The Weekly Observer.

Established in 1818, Under the title of "The Star." } Whole No. 1509.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1847.

VOL. XX.—NO. 8.

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.

☞ The postage on all Letters (except those containing money, or from Agents,) must be pre-paid, or they will not be attended to.

☞ JOB PRINTING neatly executed.

Just Published:

THE

HISTORY OF NEWBRUNSWICK,

By Abraham Gesner, Esq., &c. &c. &c.

In one splendid Royal Octavo Volume, with beautiful Illustrations,

Comprehending the early History, an account of the Indians, Settlement, Topography, Statistics, Commerce, Timber, Manufactures, Agriculture, Fisheries, Geology, Natural History, Social and Political State, Immigrants, contemplated Railways of that Province, &c. &c. &c.

THE above Work has just been received from London, per "Mayflower," and may be had at the Victoria Book & Stationery Warehouse, King Street. ☞ Price, only 12s. 6d. currency. V. H. NELSON.

June 15, 1847.

Cheap Books & Stationery.

Just received at the Victoria Book Store.

AN extensive supply of BOOKS and STATIONERY, which will be sold cheap for Cash;—SCHOOL BOOKS—the latest and best editions; WRITING PAPERS of every description; Works on *Mesmerism, Animal Magnetism, Phrenology, Physiognomy, Natural History, Gallery of Nature*, and a large assortment of Miscellaneous Works in History, Arts, Sciences, Biography, Divinity, and Christian Theology.

Wholesale and Retail. V. H. NELSON.

King-street, May 18, 1847.

Books of Universal Utility!

Sears' Popular Pictorial Works.

BIBLE HISTORY, (2 vols. in 1,) 700 pages;
Sunday Book, 592 pages;
Bible Biography, 500 pages;
England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, &c. 600 pages;
Information for the People, 550 pages;
American Revolution, 500 pages;
Family Library, 550 pages;
Wonders of the World, 600 pages;
Scenes and Sketches in Continental Europe, 550 pages;
Monthly Magazine—illustrated.

These works are all splendidly illustrated; and some of them are magnificently bound in *coloured Morocco and Gilt*, got up in the best English Annual style.

*** For sale at Messrs. G. & E. SEARS' Store, King street, St. John, N. B.—*wholesale and retail*—at New York prices. June 29.

For SALE, or LEASE.

A NUMBER of eligible BUILDING LOTS on the Subscriber's Property in rear of the City—a Plan of which may be seen at his Office, Custom House Buildings.

WM. WRIGHT.

St. John, Feb. 23, 1847.

The Douglas Arms Inn,

Eighteen miles from Saint John, on the Nerepis Road to Fredericton.

THE above Establishment, together with the large FARM attached to it, will be let for a period of from three to five years, and possession given on or before the first day of May next. The place was formerly owned and occupied by the late Mr. David Mather. It is well known and generally considered one of the best Business Stands in the Province for both a Summer and Winter HOTEL, and also as affording an excellent opportunity for the establishment of a general GROCERY business. For further particulars, apply to

WM. LIVINGSTONE.

Apothecaries' Hall, St. John, Feb. 27.

P. S.—Since the insertion of the above advertisement in the "Courier" of last week, "*The Douglas Arms Inn*" has been destroyed by fire; but the proprietor is making every arrangement to have a Building put up as early as possible. The New House will be much larger, and in every way more convenient than the old one, and completely adapted for the general purposes of a SUMMER and WINTER HOTEL. It is intended to have the Building ready for occupation about the end of May or beginning of June next.

March 6. W. L.

HOOPING COUGH AND CROUP.

To Parents.—Jayne's Expectorant is, without exception, the most valuable preparation in use, for the above diseases. It converts Hooping Cough into a mild and tractable disease, and shortens its duration more than one-half, and produces a certain and speedy recovery. From half to one tea spoonful, will certainly cure Croup in infants and young children, in half an hours' time. The lives of hundreds of children will be saved annually, by always keeping it on hand ready for every emergency.

BOWEL AND SUMMER COMPLAINT.

Dr. D. Jayne, No. 8, South Third street, Philadelphia, is willing to guarantee that his Carminative Balsam will cure Diarrhœa, Colics, Cramps, Griping Pains, Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaint, and other derangements of the Stomach and Bowels, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, and in less than half the time that can be effected by any other means. It is extremely pleasant, and children are fond of it. It is equally as effective for adults as children, and when the directions are followed, and a cure is not effected, the money will be cheerfully returned. Price 25 and 50 cents a bottle.

ANOTHER PHYSICIAN'S OPINION.

The following additional testimony in favour of Dr. Jayne's Medicines has recently been received from a physician of high standing in Lauderdale County, Miss., under date of August 9, 1846:—

"Dr. D. Jayne—Dear Sir,—I am intimately acquainted with some of your preparations, and can safely recommend them. Your Expectorant and Carminative Balsam I have used extensively in my own practice, and I state unhesitatingly that I have used no article, or combinations of medicines, that have better answered the purpose for which they were prepared than the above.

Lauderdale Co. Miss. W. W. Johnson, M. D."

*** Sold by T. Walker & Son, Saint John.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

KIDDER'S VALUABLE

HORSE LINIMENT.

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

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

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

☞ Sold by Peters & Tilley, St. John.—1y.

LONDON HOUSE,

Market Square.

MAY, 1847.

THE *Spring* and *Summer* STOCK of this Establishment is now complete, forming a General and Extensive Assortment of

FANCY AND SUBSTANTIAL

DRY GOODS,

SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

T. W. DANIEL.

NEW DRY GOODS STORE!

ALBION HOUSE!!

THE proprietors of the Albion House are now opening a part of their SUMMER STOCK, received per ship *California* from Liverpool, and *Great Britain* from the Clyde. The Stock embraces

Plain and figured ORLEANS and Coburgs,
Grey, White and Printed COTTONS,
Bed Ticks and Shirting Stripes,
Cantoons, Moleskins, FLANNELS,
Quilts, Counterpanes, Sheeting, &c.

Per "Queen Pomare":—

Satin, Cachmere, Barege, Norwich, Indiana, Maud, Shetland and Cloth SHAWLS,
MUSLINS, Mousline deLaines, Balzerines,
Ginghams, Printed Jaconets, &c. &c.
Table Linens, Diapers, Huckabacks,
LINENS, Lawns, Hollands, &c.
Buckskins, Doeskins, Tweeds, VESTINGS,
Silk and Satin STOCKS, SCARFS,
Handkerchiefs, Braces, &c. &c.

Per "Maranham":—

Bonnet and Cap RIBBONS, Laces, Hosiery,
Gloves, Muslin Collars, Neck Ties,
Black, Colored and Check'd SILKS, Brocaded,
Lustres, Roslyn Checks, Printed Cachmere,
Mohair, Brocade, Indiana, Barege, and Polka Handkerchiefs, &c. &c.

ALBION HOUSE!!

BEARD & VENNING,

May 4. *North side King-street.*

NEW SPRING GOODS.

JAMES SMELLIE

Has received per Ships California and Queen Pomare, part of his new Spring Stock, which he will offer at very low prices for Cash:

CACHMERE, Barege, Lama, Indiana, Satin Crape and Net SHAWLS and HANDKFS,
Mous de Laine, Cachmere, Orleans and Barege DRESSES;
Cobourgh, Orleans, Indiana, and Paramatta Cloths,
Printed MUSLINS, and Muslin Ginghams,
Sewed Muslin Robes, Collars, Habits, Chemizettes, Sleeves and Cuffs, Trimmings and Insertions;
Jaconet, Check, Book and Mull MUSLINS,
Grey, White and Striped SHIRTINGS,
Yorkshire and West of England Broad Cloths and CASSIMERES,
Scotch Tweeds; VESTINGS,
Carpetings, Druggets, and Hearth Rugs,
HOSIERY and GLOVES,
Gossamer and Beaver HATS,
LINENS, LAWNS, Damasks, DIAPERS and SHEETINGS.

Prince William Street, April 27, 1847.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS,

Received by ship Thomas from Liverpool:

7 CHESTS "Hall's" Patent STARCH,
30 do. best Blue Starch,
40 kegs SP. and DSP. MUSTARD,
20 fine Cheshire CHEESE,
20 dozen Hemp BED CORDS,
15 cwt best Patten BLUE,
2 barrels Cream Tartar; 5 do. Refined Saltpetre,
1 tierce BRIMSTONE,
2 hhds. BATH BRICKS,
1 barrel ROTTEN STONE,
2 cwt. Black LEAD,
100 dozen Griffin's SCYTHES,
5 hhds. Refined White SUGAR,
Cases Cocoa, Spanish Chocolate, Indigo, Arnatto, Ginger;
3 caroteels CURRANTS; 25 bags PEPPER,
12 bales White and Blue WARP. For sale at lowest rates.

JARDINE & CO.

June 1, 1847

S. K. FOSTER'S

FASHIONABLE BOOT & SHOE STORES,

Corner of King and Germain Streets.

—LATELY RECEIVED—

AN Elegant variety of Ladies', Misses, and Children's Fancy BOOTS and SLIPPERS, for Summer, in all the newest and most fashionable styles;

Boy's SHOES and BUSKINS, superior;

A large Variety of Gentlemen's Wellington, Albert, Clarence and Cabing BOOTS, Black and Drab Cloth and Cashmere BOOTS, Cloth and Doeskin SHOES, &c. &c.

Also—A very large and varied Stock of CHEAP BOOTS and SHOES, comprising every variety that may be required for city and country wear. *For sale cheap.*

S. K. FOSTER.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have entered into Co-Partnership as Attornies at Law.—Office in the Custom House Buildings.

WM. WRIGHT,
FREDERICK COSTER.

St. John, N. B. 21st June, 1847.

☞ **NOTICE.**

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of the late JOHN SHANAHAN, Junior, of Wickham, Queen's County, deceased, are hereby notified to present the same, duly attested, within Three Calendar Months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to the said Estate are required to make immediate payment to

MARY JANE SHANAHAN, *Adm'trx.*
A. B. McDONALD, *Administrator.*

Wickham, 21st July, 1847.—3t

☞ **NOTICE.** ☜

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of SEYMOUR PICKETT, Esq., late of Golden Vale, Kingston, King's County, Cloth Manufacturer, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, to the subscriber, (at Mr. James Agnew's, King street,) within Six Months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to call and make immediate settlement.

L. F. PICKETT,
Administratrix.

St. John, N. B., April 3, 1847.

☞ **NOTICE.**

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of WILLIAM RENSHAW, late of the Parish of Hampton, King's County, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within Three Months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to the said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to

CHARLES W. STOCKTON,
Sole Administrator.

Sands' Arcade, St. John, N. B., April 6th, 1847

The Garland,

[*From the Forget-Me-Not.*]

LIFE'S ERRORS.

What if, in that sublimer state
To which our souls shall once attain,
The things of earth, and time, and fate,
Shall pass before our eyes again,
Shall we review our life's slow way,
Its wants and weariness beholding,
And by heaven's purer noon survey
What earth's dim twilight now is folding?

O what a wondrous change will pass
O'er all that here hath seemed or been!
Darkly we see, as through a glass,
What then shall face to face be seen;
The nothingness of all we prized,
The falsehood of the love we sought,
The priceless truth of hearts despised,
The worth of all we valued not!

Perchance it shall not then be seen
That this, our earthly path of tears,
So desolate a waste hath been
As to the mourner's eye appears;
When clearer light around us breaks,
Our eyes shall read their course below,
A dreary line of long mistakes,
Atoned by many a needless woe.

Our youth was passed in visions fair,
In lavishing the wealth of heart;
Our manhood had the harder care
Of watching all those dreams depart.
What was there left for sad old age,
Except in useless grief to rue
The errors of a pilgrimage
We could not, if we would, renew!

Yet in ourselves the evil lay,
Poor, weak artificers of woe!
Our idols all were made of clay,
But 'twas our hand that framed them so.
We needed some diviner call,
To teach our hearts alike to shun
The lovely fault of trusting all,
The bitter sin of trusting none.

Turn we not then with vain disgust,
From love betrayed and faith deceived,
Nor let our hearts forget to trust,
When they are wounded, wrung, and grieved.
Take home this lesson—it is such
As turns life's darkness into light;
O! we can never love too much,
If we will only love aright!

Miscellaneous.

Sir R. Peel's Opinion of Railways.

At the dinner given at Tamworth on the opening of the Trent Valley Railway, Sir R. Peel said:—"Gentlemen, it is probable that many of you who are present this day may be struck by the forcible contrast which this ancient town suggests. It is a town the origin of which is lost in the obscurity of a very remote antiquity. Gentlemen, on the eastern part of this town there stands a monument of the reign of Ethelflæda, the daughter of Alfred. On *this* spot, on the western part of the town, we are inaugurating a memorial of the reign of Queen Victoria. (Hear.) Gentlemen, that mound which you see on the other side the town was raised by Ethelflæda for the purpose of protecting the town that then existed, from the irruptions of pagan barbarians who had desolated that town and the neighbouring country. It presents to you a record of barbarous manners, of terrible civil conflicts, and of a divided people. (Hear.) This day we are met to celebrate the completion of a work which presents to us the triumphs of science, of knowledge and civilization. (Applause.) The interval that has passed between those two periods, between the reign of Ethelflæda and that of Victoria, comprises not less than ten centuries,—

"A thousand years their cloudy wings expand."

And, gentlemen, we cannot contemplate without admiration the wonderful contrast that it has presented to us. This day we celebrate a work, a signal example of one of those wonderful discoveries in science which probably will effect as great a revolution in the social state as any that has been effected since the period when the art of printing was discovered. (Hear.) It is impossible to overestimate the effect which this wonderful application of science may produce. My confident belief is, that the effect will be for good; that it will promote the moral and social welfare of this country, and add to its political security. (Applause.) Within a few months, we shall pass along this railroad; our bodies will be conveyed with the fleetness of the wind, and our thoughts by the agency and with the velocity of lightning. (Hear.) Gentlemen, let us all hope, as I confidently trust, that the effect of this will be for good; that it will cement family affections, by facilitating the intercourse of relatives—(hear);—that it will tend to abate prejudices, to advance knowledge, to promote civilisation. (Applause.) Looking at its political effect, I see nothing but cause for congratulation. I see this country, with its insular position, unable to support more than a limited military force (hear);—I see that in the event (which God avert!) of the renewal of hostilities, we shall be exposed to a fearful conflict. (Hear.) It is difficult to say what may be the effect of steam navigation upon maritime warfare; but of this I am sure, that the progress of railways, by enabling you to transport that small military force, which, actuated by the spirit of Englishmen, and remembering the previous examples which had been set them by their predecessors, will be able always to contend with armies more powerful in number;—I feel convinced that a new element of political security is to be found in railway conveyance, by enabling you to transport, suddenly, and without fatigue, to the threatened point, that military force which you can command. (Applause.) Gentlemen, it will draw closer the great metropolis of the empire with those great towns, each of which also is the metropolis of an important district; it will facilitate the means of communication; it will cheapen the cost of conveyance. If we are to be exposed to rivalry with the industry of other countries, can there be a doubt that the diminished cost at which the transport of our articles, either of agricultural produce or domestic manufacture, will take place, will enable us to bear that rivalry with the greater chance of success? (Applause.) But above all, gentlemen, the completion of this railway will establish new bonds of connection between this country and the sister kingdom (hear);—it will facilitate the intercourse with Ireland; it will bring us nearer to that country; and the whole result will, I trust, be, to promote commerce, to diminish any impediment there may be to profit, to unite the people of this country in the bonds of reciprocal good feeling towards each other, and to make us all the loyal and affectionate subjects of a Sovereign, who, if zeal for the interests of her country, and an example of domestic virtue—(applause)—constitute a claim on the affectionate gratitude and devotion of her subjects, has that claim to prefer in at least as strong a degree as any Sovereign that ever sat on the British throne, could prefer a claim on the affections of the people. (Great applause.)"

"You are quite welcome," as the empty purse said to the guinea.

Adventure with a Boa Constrictor.

Captain C——, of her Majesty's 84th Foot, was one of the most indefatigable sportsmen I ever met with, and the entire of his time that could be spared from his regimental duty was passed in jungles. He was a man of vast personal strength, could undergo any degree of fatigue, in short possessed a perfectly iron constitution. His habits, too, were anything but luxurious—a single attendant carrying a rifle of large bore, a small carpet to sleep on, a limited stock of linen, and a good supply of ammunition, accompanied the sportsman, who pursued his game by day, and at night sought shelter in some village, perfectly careless as to his accommodations in the way of food or lodging, his beverage being moreover the simple element, for he never carried with him supper of any kind, trusting his commissariat aid to Providence and rural hospitality.

In this manner Captain C—— became well known to the natives of the country in every direction where sport was to be obtained. He was sufficiently acquainted with their language to make himself understood, and the kindly simplicity of his manner attached them to his person, and many of them indeed had been known to walk miles to give him early information of large game, which were his favourite objects of pursuit. Captain C—— was thus quite "at home" in the Wynaud jungle and great western ghauts, where he probably brought to bag single-handed more head of large game—elephants, bisons, tigers, and the like—than any other man ever did before, or ever will again in India.

When upon one of these excursions, Captain C—— happened to be passing the night at a small village in the Wynaud jungle, when a ryot, who had been out very late searching for a stray bullock, came to tell him of a large cheetal or spotted deer, which he had watched to its lair. He had also heard from the villagers that a snake had been seen several times in that neighbourhood. He started accordingly after his game at day-break, accompanied by the villager and a favourite dog, which rarely left his heels unless ordered. After proceeding about half a mile through very dense jungle, and being, as the villager supposed, near the spot where the cheetul had laid down, Captain C—— of a sudden missed his dog, and hearing a rustling in the bushes about ten yards off, accompanied by a whimpering noise, he turned in that direction, and saw what he at the first glance took for a tiger, from its colour, a mixture of black and brown, but soon discovered what the monster really was—a huge, enormous boa constrictor, which had seized his poor Juno, and was at the moment crushing her to atoms in its terrible coils. The native who was with him saw what it was likewise, and immediately fled. Captain C—— afterwards described the appearance of the reptile, when thus coiled round his dog, as somewhat resembling a barrel, every portion in violent muscular motion, and he distinctly heard the bones of the poor animal crack in succession within its terrible embrace. At last the monster raised its head and fixed two glaring eyes on Capt. C——, who in another moment might perchance have been fascinated by their deadly gleam, but with unerring aim he placed two balls in its forehead. The effect was not, however, fatal; and the snake, instantly uncoiling itself from its victim, came straight at Captain C——, who, of course, took to flight, but so thick was the jungle that he found the animal gaining on him, from the noise it made amongst the bushes, and therefore sought shelter in a tree, re-loading his gun with all possible expedition. Whether the reptile followed him by sight or smell, he could not judge; but Captain C—— was only just prepared for a second discharge when the boa reached the tree, and instantly twining itself round the stem would have soon seized him, but fortunately at the next shot he blew out both his eyes with a charge of BB; yet though the snake appeared for a moment stunned, it still continued its efforts to reach him, until, by repeated shots, it was incapacitated from rising, not though till Captain C—— had completely emptied his powder flask, and he even then did not venture to descend, as the reptile continued coiled round the tree, occasionally, by a musular movement, showing that its vital powers were not wholly extinct.

