filberts, 5 do Walnuts,
5 do Castanna Nuts,
5 do Soft Shell Almonds,
1 bbl. Shelled do
Per "Yeso," from New York.
30 boxes Tobacco, 8's & 16's, various brands.
FLEWWELLING & READING,
10, *King Street.*

PAINTS, OILS, Glass, Indigo, and Powder.

Just received per Cambria, from London—

7 CASKS Boiled and Raw Oils;
2 tons Brandram's White Lead;
1 ton Red, Yellow, and Black PAINTS;
5000 feet Window GLASS—9x7, 10x8, 12x9, and 12x10;
1 chest Madras INDIGO;
75 kegs Hall's fowling Gun Powder;
25 do. Hall's Cannister Gun Powder.
For sale at low rates for Cash, by
May 9. W. TISDALE & SON.

Brandy, Geneva, Whisky, &c.

Now landing ex ship Rosanna, Gibson, master, from Glasgow:—

12 HHDS. Old Cognac BRANDY,
10 Hhds. pale Hollands GENEVA,
2 Puns. Old Malt WHISKY.
—ALSO—
4 Cases Linen THREADS,—Black, White-Brown, &c., assorted numbers.
JOHN V. THURGAR,
9th May 1848. North Market Wharf.

A Challenge!

PASTE BLACKING—Per Brig *Sarah Ann*, from Philadelphia—500 dozen Tins Mason's Paste Blacking, direct from the Manufactory, to which the Consignor Challenges the World to produce anything superior. Sold Wholesale and Retail cheaper than it can be imported, by
H. G. KINNEAR,
April 25. *Agent for James Mason.*

LONDON HOUSE,

MARKET SQUARE,

Spring and Summer Goods,

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

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

BROAD CLOTHS, KERSEYMERES, Fancy TWEEDS, DOESKINS and Gambroons, Vestings, Stocks, Scarfs, Bandannas, Carpet Bags, Moreens, Shirtings, Sheetings, LINENS, Duck, Dowlas, Canvas, Towellings, Umbrellas, &c.

☞ Other shipments daily expected.
April 25, 1848. T. W. DANIEL.

SPRING GOODS.

The Subscribers have received per "Jenny Lind" *from London, and* "Zenobia" *from Glasgow, part of their SPRING STOCK, consisting of*—

SILKS, SATINS and ORIENTALS,
HOSIERY and GLOVES,
Laces, Netts, and Blonds,
SHAWLS, Handkerchiefs, and SCARFS,
S'fine BROAD CLOTHS,
Buckskins, Doeskins, Tweeds, and Cassimeres,
Fancy VESTINGS, in great variety,
Checks, Homespuns, and Ducks,
Striped SHIRTINGS, Osnaburghs, and Drills,
A large assortment of Ladies' and Children's Straw, Tuscan, and other BONNETS, with a great variety of Flowers, Ribbons, &c.
Gent's Silk, Beaver, and Paris HATS,
Cloth CAPS, &c.
Which are offered at the lowest possible prices Wholesale and Retail, for *Cash only.*
April 25. J. & H. FOTHERBY.

Spring and Summer Goods.

Liverpool House.

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

Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS,

suitable for the City and Country Trade,

Which they offer, Wholesale and Retail, at very low prices.

