SAINT JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1847.

THE Weekly Chronicle.

Volume 12. "Nec Rege, Nec Populo, sed utroque." Number 6.

THE SAINT JOHN CHRONICLE,

Is published every Friday afternoon, by DUNCAN & Co., at their office in the brick building of L. H. Davidson & Son, west side Prince William street.

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

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

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

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

Weekly Almanack.

SEPT.		H.	SUN. S.	MOON H.	W.
9	Saturday,	6	23 5	32 Sets.	11 48
10	Sunday,	6	24 5	36 6	57 ev. 19
11	Monday,	6	26 5	34 7	3 0 51
12	Tuesday,	6	27 5	33 7	39 1 21
13	Wednesday,	6	28 5	32 8	21 1 52
14	Thursday,	6	30 5	30 9	8 2 25
15	Friday,	6	31 5	29 10	1 3 1

New Moon 9th day, 4h. 27m. morning.

National Loan Fund
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY
of London.

EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

Capital, £500,000 Sterling.

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

BOARD OF LOCAL DIRECTORS AT ST. JOHN, N. B. (Office Nelson street.)

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ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THE SOCIETY.

Perfect security, arising from a large Capital, totally independent of the Premium Fund.

A Loan of two thirds the premium paid, or half the Annual Premium for the first five years.

Low rates of Premiums.

Insurance for one or five years, or for life, with or without participation in profits of the Society.

A liberal allowance for the surrender of Policies.

Travelling limits and extra premiums liberal and moderate.

Division of Profits.—The assured has the option of receiving the Profits either in Cash, in reduction of Premiums, or in adding to the sum insured.

Premiums payable annually, half yearly, or quarterly.

The "*National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society,*" offers, as will be seen by the above, all the advantages allowed by any other Life Assurance Society of equal standing.

Every information as to the Society's rate of Premium, mode of Insurance, and Blank Forms, may be had on application at the office of the Agents.

WILLIAM J. STARR, FREDERICK R. STARR, } AGENTS.
St. John, Dec. 24 1846. Nelson street.

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

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

The Directors of the company are Eliphalet Terry, James H. Wells, S. H. Huntington, A. Huntington, junr.; Albert Day, Samuel Williams, F. G. Huntingdon, Elisha Colt, R. B. Ward. ELIPHALET TERRY, President.
JAMES G. BOLLES, *Secretary.*

The subscriber having been duly appointed an Agent for the above company, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance against Fire for all descriptions of property in this city and throughout the Province on reasonable terms. Conditions made known, and every information given on application to JOHN ROBERTSON.
St. John, 1st March, 1844.

Minerva Life Assurance Company.
King William street, London.

ALL Persons assured at the above Office, are requested to take Notice, that in future no Extra Premium will be charged on their Policies for residence in British North America, as heretofore; nor will such Extra Premium be charged on any Assurance hereafter effected. All applications for assurance to be made to
RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.
Agents for New Brunswick.
Medical referee, John Paddock, Esq., M.D.
January 30. 1846.

Second Division of Profits!

Bonus of 53¾ per cent. Reduction of Premium 31¼ per cent.

Minerva Life Assurance Company—of London.

THE general valuation of the Life Business of this Company has been made for the second Quinquennial period ending 31st December 1846, and four fifths of the Profits thereby ascertained has been divided, and the Bonus now declared is notwithstanding a constantly increasing competition very much larger than the Directors were enabled to declare in 1842. The present reversionary Bonus averages 53¾ per cent. on the Premiums received (on the Policies entitled to share) during the last Five years, and the equivalent reduction of Premiums until the next division in 1852 averages 31¼ per cent. on the Premiums payable.

The undersigned will give every information as to rates of Premium, &c. to which all applications for Assurance are to be made.
RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.
Agents for New Brunswick.
St. John, July 23. 1847.

Silvered Plate Glass.

24 PANES 12x18, 24 ditto, 13x22, 6 ditto 18x32. For sale by
August 13. JOHN KINNEAR.

CITY STOVE STORE,
14,—Dock Street.—14.

RECEIVED at the above Establishment, per schooner *Three Sisters* and *Meridian*, a further supply consisting of
COOKING STOVES, various new patterns,
FRANKLINS, do. ditto;
AIR TIGHT STOVES, new ditto;
for Wood and Coal, suitable for Halls, Parlours stores, offices, &c.
CYLINDER STOVES for ships' Cabins and Forecastles.

On Hand—A variety of bedroom Franklins with place for Kettle; Stoves of different kinds; Register Grates; Oven Mouths; Andirons, &c. &c.;—Sheet Iron Stoves, stove Pipe, Tin and Hollow Ware.

Daily expected:—Ships' Cambooses and other stoves in great variety.

☞ All articles in Copper, Tin, sheet Iron, lead, &c. made and repaired at the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.

Nov 27. W. WESTLOTORN.

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

Wholesale Confectioner and Lozenge Manufacturer.

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

TORRYBURN HOUSE,
Seven Miles from St. John.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the Public that he has fitted up the Building on the Premises lately purchased by him, on the road to Kingston, known as Black's Farm, seven miles from the city, as a
HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT,
where parties and families can be furnished with *Private Apartments and Refreshments*, and have every attention paid to their comfort and convenience.
May 7. JOHN BROWN.

H. S. SCRIBNER,
Tailor,

HAS commenced business in the building one door south of Mr. F. M'Dermott's store, in *Prince William street*, where all orders in his line will be thankfully received, and attended to with despatch. *7th May.*

☞ Just received by late arrivals a choice assortment of wool dyed CLOTHS and CASSIMERES and Fancy TROWSERING—newest styles.

On Consignment,

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

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

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

SUMMARY OF AFFIDAVIT.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Miscellany.

SKETCHES FROM THE NOTE BOOK OF A SURGEON.

[CONCLUDED.]

The servant came and told me that Mrs. Germain was now alone. I hastened to her. She was, as usual on the couch. The disease was gradually progressing, but without making much of external ravage; and her sights were as good as usual.

"Ha, doctor" she said briskly, as I went forward, "that was Augustus Germain who now went from me. Know you him? He is the brother of my deceased husband; and now, when I am ailing, though, Heaven be praised, not dying, he has begun to sneak about me, for his own private ends—I have not seen his face these six months. Do you know he is in my power? I can leave the whole fortune I got from his brother, past him—to whom I please. Ha! ha!"

"And do you intend, madam, to leave it past him?" replied I looking in her face gravely.

"Intend!" cried she with another laugh, which I feared would burst the tumour, and end her life in the instant. "Why to be sure I do. Louisa Milford shall be my heir, though I had a million for every thousand. That girl, sir, is a jewel beyond the value of all that Golconda could give up from its inmost recesses. She loves Alfred Stanford, a young man as noble in his sentiments as she is kind, and gentle and true in her affections: but he is poor, and praise be to Heaven! I have the means of making them rich and happy."

"And why do you delay this act of kindness and duty," said I, with a look fixed on her eyes, "when you and all others are aware how very little a thread life hangs by?"

She looked at me firmly and intently as I pronounced these words, and paused a little, as if she felt some slight shock, which she required to overcome.

"Do you think, sir," replied she, "that I ought not to delay that act?"

"Though you were in a perfect health, madam, I should answer, yes, undoubtedly," said I, with eagerness.

"Then I may as well do it now, when I am only slightly ailing," answered she, recovering in a moment, from the slight uneasiness I had caused her; "yet somehow or other, I am so filled with the spirit of life—so young—I mean comparatively—with so many years before me—with such a gay world around me, that I cannot help laughing at making a will. I must put on spectacles, I presume when I sign it, and look grave and antiquated. Ha! ha! Well, I shall send for old parchment Jenkins in the evening; and, as I would wish you to be present at the execution, I thank you to make your visit to me to-morrow. Old Gossequill and you may partake of a glass of my burgundy, vintage '94, on the head of the young widow's settlement."

"I shall attend, madam," said I; "and if you please I shall send Mr. Jenkins to you just now as I pass."

She eyed me somewhat closely again; but the feeling flew off.

"Do so—do so," she replied, and I left her.

As I proceeded out to the main door, I passed the small room where Louisa Milford still sat, with the effect of the extraordinary scene that had taken place between her and the young man called Stanford, pressing on her bosom. I stood a moment, and heard distinctly her deep sobs and stifled moans. Her sentiments were beautiful, her conduct noble; she would sacrifice twenty thousand pounds to avoid giving the aunt she loved a moment's uneasiness; and she had resisted the impassioned importunities of a lover, who had suspended between beggary and affluence, and who had adroitly addressed himself to the young heart of love, as well as to the immature judgment of youth. I had no liberty to say one word to her of her aunt's intentions; yet I had, for some time, resolved to communicate to her the true state of her relative's health with an injunction to keep the fearful nature of the disease a secret from the patient. I knocked at the door, and was requested to walk in. She was hurriedly occupied in drying up her tears and removing the signs of grief.

"You have been weeping, Miss Milford," I said; "is it for your aunt?"

"Forbid that I should require to weep for her;" she cried, starting, as if stung with pain. "I cannot bear the idea of that woman being in danger. I have watched your eye daily, and have read in it fearful things; but I will comfort her; she shall never know that there is danger near. I will ward off the sad thought; and oh, sir, for mercy's sake, co-operate with me in my love, while you try to save her from the danger the thought of which in us shall never know!"

The remembrance of what had passed, a few minutes before between her and her lover, brought out the full effect of the purity of thought that dictated her impassioned words. I surveyed her, for a moment, with admiration.

"I did not think my *professional* eye was so easily read, Miss Milford," I replied. "You have read it correctly. Your aunt cannot live. I thought it my duty to inform you of this. Her complaint is in the region of the heart, and she will likely die in an instant."

She stood, for a moment, pale and motionless, as if her heart had suddenly ceased its functions. A slow heaving of the bosom shewed the approach of a paroxysm of grief; and I trembled lest the sounds should reach the patient's ear. I pointed in the direction, silently. She understood me; and the strongest workings of nature were overcome, by the strength of her fear to cause pain to her she loved. She struggled against the rising passion, and turning to me, fell suddenly at my feet, and held up her clasped hands in the direction of my countenance.

"And you will not tell her!" she cried, while struggling sobs impeded her speech; no, no, pity demands it, and I pray for it—let her live in the hope of life! Say, good sir, for heaven's sake, that you will conceal it from her, and from all others—none shall know it from me—I will die rather than divulge it. She will thus be happy to the end. She requires no preparation—she is spotless—pure as the child unborn; and as she has lived, so shall she die!"

"It is not my intention to communicate it to her," replied I.

"Ah! thanks, thanks, good sir," she replied, in the same impassioned voice; "Bless you—bless you!"

"But this ignorance, Miss Milford," said I "prevents the settlement of a patient's worldly affairs."

"If that settlement in the case of my aunt," replied she, fervently, and turning up her eyes to heaven, "is to be purchased by one moment of pain to her, let Augustus Germain take all."

"Extraordinary sentiment," muttered I—"extraordinary being!" I left her to her grief, and proceeded to the attorney's house. He was at home, and promised to wait on Mrs. Germain that day. He called afterwards and told me that she will would be ready next evening at seven, when I was requested to attend to witness it, along with him. I attended accordingly. The lady was in her usual state of spirits. She sat up on the couch arrayed in a superb undress. Miss Milford was not present. I observed her in her own room, as I passed, with Stanford sitting by her, holding one of her hands. The attorney, and one of his clerks, and myself were the only persons present besides the invalid.

"I am dying to hear a will, Mr. Jenkins," said the patient laughing. "I don't think I ever heard one in my life; for my husband's settlement was a contract of marriage, and I fear there is some difference between the two papers."

Mr. Jenkins read the settlement.

"Will you not allow me a glass of wine, doctor," resumed the invalid in the same strain. "It may steady my hand. I declare I am as nervous as a young bride."

I poured out a glass of her old burgundy, and gave it to her.

"Here is to my own health first!" said she—"for you know, I am an invalid; and, secondly, here is to you all, and may you never be worse than I am until you come to die."

She took up the pen and began to write her name. I looked over her shoulder. She had written Margaret Germ—and the pen was quivering in her hand. She uttered a scream, and fell back—a corpse. In an instant, Louisa and Stanford rushed into the room.

"Is she dead?" cried the attorney. "The will is not signed. It wants three letters. It is useless."

"She is gone," replied I, "for ever."

"Louisa threw herself upon the body of her aunt. Stanford looked on like a statue of marble. The scene was heart-rending; for the devoted girl clung with such force to the dead body, that it was difficult I could get her detached. The loss of the £20,000 was to her nothing. She did not even hear—at least she understood not the writer, when he cried out the will wanted three letters and was void. Her whole soul was occupied with the engrossing idea that her aunt was dead; yet so painful was the thought, that she could not bear to hear the truth, and cried with a loud voice on the dead body to answer her with one word of consolation. All this time, Stanford fixed his eye on the fragment of the name to the will. The three letters were worth a fortune.

"Heavens!" I heard him mutter—"is it so?—Are my fears realized, and in this dreadful form?—Hope on the very brink of being realized, swallowed by the full demon of despair!"

Louisa was carried out senseless, and Stanford rushed out of the room like a maniac. The dead body was spread out; the will was rolled up in a scroll; the writer went away; and I sought home with eyes filled with tears.

I afterwards learned that the brother came in as heir. Louisa was, indeed, a beggar; but Stanford married her. They are yet poor, and may remain so for life.

THE TWO MAIL CARRIERS.—Two large operators in the mail carrying business, once fell in company, each having a perfect monopoly of the business in his own district, when the following dialogue took place:—

JOHN BULL.—Hillo, Jack, you're dropping your newspapers.

JONATHAN.—Fum, they aint worth mindin, old Johnny. There wa'nt but half a dozen of 'em, and them was paid for, 3 cents, in advance. I don't lose nothin, no how.

J. B.—Oh! you don't! Well, how much does you make carrying them hempty bags?

J.—Make! I don't make nothin no how. It costs me clean half a million a year, out of pocket. But then it's cheap at that, for you see when I want a bit of an office or so, all them ere fellows what opens and distributes my letters, stands ready to vote for me so I make it up in tariffs and revenues.

J. B.—You do, do you! Ha! ha!! There's up to the tricks they accuse me of. But you see the low sort of people about me, such as they call the masses—and half of them never writ a letter in their lives—made such a bellowing about cheap postage, I was obliged to put down the price to a penny a letter, and carry the newspapers for nothing.

J.—Phew! Phew! They didn't tho'?

J. B.—Yes they did, and it isn't so bad neither. I makes a clean profit of $4,000,000 a year, which isn't so bad to an old fellier like me, that has a power of interest to pay. And then it makes them masses as happy as larks. Them as can't write makes pot hooks, and sends little bits of calico and keepsakes, and locks of 'air, just to correspond like, with their distant friends.

J.—You don't say so! I ax less for carryin' letters than its worth, but the 'tarnal critters in my diggins won't send a letter in my bags if they can possibly find a neighbor goin' the same road, and I have been obliged to sue 'em for writin' letters on the newspapers, and all sorts of shabby tricks, and put a fine of a cent and a half extra postage on all the transient newspapers, and now I can hardly get as many letters as I carry bags.

J. B.—Ha! ha! You're not so cute there, old Yankee, as you might be. Shouting out letters at 5 and 10 cents, isn't the way to make the best living. What could you afford to carry a letter for from one end of your district to the other, if you had as many as you wanted to carry?

J.—Why, for a cent or half a cent, may be.

J. B.—Then why don't you try it, hand see if you 'ave to see people hany longer for making marks on newspapers?

J.—Fum!, old codger, I'll calkylate a little on that. Puff! Puff! Pu——!"—*Chronotype.*

MEN OF BUSINESS.—There are great varieties of character and disposition among men of business, as well as a great variety of natural and acquired talent; yet all may be men of good business habits. Some men are quick, bustling, restless—always on the fidget—rash and precipitate, and in consequence always getting into false and dangerous positions. Others are slow cautious, suspicious, hesitating and in constant fear and anxiety as to the effects and probabilities of their acts. Some are dull, heavy, slow of preception, yet circumspect and judicious; others are quick of comprehension, energetic and decided. It is impossible to say, what description of character is most to be recommended, or approved, because it is often found that men of a particular character will succeed to admiration to a position for which our previous knowledge would lead us to consider them unfit; while others whom we should have deemed the very best adapted to certain situations, are found to be singularly unsuccessful and unfortunate in them. That aptitude which men exhibit for different departments of business, is what they either possess naturally, or what they have acquired by a regular course of training. The reason why one man succeeds better than another in a particular situation, is, no doubt, in plain language, that he is better fitted for it; not that he is a better man of business, for in point of fact there may be a very great difference in the degree of their business qualifications, and even in the rectitude and integrity of their respective characters—but simply because his qualifications and disposition are of the discription best suited for that particular place. A man with talents and qualifications eminently adapted to discharge the duties of a business will not succeed in one place, just because his character does not sufficiently harmonize with that of others by whom he is surrounded or necessarily brought into contact; but another man of inferior talents will succeed to admiration, and the reason is just because his ideas and disposition are more in unison with those around him. Still, the general requisites of a man of business, the possession of business habits, however these individual cases may vary in quality and degree, are indispensible to qualify every man to enter upon, and succeed in, the pursuits of business.

