The Weekly Observer.

Established in 1818, Under the title of "The Star." } Whole No 1566.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1848.

VOL. XXI.—NO. 15.

The Observer,

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

Ladies' Very superior

BOOTS & SHOES.

JUST received at the *Brunswick Shoe Store*, by the Ship "*Arab*," from Liverpool, the remainder of their SUMMER STOCK, embracing Patterns and workmanship not to be obtained elsewhere, among which will be found,—

Ladies' Prunella Pump BOOTS, patent Vamp'd,
Do. Prunella do. do. patent Leather Cap't,
Do. Cashmere Boots, pump and thick Soles,
Do. Fancy Col'd Boots,
Misses do. do. do.
Girls' Drab Cantoon and Lavender col'd Prunella Boots,
Do. Wellington Figured and Drab Prunella and Cantoon Slippers,
Do. Ties, Slippers, enamel'd and patent Leather,
Ladies' Ties, Shoes and Promenade Slippers, in great variety,
Do. Prunella, patent Leather, Goloshed BOOTS,
Do. Cloth, to Button or Lace do. do.
Infants' Boots and Shoes, of variety in pattern and make,—all of which will be sold Cheap for Cash.

FAULKE & HENNIGAR.

August 29th, 1848.

To all whom it may concern:

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

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

June 24, 1848.

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

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

I. WOODWARD.
Secretary.

St. John, Nov. 11, 1846.

☞ NOTICE.

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

THOS. BARLOW,
GEORGE FLEMING,
JOHN STEWART.

St. John, January 1st, 1848.

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

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

THOS. BARLOW,
GEORGE FLEMING,

January 1st, 1848.

☞ NOTICE.

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

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

EDWARD L. JARVIS,
G. MURRAY JARVIS.

11th July, 1848.—[Chron. 8in.]

Copartnership Notice.

C. D. EVERETT

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

Spring and Summer Style

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

☞ HATS of all shapes and Prices on hand, or manufactured to order at a great reduction on former prices.

C. D. EVERETT,
CHAS. A. EVERETT,
City Hat Store, East side of the Market Square.

April 29.

☞ NOTICE.

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

REBECCA TROOP,
Sole Executrix.

Saint John, June 24th, 1848.

NOTICE.

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

St. John, 11th February, 1848.

SCOTCH GOODS.

Landing ex ship "Rosanna," from Glasgow:

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

May 9. JARDINE & CO.

Steamer ST. JOHN.

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

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

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

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

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

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

CHAINS, CHAIN CABLES, SPIKES, &c.

Received by the *Unicorn*, from Liverpool, and for Sale—

ONE 7-8 CHAIN CABLE, 60 fathoms,
One 13-16 do. do. 60 do.
One 3-4 do. do. 60 do.
One 5-8 do. do. 60 do.
One 9-16 do. do. 60 do.

ALSO, *in Casks*—
100 fathoms 5-16 CHAIN,
200 do. 3-8 do.
100 do. 7-16 do.
100 do. 1-2 do.
1 ton 4½ inch Iron SPIKES,
2 tons 6 inch do. do.
2 do. 7 inch do. do.
2 do. 9 inch do. do.
30 casks 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. and 20d. NAILS,
1 cask 1¾ inch Boat NAILS.

ALSO, *on hand*—
ANCHORS, with Iron Stocks,
ANCHORS, for Wood Stocks.

25th July. JOHN KINNEAR.

SALÆRATUS.

Per schr. *Juverine*, on Consignment, direct from the Manufactory—

10 BRLS. unground SALÆRATUS,
15 boxes ditto ditto.

10 boxes Ground ditto, in one pound papers—warranted pure. For Sale at Hammond's Building, No. 20, Dock street, by

H. G. KINNEAR,
August 15. *Agent for the Manufacturer*

New and Cheap

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

JUST RECEIVED—A well selected Stock of PAPERS, in Foolscap, blue and yellow, Fine and Superfine POTS, large and small POSTS, ditto NOTE, with ENVELOPES to match; CAP and POST, Ruled; Blotting, Tissue, Cartridge, Music, Crayon Drawing, Wall, Wrapping, and other PAPERS.

BIBLES, Testaments; Prayer, School, and Miscellaneous BOOKS.

Steel Pens, Quills, Inks and Ink Powders, Slates and Pencils, Lead Pencils, Sealing Wax and Wafers, India Ink, Indian Rubber, Red Tape, &c.

LEDGERS, Journals, Day Books, Cash Books Pass, Memorandum, and other Blank Books.

COPY LINES and BOOKS, ruled and plain.

Bills of Lading; ditto Exchange.

☞ *Book-Binding carefully attended to.*

A. FRASER.

DOCK STREET, *Saint John*, 13th June, 1848. }

Selling off for Cash only.

at very REDUCED PRICES!!!

The Subscriber offers for sale at the

VICTORIA BOOK STORE,

his whole Stock of BOOKS and STATIONERY, comprising—

A LARGE collection of STANDARD and MISCELLANEOUS WORKS.

Superfine Laid and Wove Writing Papers, Pocket Books, Card Cases, Albums, Drawing Pencils, Quills, Steel Pens, Wafers, Wax, Office Tape, Parchment, Inks and Ink Powders, Slates, Copy Books, Memorandum Books, Blank Books Picture Frames, Drawing Paper, Artists' Materials, FULTON and KNIGHT'S PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY; The Tutor's Assistant, by Lawrie, with Key; UNIVERSAL SPELLING BOOK, new edition, 1846; British Primers, Mothers' Catechism, Gray's Arithmetic, Fogo's Geography, &c.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

The latest and best Editions, such as are in general use throughout the Provinces: Primers, Spelling Books, Class Books, Readers, Grammars, Dictionaries, Geographies, Catechisms, Arithmetics, Classical Works, &c.

MAPS OF THE BRITISH PROVINCES IN NORTH AMERICA.

PLANS of the CITY and HARBOUR.

MODERN GEOGRAPHY, designed for use in Schools throughout the British Colonies, by JAMES PATERSON, LL. D., Principal of the Grammar School, St. John, N. B.

August 15. *V. H. NELSON.*

BREAD & CRACKERS.

Per brigt. *Ellis* from Philadelphia, on consignment—

25 BRLS. No. 1 PILOT BREAD,
15 do. No. 2 ditto;
70 half and third barrels Family CRACKERS,
40 do. do. do. Sugar BISCUIT,
40 do. do. do. Soda ditto; of Watson's manufacture.

For sale by

H. G. KINNEAR,
August 15. No. 20, Dock-street.

Valuable FARM

To be Let on Lease for a term of Years.

THAT desirable FARM situated near the Village of Kingston, in King's County, and within twenty miles of the City of St John, lately owned, occupied, and considerably improved by the late WILLIAM SIMPSON, Esquire, Barrister at Law, &c. There is a comfortable dwelling House, two Barns, outhouses and other buildings on the premises, and about ninety acres of Land will be attached thereto, all under cultivation, and most of which has been partially cleared of stone, and is well fenced with cedar. The above Farm will be let at a very reasonable Rent to an approved tenant, and possession given on the 1st of January next, or sooner if agreed on.

For further particulars enquire of Mr. WILLIAM SWYMMER, at Mr. SEARS' Hat Store, St. John, or of the subscriber on the premises.

SARAH P. SIMPSON,
Administratrix of the Estate of the late William Simpson, Esq.

Kingston, King's County, 7th August, 1848. }

The Garland.

THE RIPENING CORN.

(*From the Carlisle Patriot.*)

How sweet to walk through the wheatlands brown
When the teeming fatness of heaven drops down!
The waving crop with its bursting ears
A sea of gold on the earth appears;
No longer robed in a dress of green,
With tawny faces the fields are seen—
A sight more welcome and joyous far
Than a hundred blood-won victories are.

Beautiful custom was that of old,
When the Hebrew brought, with a joy untold,
The earliest ears of the ripening corn,
And laid them down by the altar's horn;
When the priesthood waved them before the Lord,
While the Giver of harvest all hearts adored
What gifts more suited could man impart
To express the flow of his grateful heart?

A crowd awaits 'neath the cottage eaves
To cut the corn and to bind the sheaves;
At length is heard the expected sound—
Put in the sickle, the corn is brown'd;
And the reapers go forth with as blithe a soul
As those who gained the Olympian goal,
And sorrowless hearts and voices come
To swell the shouts of the harvest home.

And there is a reaper on earth well known,
Whose deeds are traced on the burial stone;
He carries a sickle more deadly and keen
Than e'er on the harvest field was seen;
He cuts down the earliest ears in Spring,
As well as the ripest that time can bring;
The tares he gathers to flames are driven,
The wheat is laid in the garner of heaven.

Miscellaneous.

From the Sherbrooke (Canada) Gazette.

The Lost Girl Found.

Miss Sarah Campbell, of Windsor, who was lost in the woods on the 11th of August last, returned to her home on the 31st, having been absent twenty-one days. A friend in Brompton has sent us a circumstantial account of her wanderings, of the efforts made in her behalf, and her return home, from which we condense the following statements:

It appears that on the 11th of August, in company with two friends, she went fishing on the north branch of Windsor brook; and on attempting to return she became separated from her companions, who returned to her mother's, widow Campbell, expecting to find her at home. Several of her neighbors searched for her during Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, by some fifty or sixty individuals, and although her tracks and those of a dog which accompanied her were discovered, no tidings of the girl were obtained.

A general sympathy for the afflicted widow and her lost daughter was excited, and notwithstanding the busy season of the year, great numbers from Windsor and the neighboring townships of Brompton, Shipton, Melbourne, Durham, Oxford, Sherbrooke, Lennoxville, Stoke and Dudswell, turned out with provisions and implements for camping in the woods, in search of the female, which was kept up without intermission for about fourteen days, when it was generally given up, under the impression that she must have died, either from starvation or the inclemency of the weather, it having rained almost incessantly for nearly a week of the time.

On the 31st her brother returned home from Massachusetts, and, with two or three others, renewed the search, but returned the second day, and found to their great joy that the lost one had found her way home the evening previous.

On hearing of her return, our correspondent made a visit to widow Campbell, to hear from her daughter the story of her wanderings. She was found, as might be supposed, in a very weak and exhausted condition, but quite rational, as it seems she had been during the whole period of her absence. From her story the following particulars were gathered:

When first lost she went directly from home down "Open Brooke," to a meadow, about a mile distant from where she left her companions, which she mistook for what is called the "Ozias opening," a mile distant in the opposite direction. On Sabbath morning, knowing that she was lost, and having heard that lost persons might be guided by the sun, she undertook to follow the sun during the day. In the morning she directed her steps toward the east, crossed the north branch, mistaking it for "Open Brooke," and travelled, frequently running, in a southeast direction, (her way home was due north,) seven or eight miles, till she came to the great hay-meadow, in Windsor. There she spent Sabbath night, and on Monday morning directed her course to and thence down the south branch in the great meadow.

After this she appears to have spent her time, except while she was searching for food for herself and dog, in walking and running over the meadow and up and down the south branch in search of her home, occasionally wandering upon the highlands, and far down toward the junction of the two main streams, never being more than seven or eight miles from home.

For several days, by attempting to follow the sun, she travelled in a circle, finding herself at night near the place which she left in the morning. Although she often came across the tracks of large parties of men, and their recently erected camps, and knew that multitudes of people were in search of her, she saw no living person, and heard no sound of trumpet or other noise except the report of a gun, as she lay by a brook, early on Thursday morning, the sixth day of her being lost. Thinking the gun to have been fired not more than half a mile distant, she said she "screamed and run" to the place whence she supposed the noise came, but found nothing. Early in the day, however, she came to the camp where this gun was fired, but not until its occupants had left to renew their search for her. This camp was about four miles from the great meadow where she spent the Sabbath previous. There she found a fire, dried her clothes, and found a partridge's gizzard, which she cooked and ate and then lay down and slept, remaining about 24 hours.

In her travels she came across several other camps, some of which she visited several times, particularly one where she found names cut upon trees, and another in which was a piece of paper. Except three or four nights spent in these camps, she slept upon the ground, sometimes making a bed of moss, and endeavouring to shelter herself from the drenching rains with spruce boughs. For the first two weeks she suffered much from the cold, shivering all night, and sleeping but little. The last week she said she had got "toughened," and did not shiver. When first lost she had a large trout, which was the only food she ate, except choke cherries, the first week, and a part of this she gave to her dog, which remained with her for a week, day and night. The cherries, which she ate greedily, swallowing the stones, she found injured her health, and for the last two weeks she lived upon cranberries, checkerberries, and wood-sorrel. While the dog remained with her, she constantly shared her food with him, but said she was glad when he left her, as it was so much trouble to find him food.

On Thursday of last week she followed the south, toward the junction with the north branch, where it appeared she had been before, but could not ford the stream; and in the afternoon of Friday crossed the north, a little above its junction with the south branch, and following down the stream she found herself in the clearing near Moor's mill.

Thence directing her steps toward home, she reached Mr. M'Dale's, about a mile from her mother's, at 6 o'clock, having walked five miles in two hours, and probably ten miles during the day.—Here she remained till the next day, when she was carried home and received by her friends almost as one raised from the dead. Her feet and ancles were very much swollen and lacerated, but strange to say, her calico gown was kept whole, with the exception of two small rents.

Respecting her feelings during her fast in the wilderness, she says she was never frightened, though sometimes when the sun disappeared she felt disheartened, expecting to perish; and when she found, by not discovering any new tracks, that the people had given over searching for her, she was greatly discouraged.

On the morning of Friday, she was strongly inclined to give it up, and lie down and die, but the hope of seeing her mother stimulated her to make one more effort to reach home, which proved successfull. When visited she was suffering from feverish excitement, and general derangement of the system, and greatly emaciated, with a feeble voice, but perfectly sane and collected.

It is somewhat remarkable that a young girl (aged 17,) thinly clad, survived for twenty-one days, exposed as she was to such severe storms, with no food but wild berries. It is also very strange that she was so frequently on the tracks of those in search of her, sleeping in their camps, and endeavoring to follow their tracks home, yet did not hear any of their numerous trumpets and was not seen by any of the hundreds of persons who were in search of her.

THE LATE GEORGE STEPHENSON, AUTHOR OF THE RAILWAY SYSTEM.—On the 12th of August died Mr. George Stephenson, the author of the railway system, the first great practical improver of the locomotive steam engine, the inventor (cotemporaneously with Davy) of the safety-lamp, and a man who displayed a vigorous and original genius in everything which he undertook. He was born on the 9th of June, 1781, [was consequently, at the time of his death, in his 68th year,] at a little village near Newcastle-on-Tyne, of parents in the humblest rank of life. His first occupation as a boy was attending to the steam engines used at the mouth of coal-pits. Eventually, he became a coal-viewer, or surveyor and overseer; and distinguished himself in the coal district by an improved mode of carrying on some great works at Darlington. In 1812, a committee which had investigated the priority of the claims of the discoverers of the safety-lamp, gave him a public dinner at Newcastle, at which he was presented with a silver tankard and a purse of a thousand guineas. In returning thanks he announced his intention of devoting that sum to the education of his only son, Robert, at the University of Edinburgh. The history of his employment to construct the Stockton and Darlington, the first public railroad, and the Liverpool and Manchester, the first on which locomotive engines were introduced for the conveyance of passengers—is well known. From the first journey of the locomotive built by the Stephensons over the railroad constructed by them, dates the actual commencement of the greatest mechanical revolution effected since the invention of the steam engine by Watt. Though self-educated—scarcely educated at all beyond reading and writing until he had attained manhood, Mr. Stephenson took every opportunity of impressing upon the young the advantages of science and literature. He related that at a public dinner at the opening of the Birkenhead docks how, in his early career, after the labors of the day, he used to work in the evening at mending watches and clocks in order to earn enough to send his child to school. He was the founder and first President of the Society of Mechanical Engineers; and was never better pleased than when assisting by his advice and encouragement the ideas of ingenious artizens. In agriculture and horticulture he made many curious and successful experiments—and the study of geology was a passion with him. It is feared that the intermittent fever, of which he died, was occasioned by the damp miasma arising from the fertilizers which he employed with great success in his hot houses. In a brief and hurried notice it is impossible to do justice to so remarkable a man. In the words of a contemporary writer: "His mechanical genius was of that order that it may without exaggeration be asserted that if Watt had not previously invented the steam-engine he was capable of achieving it. Others before him had prepared the way; others since have contributed valuable improvements in detail; but to George Stephenson unquestionably belongs the proud title of the Author of the Railway System. He gathered the many threads of ingenuity and enterprise, and weaved them into the wide-spreading net-work which promises, in its manifold extension, to envelope the whole world in bonds of commerce, civilization and peace.—*London Athenæum.*

SEA-BATHING.—Sea-bathing, on account of its stimulative and penetrative power, may be placed at the head of those means that regard the care of the skin, and certainly supplies one of the first of corporeal wants, by opening the pores, and thereby reinvigorating the whole nervous system. This bathing is attended with two important advantages. The first is, that besides its great healing power in cases of disease, it may be employed by those who are perfectly well, as the means most agreeable to nature for strengthening and preserving health. In this respect it may be compared to bodily exercise, which can remove disease otherwise incurable, and which may be used also by those who are sound, in order to preserve themselves in that state. The other advantage is, the noble, grand, and indescribable prospect of the sea connected with it, and which, upon those not acquainted with it, has an effect capable of bracing up the nervous system, and producing a beneficial exaltation of the whole frame. I am fully convinced that the physical effects of sea-bathing must be greatly increased by this impression on the mind, and that a hypochondriac or nervous person may be half cured by residing on the sea coast, and enjoying a view of the grand scenes of nature which will there present themselves.—*Hufeland.*

GENERAL SESSIONS OF THE PEACE, for the City and County of Saint John,

SEPTEMBER—1848.