RICH SATINS, Gro de Naps, Orientals, and PERSIANS, POPLINS, Silk Serge, Crape, Lisse, Fancy NECKTIES;
Rich Fancy Bonnet RIBBONS, in great variety;
Do. Fancy Cap ditto, in silk, satin, and gauze;
Plain Silk, Satin and Velvet Ribbons, all colors;
Rich LACES in great variety; Cap Trimming;
FLOWERS, FEATHERS, Lace Falls and VEILS;
Habit Shirts, Rouches, Silk Nett;
DRESS MATERIALS—in Coburgs, Orleans, Delaines, Cashmere, Oregon, Check, Paramatta, Muslins, Organdies, Checked and Crape Challie, Balzarines, Graduated, &c.;
CORDED SKIRTS;
Plain and Fancy MUSLINS, every description;
CURTAIN MUSLIN;
Worked Muslin Collars, Cuffs, Caps; Insertion and Edging;
SHAWLS and SCARFS in Satin, Silk, Cashmere, Barege, Llama, Indiana, Shallie, Lace, and Net;
Fine LINENS, Lawns, Diaper, DRILL, &c.;
Fancy PRINTS, Cotton Warps, Marseilles Quilts;
Venetian Blinds, Earlston Ginghams, Linings;
VELVETS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, PARASOLS;
BROADCLOTHS, Doeskins, Cassimeres;
VESTINGS, in Satin, Silk Velvet, Marseilles, and Cashmere;
Fancy Gambroon; Umbrellas;
Cashmaretts, Cassinetts, Satara Cloths;
Gents' Satin Scarfs and Opera Ties, Satin and Fancy Stocks;
Gents' and Youths' Silk Pocket and Neck Hdkfs.;
Regatta and Shirting Stripe; Satin Jean;
CARPETING—in Brussels, 3-ply and Superfine;
Hearth Rugs, Woollen and Cotton Druggetts, Cloth CAPS, &c.; FLANNELS, &c.
VAUGHANS & LOCKHART.
2d May, 1848.

Copartnership Notice.

C. D. EVERETT

RETURNS his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage which has been extended to him since his commencement in business, and would now inform his friends and the public that he has taken into Copartnership with him his Son, Chas. A. Everett, under the Firm of C. D. EVERETT & SON, who will continue business in the old stand, and respectfully call attention to the

Spring and Summer Style

of Moleskin, Silk, and Velvet HATS, which they are now manufacturing, and which have been acknowledged to be the easiest fit and most beautiful pattern that has been manufactured for many years.

☞ HATS of all shapes and Prices on hand, or manufactured to order at a great reduction on former prices.
C. D. EVERETT,
CHAS. A. EVERETT,
City Hat Store, East side of the Market Square.
April 20.

SCOTCH GOODS.

Landing ex ship "Rosanna," from Glasgow:

20 BARRELS "Ayrshire" OATMEAL,
25 barrels Pot and Pearl BARLEY,
10 Barrels Split PEASE,
1 Hhd. Washing SODA,
1 Do. Carbonate of Soda,
1 Bale TWINE,
4 Bales Wrapping PAPER.—For sale by
May 9. JARDINE & CO.

Oatmeal, Beans, Butter &c.

PER sch'r *Beverley* from Boston—10 Barrels new White Pea Beans; 10 do. bright Dried Apples; 20 boxes Sweet ORANGES, in fine order; 5 do. Lemons.

And per sch'r "Sackville Packet" from Sackville—15 Firkins choice Family BUTTER, 10 barrels fresh ground OATMEAL.
April 25—3t H. G. KINNEAR.

Molasses and Cigars.

Now landing direct from *Cuba*, ex Barque "James":—

200 HHDS. best Clayed, }
162 Hhds. } Bright & heavy } MOLASSES.
31 Tierces, }
15 Barrels, } *Muscovado*
75,750 choicest brands Havana CIGARS.
Landing ex "Jenny Lind," from London:—
50 Chests choice TEAS,
5 Hhds. Crushed LOAF SUGAR,
20 Boxes blue STARCH,
5 Casks BLACKING,
1 Cask assorted PICKLES.
All of which will be sold at lowest rates, by
JARDINE & CO.
St. John, April 18th, 1848.

Earthenware and Crown Glass.

Landing for the Subscriber ex the Ship *Spring*, from Newcastle-on-Tyne:

300 BOXES Crown Window GLASS, ass'd sizes, from 10x8 to 16x12;
10 crates well-assorted EARTHENWARE;
Also—4 cases LINEN THRED,—black, blue, and whitey-brown. For sale by
May 23. JOHN V. THURGAR.