A LOVE SCENE.—Paris is the place for romantic adventures. One night some months ago, a young officer of a cavalry regiment was returning to his lodgings late at night when he saw on one of the bridges a young woman of considerable beauty, half clad in the mean attire of a workwoman, preparing to plunge into the river. He seized her and threatened to take her to the station house. She supplicated however so earnestly to be let alone that the officer consented to release her, first however exacting a solemn promise that she would not repeat the attempt. She hurried away, but the young soldier deemed it right to follow her. Luckily it was that he did so, for no sooner did she believe herself free from observation, than the unhappy girl plunged into the river. The officer was close upon her and with some difficulty, and not without danger, succeeded in dragging her to land. This time he insisted upon accompanying her home. With extreme reluctance the would be suicide led him to a most miserable lodging in the most wretched part of the town. Knocking at the door, an old woman appeared, to whom the officer related what had happened. "Ah! madam," said she, "it was for that then, you borrowed my clothes," and then went on to relate that the pretended unknown, was no other than the daughter of a nobleman of the highest rank, and that she had that night come to borrow the clothes in which she now appeared, in order as she said to avoid discovery in a love adventure. In proof of the truth of the story, the old woman pointed to the young lady's dress which she had left on assuming her coarse attire. This naturally excited the young man's curiosity to the highest pitch. He insisted on accompanying her to her father, to whom he related all that had taken place. Warm thanks were of course heaped upon him, and he was invited to the house at which he subsequently became a constant visitor. An intimacy sprung up between him and the young lady, which ripened into affection, and the affection resulted in a marriage, celebrated a few days ago. This tale is true, strange as it may appear. It has of course created an immense sensation in the upper circles of Parisian society; and at present it is said that all young unmarried ladies are bent on attempting to commit suicide at midnight, in the hope of being saved by some handsome young officer of the hussars. It is so romantic, and whatever is romantic has immense popularity in Paris.

THE INCULCATION OF COURAGE IN WOMEN.—There is a branch of general education which is not thought at all necessary for women; as regards which, indeed, it is well if they are not brought up to cultivate the opposite. Women are not taught to be courageous. Indeed to some persons, courage may seem as unnecessary for woman as Latin and Greek. Yet there are few things that would tend to make women happier in themselves, and more acceptable to those with whom they live, than courage. There are many women of the present day, sensible woman in other things, whose panic terrors are a frequent source of discomfort to themselves and those around them. Now, it is a great mistake that hardness must go with courage; and that the bloom of gentleness and sympathy must all be rubbed off by that vigour of mind which gives presence of mind, enables a person to be useful in peril, and makes the desire to assist overcome that sickliness of sensibility which can only contemplate distress and difficulty. So far from courage being unfeminine, there is a peculiar grace and dignity in those beings who have a little active power of attack or defence, passing through danger with a moral courage which is equal to that of the strongest. We see this in great things. We perfectly appreciate the sweet and noble dignity of an Anne Bullen, a Mary Queen of Scots, or a Marie Antoinette. We see it is grand for these delicately bred, high nurtured, helpless personages, to meet death with a silence and a confidence like his own. But there would be a similar dignity in women's bearing small terrors with fortitude—There is no beauty in fear. It is a mean, ugly, shevelled creature. No statue can be made of it that a woman would wish to see herself like. Women are preeminently in steady endurance of the some suffering; they need not be far behind men in a becoming courage to meet that which is sudden and sharp. The dangers and the troubles, too which we may venture to say they now start at unreasonably, are many of them mere creatures of imagination—such as, in their way, disturb high-minded animals brought up to see too little, and therefore frightened at any leaf blown across the road. We may be quite sure, that without losing any of the most delicate and refined of feminine graces, women may be taught not to give way to unreasonable fears, which should belong no more to the fragile than to the robust.—*Friends in Council.*

FLOWERS.—When summer's delightful season arrives, there is nothing more grateful than a profusion of flowers around and within our dwellings. The humblest apartments ornamented with these beautiful productions of nature have in our view a more delightful effect than the proudest saloons with gilded ceilings and hangings of Genoa velvet; the richness of the latter indeed, would be heightened and their elegance increased by the judicious introduction of flowers and foliage into them. The odours of flowers, the cool appearance of the dark green leaves of some species and the beautiful tints and varied forms of others are singularly grateful to the sight and refreshing at the same time. Vases of Etruscan mould containing plaints of the commonest kind offer those lines of beauty which the eye delights in following; and variform leaves hanging festooned over them and shading them if they be of a light colour with soft grateful hue, add much to their pleasing effect. These decorations are simple and cheap.

EXPEDIENCY.—Expediency is a contemptible, an insolent, and impious bar to keep right from its due. Away with it! Man is never full benefitted by it, and his Creator unequivocally forbids it. The God of truth utterly denounces it, and drives it to the bottom of the pit! Were our own son to seek and to win the affections of a modest girl that scrubbed our floor, or swept our carpet, he should marry her and bring her to our table! We could not turn her out, without a heart. We should cherish and make much of her. There is no compromise in a question of honour, and honour is the claim of a peasant's daughter as well as that of a peer!—*Sheridan Knowles.*

There are 300 medical practitioners in London, who have no medical license whatever.

LABOUR AND BEAUTY.—At a meeting of the members of the Sheffield Athenæum, held last week, Lord Morpeth made the following application of the marriage of Vulcan and Venus:—"Those of you who have the opportunity of consulting the old legends and classical mythology, are aware that among the fancied deities with which they peopled their world one more especially was regarded as the god of labour and of handicraft, Vulcan by name, who was always represented as employed in huge smithies and workshops, hammering at heavy anvils, blowing huge bellows, heating vast furnaces, and begrimed with soot and dirt. Well, ladies and gentlemen, for this hard-working and swarthy-looking divinity they wished to pick out a wife. (Loud laughter.) And they did not select for him a mere drab—a person taken from the scullery or kitchen dresser—but they chose for him Venus, the goddess of love and beauty. Now, ladies and gentlemen pick out for me the moral of this tale, for I believe that nothing ever was invented—certainly nothing by the polished and brilliant imagination of the Grecian intellect—which has not its meaning and its moral. What is the special meaning of the marriage of Vulcan with Venus—of the hard-working artificer with his laughter loving queen—of labour with beauty? What is it, ladies and gentlemen, but this, that even in a busy hive of industry and toil like this—even here upon a spot which is in many respects no inapt representation of the fabled workshop of Vulcan—even here amid the clang of anvils, the noise of furnaces, and the sputtering of forges—even here, amid stunning sounds and sooty blackness, the mind—the untrammelled mind—may go forth, may pierce the dim atmosphere which is poised around us, may wing its way to the freer air and purer light which are beyond, and may ally itself with all that is most fair, genial, and lovely in creation. (Applause.) So, gentlemen, I say, your labour, your downright, hard, swarthy labour, may make itself the companion, and helpmate, and the husband of beauty. I dare say, and have reason to believe from the inspection which I am able even now to command, and I have no doubt a more intimate acquaintance with your wives, sisters, and daughters, would enable me to prove that I was not wrong in my illustration. But above this beauty, I say your labour may ally itself with intellectual beauty—the beauty connected with the play of fancy, with the achievements of art, with the creations of genius—beauty, such as painting fixes upon the flowing canvas, such as the sculptor embodies in the breathing marble—such as architecture developes in her stately and harmonious proportions, such as music clothes with the enchantments of sound. It is to the perception and cultivation of the beautiful in these departments that your schools of design, your concerts, and many of the lectures which you hear from able and gifted men, may be most agreeably subservient; and I strongly advise you, and I advise the members of this Mechanics' Institution, and I strongly advise its well-wishers and promoters, to show a discriminating and generous support of these tasteful and harmonising pursuits. Above all, I advise you to cultivate a love of reading, which makes you, in itself, almost independent of any other aids and appliances, and puts, with very moderate help, the whole domain of philosophy, history, and poetry, within your individual command. (Applause.) Why, gentlemen, a man is almost above the world who possesses two books. I do not mean to put the two books which I am about to comment on upon the same level—far from it; nor am I wishing to intimate to you that two books are sufficient for your study and perusal. (Hear, hear.) I am only mentioning them as representatives of what is most excellent, though different in kind. I say that a man may almost be said to be above the world who possesses his Bible and his Shakspeare—(applause)—his Shakspeare for his leisure, his Bible for all times."

WARNING TO BACHELORS.—A worthy couple, who reside in the neighbourhood of Bishop Auckland, are accustomed to share between them the somewhat onerous duty of collecting at night their numerous offspring. As soon as the clock tolls the hour of repose, out the good man sallies, up the highways and byeways, in quest of his erratic progeny.—The task of his wife is to receive them at home, to reckon them and marshal them to roost. On a recent occasion, on his return home, after what he had supposed a successful expedition, the poor man was met at the door by his better half, who thus reported progress:—"It is o' no use; thou mun cut again; for I've been to reckon the bairns, and there's now but thirteen in bed."

Feargus O'Conner, addressing the members of the Land Company, in the *Northern Star*, signs himself "Ever your faithful friend and *bailiff* F. O'C."

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, OCTOBER 8, 1847.

The Mail steamer *Hibernia*, arrived at Halifax on Friday last, in twelve days passage; having encountered stormy weather and head winds during the whole run across.—Mr. James Doherty and Mr. Charles Inches, of this city, came passengers in the steamer.

The news is of an important character. Flour, it will be seen, without an apparent cause, and in the face of a bountiful harvest and extensive importations, had taken a sudden rise of about four shillings in the barrel. The state of trade is generally dull, and the timber market remains in an inactive and depressed condition.

A succession of the most disastrous failures had taken place since the sailing of the former packet, including some of the oldest and most extensive firms in England. The amount of their liabilities is enormous, those of one firm alone being a million and a half. These disasters most of themselves have a depressing effect upon the trade of the country, and their evil influence will have a wide range.

Signs of the Times.—The papers of Monday last dismally wind up one single week's history of the terrible symptoms which are marking the advent of that glorious burst of prosperity, which still say, Messrs. Cobden, Bright, and Co., is so certain and so near. Have the people eyes that they can see—and ears that they can hear? On Monday one failure for £50,000 is announced, and another for an amount of liabilities which is not stated. On Tuesday one crash for £200,000 is recorded, and a second for £40,000—to take the smaller amount stated is only to mislead. On Thursday we are told that one firm has broken with a 'hope' of being put together again, while all around it are going to pieces; and that a second has stopped for £400,000. Two foreign firms in close connection with this country, of course, owe £110,000. On Saturday we hear of three additional failures—one for £100,000, one for £60,000, and one, a little affair, scarcely worth mentioning, only about £10,000 or £15,000 perhaps. And to this is appended the comforting circumstance that Messrs. Lesley, Alexander, and Co., who failed the other day for £600,000, will not pay 2s. in the twenty. On Monday last came the astonishing information, by way of a fitting conclusion to a week of such dire misfortune, that one house alone, having mercantile operations "in all parts of the world," have failed for *a million sterling*. A second consequent failure is stated, and doubtless the fall of this great firm will drag down many more. We have thus in one week the stoppage of eleven English firms announced, the liabilities of seven of which alone amount to the enormous sum of £1,850,000. Taking the other four firms as having failed for 150,000 only, a sum no doubt far below the mark, we have failures to the extent of *two millions* made public on five nearly consecutive days; with assets, expected, varying from two shillings to six and eightpence in the pound! So much for these symptoms of progressive improvement—these shadows of coming events.—*Liverpool Mail.*

The Navigation Laws.—The following facts adduced in evidence before the select committee of last session can scarcely fail to produce a strong impression of the necessity of upholding the principle of the navigation laws in all their integrity.—And first, we may say that history is favourable to the maintenance of the navigation laws. The immediate effect of the passing of the Navigation Act of Charles the second was, that the shipping engaged in the mercantile navigation of the country was within twenty years more than doubled; and under the operation of the navigation laws the mercantile tonnage of the country has rapidly increased, and has now attained the enormous magnitude of 3,800,000 tons. Again, it is a fact that superior ships can be built in Finland 50 per cent., in Prussia 35 per cent., in Denmark and Norway 31 per cent., cheaper than in England, and thus an open competition would be ruinous to all engaged in the construction of shipping in this country. One great cause of this is that labour is much dearer in England than elsewhere, and foreigners can, therefore, both man and build their vessels much cheaper than Englishmen; so that British shipwrights, and British seamen, if the navigation laws were repealed must submit to foreign rates of labour if they would retain their employment. Again, it is a fact that more goods are imported into British ports than into all the rest of the world put together. This "reciprocity" treaties, as they are called, must be unequal, and place us at a disadvantage. We are bartering a large market for a small one. We are opening ports for the admission of the cargoes of fifty vessels from a foreign country, which cannot import goods enough to fill one British ship in return. These are all proved facts. And when to these we add this other fact, that no means have been suggested by which, if the navigation laws were repealed, an efficient naval force can be maintained for the defence of the country in time of war, we think it is pretty plain that though an unrestrained shipping might do very well if all the world were a mere vast Utopia yet, under the less existent happy circumstances, such a principle of protection as that on which the present navigation is based, is essential both by the prosperity and safety of the empire.—*Shipping Gazette.*

Court Martial at the Salford Infantry Barracks, Manchester.—A few days ago seventeen privates belonging to the band of the second battalion of the First or Royal Regiment were tried in the infantry barracks, Regent-road, Salford, before a district court martial, (of which Major Rolle, R.A., was the president,) for assaulting on the 3th of August last, Mr. Castaldini, band master of the regiment, and for refusing, after the commission of the assault to halt when ordered to do so by Serjeant Major Wilson, of the First Royals. The result of the trial has been confirmed by the Lieutenant-General commanding the district, in as follows:—Mullins and Showers, adjudged each to 168 days' imprisonment, with hard labour; Smith and Harris, each to 112 days' imprisonment, with hard labour; Richardson, Ashwick, Baxter, Murphy, Fraser, and Weber, each to 84 days imprisonment with hard labour; Brown, Cummins, Cook, McFarlane, Saunders, and Sidwell, adjudged each to 56 days' imprisonment, with hard labour. Peter Healey, who stood his trial with the above named prisoners, has been acquitted. It is understood that the non commissioned officers, implicated by the evidence they had given in the case of the men, had been acquitted.

[*From the Liverpool Mail, September 18.*]

Mr. Mark Philips, who is one of the humanities of Manchester, and its late representative in parliament, is ludicrously perplexed in offering his advice to the operative cotton spinners on the subject of stopping the mills. From his letter addressed to one of the delegates, we extract the following startling confessions:—

"I have *long been of opinion* myself, that nothing short of a discontinuance of work in the cotton spinning factories, until the raw material could accumulate to such an extent as to form a stock equal to the average quantity left on hand, until the result of the crop of 1847 could be ascertained, and began to come forward, could place the trade in a safe position prospectively.

"The delegates appear to take the same view as I have done, but cannot any more than myself be blind *to the great difficulty of accomplishing such an object.*

"The first great consideration with me has been the suffering which the entire stoppage of the mills would instantly occasion to the unfortunate operatives themselves; suffering aggravated so intensely by the enormous price of bread. This consideration has doubtless been foremost, likewise, in the minds of the millowners; and I rejoice to find that the operatives have appreciated their motives, and tender them their thanks for having reduced the period of work instead of reducing wages merely. *I know instances myself where the losses of millowners this year have exceeded £500 per week by continuing their operations.* Ruin would be the result of such operations in a short time, and capital sunk is only the destruction of the means of future employment.

"The employer and the employed have each of late been placed in a position of great suffering and mental anxiety—a position which I can only too painfully understand, having myself, at no very remote period, been taught it by experience.