At length, after some hours' solitary confinement on his perch, and shouting until he was hoarse, for aid, Capt. C—— had the satisfaction to see a number of villagers arrive, by whom the monstrous animal was soon completely destroyed. Captain C—— had no means of accurately measuring its length but by a piece of stick, which the natives said was a cubit long, and he declared that it measured upwards of thirty of these, and was much thicker than one of his own thighs, which were of a make that would have well become the leather *fie-for-shames* of any Life Guardsman! The head of the boa was cut off by his orders, and sent to Mr. Cole, then resident at Mysore, and its enormous jaws still may possibly be in existence at the Mysore residency.—*Madras Gazette.*

Cromwell Vindicated.—"Much has been said of Cromwell's ambition. *This* made him take up arms, *this* made him become Protector, *this* agitated him during the discussion on the kingship! The ambition of one man!! And is this all that man can see in his life? It is a paltry way of viewing history. In truth it was a very different thing, and very different thought, which filled Oliver's bosom. It was not a feather in his cap that occupied his mind; he was fighting the great battle against the Papacy and royalty of the middle ages—the greatest that history has had to describe since the establishment of Christianity and the struggle of the Reformation. The result of this battle was the deliverance of the present age, and of ages yet to come. Without Cromwell, humanly speaking, liberty would have been lost, not only to England, but to Europe. Even Hume, in one place, ascribes this immense and glorious result to the Puritans. We must add that the defeat of liberty would have been the defeat of the gospel.

"In the seventeenth century there were but two men—Louis XIV and Cromwell—the former representing absolutism and Roman Catholicism; the latter, evangelical Christianity and liberty. There were certainly in that age other important personages; and who will not recal to mind the generous Gustavus Adolphus? But the two chief figures are Louis and Oliver. Between them—between their systems, if not between their persons—the struggle was fought; and the victory, although slow and long disputed, particularly in France, remained with Oliver. They are the representatives of two principles—of two worlds. The two gigantic figures are each raised on a lofty pedestal, and their shadows fall not only on their own age, but extend over all future times.

"I have been in England; I have seen in her great manufacturing cities the miracles of that activity which covers the whole world with the productions of a petty island in Europe. In the ports of London, Liverpool, and other places, I have gazed upon those floating isles, those thousands of masts, which bear afar over every sea the riches and power of the nation. I have admired in Scotland a simple, energetic, and active people, ready to sacrifice anything rather than abandon Christ and his word. I have been present at the debates of the Parliament of the three kingdoms, and I have admired that eloquence which, not content with words, goes right to the heart of the matter, and impels the nation onwards in its great destinies. I have found everywhere, from the lowest classes of the people to the exalted stations of nobles and princes, an enthusiastic love of liberty. I have wandered through those halls from which are conveyed to the four quarters of the world Bibles printed in every known language. I have prayed in the churches; and at the religious meetings have been transported by the powerful eloquence of the speakers and the acclamations of the audience. I have found in the families a morality comparatively greater than in other countries, and pious customs, both public and private, more generally prevalent. I have been struck with admiration at beholding the people of those islands encompassing the globe, bearing everywhere civilisation and Christianity, commanding in the most distant seas, and filling the earth with the power and the Word of God. At the sight of such prosperity and greatness I said, '*Ascribe ye strength unto God. His excellency is over Israel, and His strength is in the clouds. O God, thou art terrible out of thy holy places! the God of Israel is He that giveth strength and power unto His people. Blessed be God.*' That is the work of the Reformation: it is Protestantism and the evangelical faith which have so greatly exalted this nation, and given it such influence. But God works by instruments, and if there is any one man who in times past has contributed more than another—more than all others—to the wonders of the present day, that man is Oliver Cromwell. The existing greatness of England is but the realisation of the plan he had conceived."—(From "*The Protector: A Vindication.*" By J. H. Merle D'Aubigne, D.D. Edinburgh: Oliver and Boyd.

Fly-Fishing.—*Instinct of Fish.*—The chief point for the fly-fisher to attend to is, the colour he uses in making his flies. Neat tying is as nothing compared with colour. The natural flies on which trout and salmon feed, are bred on trees, on the banks and at the bottoms of rivers. They change with the seasons. Every month gives birth to a different description, varying in shape and colour. The great art for the angler to learn is how to mingle and arrange his colours so as to imitate, as nearly as possible, the natural insects he intends to represent. Experience can alone make him proficient in this; and if he learns to tie his own flies; and becomes an adept in selecting and combining his colours, he will have a commanding advantage over those who, from ignorance, are obliged to rely on the judgment of others. Some writers assert that the resemblance between natural and artificial flies is altogether fanciful; that a trout or a salmon does not rise at and take the artificial fly, because it represents any natural insect; that fish are never deceived by imitations, and that they are always more successful in angling with flies in shape and colour as different as possible from the natural flies that may be on the water. We cannot imagine how any experienced angler could broach such an absurdity. The instinct of fish is undoubtedly remarkable, but it is going too far to say that they cannot be deceived—that skilful imitations of the insects they feed on will never allure them. Ephemera combats this heresy most successfully, and we entirely agree with him that 'the less imperfect an imitation, the more attractive will it be found in fishing.' We know of no inquiry more interesting than an investigation of the habits and instincts of fish. The angler who desires to become accomplished in his art, must make them his study. By patiently noting facts, and a careful observation, *he will in a short time acquire a stock of knowledge which will be found most useful, without which, angling is a chance, not a certainty.* For instance, successful angling depends on the state of the weather—on the selection of flies—on the adaptation of the angler's resources to the height and colour of the water. You need never fly-fish with an east wind, nor when heavy rain is overhead. When the water is clearing, after a flood, fish rise eagerly, and take freely; but whenever you see trout throwing themselves out of the water, or splashing your flies with their tails, you may wind up, and go home. These, and a hundred other observations, all referable to the habits and instincts of fish, can only be made practically available by experience. One golden maxim is, invariably to fish up a stream, and stand as far from the water as possible. Trout are argus-eyed. The faintest shadow startles them. Drop your flies softly on the water. Observe the natural fly how it skims along. Endeavour to make your imitations follow its motions.—*Dublin University Magazine.*

The English Peasant and the Game Laws.—Here is a strong hale man, with limbs like iron bars, and sinews like iron wires: and they are willing as strong. Hoe, or spade, or bill, he can wield right manfully, but there is no work; or if there is, the pittance paid for it is not sufficient to drive away want. He sits moodily in his dreary dwelling: ignorance and wretchedness are tugging at his heart. He cannot reason; he has not been taught; the mind in him has not been fostered. But he can feel. There are children about him—hungry, crying children; little wretches, growing up to suffer all he has suffered. There is their mother; a weak, worn woman; ground down by fasting. There may he sit the live-long day, the fiends of hunger and of cold gathering the family under their wings. And he is ignorant—grossly ignorant; so ignorant that he cannot comprehend the world's interpretation of God's gift, when he gave the wild fowls and animals of the earth for the use of man. Round his cottage for miles and miles are the squire's preserves; round him for miles and miles are perching and nestling pheasants and partridges; wild things of the earth—not property like sheep or cows—fed by no particular master, but ranging from field to field and coppice to coppice. Rich and nutritious is their flesh—a dainty present from God to man. There they are, fluttering almost over the cottage eaves, where human beings are starving. There they are, tame in the consciousness of their privileges; for men and women may die by inches, and yet not dare to seize upon one single bird to stay the approach of dissolution. They are *tabooed*—not by the savages of New Zealand, but by the civilised of Old England. God's bounty to all is intercepted by the few. He gave to the rich and to the poor; the former says to the latter by their laws—"He may give, but we shall take care that you do not receive." The fowls of the air upon which man can feed, are reserved for wealthy appetites; the breast of a pheasant must only be picked up with a silver fork. "Game" has its guard of honour. Spring-guns and keepers insure its safety. It feeds unmolested upon the goods of the tottering rackrented farmer; it gores and fattens in the midst of starvation; it is a holy consecrated thing—gun-proof, snare-proof—until a certain day; and then, when the harvest has been garnered; after this "game" has had time to do all possible mischief to him who grows the food he eats, to pay the rent he owes; then comes its moment of destruction—then is it shot down, destroyed wholesale. And for food? "Out upon it;—No!" cries every game-bag-bearing gentleman in the land; "for sport!"—*Jerrold's Shilling Magazine.*

Dr. Caldwell, an American writer, on physical education, contends that a well-balanced brain contributes to long life, while a passionate and turbulent one tends much to abridge it—and, if persons knew how many dangers in life they escaped by possessing mildness of temper, instead of the opposite disposition, how eager would be the aim of all men to cultivate it.

Some one says, "We have no particular aversion to liquor, but we acknowledge that we heartily despise the man who quaffs the *goblet* till he becomes a *tumbler*."

Military Life in India.—A corps of officers in India is, in the true sense of the word, a large family. There is something hearty, confidential in the manner in which the youngest officer at table challenges the general to drink a glass of wine with him. At the same time, there is the strictest regard to duty in the service, and never a neglect of that respect which the younger owes to the elder. But the British army in India requires, like most other armies, the vigour and energy of youth at the head of the troops. Most of the generals and staff officers are too advanced in age, and never find opportunity to arrange and to move great masses. They have passed the greater part of their lives in India; some have not visited their native country since they were seventeen years of age; others, perhaps, only for a short time; the Indian mode of life has become a second nature to them. Even among the captains, young men are seldom found, most of them not having attained that rank till after eighteen years service, though they obtain the rank of brevet captain after fifteen years' service. The difficulties with which the general of an Indian army has to contend, exceed all our notions of the mode of making war. He has to provide for the maintenance of armies; the combatants and the train; the latter being the most numerous, the most irregular, and the most burdensome; not only, because all must live under tents, but on account of the large number of servants required for attendance, and for conveying all the necessaries of life, and the strict adherence of the Hindoo to his customs. Each seapoy carries his kitchen utensils with him when he goes into camp, erects his own little hearth, surrounds it with a circle, to keep the uninitiated from the food which he prepares for himself alone, and, in this, no caste may mingle with the other.—*Travels in India.*

What a Merchant should do.—A Merchant should be an honorable man. Although a man cannot be an honorable man without being an honest man, yet a man may be strictly honest without being honorable. Honesty refers to pecuniary affairs; honor refers to the principles and feelings. You may pay your debts punctually, you may defraud no man, and yet you may act dishonorably. You act dishonorably when you give your correspondents a worse opinion of your rivals in trade than you know they deserve. You act dishonorably when you purchase at higher than the market price, in order that you may raise the market upon another buyer. You act dishonorably when you draw accommodation bills, and pass them to your banker for discount, as if they arose out of real transactions. You act dishonorably in every case wherein your external conduct is at variance with your real opinions. You act dishonorably, if when carrying on a prosperous trade you do not allow your servants and assistants, through whose exertions you obtain your success, to participate in your prosperity. You act dishonorably if, after you have become rich, you are unmindful of the favors you received when poor. In all these cases there may be no intentional fraud. It may not be dishonest, but it is dishonorable conduct.—*Gilbert—Lectures on Ancient Commerce.*

A Tea Drinker—Hazlitt, the celebrated writer and critic, usually rose at from one to two o'clock in the day—scarcely ever before twelve; and if he had no work in hand, he would sit over his breakfast (of excessively strong black tea and a toasted French roll) till four or five in the afternoon—silent, motionless, and self-absorbed, like a Turk over his opium pouch; for tea served him in this capacity. It was the only stimulant he ever took, and at the same time the only luxury; the delicate state of his digestive organs prevented him from tasting any fermented liquors, or touching any food but beef and mutton, or poultry and game, dressed with perfect plainness. He never touched any but black tea, and was very particular about the quality of that, always using the most expensive that could be got: and he used when living alone, to consume nearly a pound in a week. A cup of Hazlitt's tea (if you happened to come in for the first brewage of it) was a peculiar thing; I have never tasted anything like it. He always made it for himself; half-filling the teapot with tea, pouring the boiling water on it, and then almost immediately pouring it out; using with it a great quantity of sugar and cream. To judge from its occasional effect upon myself, I should say that the quantity Hazlitt drank of this tea, produced, ultimately, a most injurious effect upon him; and in all probability hastened his death—which took place from disease of the digestive organs. But its immediate effect was agreeable, even to a degree of fascination; and not feeling any subsequent reaction from it, he persevered in its use to the very last, notwithstanding two or three attacks, similar to that which terminated his life.—*Recollections by P. G. Patmore.*

Charles the Second and the Royal Society.—When Charles II. chartered the Royal Society, it is narrated of him, that he was disposed to give the philosophers a royal, but at the same time a wholesome lecture. "Why is it, my lords and gentlemen," said he, "that if you fill a vessel with water to the very brim, so that it will not hold a single drop more, yet, putting a certain kind of fish into the water, it shall not overflow the vessel?" Many were the sage conjectures: that the fish would drink as much water as compensated for his own bulk—that he condensed the water to that amount—that the air bladder had something to do with the phenomenon—and a hundred others, which were propounded and abandoned in their turn, much to the amusement of the "merry monarch." At length Mr. Professor Wren (afterwards Sir Christopher) modestly asked, "But is your Majesty sure that such would be the case?" "Aye, there," exclaimed his Majesty, laughing, "you have it; always, gentlemen, find out whether the thing be true before you proceed to account for it;—then I shall not be ashamed of the charter I have just given you."

A New Life Buoy.—The following account of a new life-saving invention is from a late London paper. It shows a method of saving not one life, but many, through a simple construction:

A highly interesting experiment has been made at Portsmouth, in the presence of Admiral Sir Charles Ogle, and other distinguished officers, of a new life-buoy, invented by Lieut. Irvine, R. N., which, besides its properties as an infallible agent in the saving of life at sea, possesses also the use of a trunk or sea-chest, in which may be stowed without the possibility of the approach of wet, such matters as bread or other dry provisions, linen, ammunition, &c.

The principal material in this new life-buoy trunk is cork. One of these trunks was filled with hammocks and heavy iron weights, some 56lbs. each, and thrown into the harbor in the presence of the above distinguished officers and numerous scientific gentlemen. The result was, that, although the weight in the interior of the apparatus was treble that of a heavy man, it floated upon the surface of the tide with buoyant force which would infallably support twenty-five men as long as they could cling to it, ropes being appended in all directions of it to admit of that advantage in an emergency. There is no inflation used, nor any preparation necessary, other than merely buckling a strap round the mouth of some webbing cloth inside the chest, which acts as a preventive to the admission of water, and alike excludes the air.

It is not the plenty of meat that nourishes, but a good digestion; neither is it abundance of wealth that makes us happy, but the discreet use of it.

SIR ROBERT PEEL AND THE KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL.

The eighth annual festival in aid of the Funds of the King's College Hospital was lately held in London. For the purpose of inducing a larger attendance than usual for the purpose of recruiting the funds of the institution, Sir Robert Peel was prevailed on to preside. There was in consequence a large demand for tickets, and about 300 gentlemen attended. The dinner was provided in Stationer's Hall, and it was furnished with all the delicacies of the season. The following proceedings, for the insight which they give into the history of the institution, will be read with interest. It will be perceived that a subscription was raised on the spot of £1,700.

At the other tables sat the various professors of the college and the friends of the hospital, forming altogether a highly respectable assemblage.

The cloth having been removed, the Chairman, SIR ROBERT PEEL, rose and said,—I beg to propose "The health of Her Majesty the Queen," and I cannot doubt that in any society composed of the subjects of Her Majesty, that name would be received with cordial demonstrations of respect from pure abstract feelings of loyalty towards our Sovereign. (Cheers.) But we who are connected with, or interested in the prosperity of the King's College Hospital, stand in a special and peculiar relation to Her Majesty. As the patron of that institution, Her Majesty has given repeated proofs of the interest she takes in its welfare by liberal contributions, not out of any public fund, but out of that private fund which constitutes the private fortune of Her Majesty.—(Cheers.) On that ground, also, we shall mark our cordial respect for the Queen, but I cannot propose this toast without adding, as another claim to the attachment and affection of Englishmen, that Her Majesty sets in every relation of life, as a wife and as a mother, the brightest example of domestic virtue. I beg, therefore, to propose to you "The health of the Queen," and I am sure you will receive it with all attachment and enthusiasm. (The toast was drunk with all the honors and followed by the national anthem.)

The Chairman.—I will now give you "The Queen Dowager, Prince Albert, Albert Prince of Wales, and the rest of the Royal family." (Cheers.) You will find among the members of the Royal family many liberal contributors to this institution; the Queen Dowager, Prince Albert, and, I may specially name the Duke of Cambridge, who have all marked by the liberality of their contributions and in some instances by persevering personal exertions, their desire to promote the welfare of the hospital of King's College. (Loud cheers.)

The Chairman.—I now rise to propose to you "The Church," (loud cheers); and it gives me the greatest satisfaction to associate with that venerable institution, the name of a prelate, who is full of years and honors, who, by his mild virtues, his discretion, his forbearance, and his judgment, as well as by the purity of his private character, has served the interests of the establishment, and founded the strongest claims to the attachment and respect of his fellow countrymen. (Loud cheers.)

The Dean of Westminster returned thanks, and eloquently expatiated on the benefits derived by the poor in such institutions as the hospital of King's College.