Beans, Tamarinds, Oil, &c.

Now landing and for sale by the subscribers:

20 BRLS. and 39 bags white Pea Beans,
2 kegs TAMARINDS,
4 barrels Castor OIL; Olive Oil, and Winter-strained Sperm Oil;
2 casks SALERATUS,
12 boxes ORANGES and LEMONS,
1 bale pure Mocha Coffee; 5 kegs LARD.
April 11. JARDINE & CO.

No. 1, South Wharf.

Just received ex *Wanderer* from Liverpool:

68 BAGS best NAILS, assorted;
50 bags SPIKES, and Sheathing NAILS,
5 bags Block Rivets; 2 casks Block Bushes,
1 ton Sparrowbills; 6 Smiths' ANVILS,
1 basket VICES; 6 Smiths' BELLOWS, ass'd sizes,
Cast, Spring and Blister STEEL,
50 dozen SCYTHES, 2 baskets Scythe Stones,
50 dozen Sickles and Reaping Hooks,
2 casks Tea-Kettles and Sauce Pans,
1 cask Preserving Kettles; 1 cask GLUE,
12 dozen Shovels and Spades; 1 cask ZINC,
1 cask Horse Traces,
1 do. Cut and Wrought Tacks and Clout Nails,
1 do. Curled HAIR and HAIR CLOTH,
2 rolls Sheet LEAD; 1 cask LEAD PIPE,
1 cask BARN HINGES,
25 PLOUGH MOULDS; 1 ton Plough Plating,
1 case Writing Slates and Slate Pencils,
2 cases Percussion and Flint GUNS, Muskets, and Pocket Pistols,
1 bundle Masons' Riddles, 50, 60, 70 and 80 mesh,
2 rolls IRON WIRE; 1 cask Horse Shoes,
1 cask Borax; 1 cask *Vickers'* Mill, Hand, Tenon, and Cross-Cut Saw FILES,
150 "Hoole, Staniforth & Co's." Gang MILL SAWS, 5½, 6, 6½ feet,
1 case ditto Circular SAWS, 18 to 23 inch,
2 cases pit, hand, tenon, buck, X Cut, and other Saws,
200 fathom short link'd CHAIN, 1-4 to 7-16 inch,
4 casks, containing Pen, Pocket, and other KNIVES, Scissors, Shears, Razors, Chisels, Gouges, Adzes, Drawing Knives, Trowels, Bevels, Squares, Spokeshaves, with a general assortment of CUTLERY and Edge Tools.
16 Casks, containing LOCKS, in every variety; Hinges, Screws, Latches, Cow Bells, Coffin Furniture, Measuring Tapes, Hammers, Bench and Moulding Planes, Percussion Caps, Glass Paper, Wood Knobs, Snuffers & Trays, Brass and Plated Candlesticks, Britannia Tea and Coffee Pots, Tea and Table Spoons, British Plated Goods, Powder Flasks, Counter Scales and Balances, Iron and Brass Weights, House Bellows, Shoe Awls, Heel Ball, Shoe Tacks, and other Shoe Findings, brass Trunk Nails, with a general variety of BRASS Foundry, Hand Cuffs, Kettle Ears, Frying Pans, Pincers, Ship and Coopers' Compasses, Iron Tea and Table Spoons, Bolts, Castors, two foot Rules, Coffee Mills; Paint, Shoe, Cloth, Black Lead, and Horse BRUSHES; Fire Irons, and And-Irons, Whip Thongs, &c. &c.

Which, with the Stock on hand, comprising a superior assortment of IRONMONGERY, are offered at exceeding low rates for Cash, by
May 23, 1848. W. TISDALE & SON.

CHEAP HARDWARE and CUTLERY.