"Neither can I shut my eyes to the fact that the cessation of the operations of the cotton mills must instantly effect a *large body of labour beyond the mere factory hands. The weaver, the dyer, the printer, the bleacher, &c., must partake, more or less in the suspension of labour.* The experiment is so bold that it requires more consideration than I can give it here, without the advantage of personal communication with employers and employed, before I would venture to affirm that the *remedy would be less formidable than the disease.*

Mr. Philips says that he has held these opinions for a "long time;" how long he does not explain. He informs us he knows certain millowners who have been losing in the current year £500 a week. And although he admits the necessity of closing the mills, until cotton and wool shall fall, and cotton goods rise in price, he has his misgivings whether "THE REMEDY WOULD BE LESS FORMIDABLE THAN THE DISEASE!"

This, then, is the state of the manufacturing interests—this the condition of the men who boasted that England could only be saved, and wisely governed, by the intellect of Lancashire and Yorkshire, as it was represented in the "Anti Corn-Law League."

If the late member for Manchester had plainly told us, what is the truth, that those men of mighty intellect, who alone are competent to rule and enrich England, are a set of presumptuous blockheads struggling with insolvency, caused by their own ignorance, we should have held him in higher esteem. He is right, however, so far. The stoppage of the mills would not cure the evil. Many of the millowners cannot afford to stop, well knowing that if they do, it would be a final stop for them and their machinery. But to work short time they think will lower the price of the staple, and raise the price of the manufactured article. Supposing this to be the case, what would be result? Remove the pressure from the shoulders of one set of men and place it on the shoulders of another set. The holders of cotton would suffer, the bleacher, the weaver, the printer, and the thousands of families dependent on these occupations. Reducing the price of cotton wool would be like giving a bounty to the foreign manufacturer. It would be a fortunate thing for the spinners and weavers of Belgium and Germany. It would enable them to compete with us to more advantage.

Look, therefore, at the proposed remedy in whatever light we will, the difficulty is the same. The manufacturers are all on the brink of ruin, and Mr. Mark Philips knows it, regrets it, deplores it, but is either unable or ashamed to point out the only remedy. It must strike the reader how mysteriously silent Mr. Philips is on the cause of the calamity. The grand principles of the men of superior intellect are not alluded to in the remotest degree. The genius of the League is not invocated. The sentiments of the unadorned Cobden are not consulted. The inspired bleacher—the Uljah of the mills—the prophet of Stockport, has hid himself in some distant cave, and cannot be found. His worshippers are at their wits ends—capital is disappearing—steam power is unproductive—and the operatives have starvation staring them in the face, and winter dawning upon them in its shivering blasts, and its chill frosts. But where is the prophet?

The late member utters not a word on the subject of free trade, the Corn Laws, the principles of the League, and the measures of Sir Robert Peel. The reason for the ominous silence may be guessed. Mr. Mark Philips knows that these persons, and these principles have involved the manufacturers in the common ruin which will next fall upon the agriculturists. We have said it, over and over again, and declare once more, that every quarter of wheat, and every barrel of flour, which are imported into this country, lend encouragement to foreign manufactures. The untaxed soils of Europe and America will supply the people of those countries with the means, that is, the capital, required for the establishment of factories and mills—the power of spinning and weaving, of smelting and casting, moulding and turning, boring and polishing, for themselves. They had no other mode of procuring the required appliances. Their land was to them comparatively worthless—its productions entirely as a medium of exchange. Now we have opened to them a new source of wealth. They will send corn to feed the people of England, but will they take in return the manufactures of England? Certainly not. The mighty intellects of the Cobden order, with which this country is favoured, have long been accustomed to sneer at the small intellects of the rest of the world, and express, in vulgar pride, their utter contempt of foreign rivalry; but this insolence originates in the blindness of intolerable ignorance. The governments of Europe know in what the interests and welfare of their people consist. It was our colonial resources and our isolated and self dependent system, which made England what she is, or rather what she was. She rose, a little speck in the sea, to be the most magnificent empire which Providence ever blessed, or the sun ever shone upon. We wanted nothing from foreign countries which it was not their interest to send, and our interest to receive. The policy of our elder statesmen was to encourage manufactures, and they succeeded, by making the soil contributary to that success. The plough and the loom were employed in harmonious action. The one protected the other. Our colonies supplied us with sugar, cotton, silk, rice, coffee, spices, timber, rum, ginger, drugs, and hundreds of important products; and in return we sent to these colonies bread and provisions, and the manufactures of Manchester, Birmingham, Sheffield, Nottingham, Glasgow, Leeds, Frome, and Spitalfields. This was fair reciprocity. With all foreigners we were willing to exchange what we excelled in producing for what they excelled in producing or manufacturing. And we prospered accordingly. Corn alone, the principal staff of life, by the cultivation of which the hardiest and most moral part of our population earned their daily bread, we protected, and refused to expose to foreign competition. And why? Because our soil was heavily taxed. The burthens of expensive wars—the burthens arising from the dispensation of justice and the the prosecution of crime—the burthens of a national church, the purest in the world—rested upon the soil; and consequently the measure of protection was only in the ratio of the internal pressure.

But what have we now? The arrogance of manufacturers in the full blaze of sordid ignorance, claiming the right to spin and weave for the whole family of man. We have no king upon the throne—no firm and wise paternal sovereign—no father to protect his children or resist democratical aggressions. A parliament, called a *reformed* one, but the most selfish, corrupt, and unscrupulous one that ever sat in these realms, resolved to alter which they did the old commercial policy of England. They reformed and deformed everything. They promised the common people unbounded prosperity. They told them that they would make bread cheap, wages high, and that every working man in the progress of their commercial improvements, would have a capon in his pot, a silver spoon in his mouth and a sovereign in his pocket."

But have these splendid promises been realised? Have Huskisson's reciprocity acts, or Robinson's dreams the super-sanguine calculations of Lord Russel, or the boasting and swaggering of the free traders, been fulfilled? We have no Corn Laws, few protective duties, no colonial restrictions, but on the contrary our ports are open to the whole world, and what is our condition as a nation? A deluge of bankruptcy such as has not swept over England since the recoil of the South Sea scheme. We have a torrent of foreign corn, and an inundation of dishonoured bills, of repudiated drafts, and insolvents thick as the leaves of Valambrosa. It is not the corn speculator, nor the bill broker, nor the general merchant, that we sympathise with. They, in most instances, are the authors of their own ruin, in carrying out their own principles. But look at the working man now in the prospect of a large loaf, now rejoicing in the importation of foreign bread, duty free, but deprived of labour, and unable to avail himself of the long-desired cheapness. What does it avail the artizan if the quartern loaf be at sixpence, instead of tenpence, when he has no sixpence to buy it?

We warn our readers against all the prevailing specifics for restoring prosperity. They are the last desperate remedies of a disappointed and detected imposter. The cry for more paper money is a subterfuge and a snare. What does the great commercial circulating medium consist in? Bills and acceptances at two, three, six, and nine months. These, in prosperous times, are as good as notes of the Bank of England. But in a period of depression and alarm, and a false system of trade, like the present, this kind of money is not negotiable, and consequently possesses no available value. If the resources of the Bank were four times their legal amount they could not be turned to use. Why? Because who that has money would exchange it for such paper? A barrel of flour that was worth fifty shillings two months ago, is to-day worth only twenty-seven shillings. Who then would be mad enough to discount a bill covering the former nominal but unreal value? The same argument applies to wheat, Indian corn, and sugar. And if the millowners carry out their views of working short time, the value of cotton wool will fall in the same degree. If the country is to be saved at all from a terrible revolution, it can only be by returning to old principles and the protective system.

*See the speeches of Mr. Prosperity Robinson and William Huskisson.

THE QUEEN LANDING AT FLEETWOOD.

There is no longer any doubt that it has been determined her Majesty will land at this place, and proceed by railway to the metropolis. There is a strong probability that the arrival of the squadron will not take place before Sunday at the earliest; but Monday is more likely to be the day upon which the auspicious event will take place, and in that case her Majesty, the Prince Consort, and suite, will not take their departure for London until Tuesday. The departure of the court from the Highlands will not take place until Friday. The same evening the squadron will anchor in Cambletown bay, which is distant 140 miles or eleven hours' sail from Fleetwood. If a head wind should prevail, the distance could not be accomplished in less than twelve hours. The time of high water will be five o'clock on Saturday, and as it would be impossible for her Majesty to arrive in London until after dark,—and night travelling is invariably avoided, if possible, there can be little doubt that the Queen will remain in the yacht till the following morning.

The state railway carriage will be situated about sixty yards from the north end of the new wharf, and a covered way is constructed from the point of debarkation to the carriage. The end nearest the front wharf will be disposed, for the length of about one hundred yards, as a reception room, or saloon, and will be most handsomely decorated. In this hall Henry Houldsworth, Esq., the chairman of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company, with Mr. Higgin, the managing director of the company at Fleetwood, will receive her Majesty. Sir Hesketh Fleetwood and the deputation from the town will here present an address if the Queen should determine to receive it in person, and the High Sheriff, William Gale, Esq., of Lightburn-house, it is expected will also be present. The covered way will be handsomely festooned and decorated, and a handsome crimson cloth will be laid down the entire length.

The railway company are now making arrangements for the accommodation of the passengers along their line which will be amply sufficient for all, but the privilege will only extend to those who, at the time of their departure from Manchester or other stations along the line, take return tickets; two tickets will be given to each person, one to be given up to the guard on the journey to Fleetwood, and the other to be retained for the return, and the production of this reserved ticket will entitle the party holding it to admission to the wharf free of any extra charge, the first class passengers being entitled to the best places, and the other classes in rotation; for those who intend remaining at Fleetwood no free accommodation will be provided, but by paying of a small charge admission will be had to booths which will be erected behind the wharf and on the opposite side of the road to the houses facing the wharf. This land has been let by the railway company for the purpose.

A royal salute will be fired from the guns opposite the North Euston Hotel on the passing of the royal yacht.

The result of the various trials among the ships composing Sir Charles Napier's squadron is reported to be, that the Queen 110, is the smartest handled ship in the force, the St. Vincent the next, the Howe third, and the Caledonia last. The Vengeance is the fastest sailer of the squadron. The steamers had not been tried separately. As a steam frigate the Amphion is pronounced a complete failure, but an admirable sailing man-of-war. She has come home to have her machinery again put to rights, never having been able to use it since she left England a few weeks since.

The Baron de Rothschild's Eligibility as an M. P.—In consequence of doubts which have been raised with regard to the difficulty in the way of Baron de Rothschild taking his seat in the House of Commons, some parties, feeling interested in the matter, laid a case before Mr. C. Egan, the Chancery barrister, and the view taken by the learned counsel is highly favourable to the hon. member's return. It is to the following effect:—First: I am of opinion, that Baron de Rothschild, having been duly elected one of the members of Parliament for the City of London, is not, by reason of his being a member of the Jewish persuasion, debarred from taking his seat in the House of Commons.—Secondly: I am of opinion, that Baron de Rothschild may lawfully be permitted to take the oath of abjuration according to the usual manner of the Jews, viz., on the Old Testament.—Thirdly: I am of opinion that the oath of abjuration may lawfully be administered to Baron de Rothschild, omitting the latter words contained in stat. 6, Geo III., cap. 53, "upon the true faith of a Christian." The learned counsel supports his opinion by a most erudite argument, and cites various ancient charters and legal decisions to show (notwithstanding that some writers infer to the contrary,) that for upwards of 700 years the manners, customs, and religious principles of the Jews have been respected and admitted in judicial matters; that whenever a member of the Jewish persuasion has had occasion to book his affirmation, he has been allowed to do so "on his book," i. e., the Old Testament; that this right existed so early as the reign of King John, (a. D. 1200,) and that there does not appear to be any ordinance, statute, or legal decision to the contrary.—*Globe.*

Mr. Hudson, M. P., stated last week, at the annual dinner of the Whitby Agricultural Society, that he had purchased landed property in the county to the amount of £700,000.

The Right Hon. Edward Penefather, late Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, Dublin, expired after a long illness on Monday last, at his residence in Fitzwilliam Square, Dublin.

According to the last official census the population of Prussia is 15,800,000, of whom 6,250,000 are Protestants, 5,800,000 Roman Catholics, and the rest belong to other religions. The army numbers 115,000 men.

Suppression of Prostitution.—It having been ascertained that a large number of the houses of a certain description, into which young and inexperienced females are inveigled, are kept by persons of the Jewish nation, the present High Priest or Chief Rabbi (Dr. Adler) has, within the last week or two, caused it to be intimated that no member of the Jewish persuasion who is the keeper of an improper house, either directly, or indirectly will be permitted to attend the synagogue, nor be acknowledged as one of the people: that neither their sons nor their daughters shall be allowed to be married according to the Jewish ritual, nor will any of the religious rites be performed at the birth of a child; and should the party die at the time of keeping such a house, he will be refused the right of sepulture; no prayers will be read, nor will they be interred amongst their forefather, but be buried behind what are termed the boards, the same as if the party had died accurst.—*Sunday paper.*

LIVERPOOL TIMBER MARKET.

The following statement shows the supplies of the leading articles of Colonial Wood from 1st February to 18th September, contrasted with those for the like period of former years.

Import from:		Since 1st Feb. to this date	Same time last year.	Same time in the four previous years to this.	Average for the same period.
Quebec	Pine	123,344 loads	118,017 loads	127,527 loads	Pine
St. John N.B.	Do.	19,850 " "	13,799 " "	11,806 " "	Do.
Other Ports	Do.	4,008 " "	4,669 " "	5,361 " "	Do.
Quebec	Oak	32,242		48,124	
St. John N.B.	Do.	61,078 pcs.	72,356 pcs.	97,255 pcs.	Deals
Quebec	Pine	759,645 " pieces	619,550 " pieces	429,292 " "	Pieces
Quebec	Oak	2,145 tons	2,415 tons	1,558 tons	Oak

The prices of Colonial Timber remain at the same low rates quoted in our last printed circular, being about 10 per foot lower than they were at this time last year. The supplies continue on a more moderate scale than has been usual at this season, nor can we learn that the deficiency is expected to be made up for some time to come. Dealers, nevertheless, at present decline to stock themselves in their accustomed manner, caused in some measure by a distrust arising from excessive failures in one or two branches of trade, and influenced by the general depression which exists throughout the manufacturing districts; whilst some importers prefer to store their cargoes; rather than accept the present low prices.—[Duncan & Ewing.

EUROPEAN CORN TRADE.

LONDON.—Since the sailing of the Britannia, the market for all kinds of Grain and Grain produce has become firm; and latterly, in the face of extensive arrivals from abroad, and a stringent money market, prices have had an advancing tendency. On the 6th inst. Wheat and Flour gained 2s per qr and 2s per bl respectively. On the day United States and Canada Flour was sold at 21s to 24s per barrel. On the 8th the market took a turn, and rather more money was paid for both Wheat and Flour. This advance on the 10th had crept up to 2s per quarter on Wheat, and 1s per barrel. On the 13th there was the largest attendance of buyers from all parts of the country that we have known for many months past.—Besides this, the French and Belgians are again in the market, their stocks being very low. A large business was done in all descriptions of Wheat at an advance of 2s per qr; and in some instances English was 2s to 3s per qr. higher. Barley was rather cheaper, and in good supply. Barrel Flour commanded 24s to 27s per barrel; and Indian Corn having assumed considerable firmness in the Irish markets, holders demanded advanced rates, but few transactions were reported. At the market held on September 15, there were only moderate supplies of Wheat and Flour. 1030 qrs of English and 5500 qrs of foreign Wheat, and 880 sacks of English Flour, constituted the entire quantity offered. Not a barrel of foreign Flour had come to hand since the end of last week. The demand both from local as well as distant buyers was good, and a further improvement of 1s to 2s per qr upon Wheat, and 1s to 2s per brl upon Flour, was readily realised.—Oats were also a better sale at rather better prices. Barley, Beans, and Peas without any quotable variation in value. Yesterday, Sept. 17, Wheat and Flour obtained the rates of the 15th, barrelled Flour commanding 23s for the finest brands. Barley was dull, and the turn in price was in favour of the buyer. Oats were in good request at an improvement of 6d per quarter.

LIVERPOOL.—The trade has become firmer since our last report, and, notwithstanding the state of the money market higher prices have been paid. The arrivals from abroad during the week ending the 7th of September were large. On that day there was a numerous attendance, and a very large retail business transacted. Wheat brought the full currency of that day week, and as choice fresh samples are getting less plentiful, such in some instances brought rather more money. Oats were slow of sale at the reduced prices of the 2nd. There was a moderate sale for Barley and Beans at former rates. A considerable business was done in the lower qualities of Indian Corn at former prices.—Oatmeal was 2s to 3s per load cheaper. The sale of Flour was extensive, and 25s 6d the established price of Western Canal. Considerable purchases were made for Ireland and for transit to the interior. A little new Irish Wheat sold at from 6s 6d. to 7s 3d. per 70lbs. A few new Oats, at from 2s. 10d. to 3s 2d per 45 lbs, and as the supply of new Oatmeal was small, it brought 37s per 280lbs. The market held on the 10th was well attended, and an active demand for Wheat, at an advance of full 4d per bushel; the principal purchases were made for the country. Oats brought very full prices, and although nothing decisive is to be gathered from the accounts, it must be evident that the American army is in a critical position, provided the Mexicans take advantage of it; and further intelligence will be anxiously looked for.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, and His Honor the Chief Justice, left town yesterday morning for Fredericton.