At a Court of General Sessions of the Peace for the City and County of Saint John, holden at the Court House in the City of Saint John, on Saturday, September 16th, 1848.

Present:—His Worship the Mayor, Chairman; His Honor the Recorder; JUSTICES Anderson, J. Allan, Ansley, Gallagher, Kerr, Henderson, T. Allan, Peters, Bond, Payne, Jordan, Parks, Keltie, Simonds, Hawks, Strange, Vernon, Brown, Needham, and Haws.

Mr. Justice Bond, pursuant to notice given at a former meeting of the Board, moved that the "*motion*" of which he had given notice, and which was now on file, might be read by the Clerk.

The Clerk then read the same, as follows:—

Ordered, that the sum of £358 15s. 7d., claimed by Mr. William G. Lawton, and recognised by the Sessions as being due to him, for supplies furnished to the Overseers of Poor, for the City and Parish of Saint John, be paid him out of the appropriation made by the Provincial Legislature in 1843, to remburse the Overseers of the Poor, sums expended by them in support of indigent Emigrants and Provincial Lunatics. And that the Commissioners of the Alms House and Work House re-appropriate and pay the said sum of three hundred and fifty eight pounds, fifteen shillings, and seven pence, to Mr. W. G. Lawton, out of the eighteen hundred and fifty eight pounds, four shillings and four pence, placed in their hands by an order of the Sessions on the twenty-eighth day of March last, for Parish purposes.

Upon which Mr. Justice Bond moved that the same be adopted; accompanying his motion with a few observations, which, from the very low tone in which he spoke, and his being at the lower end of the table, we could not distinctly hear.

The motion being seconded,

Mr. Justice Simonds said, that he thought this subject did not require a great deal of discussion, after what had taken place in June last. He meant to make no reflection on Mr. Justice Bond; but he could not help wondering that any man could be bold enough to bring this matter forward again, after the presentment that had been made on the subject by the Grand Jury last June. He (Mr. S.) thought, that to impose taxation on the people of the City and County of St. John, after a presentment of the Grand Jury had been made against it, would be a very bold step to take in any case. Before making any further remarks of his own, he would now read a document which he held in his hand.—[Mr. Justice Simonds here read from the *New-Brunswicker* newspaper of the 24th June last, an expression of opinion (purporting to be a presentment) of the Grand Jury at the June Sessions, on the subject of Mr. Lawton's claim; and also an Editorial expression of opinion thereon, from the same paper.]—It was very evident from these documents, that if Mr. Lawton had proceeded against Mr. Geo. Matthew, he could have made his property, which had been made over to Mr. Robert Matthew, available for the amount of the debt, as others had contrived to do. There were so many others standing in the same position as Mr. Lawton, having claims of this nature against Mr. Matthew, that it could not be endured that the people of this City and County should be taxed to pay Mr. Geo. Matthew's debts. They gave him the credit on his own responsibility and ought to look to him alone for payment. He (Mr. S) understood there were numbers of persons waiting for the decision of this question; who, if the Sessions admitted this claim, would come in with their claims too, and with equal justice; and then the City and County of St. John must be assessed to the amount of nearly £2000, to pay the debts of Mr. Geo. Matthew, who had ample funds in his hands, belonging to the City and County, to pay them all. He (Mr. S.) thought that after that presentment of the Grand Jury, the Sessions would not think it expedient to make any order to pay this sum for Mr. Matthew, who had now in his hands more money, by thousands of pounds, than he had accounted for, and still unexpended, which ought to be employed in paying these debts. Then was it to be endured, if a man absconded with public money, that in these times of pecuniary difficulty, the people should be taxed to pay his accounts? It was impossible and unreasonable. He (Mr. S.) hoped there would be a large majority against this motion. The Sessions had no more right to pay these accounts, than they had to pay the accounts of a man in China. He would therefore move, as an amendment to the motion, "that the claim of Mr. Lawton be dismissed forever."

The amendment being seconded,

Mr. Justice Bond replied to Mr. Justice Simonds; but, as before, in so low a tone, that at the distance we could not hear his observations connectiedly. Mr. B. said, that he would always allow a Grand Jury full liberty of conscience, to express their opinions; and he also would allow Members of that Board the same privilege; as every one had a right to his own opinion. He would therefore cast no reflection on Mr. Justice Simonds, or on any other person, for differing in opinion with him; and he did not think that Mr. Justice Simond's ideas of his (Mr. B.'s) boldness, in bringing up this question again, would do him any harm. With regard to the claim of Mr. Lawton, he (Mr. B.) was prepared to shew, that when these supplies were obtained from him by Mr. Matthew, he (Mr. L.) wanted to get a guarantee for the payment, as he did not choose to supply them on Mr. Matthew's personal credit; and on applying to the then Chairman of the Sessions for that purpose, that gentleman told him to make himself easy, to go on and furnish the supplies, and the Court of Sessions would make it good to him, and see him paid. The Sessions had given Mr. Matthew credit in the community, by having employed him, and in this manner induced people to furnish him with supplies for the public service; the Sessions had neglected to take proper bonds and securities from him; if they had done so, there would have been no trouble in recovering payment, as the sureties would have been liable for all deficiencies; but the whole difficulty arose from the improper neglect of the Sessions. These supplies had been furnished by Mr. Lawton on the faith and credit of the Sessions; they had been used in the public service, and portions of them yet remained in use in the Alms House, where they were evidence of the fact. The Sessions had been guilty of omission of duty, in not taking proper security from their own officers; the fault was purely their's, and they ought to make it good. But the money to pay these very claims had actually been granted by the Legislature, and placed in the Treasurer's hands for that purpose; Mr. Lawton had got an order to go and get his pay from that money: Mr. Jardine did so too; Mr. Jardine was a fortunate man, because he went immediately and got his; but Mr. Lawton was half an hour too late, not being suspicious of any danger; but in the mean time Mr. Donaldson went and directed the Treasurer not to pay those orders, and so Mr. Lawton was deprived of his money. As to the outcry about taxation, it was wholly unfounded; there was nothing of the kind; it was Provincial money that was granted to pay this debt, not money assessed on the people of St. John; that money had been wrongfully misappropriated by the Sessions; they had done wrong, and now they ought to turn round and do right, by applying it to its just and lawful purpose. No doubt the Sessions would do themselves the honour of making a very wrong action right again, by paying this claim from the money originally granted by the Legislature for that very purpose. It might be a question for the House of Assembly to settle, but it had nothing whatever to do with the taxation of the City and County of St. John.

Mr. Justice Simonds did not think the original motion was a legal one.

The Recorder.—"If 'tis, we wont pay it; we have paid it once."

Mr. Justice Payne said, the motion was simply for an order to call on the Commissioners of the Alms House to pay the sum of £358 15s. 7d. out of monies in their hands, specifically granted and appropriated for that purpose. The Sessions were not asked to tax the people for it; but merely to re-appropriate money in the hands of the Commissioners, who had plenty of funds in hand at this moment to meet the demand. He (Mr. P.) was in favour of Mr. Justice Bond's motion; because he thought it policy as well as justice, to rectify the wrong that had been previously committed. The money had been granted by the Legislature to pay these claims, the Sessions had improperly paid over that money to the Commissioners of the Alms House, and now they ought in justice to pay Mr. Lawton out of those funds.

Mr. Justice Kerr observed, that his Honor the Recorder had said the Sessions had paid this claim; but they really had not paid it. This money was not money for which the City and County of Saint John had ever been assessed; it was money which the Legislature had granted, to pay for expenditures in support of Provincial objects. The Overseers of the Poor had got in debt for supplies furnished to poor Emigrants and Lunatics; objects not chargeable on the City and County of St. John. The Sessions had petitioned the House of Assembly for this very money, to pay the parties who had furnished those supplies, and who had not been paid at all. Mr. Matthew had not paid Mr. Lawton.—[*Mr. Justice Simonds*: "We have paid Mr. Matthew."]—No, not this money. You petitioned the House of Assembly for this very money, and the Assembly granted it; and then you took that money and handed it over to the Commissioners of the Alms House, instead of paying Mr. Lawton. The Sessions employed Mr. Matthew as their officer, when he had put all his property in other hands, and when he could not pay five shillings in the pound. But the Sessions employed him to provide supplies for the Poor, for Emigrants, and for the Lunatic Asylum, when he could not have got the credit in his own name; and this gave him such a standing, as induced parties to furnish him with supplies on the faith and credit of the Sessions. Mr. Lawton furnished him with supplies in that way only; he did not keep any account with Mr. Matthew individually for those supplies, but always charged them to the Overseers of the Poor, on the full understanding that the Sessions would see him paid. The House of Assembly had granted the money to pay Mr. Lawton's account, and as the Sessions had received that money, and placed it in the hands of the Commissioners of the Alms House, they ought to pay Mr. Lawton out of it.

Mr. Justice Peters said, that there was a certain Resolution passed on this subject, by this Court, in June last. His idea was, that the Court should now rescind that Resolution, and he would move an amendment to that effect. He had no desire to go again into a matter which had been so fully discussed, times and again; but he considered it decidedly wrong to assess the people of St. John to pay this claim, and he thought the people would not submit to such an assessment. The Sessions had no power to take securities from the Overseers of the Poor; the Law required the Sessions to appoint those Officers; they did appoint them accordingly, and they had no power to do more; they had no further controul over them.—Let Mr. Matthew submit his accounts to the Sessions; and if he would do so, and if he could shew a balance due to him, he (Mr. P.) would be the last man to prevent or oppose his being paid any such balance. Mr. Jardine had got his money, to pay him for supplies furnished in that very year, for which the money was applied for and granted by the Legislature; but Mr. Lawton's claim was for supplies furnished in 1841 and 1842, and the whole of the items of that claim were charged in Mr. Matthew's accounts as paid by him to Mr. Lawton, and sworn to by Mr. Matthew. There was nothing to shew that the account had not been so paid; but the Sessions had paid it already. They had placed not less than from £5,000 to £6,000 in the hands of Mr. Matthew, to pay his accounts with; surely he ought to have paid Mr. Lawton out of that money; if not, what had he done with it? But there was now a sum of about £6,500 unaccounted for by Mr. Matthew; was it reasonable, then, that the Sessions should make an assessment to pay money for him, when they had no information as to what he had done with that large sum? Mr Lawton had never brought forward his claim till after Mr. Matthew had gone away; but instead of proceeding against Mr. Matthew, he threw himself upon the Sessions. He waited till Mr. Matthew was gone, and then he issued process against him; not one writ only, but two; and yet he says he never sued him. It was true, he got over this, by saying that his Attorney acted without his instructions or knowledge, in issuing process against Mr. Matthew; it might be so; but still, he could proceed against him again hereafter, and may get his money from him; but not from the people of St. John.

Mr. Justice Simonds said, that Mr. Justice Peters' motion was legal, but Mr. Justice Bond's was not legal; he (Mr. S.) would therefore withdraw his amendment in favour of Mr. Peters's amendment, which was to rescind the order of last June. Let that order be rescinded, and then Mr. Lawton would stand on fair ground, and might proceed against Mr. Matthew and his property, as others had done; and he would then most probably get security for the payment of his debt from Mr. Matthew's friends, as had been done by others.

Mr. Justice Needham said, that this was in reality what might be called "a vexed question." Vote which ever way they would, if parties voted from mere interest or feeling, they would be sure to come out at the wrong end of the horn. They had better vote only as conscience dictated, without any regard to feeling or interest of any kind. He (Mr. N.) had voted at the last Sessions for this claim; because the Sessions had employed the man who got these supplies, and by that very act had authorised him to incur debts on the responsibility of the Sessions; they having paid such accounts before, for goods obtained in the same manner; they having still continued him in office, and adopted his acts; so that parties trusted him with supplies for the public service, not on the faith of his own credit; but on the credit and responsibility of the Sessions. Mr. Lawton, on his oath says, that he made those advances not to Mr. Matthew, as George Matthew, but on the faith and credit of the Sessions, to the Overseers of the Poor. Who then was to blame in this matter? Nobody but the Sessions. The Report of the Grand Jury was in part correct; a Committee of the Sessions was called upon to audit the accounts of Mr. Matthew; they did audit them; and they reported that Mr. Lawton's accounts had been paid by Mr. Matthew; when they had not one single voucher before them to shew that they ever had been paid. A Committee of the Sessions did this. Were they authorised to do so?—No. Who were the parties to blame? Mr. Lawton?—No. But the Sessions were to blame: the Committee of Sessions were to blame. They reported that Mr. Lawton was paid; without one single voucher or receipt to shew that one shilling had ever been paid. They ought to have called for vouchers; and when they found that Mr. Lawton was not paid, the Sessions ought not have paid Mr. Matthew that money, but they ought to have paid Mr. Lawton. They had no right to pay it to Mr. Matthew at all; they had no right now to say that they had paid Mr. Lawton. But there was another thing to consider. Had the House of Assembly, ever since it had been established, ever voted a sum of money, to any Parish or County in the Province, for the support of its local poor?—He believed not. He had never heard of any such grant. What was this money (so often alluded to) voted for by the Assembly? For Emigrants and Lunatics. Where did the property of Mr. Lawton go to? To them. Was the City and County of St. John ever assessed for the support of Lunatics; was it ever assessed for the support of sick and indigent Emigrants? Never. Not a single order of Sessions for any assessment for the support of the Lunatic Asylum could ever be found on their books. The people of St. John had never been assessed for this money. But even if they had; had not the House of Assembly refunded it? Certainly it had; and the people of St. John therefore stood in the same position as if they had never been so assessed. Then if the Assembly had relieved the City and County of St. John, by granting the amount necessary to

reimburse these expenses, where would be the harm of paying this claim, out of the money so expressly granted for the purpose by the Legislature? There could be no harm in that. But he (Mr. N.) differed in some degree from Mr. Justice Bond. There was already an order of Sessions on the books, that Mr. Lawton be paid; therefore he thought that the present Resolution should be in somewhat different terms. He thought that Mr. Lawton ought to have demanded payment of the amount, after it had been ordered by the Sessions that he should be paid. But no demand had been made, until this motion brought forward by Mr. Justice Bond. No matter whether Mr. Lawton might recover the amount of his claim from Mr. Matthew, or from his property; that was not the question. No matter if he had fifty different ways of recovering it; the question was, whether it was right and just that the Sessions should pay this amount, out of the money which they had themselves received from the Legislature, for the express purpose of doing so. Most certainly it was just and right that they should do so. He (Mr. N.) had no doubt that his opinion and vote on this question, on the former discussion, had brought odium upon him in the sentiments of some of his friends and supporters; but he could not help that; he acted entirely on principle in the matter; he was conscientiously persuaded of the justice and honesty of this claim, and he could not do otherwise than support it. As to Mr. Matthew: that was another question. They all knew he was a defaulter, and to a very heavy amount; but he certainly was not a defaulter in that one year to the amount of £2000, or of £6000. He (Mr. N.) believed that no person could show, that for the year 1843, Mr. Matthew was a defaulter in a sum over £600, or thereabouts. He (Mr. N.) had gone thro' all the items and entries for that year, relating to Mr. Matthew's official receipts and expenditures; and looking at all the expenditures and receipts of that year in which he was concerned, he could not be a defaulter for more than £500 or £600; perhaps £650 at the utmost. The only course for the Sessions to pursue, to get hold of Mr. Matthew and to bring him to account was, to proclaim him a public defaulter, an embezzler of public monies; to have him indicted as such by a Grand Jury; and then to apply to the Government of the country where he now lives, to give him up to the authorities of this Province. Get hold of him in this manner, bring him here, and compel him to render his Accounts, and then the truth of the case would be known, and he might be dealt with accordingly. But that had nothing to do with the present question. This was an honest and just claim of Mr. Lawton; he had never received the money for his goods; the City and County of St. John had never been assessed for it; there was no intention on the part of any Member of that Board to assess the people for it; he (Mr. N.) would go against any such assessment; it was a purpose for which they had no right to be assessed. But when he (Mr. N.) considered, that the House of Assembly had granted the money to pay this very amount, and that the Sessions had possessed themselves of that money, and applied it to other purposes, he could not but look on it as an act of dishonesty to withhold it from Mr. Lawton, and to appropriate it to the support of the local Poor, for which they had the ordinary means of obtaining funds, and which had no claim on that Legislative grant. The sooner therefore they did justice, by refunding that money, the better. He (Mr. N.) had tried his best, since the last meeting of the Board, to investigate this matter, and to see if he could conscientiously vote against the claim; he had looked at it, and viewed it in every possible light, he had turned it over and around in every direction, and put it in every shape; he had gone through it, jumped over it, crept under it, and around it in every possible way; and the more he examined and searched into it, the more thoroughly he was convinced that it was a most just and righteous claim, and that he could not conscientiously do otherwise than support it.