T. R. GORDON,

Corner of Market Square and Dock-Street

Has received, and offers at low prices for Cash—

250 BAGS SPIKES, rose & clasp head NAILS, Boat, Clout, Horse, and Ox NAILS,
10 Smiths' Bellows, 8 Anvils, 1 basket VICES,
200 pairs Horse Traces, 50 Ox and Logging CHAINS,
1 cask Plate HINGES,
2 casks Curled HAIR and Hair Seating,
6 casks Tinned and Enamelled Tea Kettles, Sauce pans, Stew pans, Mortars, Preserving Kettles, Coffee MILLS, Italian IRONS, GLUE POTS, &c. &c.
1 cask WEIGHTS, *and Grocers' Coffee Mills,*
3 casks *Improved* SMOOTHING IRONS,
5 crates japanned Coal Hods, Scoops, Scuttles, Dust Pans, and Cinder sifters,
4 bales IRON WIRE, 6 bales Wire RIDDLES,
1 cask Lamp SHADES,
6 cases Mill, Pit, and Circular SAWS, (Hoole, Staniforth & Gray, and other makers.)
114 GRIDDLES, assorted sizes, 12 to 20 inches.
1 cask Lead PIPE, 2 casks SHOT, 5 rolls Sheet LEAD
1 case Sheet COPPER,
1 cask Sheet ZINC, 5 cases AUGERS,
15 tons POTS, OVENS, Boilers, Fry Pans, Fire Dogs, Oven Covers, &c.,
50 Heavy STOVES—20 to 30 inch.
1 bale Chalk Lines, 1 cask best RED CHALK,
52 casks Gunpowder, 3 cases Guns and Pistols,
5 cases *Sanderson, Brothers & Co's.* best CAST STEEL, 10 cwt. Blister Steel,
23 dozen SPADES and SHOVELS,
3 casks well assorted Table Knives and Forks, and Pen and Pocket Knives, superior quality and very cheap, having been manufactured expressly for the subscriber.
Fifty-four casks and cases containing—
Locks, Hinges, Latches, Screws; Fire Irons, and Irons; Japanned, Brass, and Plated Candlesticks, and Snuffers and Trays; Curtain Bands, Pins, and Rings; Cornice Ends; Tea Trays; Knife and Bread Baskets; Urns; Tea and Coffee Pots; Hot Water Jugs; GAS FITTINGS; Wool Cards; Wheel Heads; Curry Combs; Ox and Horse Cards; Flints; Percussion Caps; Shot Belts; Powder Flasks; Sparrowbills, Shoe Thread, and Hammers; Gimblets, Planes and Plane Irons; *Cam's* Chisels and Gouges, Drawing Knives, &c.; Harness Mounting; Coffin Furniture, and Cord; Shoe, Paint, White wash, Black Lead, Scrub, and Hearth BRUSHES; Plate Baskets, Slop Kettles, Water Cans, and Foot Tubs; Cut and Wrought Brads and Tacks; Files and Rasps; Brass and Iron Castors; Table Catches and Screws; Window Furniture; Rules, Compasses, &c.; SLEIGH BELLS; Fox and Rat Traps; Steelyards, Mops, Scales, &c. &c.
Saint John, November 30, 1847.

Chains, Anchors, & Iron.

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

7 WOOD Stock ANCHORS, from 5 to 2 cwt.;
10 Chain CABLES, from ⅝ inch to inch
90 Tons Common and Refined Bar and Bolt IRON;
160 Bundles SHEET IRON;
10 Tons SPIKES.
ALEXANDER YEATS,
September 7 *Dock Street.*

Tea, Loaf Sugar, Fruit, &c.