The American Mail steamer *Washington*, 1750 tons, is advertized to start from New York on the 23d of November, for Bremen, in Prussia, calling at Southampton and Cowes. The Sarah Sands is to sail on the 6th instant for Liverpool; and the Guadalquiver for Havana on the 12th.

Explosion.—On Saturday about one o'clock, the boiler at Messrs. Short & Essey's steam saw mill in Portland burst, scalding three of the workmen, one very seriously. The mill is damaged considerably.

Steamer for Woodstock.—A steamer of light draught of water has been recently built to run from Fredericton to Woodstock; she is called the *Carleton*. The Woodstock Telegraph says that "she could only reach the Falls, about twenty miles below that place, and was obliged to turn back after having passed nearly through, owing to three or four rocks imbedded in the channel that obstruct the natural course of the current, and give the zig zag direction. It was not the scarcity of water that caused the return of the boat, but the crookedness of the channel." How did Mr. Whitney's large steamer the Novelty, get through this crooked channel—probably it was because she had the power to accomplish it, which the Carleton has not.

The Foundation Stone of a new Orange Lodge was laid at Woodstock on Monday last, by the different Lodges of the county of Carleton.

Philharmonic Society.—At the last annual meeting of this Society, the following gentlemen were chosen Office Bearers for the ensuing year:

Richard Seely, President, vice J. W. Lynch, Esq. resigned;
George Hutchinson, Vice President;
Robert Thomson, Treasurer;
Charles Cammidge, Conductor;
E. B. A. G. Blakslee, Secretary.

Signor Blitz is performing to large audiences at the Library Rooms corner of Leonard street and Broadway, New York.

Death of Doctor Andrews.—We deeply regret to learn that Frank Andrews, Esquire, Assistant Surgeon of the 23rd Regiment, died last evening at 11 o'clock, of the malignant fever brought into this country by the emigrants which have arrived in New Brunswick during the present season.

Dr. Andrew has fallen a victim to this fatal malady from his kind exertions in assisting the medical gentlemen belonging to the city to save the poor creatures who have been so cruelly and unceremoniously forced on this community, and his death has produced feelings of the deepest regret among all classes. Dr. Andrews, a few days ago, was in the full vigor of youth, with the prospect of a long and happy life before him, and has been cut off under circumstances of the most melancholy and distressing description.—*Fredericton Head Quarters.*

Robbery.—A well dressed scoundrel, calling himself Robert Kerr, took lodging at the Woodstock Hotel on Tuesday night last, stating that he intended starting in the morning Stage for Fredericton. Above an hour after the stage had started Mr. Akerly discovered that a silver watch belonging to Mr. Robert Kerr, Wicklow, who had been stopping there a few days, was missing; and at once suspecting his lodger of the evening before, accompanied by Mr. Charles English he pursued the stage, which he overtook about twenty five miles from here, and found Mr. Kerr in possession of the watch which he had stolen from his namesake.—He was arrested on a warrant from a Magistrate at Pogwisek, and committed to Fredericton gaol.—*Woodstock Telegraph.*

H. M. steamer Growler arrived at Demerara on the 10th ult., in 18 days from Sierra Leone, bringing 459 African emigrants. This was the first arrival under the new scheme devised by Government for supplying the sugar colonies with labour, and the importation proved a most acceptable one to the planters.

Quebec, Sept. 28.—Yesterday and this morning the 34th regiment arrived in two divisions from Canada West, and have embarked on board the troop ship *Belfast* for Halifax. She will also take down the 82nd Regiment.—*Morning Chronicle*

Twenty five persons seriously hurt at Prince Edward Island.—The Advertiser states that, a large number of men were engaged, on Thursday, in erecting the frame of a Roman Catholic Chapel at Crapaud,—all the lower part of the frame was raised, but not properly secured, when the *tie beam*, on which there were a number of men, suddenly broke, and the whole frame fell to the ground, burying some beneath, and knocking others several feet from the frame—seriously injured twenty five persons. Some of them remained insensible up to yesterday morning—one man has both legs broken. Fractured skulls, dislocated joints, and broken bones constitute the majority of the injuries. Want of precaution, we are informed, is the cause of this melancholy accident.

Newfoundland, September 10.—We regret to learn from various outports in the northward of this District, that the greatest distress has begun to prevail among the unfortunate inhabitants. An almost total failure of the fisheries, and an unprecedentedly short crop of potatoes, owing to the difficulty experienced in procuring seed in the spring, have conspired to reduce many of our industrious fellow colonists to the very brink of starvation.

A fine ship of eight hundred and fifty tons called the "Chippewa," from Quebec, bound to Liverpool, with a cargo of Pine and Railway Sleepers, put into this port on the 17th instant, in a leaky condition; she left Quebec on the 1st instant. The Chippewa reports that the ship Emma, from Quebec, laden with Pine and Provisions, and bound for England, had been run into by another vessel, which took off the crew of the Emma, and landed them at Quebec. The Emma, it is understood, was the ship which the Venavins went out after when last here, and which, it will be remembered, she was compelled to abandon off Petty Harbour.—*Post.*

Mr. Edward Mathews formerly junior publisher of the Yankee Blade, and brother to the present editor of that paper, was murdered at Waterville, Me., on Thursday night last. Mr. Mathews had been, within the week, to Brighton Market on business, and upon his return to Maine, he is known to have drawn the sum of $1500 from the Tremont Bank, and is supposed to have had about his person over $2000 at the time of his death.

War office, Sept. 3—6th Ft.—Maj W Blackborne, to be Lt Col w p; Capt C J Coote, to be Maj, vice Blackborne; Lt T J Kearney to be Capt, v Coote; Lt R P O Shea from 17th Ft, to be Lt, v Bowen, app Adjt, Ens W. S Miller, to be Lt v Kearney; Gent Cadet H C Strickland, from the Military College, to be Ens v Miller; Lt F Bowen, to be Adjt; Col Serg E Smyth to be Qtrm; Assist Surg J B Thomson, M. D., from 17th Ft, to be Surg; A S Willox, Gent Assist Surg.

The Secrets of the Gas House.—If gas works really do yield gas at an almost nominal price, compared with what the companies charge for it, one would naturally expect that in such cases managers of public institutions, which may happen, as a few of them do, to make their own gas, and make no secret of their accounts of cost and profit, the fact would inevitably come out. Now we (*the Builder*) have long been looking for just such a little secret, and on it comes at length: From the *Leeds Mercury*, it appears, that at the Wakefield house of correction the gas used is made on the premises at 55d. per thousand cubic feet! The actual price demanded in the metropolis is 6s. for the same quantity.

The news from Mexico, brought by the steamer *Admiral*, will be found of an important character, and although nothing decisive is to be gathered from the accounts, it must be evident that the American army is in a critical position, provided the Mexicans take advantage of it; and further intelligence will be anxiously looked for.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Duchess D'Aumale has added a new prince to the prolific progeniture of Louis Philippe's dynasty. The king has given to the princely baby the historical name of Duke de Guise.

The Italian camp of liberty has been strengthened by the acquisition of the Grand Duchy of Lucca, the former principality of Elisa, Napoleons sister.—By the treaty of Vienna this Duchy, in default of male issue, is to revert to the Grand Duke of Tuscany, an eventuality which is not likely to take place, there being an hereditary prince, who if married to the sister of the Duke of Bordeaux, King of France *in partibus*. Since the accession of Toscany to the papal side, the Duke of Lucca had kept out of the way, by remaining at one of his country residences leaving to the people an opportunity for the demonstration by which he was called to yield to the storm. The organization of the National Guard, and some other liberal concessions have followed the return of the Duke of Lucca.—This adhesion to the principles of the Romans and the Tuscans leaves now but Modena between them and their other ally of Sardinia; but the Duke of Modena is in heart and head devoted to Austria.—Let us see what his people will do.

A private letter from Vienna, which escaped by chance the waste basket of the post-police, represents the Aulic council so far entangled in the Italian perplexity that they would willingly and gladly order the evacuation of Ferrara, if it could but be done *sans tambour ni trompette*, as the French say. The emperor, who knows little about political affairs, and whose advice was not necessary for Metternich's bravado *points*, having been the other day informed of some of the knots of the fiddle, exclaimed, in rubbing his hands—"*It appears that my councillors got into a mess; I am curious to see how they will get out of it.*" We remember that a similar incident with this was made by the Emperor of France, in speaking of his son in law, Napoleon, when the latter was about retreating from Moscow. A silly set these Austrian emperors must be; they are loaded with the shame of despotism, though but mannikins in reality.

Shamyl, the Caucasian Abd-El Kader, is keeping with new advantages, the ground lately gained upon the Russians; but the cholera is decimating both sides, and its progress, following nearly the same track as its last European invasion, is raging in Erzeroum.

The *Times* says, judging from the Paris papers of Saturday, "It is quite evident that the internal affairs of France are not in a situation more satisfactory to the Government than the external relations of the country. Rumours of new 'scandals' were every moment propagated, and, whether well or ill-founded, produced a very lamentable effect on the public mind, already excited by proved instances of corruption. The opposition dinners got up in the departments were also causing something like alarm to the government. In anticipation, it was supposed of the necessity for testing the consistency of the 'detached forts' to keep Paris in check, the supplying of those fortresses with warlike stores of all kinds—cannon and mortars only excepted—was actively pursued.

Insurrection in Leghorn.—The *Presse* quotes a letter from Leghorn of the 5th inst., stating that a grand manifestation took place the day before in that city in commemoration of the institution of the civic guard by the Grand Duke of Tuscany. Upwards of 10,000 men, preceded by the busts of Pius IX. and Leopold II., decked out with the national colours traversed the streets by the light of torches, and singing patriotic hymns. All the windows were illuminated and decorated with flags.—On the 8th, the festivity of the Holy Virgin, another popular demonstration was to take place, in which the whole female population, dressed in white and adorned with national flags—green, white, and red—were to participate. "One fact, however," says the correspondent, "has cast a gloom over our joy. We have heard with the deepest regret that at Scily, and particularly at Messina, the people have raised the standard of insurrection; blood had been shed; and at this moment a conclusion, which might have been easily effected, has become impossible. Events must now follow their course, and the cruel and obstinate ministers of the King of Naples will have to account for the misfortunes which their blindness must inevitably entail on their country." It appears from another letter, inserted in the *Presse*, that the people of Messina had risen *en masse*, and obtained at first some advantages, but that the troops, having reinforcements, regained possession of the posts they had lost, and compelled the people to retire.

Advices from Rome say that a circular has been sent by the government to the commanders of all the garrisons, containing detailed instructions as to the measures they are to take in the event of a foreign invasion. They are ordered to repulse any troops which may enter the Roman territory, if their numbers and force be not so superior as to render that impracticable; that if they are compelled to retreat before a superior force, they are then to yield the ground foot by foot, and only under an irresistible pressure; and that in doing so, they are to bring under their guard the friends of the government, the civil volunteers, the bishops, and the archives of the state. That if in such cases sufficient reinforcements shall arrive, they are then to take the offensive.

The *Augsburg Gazette*, under date of Turin, the 2nd inst., repeats the report that we gave long since that the French Government had placed 12,000 muskets at Marseilles, at the disposition of the pope, and that a still larger supply was expected from Belgium. A number of French and Polish officers, resident at Rome had tendered their services to the pontifical government. The forces to be rendered their services to the pontifical government.—The forces to be encamped at Forli are now estimated at 54,000, of which 24,000 will be regular troops and 30,000 the national guard. The *Augsburg Gazette* adds, "our government have made very friendly offers to the pontifical government."

RUSSIA.—The *Allgemeine Preussische Zeitung* of the 8th inst., confirms the report of the conclusion of a treaty between Russia and the Holy See. The Russian Plenipotentiary, M. Von Bludow, having accomplished his commission, has returned to Saint Petersburg.

Thanksgiving in Massachusetts.—The Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council, has appointed Thursday, the twenty-fifth day of November next, to be observed as a day of Public Thanksgiving and Praise throughout this Commonwealth.

DROWNED.—A young man, named George Kirkpatrick, son of Mr. B. Kirkpatrick, of the Parish of Simonds, was drowned on the 28th ult., at Ten Mile Creek, by falling from a raft. He was in the 20th year of his age.

ACCIDENT.—Last week Mr. David Logan, painter, Parish of Portland, was unfortunately killed by being jammed between two vessels at York Point slip.

The "Monster Bell" for the French Cathedral, recast by the Messrs. Meare, of London, and brought out to this country by the *Ottawa* a few days ago, was taken up from the wharf to a shed prepared for it near the Cathedral yesterday afternoon at about half-past four o'clock. This enormous bell, which, we understand, weighs fourteen tons, was dragged to its destination by, we should think, about five hundred men, who manned four hawsers, and a large crowd who cheered lustily accompanied it on its way.—*Montreal Courier.*

The Quebec *Mercury* of the 28th gives a long and very flattering account of the prospects of the Quebec and Lake Superior Mining Company, in the form of a "Report of the Directors," read at a General Meeting of the Shareholders on the 27th instant, at Quebec. The company owns fourteen locations, of ten square miles each, containing, together, 89,600 English acres. The company has engaged a Mr. Matthews, a gentleman of considerable mining experience, who has been formerly employed in superintending mines in Cuba, Venezuela and Spain. To Mr. Matthews the whole superintendence of the works is entrusted, and he expresses the most flattering opinion of the richness and value of the ores already raised at Points-aux-Mines, which are a grey sulphuret, yielding from 50 to 60 per cent. of copper. The price of copper of this quality at Swansea, is about £90 per ton. It is not intended to send to England any ore that yields less than from 30 to 35 per cent. The rest of the ore will be formed into blocks of "black metal," similar to the ore from Chili, exported to Boston and New York. The principal difficulty under which these enterprising Companies appear to labour, is the difficulty of transporting the ores after they are raised, inasmuch as they have to be carried for some distance by land, always a tedious and costly operation.

TERRIBLE MORTALITY.—The number of immigrants to Canada who have died in three months on ship board, or after they were landed, is *seven thousand one hundred and forty.*

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

The steamer James L. Day has arrived at New Orleans with later advices from the seat of war. An extra New Orleans Picayune of the 26th ult. received by the express and telegraph at the New York Sun office, gives the following details.

The Mexican commissioners having declared that the propositions of Mr. Trist were inadmissible, hostilities recommenced, and the city of Mexico was taken on the 10th of Sept. after severe and desperate fighting on both sides.

The Mexican Gen. Bravo was killed. Santa Anna was wounded, and he had retired with the remnant of his army to Guadalupe.

General Scott's loss is stated at 1700 and that of the Mexicans at 2500. An attempt had been made to assassinate the General, which failed.

In consequence of Mr. Trist's propositions being declared inadmissible, General Santa Anna immediately convoked a council of his Generals, who decided that notice should be given to Gen. Scott that the armistice was at an end, and appointed the 9th ult. for the recommencement of hostilities.

On the 6th Sept. Gen. Scott addressed a letter to Santa Anna from Tacubaya, accusing him of having violated several articles of the armistice.

One of these violations was in not permitting the American army to obtain supplies from the city of Mexico.

Gen. Scott demanded an explanation, and full reparation, and concluded as follows:

'If these are not given, I hereby formally notify you, that if I do not receive the most complete satisfaction, on all these points, before 12 o'clock tomorrow, I shall consider the armistice as terminated from that hour.'

To this letter Santa Anna replied at a considerable length, and with great severity.

He accused Gen. Scott with having himself violated the terms of the armistice in refusing to allow flour from the mills in the vicinity to be brought into the city.—He says that the American wagons were driven out of the city on account of the objectionable conduct of the officers accompanying them.

Santa Anna also charges General Scott with having sacked the Mexican towns in the vicinity of the capital, and robbed and desecrated the churches—stealing and destroying articles held sacred by every Mexican.

Santa Anna concluded the letter as follows:

'I flatter myself that your Excellency will be convinced on reflection, of the weight of my reasons but, if by misfortune, you should seek only a pretext to deprive the first city of the American Continent of an opportunity to free the unarmed population of the horrors of war there will be left to me no other means of salvation but to repel force by force, with a decision and energy, which my high obligations impose upon me.'