Mr. Justice Simonds said, that if this money were paid to Mr. Lawton, the people must be assessed at last; because the money which had been paid over to the Commissioners of the Alms House went to relieve the assessment for the poor; and if that money were taken back again, it must ultimately come to an assessment on the City and County. He thought the Sessions would not make any order to that effect; the money had been paid into the hands of certain parties, for certain purposes, and the Sessions could not now order them to pay it back again.

Mr. Justice Kerr said, there already had been an order made in the matter, and they were now using Mr. Lawton's money.

Mr. Justice Parks handed in an affidavit from Mr. Lawton, made and sworn to at Halifax, on his way to England, (in consequence of what he had heard after he left St. John,) denying that he ever gave any receipt to Mr. Matthew for the amount of his account, as had been incorrectly asserted by others.

Mr. Justice Ansley briefly urged that the Sessions had nothing to do with the matter; the question being wholly between Mr. Lawton and Mr. Matthew.

His Worship the Mayor also briefly suggested a difficulty, as to the want of means to compel the Commissioners of the Alms House to pay the money, if the order were made; and the want of proof that they now had the money in their hands.

His Honor the Recorder said, that the proper way of proceeding would be, for Mr. Lawton to take measures to induce the Board to petition the Legislature, to pass a Law to reimburse this money. It must come to an assessment in the end, in some way or other. As to the Sessions making any order on the Commissioners, that would be only another way of bringing it to an assessment at last. He thought the sooner they put it in that shape the better, and then they would know how they stood. But Mr. Justice Bond had better withdraw this motion now, and come prepared, at the next Sessions, with a petition from Mr. Lawton to the Sessions, to induce them to address the Legislature on the subject.

Mr. Justice Needham did not agree with his Honor the Recorder. This money was specifically appropriated by the Assembly to pay this particular debt; and if the Sessions had misappropriated it to the support of the local poor, let them now turn round and repent; let them take it back again and appropriate it where it ought to have been applied at first. There would be no difficulty about compelling payment; there was a way to make the parties pay; a petition to the Governor and Council would soon settle that part of the business.

Mr. Justice Bond presumed there could be no objection to pass an order, to draw this sum of £380, if it still remained in the Commercial Bank, where it was originally placed, and where it could easily be got at. But it had been improperly drawn out of the Bank, and placed in the hands of the Commissioners of the Alms House. This had been done, in order to prevent the Sessions making any order to get it paid over where it was justly due; and this misappropriation of the money was wholly unjustifiable, and was the cause of the whole difficulty. If the money were now in the Bank, where it ought to be, there would be no plea for talking about assessing the people for the amount; because it was Legislative money, granted for the payment of this very debt; and the payment of that debt with that money had nothing whatever to do with assessing the people of Saint John. He (Mr. B.) hoped at all events, that if there could be no other way found to pay Mr. Lawton, the remains of the supplies furnished by him—the shreds and patches still left in the Alms House—might be publicly sold in the Market Square, and that every body might be informed that the proceeds of such sale were to be all that Mr. Lawton would get in payment of his claim.

Mr. Justice Simonds said, that if the statements of the Grand Jury had been known previously, he believed that the order never would have been passed last June. Here they had the unanimous opinion of the Grand Jury on the subject. This claim had created disgust in the minds of the people in general, and they were tired of the subject. Members of the Board of Sessions might feel themselves independent, being appointed by the Crown and not subject to popular election; but it would not do for even them to act in defiance of public opinion, in these days. He (Mr. S.) did not see how that Court of Sessions would venture to pass any order to pay Mr. Lawton's claim, in any way or manner whatever; and he therefore hoped Mr. Justice Peters' amendment would be carried.

Mr. Justice Peters, in reply to Mr. Justice Bond, said that the money in the Commercial Bank was appropriated, because it was money belonging to the Parish. It was money that ought to have been so appropriated as far back as 1843 and 1844. The money was appropriated to the purposes that it was legitimately granted for; viz., to reimburse the Overseers of the Poor of the City and County of St. John for expenditures made by them. There was a change made at that time, in the manner of superintending the Poor; Commissioners were substituted for Overseers, and therefore the money was paid over to the Commissioners. The Sessions were not bound to take any step whatever with regard to Mr. Lawton or his claim. Mr. Lawton swore that he had not been paid by Mr. Matthew; Mr. Matthew swore that he had paid him; there was oath against oath. But Mr. Lawton swore that he never sued Mr. Matthew; but he was sued at Mr. Lawton's suit, as the Sheriff's books shewed; though it was true that Mr. Lawton asserted that it was done by his Attorney without his knowledge. However, this money was legitimately applied by the Sessions to its proper purpose; and they had now nothing more to do with the matter.

The Chairman then put the question on the amendment, which was *negatived*, by 12 to 9, as follows:

Yeas:—The Recorder, *Justices* Simonds, J. Allan, Ansley, Gallagher, Keltie, Peters, T. Allan, Haws.—9.

Nays:—*Justices* Vernon, Kerr, Jordan, Strange, Payne, Henderson, Parks, Bond, Needham, Anderson, Brown, Hawks.—12.

The question was then put on the original Resolution, which was carried in the *affirmative*, on a similar division, by 12 to 9.

Yeas:—*Justices* Anderson, Vernon, Brown, Kerr, Jordan, Payne, Henderson, Strange, Parks, Bond, Hawks, Needham.—12.

Nays:—The Recorder, *Justices* Simonds, Peters, Ansley, J. Allan, T. Allan, Haws, Gallagher, Keltie.—9.

☞ As it has been represented, that Mr. LAWTON had actually commenced a suit at Law against Mr. Matthew, individually, for the recovery of the amount of his claim, while at the same time he had made affidavit that he had not instituted any such suit, we are requested to publish the following affidavits of Messrs. James A. Harding, Allison Lewis, and Thomas W. Daniel, from which it will plainly appear, that such suit was commenced without Mr. Lawton's knowledge or instructions, and that at the time of his making his affidavit on the subject of his claim, he was totally ignorant of any process having been issued against Mr. Matthew in his name or on his account.]

JAMES A. HARDING, of the City of Saint John, in the Province of New-Brunswick, Attorney at Law, maketh oath and saith, that early in the month of October last past, William G. Lawton, of the City and Province aforesaid, Merchant, called on this deponent with an account he had against the Overseers of the Poor for the City and County of Saint John, and stated that he had applied to the Sessions of the said City and County of Saint John, for payment thereof, and that they had refused to pay him the same; that Mr. George Matthew, principal Overseer of the Poor for the said City and County, had previously given him the said William G. Lawton an order on the Treasurer for the payment of the said account, which order the payment of had been stopped, and that he never had received payment of the said account from any person; that he the said William G. Lawton left the account with the deponent to look after it and see how it stood, and if any thing was necessary to be done in the matter to keep the said account alive, to attend to it; that this deponent called at the Common Clerk's office, in this City, and found a note of the account there; that Thomas Wilder Daniel, of the said City, Merchant, and as agent for Thomas Daniel, formerly of this City, Merchant, left an account with this deponent about the middle of the month of October, which purported to be for goods furnished by said Thomas Daniel to the Overseers of the Poor, by order of George Matthew, then principal, with directions to have the same put in suit. That this deponent did in the said month of October, issue a common summary Process for the said Thomas Daniel, against the said George Matthew, the said principal Overseer of the Poor; that this deponent was proceeding to the said George Matthew's residence, to personally serve the said Process, when he met George Smith, of this City, Clerk, who resided in a part of the house reported and by this deponent at that time supposed to belong to the said George Matthew, and where the deponent at that time believed the said George Matthew to reside, and this deponent asked the said George Smith if Mr. George Matthew was at home, when he the said George Smith answered this deponent as follows:—"Mr. George Matthew left home last Wednesday, as he believed, in the steamer Admiral, for the United States, and did not know when he would return;" that this was about the twenty-first or second of October last past. That this deponent then informed Mr. Thomas W. Daniel aforesaid, and William G. Lawton, that the said George Matthew had left the City, and also told William G. Lawton that his account was nearly outlawed, but that I, this deponent, would keep it alive, and therefore without any further conversation with William G. Lawton, left him; and after searching the Records of Deeds in this City, and finding no property standing in the name of the said George Matthew, prepared a common Process in his name against George Matthew, and lodged the same in the office of the Sheriff of the City and County of Saint John, for the purpose of keeping the said account alive, and barring if possible the Statute of Limitations being brought against said William G. Lawton, of which fact this deponent did not inform the said William G. Lawton until called upon about eight o'clock on the evening of Wednesday the fourteenth day of June, instant, by the said William G. Lawton, and he asking this deponent concerning this matter, when this deponent stated as is hereinbefore mentioned, at which the said William G. Lawton was greatly surprised, as he had not the slightest idea of the course requisite to be pursued to keep an account from being outlawed.

JAMES A. HARDING.

Sworn at the City of Saint John, the fifteenth day of June, A. D. 1848, before me

W. H. NEEDHAM, *J. Peace.*

ALLISON LEWIS, of the City of Saint John, Gentleman, maketh oath and saith, that on Saturday last, Mr. William G. Lawton called at the office of this deponent, and asked him, this deponent, if his the said William G. Lawton's name had been made use of in connection with Mr. Thomas Daniel's suing George Matthew; whereupon this deponent answered No: that his name could not be used with Mr. Daniel's. He the said William G. Lawton then stated that some parties had said that he had sued Mr. Matthew, and could not get his money, which he the said William G. Lawton then stated in the most positive terms he had not done, and although this deponent was aware of a Writ having been issued by Messrs. Harding & Lewis, against Mr. George Matthew, at the suit of William G. Lawton, which was done by James A. Harding, Esquire, the partner of this deponent; he this deponent did not then inform the said William G. Lawton that the said writ had been issued, but waited until Mr. Harding came in, and stated to him what Mr. Lawton had said, when he the said James A. Harding said he would see Mr. Lawton, and this deponent said that he did not communicate what Mr. Lawton had said to him to Mr. Harding until Monday last. And this deponent further states, that when Mr. Lawton called on this deponent, he the said William G. Lawton was under the strongest conviction that no writ had been issued against the said George Matthew, at his suit.

ALLISON LEWIS.

Sworn at the City of Saint John, this seventeenth day of June, A. D. 1848.

G. VANHORNE, *J. Peace.*

St. John, June 15th, 1848.

I, the undersigned, do hereby declare that in October last, a Writ was issued against Mr. George Matthew, late Overseer of the Poor, for goods had from Mr. Thomas Daniel; that the same was done with Mr. Lawton's knowledge; that I never or that, or any other time, ever heard a word about any writ being issued for Mr. Lawton's claim against Mr. Matthew until this morning, when I received the information from Mr. Lawton, he having only the previous evening for the first time been informed by Mr. Harding, that he (Mr. H.) had lodged a writ at the Sheriff's office for the purpose of keeping the account alive, but had neglected to inform Mr. Lawton of the fact.

I have every reason to believe that had Mr. Lawton ordered a writ to be issued he would have communicated the fact to me, as we have always in this business assisted each other.

THOMAS W. DANIEL.

City and County of Saint John,
Sworn before me this seventeenth day of June, 1848.

THOMAS HARDING, *J. Peace.*

RECEIVED

By the ships *Commodore* and *Belmont*:

25 CHAIN CABLES, from ¾ inch to 1¼ inch; 24 ANCHORS, from 2 cwt. to 21 cwt. ALEXANDER YEATS.

Dock-street, July 18.

HIDES.

1000 BUENOS AYRES Dry SALTED HIDES, a very superior article.—For Sale at low rates while landing, at Hammond's Brick Building, 20, Dock-street, by

Sept. 5. H. G. KINNEAR

The Observer.

SAINT JOHN, OCTOBER 3, 1848.

The English Mail of the 16th September, per steam ship *America*, in 10½ days to Halifax, arrived in this city on Friday morning.

There are accounts of some fresh disturbances having occurred in the South of Ireland, which however are generally thought to be exaggerated.

The prospects of the harvest in England continued favourable; potatoes were expected to be more plenty than for the last two years. The result of the crops in Ireland would not be fully known for some time.

The affairs throughout France, Germany, Italy, &c., continued in a very unsettled state.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert, with the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal, and attendants, arrived at Aberdeen in the royal yacht on the 7th Sept., in 37 hours from the Nore, being the shortest passage on record. Her Majesty landed on the following morning, amidst the enthusiastic cheers and greetings of the populace, and every demonstration of loyalty and respect, and after receiving deputations and addresses from the City, Universities, &c. the Queen and Royal party departed for Balmoral House, distant about 52 miles, where her Majesty arrived about two o'clock same day. The progress of her Majesty through the valley of Balmoral was accompanied with all the indications of loyal rejoicing. Triumphal arches there were in abundance. At Balmoral itself there is nothing like ostentation. Precautions having been taken to insure the privacy which the Royal party wish to enjoy. Prince Albert went out early on Monday to enjoy the sport of deer-stalking, attended by his yager and one of the suite staying with court. The Prince was early afoot. In the course of his excursion the Prince brought down a fine roe.

Prince Albert visited the great dock at Aberdeen—the largest single dock in the kingdom. He also visited the Marischal College; viewed the pictures in the Hall; and went over the granite polishing works of Messrs. Leslie and Donaldson. —Her Majesty and the Prince had visited several harvest fields near Balmoral, while the harvesters were at labour.

The mammoth steam ship Great Britain was offered at auction at Liverpool on the 12th ult.—For some time no bidder came forward, and the broker put up the lot himself at £20,000, which he had bid in private before the commencement of the sale. After some time, no other bidder appearing, the vessel was bought in by the owners at £45,000. Her original cost was stated to have been £125,000.

The repairs to the machinery of the steamer United States, would detain her nearly a month in England.

No change of prices in the Timber market.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 16.