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

113 CHESTS fine Congou TEA,
23 hhds. Loaf and Crushed Sugar,
5 carroteels CURRANTS, 1 bale Almonds,
40 boxes Smyrna Raisins, 1 bag Carraway Seed,
10 bags black Pepper, 1 barrel NUTMEGS,
4 cases Liquorice and Cassia, 1 do CLOVES,
20 kegs superfine MUSTARD, 1 case bottled do.
2 cases Fig BLUE, 1 ditto Senna Leaves,
10 dozen SHAD TWINE, 1 case Confections,
95 kegs *Hall's* GUNPOWDER—assorted,
5 barrels D. & M.'s Paste BLACKING,
50 dozen *Highlander* Playing CARDS,
1 case Japan INK, 1 do Shoe BRUSHES,
10 hhds. Raw and Boiled LINSEED OIL,
20 kegs BLACK PAINT, 1 hhd. PUTTY,
20 barrels Lamp Black, Blue Vitriol, GLUE, Salts, Sulphur, and Black Lead,
25 barrels *Byass'* best PORTER,
2 hhds. Golden Sherry WINE, 20 bags Corks.
Ex *Themis* and *Howard* from Liverpool—
22 hhds. fine Pale HOLLAND GENEVA,
5 barrels French White Wine VINEGAR,
20 kegs Ground Ginger, 1 hhd. STARCH,
40 bags SHOT, 1 bale BLUE PAPER,
1 hhd. Scrubbing Brushes, 1 bale Shoe Thread
Ex Brig *Syria* from New-York—
10 qr. casks OLD PORT WINE.
—LATELY RECEIVED—
50 hhds. *Martell's* BRANDY,
15 ditto PALE HOLLAND GENEVA,
30 casks Jamaica and Cuba RUM,
25 ditto Port, Sherry and Madeira WINE,
100 boxes London, Liverpool and Glasgow SOAP,
75 hhds. Bright Muscovado SUGAR,
20 bags Java and St. Domingo COFFEE,
20 boxes London MOULD CANDLES,
10 barrels D. & M.'s Liquid BLACKING,
10 ditto Pale SEAL OIL,
10 ditto CIDER VINEGAR.
Ex schooner *Harriet Alice*:
20 puns. high proof RUM,
150 boxes Muscatel RAISINS,
Rice, Saleratus, Brooms, Pails, and Cheese.
The above, with a large assortment of articles in the Grocery line, will be sold low for good payments, by WILLIAM E. MOORE.

Wine, Geneva, &c.

Landing per Cambria, *from London:*

5 QR. Casks fine Old PORT WINE;
5 do. do. superior Brown SHERRY,
16 hhds. GENEVA,
30 dozen *Lazenby's* PICKLES.
FLEWWELLING & READING,
May 16, 1848. 10, *King Street*

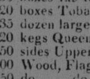
SHIP CHANDLERY,

Peters' Wharf.

THE undersigned has received per ships *Themis* and *Howard*, from Liverpool, an Extensive Supply of—
Compasses: Deep Sea and Hand Log Lines,
Binnacle Lamps, Log Glasses,
Telescopes, Paint and Dusting Brushes,
Long and short handled Varnish Brushes,
Sheet LEAD, Stockholm TAR, VARNISH,
150 gallons prepared Wood OIL, for the prevention of Dry Rot.
*** The above, in addition to an extensive Stock on hand, constitute a complete and well selected assortment of every article in his line, which are offered for sale at the lowest market rates.
October 26. JOHN WALKER.

RE-OPENED.

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



THE Subscriber begs to intimate to his numerous friends and the Public in general, that he has leased the above Establishment which has been rebuilt in a splendid and commodious style, and in every way suitable for the convenience and comfort of Travellers and Private Families—and that the House is now open for the accommodation of the Public. All who visit the *Douglas Arms Inn* may rest assured that every attention will be paid to secure their comfort and happiness.
March 1, 1848. OLIVER BYRAM.

JANUARY, 1848.