The Chairman.—I now give "The Army and Navy." Although above thirty years have elapsed since, during the period of a general war, the army and navy were called upon to make the utmost exertions in support of the interests and in vindication of the honor of this country, yet in that interval of long peace there have been frequent occasions, in India (cheers), and in other parts of the world, in which the services of the army and the navy in active warfare have been demanded; and we know that these gallant professions have nobly supported the reputation which they inherit from their predecessors. (Cheers.) We have had recent occasions of doing honor to the names of Hardinge (cheers), and of Gough, of Sale, and of Smith (loud cheers); and we feel the utmost confidence that if on a more extended sphere of action, in vindication of the honor or in the protection of the essential interests of this country, the services of our fleets and of our armies should be required, all the glories of the Peninsula and of Waterloo will again shine forth with equal lustre. (Loud cheers.)

Major Oliphant returned thanks for the army.

Sir R. Peel then rose and said—It is now my duty to advert to the particular object which has called us together this evening, which I rejoice to hear has rendered it necessary for the stewards of this dinner to seek more enlarged and extended accommodation than that which they originally contemplated.—(Cheers.) And as the interests of this institution are on this night committed, in some manner, to my hands (loud and continued cheers), accustomed as I may be to address public assemblies, I do feel a deep anxiety, from which I can only be relieved by my confidence in your liberality. (Cheers.) It is my duty to recommend to that liberality an institution which contemplates two noble objects: first, the immediate mitigation of that suffering which is connected with disease or accident; and secondly, the promotion of that knowledge founded on actual experience, without which all efforts at mitigation must be ineffectual and incomplete. (Cheers.) Allow me to call your attention to some circumstances that may not at first sight appear immediately connected with this institution. We are sitting here in the very heart and centre of one of the greatest communities that exists upon the face of the globe—the metropolis of the greatest and most powerful empire. We see around us in this locality no great evidence of change. These walls existed as they now exist some hundred years since; but it is impossible to look beyond these walls, and to witness without emotions of astonishment and admiration the changes that are taking place in the constitution of society within this metropolis. Let me take a privilege often taken on similar occasions, and suppose it were possible to recal some one who existed within this metropolis 100 years ago, and was conversant with the state of its population and the institutions that existed at that time. He would be impressed with an awe in contemplating the wonderful changes that have taken place. He would see around him every evidence of increased population, increased wealth, increased refinement, and increased civilization. I know not what the population of this great metropolis might have been at the time of which I speak, but we have the means of estimating what has been its probable increase from the facts to which we have access. Within 30 years, from 1800 to 1831, the population of this metropolis increased not less than 70 per cent. The number of houses increased, I believe, at the rate of 63 per cent.; within some portions of the metropolis, I speak more particularly of those districts that are in the environs of London, and now constituting great Parliamentary boroughs, the increase of houses in that short period has been not less than 95 per cent., and the increase of the population was not less than 105 per cent. You may judge from these facts what must have been the increase within the period of 100 years. Then let me suppose that individual revisiting the scenes with which, so far as locality is concerned, he would have been conversant. He would see around him a vastly increased population; he would see the evidences of enormous wealth; he would see the increase of establishments connected with the promotion of art, of literature, and science; he would see new theatres, he would see new club-houses rivalling palaces in magnificence; he would see new squares, new streets—everything that can administer to the amusement and the rational recreation of the people. But, suppose he inquired what has been the increase of your hospitals? The answer to that question would be anything but satisfactory. (Cheers.) He would be told, there now exists within this metropolis, which comprises a population of not less than 1,500,000 souls, limiting myself to those districts which return members to Parliament, there now exists (speaking of hospitals for general purposes, for the reception of patients and the dispensation of medicines) only 10 hospitals, and he would answer with surprise and regret that at the period he lived, 100 years ago, not less than seven of these hospitals were then in existence, seven the most richly endowed with the means of support, and the most capable from the extent of their accommodation to give relief in cases of disease or accident.

He would tell us that Guy's Hospital, Middlesex Hospital, London Hospital, St Bartholomew's Hospital, and Westminster Hospital, all existed at the period in which he lived, and that since that period, to the seven hospitals so richly endowed either by the munificence of our Sovereigns or by private bounty, there has been the addition of only three hospitals, and these on the most limited scale, namely the Charing-cross Hospital, and the two in connexion with University College and King's College—those three additional hospitals having been built within the last 18 years. Now it is in behalf of one of these three hospitals, that connected with King's College, that it is my duty to-night to make an appeal to your benevolence and liberality (cheers); and to try to impress upon you the duty which is incumbent upon us all, having before us those evidences of increased population, increased wealth, increased refinement, increased institutions for every purpose that can contribute to recreation and amusement—the moral obligation that is imposed on us to do something towards repairing the great deficiency which exists, comparing these with former times in respect to the means of mitigating the suffering consequent upon accident or disease. (Cheers.) This hospital is dependent for its support upon voluntary contributions. It is on a very limited scale—it is not in a very suitable place, but with its limited funds, and in its unsuitable position, see what good it has accomplished. It makes up not more than 120 beds. It has scarcely a shilling, except what is derived from voluntary contributions, or from a meeting like this, when an annual collection takes place. With the means of accommodating within the hospital 120 patients, I believe that not less than 1,276 patients were received within the walls in the course of the last year. (Cheers.)—But the relief given was not confined to those received within the walls. With these limited means, on account of the necessities of this vast population, because there is a deficiency in the means of giving relief, not less than 16,547 cases were relieved without the walls in the course of the past year.—(Cheers.) Besides these there were many other cases where the demand for relief being pressing there was no opportunity for registration; and therefore the total number registered is but an imperfect index of the quantity of relief afforded. But, taking the registered cases of external relief, and adding to them the cases of relief administered within the walls of the hospital, with its limited means, you have not less than 17,823 persons receiving from this institution during the past year an alleviation of their sufferings. (Cheers.) There were not less than 450 cases in which poor married women, unable, from their own earnings to procure relief during there confinement, had a mitigation of their sufferings through the intervention of the officers of this institution. (Cheers.) Such is the extent of good which has been done by the hospital in connexion with King's College; and that is good against which no possibility of objection can be raised. (Cheers.) There are causes of benevolence and charity where, however unquestionable your motives, it is possible you may be relaxing exertion and engendering habits of dependence on external assistance; but here there is no possibility of objection on any such ground to the exercise of your charity, (Cheers.) Here are cases of actual suffering in which human misery was mitigated, in which no habits of self-dependence were relaxed, no motives to continuous exertion interfered with—(Cheers. You will therefore, bear in mind that every contribution which you may make towards the funds of this society will not only lessen the sum of human misery, not only mitigate the severe suffering of thousands of your fellow-creatures, but that, to your charity for that purpose, no legitimate objection can be made. (Cheers.)

Such is one of the objects, the immediate mitigation of suffering, for which this institution is intended; but it has another object, and an equally important one, in view. It constitutes a school where knowledge of the human frame can be acquired—where there can be a close observation of the appearance and progress of disease. You not only, therefore, by contributing towards the funds of this society, are mitigating present suffering, but you are providing means by which, in this densely crowded metropolis, the powers of future mitigation shall be applied. (Cheers.) You are training up those who, to the coming generation, shall be enabled to administer assistance and relief. (Cheers.) And, if you want any other motive for contributing liberally, you have it in this, that you are contributing towards an institution which recognizes the great truths of revealed religion, and is intimately connected with the established church. (Loud cheers.) Within the walls of this hospital those who receive relief are called upon to offer their acknowledgments to the Author of their being. (Cheers.) Those who are entering into the school, enter it under a deep sense of religious duty; and there is every opportunity afforded to them of being impressed with the sanctions and obligations of religion. While they are contemplating the human frame, they are called upon to recognize, in the admitted fact that we are "fearfully and wonderfully made," a new obligation to reverence the omniscience and benevolence of the Deity; but above all, in the wonderful constitution of the human frame, and the marvellous connection between its material and spiritual part to discover additional evidence, not merely of Natural Religion, but of that revealed truth it is the object of our Church to teach and propagate. (Loud cheers.) I call upon you then not merely as friends of humanity, but as friends of the established church, as friends of religion, desirous of promoting the connection between medical science and that form of religious faith we confess—by all these motives I implore you to mark your sense of the importance of this institution by a liberal contribution this night. (Cheers.) It is possible that before you entered these walls you may have made up your minds to the subscription of some particular sum. It is just possible that the stewards may have already recorded particular amounts in their subscription papers; but let me make to you the consolatory announcement that there is a *locus pœnitentiæ*. (Loud cheers.) You are in no degree bound or concluded by any communication you may have made to these respectable gentlemen, (loud cheers); and if you are deeply convinced, as I am, of the truth I am about to state, that if he who made up his mind to give 5*l.* will give 10*l.*, and he who made up his mind to give 20*l.* will give 50*l.*, and he who purposed giving 50*l.* will give 100*l.*, I venture to say you will not only proportionately mitigate the sum of human suffering, but my firm conviction is, you will thereby add to your own enjoyment; you will reflect with pleasure that you had made a convivial meeting auxiliary to the purposes of charity; you will never see or hear of the King's College Hospital without reflecting with pride that you had by your liberal contributions of this night rescued it from the difficulties in which it is placed from deficient means, contributed to its prosperity, and, through its prosperity, enabled it not only to diminish present suffering, but to train up in the school of science, and not only of science, but of religion and virtue, members of that noble profession—for noble the medical profession is in all its branches—having for its immediate object the alleviation of those grievous sufferings which are the lot of our common humanity. I give "Prosperity to the King's College Hospital." (Loud and continued cheers.)

The Duke of St. Alban's proposed "the health of Sir R. Peel, and thanks for his presidency on this occasion."

The toast was drunk with the greatest enthusiasm.

Sir R. Peel in returning thanks, said: I wish very briefly, but with the utmost sincerity, to return you my warmest acknowledgments for the very flattering manner in which, on the proposal of the noble Duke on my right, you have had the goodness to receive my health. I attended the first meeting which was held for the establishment of King's College (cheers); and, although the very important occupations in which for some years past I have been engaged have prevented me from giving very close attention to the concerns of that institution, yet I have always felt the deepest interest in its welfare, and it is because I felt assured it was one effectual mode of promoting its welfare to see it connected with one of the best regulated medical schools of the metropolis, that I have been induced to appear here this evening; though I must say the gratification I have had in meeting so very respectable a body of my fellow subjects in this ancient hall has been far more than a sufficient remuneration to me for any sacrifice I have made to be present. (Loud cheers.)

The Right Hon. Baronet then proposed the Treasurer, Mr. Alderman Copeland's health, which was drunk amidst loud cheers.

Mr. Alderman Copeland briefly acknowledged the compliment, and read a list of subscriptions, which were announced to amount to the large sum of nearly 1,700*l.*; Sir R. Peel contributing 100*l.*

REPORTED CAPTURE OF THE CITY OF MEXICO.—News was received here by telegraph from Richmond yesterday afternoon, which has since been partially confirmed through the same channel, that Gen. Scott entered the Mexican Capital on the 17th ult. after a battle in which the Americans lost 300 men and the Mexicans a much larger number.

The general facts stated, are such as every body here anticipated, but recent accounts had led us to suppose that Gen Scott did not leave Puebla sooner than July 15th, in which case it is quite impossible that he should have entered the capital on the 17th,—the distance being 78 miles.

The first despatch states that the battle was fought only eight miles from the City of Mexico; while the second says it was fought at Rio Frio. Now Rio Frio is less than half way from Puebla to the capital. If the army moved from the latter place on the 15th, (as a Vera Cruz letter of the 22d, quoted in the N. Orleans Spanish paper La Patria, says it did, leaving the two fortified points with small garrisons,) it would have reached Rio Frio on the 17th. But in that case, the capital could not have been entered before the 19th or 20th, the distance from Rio Frio being about 45 miles, or full two days' march.

Had a battle occurred at Rio Frio on the 17th, the fact that the news of it which had not reached Vera Cruz on the 23d, (the date of our former advices), can only be accounted for by the interruption of communications between the two points.

On the whole we are inclined to think that the battle took place on the 17th, and that the capital was entered on the 19th or 20th. It is stated that after the battle the civil authorities *met* Gen Scott and capitulated. It is not improbable they may have met him eight miles from the capital, and that hence the confusion of places and dates may have arisen.

If it be true that the capital with its 200,000 inhabitants has succumbed, and that our army is quartered there, it would really seem as if we *ought* to be on the eve of a settled Peace. But whether we are, or not, is a different question. After every important victory hitherto, Americans have reasoned in the same way, and been disappointed.—[N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

The Last News from Mexico—Is Gen. Scott in the City of Mexico?—The last report from the seat of war is not generally believed. The dates, distances, &c. &c., are too much at variance with each other. But after all, it is only a mistake in dates and distances; for whether this particular news be true or not, our army must by this time be in possession of the City of Mexico, or a suspension of hostilities has occurred; for long before this, some answer must have been given by the Mexican Congress to the peace propositions which Mr. Trist was authorised to offer on the part of the American government.

If such answer was unfavorable to peace, Gen. Scott is not the man to remain penned up in Puebla an hour longer than he could avoid, and in such case has, without doubt, ere this, marched to the capital and taken possession of it. If, on the contrary, those propositions were accepted, the war may be said to be at an end. The next arrival from Vera Cruz will without doubt inform us rightly on the subject, and at the same time decide the accuracy of the late exciting rumors from the seat of war.—*New York Herald.*

MEXICO.—The following are the comments of the Mexican Diario, of June 18, on publishing a translation of Gen. Kearny's proclamation of the 1st of March last, at California:—

"It is inordinately exciting to the passions to behold the bad faith, the perfidy, and the shamelessness of the government of the U. States of North America, in taking possession of, and acting as masters in, a country to which they have no other title than the brutal one of force and conquest.

We shall not enter into an examination of this debated point, as it has already been frequently discussed; but we cannot omit to present some casual reflections, which naturally occur on view of the foregoing, in opposition to the bastard suggestion of the conclusion of a peace with the government mentioned.

Leaving out of the question the hostile attitude which the United States maintain with respect to us, which can never afford a proper basis for negotiations; and leaving out of view, also, the innumerable violations, as well of the solemn treaties concluded between the two powers, as of the sacred principles of international law; and, finally, even of the rules generally observed during war,—the course pursued by the American government in the countries which it seeks to usurp from us, among which are the Californias, is sufficient of itself to induce us to abstain from such negotiations, and to repel every suggestion of peace. We perceive that there the United States have not merely confined themselves to a military occupation, but already speak of establishing a government *similar to those of its other territories.* How, in the face of this, can a negotiation be opened? And, supposing that it should be opened, what would be the result of it? It is easy to foresee that either an ignominious treaty would be signed, or the negotiations must be suspended, and the war vigorously continued, as soon as knowledge was obtained of the extravagant pretensions of the American Union, which, relying on its advantageous position, would be governed neither by justice nor reciprocity—principles indispensable in every negotiation, and which, above all, would manifest, with respect to the Californias and various other departments in the north, its ambitious tendencies to the *uti possidetis*—that is to say, to the permanent possession of the territories occupied by its troops.

This cannot be concealed from any one; even the partisans of peace are aware of it, but are unwilling or afraid to confess it. We conclude, then, by a renewed declaration of our opinion that the word *peace* should not even be mentioned while a single United States regiment is found in our territory, nor until things are re-established in the position in which they were previous to the first act of hostility on the part of that nation. This is in accordance with law and with justice, and we flatter ourselves that it is the opinion of the majority of Mexicans."

EMIGRANTS.—We observe groups of emigrants wandering through our streets in a state of apparent destitution. We would remind them that the sources for employment in all quarters, both in the adjoining States and neighboring counties, are immense. The farmers, now in harvesting time almost everywhere, are calling out for additional supplies. The public works, in many of our neighboring States, offer a premium for labor. In fact, there appears to be a sort of rivalry between them, just now, for additional hands. Why should any of the emigrants linger here in idleness and destitution, when they can find abundant market for their labor in so many parts of the country? Many of these poor people are destitute, and unable to go for want of means. The emigration offices should make out some grand scheme to facilitate the transit of laborers where they are most wanted, during the present season. And it should be borne in mind that many of the farmers apprehend danger to the crops in consequence of not being able to procure the requisite supply of hands. The vast additional amount of cultivation in the new soils has created this demand for labor. We occasionally see advertisements in the different journals for "one thousand," "five hundred," &c. &c., laborers for some of our public works. Many are here unable to avail themselves of the inducements held out to them, through want of means, and if the companies or parties advertising, made such arrangement as would enable the laborer to leave our city, and pay "in kind" afterwards, neither would the laborer want employment nor the contractor or farmer hands. There is an immense number of poor, though industrious and honestly disposed laborers, who would thus be relieved, and prove of advantage not only to the employer, but to the cities on our seaboard in general—not to dwell upon the relief it would afford to the poor laborers themselves, giving them a fair opening for the exercise of their industry. It is in vain to advertise in many instances for hands, unless some such plan as we suggest be adopted—for the poor laborers here are many of them without means, and thus are unable to proceed. This in itself adds considerably to the list of paupers, and fills our alms houses with such an enormous amount of paupers.—*N. York Herald.*

THE LATE CAPT. BUNKER.—Capt. Elihu S. Bunker, who died in this city on the 4th inst. at the age of 75, who was the first captain who undertook the navigation of Long Island Sound by Steamers, and who overcame the supposed difficulty of encountering the waves of the Sound and the Ocean. To the surprise of the people of that day, he successfully opened the Navigation of our Eastern waters, and for many years navigated them without an accident happening either to the passengers or the vessel he commanded.

The many thousands of passengers whom he in the course of his command conveyed to and from the East, will bear testimony to the kindness and urbanity of his manners, and his zeal for their comfort on all occasions.

He was a man of enterprising character, not easily baffled by adverse circumstances, but endowed with uncommon perseverance, and seldom failed in accomplishing his views. Possessing high moral principles, a peculiar blandness of manners, a frank and open disposition, and a character of unsullied integrity, he has gone to his fathers, bearing a name respected by all who ever came in contact with him, or who enjoyed his acquaintance.—[N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

The Observer.

ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1847.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.—Yesterday morning the trial of Nice, Seely, and Harding, the three young men charged with the murder of James White, commenced and was continued throughout the day. The witnesses for and against the prisoners being very numerous, the trial is not yet concluded; and we therefore can express no opinion on its probable result.

At the opening of the Court yesterday, His Honor Mr. Justice Parker informed the gentlemen of the Bar, that on the termination of the criminal business, the Civil Docket would again be proceeded with during the present week; but that after that period, none but *Summary* causes will be taken up. On Monday next, therefore, the Court will commence trying the 4 or 5 Summary causes that remain for trial, and will dispose of the whole of them; after which the Court will adjourn till Monday the 22d November next.

QUARANTINE.—Dr. G. J. Harding, the medical officer in charge of the Station at Partridge Island, whose duties this season have been of a most extremely arduous and trying nature, was, we regret to state, attacked with typhus fever in the beginning of last week, and is yet very ill, though we learned this morning that he was somewhat better. Doctors Wetmore and W. S. Harding have been engaged for the present to attend to the medical duties at the Station, whither they proceeded on Friday last.

The emigrants on the Island and those on board vessels at the quarantine ground, amounted on Saturday last to upwards of thirteen hundred.—Two or three vessels with passengers have arrived since, at quarantine.

EMIGRANT HOSPITAL.—The number of patients in the Emigrant Hospital on the 13th inst. was 516. There were 116 admitted, 18 deaths, and 49 discharged during the week ending that day. Dr. W. Bayard, physician to the hospital, being for some time seriously ill with typhus fever, Dr. Paddock has been appointed by the Commissioners to attend to the duties for the present.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.—The *Colonial Advocate* of Thursday last says: "The Elders and Trustees of St. Andrew's Church in this city, have resolved to put their hands energetically to the work of improving the status of that Establishment. Several members have resolved to contribute annually, out of their private incomes, a sum which will enable that Church to advance its permanent Ministers' stipend to £500 a-year, and are about giving power to the Colonial Committee of the General Assembly, through the Deputation at present on a mission to these Colonies, to choose them on this ground, a gentleman who in all probability may pass his life among them: meantime the Deputation have been already impowered to send for a young man to occupy the pulpit until such a permanent Minister can be secured, at a stipend of £300, free of all travelling charges, for one year.

"The permanent situation alluded to, was offered on Tuesday to the Rev. Mr. Gilchrist, now officiating for Mr. Halket, and declined, to the great regret of many, if not all of the congregation with whom we are acquainted. Mr. Gilchrist has a fine charge at home in Fifeshire, to whom he is attached, and they to him, and the small superiority of the stipend was to him, he said, a consideration of no weight in the scale of his decision."

The Rev. Mr. Stevenson, one of the Deputation, returned to this City from Charlotte County on Saturday, and preached an excellent Sermon in St. Andrew's Church on Sunday morning; he also preached in St. Stephen's Church in the evening. The Rev. Gentleman will leave town to-day for Eastport, where he will meet the other members of the Deputation from St. Andrews, and thence they will proceed in the steamer Admiral for Boston, on their way to Canada.

The address of the Minister, Elders and Trustees of St. Paul's Church, Fredericton, to the Deputation, and the Rev. Mr. Stevenson's reply, will be published in our next paper.

The Rev. Enoch Wood, late Chairman of the Wesleyan Missions in the New Brunswick District, and family, left this city on Wednesday last, in the steamer *Admiral*, for Boston, on their way to Toronto. Mr. Wood has resided in this Province for 17 or 18 years past, a large portion of the time in Saint John, and was highly respected and esteemed, not only by the members of the Wesleyan Society, but also by those of other denominations generally; and the departure from among us of so active, useful, and zealous a christian minister, is very deeply regretted.—Mr. Wood, we learn, has been appointed by the Committee of the Parent Society in London to the highly responsible and distinguished office of Superintendent of the Wesleyan Missions in Canada West, to reside at Toronto. A number of the friends of Mr. Wood in this city, presented him with an Address previous to his departure, accompanied with a splendid Gold Watch, as a testimonial of their sincere regard and esteem. "He takes with him however, (says a Fredericton contemporary) what must be more accordant with his feelings—the love of his own people—the respect of all."

The Rev. S. D. Rice, Wesleyan Minister, and family, also left this District in company with Mr. Wood, and we learn is likewise to reside at Toronto. Mr. Rice's mild and amiable deportment had won for him many friends among all denominations, by whom his departure is much regretted.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.—An Inquest was held yesterday before H. Porter, and W. O. Smith, Esquires, Justices, on view of the body of Matthew Butteree, a seaman, who was accidentally drowned by falling into Lovett's Slip on Sunday afternoon, when in a state of intoxication.—Verdict accordingly.—A very respectable Jury empannelled on the occasion, expressed their opinion that the street at the head of Lovett's Slip was in an extremely dangerous state, in consequence of no railing or fence being there placed for the protection of passengers, and requested an urgent call being made on the proper authorities to have the evil remedied forthwith.

An Inquest was also held the same afternoon, before the same Justices, (in the absence of the Coroner, who still continues confined to his house by illness) on view of the body of a child of four years old, named Thomas Dunn, who was killed at noon the same day, by the wheel of a loaded cart passing over its body in Prince William Street—Verdict, "Accidental death." It appeared that the child was in the crowd who were following the Circus Band, then playing through the streets; and that the cartman was driving at a moderate walk, standing on the left side of the front of his cart, with the reins in his hand, while the child was knocked down and driven over by the wheel on the opposite side.

The frequent occurrence of such melancholy accidents should act as a caution to cartmen and others, to be more careful in driving through our crowded streets; and should also be a warning to parents to keep their children off the streets as much as possible.

CIRCUS.—The splendid New York Circus of Messrs Rockwell & Co. arrived in this City on Saturday last, and commenced their performances last evening. The Circus will be open at 2 and 7 o'clock every afternoon and evening during this week. The performances are stated to be of a very superior order, and they will doubtless be numerously attended.

CHIGNECTO RAILWAY.—We have much pleasure in publishing the subjoined accounts of public meetings held at Shediac and the Bend of Petitcodiac on the subject of the Chignecto Railway; and are pleased that this highly important enterprise is exciting so laudable an interest among the good people of Westmorland County, particularly in those localities through which the contemplated railway is expected to pass. It will be seen that the inhabitants both of Shediac and the Parish of Monckton offer to subscribe liberally for Stock, &c. should the railway be constructed between those places.

PUBLIC MEETING AT SHEDIAC.

At a Public Meeting held at the Madras School House in Shediac, on Monday the 2d day of August, 1847, for the purpose of facilitating the preliminary business connected with the above named Railway:—

Daniel Hannington, Esq. M. E. P., having been called to the Chair, and Mr. Anthony B. Tayte requested to act as Secretary.—

It was, on motion of Thomas E. Smith, Esq. seconded by Mr. R. C. Scovil, unanimously resolved

1. That the Chignecto Railway Company, incorporated at the last Session of the General Assembly, for the purpose of constructing a Railway to open the communication between the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Bay of Fundy, having, under the direction of the Provisional Committee thereof, opened Share Lists at the City of St. John; this Meeting, convinced of the great public benefits to result from the undertaking, pledge themselves to use every means in their power to promote the objects of the said Company.

2. Moved by Dr. C. S. Theal, seconded by Mr. Alexander McGhie, and unanimously resolved—That from the well known capabilities of the harbour of Shediac, not only as a perfectly sheltered haven, but as possessing greater depth of water and being more accessible than any other in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, which can possibly connect with the Railway; it is the opinion of this meeting, that Shediac should be chosen as the point from which the said Railway is to commence, and they refer with confidence to the following facts in support of such opinion:—

First:—The number of vessels of large tonnage which have entered and loaded at Shediac harbour, of which the following may be particularized, viz.:

In 1836, H. M. Steamer "Medea," which conveyed from hence part of the 65th Regiment.
" The Transport ship "Sophia," with remainder of some Regiment.
" The "Hercules," Merchant Ship, 300 tons.
" " Jane & Margaret," - 750 "
" " Jessie," - - - 750 "
1842, " Anne Armstrong," - 632 "
1846, " Asia," - - - 900 "
" " Marchioness of Clydesdale," 650 "
" " Severn," - - - 650 "
1847, " Sultana," - - - 1150 "

Secondly:—An Extract from the Report of Capt. Bayfield, R. N., Naval Surveyor of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, contained in the following letter:

(Copy.) " SHEDIAC, 25th January, 1841.

" Messrs. MILNE, Harbour Masters } and Pilots, Shediac:

" GENTLEMEN:—Having surveyed your Harbour in 1839, and visited it several times last year, I am of opinion that when accident or stress of weather may render a harbour of refuge desirable, Shediac is *the only harbour of New-Brunswick, eastward of Miramichi*, which a vessel in distress could safely attempt to enter in heavy northerly gales—its entrance being less difficult and dangerous than any other on the coast.

(Signed, HENRY WM. BAYFIELD."

3. Moved by Mr. Richard C. Scovil, and seconded by Mr. John Harshman, and unanimously resolved—That in the event of Shediac Harbour being chosen, this Meeting will guarantee the disposal of One Hundred Shares at least in the Capital Stock of the said Company; and will do their utmost to obtain the consent of the proprietors of land, as well above as below high water mark, within the Parish, for the passage of the Railway thereon, free of cost to the Company, and for the erection in the Harbour of all Wharves, Piers, Dykes and other Buildings necessary for the said Railway.

4. Moved by Mr. Alexander McGhie, seconded by Mr. Richard Bell, and unanimously resolved—That Daniel Hannington, Esq. M. P. P., Thomas E. Smith, Esq. Mr. Anthony B. Tayte, Mr. Alexander McGhie, and Mr. Richard C. Scovil, be a Committee for carrying out the intentions of this Meeting; and that a copy of the foregoing resolutions, signed by the Chairman and Secretary, be forthwith communicated to the Provisional Committee at Saint John, together with a tender of co-operation in every measure calculated to secure the establishment of the undertaking.

DANIEL HANNINGTON, *Chairman.*

ANDREW B. TAYTE, *Secretary.*

PUBLIC MEETING AT THE BEND OF PETITCODIAC.

At a Public Meeting of the inhabitants of the Bend of Petitcodiac, held on the 8th of May, 1847, for the purpose of taking into consideration the facilities afforded between Shediac and the Bend of Petitcodiac for the construction of the projected Railroad to connect the waters of the Gulf of St. Lawrence with those of the Bay of Fundy.—Stephen Binney, Esquire, was called to the Chair, and Jas. Steadman, Esquire, requested to act as Secretary, and the following Resolutions adopted:—

1. Resolved, That this Meeting have witnessed with great satisfaction the proceedings adopted at a recent public meeting in Saint John, having for its object the construction of a Railroad, to connect the waters of the Gulf of St. Lawrence with those of the Bay of Fundy, and being of opinion that the most eligible route which can possibly be selected is that from the Bend of Petitcodiac to Shediac, as well on account of the shortness of the distance, (being less than twelve miles) as the greater amount of profits that must be realized by the stockholders on the capital expended.

2. Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Meeting, that should the route from Shediac to the Bend of Petitcodiac be selected for the line of the projected Railroad, the proprietors of the soil through which the Road will run would be disposed to make free grants of sufficient ground for the Road, and also sufficient ground for a public road on each side Hall's Creek, should it be considered desirable to construct a Dock in connection with the contemplated Railroad, which might be made to contain at least one hundred sail of ships.

3. Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Meeting, that the unfavourable opinion of the navigation of the River Petitcodiac has arisen solely on account of its being a tidal harbour, and vessels having to take ground at low water, and there not being any wharves or mooring-places heretofore for the accommodation of ships to discharge or take in cargoes; and that the whole (or nearly the whole) of the carrying trade between the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Bay of Fundy has been on the Petitcodiac River, and not one instance of loss has been sustained by any individual engaged in the same.

4. Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Meeting, that upon a Wet Dock being constructed at Hall's Creek, vessels of one thousand tons and upwards may with safety be towed up the River Petitcodiac by steam, loaded and conveyed to sea—the time occupied in towing up or down not exceeding two hours; and that, in the opinion of competent shipmasters, no real impediments whatever exist to the navigation of the River Petitcodiac.

5. Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Meeting, that should the Railroad be constructed between Shediac and the Bend, the inhabitants of Monkton and its vicinity will take at least one hundred shares, and otherwise forward the undertaking by every means in their power.

6. Resolved, That Mr. Binney, Mr. Botsford, Mr. Steadman, Mr. Humphrey, and Mr. Harris be a Committee to correspond with the Provisional Committee in Saint John, and to take such other steps as may be deemed necessary to carry out the views of this Meeting.

S. BINNEY, Chairman.

JAMES STEADMAN, Secretary.

An Inquest was held in the Gaol in this City on Friday last, before H. Porter and W. O. Smith, Esquires, Justices, (in the absence of the Coroner, who has been for some days past confined to his house by severe illness,) on view of the body of Daniel Hayes, a prisoner, who had died in gaol that morning, of dysentery. Verdict—Died by the visitation of God.

In consequence of the ill health of Mr. Sancton, he has recently disposed of the "Herald" establishment to Mr. G. C. H. Patten, a young man who served his apprentice-ship in the office. We wish the new proprietor every success.

LAUNCHED, on Tuesday last, from the Building Yard of Messrs. McLauchlan & Stackhouse, in Carleton, a beautiful ship of 591 tons measurement, named the *Orleans*. She is one of the finest specimens of naval architecture which ever floated on the water, and is pronounced by nautical men to be the *beau ideal* of a perfect ship, so far as model and symmetry are concerned. We also learn that in her construction, the same regard has been manifested, as to her strength and durability; being essentially copper fastened and built of the very best materials the Province can afford. Great credit is due to the enterprising builders, who have established their reputation as workmen of the first order, and also to Mr. J. Ring, the draughtsman for producing a model of such perfect proportions. The Orleans is owned by Messrs. J. W. M. Irish, Thos. Leavitt, and Capt. S. Howard, and is to be under the command of Capt. Isaac Bogart.

Towed into this harbour on Thursday morning, a fine ship of 750 tons old measurement, named the *Ion*, built at Tynemouth Creek, by Messrs. Lovatt & Parker, for Messrs. James Adam and William Davidson, of this city. She is a superb vessel, having been built of excellent materials, and combines beauty of model with good carrying capabilities. Much credit is due to her builders, for the faithful manner in which she has been constructed. She is to be commanded by Capt. P. Burns.—*New-Brunswicker.*

Towed into this harbour on Thursday last, a pretty modelled and substantial built vessel of 330 tons, named the *Kate Kerney*. She was built at Red Head, by Messrs. Lloyd and Saunders, for Mr. Thomas Wallace, of this city; is constructed of excellent materials, copper fastened, and reflects much credit on the builders.—*Ib.*

SUPREME COURT, WESTMORLAND COUNTY.—The trial of *William Kinread*, for the murder of *Stephen Atkinson*, at Shediac, in October last, was held at Dorchester, on Thursday, the 29th ultimo, before His Honor Judge Street. The prosecution on behalf of the crown, was conducted by William Carman, jr., Esquire, and the defence of the prisoner by the Hon. Edward B. Chandler, and Albert J. Smith, Esquire. A verdict of *manslaughter* was returned, and the prisoner has been sentenced to receive eighteen months imprisonment in the Provincial Penitentiary.—*Miramichi Gleaner.*

SENTENCE OF DEATH AT RICHIBUCTO.—At the sitting of the Circuit Court for the County of Kent, last week, William Chiswell, formerly a Schoolmaster, was found guilty of a rape upon a female child under 10 years of age, and was sentenced to be hanged at Richibucto on the 2d day of November next. His Honor Judge Street presided.—*New-Brunswicker.*

HALIFAX, August 13.

We give below the names of the Representatives chosen by the different constituencies, affixing to each the letter (c) or (L) according to the party, Conservative or Liberal, by which they are claimed; and distinguishing those of Members of the late House of Assembly by printing them in *Italics.*

COUNTIES.

Halifax—*Joseph Howe*, H. Y. Mott, (L.)
Colchester—Samuel Creelman, (L.)
Pictou—*G. R. Young*, Andrew Robertson, (L.)
Cumberland—*R. McG. Dickey, Stephen Fulton*, (c.)
Hants—J. McDougall, Wm. Card, (L.)
Kings—*John C. Hall*, David Moore, (c.)
Annapolis—*Hon. J. W. Johnston*, (c.)
Digby—*Fras. Bourneuf*, (L.)
Yarmouth—*H. Huntington*, (L.)
Shelburne—G. McKenna, (L.)
Queen's—*S. P. Freeman, J. Campbell*, (c.)
Lunenburg—G. Ernst, H. Mignowitz, (L.)
Sydney—W. A. Henry, J. McLeod, (L.)
Guysborough—*W. F. Desbarres*, H. McDonald, (L.)
Cape Breton—*James B. Uniacke*, (L.)
Inverness—*Wm. Young*, P. Smith, (L.)
Richmond—C. F. Harrington, (c.)

TOWNSHIPS.

Halifax—*Jas. McNab, L. O'C. Doyle*, (L.)
Truro—*Wm. Fleming*, (c.)
Onslow—*John Crowe*, (c.)
Londonderry—John Wier, (c.)
Pictou—*H. Blackadar*, (c.)
Amherst—W. W. Bent, (c.)
Windsor—*Jas. D. Fraser*, (c.)
Newport—*Ichabod Dimock*, (L.)
Falmouth—Jas. Songster, (L.)
Cornwallis—*Mayhew Beckwith*, (c.)
Horton—Dr. Brown, (L.)
Granville—*S. S. Thorne*, (c.)
Annapolis—*Alfred Whitman*, (c.)
Digby—*Charles Budd*, (c.)
Clare—*A

30th ult. The loss will principally fall on the officers of the garrison, whose winter appointments were stored there.

THE SEASON AND THE CROPS.—Appearances continue favourable for the produce of the year, notwithstanding the drought and excessive heat of the last month. The hay crop is abundant, and much of it saved in good order; the fields of grain are changing colour, and fast approaching to ripeness, and where the soil was not exhausted by repeated grain crops without manure, the crops of all sorts are promising; peas are luxuriant and the potato fields never looked better. As yet there is no appearance of blight. The produce of the gardens is also good.