We are unable to report any improvement in trade since our last publication. Considerable gloom prevails in every department, and a general indisposition to enter into any extensive operations exists. This may be accounted for the by continued unsettled state of political affairs between Denmark and Prussia, and the doubt which still prevails as to the ultimate fate of the potato crop. Money is comparatively easy, and the rate of discount moderate. The Funds have been tolerably steady.

The accounts from Manchester last night report that there is less firmness in the market, and a tendency in prices to recede.

Since this day week there has been a fair enquiry for Cotton from the trade and for export. The demand continues to be freely met by holders, and notwithstanding the large sales, the market is much depressed, with decidedly a downward tendency in prices.

Our Corn Market after having slightly advanced in the early part of the week has again become quiet at the prices current at the date of our last. Sweet Flour, duty paid, is quoted 33s. to 33s. 6d. per barrel; Sour, 29s. to 30s. per barrel; free Wheat, 7s. 9d. to 8s. 9d. per 70lbs. Indian Corn 31s. to 36s. per quarter; Indian Corn Meal 17s. 6d. per barrel. The duty on Wheat is now 5s. per quarter, and on Flour 3s. per barrel.

Board of Trade returns for the month ending 5th August, present no striking feature except that consumption of foreign commodity is kept up in almost all things. Bread stuffs at the same rate as in 1847. Importation of coffee large, but consumption only steady. Deliveries of tea, black, shows an increase. In timber of British possessions a largely increased import. In exports, the decrease in the present monthly returns, compared with that ending August 5, 1847, are £925,204. The entire decrease of exports during 1848 is £4,747,558.

Ireland has again risen to the surface of men's minds, and now occupies a very large proportion of public attention. On Thursday the people of this neighbourhood were frightened from their better judgment by the publication of vague reports in the Dublin papers, of the recommencement of insurrectionary movements in the South, and the loss of life to some of the insurgents. We have transferred these accounts to our columns to-day, but upon examination they will be found so indefinite, and so vaguely written, that we believe no one will for a moment doubt that the circumstances have been greatly exaggerated. Our opinion is, that the whole affair will turn out to have been a mere encounter between a few ruffians and a handful of police. It is said that, on Monday night, the seat of the Marquis of Waterford, at Curraghmore, was attacked, during his absence, and robbed of sundry pieces of artillery,—that, on Tuesday afternoon, the mail was stopped at Granney bridge by 250 men, and that an attempt was afterwards made to blow up the bridge, which failed. The police and military were under arms, expecting an attack at Carrick and Bessborough, and General M'Donald had sent for reinforcements, but no attempt had been made to dislodge the insurgents. The only symptom of any actual collision consists in the report that the bodies of two peasants were seen lying on the ground at Glenbower, supposed to have been killed by the police.

In the meantime, preparations are making for the approaching trials, one circumstance connected with which is worthy of mention in this place. The legal advisers of Mr. W. Smith O'Brien have had the impudence to subpœna Lord John Russell to give evidence at his trial.

Lord John Russell left Ireland on Saturday last, to join her Majesty at Balmoral. The object of his visit to Dublin Castle is enveloped in as much mystery as ever, but the Dublin Evening Mail says, "Not being the organ of the Castle, we cannot pretend to have had an ear at the keyhole, while the Viceroy and the Prime Minister were in confabulation together. But should it turn out very shortly that Lord John Russell retires from office, and that Lord Clarendon steps into his place, our readers will call to mind the materials for thinking with which we have now supplied them."

It is said that Sir William Somerville, Bart. Chief Secretary for Ireland, will be actively engaged during the recess in reference to measures for the amelioration of that part of the empire.

The Continental news of the week is of an important character.—Austria has accepted the mediation of France and England, and conferences will be opened by the negotiators, but in doing so she has prescribed her own conditions. She demands that the sovereignty of the Lombardo-Venetian provinces shall be preserved, and peremptorily declines surrendering an inch of her territory to Charles Albert. She consents to certain administrative reforms, and also to grant a liberal constitution to Milan and Venice, under an Austrian viceroy, so that these states shall stand in the same relation to Austria as Hungary, and some of the other provinces of the empire. Such are the conditions of the acceptance of the mediation which have been officially announced by M. Bastide in the National Assembly. It is considered that they will be accepted by the government.

The Schleswig-Holstein affair does no wear so promising an appearance, although there is not sufficient ground for fearing a recommencement of hostilities. The German National Assembly have refused to ratify the armistice agreed upon by Prussia and Denmark, and have decided by a majority that its principal provision shall not be carried into effect. Nothing but an immediate resumption of the war seemed at the beginning of last week likely to satisfy the wounded honour of the German Parliament.

Leghorn, the capital of Tuscany, has been the scene of a successful popular insurrection—the people vanquishing the soldiery, and creating a provisional government.

Events in Hungary favour the Austrians. The Croats and Sclavonians, denied equal right with the Magyars, have united in common defence, and gained a series of victories over the Hungarian army. The attempt to establish Hungary as an independent nation, but on a narrow basis, has, then, failed.

At Vienna, the old policy of Metternich, has shown itself in a war against the liberty of the press; but the juries—more independent than before—refuse to convict. So the pen will in the end be free; and then, we shall hear less of the sword.

A committee of the French National Assembly has decided that in trial by jury the verdict shall be given by majority, and not by unanimity as with us.

THE GERMAN IMBROGLIO.—The present appearance of German politics is perplexing, if not alarming. Two Messrs.—one at Berlin, the other at Frankfort—have received a signal and concurrent defeat. We now have a striking illustration of the working of a two-fold Government. The National Assembly at Frankfort dismisses the Central Executive because it had permitted Prussia to arrange an independent armistice with Denmark. At the very same time the National Assembly at Berlin ejects the Prussian Executive from office for having resisted a motion which interfered with the independence of the officers of the Prussian army. In other words, the democracy of Germany upsets the Central Administration of the whole German nation, because the latter has not controlled the action of one of its subordinate parts; and, at the same time, the democracy of Berlin destroys the Administration of Prussia, because its members would not coerce the opinions of Prussian officers. Thus the central democracy is indignant at a provincial freedom of action; the provincial democracy condemns a sectional freedom of opinion. The tyranny of a majority at Frankfort assumes the tone of nationality to denounce the liberties of provincialism; while at Berlin the same tyranny affects the tone of patriotism to drown the sentiments of an unpopular minority.—*London Times.*

THE OCEAN MONARCH.—The mate of the late ill-fated vessel has published the following:—"Being about to leave Liverpool I take this opportunity to express my deep sense of gratitude to the inhabitants of Liverpool and its vicinity, also to the captains and officers of several ships in port for their unbounded kindness to me since my escape from the ill-fated ship Ocean Monarch. While on board of the steam-frigate Affonso I received every attention; and on my arrival on shore the hand of friendship was offered from all; not the hand alone, but my friends contributed to my every want, which enables me to leave Liverpool in far more comfortable circumstances than I had hoped: a kindness I can never forget, and for which I shall feel under the greatest of obligations as long as my life is spared. May God bless them, as man never can, be he ever so wealthy and liberal. I would also acknowledge the receipt of a medal from the Liverpool Shipwreck and Humane Society, as an expression of their opinion of my conduct during that trying scene, and also to encourage me and others to do what is really our duty, that is, to save life and relieve suffering whenever it is in our power, for which they have my sincere thanks, and may God bless them in their labour of love while on earth they live, (but may a like scene never come before them again), and, when done with time, may they receive their reward in that bright world above where shipwreck and suffering never enter, which is the humble prayer of JOTHAM BRAGDON, late chief mate of the Ocean Monarch. Liverpool, Sept. 10th, 1848."

CAPTAIN MATHEWS.—Died on Friday, aged 21 years and 4 months, Mr. George B. Mathews, second officer of the ship Catherine, of this port, and son of B. R. Mathews, Esq., late commander of the steam-ship Great Western. Deceased served with his father on board the Great Western, and had just returned from a voyage to India with him.

Trade.—The monthly accounts relating to the Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom, up to the 5th August, still show a very considerable decline in our exports, especially of cotton goods and yarn. For the last month, compared with the corresponding period of 1847, the decline in the export of cotton manufactures has been £1,361,310 against £1,625,117 last year; and in yarn; £551,-664 against £663,332 the proceeding year. The falling off during the first seven months is no less than £4,747,588 on the total value of all exports, whilst on cotton manufactures alone it is £1,488,-817, and on yarn £522,853.

The Manufacturing Districts.—The accounts from the manufacturing districts, which have come to hand during the past week, state that at Manchester there is much firmness on the part of the manufacturers, and that for the transactions effected full prices have been paid. The reports from the woollen districts of Yorkshire inform us that business is rather brisker, and that there is the prospect of full employment for some time to come. With respect to the state of employment in the city of Manchester, it appears that of 208 mills, foundries, &c., within the borough of Manchester, 140 were working full time with full hands, 45 full time with short hands, 14 short time, and 9 stopped. Of 41,164 hands, 38,556, were working full time, 2606 short time.

M'Naughton, charged with being engaged in the forgery on the Manchester Branch Bank of England, and who was lately arrested at St. John's, N. F., has arrived at Gosport from that place, in H. M. Steamer Vesuvius, and has been sent to Manchester. Brady, an accomplice, made his escape from gaol at St. John's.

The post-office authorities are busily engaged, throughout the different Post-offices, in looking after letters arriving from the United States, supposed to contain remittances or bills of exchange in aid of the Irish rebellion.

Departure of Russian and German Ships from Hull.—The news respecting the ratification of the Danish and German armistice was the signal for great activity on board the various ships in Hull docks. About thirty vessels, having all the appearance of being laid up for the winter, were liberated, to the great satisfaction of the owners, who, in many cases, have had the crews to keep idle for some months. Upward of twenty other vessels prepared to follow them as quickly as their cargoes can be got on board.

The Band and 100 men of the 93d Sutherland Highlanders are ordered to Balmoral, as a guard of honor to Her Majesty.

The Society of Friends in England, Ireland and America, contributed, from the end of November, 1846, to the 1st of May, 1848, no less a sum than £193 882 4s. 10d. for the relief of distress in Ireland.

Mr. Bailey, poulterer, of London, states that one London salesman sells annually £100,000 worth of poultry, that he himself paid £81 000 last year for poultry, and that 15,000 are paid yearly at Aylesbury for young ducklings.

There are at this moment 700 houses and shops untenanted in the parish of St. Mary's, Nottingham.

The inhabitants of Glasgow are to be assessed in the sum of £8,155 to liquidate the claims made for property destroyed in the late disgraceful riots.

The warlike state of the continent has raised the price of saipetre in the English market.

The Moray Firth is now swarming with French and Dutch vessels, attracted thither to the herring fishing.

Not a single death has occurred in the parish of Eaton Hastings, Berkshire, during a period of more than four years.

REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF BREAD IN LONDON.—The bakers at the west end of the metropolis have made a reduction in the price of their bread, from a half-penny to a penny in the four-pound loaf. The full-priced bakers are now selling the best wheaten bread at 8½d, and household at 7½d per 4lb loaf.

The amount of relief distributed in Ireland by the British Relief Association during the last ten months, was £253,000, and, thanks to the energy of Count Stizelecki, the manager, the expense of distribution was only £50 9s. 8d.

After a long pending investigation, James Gordon, Esq., of Coatbridge, Glasgow, has made good his claim as heir at law to the late Viscount Kenmure, at whose death the title was supposed to be extinct.

The Prussian Tom Thumb was interred at Oldham last week, in the presence of thousands of spectators. He was sixty-five years of age, and when laid in the coffin measured exactly three feet in length.

THE CHOLERA.—From the 3rd to 4th September, 39 new cases of cholera occurred at Berlin, and from the 4th to the 5th there were 64; from the 5th to the 6th, 44. The cholera has also broken out at Spandau.

The Cholera has appeared in Poland. In one small town alone, 400 persons had died of it.

FRANCE.—The National Assembly have resolved still to maintain the state of seige in which Paris has for a considerable time been. Another batch of 500 insurgents have been despatched from Havre, pursuant to their sentence of transportation.

Latest advices from Paris are not very satisfactory. The Socialists were mustering their strength, having been very much dissatisfied with a speech made by M. Thiers. Government, it was supposed, would close the club.

The Marquis of Normanby gave a grand diplomatic dinner at Paris on Saturday evening to General Cavaignac, which was attended by the whole of the French Ministers, and by the principal members of the *corps diplomatique* resident in Paris.

It is thought the red Republicans will carry the Paris elections.

The escutcheon on the cap of the French soldiers now bears a cock with his foot on a globe.

PRUSSIA.—*Defeat and resignation of the Cabinet.*—The King of Prussia is involved in fresh troubles in his own dominions. Between the Assembly and the army there is a strong feeling of dislike. The majority of the Assembly, on the 9th ultimo, resolved upon requiring "the War Minister to issue orders to the army, commanding officers not only to avoid conflicts with civilians, but, by approachment and union with their fellow citizens, to show that they honestly and cordially participate in the working out of a constitutional national condition; and that those officers whose political convictions do not accord with the above, shall, as a point of honour, be made to retire from the army." This resolution has been the subject of much angry discussion in and out of Parliament. At length, Mr. Stein moved in the Assembly that the Ministers be required to carry out the decree. Mr. Auerswald risked the existence of his Cabinet upon the issue; and, a majority of 67 having declared in favour of the motion, he proceeded to the palace, and placed his resignation and that of his colleagues in the King's hands. The King accepted their resignation.

DUBLIN, Sept. 9.—On Thursday the summonses were served on the grand jurors of the South Riding of Tipperary, ordering their attendance in Clonmel on the 21st inst., under a penalty of £100 each in the event of failure.

The High Sheriff of the county of Dublin, and the Board of Superintendence, visited Mr. Smith O'Brien and Mr. Meagher yesterday, in Kilmainham gaol. For the first time since their imprisonment, leave, I understand, has been given to both gentlemen to have free access to newspapers, and whatever books they may choose to call for, pending their transmission to the south to take their trials. Notwithstanding all the "authorized" reports to the contrary, Mr. Meagher has not, up to this day, had any consultation either with counsel or agent, nor has he made the slightest preparation for the conduct of his defence.

It is understood that Mr. Gavan Duffy will be put upon his trial on a charge of high treason before a special jury of the county of Dublin, at the Commission of Oyer and Terminer, which stands adjourned to Saturday, the 21st of October.

THE SPECIAL COMMISSION.—The presiding judges are to be the Chief-Justice Blackburne, the Chief-Justice Doherty, and Judge Moore. The grand panel of both ridings is to be summoned.—It is stated that the Hon. Francis Aldborough Prittie, D. L., has been requested by the High-Sheriff to preside as foreman of the Grand Jury. Each of the state prisoners, on trial for high treason, is entitled to thirty peremptory challenges, and as many others as "good and sufficient cause" can be shewn for. The state prisoners are to be removed in the earlier part of next week, from the prisons in which they are confined, by railway, to Dundrum terminus, and they are to be escorted thence to the gaol, at Clonmel.

Mr. J. McAlpin, the late secretary of the Irish Confederation, has turned Queen's evidence against his brother insurgents. The Crown could not have obtained a more important witness, or one more likely to convict his brother rebels.