H. G. KINNEAR

Has on hand at this date—AT MODERATE PRICES—*either for Cash or Good Notes, the following* Goods:

85 HHDS. and 37 barrels best Porto Rico and Cuba SUGAR,
17 puns. Scotch Treacle and sugar house Molasses,
62 brls. heavy Mess, 25 do. Prime, and 5 do. Rump PORK; 12 do. Mess, 53 do. New York and New Haven Prime, and Prime BEEF,
200 do. Dry Pernambuco HIDES,
125 chests *Stephen Lurman* and other brands } Souchong
15 2-3 chests *Douglas* } and Fine Congo
27 boxes *Rainbow* } TEA,
2 chests Old Hyson TEA,
15 boxes Family Souchong do.
5 boxes Oolong do.; 5 chests Bohea do.
25 boxes Domestic Pale Yellow SOAP,
100 boxes American do. do. Family do.
50 boxes Domestic common Yellow do.
50 boxes do. do. second quality do.
750 boxes *Steele's* Liverpool SOAP,
100 boxes (small) Fancy and Chinese Medicated do.
130 boxes Honey Dew, Aromatic and com. TOBACCO,
100 boxes Mould CANDLES, domestic, 8's and 6's,
50 boxes Dipt do. do. 12's, 10's, 9's and 8's,
150 boxes (new fruit) Bloom and Muscatel Raisins,
67 kegs very superior Cooking do (100 lbs. each,)
150 barrels Newark Champaigne CIDER,
50 bags Maracaibo and Sumatra COFFEE,
25 barrels Cider VINEGAR, of three qualities,
5 barrels and 10 kegs Saleratus,
75 barrels Watson's best NAVY BREAD,
12 barrels No. 1 Pilot do.
81 boxes *Johnston's* New York Soda Biscuit,
50 kegs *Watson's* sugar, soda, lemon, Water, and Butter BISCUIT,
25 barrels silver skinned ONIONS,
40 bags best washed Filberts; 5 do. Pea Nuts,
2 barrels best Hickory NUTS,
10 barrels Lard OIL, } very superior,
10 do. Sea Elephant do. }
1 hhd. and 20 brls. best screwed New England Dried APPLES; 5 barrels Spirits Turpentine,
20 barrels Bright Varnish; 5 barrels Copal do.
500 dozen Domestic and American Corn BROOMS, from 7s. 6d. to 17s. 6d.
2 carroteels and 5 barrels best Zante Currants,
25 quintals Dry COD FISH,
2 barrels and 5 tubs Hogs' Lard,
249 casks (2 cwt. each) Deck, Rose, & Ribbon Spikes,
119 casks (100 to 240 lbs.) 3½, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, and 20d'y Rose Head Board NAILS,
12 casks (200 to 210) 6, 8, 10, 12, and 14d'y clasp Nails,
21 casks (do.) 4 to 28d'y English Cut ditto,
55 casks (100 to 200) 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10d'y Horse do.
7 casks (100 lbs. each) *Derby* and ordinary Ox do.
10 casks (224 lbs. each) 2 1-4 to 3¾ Sheathing do.
2 pairs CHAIN CABLES, 5-8 and 3-4,
3 ANCHORS, 3 to 4 cwt.
12 casks Small Chains—1-4, 5-8, 3-8 and 7-16,
8 dozen *Griffin's* SCYTHES,
5 dozen Reaping Hooks and Sickles,
250 Canada, Cooking, Close, Box, Franklin, Hot-Air & Cylinder STOVES, *of every size and desciption.*
10 cases Writing and Wrapping PAPER, of every description; Wax, Pencils, Ink, Spelling Books, Blank Account Books, Wafers,
100 reams American Straw and other Wrapping Paper,
100 reams Printing Paper, 21x30 and 25x35,
25 boxes (1 doz. each) *Hunt's* best American AXES,
594 boxes 7x9 to 8x24 best Engl'h Sheet Window Glass,
245 boxes 7x9 to 24x30 German do.
150 boxes 7x9 to 10x12 American do.
20 boxes Tobacco Pipes,
35 dozen large and small American Painted PAILS,
20 kegs Queen's Blueing,
50 sides Upper LEATHER,
500 Wood, Flag, Cane, Hair & Plush angle CHAIRS,
50 do. do do do Rocking ditto,
20 do. do do do Arm and Office do.
5 hair seat Mahogany SOFAS,
5 Work and Round,
13 cases containing 2141 pairs Gum Rubber Shoes,
60 bolts best Navy CANVAS, No. 4 to 7,
20 bags Whole Pepper; 40 boxes No. 1 Chocolate,
40 rods Bolt COPPER, 1-2 to 7-8 inch,
120 dozen black Levantine and White Pongee Silk Handkerchiefs;—and
Sponge, Paste and Liquid Blacking, bottles of Castor Oil, barrels Blue Vitriol, kegs Saltpetre, brls Alum, casks Epsom Salts, kegs split Peas, brls Tapioca, mill saw Files, Borax, Scales, Balances, &c. Barn shovels, Box Pumps, Coffee Mills, copper Basons, Tailors' Geese, Waffle Irons, Oven Doors, Ash Doors, Fox and Osborne Furnaces, Lowell & Counter Scales and Weights, Nuts, Camp Pails, Wooden Bowls, wooden Flower Pots and painted Tubs, Deep Sea Lines, Segars, black, blue & white-brown sewing Thread, Loaf Sugar, Duck, Whitening, Bath Brick, Pimento, Nutmegs, Washing Soda, Cream Tartar, boxes ground Pepper, kegs ground Ginger and Mustard, American Sattinets, ground Red Wood, Manilla Rope, soda Ash, ground and whole Coffee in small boxes, Pot and Pearl Ash, ground Pimento in small boxes, whole and Paste Cocoa in *boxes* and bags, barrels Nutmegs, casks Soda Ash, Oranges and Lemons in boxes, assorted Essences of all kinds, pipestem and thumb Liquorice, East India Senna, East India Rhubarb, Bees Wax, Leather Bindings, Gum Camphor, Wadding, Sacking Lines, Pungent Salts, Polishing Powder, tins Mustard, Cloves; sweeping, counter and Clothes Brushes; Wright's and Halsey's Sugar coated and Gold and Silver Pills, Forest Wine, Goodwin's Sarsaparilla Bitters, &c. &c. Jan. 29.—6t.