The pastures remain abundant, and the cattle in good order. The markets are but thinly supplied at high prices, and labour is scarce and dear.—*Quebec, Aug. 2.*

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.—The Magnetic Telegraph lines between Montreal and Toronto was yesterday brought into successful operation; and by it our merchants are now enabled to carry on a *lightning correspondence* with the great Atlantic cities. The wires are now in the course of being erected between Quebec and this city, and the line will, we understand, be opened in the course of a few weeks.—*Montreal Transcript, August 4.*

LUMBER ON THE KENNEBEC.—Probably there seldom, if ever, has been a better run of logs on the river, than during this season. We have been calculating the number of logs that have gone over Ticonic Falls here within fifty days. From our occasional observations we judge that no less than 5 logs a minute have passed; or 300 an hour, 7200 a day, 360,000 in fifty days. It would be a low estimate, to prize the logs as they are, $3 each, making their whole value $1,080,002. When converted into lumber, cannot be much short of Two Millions of dollars.—*Waterville Union.*

Sale of Dead Letter Contents.—There were sold by auction at Washington, on the 16th July, at least a cart load of contents of dead letters and bundles. Among the many articles, were a beautiful badge made of cassia seed, fish hooks and lines, stockings, gloves, nightcaps, hats, razors and strops, paints in bottles and boxes, sacking for beds, aprons, spectacles, suspenders, vest buttons, bead bags and purses, miniatures, gold and brass breastpins and rings, a pack of cards, box of tools, (rather small), silver crucifixes, handkerchiefs, bookmarkers, cajjeos, from a yard to a frock pattern, medicines, from a box of "golden pills" to a box of cancer oil and a bottle of Bull's Sarsaparilla. Books including two copies of "Mother Goose," and a dozen Bibles and Testaments in German and in English; prayer books, Graham's Magazine, grammers, sheet music, &c.

A Dutchman's pipe was in the collection of curiosities; also, a garment, similar to a *robe de chambre*, with a black velvet belt, sewed fast and trimmed at the edges with gold paper. It was doubtless a theatrical costume, intended for an amateur.—Who would think such masses found their way into the mails?—*Baltimore Clipper.*

Late accounts from Barbadoes state that distress bordering on starvation prevailed in the rural districts of that fine island.

RURAL CEMETERY.—We observe by an advertisement in the *Courier*, that the projectors of the Rural Cemetery have purchased 110 acres of land on the north side of the Marsh Road, being distant from the City about a mile and a quarter, for the sum of £2,600, and have offered a premium of £30 for the best plan for laying out the ground. There are to be 1200 Shares, at £2 10s. each; the whole of the capital to be called for.

It is intended to offer the Stock, in the first instance, to the denominations engaged in the undertaking, in equal proportions, so that all parties may have an equal control in the management of the Cemetery. Any portion of the Stock not taken up within *one month* from this date, will be offered to the public generally.

The following are the conditions on which the Stock shall be taken, and which shall be held as the *Constitution* of the Company:

1st. That the whole grounds, with all buildings to be erected, (with the exception of a portion of ground to be selected by the Committee and laid aside for the Church of England) shall be forever free to all denominations.

2d. That so soon as the Stock is paid, the choice of lots shall be offered at Auction, at such upset price as the Directors shall think fit.

3d. That one half of the purchase money of the lots shall be used for ornamenting the grounds, the other half to be paid to the Stockholders until they be paid in full with interest at 8 per cent. per annum, after which the whole proceeds shall be laid out on the grounds.

4th. That the Stockholders shall, in the first instance, elect twelve Directors from amongst themselves, each share to have a vote,—but that each proprietor of a lot shall afterwards have a vote and be eligible as a Director—until the whole stock with interest is paid, when the Proprietors of lots shall form the Company. The Directors to be elected annually.

5th. That the Directors shall not be at liberty to depart from the Plan of the Grounds adopted, unless the intended alteration be approved of by three-fourths of their number.

LEBARON BOTSFORD, M. D.
R. JARDINE, *Secretary.* *Chairman.*

BE NOT DECEIVED.

Be not deceived with vain hope—lay not the flattering unction to your soul, that disease will cure itself, especially if that disease be Consumption or Liver Complaint. If you would be restored to health you must use the means which benevolence and a kind Providence have placed within your reach. The great and universally popular remedy for Consumption, and all Chronic diseases, is now for sale in every city and important town in the country, and at a price too that every one can afford to buy. You have no excuse, therefore, for neglecting to save your life and health. Be not deceived with quack nostrum, or any imitations of this invaluable medicine. An individual at Charleston, S.C. recently purchased four bottles of a doubtful kind—one of the most celebrated physicians of the city told the deceived patient he must send that article back, and exchange it for DR. WISTAR'S Balsam of Wild Cherry. Be not deceived—remember that it is Dr. Wistar's Balsam that cures—it is Dr. Wistar's that brings back the bloom of health to the cheek, lustre to the eye, strength to the system, joy and gladness to the soul, and happiness to man—it is Dr. Wistar's that has gained such celebrity among the sick, astonished the world with its effects, and is recommended by the best physicians throughout the land. Be not deceived, buy none unless signed I. Butts on the wrapper, the genuine and original Dr. Wistar's.

*** For sale by PETERS & TILLEY, St. John, N. B.

DR. JAYNE'S MEDICINES.

Does not Reason and Common Sense teach us that EXPECTORATION is the most natural as well as the most effectual agent in arresting and curing PULMONARY DISEASES?—Reason answers YES, because OBSTRUCTION is either immediately or remotely the cause of Inflammation and Catarrhal Fevers, producing Croup, Consumption, and Abscesses of the Lungs, Pain and Soreness of the Throat, Breast, Sides, & Shoulders—Bronchites, exciting mucous and purulent Secretions, thereby clogging up the lungs, so as to more or less impede both respiration and the free circulation of the blood, causing Difficulty of Breathing, and Asthma, Pleurisy, Hoarseness and Loss of Voice, Dropsy of the Heart and Chest, Rupture of Blood Vessels and Bleeding from the Throat and Lungs, and Spitting of Blood.—To remove this Obstruction, from which all these alarming and dangerous diseases originate, and to produce a radical cure, nothing has ever been found equal to JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.

It stands unrivalled—it stands pre-eminent—TRY IT, and you will be forced to acknowledge that its virtues HAVE NOT, NOR CANNOT be overrated; that it stands far above and beyond the reach of competition; that it is the only reasonable, the only natural, and the only truly successful method of arresting and curing diseases of the Pulmonary Organs.

*** Sold by T. WALKER & SON, Saint John.

MARRIED.

On the 3d instant, by the Rev. Mr. Harrison, Mr. James McCluskey, of the Parish of St. John, to Miss Elizabeth Suckney, of the Parish of Portland.

On Thursday evening, by the same, Mr. Henry Milton, to Miss Julia McAfferty, all of the Parish of Portland.

On Saturday evening last, by the Very Rev. James Dunphy, V. G., Mr. Timothy McCarty, to Miss Ellen Ahern, both of this city.

On the 16th inst. by the Rev. J. C. Gallaway, A. M., Mr. Samuel Wire, to Miss Ellen Hannah, both of Carleton.

At Portland, on Tuesday, by the Rev. Enoch Wood, Mr. Thomas Jordan, to Charlotte, sixth daughter of the late Mr. James Nealon.

On the 4th inst., by the Rev. S. D. Lee Strct, Rector of Woodstock, Horace H. Beardsley, Esq., of the Parish of Woodstock, to Mary Eliza, second daughter of Richard English, Esq., of the same place.

On the 3d inst., by the Rev. Wm. Temple, Mr. John W. Raymond, Merchant, to Elizabeth Jane, second daughter of Mr. James McIndoe, both of Woodstock.

DIED.

On Monday, the 9th inst., Emily Reed, only child of Mr. John D. Purdy, aged one year and nine months.

On Tuesday last, Mr. Frederick Duvernet, aged 23 years, second son of the late Major Frederick Duvernet, of the Royal Staff Corps.

On Tuesday last, after a short illness, Mr. Alexander McAvity, aged 33 years, leaving a wife and four children to lament their loss.

On Thursday morning, after a lingering illness, Ann Matilda, eldest daughter of the late George Waterberry, Esquire, in her twenty-third year.

On Friday morning, Mary E., daughter of Mr. Charles Godsoe, aged sixteen months and nine days.

On Saturday last, at noon, Mrs. Ann McKee, widow of the late Mr. Samuel H. McKee, in the 73d year of her age. Mrs. McKee has been well known in this city for the last half century, and universally esteemed and respected as she was known. She died with a good hope, through grace, of a blissful immortality.

On Saturday last, Laviaia Shives, daughter of Mr. William Hewitt, aged eleven months.

In Portland, on Tuesday, 10th inst. Mary Amelia, daughter of the Rev. F. Smallwood, Wesleyan Minister, aged five years and six months.

At Hampstead, (Q. C.) on the 30th ultimo, Mr. John Appleby, aged 83 years—leaving a wife and family, with numerous relations, to lament their loss.

At Moncton, Westmorland County, on the 31st ultimo, Susanna B. Lewis, sixth daughter of Mr. Ichabod Lewis, aged 30 years—much esteemed and respected by all classes of society.

At Fredericton, on the 4th inst., Lucy Ann Woodforde Grant, only child of John Grant, Esq., of the Crown Land Office, aged fourteen months.

At Fredericton, very suddenly, on Sunday evening, 2th inst., Mr. Abel T. Estey, aged 46 years.—At same place, on Tuesday morning, Fanny, wife of Mr. Peter Parker, aged 39 years.—At same place, on Wednesday last, Mr. Jacob Carvell, in the 53d year of his age; and on Friday morning, Georgiana, infant daughter of Mr. J. Myshall, aged seven months and fifteen days.

At Oromocto, on the 2th instant, Archibald, youngest son of Mr. Archibald McLean, bankcoper, aged ten months.

At Prince William, York County, on the 3d inst., Mr. John Coorser, at the advanced age of 95 years.—He was a British soldier in the American Revolutionary war.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.

ARRIVED.

Wednesday—Ship California, Lawson, Port Glasgow, 36—Master, coals, &c. In lat. 43, long. 57, spoke barque Caroline, of Yarmouth, 7 days from St. John for Belfast—all well. On Sunday evening last, off Brier Island, barque Sophia, 12 hours from St. John.

Brig Sir James McDonnell, Dunn, Dublin, 42—to order, passengers.

Thursday—Ship Samuel, Leighton, Liverpool, 42—S. Wiggins & Son, salt, &c.—On the 26th ult. lat. 45, lon. 46 20, spoke barque Dominica from Quebec for Cork; on the 27th, lat. 45 2, lon. 47 15, barque Exchange, from St. John for Dublin; 30th, lat. 45, lon. 50 19, French fishing brig Peter and Mary, with 34,000 fish.

Brig Leviathan, Roycroft, Baltimore, (Ireland), 36—to order, passengers.

Schooner Brothers, Fitzgerald, Boston, 3—Master, assorted cargo.

Friday—Barque William Penn, Coughlan, Liverpool, 39—Owens & Duncan, merchandise.—Spoke July 27th, lat. 43, lon. 43, 20, ship, Loodinap, 11 days from St. Andrews.—31st lat. 43, 20, lon. 45, 40, ship Adam Lodge, of and for Liverpool, 16 days from New York.—August 2d, lat. 43, 50, lon. 43, 2, ship Marion, of Southport, from Havre, bound to New York with passengers, out 22 days.

Argyle, Durkee, Dublin, 30—Chas. McLauchlan, ballast.

Brig Asiatic, Caddell, Dublin, 39—Wm. McDonagh, do.

Saturday—Barque Medium, Crosby, Cork, 29—ballast.

Cleveroll, Stooks, Exmouth, 40—T. E. Millidge, cordage, &c.

Schooner Louisa Willard, Sharp, Boston, 5—Master, assorted cargo.

Steamer Herald, Brown, Eastport—Jas. Whitney, passengers and merchandise.

Sunday—Schr. Kokena, Nickerson, Baltimore—J. & R. Reed, wheat.

Mariner, Reed, Boston, 5—John Murphy, ass'd. cargo.

Monday—Ship Cushlanacheree, Thomas, Galway, 40—John Robertson, passengers.

British Merchant, Anderson, Cork, 49—order, passengers.

Alceste, Cann, Yarmouth—C. McLauchlan, ballast.

Barque Envoy, Laidler, Londonderry, 30—order, passengers.

Charles McLauchlan, Crosby, Yarmouth—C. McLauchlan, ballast.

Brigt. Fashion, Clark, Rosheau, deals.

This Day—Ship John S. DeWolfe, Reed, Liverpool—N. S. Demill, passengers and coals.

Brig Prince Rupert, Doane, New-York—flour, &c.

CLEARED.

August 10th—Barque Woodstock, Mellin, Cork, timber and deals—James Kirk.

11th—Ship Chieftain, McDonough, Gloucester, deals—Lunt & Pickup; Brig Trafalgar, Younghusband, Maryport, deals—James Kirk; Brigt. Prairie, Clarke, Boston, timber—I. D. Andrews; Ellis, Cahill, Montego Bay, (Jamaica,) lumber, &c.—Allison & Spurr.

12th—Ship Argo, Waterbery, London, timber and deals—S. Reynolds & Son; Schr. General Clinch, Hallett, New York, clapboards—T. McHenry.

13th—Ship Ambassadress, Bannerman, Liverpool, deals—Wm. Davidson; Barque Lady Caroline, Martin, Shoreham, timber and deals—Allison & Spurr; Lady Bagot, Anderson, New Ross, timber and deals—John Robertson; Brig Leadbitter, Crowell, Yarmouth, (Eng.) timber and deals—S. Wiggins & Son; Brigantine Kingston, Matson, Gloucester, deals—John Mackay; Schr. Joseph Howe, Scott, Halifax, salt—J. & H. Hamm.

14th—Barque Seraph, Mather, Grimsby, timber & deals—S. Wiggins & Son.

Aug. 14th—Schr. Gen. Foster, Spates, Boston, clapboards; Isabella, Wright, Halifax, salt; Kalos, Wade, Boston, clapboards; Active, Crowell, Halifax, limestone.

16th—Brig Hope, Crean, Ulverston, timber and deals; Hope, Sheridan, Ulverston.

17th—Ship Forbaisha, Betts, Liverpool, timber and deals—Jas. Walker; Barque Kingston, Abrams, London, sleepers and deals—Allison & Spurr; Brig James, Jackson, Chester, timber and deals—R. Rankin & Co.; Schr. James Fraser, Amherman, Halifax, salt and spirits.

Her Majesty's Brig *Daring*, Capt. Peel, arrived in this harbour on Sunday last, from a cruise.

Barque Infanta, Moyes, of Parsboro, from New York for Liverpool, put back on the 7th inst. leaky.

Brig Fame, Smith, Master, (of Windsor, N. S.) from New York, bound to Newfoundland with a full cargo of flour and pork, drove ashore on Thursday night in the easterly gale, on the West side of Holmes' Hole harbor, with both masts gone by the board, having been cut away in the hope of keeping her off shore. She will have to be discharged before getting her off. The cargo is insured in New York—the vessel in Windsor.

The Fame remained ashore at Holmes's Hole, 9th, perfectly tight.

Schr. Camilla, of and for Westport, N. S., was sunk in Boston harbour on Tuesday night, in consequence of a collision with the steam-tug R. B. Forbes. She had a lot of flour on board. Crew saved.—It was expected she would be raised.

Br. Sch. Albion, Norman, from Picton for New York, with grindstones, got on Romer Shoal on Saturday noon, but came off in an hour with five feet water in the hold. A pilot took her in charge and beached her in the Horse Shoe to prevent her sinking.

BOLT IRON.

Received per Ship *Royal Mint*, from Liverpool, and *Delta*, from Newport:—

150 Tons BOLT IRON, ass'd.

ALEXANDER YEATS.
DOCK-STREET, Aug. 17, 1847.

17th August, 1847.

Per Ship Portland, from Liverpool:—

400 BAGS Coarse SALT, for sale at the Store of the Subscriber.
ARCHD. HEGAN.

Bar and Bolt IRON.

Now landing ex "William Penn":—

30 TONS double refined BAR IRON: 25 do. Common Bolt Iron, from ⅜ to 1¼ inch. For sale low by
August 17. WM. CARVILL.

Victoria BOOK-STORE.

Cheap Books and Stationery.

V. H. NELSON respectfully invites the attention of his friends and the Public generally to his present Stock of BOOKS and STATIONERY—the whole of which is offered for sale at the lowest possible Cash prices:—Writing and Wrapping PAPERS of various sizes and qualities; SCHOOL-BOOKS, such as are generally used throughout the Province; QUILLS, WAX, Wafers, Inks, Slates, Pencils, Pictures, Pocket-Books, Blank Books, Miscellaneous Works in History, Arts, Sciences, and General Literature. Also—on Consignment:—100 dozen best London PLAYING CARDS. Cheap for cash only.
August 17.

29th June, 1847.

Per brig "Robert," from Matanzas:—

75 HHDS. MOLASSES.—which will be sold low on reasonable terms.
ARCHD. HEGAN.

John B. Gough,
THE HIGHLY CELEBRATED
Temperance Lecturer !!!

Saint John Total Abstinence Society.

THE Officers, and Committee of the above named Society, have great pleasure in announcing to the friends of the Cause, as well as to the public generally, that, after repeated efforts, they have succeeded in securing the valuable services of

MR. JOHN B. GOUGH,

the much admired, and talented advocate of "Total Abstinence," for the limited period of one month, to deliver a course of lectures on the subject of "Temperance;"—his first lecture will be delivered at the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute, on WEDNESDAY Evening, the 25th inst, of which due notice will be given. The Committee would further intimate, that, in order to meet the heavy engagement which they have entered into with Mr. Gough, the price of admission to each Lecture (by Ticket) will be 7 1-2d. *By order.*

WILLIAM H. A. KEANS,
Secretary.

☞ NOTICE is hereby given, to the several "Temperance Societies" in this City, and Portland, who may be desirous to engage the services of Mr. Gough to lecture before their respective Societies, will please make early application to the "Managing Committee," viz—Messrs. Demill, Pitts, and Waterhouse. W. H. A. KEANS,
St. John, Aug. 16, 1847. *Secretary.*

WANTED—The Loan of £250 or £300, for a term of Five Years, on valuable unencumbered Freehold Property in this City.—Apply at the Office of CHARLES DUFF, Esquire, Barrister at Law, who will give any information required.
St. John, August 10, 1847.