THE APPROACHING STATE TRIALS.—*Lord John Russell's Second Visit to Ireland.*—The Prime Minister will have occasion to pay a second visit to this country; a polite invitation for that purpose was conveyed to him in the afternoon of Saturday last, bearing the signature of Messrs. Pedder and Carmichael, clerks of the Crown for the county of Tipperary—or, to express ourselves with less ambiguity, we may simply state that Lord John Russell, almost the moment previous to his departure from our shores, was handed a Crown summons, requiring him to attend and give evidence at the ensuing special commission in Clonmel, on the part of Mr. W. S. O'Brien. Applications were made in the course of Saturday for an interview with Mr. R. W. Grey, the Premier's Secretary, with a view of making his Lordship acquainted with the object of Mr. O'Brien's solicitor (Mr. Potter), but in vain; and it was only after the carriage was packed, and the noble Lord's family awaiting him to step into it, that he could spare a moment for an interview with Mr. Potter. It took place in the drawing-room of the Viceregal Lodge, and after a brief introduction Lord John was handed the legal document in due form, which he read over carefully.—Mr. Potter then observed that in order to comply with the requisite formalities of law, it was his duty to tender to his Lordship a viaticum, accompanying the summons which required his attendance, at the same time handing him ten sovereigns. Lord John Russell declined to receive the money; observing, that though such might be the form of law, Mr. Potter might consider the service of the summons complete, without his acceptance of the viaticum. His Lordship then remarked that he was going to Scotland, by a special order, to wait upon her Majesty, and that he did not know for what purpose his attendance could be required at the trial. Mr. Potter stated that the legal advisers of Mr. Smith O'Brien considered his Lordship's attendance and evidence absolutely requisite. The Premier then requested that if it should still be deemed necessary to examine him as a witness, he would receive intimation to that effect as early as possible, in order to enable him to make arrangements for attending the trial at Clonmel. Mr. Potter repeated that he had reason to believe his Lordship's evidence would be indispensible on the trial, and then withdrew, after which Lord John Russell stepped into his carriage and drove off to Kingstown.—*Freeman's Journal.*

It is said among persons likely to be engaged in the approaching trials, that the object in view in summoning Lord John Russell as a witness, is to examine him as to his own proceedings upon the occasion of the Reform Bill; and letters from His Lordship, counselling a march of the Birmingham Political Union upon London at that period, are reported to be in existence, and producible. What effect such a course might have upon the jury, it is not easy to say; but, if permitted by the Judges, this resuscitation of the past can hardly fail to be very disagreeable to the Prime Minister.

DEPUTATION TO LORD JOHN RUSSELL.—On Friday a deputation of noblemen and gentlemen connected with Galway waited on Lord John Russell, by appointment, at the Viceregal lodge, to represent to his Lordship the miserable condition of the people of that county, the destitution which the loss of the potatoe crop will necessarily entail—to urge upon the First Minister of the Crown the necessity of extending government aid by loans for the construction of public works of a reproducing nature; and they especially pointed out the advantage of a railway to Galway, as calculated to promote not only local employment, but the advantage of the empire, more especially if a packet station should be fixed at Galway, for which the deputation contended it was better adapted than any port on the west or south-west coast of Ireland.

ADDRESS TO THE LORD LIEUTENANT.—A deputation consisting of the Marquis of Downshire, Marquis of Westmeath, Earl of Lanesborough, Earl of Erne, Dean of St. Patrick's, Hon. Cavendish Butler, Sir Philip Crampton, and A. E. Gayer, Esq., waited upon his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant., at the Viceregal lodge on Tuesday, for the purpose of presenting an address against the Repeal of the Union between Great Britain and Ireland, signed by 80,000 persons.

Capture of Martin Dundon.—On last Wednesday evening, constable John Hogan, of the Kilmore station, County of Clare, with a few of his men, and some of the Sallybank sub-constables under his command, succeeded in arresting Martin Dundon, after a very hard chase. Dundon had baffled the most skilful exertions of the police, in the district of Killaloe and Broadford, for more than eleven months.

O'Gorman has at length escaped in a vessel out of reach of the Government cruizers. His destination is not stated.

The Dowager Lady O'Brien and Mrs. Smith O'Brien have taken lodgings, to be present at the approaching trial of Mr. Smith O'Brien; they are expected in a few days. It is said that a gentleman of rank in this neighborhood offered them accommodations during their stay. Sir Lucius O'Brien, Bart., M.P. will also be there.

More than 200 young women, chiefly orphans, have been selected in the Irish workhouses, and have been embarked as emigrants on board a vessel which is about to sail for South Australia.

Mr. T. Quin, head victualler of the county Mayo, has obtained the army contract for the ensuing year, for the supply of beef for Ireland, at 3 1-2d. per lb.

The *Dublin Gazette* of Tuesday night contains the names of not less than 121 insolvents, of whom 56 are farmers.

The Army.—A general order has been just issued for the formation of a sixth military district in Ireland, comprising Kilkenny, Waterford, and Clonmel, and their several vicinities, under the command of Major-General M'Donald, whose head-quarters have been fixed at Kilkenny.

From the Liverpool Journal, Sept. 16.

We received, late last evening the following from the office of the Electric Telegraph Company. Our readers must judge for themselves as to giving full credit to the statement. The Dublin papers of yesterday morning *via* Holyhead in the usual way reached us yesterday evening, and they distinctly stated that the trains arriving at four o'clock yesterday morning, in Dublin, from the south, had no confirmation of the alarming rumours of Thursday. We suppose that the Electric Telegraph Company have obtained their information by an arrival at Bristol. The correspondence subjoined is, we presume, from late editions of yesterday's Dublin papers. *Clonmel, September 14.*

A real rebellion has broken out at last. The rebels are posted in almost inaccessible positions on Newton and Kilmacthomas hills. Doheny commands in the county of Waterford.

The out-offices of a Protestant clergyman were burnt down last night, and a farmer shot for refusing to give up arms.

The 3d, Buffs, came into Clonmel to-day, and had twenty-eight of their men handcuffed for having shouted for repeal.

The insurgent camp is now seven miles from Clonmel, and I am informed that they roast the bullocks and sheep on iron gates. They are pressing every one to join them.

The Troops yesterday only captured nine scouts. Last night there was a general rising of the peasantry, within about six miles of Carrick. Many had guns.

At six o'clock a large body marched to attack the police station at Glenbower, about eight miles from Clonmel. The police were preparing to take refuge in Carrick, when the rebels fired on them. The police returned the fire, and the fight lasted a quarter of an hour. The result was that a number of the insurgents were killed, and only three of the police wounded. The rebels fled, and the dead bodies were left behind.

The police have fled from all the outer stations, and to-night, it is feared, will reveal some awful scenes.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.—Information has just been received here that vast crowds of the peasantry are thronging to the r

The English Wesleyan Conference has appointed the Rev. Dr. Richey, President of the Canadian Conference for the ensuing year; and the Rev. Enoch Wood has been continued Superintendent of Missions in Canada.

The Queen has been pleased to confirm the appointment of Hon. John S. Saunders, to be Clerk of Circuits and Clerk of the Crown on the Circuits, and George Botsford, Esq. to be Clerk of the Legislative Council, for the Province of New-Brunswick.

Society for the promotion of Colonization.—This Society comprises many noble and honorable names, besides Members of Parliament and others. Alfred Reade, Esq. late Private Secretary to the Province, is one of the Committee, and has written to the Emigration Officer at this place, detailing the plans of the Society and its objects, with the view of obtaining co-operation in New Brunswick.—*New Brunswicker.*

EARLY SNOW.—It is said that on Saturday last the tops of the hills to the northward were slightly covered with snow. The weather has of late been unusually cold for the season; it looked more like November than September.—*Quebec Gazette, Sept.* 19.

THE GREAT AGRICULTURAL FAIR AT BUFFALO.—We learn that this Exhibition was a splendid Fair. The number of visiters on one day was about 70,000. We have the opinion of good judges that the Stock was not superior to Canadian Stock.—*Canada paper.*

COPPER.—The Lake Superior *News* says: that the whole amount of copper that has been shipped this season from Lake Superior, up to August 18th, is one million three hundred and sixty-two thousand pounds of nearly pure copper.

A VALUABLE FREIGHT.—The British West India steamer Tay, which lately arrived at Southampton, brought in addition to considerable merchandize, the following specie and bullion. Silver coin, $60,144; gold coin, $69,632, gold dust, $83,578; gold ingots, $61,458; platina, $2,000; British coin, $48,480; silver bars, $293,178; French coin, $2,879; pearls, $5,600; plata peria, $102,429; Dutch silver, $100.....in all $729,477.

Santa Anna, his wife and daughter, and Secretary, appear to have made the Island of Jamaica their permanent home. The Kingston Journal of the 6th inst.,—at which date all things were quiet there—says the Ladies were diligently studying English. The family receive all due attention.

The Library of John Adams, the elder, bequeathed to the town of Quincy by the late J. Q. Adams, just before his death, is to be removed this week from the old family mansion to the town hall, under the direction of his grandson C. F. Adams. This library is partly made up of French, German, and Italian works, and is one of the most valuable in the country.—*Boston paper.*

The wife, children, mother and sisters of the Irish patriot MITCHEL are about to come to this country.—*Ib.*

Astronomical Discovery.—On the night of the 21st—22d inst. Mr. Bond, the astronomer of the University of Cambridge, obtained observation, by which he ascertained the existence of an eighth satellite of the planet Saturn. Till this time this satellite has been undiscovered, though Mr. Bond has for some time suspected its existence.

Business in New York.—The money market with us is close—mainly by reason of the unfavorable operation of the sub-treasury; which is receiving and burying large sums daily paid in for duties—and abstracted for the most part from the banks. Hence alarm on their part, and consequent curtailing of issues. Happily, the amount of engagements is not large just now, or the rate of interest would be greatly enhanced. It is now equal to 1 per cent. a month on good paper.—Bills on England maintain themselves at from 9 to 9½.—U. S. Stocks feel the pressure in the money market.—*Courier and Enq.*

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

What time establishes and consecrates, what experience adopts and confirms, what all men in all places unite in saying is good and valuable, is so, no doubt. A popularity of this sort fixes in society its roots so deep and so strong, that time cannot destroy it. The success which has attended this medicine for several years past, has overcome the prejudices of all respectable men, and the article has taken a stand among the first class of discoveries and blessings of the age; and when resorted to in season, eradicates the disease for which it is recommended.

[From the Boston Post.]

Dr. S. W. Fowle, 138 Washington Street, has an article entitled as above, which we believe is the *best preparation hitherto discovered for the cure of colds and other consumptive complaints.* Having *tested* this medicine, we can speak with *confidence* as to its salutary effects in removing *colds and other complaints incident to this season of the year.*

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

HALSEY'S FOREST WINE.

Mr. David Marvin, a celebrated practitioner of New York, declared publicly, that one bottle of Halsey's Forest Wine contained more virtues than fifty of the large bottles of Sarsaparilla.—Messrs. S. S. Lampman & Co., the largest and most respectable Druggists in Syracuse, in a letter, say:—"From what they have heard and seen of Halsey's Forest Wine, it is an excellent and good medicine, and will, undoubtedly, become the leading medicine of the day." Dr. Mott, of New York, also subscribes to the virtues of Halsey's Forest Wine, by recommending it to many of his patients. Sold by H. G. KINNEAR, St. John.—[*See Advertisement in another column.*]

MARRIED.

At Trinity Church, on Monday the 25th ult. by the Rev. Dr. I. W. D. Gray, William J. Starr, Esq. of this City, to Harriet Bartlett, daughter of the late Timothy Ruggles, Esq. of Granville, N. S.

On Wednesday 27th ult. by the Rev. Samuel Robinson, Mr. James Kierstead, of Kingston, (K. C.) to Arminella, eldest daughter of the late Mr. John Longmaid, of this City.

On Thursday evening, by the Rev. William Stewart, Mr. Henry Leavitt, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late William Barr, Esq.

On Wednesday morning, 27th ult. at St. Ann's Church, Musquash, by the Rev. Thomas W. Robertson, Rector, Mr. Gerhardus Clowes, of the Parish of Burton, County of Sunbury, to Sarah Ann Mount, eldest daughter of Gerhardus Clowes Carman, Esq. of the former place.

At Pissarinco, on the 26th ult. by the Rev. A. M'Leod Stavely, of this City, Mr. Stephen McCaver, to Miss Sarah McKnight, both of the Parish of Lancaster.

DIED.

On Monday afternoon, Priscilla Barnett, wife of the late Mr. William Barnett, and only daughter of Mr. Richard Hanns.—Funeral To-morrow (Wednesday), at 3 o'clock, from her father's residence, Brussels street, when friends and acquaintances are respectfully requested to attend.

On Sunday morning, 24th ult. Mary, infant daughter and only child of the late Mr. Stephen Kedey, of this city, aged four months.

At Musquash, on Friday morning, after a lingering illness, Julia, wife of Mr. Jerred Hepburn, in the 25th year of her age.

Suddenly, in the Parish of Upham, on the 23d ult. deeply lamented, Rachael, wife of Mr. James Ruloff Fowler, and daughter of the late Mr. William Melick, of this City, aged 45 years, leaving a disconsolate husband and three children to mourn their sudden bereavement.

At Fredericton, on the 25th inst. Clara Hortense, aged seven months, infant daughter of Mr. W. F. Barker.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.

ARRIVED.

Thursday—Barque Sophia McKenzie, McKenzie, London, 58—R. Rankin & Co. ballast.

Schr. Lena, Fields, Baltimore, 8—Geo. Thomas, wheat, &c.—Lost head of foremast.

Friday—Barque Don, Thompson, Strangford, 39—James Kirk, ballast.

Duke of Wellington, Duff, London, 50—Allison & Spurr, ballast.

Brig Albion, Leslie, Halifax, 2—R. Rankin & Co., merchandize.

Brigt. Florina, Pendleton, Providence, 4—Master, ballast.

Schr. Ida, Roberts, Philadelphia, 7—J. M. Hamilton, flour and corn meal.

Steamer Maid of Erin, Leavitt, Portland—Thos. Parks, passengers and merchandise.

Saturday—Ship Avon, Johnston, Liverpool, 42—John Ward & Sons, salt and coal.

Elizabeth, Geves, Boston, 3—S. Wiggins & Son, ballast.

Higginson, Owen, Holyhead, 30—R. Rankin & Co., ballast.

Barque Venerable, Martin, Hull, 42—John Robertson, coal.

Brig Emily, Coombs, Dublin, 49—John Wishart, ballast.

Sir William Wallace, Jaffrey, Aberdeen, 42—R. Rankin & Co. ballast.

Robert Burns, Stewart, Carlisle, 29—John Wishart, ballast.

Steamer Senator Seymour, Boston, 28 hours—H. W. Chisholm, passengers, &c.

Sunday—Ship Maranham, Jamison, London, 33—S. Wiggins & Son, ballast.

Brig Mary Hudson, Graham, Boston, 28 hours—R. Rankin & Co., sail twine.

Monday—Brigt. Waterloo, Crowell, Philadelphia, 8—J. M. Hamilton, flour and meal.

P. I. Nevius, Boddie, Alexandria, 11—S. Hersey, wheat.

CLEARED.

26th—Barque Free Trader, Bell, Cork, deals, &c.—Wm. Carvill; Brig Mary Tiffin, Harrison, Stockton on-Tees, timber and deals—James Kirk.

27th—Ship St. Clare, Foy, Liverpool, timber—John Hammond; Brigt. Harp, Harris, Belfast, deals, laths, &c.—Joseph Fairweather; Brig Boundary, Shackford, Providence, boards, &c.—Jouett & Marsh; Schr. Brunswick Lion, Craft, Lubec (Me.) firewood—Master.

29th—Brig Magog, Shank, Ayr, timber and deals—John Wishart; Coldstream, Maxwell, Irvine, timber and deals—Allison & Spurr; Schr. Beverly, McCarthy, Boston, scantling, coal, &c.—Master; Lamartine, Smalley, Providence, (R. I.)—L. March.

30th—Barque Ross, Brown, Hull, timber and deals—S. Wiggins & Son; Sovereign, Holland, Hull, timber and deals—S. Wiggins & Son.

Oct. 1st—Barque Olive, Olive, Liverpool, deals and sleepers—G. Thomas and Allison & Spurr; Brigt Juverna, Reed, New York, boards, scantling, &c.; Schr. Meridian, Banks, Halifax, fish and limestone.

Arrived at Philadelphia, 26th ult., brigt. Ellis, hence. At New York, 27th, ships David Cannon, Liverpool, with loss of main and mizzen topgallantmasts; Diadem, London 28th, ship Sparton, London; brig Odessa, Windsor, with loss of maintopmast.

Arrived at Halifax, 29th, ship Agenoria, Hicks, from Point Lepreaux, for Liverpool, leaky. Schrs. Eliza Ann, and Charles, hence. Cleared at Halifax, 29th, schr. Goodwill, for this port.