On the 7th ult. Gen. Herrera, as commandant of the city of Mexico, addressed the Clergy, exhorting them to exert all their influence to incite the people to arm themselves, and prepare to resist the American Army.—On the 8th ult. Gen. Scott attacked the Mill del Rey or King's Mill, in the immediate vicinity of Chapultepec, and according to the *Diario del Gobierno* and the *Boletin*, published at Atlisco, our (American) army was repulsed, after a short conflict, in which we (Americans) lost about 400 killed and from 600 to 700 wounded.

Our (American) forces then fell back upon Tacubaya.

The accounts of this affair given by the 'Boletin' represents this battle to have been a most bloody one, and most severely contested:—This, however, is a Mexican account of the affair, and it concludes as follows:—At eleven o'clock the enemy commenced a retrograde movement, and by two o'clock P. M., he withdrew all his forces to Tacubaya, and abandoned the two points he had occupied, blowing up the house of Matalubo.' (Telegraphic spelling.)

Some say it was set on fire by a bomb from Chapultepec. It is believed that General Twiggs and Pierce directed the attack, and that they put in motion about eight thousand men.'

'It is certain that the fire was more intense and brisk than at Cherubusco. It is impossible to ascertain the loss of either side correctly.

'Our (Mexican) loss does not amount to 1000 killed, and 250 wounded. There are but few missing—nearly all not killed or wounded retired to Chapultepec.'

'The enemy (according to the confession of an Irishman who came over to us in the evening) carried off 400 dead, and 600 or 700 wounded.' (!)

'We lament the loss of Gen. Leon, wounded (since dead), Colonel Ballesta, of the valiant Col. Huerta, Galvate, and of the determined Captain Matters of Puebla.'

A Mexican letter announces that the American deserter, *Riley*, and his Legion of St. Patrick, *severely in number*, were escorted by the American Court Martial to be *hung*, that the sentence was approved by General Scott, and that, on the 8th of Sept. the *whole Legion were hung in the presence of the American Army—its also in the presence of the Enemy!*

The *Diario Del Gobierno* says that at half past 6 o'clock this morning, the Americans attacked the position of Molino del Rey, close to the Fortress of Chapultepec.

'The numerous and brave column was however repulsed by our valiant soldiers, who, this day, gave brilliant proofs of their patriotism and bravery.'

More than a thousand of the enemy remained on the field of battle; and on our (Mexican) side, the loss has been less than that number.'

The traitor Santa Anna, commanded in person the column which forced the Americans to retreat, taking with them, without doubt, the conviction from this battle with its rivers of blood, that they cannot penetrate the city, and that at all events they will there find their sepulcre!

A letter addressed to Mr. Dimond, Collector at Vera Cruz, from Orizaba is as follows:

ORIZABA, Sept. 19.

Dear Sir:—I have the honor to inform you that an Express arrived here from Mexico, this evening, which brings intelligence that General Scott *was to the city of Mexico*, and that on 13th of Sept. the American troops took possession of Chepultipec, and the citadel, and went into the city that night.

General Bravo was killed; General Santa Anna *was wounded in the arm*, and has retired with the remainder of the troops, (which have suffered much) to Guadaloupe.

Your friend, &c.

The *Sun of Anahuac* has it that on the 16th of September, the Heights and Fortress of Chapultipec were carried on the 14th and 15th ult.

The city was bombarded, and part of our (American) army entered it on the morning of the 16th, the balance remaining at Chapultipec.

There are a great many contradictory reports relative to General Scott's position, but the opinion is that he and his army are safe.

The Mexican loss in killed and wounded. was 2500.

Up to the 16th ult., it is also stated that our troops held one half of the city of Mexico and the Mexicans the other half.—The battle was still going on.

☞ The Mail for England, to meet the sailing of the steamer Hibernia from Halifax, will be closed at the General Post Office, on Wenesday, the 13th inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS.

The unparalleled and astonishing efficacy of DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, in all the diseases for which it is recommended, curing many cases after the skill of the best physicians was unavailing, has effected a large and increasing demand for it. This fact has caused many unprincipled counterfeiters and imitators to palm off spurious mixtures, of similar name and appearance, for the genuine Balsam. Some are called "Syrup of Wild Cherry," "Balsam of Spikenard," "Wild Cherry Cordrey," &c. Another, "Wester's Balsam of Wild Cherry," mispelling the name, and certificates to resemble those of true Balsam. "Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry," is the only genuine. The rest merely imitate the name of the original, while they possess none of its virtues.

LOOK WELL TO THE MARKS OF THE GENUINE.

The genuine Balsam is put up in bottles, with the words "Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Philad" blown in the glass; each bottle bearing a label on the front, with the signature of

I. BUTTS, M. D.

This will be enveloped in a letter with a new wrapper: copyright secured, 1844; on which will always appear the written signature of I. BUTTS.

MARRIED.

On Thursday evening 7th inst., by the Rev. I. W. D. Gray Rector, James H. Chipman, Druggist, to Hepzibah, eldest daughter of Thomas Leavitt, Esq., both of this city.

On the 5th instant, by the Rev. Robert Irvine, Mr. Samuel Devine, to Miss Isabella Paul.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. Joseph Sleeth, to Miss Matilda McAndrew, all of this city.

At St. Paul's Church, New York, on Thursday afternoon, 30th ult., by the Rev. Dr. Parker, G. E. Fenety, of the "Morning News," St. John, N. B., to Eliza Ann, youngest daughter of the late Robert Arthur, Esq., of New York.

At Halifax, on Thursday evening, by the Rev. Robert Arnold, A. M., John Henry Crosskill, Esquire, Printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, to Sarah Anne, daughter of the late Archibald Mackintosh, of that city.

DIED.

On Monday morning at 9 o'clock, after a short but severe illness, which she bore with Christian resignation to the Divine Will, Christianna, wife of Mr. Andrew King, and youngest daughter of the late Mr. Duncan Campbell, of the Parish of Sussex, (K. C.) in the 23d year of her age, leaving a disconsolate husband and one child to mourn their loss.—Her remains were taken to Sussex Vale for interment.

On Monday, after an illness of five weeks, which she bore with the greatest patience, Louisa Maddana, fourth daughter of Ishmael and Hannah Jones.

On Thursday, the 7th inst., after a lingering illness, Mrs. Ann Wetmore, wife of Mr. Caleb Wetmore, leaving a husband and seven children to mourn their loss. Her end was peace.—Funeral to-morrow, Saturday, at 4 o'clock, from her late residence in Brussels street.

On Thursday evening last, at Loch Lomond, Jane, wife of Mr. Charles Emslie, a native of Aberdeenshire, Scotland, aged 36 years—after a very short illness.—Funeral from the residence of her son, Wm. W. Emslie, King street, on Sunday next, at 2 o'clock, when friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

On Wednesday evening, after an illness of 3 weeks, which she bore with pious resignation to the Divine Will, Catherine Ann, wife of Mr. Joseph McLelland, in the 39th year of her age, leaving a kind husband and 6 children to mourn their sad bereavement.

On Wednesday evening, after a short illness, in the 39th year of her age, Isabella, wife of Mr. John Allan, of Portland—Sincerely and deservedly regretted.

On Thursday, after a short but severe illness which he bore with Christian resignation, Mr. Owen Green, in the 39th year of his age. He was a native of Ballyshannon, (Ireland,) and has left a disconsolate widow and six children to mourn the loss of a kind husband and an indulgent parent.

On Friday afternoon, Mr. John Gilhooley, in the 39th year of his age,—a native of the County Leitrim, Ireland.

On the 2d inst., Mrs. Emmerson, wife of Mr. Wm Emmerson, of the Parish of Portland.

At Digby Neck, on the 26th ult., Mary, wife of Mr Isaac Cornwell, in the 41st year of her age, leaving a husband and nine children, and a large circle of friends to mourn their loss.

At Hampton, on Sunday morning, Howard Douglas, third son of Mr. Matthew Holstead, aged 4 years and 6 months.

On the 12th inst., at Cheltenham, aged 70 years, Lieutenant General Sir Henry Sheehy Keating, K. C. B., Colonel of the 33d Regiment.

On the 8th instant, at Lartington-hall, Yorkshire, George Witham, Esq., late captain in H. M 68th Regiment.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—ARRIVED.

Friday—Ship George, Simpson, Liverpool, 32—James Kirk, ballast.

Barque Olive Branch, Hudson, Plymouth, 21—to order ballast.

Britannia, Irvine, London, 36—R. Rankin & Co. ballast.

Defender, Gray, Exmouth, 24—S. Wiggins & Son, ballast.—On the 16th Sept. spoke ship Samuel, of and from St. John, with loss of deck load.

Evergreen, Vasey, Liverpool, 24—John Hammond, merchandise.

Brig Caroline, Honey, Limerick, 32—to order, passengers.

Brigantine Euphrates, Cahill, New-York, 10—Master, flour, pork, &c.

Schooner Exemplar, Lockhart, New-York, 9—C. Thomas, flour, pork, &c.

Hazlet Alice, Cann, New York, 12 C. McLauchlan, flour and pork.

Saturday—Schooner Sterling, Holmes, New-York 10—A. S. Perkins, flour and wheat.

Brig Rainer, Card, New York, 12—flour, pork, and beef.

Tuesday—Barque Collocher, Livingston, New York—order, ballast.

Brig Inventus, Job, Sligo—S. Wiggins & Son, ballast.

Schr. Peruvian, Flemming, Boston—master, assorted cargo.

Wednesday—Brig Theron, Pengilley, Newcastle—order, coals.

Admiral, (s) Rodgers, Boston, 2—J. Whitney, assorted cargo.

Brig Granymede, Toye, New-York, 12—Geo. A. Lockhart, flour.

Friday—ship Victory, Davis, London, 44; James Kirk, ballast.

Fanny, Quinn, Londonderry, 37; Wiggins & son, passengers.

Orbit, Larkin, Hull, 43; J. Kirk, coal oil, &c.

Douglas, Marshall, Liverpool, 43; Owens & Duncan, ballast.

Mountaineer, Greenow, Liverpool, 43; James Kirk, general cargo.

sch. Brothers, Fitzgerald, Boston, 8; master, oil & furniture.

John G. Taxton, Smith, Boston, Perkins, flour.

Hesperus, Melick, Boston, 6; master, general cargo.

CLEARED.

Oct. 1—Barque Hampton, Graham, Grangemouth, timber and deals—R. Rankin & Co.; Brig Princess Victoria, Logan, Ayr, timber and deals—John Robertson; Schr. Olive Branch, Thompson, Fredericksburg, plaster—master.

2d—Ship Edinburgh, Dowling, Liverpool, timber and deals—James Kirk; Brig John Wilson, Copeland, Dumfries, timber and deals—James Kirk; Belle of Maitland, Whipple, Barbadoes, fish and lumber—J. & T. Robinson.

4th—Ship Unicorn, Thain, Liverpool, timber, deals and sleepers.

5th—Barque St. Clare, Foy, timber, deals and sleepers; Aurora, Hunter, Hull, timber and deals, brig Helen Douglas, Carson, do.; George and Mary, Cook, Boston, boards; schr. President, Yeats, Boston, ditto.

6th—Ship St. John, Barns, Cork, timber and deals; Liverpool, Wright, Liverpool, do; barque Clyde, Halcrow, Hull, ditto; Bethel, Moshu, Bristol—Wm. Carvil, deals.

8th—ship Diadem, Keeney, London, timber and deals, James P. Payne.

ARRIVALS AT EUROPE FROM ST. JOHN.—Sept. 2d.—Jay, at Lynn; 3d—Carnopia, Hall; 4th—Rambler, Swansea; 5th—British Queen, Londonderry; Sophia, Hull; 6th—Caledonia, Gloucester; Thompson, Stocton; 7th—Ruby, Dublin; Eliza, Cork; 9th—Gem, Maryport; 13th—Jane, Newport; Wolga, Hull; Boadicea Deal; 14th—Gipsy, Liverpool; Ambassadress, ditto; 15th—Mary, Swansea; Sally, Bridgewater; Infanta, deal; Trafalgar, Maryport; 16th—Lady Caroline, Portsmouth; Woodstock, off Pill; Camilla, Kingstown; 17th—Alida, Liverpool; Lydia, ditto; Perseverance, Deal.

SAILING FOR ST. JOHN.—Aug. 30th—James, from Lerwick; 31st—Fanny, Londonderry; 3d—Eclipse, Clyde; Prince George, Troon; 4th—Wm. Carson, Deal; Duke of Wellington, Portsmouth; Liddell, Hull; 6th—Juno, ditto; 7th—Clarence, Liverpool; L. O'Connor Doyle, Williams, Sunderland; 8th—Commodore, Deal; Linden, Dublin; 10th—Howard, Liverpool; 13th—Belmont, Bristol; 14th—Rolla, Deal; Midas, ditto; 16th—Cybele Dundee.

Loading at Liverpool—Themis, for St. John, Cleared—Competitor, Neptunus, Swan, and Liverpool, for ditto.

At London—Margaret Jane, for ditto.

Arrived at the Clyde, 16th, brig Vixen, Bustin, from Jamaica.

DEAL, Sept. 17th—The Midas, for St. John, has put back.

LYTHAM, Sept. 16th—The Hillsborough, hence, to St. John, is on shore on the Horse Bank, and is likely to become a wreck, should the gale continue.

PORTSMOUTH, Sept. 9—The Tweed, arrived here from Wisbeach, for St. John, with bulwarks, stanchions, rail and fore-rigging carried away on the inboard bow, and foretopsail split, having been in contact off the Wight, on the 7th inst.

RAMSGATE, Sept 17th—The Corfu, from London for St. John, arrived here, with loss of anchor and chain.

OYSTERS.

Just landing from Shediac, a large supply of OYSTERS. Warranted the best in the market, and well worthy the attention of Housekeepers, &c., who can be supplied lower than can be purchased elsewhere in the market.

October 8. D. WOODILL.
New Brunswick Saloon, Water street.

FOR DIGBY & ANNAPOLIS.

A steamer will leave Tilton's Wharf, for Digby and Annapolis, to-morrow, Saturday, at 12 o'clock. Fare, ONE DOLLAR, Cabin; HALF a DOLLAR forward.

October 8 JAMES WHITNEY.

BAZAAR.

THE LADIES BAZAAR, in aid of the Building Fund of Union Street Church, will be held in the South Wing of the Custom House on Thursday the 14th October. Persons willing to assist the object by Donations are requested to forward them as early as possible to any of the Ladies whose names have already been announced.

October 8.

SAINT JOHN REGATTA.

THE SAINT JOHN SUBSCRIPTION REGATTA for 1847, will come off in this Harbour on TUESDAY, the 12th instant. A meeting of the Stewards will be held at the *Saint John Hotel*, on Friday the 8th inst. at 2 o'clock, for the Entry of Boats.

Captain Reed,	R. Starkhouse,
Geo. Young,	J. A. Harding,
J. B. Travis,	M. H. Perley,
John Mackay,	C. Drury.
Chas. Watters,	

October 3 STEWARDS.

MECHANICS INSTITUTE.

THE regular Monthly Meeting for October will be held at the Hall on Monday evening 11th instant, at 8 o'clock.

Oct. 8. J. W. LAWRENCE, *Sec'y.*

Hibernian Lodge, No 201, (on the Registry of Ireland,) will meet in their Lodge Room, St. John street, on the day evening next. R. N. By order of the W. M.

October 10.

IRON.

Landing this day, ex ship Edinburgh:

200 BUNDLES best Staffordshire Sheet IRON, Nos 20 to 26, ass'd:
570 Bars Double Refined Bar IRON, ass'd sizes.
And daily expects ex *Vixen*, from Clyde:
50 Tons No. 1 Carnbroe PIG IRON.—For sale low by
sept 7. WM. CARVILL.

Tea, Window Glass, Raisins, &c.

Ex *Unicorn*, from Liverpool, and *Eliza Jane* from Boston:

25 CHESTS fine Congou TEA;
250 Boxes Crown Window GLASS, 7x9, to 18x24—English;
150 Boxes Bunch Muscatel Raisins, } Boston;
10 Kegs Sultanas, }
—IN STORE—
10 Hhds. bright Porto Rico SUGAR.
For sale by Sept. 10. H. G. KINNEAR.

MAIL ROBBERY.

THE undermentioned are the names of some of the Notes contained in Money Letters abstracted from the Mails in April and May last. Any person having any of the same in his possession, or who can give any information respecting them, is requested to communicate with the Deputy Postmaster General, Saint John, or with the nearest Postmaster.