MAIL CONTRACT.

ANY Persons desirous of entering into a Contract for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails between ST. JOHN and FREDERICTON (twice a week each way) during the ensuing Winter, are requested to send in Sealed Tenders, addressed to the Deputy Postmaster General, stating the sums in Halifax currency, for which they would agree to perform the service by the Ice route.

Tenders will be received at the same time for the performance of the above service by way of the Nerepis Road.

The particulars of the Contract are, that the Mails shall be conveyed at such hours as may, from time to time, be pointed out by the Deputy Postmaster General; and at a rate of speed of not less than Seven Miles per hour, including stoppages.

A notice of three months to be given on either side to determine the Contract. Security will be required for the due performance of the service.

The Tenders will be received until Wednesday, the 25th instant, at noon, after which none can be noticed. J. HOWE, *D. P. M. G.*
St. John, August 7, 1847.

Steamer ADMIRAL,

THOMAS RODGERS, Commander.

THE above beautiful Steamer will leave for EASTPORT, PORTLAND and BOSTON every TUESDAY AFTERNOON, at 5 o'clock. For Freight or Passage, apply to
Aug. 10. JAMES WHITNEY.

By Permission of His Worship the Mayor.

NEW YORK CIRCUS.

ROCKWELL & CO. PROPRIETORS.
C. R. BANKS, Manager.

WILL perform in Saint JOHN ONE WEEK, commencing on MONDAY, 16th instant, the first performance on the evening of that day, and the subsequent ones each afternoon and evening.

Prices of admission:—Private Boxes, 2s. 6d.; Boxes, 1s. 3d.; Pit, 7½d. Children under 10 years of age admitted (to Boxes and private Boxes) at half price.

Hours of Performance:—Doors opened at 2 and 7, p. m.; Entertainments to commence at 2½ and 7½.

The Proprietors have pleasure in calling the attention of the Public to the subjoined list of Performers, who, among a great number of others, constitute the strength of the Troupe as at present organized; and they have the gratification of announcing that, since their last visit to Saint John, very extensive improvements have been made in the Stud, Paraphernalia, and Equipments of the concern—such, they trust, as will meet with the approval of their patrons and others:

MRS. D. JOHNSON, the much admired equestrian representative of pastoral scenes.

MRS. CAMILLA GARDNER,—a lady well known to the frequenters of the Circus as the first Equestrian of the age.

MISS M. J. JOHNSON, a juvenile aspirant for fame, reckoned the most promising of youthful prodigies in the Ring.

MR. GEORGE SWEET,—quite celebrated throughout the United States as a Tight-Rope Dancer, in which art he is unsurpassed even by the celebrated RAVELS.

Mr. W. C. JOHNSON,—the only performer who has ever attempted with success the *Riding and Managing of Nine Horses in the Ring at the same time!*

SIGNOR FELIX CARLO, the great Italian Clown, from Franconi's Amphitheatre, Paris, and Astley's, London.

MR. D. GARDNER, the celebrated Speaking Clown, popularly known in the British Provinces.

Also attached to the Company are the excellent Performers—Messrs. A. Lupine, H. Smith, and Miller, and the juvenile wonders of the Ring, Masters McFarland and Jackson.

The most sagacious Pony in the world, FANNY ELSLER, will be introduced by Mr. D. Gardner. Among the *menages* of the most extensive owners of horses, no Pony in the world can be found like this, or possessed of half its fire and sagacity, or capable of so great a variety of performances.

☞ Several Scenes (entirely new) have been added to the usual Performances; and the Entertainments are relieved and enlivened by popular Airs from a BAND of twelve superior musicians.

☞ PERFORMANCE IN CARLETON, on SATURDAY, 14th instant, at 3 o'clock, p. m.
Aug. 10. G. H. CAMPBELL, *Agent.*

THOMAS HANFORD,
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,

will be found in the New Brick Store belonging to John Wishart, Esq., on Johnston's Wharf.
Saint John, Aug. 3, 1847.

No. 1, South Wharf.

W. TISDALE & SON have received ex *John Fielden*, from Liverpool:—2 cases Thomson's SCREW AUGERS, short and long screw; 2 casks BLOCK BUSHES; 1 cask assorted Cart Boxes; 1 cask London Glue; 1 cask assorted Horse Shoes; 10 pair Blacksmiths' BELLOWS, 18 to 32 inch; 1 roll Sheet ZINC; 100 Frying Pans and Griddles; 4 tons Pots and Bakepans; and Spare Covers; which are offered at low rates for cash. August 10.

GAS LAMPS.

T. R. GORDON

IS now opening a few very fine GAS LAMPS, suitable for Parlours, Halls and Shops; also, GAS BURNERS and FITTINGS; a few UNIVERSAL GAS BURNERS, with PATENT DIAPHANOUS REFLECTORS.
Corner Market Square and Dock Street,
6th July, 1847.

Sales by Auction.

Tea, Nails, Scythes, Sickles, &c.
BY AUCTION.

On WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 18th instant, the undersigned will sell at his Store, at 11 o'clock in the morning, the following GOODS:—

50 CASKS assorted rose head and clasp Wrought NAILS, 4d'y to 20d'y;
15 ditto 5d'y to 10d'y HORSE ditto,
3 small KEDGE ANCHORS,
5 dozen CRADLE SCYTHES,
25 dozen B. Y. assorted SICKLES,
10 dozen do. ditto REAPING HOOKS,
350 enamelled Preserve KETTLES, ass'd sizes,
500 BAKE OVEN COVERS,
50 chests London Fine CONGO TEA,
25 do. American do. do.
20 boxes do. do. do.
25 barrels POT BARLEY,
2 chests Madras INDIGO,
5 barrels BRIGHT VARNISH,
4 do. SPIRITS TURPENTINE,
100 boxes English WINDOW GLASS,
125 do. PALE YELLOW SOAP,
75 do. Common ditto,
20 dozen TUBS and BUCKETS,
20 boxes Honey-dew TOBACCO,
50 dozen BROOMS,
With Mustard, Ginger, Chocolate, Matches, Copal Varnish, Dried Apples, Nutmegs, Cassia, Cloves, Fig Blue, Whole and Ground Pepper, Pea Nuts, Salts, Soda and Butter Biscuit, Liquorice, Essences, &c.
August 17. H. G. KINNEAR.

There will be Sold by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of August next, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the Premises:—

THAT Freehold Property on the north-western corner of King's Square, known as SAINT STEPHEN'S CHURCH, in the City of St. John. The Lots extend 80 feet on the King's Square, by 100 feet on Charlotte Street. On the Premises is a large BRICK BUILDING, 46 feet by 60 feet.—54 feet on Charlotte Street are under leases, having about 10 years to run. The inside fittings of the Church will be reserved. For particulars application may be made to the Chairman, Mr. Thomas Allan.

By order of the Board of Trustees.
JAMES KING, *Secretary.*

N. B.—All persons having any demands against the above Property are requested to present the same to the Treasurer, Mr. Thomas Rankine, Jr., on or before the 14th day of August next.
July 10, 1847

PUBLIC NOTICE.

South Bay Boom Company.

BY Virtue of an Act of the Legislature, passed during the last Session, the undersigned, is authorized to call a Meeting of the Subscribers for STOCK in said Company:

Public Notice is hereby given, that a General Meeting of parties who have subscribed for Shares in said Corporation will be held in the St. John Hotel, on the 30th day of August next, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of choosing Directors, and transacting other business of importance.

Notice is also hereby given, that Subscribers for said Stock are requested to pay into the Commercial Bank of New Brunswick, on or before the 18th day of August next, an Instalment of Ten per Cent. on the amount of their respective Shares in said Capital Stock. JAMES KIRK.
St. John, 27th July, 1847.

S. K. FOSTER'S
SHOE STORES,
CORNER OF KING AND GERMAIN STREETS.

Just received per ship "John Fielden," from Liverpool:—

A NEW and Elegant Variety of Ladies' Misses and Childrens' Fashionable Summer BOOTS and SHOES, together with a large assortment of Ladies' Misses' Boys' and Childrens'

BOOTS & SHOES,

imported expressly for families visiting the Country during the Summer Season.

ALSO,—A good variety for Gentlemen's wear.

Orders from all parts of the Country punctually attended to. S. K. FOSTER,
August 10, 1847. *Foster's Corner.*

Five Thousand Pairs
BOOTS & SHOES,
D. PATERSON

BEGS most respectfully to announce to the inhabitants of St. John and its vicinity, that he has received by late arrivals from England and the United States—40 cases, containing Ladies', Misses, Gentlemen's, Boys', Youth's and Children's BOOTS, BOOTEES, and SHOES, in great variety, which he will sell at a small profit for *Cash.*

He has also received a supply of English and French LEATHER, together with sets of fashionable LASTS, with which he is prepared to make to measure BOOTS and SHOES of any description.

☞ The superior style and quality of Gents' Boots manufactured by D. P. is so generally known, that it is unnecessary to say anything on that head.

Six Cases well assorted *INDIA RUBBER SHOES.* May 25, 1847.

ROBB'S OATMEAL.

THE subscriber has appointed Messrs. JARDINE & CO. Sole Agents for the disposal of his OATMEAL, at whose establishment a supply of Fresh Ground can always be had.
Dorchester, June, 1847. JOHN ROBB.

Sugar & Molasses.

Landing ex brig *Bluenose*, from Matanzas:

200 HOGSHEADS, 64 Tierces, and 131 Barrels BRIGHT MUSCOVADO SUGAR; 40 Hogsheads Muscovado MOLASSES; 30 Bags COFFEE.—For sale by
July 27. JARDINE & CO.

English Window Glass.

Landing ex "Thomas from Liverpool, and now in Store—

264 BOXES SHEET GLASS, comprising—
2500 feet 7 x 9
4000 do. 8 x 10
2500 do. 10 x 12
300 do. 9 x 12
1000 do. 10 x 14
500 do. 12 x 14
400 do. 16 x 12
400 do. 18 x 12
800 do. 20 x 14
200 do. 21 x 16
200 do. 21 x 18
May 25. H. G. KINNEAR.

IRON, SPIKES, &c.

C. & W. H. ADAMS

Have just received per *Belmont* and *Prince of Wales*, from Liverpool—

120 TONS Common and Refined IRON, well assorted, amongst which are
4200 bars Common Bolt IRON,
105 bars large Round and Square, from 2 to 4½ inch,
126 bundles Plate, Hoop, and Rod Iron,
2300 bars Refined and Common Flats,
125 bags SPIKES.

Per *Thompson*, from the Clyde—
3 casks PUTTY, in bladders,
2 cases "Thomson's" AUGERS,
3 packages Wrapping and Writing PAPER.
July 20, 1847.

BOOTS & SHOES.

The Subscribers have just received at the *Brunswick Shoe Store*, per "Royal Mail," a further supply of Fashionable BOOTS & SHOES, viz.—

BLUCHERS, Blocked, Chamel BOOTEES;
Prince George, Wellington do.;
Best Clarence BOOTEES;
Boys & Gents. High Wellington BOOTS;
Lace High and Boys Blutchers' BOOTS;
Ladies' Slippers in great variety, and Boots of the latest French Fashions; Childrens Shoes of all descriptions;
10 Boxes Infants SOCKS, Royal Coburgh;
10 Do. Albanian BOOTS;
10 Boxes Cuba Boots; 10 boxes Austrian do.;
10 Do. Circassian BOOTS;
10 Do. Nankin do.;
1 Box Victoria do., comprising an excellent assortment, which they are now offering at a much lower rate than is usually sold in the market, at their Store nearly opposite Old Trinity.
August 3. FAULKE & HENNIGAR.

JAMES AGNEW,

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

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

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

Notice of Expiration of Co-Partnership.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the Co-Partnership Business carried on in this place under the Firm of RANNEY, STURDEE, & CO., expired at the time of the decease of the late WILLIAM PARKER RANNEY, Esquire, on the 26th October, 1843, the same having since been carried on solely on account of and by the surviving Partner and Subscriber, HENRY PARKER STURDEE, of which all Parties will please take notice.

CATHERINE RANNEY, *Executrix.*
JOHN POLLOK, } *Executors.*
HENRY P. STURDEE, }
St. John, N. B., 10th July, 1847.

IN reference to the above the undersigned begs to inform his friends and the Public, that he still continues the WINE & COMMISSION BUSINESS, &c., on his own account, under the Firm of RANNEY, STURDEE & Co.
HENRY P. STURDEE.
St. John, N. B., 10th July, 1847.

Molasses ! Molasses ! !

100 HHDS. Superior Retailing MOLASSES, 15 tierces Head RICE,
30 Barrels American TAR. For sale by
JAMES N. THAIN,
July 20, 1847. *South Wharf.*

Flour and Meal.

On Consignment, ex *Oread*, from Philadelphia:

250 BRLS. Superfine FLOUR, 200 barrels RYE FLOUR, 305 barrels CORN MEAL.
At lowest market rates.
GEORGE THOMAS,
July 27. South Market Wharf.

SOAP, PIPES, &c.

Landing ex Queen Pomare, from Glasgow:—

100 BOXES Pale Yellow SOAP, 40 boxes Tobacco PIPES,
3 bales Shop TWINE,
5 bales Wrapping PAPER,
10 barrels SULTZ PEASE; Casks ALUM, Carbonate of Soda, GLUE, SODA, LOGWOOD, &c.
Ex Belle of Maitland, from Boston,—
5 barrels CLOVER SEED,
4 casks TIMOTHY SEED.—For sale by
May 4. JARDINE & CO.

NO EXCUSE FOR A BALD HEAD.
(From the Somerville, N. J., Whig.)

Sometime since I called upon Mr. Mason, of Somerville, for Dr. JAYNE'S celebrated HAIR TONIC, to restore my hair, which was then falling out daily. I procured one bottle, and applied, and applied its contents according to the directions. When the bottle was exhausted I discovered to my great surprise and satisfaction, that the YOUNG HAIR was STARTING handsomely; I therefore purchased another, and so on till I had used three bottles, and now, as a compensation, my hair is as thick as ever.

And what is more surprising, my baldness was not occasioned by sickness, in which case there is a greater hope of restoration—but was hereditary.

JAS. O. ROBERTS, Methodist Minister,
Mount Holly, Somerset Co. N. J.

THE WARM WEATHER.

The sudden changes of the weather, during this season of the year, exhibit a most baneful effect on the human system, debilitating and prostrating it. The stomach and bowels become deranged, giving timely notice to all, who are inclined to give attention to the warnings voice of nature. At such times "JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE" never fails to afford immediate relief, checking the disease and restoring the patient to vigorous health. Mothers cannot be too cautious with their children during this month, and the month following, and in the earliest stages of the summer disease, whether from teething, oppressive heat, or other causes, they should at once resort to this never failing remedy. Hundreds of certificates from respectable persons in this city, are in possession of the proprietor, ready to exhibit to all who may desire to see them at his office, No. 3, South Third street, Philadelphia.

DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is decidedly the most valuable remedy yet discovered for Consumption, Bronchites, Asthma, Croup, Cough, Spitting Blood, and all Pulmonary affections, and cures after every other means have failed. This can be and has been proved in thousands of instances, where it has effected radical cures, after the patient had been given up by all his friends and physicians.

☞ Sold by T. WALKER & SON, St. John.

CUT NAILS.

The Subscriber has received ex Belmont:—

20 TONS best quality IRON, which he is now having cut into NAILS, of all sizes, from 3d'y to 30d'y; FLOORING BRADS, 3, 3½, and 4 inch; Finishing Nails, &c. &c. for sale at the lowest market prices.
THOMAS R. GORDON,
Corner of Dock Street and Mill Square.
July 20, 1847.

S. K. FOSTER'S
Paper Hangings & Shoe Store,
☞ *Corner of King and Germain Streets.* ☜

NEW AND RICH GLAZED PAPER HANGINGS.

THE Subscriber has just received from Philadelphia, and this day opened, a new and elegant variety of Rich Satin Glazed PAPER HANGINGS, suitable for Halls, Entries, Dining and Drawing Rooms, &c. which, for richness, beauty and cheapness combined, surpasses every thing in the Paper line ever before offered for sale in this City. S. K. FOSTER,
June 22d, 1847. *Foster's corner.*

Steamer Meteor for Fredericton.

THE Steamer METEOR will commence on her route between St. John and Fredericton on Tuesday evening, 4th inst., (should the River be clear) leaving Indian Town at 6 o'clock, P. M., and returning next day, leaving Fredericton the same hour in the Evening. She will run her old route, leaving Indian Town every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings for the season, at 6 o'clock, P. M. JAMES WHITNEY.
May 4.

SCYTHE SNEATHS.—50 Dozen Patent, Wrench, and Common, good quality, for sale by [June 15] C. & W. H. ADAMS.

LIVERPOOL HOUSE,
Prince William Street, St. John, N. B.

THE Subscribers have received, per brig *Mayflower*, from London, and ship *Perthshire*, from Liverpool, the remainder of their SPRING IMPORTATIONS, and now offer, Wholesale and Retail, the following GOODS:—
1319 SHAWLS and SCARFS, in Satin, Silk, Cashmere, Barege, Lama, Indiana, Lace,
258 dozen Ladies' silk and Satin Neck Ties; Gauze, Polish, Zephyr, Ducape, and Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Lama, cashmere, net, barege, twilled and embroidered Handkerchiefs,
216 rich Delaine and Cashmere DRESSES, Balzarine, Organdie, and Muslin do.
Rich figured White Muslin ditto, graduated,
46 pieces twilled and fancy Dress Muslins,
420 do. Orleans, Cobourgs, Saxonies, Lustres, and Alpacas,
48 pieces Gro de Nap, Oriental Poplin, spun silk Tartan, Paramatta, black and colored Silk Velvet,
961 pieces new fancy Prints and Cambrics,
435 do. Lining Cottons and Cambrics,
703 do. silk, satin, and gauze RIBBONS, and Ribbon Neck Ties,
84 pieces BROAD CLOTHS—blue, black, invisible green, mulberry, purple, rifle and brown; Cassimeres, fancy Doeskin, and Tweeds,
129 pcs. white and printed Drills & Moleskins,
38 do. satin, silk velvet, and fancy Vestings, White Marseilles and Toilinet do.
233 pieces Gents. & Youths' silk pocket Hdkfs. Gents. rich satin Scarfs and Neckerchiefs, Fancy silk and cotton Handkfs., Gents. black satin Stocks and Opera Ties,
726 pieces Grey and White Cottons, Regatta and striped Shirting,
49 pieces cotton and linen Bedtick,
Swansdown, Satteen, Nankeens, Chambrays, &c.
114 pieces white and colored FLANNELS; Salisbury and Tw

Poetry, &c.