Spoken, Sept. 7th, lat. 43, lon. 34, ship Queen Pomare, steering East. Same date, lat. 4°, lon. 11, ship Augusta, from Biddeford for this port.

Schr. Lady Echo, Darby, from Halifax, was cast away on Sable Island, about 13th ult.—crew saved.

A ship from Great Britain, bound to Quebec, said to be coal laden, has been cast away at Touche, C. B. Ship Speculator, from Exeter to Restiguouche, in ballast, has been cast away between Little and Big Loran. Crews of both vessels saved.

Ship "Peel's One" from Hull, for Richibucto, struck on Cape North, 13th ult.; 11 lives lost. Had on board Capt. Francis, crew, and passengers of the schr. Valeria, of St. John, N. B., from St. John's N. F., for Pictou, which she had run into that day, and was abandoned: 8 persons lost from the schr. and 6 persons from the ship. The Valeria was insured in New York for $3,200.

Barque Enterprise, Lyons, of Sackville, N. B., from Dublin, bound to New York, 37 days out, with 170 passengers, put into Lunenburgh, N. S., 24th ult., having lost topmast on the 23rd, 50 miles S. of Shelburne.

A brig from England or an American Barque from Sydney for the United States, has been lost near Gabarus.

Brigt. Dow D. Roop, from Boston for Halifax, was towed into Ragged Islands with loss of both masts.

SAILINGS FOR ST. JOHN.—Sept. 10th, Hannah Kerr Troon; 11th, Commodore, Deal; Clyde, Deal; Plymouth Warrenpoint; British Queen, Falmouth; 14th, Chester Deal; Active, Holyhead; 15th, Great Britain, Liverpool.

Sailed from Liverpool Sept. 11th, Ship Elizabeth Bentley, New York. From Deal, 11th, Ship Orleans, for do.

Bank of New-Brunswick,

ST. JOHN, 3d October, 1848.

A DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, for the half year ending 30th September, will be paid to the Stockholders on or after the 31st instant.

By order of the Board.

R. WHITESIDE, *Cashier.*

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that I have received orders to pay off COUNTY DEBT DEBENTURES, Nos. 23 and 24,—and that Interest on the same will cease on the 3d November, proximo.

I. L. BEDELL,
3rd October, 1848. *County Treasurer.*

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that I am prepared to pay off ALMS HOUSE DEBENTURE, No. 19,—and that Interest on the same will cease on the 12th October, proximo. I. L. BEDELL,
County Treasurer.
St. John, 12th September 1848.

Militia Battalion Order.

ST. JOHN, Sept. 30th, 1848.

OFFICERS Commanding Companies in or attached to the *First City Light Infantry*, are hereby required to assemble their respective Divisions for General Inspection, on King's Square, on Wednesday the 18th day of October next, at nine o'clock, A. M.

They are further required to furnish the Adjutant on Parade with a copy of their Muster Rolls, marking particularly all Absentees and Defaulters.

All Officers in command of Divisions will immediately after the Inspection proceed as by Law directed to recover Fines from all Defaulters.

By Order of the Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding First City Light Infantry.

THOMAS W. PETERS,
ADJUTANT.

Flutinas and Accordeons!

A FEW of the above Instruments, (selected for tone, finish and durability, by Mr. Myers, the Accordeon Melodist,) for sale by

VAUGHAN & LOCKHART.
October 3.—[Chron. Alb.]

MORRISON & CO.

Have received ex *Queen* from Liverpool, and *Bethel* from Glasgow, part of their

New Fall & Winter Goods,

which are offered at low prices for Cash.

☞ *The remainder of their Stock is daily expected.*
October 3, 1848.

At a Court of Common Council, holden at the City Hall of the City of Saint John, on Saturday the 23d day of September, Anno Domini 1848:

Read and enacted the following Law:

A Law in addition to the Law to prevent NUISANCES in the City of Saint John.

I. BE *it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Saint John, in Common Council convened,* That no person shall ring any Bell for the purpose of crying or notifying Sales by Auction, or any other purpose within the City of Saint John, on any Side-Walk, or for a longer space of time than one half-minute, at any one time, during which space of time the person so ringing such Bell shall stand and remain in one place or station; and that such person so ringing such Bell shall after the said period of such Ringing remove to a place or station not less than three hundred feet from the place or station where he shall last have rung such Bell; and that while he shall be so removing from one place or station to another, the said Bell shall not be rung; and that the said person so ringing such Bell shall not return to and again ring his Bell at any one place or station, or within ten yards thereof, for the space of fifteen minutes from and after the time when he shall last have rung his Bell at the said place or station, so that the said Bell shall not be rung at any one place or station or within ten yards of any such place or station more than once in the space of thirty minutes.

II. *And be it ordained,* That any person who shall so ring any Bell in the said City, contrary to the provisions of this Law, shall forfeit and pay the sum of Five Shillings for each and every offence.

III. *And be it ordained,* That if any person shall ring any Bell on any of the Streets, Wharves, Squares or Alleys within this City, without having been first duly licensed so to do by his Worship the Mayor, he shall be liable to a penalty of Twenty Shillings for each and every offence.

By order of the Common Council.

J. WILLIAM BOYD,
Common Clerk.

Gas Company Stock

FOR SALE.

25 SHARES of the Capital Stock of the St. John Gas Light Company,—for sale by immediate application to

JOHN V. THURGAR,
Oct. 3. North Market Wharf.

Army Contracts---1849.

COMMISSARIAT, NEW-BRUNSWICK,
St. John, 30th September, 1848.

SEALED TENDERS, the rates to be expressed in Sterling, will be received by Deputy Assistant Commissary General EDWARDS, at the Commissariat Office, Saint John, until 12 o'clock, noon, on Tuesday, 17th October next, for the undermentioned Commissariat Supplies, namely:—

FRESH BEEF.

Such quantities of Ox or Heifer Beef, of the best marketable quality, as may be required for Her Majesty's Land Forces at Saint John, and Saint Andrews, during the twelve months, commencing 1st January, 1849.—The Meat to consist of hind and fore quarters, and no other, and to be delivered at the Contractor's expense, to the Troops at their respective Barracks. It is however to be seen by the Quarter Master at the Contractor's Stall or place of general issue, and approved previously to its being sent to the Barracks.

BAKING BREAD.

For one year from the 1st January, 1849, for the Troops and Departments at Saint John, and Saint Andrews, in such quantities as may be required, and to be delivered from the bakehouse or shop of the contractor, but conveyed for the Troops to the Barracks at his expense. The Bread to be baked at least 12 hours previous to delivery. The Tenders to state the number of pounds of well baked Bread that will be delivered for one hundred pounds of Flour provided by the Commissariat. The Flour to be taken from the Commissariat Stores, at the contractor's expense, for which he will be allowed the empty barrels.

FORAGE.

For one year from the 1st January, 1849, for the Horses of Officers belonging to the Garrison of Saint John. The Tenders to state the rates at which the ration, consisting of 10lbs. Oats, 14lbs. Hay, and 6lbs. Straw, of the best quality, will be delivered in detail by the contractor from his own Store, which is to be in the vicinity of the Barracks.—The Hay in bundles of 56lbs. each.—The Straw in bundles of 24lbs. each.

PORPOISE OIL AND COTTON WICK.

For one year from 1st January, 1849, for the Garrison of St. John. The Tenders to express the rate per gallon, Imperial, for Oil, and per pound for Cotton Wick.

Blank Forms of Tender, *(Manuscript will not be received)* and all further particulars touching the reserve of Cattle to be kept on hand, the description and quality of the Forage, the quantity to be reserved in depot, and the penalties annexed to each contract, will be furnished on application at the Commissariat Office, Saint John.

Payment will be made in Bills of Exchange on Her Majesty's Treasury, at 30 days' sight, at Par, or in Silver or Gold Money at the Army rate.

HOSPITAL SUPPLIES.

COMMISSARIAT, NEW-BRUNSWICK,
St. John, 30th Sept. 1848.

SEALED TENDERS, the rate of each article to be expressed in Sterling, will be received by Deputy Assistant Commissary General EDWARDS, at the Commissariat Office in Saint John, until 12 o'clock, noon, on Tuesday, the 17th October next, for the supply of the undermentioned articles for the use of the Regimental Hospitals in St. John for twelve months from the 1st day of January 1849:—

Required daily.	Meat (Beef),	per pound,
	Bread, (Wheaten), 2lb. loaves,	ditto,
	Potatoes,	per bushel,
	Milk,	per quart,
	Tea (Congo),	per pound,
	Sugar, (Muscovado),	ditto,
	Rice,	ditto,
	Oatmeal,	ditto,
	Barley, (Pearl),	ditto,
	Salt, fine, not basket,	per quart,
	Flour, (Wheaten),	per pound,
Extra, when required.	Arrow Root,	ditto,
	Vinegar, (common),	per gallon,
	Mustard, (flour),	per pound,
	Port Wine,	per gallon,
	Madeira Wine,	ditto,
	Brandy,	ditto,
	Gin,	ditto,
	Rum,	ditto,
	Porter, English bottle,	per bottle,
	Porter, Halifax draught,	per gallon,
	Soap, (yellow),	per pound,
	Sand, (scouring),	per bushel,
	Bricks, (Bath.)	each,
	Whiting,	per pound,
	Black Lead,	ditto,
	Mutton or Veal,	ditto.

The Meat to be delivered in good boiling pieces, with but little bone, for soup.

The Bread and Milk to be delivered daily at the Hospitals, at the expence of the contractor, at such hour as may be named by the Medical Officer in charge.

All of the articles to be of the best quality of their kind; those in daily use to be supplied on the daily requisitions of the Medical Officer in charge of the respective Hospitals, and the others in such quantities as may from time to time be required.

Payment will be made monthly in Gold or Silver Money at the Army rate, upon the production of the usual vouchers, supported by proper certificates of delivery.

Blank Forms of Tender, and any further information will be given on application at the Commissariat Office in Saint John.

Paper Hangings, Looking Glasses, &c. &c. &c.

JUST RECEIVED ON CONSIGNMENT.

TWO Thousand Pieces handsome FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS;
500 yards Bordering for ditto;
30 Ceiling Centres and FIRE SCREENS;
100 Toilet and Dressing Glasses;
35 dozen assorted LOOKING GLASSES;
15 boxes assorted sizes Looking glass Plates;
160 dozen MUSICAL FRUIT;
60 dozen Shaving Boxes; 20 sets Dish-covers;
13 sets Fire Irons; 15 assorted Fenders;
59 quires Grass Paper; 81 doz. Drawer Knobs;
24 pair Brass Candlesticks;
35 doz. Knives and Forks; 6 doz. ass'd Brushes;
30 doz. Razor Strops. For sale by

JOHN KINNEAR,
October 3. Prince Wm. Street

At reduced rates:

COOKING STOVES; Air-tight, Franklins, Box Stoves; Chamber and Cylinder Stoves—all new and complete—for sale.

☞ Please call at the Store between H. Chubb's and W. Major's, Prince Wm. street.

October 3. JOHN KINNEAR.

YOUNG LADIES

DESIROUS of acquiring the accomplishment of DRAWING and COLOURING, now indispensable in a polite education, have an opportunity of joining a Class to be opened on Tuesday, October 3d, where the principles and practice of the Art will be taught, so as to enable pupils of ordinary capacity and due application, to pursue their studies by themselves after one quarter's tuition. GEORGE N. SMITH.

Charlotte Street, Corner of Horsfield St.
September 26, 1848.
[News, Courier, 2i. each.]

Champagne! Champagne!

Just received, and on sale by the subscriber—

20 BASKETS, each 1 dozen quarts,
10 do. each 2 dozen pints.
Sillery, 1846. *Grand Mousseux—quality superior.*
July 25. JOHN V. THURGAR.

Commissariat Notice.

JAMES DUNLEARY, Navy Civil Pensioner is requested to call, or send his address to the Commissariat Office, St. John, N. B.

St. John, 1st Sept. 1848.

Sales by Auction.

Molasses, Nails, Saleratus, &c.

BY AUCTION.

TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY) the 4th October, the undersigned will sell at 11 o'clock in the morning, the following goods:—

ELEVEN puncheons bright foreign Molasses,
50 barrels NAVY BREAD,
25 barrels 1st and 2d PILOT BREAD,
60 packages Sugar, Soda, & Water BISCUIT,
100 boxes Steele's Hard Yellow SOAP,
50 boxes Boston No. 1, ditto,
25 kegs COOKING RAISINS,
5 barrels (damaged) MESS PORK,
14 bags COFFEE,
15 boxes superior Honey Dew TOBACCO,
10 barrels Sea Elephant OIL,
10 barrels PRIME PORK, (in bond)
20 barrels MESS PORK, (in bond
12 bags FILBERTS,
2 tierces, 5 bls. and 5 boxes SALERATUS,
15 boxes ENGLISH STARCH,
200 boxes American & English Window GLASS, 7x9 to 20x13,
50 casks Board, Clasp, and Horse Shoe wrought NAILS,
400 dozen Paste BLACKING,
5 barrels Zante CURRANTS,
5 barrels CIDER VINEGAR,
500 gross SIMS'S Domestic MATCHES,
100 dozen do. do. BROOMS,
With kegs Ginger, boxes ground Pepper, boxes Chocolate, ground Red Wood, bales Tapioco, boxes Axes, kegs Blueing, boxes Confectionary, and barrels dried Apples. H. G. KINNEAR,
October 3. *Dock street.*

Normal Seminary Removed.

MR. M'PHERSON, while returning thanks to his friends and the public for the very liberal patronage which has been extended to him since the opening of his School in this City, respectfully announces, that he has removed his Institution to a large and commodious Room on the premises of B. ANSLEY, Esq., *at the South East Corner of King's Square,* where he is prepared to receive a few additional pupils of a respectable class, and to ensure, satisfactorily, their advancement in the various branches of a suitable Education. An EVENING SCHOOL will be opened immediately, for the accommodation of young men who may desire to avail themselves of such advantages, and hours of attendance adopted to the convenience of Classes. For general Course of Instruction and other particulars, Mr. M'P. would refer readers to his Advertisement in former numbers of this and other papers.

St. John, Sept. 26, 1848.

S. K. FOSTER'S

"LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S SHOE STORE,"
Corner of King and Germain Streets,
—AND—
"LADIES' SHOE STORE,"
Next door but one South of Corner Store, in Germain Street.

THE Subscriber has just received per Ship *Queen*, from Liverpool, the first part of his Fall Supply of Fashionable BOOTS and SHOES, suitable for the present and approaching season, comprising every variety that may be required for dress as well as service. S. K. FOSTER.

September 26, 1848.

BRASS'S HOTEL,

WINDSOR, N. S.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the travelling public, that he has taken the premises known as BRASS'S HOTEL, at Windsor; and trusts that by strict attention to business, he may receive a share of the public patronage. His larder and hall will be well supplied with such as the season and place can afford—his bar with the best wines and liquors—and he will endeavour at all times to give travellers such satisfaction as may be required.

JAMES GILDRED,
Sept. 26.—3¶ *Windsor, N. S.*

Extra superfine FLOUR.

Now landing ex schooner *Debonnaire*, Lockhart, master, from New-York:

100 BRLS. Extra Superfine FLOUR; will be sold low on application to
26th Sept. 1848. JOHN V. THURGAR.

South Bay Boom Company.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that no TIMBER, LOGS, or other Lumber will be permitted to be removed from within the limits of the SOUTH BAY BOOM COMPANY, until application be made to, and permission obtained from the Superintendent, nor until satisfactory arrangement be made with him for the payment of the *Boomage* due thereon. And all parties desirous of removing Timber, Logs, or other Lumber at night, shall give notice in writing to the Superintendent of their wish to do so on the day previous; and that all persons are forbidden to open the BOOMS, or intermeddle therewith, without leave of the Superintendent.

By order of the Board,
THOMAS M'MACKIN,
Indian Town, Aug. 24, 1848. *Superintendent.*

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having this day assigned unto his Son, ROBERT NISBET, all his Stock of Furniture, Materials and Tools, &c. &c., the Cabinet Making and Upholstery Business heretofore conducted in the name of THOMAS NISBET & SON, will in future be carried on by the said ROBERT NISBET, on his own account, upon the same premises.