Astonishing Efficacy OF HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.

EXTRAORDINARY CURES BY **Holloway's Ointment.**

CURE OF A DESPERATE CASE OF ERYSIPELAS.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Joseph Gildon, Jun., a Farmer, East Kent, near Spilsby, Lincolnshire, 8th April, 1846.

TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.

Sir,—I have the gratification to announce to you a most wonderful cure wrought upon myself, by the use of your Ointment and Pills. I had a severe attack of Erysipelas in my right foot, which extended along my ancle, and was attended with swelling and inflammation to an alarming degree, insomuch that I was unable to move without the use of *crutches*. I consulted a very eminent Physician, besides other Medical men, but to no purpose. At last I tried your Ointment and Pills, when, strange to say, in less than two weeks the swelling and inflammation subsided to such a degree that I was enabled to pursue my daily avocation, to the utter surprise and amazement of those who were acquainted with my case, seeing that I was cured so quickly. I and my family are well known here, as my father holds his farm under the Rev. J. Spence, Rector of our Parish.
JOSEPH GILDON.

Amputation of Two Legs Prevented.

Extract of a Letter dated Roscommon, February 29th, 1847, from the highly respectable Proprietor of the Roscommon Journal.

To Professor Holloway.

Sir—Mr. Ryan, the well known proprietor of the Hotel next door to me, had two very Bad Legs, one with eight ulcers on it, the other with three, they were in such a fearful state that the effluvia from them was very great. Some time since he made a journey to Dublin for the purpose of consulting some of the most eminent professional men, but returned home to his family with the choice of two alternatives—to have both Legs amputated, or die!—On his way home he met a gentleman in the Coach who recommended the use of Holloway's Pills and Ointment, which he had recourse to, and was perfectly cured by their means.
(Signed) CHARLES TULLY,
Editor and Proprietor of the Roscommon Journal.