1 Note,	Montreal Bank, No. 122 A	£12	10
1 "	ditto ditto, 7,472 A.	0	10
1 "	ditto ditto, 23,629 D.	0	5
1 "	Montreal City Bank, No. 4,494 A.	5	0
1 "	British North American Bank, Halifax, 5,349	5	0
1 "	Ditto, Quebec. 36,185	1	0
1 "	Province of Nova Scotia, 1,255	1	0
1 "	Ditto. 2,514	1	0
1 "	Bank of Nova scotia, Halifax, 1,091	5	0

J. HOWE.

General Post Office, St. John, 24th sept 1847.

Air-Tight STOVES &c.

BY the *Peruvian* from Boston, 125 *AIR TIGHT STOVES* of assorted kinds; 2 tierces RICE; 50 barrels BEANS.—For sale by
JOHN KINNEAR
Oct. 8 *Prince Wm. street.*

SLOOP FOR SALE.

THE fast sailing Copper fastened Sloop *JUNO*, well found in every respect. For sale cheap, on application to J. & H. HAMM.
Oct. 8.

Per Brig LION.

THE Subscriber has received by the above vessel from the Clyde—4 Bales CANVASS, consisting of Brown, Bleached, and Tarpaulin, from No. 1 to 6, for sale low, by
Oct. 8. JOHN WALKER.

Currants and Split Peas.

EX *Mountaineer*, from Liverpool: 5 Carroteels CURRANTS; 20 Kegs Split PEAS.
For sale by H. G. KINNEAR.
Oct. 8.—(Obs Her 3 kegs each.)

NEW FALL GOODS.

Received at the **Liverpool House**, Prince William street, per the *Lion* from Glasgow:

WOOLLEN and Worsted fancy CLOAKING and VICTORIA CLOTH:
ditto ditto Fancy Vestings;
ditto ditto Plain and Fancy Shawls;
ditto ditto Cravats and Handkerchiefs;
Superfine CARPETING and Hearth Rugs;
White and Brown Linen, Lawn, Diaper, Duck;
Linen Damask Table Cloths, in piece;
Ditto ditto Unbleached ditto;
Jaconet, Mull, swiss, Book, Tarlatan and stripe Muslins;
Ladies' wired Muslin Collars, and Linen Collars and Cuffs;
Twilled Regatta, Earlstein Gingham;
Venetian Blinds, &c. &c.

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

VAUGHANS & LOCKHART.

☞ Remainder Fall and Winter Goods per ships Mountaineer, Themis and Neptune from Liverpool, and William Carson from London.
October 8.

First Fall Importation.

Next Door to the St. John Hotel.

JUST received—A Splendid Lot of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Metallic and Common *Rubber Shoes*, of all sizes, and every price from 1s 3d. up. Also, a small Case of SHOE THREADS.
October 8. N. ADAMS.

Flour and Pork.

PER Ganymede *from New York*—100 barrels Genesee Superfine FLOUR; 50 Barrels Mess PORK, will be sold low from the vessel by
THOMAS HANFORD.
October 8. Johnston's Wharf.

DOUBLE STOVES!

THE subscriber has just received per *Lion* from Glasgow, a supply of DOUBLE and SINGLE **Canada STOVES**, and is selling them, together with an extensive variety of his own manufactured Wares, on the most reasonable terms wholesale and retail.
October 1. 4i THOS. C. EVERITT.

PORK & FEATHERS.—On consignment—per schr Ann Sawyer, from Boston—125 bbls Mess PORK; 35 bales FEATHERS.
Also—120 bbls Genessee superfine FLOUR; 15 Hhds bright SUGAR.
THOMAS HANFORD.
October 8. Johnston's Wharf.

Genessee Flour and Pork.

On consignment, ex schooner *Exemplar* from New York:

350 BBLS. Extra Genessee FLOUR—fresh ground.
Ex Euphrates—25 barrels new Prime PORK—New York City Inspection.
To arrive in brig *Gaspaede* from same place—25 barrels New Mess PORK, New York City Inspection; 52 barrels fresh baked Navy BREAD, for sale low from the wharf.
October 8. J. R. SWEET.

Steamer SAINT JOHN.

THE new steamer ST. JOHN is now plying between this city and FREDERICTON, and her hours of starting are as follows:

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

This steamer 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 the Saint John will be received at the Warehouse at Indian Town, at all times, free of expense.

For particulars enquire of Captain WYER on board, or ISRAEL MERRITT.
October 8 Agent, Indian Town.

Steamer New-Brunswick.

THE steamer *New Brunswick*, Captain James M. Barker, Master, runs regularly between Indian Town and Fredericton—

Leaving Indian Town on Tuesday and Thursday mornings at 10 a. m., and on Saturday's at 6 in the evening.

From Fredericton—on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings, at 9 a. m.

THOMAS M. SMITH, Agent.
August 1.

SUGAR—Just received on Consignment—10 Hhds. & 20 Barrels SUGAR.
Oct. 1 J. R. SWEET.

Canvass, Cordage, &c.

JUST RECEIVED—10 Tons CORDAGE, assort'd;
1 ditto MANILLA ditto;
367 Bolts NAVY CANVASS very superior;
2 bales Sewing TWINE, Tent. For sale by
Oct. 1. THOS. F. RAYMOND, *Nelson st.*

500 Stoves,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
At reduced prices!

I HAVE now on hand about 500 STOVES, and am having made, at my Foundry, upwards of 100 more per month, consisting of a general variety of the most approved patterns.

I solicit the attention of purchasers, and can assure them I will furnish Cheaper and better articles than those consigned to this market.

Sep 3 THOMAS C. EVERITT.

APPLES at Auction,
PER ADMIRAL,
TO MORROW (Saturday) at 11 o'clock, at sales room:

30 BBLS. choice Pippin Pound Sweets, and Greening APPLES.
THOMAS HANFORD.
October 8. *Johnston's Wharf.*

CHURCH PEWS BY AUCTION.

ON THURSDAY next, the 14th instant, at 11 o'clock, at the subscriber's sales Room—several Pews in Trinity and St. John's Churches—forfeited for non-payment of Rent. By order of the Vestry. JOHN. V. THURGAR
October 8.

Hardware & Harness Mountings.

The subscriber has received per *Edinburgh*, and *Harmony* from Liverpool, a part of his *FALL SUPPLY*, among which are

CARPENTERS' PLANES, Plane Irons, Squares, "Thompson's" and "Cam's" Augers, Bench Axes, Men's and Boys' Skates, Cast Steel, and BORAX, GUNS, Pistols, Percussion Caps, Brass and Iron Hand Irons, Shovels and Tongs, Fire sets, Sleigh Bells, Hinges, Carpenters' Patent 6, 7, 8, 9 *LOCKS*, "Vicker's" Mill and Pit Saw Files, HOLLOW WARE, Tea Kettles, Griddles, &c., and a large assortment of

HARNESS MOUNTINGS,

comprising every kind required in this country. Patent Leather Whips, Gig and Sole WEB, *One Superior Patent Elastic Seat RIDING SADDLE.*
C. C. MACDONALD.
Oct. 1.—3i No. 5, *King street.*

Two Valuable Building LOTS FOR LEASE IN CARLETON.

THE Rector and Wardens of St. George's Church, Carleton, will receive Tenders until Saturday October 9th, for a lease of a Valuable Building LOT on the Eastern side of the Church Lot, fronting 40 feet on King street, and running back 100 feet, and of another Lot fronting 40 feet on Duke street, also running back 100 in rear of the other. The form of the Lease will be shewn on application.

The Tenders to specify the amount of Rent which the party tendering is disposed to give.

F. COSTER, *Rector.*
Oct. 1. S STRANGE, *Warden.*

FOR SALE,

And possession given on the first May next:

THAT VALUABLE FREEHOLD PROPERTY situate on the South side of Union street—at the intersection of Union and Brussels streets, adjoining the house of Mr. SPITLER, near the Hay Scales.—the Lot is forty-four feet by one hundred, with DWELLING HOUSE, &c. The front Windows command a view of the whole length of Brussels street, and consequently of nearly all the travel to and from the City. Enquire of
C. C. MACDONALD.
Oct. 1. *King street.*

ON HAND:

and for sale by the subscriber;

350,000 FEET assorted PINE BOARDS and PLANK;
500,000 feet Spruce and Pine DEALS;
215,000 feet Refuse Deals and Boards;
25 M. Ash Hogshead STAVES;
33 M. Hardwood Hhd. Staves;
37 Cords 3 and 4 feet LATHWOOD;
35 Hhds. MOLASSES;
150 Bbls. FLOUR and CORN MEAL;
150 Bags Table SALT;
1200 Bags Liverpool do.;
20,000 Bushels Liverpool Salt.
September 21. J. FAIRWEATHER

Ovens & Pots.

A LOT of OVENS & POTS, of various sizes, with extra Oven Lids, for sale at low prices by G. T. WILEY,
September 24. Prince William street.

Genesee Flour & Oakum.

50 BBLS. Best Genesee Superfine FLOUR.
1 tons Russia OAKUM.—Now landing from the schr. 'Sarah Jane,' for sale low from the Wharf. [Sept 24] JAS R SWEET.

IRON.

Per "Albion"—

A GOOD Assortment of Round, Flat, and Square COMMON IRON; best Angle Iron, and boiler Plates 3/16, 4/16, and 5/16; Shoe Iron No. 10 to 24 &c., &c., now landing, and for sale by JARVIS & CO.

N.B.—A large supply of Best IRON daily expected. Sept. 24—

TOBACCO.

JUST Received from New York per brig *Arrivaxa*, on Consignment—10 boxes TOBACCO, (Ole Dan Tucker Brand), will be sold cheap for cash WM CARVILL.
(sept 24)

Flour & Apples.

EX 'Admiral' from Boston:—100 Brls. Genesee Superfine FLOUR, 50 do. Apples.
THOMAS HANFORD.
sept. 24. Johnstons Wharf.

COAL!

For sale at the subscriber's Coal Yard, York Point:

250 CHALDRONS Screened Wallsend COAL, at 25s per chal.
182 ditto HULL COAL for House use, at 20s.
700 do Liverpool ditto at 20s.
50 do Wallsend do. for Smith work,
25 do G. I. COAL.
Sept. 21 JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

Vickers Files, &c.

JUST Received—2 casks containing 140 dozen Vickers best cast steel FILES and RASPS, ass'd;
100 boxes GLASS:
4 casks close link CHAIN, ⅝ & inch;
4 cases Hoole Stamforth & Co. SAWS;
1 cask BORAX; 1 do Lamp Black;
2 tons Brandram's No 1. WHITE LEAD;
50 kegs PAINT ass'd black, green yellow and red; 1 cask best PUTTY;
1 case Welch and Griffith's 6 feet GANG SAWS—All for sale cheap.
THOS. R GORDON,
July 16 corner Dock street and M. square.

Corn Meal.

ON Consignment, per *Fidelia* from New York, and for sale by the subscribers:—125 Brls. Corn Meal. (Sept 17) J & H HAMM.

Boarders Wanted.—Two or three gentlemen can be accommodated with Board in a pleasant part of the city, a few minutes walk from the market square. Separate parlours if required. Apply at this office. sept 17.

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

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

The PATENT GROATS or PATENT BARLEY, form an excellent supper dish, or food for children and Invalids, and are particularly recommended as the purest and best preparation of the kind extant.

Sold by JOS. SUMMERS,
Grocer, King street, nearly opposite St. John Hotel.
September 3.

ALE & PORTER.

Ex Lossmahagow *From London*;
50 CASKS Barclay's London PORTER;
50 ditto Pale ALE.
For sale low by
Aug 20. JAMES R. SWEET.

AGRICULTURE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the Agriculturists and Horticulturists of the Province of New Brunswick, that he has for sale a quantity of very superior *grafted* APPLE TREES, at the low price of one shilling each, by the quarter hundred; also, others, not grafted, at eight shillings and four pence per Hundred; and some as low as five shillings per Hundred.

Having resided in this Province 25 years, he flatters himself that he has acquired such a practical knowledge of its soil and climate, and of the mode of cultivation most suitable thereto, as will enable him to shew FRUIT AND FRUIT TREES, unequalled by any in New Brunswick; and having also been regularly bred to Agricultural pursuits, he adopts such a method of managing Orchards and Fruit Trees in general, as has not before been introduced into this Country; and such as ensures a superior and plentiful produce.

WILLIAM GREENSLADE.
Springfield, (King's County,) Sept. 1847.

Situation Wanted—A person who has had experience in the Dry Goods and Grocery Business, would be glad of employment. Apply at the Office. sept 24.

GENOA SILK VELVETS.

BLACK, Brown, & Fancy stone colours, Blue Black, and Fancy Flowered ditto;
Ditto Fancy Plaid Stripes and Checks, for superior to English in appearance and durability, made to measure at the shortest notice.
Pantecnethecs, Sept. 24.

VULCAN FOUNDRY,

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

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

He has on hand a large assortment of Cooking Stoves, and Franklins, of the most approved patterns, and is constantly Manufacturing further supplies of these articles; which, together with Mill and Ship's Castings, &c., will be sold at lower rates than any other of equally good quality in this market. GEORGE CRAIG.
September 3.

Double Refined & Common Iron,
SPIKES, &c.

EX ships *Union* and *Harmony*—120 Tons refined and Common IRON well assorted;
15 Do. SPIKES, from 4 to 10 inch;
12 pair Smiths' BELLOWS, from 30 to 36 inch.
For sale by T. F. RAYMOND.
september 10. Nelson street.

Carriage Manufactory.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the Public that he has commenced the above Business in all its various branches, in the building corner of *Richmond* and *Brussels street*, where he is prepared to manufacture every article in his line in a neat and substantial manner, and on the most liberal terms.

On Hand—a number of Fancy SLEIGHS, &c.
JOHN THOMAS.
Sept. 17. *Brussels Street.*

Received ex the "Thomas;"

120 PACKAGES English HARDWARE; containing—Bench, Moulding, Plough, sash, Grooving, Rebbit, Table and other PLANES; Braces and Bits, Spokeshaves, Squares, Bevils, Gauges, Turn-screws, Pricker Pads, Tutoing Saws and Frames, spirit Levels and separate Tubes, Brad Awls and Punches, Gimets, Screw Boxes, Chisels, Gouges, Plane Irons, Socket Chisels, Revitting, Rent and Lathing Hammers, Pincers, Compasses, and Callipers, Oil stones, Rules, &c. &c.; Counter Scales and Weights, Bed Keys, Coach Wrenches, Glass and Emery Paper, Pruning and Garden Shears, Transplanting Tools, Steel Skimers, Cork screws, Boot Hooks, Chest, Cupboard and Till LOCKS; Carpenters' patent Locks, Hume's T H, Chest, and H L Hinges, Wood screws, Sad Irons, stair Rods and Eyes, Candle Lamps, and Candles, Tea Trays, Bureau Knobs, Curtain Bands, waffle Irons, new style URNS, and Copper Kettles, Enammel'd Preserving Kettles, Tea Kettles, Sauce Pans, and Frying Pans, Brass Chamber and upright Candlesticks, Crimping Machines, hone and steel Netting Needles and Mesh Pins, various kinds, steel Knitting Needles, Powder Flasks, Bone Spoons, Egg Boilers, paste Jiggers, Dressing Cases and Companions, Wilson's shoe Knives, Pencil cases, and Pencil Knives, Garden Spades, &c. &c.

CORK RAZORS AND MECHI'S STROPS;
COFFIN MOUNTING, &c.

☞ Remainder of Stock to arrive per 'Perthshire.'
MARSH late DRURY,
June 1. Prince Wm. street.

JAMES AGNEW,

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

HAS just received per Royal Mail Steamer, via Halifax, an extensive assortment of Gold and Silver WATCHES, SILVER PLATE rich JEWELLERY, NAUTICA

Poetry.

THE NOBLE ARMY OF MARTYRS

BY THE REV. W. B. WINSLOW

We sit beneath the spreading vine
In some sequestered glade;
And where its verdant tendrils twine
Enjoy refreshing shade;
Or pluck, to quench thirst's burning pang,
Amid their powers of green,
The clust'ring grapes which richly hang,
Half hid by leafy screen.

Yet think how, in shadeless field,
The weary hinds must toil,
Before the plant its gift may yield
Or shade, or purple spoil;
How day by day, with careful hand,
They train each tender shoot,
Before the vernal leaves expand,
Or ripen's autumn's fruit.