All the outstanding debts due to and owing by the late firm of THOMAS NISBET & SON, will be collected and settled by the Subscriber.

THOMAS NISBET.
Saint John, N. B. 1st Sept. 1848.

FRANKLIN STOVES.

THE Subscriber has just received from one of the principal Foundries in Scotland, and offers for sale at his Shop in *Nelson Street*, a large number of

FRANKLIN STOVES,

of different sizes and of the latest and most approved patterns, and finished in the very best style of workmanship, which on inspection will be found to be of a quality far superior to the Franklins usually offered for sale in this market. They will be disposed of on very moderate terms; and he has made arrangements to receive from the same Foundry a regular supply of the like description of Franklins. He will likewise always have on hand spare plates, so that should any part of these Franklins be at any time accidentally broken, they can be replaced immediately without trouble.

☞ Register GRATES made to order.

WILLIAM TURNER,
Blacksmith, Nelson Street.
St. John, 15th August, 1848.—3m.

MR. JAMES P. P. LESTER,

SURGEON,

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

Mr. L.'s present place of residence is at his Father's, in Charlotte Street, where he may be found at all hours. July 4, 1848.

FLOUR, MEAL, &c.

Landing ex *Indus* from New York:—

50 BRLS. Genesee Superfine FLOUR,
250 barrels CORN MEAL,
10 barrels Cider VINEGAR.
From Havana—
6 M. choice Principe CIGARS,
4 M. ditto Britannia ditto; for Sale by
August 8, 1848. JARDINE & CO.

Fall and Winter Goods!

Received per "Themis," from Liverpool—

PLAIN and Figured ORLEANS, Satin Striped and Check'd ditto, Black and Coloured COBOURGS; Grey, White, and Printed Cotton Furnitures; Linens, Lawns, Hollands, Ticks, Moleskins, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, Serges, Rugs, Muslins, Silesias, and Rolled Jaconets, Gimps, Fringes, Tailors' Trimmings, Small Wares, Cotton Warp, &c. &c.

London and Scotch Goods daily expected.

J. & H. FOTHERBY.
Market Square, Sept. 26, 1848.

LONDON HOUSE,

MARKET SQUARE,

NEW FALL GOODS!

SEPTEMBER, 1848.

Per "THEMIS" from Liverpool—

BLANKETS, FLANNELS, Swanskins, Serges, *CLOAKINGS*, Various Materials for DRESSES, Camlets, Velvets, Paramatta, Linens, Lawns, Diapers, Linings, Moleskins, Kerseys, Kerseymeres, Doeskins, VESTINGS, Mufflers, Canada Cloth, Lastings; Grey, White and Printed COTTONS; Jeans, Aprons, Moreens, Bed Ticks, and a Stock of Haberdashery, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

Per *"Bethel,"* from Glasgow;

An assortment of SHAWLS, Gala Plaids, TARTANS, Muslin de Laines, Cashmeres, Ginghams, Striped Shirtings, &c., &c.

St. John, Sept. 26 T. W. DANIEL.

Winter Styles in Dry Goods.

LEEDS HOUSE.

The importation of WINTER GOODS *for this Season will in part consist of—*

CLOAKINGS in Gala and Woollen Plaids; French and Anglo Merinos; Shot, Striped and Checked Mohairs, Lustres, and Coburgs; Saxonies; Checked FLANNELS; Orleans, Swansdowns, Saxony, Welsh and Lancashire Flannels, Serges, Broad CLOTHS, Tweeds, Doeskins, Caps, Matts, &c. &c.

FANCY GOODS.—Velvets, Cap and Bonnet Flowers and Ribbons, Silk Trimmings, Gloves, Watered and Brocade Satin, Gro de Naples, Berlin Wools; SHAWLS in Fancy Plaids, Cashmere, Celestial and Cloth; Neck Ties, Mufflers, Pembroke Boas, Children's Hoods, &c. &c. Also in

Hosiery,	Cotton Goods,
Haberdashery, FURS,	Blankets,
Small Wares,	Silk Mercery,

the usual well assorted Stock.

BENJAMIN CROWTHER.
Prince Wm. Street, Sept. 26, 1848.—2¶

Saint John, New Brunswick,

26th September, 1848.

New Fall and Winter GOODS,

per ships "Queen, and Themis," from Liverpool.

Just received by the Subscriber per the above ships, viz:

PILOT and Beaver CLOTHS, in all Colors, Broad Cloths, do.
Black Cassimeres and Doeskins,
A large and splendid assortment of Trouserings,
Witney BLANKETS in all widths,
Point Makinaw do do.
Horse Blankets, do do.
White FLANNELS, do do.
Red and Blue do. do do.
Kerseys for Drawers,
Regatta SHIRTINGS,
Bed TICKS,
Patent CANVAS,
Cotton Sheets and Sheetings,
Grey Factory Cottons,
White do do.
Ladies' Aprons, SHAWLS,
Hosiery, Shirts,
Plain and shaded Wool Cravats,
Printed Bandana Silk Handkerchiefs,
Black do do.
Black Brussels do.
British Coralis do.
Osnaburghs, Jeans, Apron Checks,
Scotch Ginghams, Jacconets, Braces,
Black and Brown Hollands,
Marinos, Silicias, Casban Shalloons,
Coat Facings,
White and Color'd Counterpanes and Marseilles Quilts,
CLOTH CAPS,
An immense variety of Printed COTTONS,
And a large assortment of other staple GOODS, much too numerous to be particularised.
Also received, two cases "Dell's" Patent BED WARMERS.

GEORGE BEATTIE.
Wholesale Warehouse, Johnston's Wharf,
Sept. 26, 1848.

N. B. A further supply of staple Goods to arrive per "Columbus." [M. News.]

Spikes, Sheet Lead, and Augers.

The subscribers have just received per "Queen," from Liverpool:

130 BAGS SPIKES, 4 1-2 to 6 inch,
4 Rolls SHEET LEAD,
16 Dozen Thompson's Screw AUGERS,
which will be sold low for prompt pay.
sept. 26, 1848. C. & W. H. ADAMS.

Flour & Meal.

Now landing ex sch'r *Stirling* from New York.

100 BRLS. Genesee superfine FLOUR
100 Do. Jersey CORN MEAL
for sale by JARDINE & CO.
St. John, Sept. 26

BATTING.

10 BALES BATTING, ex *Beverley*, for sale low.
Sept. 26. VAUGHANS & LOCKHART.

COTTONS.

220 PIECES Shirting COTTONS, ex "Queen," for sale cheap.
Sept. 26. VAUGHANS & LOCKHART.

Files & Saws.

THE Subscriber has on hand a very large and well assorted stock of FILES & RASPS, manufactured by VICKERS & Co., and by HOOLE, STANSFORTH & GRAY. Also—A Stock of Single, Gang, Cross-cut and Circular SAWS, which he will sell LOW for CASH. THOS. R. GORDON,
Corner of Market Square and Dock street.
August 22.

No. 1, South Market Wharf.

Receiving ex *Queen* from Liverpool—

1 TON Iron Ware (ass'd), 2 do. Block Bushes
2 cases *Thompson's* Scotch Screw Augers,
1 do. Mill Saws *(Hoole, Stansforth & Gray's)*
1 cask London Glue, 5 dozen Iron and Copper Coal Scoops,
300 fathoms short-link CHAIN, 3 16 to ½ inch,
1 cask Horse Traces and Ox Chains, 10 Plough Moulds; 2 casks assorted Hardware,
Which are offered at low rates for cash, by

W. TISDALE & SON.

☞ Further supply expected ex *Columbus* and *Kent.* *Sept.* 26.

SUGAR & WINES.

Now landing for the Subscriber ex Schooner *Eliza Ann*, from Halifax:

20 HHDS. Bright Porto Rico Sugar;
5 hhds. and 10 quarter casks superior PORT WINE. Which will be sold at lowest rates from the Wharf.

JOHN V. THURGAR,
Sept. 12. North Mkt. Wharf

PEOPLE'S LINE!

For EASTPORT, PORTLAND, and BOSTON!

Through by Railroad or Boat.

THIS new and splendid Steamer SENATOR, Captain SAMUEL SEYMOUR, will leave for the above places on TUESDAY morning next, at 8 A. M. Returning will leave Boston every FRIDAY, at 1, P. M.

This Boat was built expressly for this route and is in every respect adapted for the *safety* and comfort of the travelling public.

For Passage or Freight apply at the Office, Peters' Wharf. H. W. CHISHOLM,
August 29. *Agent.*

CARD.

THE Subscriber would respectfully intimate to the public that he has commenced business as

STOVE DEALER,

in the Brick Building on the North side of King's Square, adjoining the *British American Hotel*, where he offers, at Wholesale and Retail, every description of STOVES, FRANKLINS, HOLLOW-WARE, &c.

J. S. WESTLOTORN.

N. B. Orders received at the above establishment for all kinds of *SHIP and MILL Castings.*
St. John, 1st August, 1848.

METALIC GUM-ELASTIC PATENT

Indian Rubber Shoes.

5 CASES consisting of Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Children's high finished Over-shoes, Buckskins and Sandals.

☞ The above are a sample of this beautiful and useful article, and the Subscriber is instructed to order to any extent that he can sell—please call and see. JOHN KINNEAR,
Sept. 19. *Prince William Street.*

CUT NAILS.

By the 'Queen,' from Liverpool—

5 TONS, Assorted sizes;
—ALSO—
1 bag Senna Leaves. 1 bale Bed Cord
For sale by JOHN KINNEAR.
Sept. 26. *Prince Wm. Street.*

Window Glass.

PER ship *Themis* from Liverpool:—180 quarter and half boxes 7x9, 8x10 and 10x12 best *Sheet* WINDOW GLASS.—For sale at Hammond's Buildings, 20, Dock street, by

H. G. KINNEAR.
St. John, Sept. 26th, 1848.

Stoves! Stoves!! Stoves!!!

Just received per 'Widow,' from New York:

A LOT of fancy Air-Tight Parlor STOVES for burning coal.—Also, a lot of Diamond, Empire Cooking STOVES, Charcoal Furnaces, Water Urns, Hollow Ware, &c. &c.—For Sale low by JOHN S. WESTLOTORN,
Sept. 12. *King's Square.*

SHIPS' CAMBOOSES.

FOR sale by the Subscriber, 4 large size Ships Cambooses, superior articles, with double grates and fenders, and two ovens—suitable for ships of the largest class.

JOHN S. WESTLOTORN,
Aug. 29. King's Square.

Tea, Mustard, Indigo, &c.

Per "Jenny Lind," just arrived from London:

25 CHESTS superior Congo TEA,
10 cwt. Coleman's MUSTARD,
1 chest Madras INDIGO,
5 boxes Sperm CANDLES,
2 carroteels CURRANTS,
Saltpetre, Mustard, Cloves, Mace, CASSIA, Nutmegs, &c.
Per Emily, from New York:
40 chests Congo TEA.—'Houqua's' cargo.
22 bags Java COFFEE,
5 barrels SALERATUS. Will be sold low.

FLEWWELLING & READING,
May 23, 1847. 10, *King-street.*

30th June, 1848.

South Side Market Square.

THE Subscriber has resumed his former business in the Store adjoining Mr. John Anderson's Clothing Establishment, where he int

Poetry, &c.

From Blackwood's Magazine.

LINES.

Where shall we make her grave?
Oh! where the wild-flowers wave,
In the free air!
Where the shower and singing bird
Midst the young leaves are heard—
There—lay her there!

Harsh was the world to her!
Now may sleep minister
Balm for each ill.
Look on sweet nature's breast,
Let the meek heart find rest,
Deep, deep and still!

Murmur glad waters by!
Faint gales with happy sigh
Come wandering o'er
That green and mossy bed,
Where, on a gentle head,
Storms beat no more!

What though for her in vain
Falls now the bright spring rain,
Plays the soft wind?
Yet still from where she lies
Should blessed breathings rise,
Gracious and kind.

Therefore let song and dew
Thence in the heart renew
Life's vernal glow!
And o'er that holy earth
Scents of the violet's birth,
Still come and go.

Oh! then where wild flowers wave,
Make ye her mossy grave,
In the free air!
Where shower and singing bird
Midst the young leaves are heard—
There—lay her there!

SCOTT MONUMENT.—Familiar as this splendid work has now become to the eyes of most of our fellow-townsmen, it is only those of them who have ascended to the different galleries of the building, and minutely examined its details, who are able to appreciate the splendour of this most gorgeous edifice, an edifice in the finest keeping with the taste of him to whose memory it has been erected, and which reflects the greatest honour, not merely on the architect and builder, but on our country. The view from the top gallery is exceedingly grand and imposing. The New Town appears below like a map; while the abrupt precipices and grim battlements of the Castle, the dark and irregular ridges of the Old Town, the rugged acclivities of Salisbury Crags and Arthurs Seat, the Calton Hill with its numerous monuments, and a wide extent of country, finely diversified with mountains, woods, and fertile fields, all lie in the panoramic scene around. We question if any city in the world could present such striking and romantic views as this gallery commands.—*English paper.*

PRIDE AND INGRATITUDE.—You may rest upon this as an unfailing truth, that there neither is, nor ever was, any person remarkably ungrateful, who was not also insufferably proud; nor any one proud who was not equally ungrateful. Ingratitude overlooks all kindness; and this is because pride makes it carry its head so high. Ingratitude is too base to return a kindness, and too proud to regard it; much like the tops of mountains, barren indeed, but yet lofty; they produce nothing, they feed nothing, they feed nobody, they clothe nobody, yet are high and stately, and look down upon all the world about them. It was ingratitude which put the poignard into Brutus's hand, but it was want of compassion which thrust it into Cæsar's heart. Friendship consists properly in mutual offices, and a generous strife in alternate acts of kindness. But he who does a kindness to an ungrateful person sets his seal to a flint, and sows his seed upon the sand; upon the former he makes no impression, and from the latter finds no production.—*Dr. South.*

LOVE, DEATH AND THE LOTTERY.—Early in the reign of George II., the footman of a lady of quality, under the absurd infatuation of a dream, disposed of the savings of the last 20 years of his life in two lottery tickets, which proving blanks, after a few melancholy days he put an end to his life. In his box was found the following plan of the manner in which he should spend the five-thousand prize, which his mistress preserved as a curiosity:—"As soon as I have received the money I will marry Grace Towers: but as she has been cross and coy, I will use her as a servant.—Every morning she shall get me a mug of strong beer, with toast, nutmeg, and sugar in it; then I will sleep till ten, after which I will have a large sack of posset. My dinner shall be on the table by one, and never without a good pudding. I will have a stock of wine and brandy laid in. About five in the afternoon I will have tarts and jellies, and a gallon bowl of punch; at ten, a hot supper of two dishes. If I am in a good humour, and Grace behaves herself, she shall sit down with me. To bed about twelve."—*Hone's Every Day Book.*

PITT.—MANAGEMENT OF THE VOICE.—"Pitt struck me," said O'Connell, "as having the most majestic flow of language and the finest voice imaginable. He managed his voice admirably. It was from him I learned to throw out the lower tones at the close of my sentences. Most men either let their voice fall at the end of their sentences or else force it into a shout or screech. This is because they end with the upper instead of the lower notes. Pitt knew better. He threw his voice so completely round the House that every syllable he uttered was distinctly heard by every man in the House."

THE BOND OF THE HOUSE.—The English term "husband" is derived from the Anglo-Saxon *hus* and *bana*, which signify the "bond of the house;" and it was anciently spelt "housebond," and continued to be spelt thus in some editions of the English Bible, after the introduction of printing. A husband, then, is a housebond—the bond of a house—that which engirdles the family into the union of oneness of love. Wife and children, and "stranger, within the gates"—all their interests and their happiness are encircled in the "housebond's" embrace, the objects of his especial care. What a fine picture is this of a husband's duty, and a family's privilege!