Cure of a Desperate Scorbutic Eruption of long standing.

Extract of a Letter, dated Wolverhampton the 10th of February, 1847, confirmed by Mr. Simpson, Stationer.

To Professor Holloway.

Sir,—Having been wonderfully restored from a state of great suffering, illness and debility, by the use of your Pills and Ointment, I think it right for the sake of others to make my case known to you. For the last two years I was afflicted with a violent Scorbutic Eruption, which completely covered my chest, and other parts of my body, causing such violent pain, that I can in truth say, that for months I was not able to get sleep for more than a very short time together. I applied here to all the principal Medical men, as also to those in Birmingham, without getting the least relief; at last I was recommended by Mr. Thomas Simpson, Stationer, Market-place, to try your Pills and Ointment, which I did, and I am happy to say, that I may consider myself as thoroughly cured, I can now sleep all the night through, and the pain in my back and limbs have entirely left me.
(Signed) RICHARD HAVELL.

Bad Digestion, with extreme Weakness and Debility—an extraordinary Cure.

Mr. T. Gardiner, of No. 9, Brown street, Grosvenor square, had been in a very bad state of health for a long time, suffering much from a distended Stomach, very impaired digestion, with constant pains in his Chest, was extremely nervous, and so greatly debilitated as to be scarcely able to walk one hundred yards; during the long period of his declining he had the advice of four of the most eminent Physicians besides five Surgeons of the greatest celebrity in London, from whose aid he derived no benefit whatever. At last he had recourse to Holloway's Pills, which he declares effected a perfect cure in a very short time, and that he is now as strong and vigorous as ever he was in his life. This being so extraordinary a case, may lead many persons almost to doubt this statement, it may therefore be necessary to say that Mr. Gardiner is a broker, and well known.

☞ In all Diseases of the Skin, Bad Legs, Old Wounds and Ulcers, Bad Breasts, Sore Nipples, Stony and Ulcerated Cancers, Tumours, Swellings, Gout, Rheumatism, and Lumbago, likewise in cases of Piles; Holloway's Pills, in all the above cases, ought to be used with the Ointment and not alone. The Ointment is proved to be a certain remedy for the bite of Moschettoes, Sand-flies, Chiegofoot, Yaws, Coco-bay, and all Skin Diseases common to Europe, the East and West Indies, and other tropical climates.

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

Sold by the Proprietor, 244, Strand, near Temple Bar), London; and by PETERS & TILLEY *Provincial Agents*, No. 2, King Street, St. John, N. B.; James F. Gale, Fredericton; W. T. Baird Woodstock; Alexander Lockhart, Quaco; Jame Beck, Bend of Petitcodiac; O. K. Sayre, Dorchester; John Bell, Shediac; John Lewis, Hillsborough; John Curry, Canning; and James G. White, Belleisle.—In Pots and Boxes, at 1s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 7s. each. There is a very considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients are affixed to each pot.

A NATURAL REMEDY

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

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

OF THE NORTH AMERICAN COLLEGE OF HEALTH.

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

SUBJECT TO BUT ONE DISEASE.

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

NATURAL PRINCIPLES,

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

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

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

GRAND PURIFYING PRINCIPLE,

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

GIVE EASE AND PLEASURE,

disease of every name is radidly driven from the body.

CAUTION.

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

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

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS
(Indian Purgative.)
Of the North American College of Health

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

KIDDER'S VALUABLE

HORSE LINIMENT.

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

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

Prepared only by the Inventor and Proprietor James Kidder, Jr., East Boston.

☞ Sold by Peters & Tilley, St. John.

CUT NAILS.

The Subscriber has received ex Belmont:—

20 TONS best quality IRON, which he is now having cut into NAILS, of all sizes, from 3d'y to 30d'y; Flooring Brads, 3, 3½, and 4 inch; Finishing Nails, &c. &c. for sale at the lowest market prices.
THOMAS R. GORDON,
Corner of Dock Street and Mkt. Square.