And thus we rest in peace beneath
The ever blooming tree,
Whose leaves with fadeless blossoms wreathe,
The nations balm to be;
Forgetting how the seed at first
Was sown in barren clod;
How wearily the gem was cursed,
Whence sprang the Church of God.

How grew the Church of God? It grew
Not as the summer flower;
But Martyrs' blood like morning dew,
Was its reviving shower;
And round it ever gush'd and poured
A verdure yielding rule;
That stream, the life blood of its Lord,
Warm from his wounded side.

Can we forget the glorious band
Who, 'mid those days of strife,
Nurtur'd the plant with tender hand,
And warmed it into life?
Should we forget, yet deem not then
Their names can ever die;
Inscrib'd not on the hearts of men,
They meet the sleepless eye.

On earth, in hours of darkling fears,
They drain'd the martyr's cup,
Yet Faith's clear eye, undimm'd by tears,
It trust to heaven look'd up;
Permitted for a while to view
The cloudy curtain furl'd—
Jehovah's glory streaming through
Upon the shrouded world.

Around them in its fury rang
The scorner's taunting shout,
And swellings tramp, and clarion's clang,
Death's wildest dirge peal'd out;
But from the calm blue sky aloft,
To cheer each sinking soul,
Celestial strains of music soft
O'er their wrapt senses stole.

They sleep—but, ever ling'ring round
Each heav'n remember'd tomb,
And angel's voice, with gentle sound
Breathes sweetly through the gloom,
And whispers of each martyr'd son—
Thus, thus the Spirits saith—
They rest, their work is nobly done;
These all have died in faith!

And till from death's calm sleep they wake
To wear the diadem,
Our Mother Church, for Jesus' sake,
Will tendly cherish them
In faithful hearts their memory stor'd,
Let not their fame grew dim;
These martyrs for their martyr'd Lord,
They must be dear to him!

LIVERPOOL HOUSE,

Prince Wm. Street, St. John, N.B.

THE Subscribers have received per brig *Mayflower*, from London, and ship *Perthshire*, from Liverpool, the remainder of their SPRING IMPORTATIONS, and now offer, Wholesale and Retail, the following GOODS:—

1349 SHAWLS and SCARFS, in satin, silk, Cashmere, Barege, Lama, Indiana, Laces
258 dozen Ladies' silk and satin Neck Ties; Gauze, Polish, Zephyr,Ducape and Cambric Handkerchiefs;
Lama, cashmere, net, barege, twilled and embroidered Handkerchiefs;
216 rich Delaine and Cashmere DRESSES; Balzarine, Organdie, and Muslin do.
Rich figured White Muslin ditto, graduated,
46 pieces twilled and fancy Dress Muslins;
420 do. Orleans, Cobourgs, saxonies, Lustres and Alpacas;
48 pieces Gro de Nap, Oriental Poplin, spun silk Tartan, Paramatta, black and coloured silk Velvet;
961 pieces new fancy Prints and Cambrics;
435 Lining Cottons and Cambrics;
703 do. silk, satin, and Gauze RIBBONS, and Ribbon Neck Ties;
84 pieces BROAD CLOTHS—blue, black, invisible green, mulberry, purple, rifle and brown; Cassimeres, fancy Doeskin, and Tweeds,
129 pieces white and printed Drills & Moleskins,
38 do. satin, silk velvet, and fancy Vestings,
White Marseilles and Toilinet do.
233 pieces Gents. and Youths' silk pocket Hdkfs
Gents. rich satin Scarfs and Neckerchiefs,
Fancy silk and cotton Handkerch'fs, Gents' black satin Stocks and Opera Ties,
726 pieces Grey and White Cottons, Regatta and striped shirting;
49 pieces cotton and linen Bedtick;
Swansdown, satteen, Nankeens, Chambrays, &c.
114 pieces white and colored FLANNELS; Salisbury and Twilled do.; blue and green serge and Baize;
485 pieces book, mull, swiss, lawn, and colored Muslins; window Muslins, Batiste, Dimity, corded Dimitie and Royal Robes,
67 pieces Damask and Watered Moreens; Black Lasting, scarlet Shalloon, Tartan and Camlet Plaid, Oregon and Linen Check;
214 Marseilles Quilts and Counterpanes;
Toilet Covers, new fancy styles,
240 pieces chintz and damask Furniture Prints;
87 do. Linen, Diaper, Drill, Huckabucks, Osnaburg, Canvas and Padding;
57 Damask Table Cloths;
1 case Table Oil Cloth and Covers;
22 pieces lawn Oil Cloth, drab and black silk do.
150 dozen black and white Wadding;
314 do. assorted Gloves and Hose;
26 do. Umbrellas and Parasols;
73 do. superfine and Brussels CARPETING; Cotton and Woollen Drugget, Hearth Rugs, Wool Mats, Venetian and Damask Stair Carpet,
900 bundles white and blue Warp;
10 cases HATS and CAPS, 1 case Clothing,
1 case Writing Desks, Dressing Cases and Combs; 1 case Bonnets;
8 bales Wrapping and Writing Paper;
5 cases Haberdashery, Trimmings, &c., &c.

For sale at the lowest market rates.

VAUGHANS & LOCKHART.

St. John July 9, 1847.

J. SUMMERS,

Wholesale and Retail GROCER,

North side King street, 5th store from King's square, nearly opposite the St. John Hotel.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS,

Per *California* and *Chester* from Liverpool, *Maranham* from London, *Great Britain* from Clyde—

HHDS. Crushed and Crushed Loaf SUGAR, 2 hhds. Loaf Sugar;
3 tons Brandram's WHITE LEAD;
3 do. assorted colours; Linseed & Boiled Oil;
100 boxes London and Liverpool SOAP;
1 hhd. London GLUE; 30 kegs Mustard;
1 case Robertson's Patent Groats and Barley;

With an extensive assortment of sundry **GROCERIES**, which he offers to the Public at the lowest prices for Cash. 14th mny.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

HARDWARE, Etc.

T. R. GORDON

Offers for sale CHEAP, the following Goods, being part of his Spring Stock, received per 'Californian,' 'Chester,' 'Great Britain,' &c.

1 CASK well assorted KNIVES and FORKS, and POCKET KNIVES;
3 casks "Vickers" FILES and RASPS;
2 cases containing 5½, 6, and 6½ feet MILL SAWS, Cross Cut Saws, Circular ditto, 18 to 28 inches, Pit and Buck ditto;
3 Bundles Wire RIDDLES;
1 cask Lamp Shades, Chimnies, & Hall Lamps
2 casks Hair Seating and Curled HAIR;
1 case slates & Pencils; 1 cask Tacks & Brads;
3 do. Traces and OX CHAINS;
3 casks containing 1 ton SHOT;
1 tierce Lead Pipe; 10 sheets LEAD;
3 bundles Iron WIRE; 1 case sheet Copper;
1 case sheet Brass; 20 bundles Shovels;
60 bags Spikes, 4 to 8 inch;
150 kegs and bags wrought, rose and clasp head Nails, 4d'y to 6d'y; Ox and Horse ditto;
8 Smiths Bellows, 22 to 36 inches;
6 Warranted Anvils; 6 best Vices;
25 Share Moulds; 35 bundles Hoop Iron, and Plough Plating;
1 case Sanderson, Bros. & Co's best Cast-steel, flat, square, & octagon;
4 casks Teakettles, saucepans, Tin Kitchens, Mortars and Pestles, &c.;
1 case patent enamelled sauce and stew-pans, Preserving Kettles, Wash Basins, &c.;
1 cask Hook & Eye and Plate Hinges; 2 ditto Butt and other Hinges;
3 casks Sad Irons; 4 cases Thompson's Algers
41 brls Gunpowder; 1 bale CHALK LINE;
1000 Pipe and Waggon Boxes, all sizes; 1000 Pots, Boilers, Ovens and Covers, &c.;
38 casks and cases well assorted Hardware.

April 23, 1847.

HARDWARE.

For Sale in the Store adjoining the Golden Fleece, Prince Wm. street.

G. T. WILEY

Having lately moved into the above named place of business, now offers for sale:

MILL SAWS; Mill saw FILES; Hand, Tenon, Compass, Cross Cut and other SAWS and FILES;
Guns, Pistols, Shot, Bullet Moulds, Tea kettles;
Coal Scoops, Iron Basons, Tea Trays, Tea Canisters;
Sancepans, Fryingpans, Pots Ovens, &c.;
Table and Pocket Knives, Steel Pens;
Curtain Pins and Rings;
Brass HARNESS MOUNTINGS;
Japanned ditto ditto;
Door, Pad, Desk, Chest, Till and Trunk Locks;
Wood Screws, Chisels, Gouges, Turn screws;
Bench and Moulding Planes;
Candlesticks, Whip Thongs, Skates;
Patent Leather Skins; Hair Cloth;
Paint, Shoe, Hair and Cloth Brushes;
Waggon Boxes, spring Steel, Gimlets, Hammers;
Smiths' Bellows, Anvils and Vices;
Butt, Chest, T. H., H. L. and strap Hinges;
Cut and Wrought TACKS and NAILS;—and various other kinds of HARDWARE.

April 30, 1847.

WINE,

Brandy, Geneva, Porter, Brown Stout, Pale Ale, &c.

Now Landing ex ships 'Britannia,' and 'Maranham,' from London:

5 PUNS. 35 Hhds. superior Old Pale and Brown Cognac BRANDY—*Martell's, Hennessy's, &c.*
20 Hhds. Finest PALE GENEVA—(*Schiedam*)
2 Hhds. very superior and Curious Old JAMAICA RUM;
2 Pipes, 4 Hhds. 8 Quarter Casks London Particular MADEIRA;
1 Butt, 2 Hogsheads, 4 Quarter casks fine Golden SHERRY;
2 Pipes, 2 Hogsheads Squar. casks choice Old PORT;
2 Hhds. Finest London VINEGAR;
115 casks *Byass'* best London PORTER, Brown Stout, and East India Pale ALE—in Pint and Quart Bottles.

—IN STOCK—

Choice Old Bottled WINES, of every description, Edinburgh and Falkirk ALE, &c. &c. &c.

RANNEY, STURDEE & CO
WINE MERCHANTS, &c.

New Brick Building, Prince Wm. street,
St. John, April 30, 1847.

Ex Maranham from London

THE subscriber has received his Spring Supply of DRUGS and MEDICINES, PATENT MEDICINES, Surgeons' Instruments, Trusses, PERFUMERY, Fancy SOAPS, SPICES, Hair Cloth, Teeth, Paint, Wash, and Nail BRUSHES.

—ALSO—

480 kegs *Brandram's* best WHITE LEAD,
200 kegs green, red, yellow, black, and brown PAINTS,
5 casks containing Crome Yellow, Prussian Blue, Vermillion, Gold Leaf, Gold Bronze, Amber, Terra de Siena, Verdigris, Brunswick and French Green, Copal and Carriage Varnish, Camels Hair, and Sable Hair Pencils, &c.

Daily expected per Helen from London:—
30 hhds. Boiled and Raw Linseed OIL.

May 21. WM. O. SMITH.

Colmn Warerooms.

Second door North Trinity Church, Germain street, St. John, N. B.

THE subscriber would beg leave to acquaint the public, that he keeps constantly on hand

MADE COFFINS,

of every size and quality, which will be sold at very reduced prices, from what has been formerly charged in this City, and as the subscriber has spared no pains in getting up a well finished article, he hopes by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

☞A Hearse may be obtained on application as above.

August 14. M. N. POWERS.

English Window Glass.

Ex *Themis*, from Liverpool:

15 BOXES 7x9; 40 ditto 8x10;
30 ditto 9x11; 10 ditto 9x12;
15 do. 10x12; 25 do. 10x14; 10 do. 12x14;
10 do. 12x16; 40 do. 12x18; 15 do. 12x17;
10 do. 14x20; 5 do. 14x18; 10 do. 16x20;
10 do. 16x22; 10 do. 16x24; 10 do. 18x24.

For sale low by W. O. SMITH,
October 30. Market Square

Iron, Chain Cables, Anchors, &c. &c.

Just landed per *Thomas*, from Liverpool:

1060 BARS and 80 Bundles Best Refined IRON; 5 tons Swedes IRON;
6 CHAIN CABLES, ⅜ to 1¼ in.;
6 Woodstock ANCHORS, from 12 to 31 cwt.;
3 Kedge Anchors, from 2 to 5 cwt each;
5 Tons best London OAKUM. For sale low by

Ex *Prompt* from Liverpool:

2625 Bars and 340 bundles (78 tons) best refined Iron, well assorted;
60 bundles Plough Plate from 2 to 4 inch;
71 best Boiler Plates;
12 close-link proved Chains from ⅜ to 1 inch.

For sale by THOS. F. RAYMOND,
May 28. Nelson street.

Received this day per schr. *Victoria* from Halifax

36 HHDS. PORTO RICO SUGAR;
65 brls. do do. (first quality
11 bags COFFEE, 3 tons LOGWOOD.

For sale by May 7. J. R. CRANE.

BAR AND BOLT IRON,

Spikes, Chains, Hardware, &c.

C. & W. H. Adams, are just receiving from Liverpool:

4093 BARS and 75 Bundles common IRON; 5267 Bars and 425 bundles Refined IRON;
148 bags Iron Spikes, 4 to 8 inch;
1 case Cast STEEL;
8 bundles Blistered STEEL—best;
16 pairs smith's BELLOWS, 20 to 36 inches;
1 package Vices; 6 Anvils;
5 tons short link'd CHAIN, ½ to ¾;
6 stud Chain Cables, 11-16, ¾, and 13-16;
3 casks Shot; 3 rolls sheet LEAD;
21 doz round and square pointed Ballast Shovels,
1 cask Borax; 1 cask composition Nails, 1¼ in.
4 casks Blockmakers' Rivets;
1 do. Block Bushes;
27 bags Clasp and Countersunk Nails;
2 dozen Sand Riddles;
24 casks and cases HARDWARE, consisting of Birmingham and Wolverhampton shelf and other Goods, viz:—Coffin Mounting, Planes, Tacks, Guns, Hair Cloth, chain Traces, Rim and Mortice Locks, Hinges Rules, Tea Kettles, sad Irons, blind Rollers and Pulleys, Hoes, Paint, Whitewash and other Brushes, Brass and Iron shoe Bills, &c.

May 7.

VICTORIA HOUSE,

Prince William Street, St. John, N. B.,
28th MAY, 1847.

EXTENSIVE IMPORTATIONS OF

Spring and Summer Goods.

From London, Manchester, & Glasgow, per ships Chester, California, Great Britain, Maranham, and Thomas, barques Helen, Prompt, and Orbit, and brig Mayflower:

BROAD CLOTHS in Blues, Blacks, Browns, Olives, &c. &c.
Trowserings, in cassimere, buckskin, Tweed, &c.
Gambroons, Russel cords, Lastings, Camblets,
Vestings in satins, velvets, cachmere, and Marseilles,
Ladies' Dress Materials—newest styles, in Gros de Naps, satins, Orientals, Dacapes, Barathea, Mohains, Moulton, BYRONI, BAREGE, and BALZARINES;
Cobourgs, Lawns, Lustres, Cachmere,
Fancy coloured Muslins in great variety,
Worked Robes, Habit shirts, collars and caps,
Laces, Quillings, Blonds, Edgings, Insertions, &c.
Shawls and Scarfs in immense variety;
Plain and Fancy Straw and Tuscan Bonnets, with A splendid assortment of French & British RIBBONS; Parasols, Umbrellas, &c.
Ladies' silk and satin Neck Ties and Collaretts,
Hosiery and Gloves of every description,
White and coloured Stays,
French & English Garment and Furniture Prints,
Scotch and Fancy Ginghams, Lawns, &c.
Crapes and Plaid Camblets for children's dresses
Gents' silk and satin Scarfs, Opera Ties, Stocks
Silk and satin Neck and Pocket Handkerchiefs,
Youths' and Gents' Cloth and Fancy CAPS;
Silk, Gossamer, and Beaver HATS;
Irish Linen, Lawns Hollands, Diapers, &c.
Twilled and plain shirting Stripes and Checks;
Moleskins, Cantoons, Jeans and Tickings,
Grey and White COTTONS, Sheetings & Warps,
Tailors' Trimmings & small Wares of every kind.

☞*Cash only—No second price.*

JAMES DOHERTY & CO.

CORDAGE, CANVAS, &c.