WHISPER TO HIM.

TO AN ABSENT HUSBAND.

Whisper to him, rippling waves,
Dancing 'mid Old Ocean's caves;
Breathe it softly in his ear,
When no other one can hear.

Tell him, in that happy home,
Lone and dread when he is gone
There is one who thinks of him
Till the morning stars are dim.

Merry breezes! as ye play,
List a moment to my lay!
Gently fan his cheek and brow,
For he's thinking of *me* now.

Birds, that flit from tree to tree,
Singing blithe and merrily,
Bear this motto to his heart:
Love and Hope must never part.

Tell it, little humming-bird,
Every title—every word;
Breathe it softly in his sleep,
When the aching heart would weep.

Pale, but lovely Evening Star,
Shedding brightness from afar!
Guide him safe where'er he roam,
Point the wanderer to his home.

FATHER! thou above them all,
Hear thy children when thy call;
Look in pity on their tears,
Soothe our sorrows, calm our fears.

When the soul is bowed with grief,
Thou alone can'st give relief.
Lowly Saviour! thou hast wept
O'er the tomb where dear ones slept.

When our race on earth is run:
When forever sets our sun;
May we then together be
Happy through eternity.

PUNCTUALITY.—Method, as Mrs Moore says, is the very hinge of business, and there is no business without punctuality. Punctuality is important, because it subserves the peace and good temper of a family; the want of it not only infringes on necessary duty, but sometimes excludes this duty. Punctuality is important as it gains time; it is like packing things in a box; a good packer will get in half as much more than a bad one. The calmness of mind which it produces is another advantage of punctuality; a disorderly man is always in a hurry; he has no time to speak with you, because he is going elsewhere; and when he gets there he is too late for his business, or he must hurry away to another before he can finish it. It was a wise maxim of the Duke of Newcastle—"I do one thing at a time." Punctuality gives weight to character—"Such a man has made an appointment; then I know he will keep it." And this generates punctuality in you; for like other virtues it propagates itself; servants and children must be punctual, where their leader is so. Appointments, indeed, become debts; I owe you punctuality if I have made an appointment with you, and have no right to throw away your time if I do my own.—*Cecil.*

Campbell the poet is interred in the same grave with Dr. Johnston, his coffin being only about two feet from the surface. So valuable is room in the Poet's Corner of Westminster Abbey!

Adhere always rigidly and undeviatingly to the truth; but while you express that which is true, express it in a pleasing manner. Truth is the picture—the manner is the frame that displays it to advantage.

In China, when a married lady is in an interesting situation, the husband hires a musical band to entertain her, that the infant may be of a harmonious disposition. In Europe, ladies in that situation are sometimes said to give themselves AIRS enough without any such assistance.

A gentleman of the name of Cook having married a Miss Wray, and once falling out with his wife's brother, declared, "of all the fish that swam Wray was the worst." When the wife's brother sharply retorted, "if Wray was bad it was the cook that spoiled it."

Among the last batch of jokes from America is a tolerably good one:—"A briefless barrister ought never to be blamed, for it is decidedly wrong to abuse a man without a *cause*."

"From our *private* correspondent," as the father said when he received a letter from his son, who had enlisted in the army.

Why is a Thames boatman like a grave-digger?—Because he is always *pulling* the *sculls* about.

Vicker's FILES, &c.

JUST RECEIVED—2 Casks containing 440 dozen Vicker's best Cast Steel FILES and RASPS, assorted; 100 boxes GLASS;
4 casks close link CHAIN, ¼ to ½ inch,
4 cases Hoole, Stainforth & Co.'s SAWS,
1 cask BORAX; 1 do. Lamp Black,
2 tons Brandram's No. 1 WHITE LEAD,
50 kegs PAINT, ass'd—black, green, yellow and red; 1 cask best PUTTY,
1 case Welch and Griffith's six feet GANG SAWS—all for sale cheap.
THOMAS R. GORDON,
Corner of Dock Street and Mkt. Square.
July 20, 1847.

Anchors, Chains, Spikes, &c.

Landing ex "Themis"—

20 BEST ANCHORS, ass'd 2 to 12 cwt.
8 best CHAIN CABLES, assorted, ¾ to 1¼ inch;
5 Tons short-link CHAIN, ¼ to 1¼ inch,
13 Do. SPIKES, 4½ to 10 inch;
12 bags Horse NAILS, 6d'y to 10d'y;
10 best Staple VICES, assorted;
6 Warranted ANVILS; 350 Share MOULDS.
For sale low, by WM. CARVILL.
June 29, 1847.

RICE, OATMEAL, &c.

Just received per 'Clyde,' from Charleston:

55 TIERCES superior Head RICE;—will be sold low if applied for at once.

ALSO, per the 'Orbit,' from the Clyde,—
1 ton Pot and Pearl BARLEY,
1 ton Scotch OATMEAL,
1 ton pale Yellow SOAP,
1 box Mixed PINS,
2 bales Wrapping PAPER. For sale by
J. MACFARLANE,
June 22, 1847.—4w. *Market Square.*

No. 10, King Street.

JUST received from London—20 casks, each 4 dozen, Barkley and Perkins' Double STOUT; 20 casks PORTER, and E. I. PALE ALE.
From Boston—12 cwt. CHEESE; 5 tierces Pea BEANS; 20 dozen Castor OIL.
June 15. FLEWWELLING & READING

Painted Pails.

EX 'Hesperus,' from Boston:—36 doz. Painted PAILS. For sale by
July 20. H. G. KINNEAR.

Sugars, Coffee, Geneva, &c.

Landing for the Subscriber, this day, ex the Schr. *North America,—*

15 HHDS. very superior Bright Porto Rico SUGAR;
25 bags excellent quality COFFEE.
Ex the *Thompson* from Glasgow,—
12 hhds. Pale HOLLANDS GIN,
12 quarter-casks SHERRY WINE.
For sale low by JOHN V. THURGAR,
July 13. North Market Wharf.

GOODS by the Perthshire:

7 BALES and Boxes *STATIONERY*,
2 Tons assorted Cut *NAILS*;
6 ANCHORS from 6 to 10 cwt. each;
6000 Feet assorted *WINDOW GLASS.*
For sale by JOHN KINNEAR.
15th June, 1847.—4i

Steam to Fredericton.

NEW ARRANGEMENT!!

THE New Steamer SAINT JOHN, is now plying between this City and FREDERICTON, and her hours of starting are as follows:—

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

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

FREIGHT going by the SAINT JOHN, will be received at the Warehouse at Indian Town, at all times, free of expense.

For further particulars, enquire of Captain WYLIE, on board, or ISRAEL MERRITT,
June 22, 1847. Agent, Indian Town.

April 20, 1847.

NEW GOODS.

PER Ships *California* and *Chester*, from Liverpool;—VIZ:—
6 Packages Sundry Materials for DRESSES,
16 " Fancy Printed COTTONS,
13 " Grey Cottons,
10 " White do,
10 " Cotton Warps,
2 " BRUSSELS CARPETING
2 " Assorted Drugg etts,
2 " Hemp and Cotton CARPETING,
2 " Checks, Stripes and Homespuns,
2 " Red and White FLANNELS,
3 " Fancy Trouserings,
2 " Linens, Lawns and Damasks,
2 " Jaconet and Checked Muslins,
1 " White Counterpanes,
4 " Plain and Twill'd Linings,
3 " Moleskins,
2 " Moreens, Damask Fringes and Bindings,
19 Pieces Painted FLOOR CLOTHS, say 3-4, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, & 12-4 widths. ALSO,
Per "Great Britain," from Greenock:
2 Packages FANCY DRESSES,
2 " Cloth CAPS,
1 " Printed Cotton Handkerchiefs,
1 " Fancy Ginghams,
1 " Hollands and Sheetings,
2 " Canvas and Osnaburgs.
W. G. LAWTON.

MORRISON & CO.

Have received per ships California from Liverpool, and Great Britain from Clyde, part of their
NEW SPRING and SUMMER GOODS,
consisting of—
PLAIN and Silk Striped Lustres, Cobourgs & Orleans;
Printed Orleans, Cobourgs, DeLaines & Saxonies;
Fancy Cambric, Muslin & Organdie DRESSES,
Paramatto, Crapes and Crape Trimmings,
CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Doeskins & Tweeds,
Cashmerets, Cassinetts, Gambroons & Mogadores,
VESTINGS—in rich French Figured Velvets & Satins;
Do. in Plain & Printed Cashmeres & Quiltings,
An elegant stock of Gents' Silk and Satin SCARFS, Handkerchiefs, De Joinvilles, &c.
Gents' & Youths' White & Coloured Silk Pocket Handkerchiefs;
A large assortment of CRAPE CHECKS, &c. for *Children's Dresses;*
DAMASKS & MOREENS, with *Fringes* and Trimmings to match;
Marseilles & Toilet QUILTS & COVERS,
White and Coloured COUNTERPANES,
Muslins, Hosiery, Gloves, Parasols,
Plain and Twilled Silesias,
Linings & Lining Muslins,
Grey, White and Printed COTTONS;
8-4, 9-4 & 10-4 Plain and Twilled Cotton & Linen SHEETINGS;
Plain & Twilled REGATTA SHIRTINGS,
Moleskins, Cantoons, Drills & Ticks,
Red & White FLANNELS: Baizes.
Also, per Queen Pomare, from Clyde:
An extensive assortment of
SHAWLS AND SCARFS,
in Newest Designs of Satins, Silk, Crape, Cashmeres, Indiana, Barage, Thread, Shetland, Maude, and Plaid Wool;
An immense variety of
Fancy HANDKERCHIEFS, TIES, &c.
Black & White Lace VEILS & FALLS,
Sewed Muslin *Collars*, Habit Shirts, Robes, &c.
Rouches, Lappets, Rolios, Puffering,
Gents' Gingham & Muslin Cravats & Hdkfs. &c.
Linen Drills, Duck, Canvas & Osnaburg,
Linens, Lawns, Diaper, & Damasks, in 6-4, 7-4,
Woollen Yarn, Worsted, Threads, [& 8-4;
White & Coloured Knitting & Darning Cotton,
Silks, Twists, Buttons, Small Wares, &c. &c.
Youths' & Men's Tweed, Cloth & Glazed CAPS, and Cap Covers,
—ALSO—
Daily expected, per Maranham, from London, a large supply of BONNETS, RIBBONS, Laces, &c. c. all of which will be sold at the LOWEST CASH PRICES. April 27.

VICTORIA HOUSE,

Prince William-Street, St. John, N. B.
MAY 22, 1847.

EXTENSIVE IMPORTATIONS OF
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
From London, Manchester, and Glasgow, per ships Chester, California, Great Britain, Maranham, and Thomas, barques Helen, Prompt, and Orbit, and brig Mayflower:—
BROAD CLOTHS—in Blue, Black, Brown, Olive, &c.
Trowserings, in Cassimere, Buckskin, Tweed, &c.
Gambroons, Russell Cords, Lastings, Cambletts,
VESTINGS—in Satins, Velvets, Cachmere, and Marseilles,
Ladies' DRESS MATERIALS—newest styles, in Gros de Naps, Satins, Orientals, Ducapes, Barathcas, Mohanns, Moulton, BYRONI, BAREGE, BALZARINES,
Cobourgs, Lamas, Lustres, Cachmeres,
Fancy coloured MUSLINS, in great variety,
Worked ROBES, Habit Shirts, Collars and Caps,
Laces, Quillings, Blonds, Edgings, Insertions, &c.
SHAWLS and SCARFS in immense variety,
Plain and Fancy Straw and Tuscan BONNETS, with a splendid assortment of RIBBONS, in British and French;
Ladies' Silk and Satin Neck Ties and Collaretts,
PARASOLS, UMBRELLAS, &c.
HOSIERY and GLOVES of every description,
White and Coloured STAYS,
French & English Garment & Furniture PRINTS,
Scotch and Fancy Ginghams, Lawns, &c.
CRAPES, and Plaid Camblets for Children's Dresses,
Gents' Silk and Satin SCARFS, Opera Ties, STOCKS, &c.
Silk and Satin Neck and Pocket Handkerchiefs,
Youths' and Gents' Cloth and Fancy CAPS,
Silk, Gossamer, and Beaver HATS,
Irish Linens, Lawns, Hollands, Diapers, &c.
Twilled and Plain Shirting Stripes and Checks,
Moleskins, Cantoons, Jeans, and TICKINGS,
Grey and White Cottons, Sheetings, and Warps,
Tailors' Trimmings—and Small Wares of every kind.
☞ CASH only—No Second Price. ☜
JAMES DOHERTY & CO.

Gentlemen's Over Shoes.

Of Harlsborne's Celebrated Patent Manufacture.

THE subscriber has received another supply of the above named article, which he sells 25 per cent. cheaper, and which has been proved by the experience of those persons who have used both sorts, to be 75 per cent. better in quality than the best of "Goodyear's patent."
April 6. S. K. FOSTER.

Wholesale & Retail Warehouse,

PRINCE WILLIAM STREET.

J. & J. HEGAN

Have received, per ships Britannia and Maranham, from London, Chester and California, from Liverpool, and Queen Pomare, from Glasgow, part of their SPRING IMPORTATIONS, comprising—
BROAD CLOTHS, Cassimeres, and Fancy Trowserings;
Plain and Fig'd Silk, Satin, Velvet, Cashmere and Marseilles VESTINGS;
A large assortment of Newest Materials for Ladies' DRESSES;
Plain and Fig'd Orleans, Cobourgs & Saxonies;
Cashmeres, Llama Cloths, and De Laines;
Black & Col'd SILKS, Satinetts, & SATINS;
Very rich (new style) Dress SILKS;
A splendid Assortment of LADIES' SHAWLS, SCARFS, & HANDKERCHIEFS;
Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, Parasols, &c.
MUSLINS, Muslin Collars, Laces & Edgings;
Fancy Cap Netts, Lace Veils, Fringes, &c.
Gents' Scarfs, Stocks, Handkerchiefs, and Neck Ties;
Grey, White & Printed COTTONS, LINENS, Lawns, Osnaburg, Sheetings, &c.
TICKS, Regatta Stripes, and Homespuns;
TABLE CLOTHS & Covers, Dish Mats, small Wares, &c.
Counterpanes, Dimity, Furniture Prints, &c.
Damask and Watered Moreens, Oil Cloths;
CARPETS, Hearth Rugs, and Door Mats;
Straw and Tuscany BONNETS, by the case.
The above Stock has been carefully selected in the best markets, and will be sold at the lowest Cash Prices.
☞ The remainder expected per *Helen*, from London, *Thomas*, and *Prompt*, from Liverpool, and *Orbit*, from Glasgow.
Prince Wm. Street, May 11, 1847.

Tea, Nutmegs, Saleratus, &c.

Ex Digby Packet & Perkshire, &c.

27 CHESTS Superfine Congou TEA,
1 cask NUTMEGS,
5 casks *SALERATUS,*
10 cases Friction Matches; 10 boxes Oranges;
15 boxes Lemons; 25 kegs Queen's Button BLUE,
20 boxes Servants' Friend, in ¼ and ½lb. packages
For sale by [June 22.] H. G. KINNEAR.

HOOLE & CO.'s SAWS, &c.

C. & W. H. ADAMS have just received per "Caledonia"—
6 cases "Hoole, Stainforth & Co." 5½ feet Gang, Pit, Circular, Cross-cut, Hand, and other SAWS;
An assortment of good low-priced GAS FITTINGS also, a few three-light fancy PENDANTS, for Dwelling Houses;
10 packages containing best Sheffield TOOLS, and a variety of small Wares;
150 bags best English CUT NAILS;
38 bags 6 and 7 inch SPIKES;
40 tons Banks' best Refined IRON;
75 Ploughshare MOULDS;
55 dozen Griffin's SCYTHES. June 1.

No. 1, SOUTH WHARF.

W. Tisdale & Son

Have received ex 'Thomas' and 'Caledonia,' from Liverpool,
12 Casks and Cases—containing—
LOCKS, HINGES, LATCHES, BEADS, Hammers, Coffee Mills, Spirit Levels, Carpenters' Bevels, Adzes, Axes, Hatchets, Awls; Fire Irons, Curling Irons, Potato Hoes, Coffin Furniture; Jointer, Trying, Jack, and Smoothing Planes; a choice assortment of Moulding Planes; Counter Scales and Weights; Glass and Emery Paper; Percussion Caps; Measuring Tapes; Brass and Iron Candlesticks; Rat Traps; Riddles; Pencils; Snuffers and Trays, Cruet Frames, Shot Belts and Powder Flasks; Screw Plates, Stock and Dies; Jack, Chain, Knitting and Escutcheon Pins; Brace Bitts; Coopers' and Carpenters' Compasses, Pincers; Britannia and other Spoons, with a superior assortment of BRASS FOUNDRY, &c. &c.
Four cases single and double barrel GUNS and PISTOLS. June 1, 1845.

Wines, Brandy, Geneva, &c.

Landing for the Subscriber, ex the ship Maranham from London:—

25 CASKS Port, Sherry, & Madeira WINES,
10 hhds. Pale Hollands GIN,
10 hhds. *Martell's* Old Cognac BRANDY,
50 chests prime quality Congou TEAS,
100 casks first quality BROWN STOUT, and PALE ALE—quarts and pints,
5 hhds. Refined LOAF SUGAR,
4 casks London No. 1, WHITE LEAD,
London wax wick CANDLES, Poland Starch, MUSTARD, &c. &c.—ALSO—
6 bales first quality Heavy NAVY CANVAS, number 1 to 6,—For Sale low by
JOHN V. THURGAR,
May 4. North M. Wharf.

13th April, 1847.