CEREMONIES.—Of all people ladies have no reason to cry down ceremonies; for they take themselves slighted without it. And were they not used with ceremony, with compliments and addresses, with lays and kissing of hands, they were the pitifullest creatures in the world; but yet methinks to kiss their hands after their lips, as some do, is like little boys, that after they eat the apple, fall to the paring out of a love they have to the apple.—["Selden's Table-talk."

The Circle of Humanity.—Fenelon was accustomed to say, "I love my family better than myself; my country better than my family; and mankind better than my country; for I am more a Frenchman than a Fenelon; and more a man than a Frenchman."

Boiling Down.—In Australia, the farmers have adopted a new mode by which to dispose of their surplus live stock, called "boiling down." The whole animal, whether sheep or ox, is cut up and thrown into cast iron pans, each large enough to contain several bullocks, and boiled to rags, while the fat that rises to the surface is skimmed off. The meat is then thrown into a wooden press, and all the fat that remains squeezed out, after which it is fed to hogs.—By this means, all the tallow contained in the animal is secured as a compact article, with a market value.

A GOOD REPLY.—A calm, blue-eyed, self-composed young lady in a village "down east," received a long call the other day from a prying old spinster, who, after prolonging her stay beyond even her own conception of the young lady's endurance, came to the main question which had brought her thither.—"I've been asked a good many times if you were engaged to Dr. C———. Now, if folks inquire agin whether you be or not, what shall I tell 'em I *think?*" "Tell them," answered the young lady, fixing her calm blue eyes in unblushing steadiness upon the inquisitive features of her interrogator, "tell them that you *think* you don't know, and that you are sure it is none of your business."—*American paper.*

Groceries! Groceries!

JAMES MACFARLANE,

MARKET SQUARE, ST. JOHN, N. B.

Respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his present Stock in this branch of business; a very great reduction in price having taken place in the Staple articles of consumption, an extra inducement is held out to wholesale customers in the trade, his premises being large and commodious, every facility can be afforded; articles all warranted,—to enumerate:

150 CHESTS Fine to Extra Fine Congo TEA, price from 1s. 4d. to 2s.;
A few Chests very fine Souchong TEA, all English importation;
20 Half Chests fine Oolong, Pekoe, and Hyson TEA;
10 Chests and half chests fine Congo TEA, American importation;
200 Barrels and 10 Hhds. Muscovado SUGAR, very Bright to middling qualities;
50 Bbls. Crushed and Bastard SUGARS;
30 Hhds. British, Muscovado, and Cuba MOLASSES;
10 Do. Foreign Muscovado ditto;
10 Boxes TOBACCO, all qualities, from 5d. to 1s. 6d. per lb.;
COFFEES, Mocha, Java, Cuba, and St. Domingo;
SPICES, of all descriptions;
FRUIT, CURRANTS, RAISINS, &c.
BREAD, Pilot and Navy; Water, Butter, Lemon, Soda and Sugar BISCUIT;
With a good Stock of the miscellaneous articles of the Trade.
FLOUR, CORN MEAL, OATMEAL, SALT, &c. &c. on Retail.

☞ *J. M'F. would call attention to his Ground COFFEES,—having every facility for roasting they can be had always fresh.*

St. John, August 22, 1848.

COFFEE, RICE, &c.

Landing ex Mariner, from Boston—

25 BAGS Java COFFEE;
10 casks RICE;
5 ditto SALÆRATUS;
10 boxes TOBACCO;
1 case MACCARONI;
1 case CIGAR LIGHTERS.

For sale by [Sept. 5.] JARDINE & CO.

Ladies' Shoe Store,

Germain Street—next Store but one South of Foster's Corner.

THE Subscriber informs the Ladies and Families of the City and Province generally, that he has just received per ship *Boadicea* an additional supply of Ladies' Fashionable BOOTS and SHOES, of the newest style and best quality.

☞ Orders from all parts of the Province punctually attended to. [Aug. 29.] S. K. FOSTER.

CHEAP BOOKS.

HISTORY OF ANIMAL MAGNETISM, containing a collection of experiments, &c., also, a dissertation on the proofs of Mesmerism.
Spurzheim on Education, founded on the nature of man; The Loves of Paris;
Wallace, the Hero of Scotland;
Yankee Stories, by Judge Haliburton;
The Journal of a Vicar;
Martin the Foundling, by Eugene Sue.
A large collection of cheap Novels, which are all offered for sale at very reduced prices.

V. H. NELSON,
July 4. *Victoria Book-Store.*

I. C. TIN.

75 BOXES now on hand, for sale at the store of JOHN KINNEAR,
August 15. *Prince William Street*

FANCY GOODS.

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

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

VAUGHANS & LOCKHART.
May 2, 1848.

BLACKING.

Ex brigantine *Hantsport* from Philadelphia—
4 BARRELS and 13 boxes, containing 530 dozen Mason's large and small tins of PASTE BLACKING, for sale at lowest wholesale and retail prices, at Hammond's Brick Buildings, 20, Dock-street, by
July 18. H. G. KINNEAR.

Brandy, Geneva, Whisky, &c.

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

12 HHDS. Old Cognac BRANDY,
10 Hhds. pale Hollands GENEVA,
2 Puns. Old Malt WHISKY.

—ALSO—

4 Cases Linen THREADS—Black, White-Brown, &c., assorted numbers.

JOHN V. THURGAR,
9th May 1848. North Market Wharf

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

Corner of King and Germain streets, and

Ladies' Fashionable SHOE Store,

Germain Street.

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

SUMMER BOOTS AND SHOES,
FOR SALE CHEAP.
May 9. S. K. FOSTER.

Earthenware and Crown Glass.

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

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

Wine, Geneva, &c.

Landing per Cambria, *from London:*

5 QR. Casks fine Old PORT WINE;
5 do. do. superior Brown SHERRY,
16 hhds. GENEVA,
30 dozen *Lazenby's* PICKLES.

FLEWWELLING & READING,
May 16, 1848 10, *King Street*

No. 1, South Wharf.

W. TISDALE & SON,

Have received ex Caroline Lesure from the Clyde

100 KEGS POWDER, B. F. FF.;
1 cask Hair Cloth & Curled Hair; 4 tons Pots, Bake Pans, Spare Covers and Frying Pans.

Ex *Joseph Howe* from Boston—50 dozen Scythe Sneaths; 30 dozen Hay Rakes; 10 dozen Hay Forks, and 1 box Scythe Rifles, which are offered at low rates for Cash. July 11.

GROUND PEPPER.—Per 'Charlotte' from Halifax:—25 Boxes best Ground PEPPER, in bulk and in pounds and ½ pound Papers, Mott & Sons Manufactory.—For Sale at Hammond's Buildings, 20 Dock Street, by
August 8. H. G. KINNEAR.

MORRISON & CO.

Spring & Summer Importations, for 1848.

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

BROAD CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Doeskins, TWEEDS, Cashmeretts, Cassinettes, Summer Cloths and VESTINGS, Plain and Printed COBURGS, Orleans, DeLaines, Saxonies, Balzarines, Muslins, Organdies, &c. &c. &c.; PARAMATTA, Crapes and Crape Trimmings; an immense variety of SHAWLS and Handkerchiefs; PARASOLS, RIBBONS, *Laces, Hosiery* and *Gloves*, Muslin Collars, Habit Shirts, Neck Ties &c.; Gents. Pocket and Neck Hkfs., Scarfs, Stocks and Operas; Linen, Lawn, Diaper, Towelings and Holland, Drill, Duck, Osnaburg and Canvas; Grey, White and Printed COTTONS, Ginghams, Homespuns and Regattas; white and Coloured Counterpanes; Marseilles & Toilet QUILTS and Covers; White and coloured Stays; Cloth, Tweed and Glazed CAPS, &c. &c.,—with a large and general assortment of SMALL WARES and Trimmings, will be sold at the lowest *CASH Prices.*

NEW SPRING GOODS!

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

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

—ALSO—

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

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

W. G. LAWTON.

New Spring Goods.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL WAREHOUSE,
Prince William Street.

J. & J. HEGAN

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

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

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

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

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

(BONNETS BY THE CASE.)

Per "Wanderer," from Liverpool:

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

St. John, 23d May, 1848.

Spring and Summer Goods.

Liverpool House.

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

Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS,

suitable for the City and Country Trade,

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

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

VAUGHANS & LOCKHART.
2d May, 1848.

LIVERPOOL SOAP.—Ex ship *Unicorn* from Liverpool—600 Boxes 'Steele's' best hard SOAP, in 36 and 64 pounds each.—For sale at Hammond's Buildings, 20, Dock Street, by
July 25. H. G. KINNEAR.

NEW GOODS,

Just arrived per *Cambria* from London.

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

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

READY MADE CLOTHING.

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

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

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

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

LONDON HOUSE,
MARKET SQUARE.

MAY 16th.

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

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

T. W. DANIEL.

Loaf and Crushed Sugar.

Per *Wanderer* from Liverpool:

15 TIERCES Loaf and Crushed SUGAR,
1 cwt. Stove Lead, 1 bundle Shore Hemp, 1 cask Vitriol; Windsor Soap, Pepper, Pimento, Lamphlack, &c.

FLEWWELLING & READING,
May 23. 10 *King-street.*

PAPER AND INK.

Per "Rosanna" from Glasgow:—

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

A NATURAL REMEDY

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

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

OF THE
NORTH AMERICAN COLLEGE OF HEALTH.

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

SUBJECT TO BUT ONE DISEASE.

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

NATURAL PRINCIPLES,

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

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

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

GRAND PURIFYING PRINCIPLE,

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

GIVE EASE AND PLEASURE,

disease of every name is radidly driven from the body.

CAUTION.

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

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

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS
(Indian Purgative.)

OF THE NORTH AMERICAN COLLEGE OF HEALTH

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

H. G. KINNEAR,
General Agent for the Province

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

RICE, Tobacco, &c.

EX schooner 'Messenger' from Boston:—5 Tierces Rice; 16 boxes "Meyers & Co." Aromatic TOBACCO;
10 boxes "Grant & Williams" ditto;
5 boxes Refined SALERATUS, in 1 lb. pkgs.;
10 bags St. Domingo COFFEE, 20 doz. Painted *PAILS.* For sale at Hammond's Brick Buildings, 20, Dock Street, by H. G. KINNEAR.

HARDWARE.

No. 2, North Market Wharf.

C. & W. H. ADAMS,

Are receiving from Ship Wanderer, and other late arrivals—

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

—ALSO—

6 tons SHORT LINK CHAIN, ¼ to ¾ inch,
210 bags CUT NAILS, 10 bags Clasp NAILS,
1 package Blacksmiths' VICES,
1 cask Pump TACKS,
8 dozen BALLAST SHOVELS,
10 bundles SPRING STEEL.

—ON HAND—

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

MR. G. BLATCH,

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

OFFICE in Mr. L. H. DeVeber's Building, on the Western side of *Prince William Street.*
Saint John, Feb. 15, 1848.

NEW BOOKS, cheap for cash.

THE Works of the Rev. Sydney Smith; Gallery of Nature.
Dickens complete Works.
Lord Brougham on Instinct.
Capt. Marryatt's Novels.
Crookshank's Table Book.
Fowler on Love, Marriage, and Offspring.
Mrs. Caudle's Curtain Lectures.
Combe's Constitution of Man.
The Works of Theadore Hook.
Cooper's Sea Tales.
350 Miscellaneous Novels, Tales, and Stories.

N. B. A large number of the above works have been received on Consignment, and will be sold 20 per cent below the publisher's prices, at the Victoria Book Store. V. H. NELSON,
June 6. *King-street.*

SHIP CHANDLERY,

Peters' Wharf,

THE undersigned has received per ships *Themis* and *Howard*, from Liverpool, an Extensive Supply of—
Compasses: Deep Sea and Hand Log Lines,
Binnacle Lamps, Log Glasses,
Telescopes, Paint and Dusting Brushes,
Long and short handled Varnish Brushes,
Sheet LEAD, Stockholm TAR, VARNISH,
150 gallons prepared Wood OIL, for the prevention of Dry Rot.

*** The above, in addition to an extensive Stock on hand, constitute a complete and well selected assortment of every article in his line, which are offered for sale at the lowest market rates.

October 26. JOHN WALKER.

CHEAP
HARDWARE and CUTLERY.

T. R. GORDON,
Corner of Market Square and Dock-Street
Has received, and offers at low prices for Cash—

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

Molasses and Cigars.

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

200 HHDS. best Clayed, 162 Hhds. } Bright & heavy *Muscovado* } MOLASSES.
31 Tierces,
15 Barrels,

75,750 choicest brands Havana CIGARS.

Landing ex "Jenny Lind," from London:—
50 Chests choice TEAS,
5 Hhds. Crushed LOAF SUGAR,
20 Boxes blue STARCH,
5 Cases BLACKING,
1 Cask assorted PICKLES.

All of which will be sold at lowest rates, by
JARDINE & CO.
St. John, April 18th, 1848.

TO LET,

And possession given on the 1st of August, or now:

THE two upper stories of the subscriber's brick Building on the South side of the Market Square, directly over and above the Stores occupied by Messrs. John Anderson and A. Hegan. The Rooms are eight in number, together with a private office, will give good accommodations for a Boarding House.

Also, to Let, the lower flat of the House next adjoining Mr. Lester's premises in Charlotte Street. Enquire of BENJAMIN SMITH.

RE-OPENED,

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

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

No. 1, South Wharf.

Just received ex *Wanderer* from Liverpool:

68 BAGS best NAILS, assorted;
50 bags SPIKES, and Sheathing NAILS,
5 bags Block Rivets; 2 casks Block Bushes,
1 ton Sparrowbills; 6 Smiths' ANVILS,
1 Cask VICES; 6 Smiths' BELLOWS, ass'd sizes,
Cast, Spring and Blister STEEL
50 dozen SCYTHES, 2 baskets eythe tones,
50 dozen Sickles and Reaping Hooks,
2 casks Tea Kettles and Sauce Pans,
1 cask Preserving Kettles; 1 cask GLUE,
12 dozen Shovels and Spades; 1 cask ZINC,
1 cask Horse Traces,
1 do. Cut and Wrought Tacks and Clout Nails,
1 do. Curled HAIR and HAIR CLOTH,
2 rolls Sheet LEAD; 1 cask LEAD PIPE,
1 cask BARN HINGES,
25 PLOUGH MOULDS; 1 ton Plough Plating,
1 case Writing Slates and Slate Pencils,
2 cases Percussion and Flint GUNS, MUSKETS, and Pocket Pistols,
1 bundle Masons' Riddles, 50, 60, 70 and 80 mesh,
2 rolls IRON WIRE; 1 cask Horse Shoes,
1 cask Borax; 1 cask *Vickers'* Mill, Hand, Tenon, and Cross-Cut Saw FILES,
150 "Hoole, Stanifortb & Co's." Gang MILL SAW, 5½, 6, 6½ feet,
1 case ditto Circular SAWS, 18 to 28 inch,
2 cases pit, hand, tenon, buck, X Cut, and other SAWS
200 fathom short link'd CHAIN, 1-4 to 7-16 inch.
4 casks, containing Pen, Pocket, and other KNIVES, Scissors, Shears, Razors, Chisels, Gouges, Adzes, Drawing Knives, Trowels, Bevels, Squares, Spokeslaves, with a general assortment of CUTLERY and Edge Tools.
16 Casks, containing LOCKS, in every variety; Hinges, Screws, Latches, Cow Bells, Coffin Furniture, Measuring Tapes, Hammers, Bench and Moulding Planes, Percussion Caps, Glass Paper, Wood Knobs, Snuffers & Trays, Brass and Plated Candlesticks, Britannia Tea and Coffee Pots, Tea and Table Spoons, British Plated Goods, Powder Flasks, Counter Scales and Balances, Iron and Brass Weights, House Bellows, Shoe Awls, Heel Ball, Shoe Tacks, and other Shoe Findings, brass Trunk Nails, with a general variety of BRASS Foundry, Hand Cuffs, Kettle Ears, Frying Pans, Pincers, Ship and Coopers' Compasses, Iron Tea and Table Spoons, Bolts Castors, two foot Rules, Coffee Mills; Paint, Shoe, Cloth, Black Lead, and Horse BRUSHES; Fire Irons