The Subscriber offers for sale,—now landing ex ships *Great Britain, California, Coronation, Queen Pomare*, and schr. *Meridian* from Boston:—

10 TONS Manilla ROPE, assorted;
175 barrels Falkirk ALE;
250 bolts Bleached Gourock CANVAS;
15 tons Lintons Cordage, ass'd 6 thread to 8 inch;
30 HAWSERS, 3 to 7 inch;
40 do. Manilla, 2½ to 5½ inch;
2 bales superior Sail Twine, 3-thread, flax;
20 do. Salmon, Shad and Herring Twines;
10 do. Cod and Pollock Lines;
5 cases Saddlery, assorted.

May 7. JOHN ROBERTSON.

BOLT COPPER, &c.

Now Landing, ex Perseverance, from Liverpool—

360 BARS ⅜, ½, and ⅝ inch BOLT COPPER;
8 cases SHEET COPPER, 16 to 22 oz.
10 bales Pollock and Cod Lines, 9, 12, 15, and 18 thread. Apply to

12th march. JOHN ROBERTSON.

CABINET & UPHOLSTERY Warerooms,

OPPOSITE ST. JOHN HOTEL.

☞*Every article Warranted, and Prices moderate.*

☞UNDERTAKING carefully attended to.☜

April 9. J. & G. LAWRENCE.

A CARD.

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

Joseph Summers,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCER

King street, opposite St. John Hotel.

Per schooner Meridian, from Boston—

TIERCES RICE, Dried Apples, Corn Brooms, Sets Tubs, Boxes, Butter, Soda and Sugar, BISCUITS, Tierces Saleratus, Washing SODA, Figs, Sultana, Raisins, 15 Bags Java COFFEE.

St. John, N. B., June 4, 1847.

Iron, Spikes, and Canvas.

Ex 'Prince of Wales' from Liverpool:

25 TONS common Bolt IRON, 5-8, to 1¼in
5 do Spikes, 4½ to 10 inch;
100 bolts Gourock and Navy Canvas, No. 1 to 6;

for sale by THOS. F. RAYMOND,
July 9. Nelson street.

Iron and Tin Plates.

PER Belmont, from Liverpool—1058 Bars common Round and square IRON, ass'd. 5-8 to 1¼ inch; an assortment of Tin Plates, consisting of I C, D C, IX, and DXX.

Per brig *Thomson*, from the Clyde:
50 Tons PIG IRON—for sale by

July 8. THOS. F. RAYMOND. Nelson st

HARDWARE, &c.

Landing ex Perthshire from Liverpool, and for sale by the subscribers:

1 CASK Assorted Table and Pocket Cutlery,
1 cask Mill, hand, pit and frame SAW FILES; 1 cask containing Patent Gas Consumers, Cut and Ground Shades, Jets and Chimnies.

July 9. J. & H. HAMM.

Glass, Oil, and Tin.

Received by the *Royal Mint*, from Liverpool, and Or sale—

862 BOXES assorted WINDOW GLASS, from 7x9 to 30x40;
100 Boxes I C TIN PLATES;
10 Hhds. Raw Linseed OIL;
5 do. Boiled do. do.

July 23. JOHN KINNEAR.

Advertisement.

THE subscriber will dispose of various kinds of HARDWARE, in small lots, at very reduced prices. G. T. WILEY,

Store adjoining the "Golden Fleece,"
June 4. Prince Wm. street.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

GOLDEN FLEECE.

Fresh Importations.

THE subscribers in addition to their former supplies, have received by the 'Thomas' and 'Prompt' from London—

102 PACKAGES—comprising,

82 pieces TURK Satins and Gro de Naps,
1380 DRESS Patterns in every new style and material,
805 pieces Book, Mull, Jaconet, Cambric, Cross barred, Swiss Mull, Victoria Lawn, and Tartan Muslins,
200 pieces Bonnet Ribbons,
7 cases Straw, Tuscan and Fancy Bonnets—latest styles, Boys' Tuscan Hats,
210 pieces scotch and Earlston GINGHAMS,
A large and varied assortment of Worked Muslin Collars and Habit Shirts, worked Muslin Edgings and Insertions, French Cambric Caps, Infants' Robes, Lace Veils and Demi-Veils,
730 pieces Orleans, Coburgs, and every new style of Dress stuffs,
125 pieces CARPETING, in fine, superfine, 3 ply and Brussels,
Wilton Brussels and Velvet Rugs,
Stair carpeting and Damask stair covering,
Rich embossd and engrain'd table covers,
25 pieces striped & brocaded Furniture Dimities,
380 pieces Window Muslins, colored Worsted and cotton Table covers,
330 pieces Furniture PRINTS,
75 pieces cotton and linen BED TICKS,
380 Damask Table cloths, assorted sizes and qualities,
Diapers, Huckabacks, Linen Sheetings, linen Damasks, Furniture Fringes, Girts and Float Laces, carpet Bindings, Drapery Rope, Pulpit tassels, &c. &c.
1600 pieces Calicoes and Printed Cambrics,
142 pieces Linens and Lawns,
572 doz. cotton hose, white, black and colored,
170 pieces Brown Linens, glazed and rough,
230 pieces plain and twilled Regattas,
70 pieces, Dunbar's black linen Thread, Towels, Damask Napkins, Linen Doileys, Marseilles and corded Robes, white Moreens,
330 pieces silk pocket Handkerchiefs,
1280 dozen Clark's 6-cord Reels, 300 yards,
475 dozen cotton hdkfs., Silesias, rolled Jaconets, Damask and Watered Moreens,
940 pieces Grey and White Cottons, Russel cords, Gambroons and Stockinets,
56 pieces Linen DRILLS,
75 pieces superfine CLOTHS,
186 pieces black and colored Cassimeres, Doeskins, Buckskins and fancy Tweeds,
15 cases silk and beaver HATS,
6 cases Gent's and Boys' cloth Caps, children's and fancy ditto,
170 pieces Moleskins and cotton Drills, rich satin Velvet and fancy Vestings, red, white, yellow and blue Flannels, &c.

☞The Subscribers beg to call attention to their stock of CLOTHING, of superior workmanship, which they offer at unusually low prices.

—THE STOCK COMPRISES—

Superfine Dress, Frock, and Sack COATS,
Doeskin and fancy Tweed Shooting ditto.
Fishing and Summer ditto,
Cloth Jackets, and Reefing Jackets,
A large and varied assortment of VESTS,
Cloth, cassimere, Doeskin, Buckskin and Tweed Trowserings, Moleskin and Drill ditto,
TRAVELING BAGS,

DOHERTY & McTAVISH.

Prince Wm-street, St. John,
Queen street, Fredericton,
Happy corner, St. Andrews,
Near the Bridge, St. Stephen.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS AT THE St. John Clothing MART

Water Street——Old Stand, Stephens' Brick Building.

The subscriber has just received per recent arrivals from Great Britain, a large supply of CLOTHS, and Ready Made CLOTHING—consisting of,

10 BALES of West of England Beaver, Pilot, and superfine Broad CLOTHS, of various colours and textures;
Cassimeres, Buck and Doeskins, latest styles;
20 Bales of CLOTHING—consisting of fine and superfine plain diamond Pilot cloth COATS, Bedford, Albert, Polka and Athol Styles, and improved shapes, richly trimmed silk velvet Collars, Cuffs, and Trimmings, to suit.

CLOTHING MADE IN THE ESTABLISHMENT:

A Great Variety of fine and superfine Frock and DRESS COATS; Do. Beaver, Pilot, Frock and OVER COATS, of every shade and quality got up by Oliver's new style of cutting, richly trimmed;
PANTALOONS in great variety—plain and figured Cassimeres, Checks and Stripes;
VESTS—In rich silk Velvet, satin, Cassimere Valentia, Tollinett, and Plaid;
SUPERFINE BROAD CLOTH JACKETS—In blue, black, brown, and Invisible Green; Ditto, fine beaver, Duffield and Pilot Cloths; Youths' Clothing, of every description, made to order, Mackintosh and Water proof Coats,
Lambswool Shirts and Pants, plain and ribbed;
Regatta and heavy striped Shirts; white cotton, with linen fronts; white red and blue Flannel, plain and twilled;
Gents' silk and satin Handkerchiefs and scarfs; satin stocks, plain and figured; 3 cases of capes, for sealskin, cloth, plush and sealette caps;
Beaver, silk and gossamer HATS; glengarry and blue bonnets; umbrellas;
Travelling Bags and Trunks; silk, india rubber and cotton braces; Hosiery, in great variety.

SEAMEN'S CLOTHING;

Beaver, pilot, reefing, pea and monkey jackets; oil skin south westers; mattresses;
Hammocks and clews; sheaths and belts; mitts, gloves, socks, and heavy stockings, boots & shoes.
Various other articles, too numerous to mention.

☞Gentlemen leaving their Orders and selecting their Cloth, can have them executed on the shortest notice, quick despatch, latest fashion, and newest style.

☞Those wishing to purchase, would find it much to their advantage to call and judge for themselves, before purchasing elsewhere.

P. NEILL.

June, 1847.

IRON, BOILER PLATE, SOAP, &C.

Landing ex *Thomas*:

110 TONS IRON, refined and common, assorted sizes;
60 bundles PLOUGH PLATE, 2 to 4 inch;
440 ditto small Rounds, best refined iron;
3 tons OAKUM, parish picked;
400 boxes Liverpool SOAP;
100 dozen Griffin's SCYTHES, 38 to 46 inch;
140 bags Spikes, 6, 7, 8 and 9 inch.

Daily expected ex *Frederick*, direct from the works,

130 tons Bolt Iron, assorted, ⅜ to 1¼ inch;
150 boxes Tin Plates, assorted;
200 sheets best Boiler Plates, 4, 4½ and 5 feet;
90 bars best Angle Iron; 1 cask BAR TIN;
10 dozen Belfast Shovels;
34 bolts COPPER, ½, ¾, ⅞, and 1 inch;
270 bars Yellow Metal, assorted. For sale by

May 28. WM. CARVILL.

SANDS'S SARSAPARILLA,

For the removal and permanent cure of all Diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood, or habit of the system, viz:

Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Pustules in the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic symptoms, Sciatica or Lumbago, and diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Ascites or Dropsy, Exposure or imprudence in Life; also, Chronic constitutional disorders, &c.

"EVERY cell and organ of the human body" says a distinguished medical writer, "is originally built of, grows, and is renewed by an independent vital force; and when causes which have arrested such growth or renewal, are removed then by the influence of this vital force, the actions in a part, or in the whole system, resume their harmonious course, and the ravages consequent upon disease are overcome, obliterated and repaired." Here is the whole theory of disease, and the same author proceeds to say, that in many diseases "substances are conveyed into the blood which are incapable of assimilation." In order therefore, to restore this "vital force" and get rid of these substances, it is necessary to employ an agent which will act with directness and certainty upon the blood in the process of its manufacture, preventing the introduction of non-assimilating substances, and thus cutting away, as it were, the very roots of disease. That this preparation is such an agent is abundantly proved by the innumerable successful results that have attended its use. It expurgates the source of the disease, and of course its outward evidence, robbed of their infectious substance in the blood, are rapidly absorbed, and the patient is restored to health.

The Proprietors submit to the Public the following certificate from a highly respectable source, of a cure made by using their preparation of Sarsaparilla:

NORWICH, N. Y., Oct. 6, 1846.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands—

Gentlemen—Feelings of gratitude induce me to make a public acknowledgment of the benefit I have derived from the use of your Sarsaparilla. I have for several years been afflicted with scrofulous swellings in my head, which at times would gather and discharge at my throat, nose, and ears and at others, would break out in different parts of my head and face. These continued until my throat, face and head were almost one complete sore, and for a long time I was so hoarse that it was with the utmost difficulty that I could speak above a whisper. During this time I had several attacks of pleurisy and other diseases. I consulted different physicians, and tried various remedies, but received no benefit until I commenced using your Sarsaparilla. I am now well; the sores are all healed, and I attribute the result entirely to the effect of your valuable medicine. Your's with respect and gratitude,

PHEBE CAHOON.

Being personally acquainted with the person above named, I believe her statement to be correct

JAMES M. D. CARR, Justice of the Peace.

The following testimonial from the Agent to the value of the Sarsaparilla in a case of leprosy will be read with interest by all similarly afflicted:

BEAVER, Pike Co. Ohio, sept. 7, 1846.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands:

Gents—A man near here used six bottles of your valuable Sarsaparilla for the leprosy, and has received more benefit from it than all other remedies combined for six years past. It restored a hand, leg and foot from a situation that no person would have known they belonged to a human body, as all appeared to be one mass of putrifying sore. His hand and other diseased parts are all restored to their natural size and feeling; are entirely healed over, and his leprosy cured: he intends using a few more bottles to permanently establish his health.

Your's respectfully, G. W. RAYNOLDS.

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

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 100 Fulton street, corner of William, New York.—*Sold also by T. WALKER & SON, Saint John, N. B.*; Morton & Co., Halifax; John Musson & co., Quebec, and by Druggists generally throughout the United states and the British Provinces.

Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

☞The Public are respectfully requested to remember that it is Sands' Sarsaparilla that has been and is constantly achieving such remarkable cures of the most difficult class of diseases to which the human frame is subject; therefore ask for *Sands' Sarsaparilla*, and take no other. Feb. 12.

Ganong's Livery Stables,

Adjoining the Free Presbyterian Church,

GREAT GEORGE'S STREET.

THE Subscriber having made great improvements in his Livery Stables, would beg most respectfully to call the attention of the Public generally thereto. HORSES, with Waggons, Gigs, or Sleighs (suitable for the season,) and Saddle Horses, of the very best description, furnished at the shortest notice, on liberal terms. JOHN E. GANONG.

P. S. A Coachmaker, who understands his business, will meet steady employment on application to Feb. 12. J. E. G.

Nails, Starch, Corks, &c.

Received by the barque *Princess* from Liverpool—

SEVENTY TWO cases assorted NAILS and SPIKES;
10 boxes best Starch; 20 bags Corks;
2 boxes (500 lbs.) Servants' Friend;
200 lbs. Carraway Seed; 5 cwt. Roll Brimstone;
3 cwt. Flour of Sulphur; 1 Jar Tartaric Acid;
120 kegs Yellow PAINT; 20 kegs Black do.

For sale by

August 13. JOHN KINNEAR.

HEAD QUARTERS,

Foster's Corner, St. John, N. B.

W. F. Brook's—Ornamental Hair Cutting and Curling Saloon.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the Public in general, that he still continues business in the New Shop lately erected on the old spot, FOSTER'S CORNER; and, ever grateful for past favors, hopes, by the strictest attention to business, to merit a continuance of the patronage he has heretofore received. This establishment has been fitted up in superior style for the accommodation of gentlemen, where every attention will be paid to all who may favour him with their patronage. Those who wish their hair cut in the most fashionable style,

Are invited to call on Brooks,
And take his easy chair,
While he displays his perfect skill
In clipping off your hair.
If any doubt should still remain
Of his mechanic hand,
Let customers but call again,
And he's at their command.

N. B.—Razors put in complete order; Shampooing, &c., &c.

St. John, August 20, 1847.

Anchors, Chains, Spikes, &c.

Landing ex Themis:

20 BEST ANCHORS, ass'd 2 to 12 cwt.
8 best CHAIN CABLES, assorted, 3-4 to 1¼ inch;
5 Tons short-link CHAIN, 1-4, to 7-8 inch;
13 Do. SPIKES, 4½ to 10 inch;
12 Bags Horse NAILS, 6'dy to 10 d'y;
10 Best Staple VICES, assorted;
6 Warranted ANVILS, 350 share Moulds.

For sale low by WM. CARVILL.

29th June, 1847.

TEA! TEA!!

ON Consignment, per schooner *Victoria*, from New York, and for sale by the subscribers, very low for cash or approved Notes—104 chests superior Congo, Souchong, and fine Ningyong Teas. J. & H. HAMM.

June 4.

RILEY'S DENTIFRICE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

RILEY'S DENTIFRICE,

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

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

☞PRICE—HALF A DOLLAR PER BOX.

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

September 25. GEORGE RILEY.

By the Queen's patent.

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF

Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life,

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR

Colds, Coughs, Asthma, and Consumption.

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

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

As a preventive medicine, and an antidote to the consumptive tendencies of the climate, it is invaluable. As a remedy for severe and obstinate coughs Inflammation of the Lungs, croup, &c. it is unrivaled. But the Proprietors so confident of the merit of this great remedy, in the worst forms of consumption, that he prefers to have it used by the DYING INVALID, rather than by persons afflicted with some simple and less dangerous disorder of the throat and lungs:—this may seem strong language, but it is the result of experience in thousands of cases, sustained by the most intelligent and unimpeachable testimony. It is not pronounced an infallible remedy in all cases, but it is THE MOST INFALLIBLE remedy known to the civilized world. It is