The subscriber has received per Brigt. *Amagh*, and Schr. *Louisa Willard*, from Boston:—

70 BOXES TOBACCO, assorted,
5 M. CIGARS,
15 Bags COFFEE,
5 Tierces Head RICE,
50 Boxes best Bunch RAISINS,
10 Barrels BEANS,
5 Ditto Dried APPLES,
3 Bags Jordan ALMONDS,
1 Bag superior soft shell ditto,
10 Drums fresh FIGS,
2 Cases CHEESE; 1 bag COCOA,
5 Boxes Ground GINGER,
1 Case Preserved ditto,
1 Package CAMPHOR,
2 Boxes superior Arrow Root,
2 Do. containing *Currant Jelly, Sauces, &c.*
1 Box Ground CLOVES,
1 cask Rotten Stone; 30 dozen Corn Brooms; 7 cases Men's BOOTS; 25 sides Sole LEATHER; 12 dozen Pails; 5 doz. whip Sucks; 3 cases Palm Leaf Hats, 1 box Wool Cards, 2 boxes Wheel Heads, 2 dozen Ox Bows, 1 dozen Horse Cards, 1 dozen Knife Boxes, 2 dozen Wash Boards, 2 cases Clothes' Pins, 2 cases Matches, 1 doz. Wooden Dippers—xWith a variety of other articles, all which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for approved payments.
ARCHIBALD HEGAN.

SPRING IMPORTATION, 1847.

Landing ex the 'Helen', from London:

60 CHESTS Strong Blackish Leaf Congo TEA;
20 ditto fine high-flavored ditto do.
6 ditto fine old HYSON and fine Scorlong TEAS;
30 catty boxes fine Oolong Scorlong, 13 and 14lbs. each;
20 kegs MUSTARD, F. S. P. D.S.F.;
3 hhds. double refined Loaf and Crushed LOAF SUGARS;
15 casks Day & Martin's Liquid and Paste BLACKING;
1 hhd. 50 dozen PICKLES and SAUCES, *Lazenby's;*
1 case Brown and White Windsor SOAP;
1 chest fine NUTMEGS;
1 bale CLOVES; 1 box White PEPPER;
1 cask Cayenne Pepper; 1 chest Pearl Sago;
1 box Mace; 10 kegs Ground GINGER;
1 barrel SALTPETRE; 1 barrel Tapioca;
1 case Vermicelli; 1 case Refined LIQUORICE;
1 ditto Jujubes; 1 do. Citron, Lemon, and Orange Peel;
5 boxes Brown and White Sugar Candy;
1 cask Robinson's Patent Groats of Barley;
1 bag Bitter ALMONDS;
1 case Isinglass; 1 box Candle Ornaments.
Per 'Thomas,' from Liverpool:—
6 hogsheads moist Refined SUGAR,
6 barrels Bath Bricks; 1 brl. Ground Rottenstone,
1 case Black LEAD; 15 boxes Poland STARCH,
1 tierce Table SALT; 3 carotcels CURRANTS, *Zante;*
2 bales soft-shell Almonds; 40 drums Turkey FIGS,
2 cases 1-3 boxes PLUMS,
10 hampers Cheshire and Cheddar CHEESE.
ALSO—daily expected per 'Orbit,' from Clyde:—
Pearl and Pot BARLEY; Pale Yellow and White Soap;
Scotch OATMEAL; Pins; Wrapping PAPER, with a general assortment of GROCERIES, all of which will be sold low. JAMES MACFARLANE,
May 25, 1847. *Market Square.*

LONDON GOODS!

Landing ex *Maranham* from London—

203 CHESTS Congo and Hyson TEA,
20 boxes Sperm CANDLES,
5 casks *Lazenby's* Pickles and Sauces,
10 kegs Superfine MUSTARD,
12 hhds. Loaf and Crushed SUGAR,
20 casks *Day & Martin's* BLACKING,
50 kegs *Brandram's* WHITE LEAD,
10 casks WHITE WINE VINEGAR,
Casks Tapioca, Nutmegs, Isinglass, Vermicelli, Liquorice, Maccaroni, Salad Oil, &c.
May 4. For sale by JARDINE & CO.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

Per Ship "California from Liverpool:—
PLAIN and Figured Orleans; Printed do.
Fancy Dresses, Printed Muslins, Ginghams,
Grey & White Cottons, Printed do. & Furnitures.
Linens, Lawns, Diapers, Fringes, and Gimps.
Doeskins, Tweeds, Gambroons, Drills,
CARPETINGS, Counterpanes, Rugs,
TICKS, MOLESKINS, Cotton WARP, etc.
Per *Queen Pomare,—*
Rich Shawls and Hdkfs., Organdies, Balzarines,
Fancy Muslins and Lawns, GINGHAMS,
Cottons, Plaids and Vestings, Regattas, Reels,
Osnaburgs, Canvas, Duck, Carpeting, etc.
Per *Britannia* from London—
Silks & Satins, Ribbons, Laces, Gloves, Hosiery.
Umbrellas, Parasols, BROAD CLOTHS,
Buckskins, Cassimeres, &c.
SMALL WARES, &c. &c. &c.
J. & H. FOTHERBY.
North side Market Square,
April 27. 1847.

Brandy, Gin, Tea, Loaf Sugar, &c.

Now landing ex *Queen Pomare*, from *Greenock:*

50 HHDS. MARTELL'S BRANDY,—best quality,
300 reams Writing and Wrapping PAPER,
20 boxes Tobacco Pipes; 3 boxes Sugar Candy.
Ex *Great Britain* and *Coronation:*
35 hhds. fine Pale HOLLAND GENEVA.
Ex *Maranham* from *London:*
75 chests fine Congou TEA,—a superior article,
6 hhds. LOAF SUGAR; 2 ditto Crushed ditto,
350 kegs *Brandram's* WHITE LEAD,
100 do. Colored PAINTS; 1 case Black Lead,
5 hhds. Boiled LINSEED OIL, 10 cwt. PUTTY,
5 brls. Lamp Black; 1 do. Blue Vitriol,
10 do. WHITING, 1 do. Washing SODA,
2 chests INDIGO, 3 cases Fig BLUE,
50 boxes best pale Yellow SOAP,
2 do. WINDSOR SOAP,
15 brls. D. & M.'s BLACKING, 25 doz. Shoe Brushes,
1 carrotcel CURRANTS, 1 case Liquorice,
20 bags CORKS, 10 bags Black PEPPER,
15 kegs S.F. MUSTARD, 1 case Bottled ditto,
10 packages Nutmegs, Cassia, Camphor, and Saltpetre,
58 kegs *Hall's* GUNPOWDER,—assorted,
20 barrels *Brass's* best PORTER,
4 casks Golden SHERRY WINE.
Ex *California*, from *Liverpool:*
25 doz. Scrubbing Brushes, 1 box Shoe HAIRS,
1 bale Salmon TWINE, 1 do. Blue Paper,
20 dozen *Griffin's* SCYTHES,
1 hhd. Blue STARCH.
IN STORE—of former Importations:
120 hhds. prime Retailing MOLASSES,
35 do. Porto Rico SUGAR, 1 cask HONEY,
20 puncheons Jamaica RUM,
5 do. Old do. ditto—fine flavoured,
20 casks Port, Sherry, and Madeira WINES,
1 puncheon SCOTCH WHISKEY,
25 chests best Congou TEA,
10 do. Hyson and Gunpowder ditto,
20 bags Java and St. Domingo COFFEE,
10 barrels Paste and Liquid BLACKING,
10 hhds. Raw and Boiled LINSEED OIL,
20 kegs Wrought NAILS, 5 cwt. Sparrowbills,
100 boxes Liverpool and Glasgow SOAP,
45 kegs GUNPOWDER, 50 bags SHOT,
5 tierces RICE, 1 ton OATMEAL,
10 boxes Honeydew TOBACCO,
20 ditto GLASS—assorted,
2 hhds. Alum and Copperas, 5 bags Root Ginger,
4 tons LOGWOOD and REDWOOD,
20 dozen Bed Cords,
20 boxes London Mould CANDLES.
Daily Expected—
50 boxes Muscatel Raisins, 6 casks Cooking do.
3 cwt. CHEESE, 1000 Bath BRICK,
10 quarter casks Old PORT WINE.
The above, with a large assortment of other GOODS in the Grocery line, will be sold low for approved payments, by
WILLIAM E. MOORE.
Prince William Street, May 1, 1847.

Flewwelling & Reading,

No. 10, King Street,

Have received per ships *Chester*, from Liverpool, *Maranham*, from London, sch'r. *Joseph Howe*, from Boston, and other late Arrivals:

20 HHDS. "Martell's" and "Hennessey's" Dark BRANDY,
1 ditto "Martell's" Pale ditto,
20 ditto Pale Holland GENEVA,
10 puns. and 10 barrels fine flavored RUM,
4 pipes RED WINE,
5 quarter casks PORT ditto,
4 hhds. Madeira ditto,
50 barrels and 5 hhds. BRIGHT SUGAR,
10 hhds. Loaf and Crushed ditto,
50 chests Fine Congou TEA,
20 do. do. do. do.—(a superior article,)
40 bags Java and St. Domingo COFFEE,
20 boxes TOBACCO—assorted brands,
120 whole, half, and quarter boxes RAISINS,
25 kegs Coleman's F. SF. and DSF. MUSTARD,
10 bags PEPPER, 5 do. Alspice,
10 do. Root Ginger,
1 barrel NUTMEGS, 2 cases Cassia,
1 case Candied CITRON, Lemon and Orange Peel,
15 brls. Day & Martin's Liquid and Paste Blacking,
30 kegs Hall & Son's F. and FF. POWDER,
60 bags Patent SHOT, assorted,
2 cases BLACK LEAD,
30 boxes Tobacco Pipes, 10 cwt. CHEESE,
4 boxes Sperm CANDLES,
60 reams Wrapping Paper, 10 bags Corks,
10 boxes Starch, 1 case Indigo, 5 cases Button Blue,
30 dozen Black, Blue and Red INK,
10 do. "Arnold's" INK POWDER,
5 boxes Old Brown Windsor SOAP,
1 barrel Blue Vitriol, 1 hhd. Glue,
2 carrotcels CURRANTS, 3 kegs Saltpetre,
30 dozen Bed Cords, 1 case Camphor,
9 sacks DRIED APPLES,
10 do. Filberts, Walnuts, and Castanna Nuts,
Cream Tartar, Salts, Senna, Castor Oil,
CONFECTIONARY, &c. &c.
All which will be sold at lowest market rates.
May 4th, 1847.

Spring style of Hats, for 1847.

THE Subscriber, in thanking his friends and the public for former patronage, begs leave to inform them that he has received the SPRING STYLE of Hat Blocks (which is much admired), and is now prepared to furnish them with Fashionable HATS of every size and quality.

Having been a practical Hat Manufacturer for over 27 years, he feels confident that he can produce Hats equal in style, quality, manufacture, and durability, to any, and far superior to many, imported into this market; and having a large Stock of every quality on hand, he will sell them cheap for Cash—wholesale or retail.
C. D. EVERETT.
P. S.—Hats of any shape or quality made to order at short notice. May 11.

LANDING,
Ex Maranham, from London:

62 CHESTS fine Congo TEA,
11 tierces double refined Loaf Sugar,
10 boxes Button Blue,
6 packages plain and printed COTTONS.
Ex "Belle," from New-York:—111 packages TOBACCO—comprising "WOODROW," and other *select brands,*—for sale at lowest market rates.
May 4. JOHN KERR & CO.

MOLASSES in Bond.

36 PUNCHEONS Bright RETAILING MOLASSES, for sale very low.
FLEWELLING & READING,
May 11. 10, *King Street.*

Ribbon Nails & Canvas.

LANDING by late arrivals—50 casks 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 inch Ribbon NAILS, for Scaffolding to New Ships; 200 bolts extra Navy CANVAS.—For sale at low rates, to make an early close. [May 11.] H. G. KINNEAR.

HARDWARE, &c.

T. R. GORDON

Offers for sale cheap, the following Goods, being part of his Spring Stock, received per *California, Chester, Great Britain,* &c.

1 CASK well-assorted Knives and Forks and Pocket Knives,
2 casks "Vicker's" Files and Rasps,
3 cases containing 5½, 6, & 6½ feet Mill Saws, Crosscut Saws, Circular ditto, 18 to 20 inch, Pit and Buck do, 3 bundles Wire Riddles,
1 cask Lamp Shades, Chimnies & Hall Lamps,
2 casks Hair Seating and Curled Hair,
1 case Slates & Pencils, 1 cask Tacks & Brads,
3 ditto Traces and Ox Chains,
3 casks containing 1 ton Shot,
1 tierce Lead Pipe, 10 sheets Lead,
3 bundles Iron Wire, 1 cask Block Tin,
15 boxes best Tin Plates, 1 case Sheet Copper,
1 case Sheet Brass, 20 bundles Shovels,
60 bags Spikes, 4 to 8 inch,
150 kegs and bags wrought, rose, and clasp heap Nails, 4d'y to 6d'y; Ox and Horse ditto,
8 Smiths' Bellows, 22 to 36 inches,
6 Warranted Anvils, 6 best Vices,
25 Share Moulds, 35 bundles Hoop Iron, and Plough Plating, octagon,
1 case Sanderson, Bros. & Co's best Cast-steel, flat and square,
4 casks Teakettles, Saucepans, Tin Kitchens, Mortars and Pestles, &c.
1 cask patent enamelled Sauce and Stew-pans, Preserving Kettles, Wash Basins, &c.
1 cask Hook & Eye and Plate Hinges, 2 ditto Butt and other Hinges,
3 casks Sad Irons, 4 cases 'Thomson Augers,'
41 brls. Gunpowder, 1 bale Chalk Lines,
1 do. Coffin Cord, 1 cask best Red Chalk,
1000 Pipe and Waggon Boxes, all sizes,
1000 Pots, Boilers, Ovens and Covers, &c.
30 casks and cases well-assorted HARDWARE.
April 20, 1847.

TESTIMONY FROM
FRANCE AND PRUSSIA
TO THE MERITS OF
SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

THE fame of this preparation is not confined to the limits of our own country, but by its powerful agency in arresting and curing disease, has won its way successfully into different countries in Europe, as the following unsolicited testimonials from individuals of the highest respectability shows in the most conclusive and satisfactory manner. The same happy success has attended its use there, which has *always* marked its course where ever adopted, and diseases have yielded to its health-restoring influence which Medical Men of profound skill had pronounced incurable. The most potent simples of the vegetable kingdom are united in this preparation, and the combination is such that one modifies and improves the other, and under the name of *Sands' Sarsaparilla*, is presented a compound differing entirely in its character and properties from any other preparation, and unrivalled in its operation on the system when laboring under disease. Its approval by Physicians and men of Science, and the uniform success which has marked its use, furnishes proof sufficient to convince every candid and discerning mind of its great superiority and value.

LEGATION UNITED STATES,
Berlin, Prussia, April 8, 1846.

Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS:

Gentlemen—Having seen your Sarsaparilla used in this City with great effect in a severe case of Scrofula, I have been requested to order three dozen bottles, which please send, on the payment of the enclosed draft on Messrs. Hinchin & Unkhart with the *least possible delay.* I am inspired only by a feeling of philanthropy, in begging you to publish this unasked testimony to the value of a medicine which, widely as it is known, is not known as it ought to be.

I am, gentlemen,
Respectfully yours, &c.
THEODORE S. FAY.

The following is an extract from a letter received from Mr. Mace, whose wife had been afflicted with a scrofulous affection of the nose, which baffled the skill of the first physicians in France, it commends itself to the attention of all.

RENNES, DEPARTMENT OF ILLE & VILAINE,
France, July 17, 1845.

Messieurs SANDS:

The Sarsaparilla sent has been received, and the great benefit my wife has derived from its use upon a short trial, as well as the high recommendations we have received, gives us great hopes of being able to cure with this medicine a disease that the most celebrated physicians of France have not been able to effect. My wife is fully determined to continue its use until a perfect cure is effected, and fearing what we now have will not be sufficient, please send us some more without delay, and be assured, gentlemen, we shall take pleasure in making known its great virtues to our friends and the public; and I doubt not that it will soon be extensively used here, and all over the world, and that many afflicted sufferers will hail with joy the knowledge that there is a vegetable preparation sufficiently powerful to eradicate their diseases. I have the honor to remain,
Yours respectfully,
J. MACE,
No. 1, Rue Louis Philippe.

The following is an extract from a letter received from Mrs. Bevan, who had been afflicted for several years with Scrofulous Ulcers, Dyspepsia, &c. and recently with an affection of the Throat and Chest.

BAILEYSBURG, Va. Dec. 13th, 1845.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands.—Before I commenced using your Sarsaparilla, my sufferings were almost past expression; my throat was completely ulcerated, I had a dreadful cough, and there were frequently weeks together that I could not speak above a whisper; and besides, the inflammation from my throat extended to my head, so that my hearing was very much impaired. After taking the Sarsaparilla a short time, my health improved, and my throat is now well; I am as free from cough and tightness of the chest as ever I was, and can hear quite distinctly. My throat has been well about three months, the cure of which has been effected entirely by the use of your Sarsaparilla. Your friend, LOUISA R. BEVAN.

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

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 100, Fulton-street, corner of William, New York.

Sold also by T. WALKER, & SON, St. John, N. B.; Morton & Co., Halifax; J. Musson & Co. Quebec, and by Druggists generally through-out the United States and British Provinces.

Price $1 per bottle. Six bottles for $5.

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

Land Surveying.

JUST PUBLISHED,
A Treatise on Theoretical and Practical LAND SURVEYING.
BY ALEXANDR MUNRO.

THE above Work is particularly adapted for Wood-Land Surveys: it contains 20 finely executed Plates, with all the necessary Tables. Also, an Investigation and Demonstration of the rules given in the work.

☞ Price only 6s. half-bound, for sale at the VICTORIA BOOK STORE, King-street.
July 21, 1846. V. H. NELSON.

MILL SAWS, &c.

RECEIVED per California from Liverpool—Mill Saws, 5½ to 7 feet: Cross Cut, Whip and other Saws—together with a general assortment of HARDWARE, particulars of which will be given in a few days, by
April 13, W. TISDALE & SON.

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