SAINT JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK, FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1848.

THE Weekly Chronicle.

Volume 12. "Nec Regi, Nec Populo, sed utroque." Number 35.

THE SAINT JOHN CHRONICLE,

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

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

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

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

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

Weekly Almanack.

MAY.	R. Sun.	S.	Moon R.	W.
6 Saturday,	4 50	6	3 10	47 1 7
7 Sunday	4 49	6	4 11	21 1 52
8 Monday,	4 48	6	Morn	2 37
9 Tuesday,	4 47	6	7 0	19 3 24
10 Wednesday,	4 45	7	8 0	57 4 21
11 Thursday,	4 44	7	9 1	30 5 23
12 Friday,	4 43	7	10 2	0 6 38

First Quarter 9th, 10h. 13m. evening.

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

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

St. John, Nov. 11, 1846. Secretary.

THE HARTFORD

Fire Insurance Company,

OF HARTFORD, (CONN.)

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

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

ELIPHALET TERRY, President.

JAMES G. BOLLES, Secretary.

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

St. John, 1st March, 1844.

Minerva Life Assurance Company.

King William street, London,

ALL Persons assured at the above Office, are requested to take Notice, that in future no Extra Premium will be charged on their Policies for residence in British North America, as heretofore; nor will such Extra Premium be charged on any Assurance hereafter effected. All applications for assurance to be made to

RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.

Agents for New Brunswick.

Medical referee, John Paddock, Esq., M. D.

January 30, 1846.

National Loan Fund LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY of London.

EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

Capital, £500,000 sterling.

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

BOARD OF LOCAL DIRECTORS AT ST. JOHN, N. B.

(Office Nelson street.)

ROBERT F. HAZEN, *Chairman.*

Edward Allison, Esq. William Wright, Esq.

John H. Gray, Esq. P. A. Wiggins, Esq.

Advantages offered by this Society.

PERFECT SECURITY, arising from a large Capital, totally independent of the Premium Fund.

LOANS.—Two thirds of the Annual Premiums paid, or half the Premiums for the first five years, which half may remain on interest, to be deducted from the amount of the Policy at the death of the assured.

LOW RATES OF PREMIUM.—The rates of Premium are as low as any society of equal standing.

DIVISIONS OF PROFITS.—The Bonus' in this Society are declared annually, and each year the Assured has the option of receiving the profits in CASH, in reduction of Premium, or in addition to the sum insured.—The Bonus' are permanent.

Premiums may be paid Annually, Half-Yearly or Quarterly.

Insurance may be effected for one year, for five years, or for life, with or without participation in the profits of the society.

A liberal allowance for the surrender of policies.

Every information as to the Society's Rates of Premium, mode of Insurance, and blank forms of application, may be had at the Office of the subscribers, or of the sub-Agents, who have Pamphlets for gratuitous distribution, and all documents required for effecting Insurance.

SUB-AGENTS FOR NEW BRUNSWICK.

Bathurst—Theophilus Desbrisay, Esq.
Chatham—William Carman, junior, Esq.
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Dalhousie—William S. Smith, Esq.
Fredericton: George Lee, junior, Esq.,
Hampton: Samuel Fisher, Esq.,
Hopewell: Thomas B. Moore, Esq.
Moncton (the Bend) Bliss Botsford, Esq.,
Newcastle: Edward Williston, Esq.,
Richibucto: William Bowser, Esq.
St. Andrews: George D. Street, Esq.,
St. Stephens: Alexander Campbell, Esq.,
Shediac and Cocagne: Richard C. Scovil, Esq.
Woodstock; James Robertson, Esq.

WILLIAM J. STARR,
FREDERICK R. STARR,
Managers, St. John, N. B.

February, 1848.

Hams, Buckwheat, and Rice.

PER Kate, from Boston—9 Tierces RICE, 1 do smoked Hams; 43 bags Buckwheat MEAL.

Nov. 11. T. HANFORD, *Johnston's Wharf*

HOLLANDS GENEVA.

JUST RECEIVED 12 Hhds. Finest PALE GENEVA,—For sale by

Dec. 24. RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.

ROYAL MAIL STAGE BETWEEN **St John and St. Andrews.**

THE subscriber having become contractor for conveying Her Majesty's Mails between St. John and St Andrews, hereby gives notice that he leaves St. John, with commodious Carriages and good Horses every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday morning at 6 o'clock, and St Andrews every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning, going thro' the same day.

Passengers travelling on the route, will receive every attention from the Proprietor of the line, with whom they are requested to leave their names or at the Commercial Hotel, St. John and Seger's Hotel, St. Andrews, where Stage Books will be kept.

October 15. GEO. CHRISTY.

VULCAN FOUNDRY,

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

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

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

September 3.

WATERPROOF BLACKING,

WHICH renders Boots and Shoes completely impervious to Water and Slow, and at the same time does not prevent the Leather from receiving a Good Polish, by any Blacking in ordinary use.

The subscriber has just received another supply of the above named article, the virtues of which have been tended by hundreds of persons in various parts of the Province, and he strongly recommends its use to all persons who feel desirous of protecting their feet from dampness during the approaching season.

☞ The price is only one shilling per Pot. Orders from all parts of the Province attended to

S. K. FOSTER,

Nov. 5. Corner of King and Germain-sts

A CARD.

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

GOLDEN FLEECE.

FALL IMPORTATIONS,

1847.

The Subscribers have received by the Mountaineer, Commodore Themis, Howard, and William Carson, part of their FALL SUPPLY, comprising—

94 PIECES GRO DE NAPS, TURC SATINS, and Orientals & Ottomans

40 pieces *Silk Velvets—Ribbons, Flowers, &c.*,
470 pieces CLOAKINGS, in all the newest styles;
905 do. newest styles *Dress Stuffs*—Coburgs;
375 pieces *CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Beaver and Pilots*;
300 pieces Irish LINENS, Lawns, Linen Cambrics and Handkerchiefs;
23 cases FURS, containing Muffs and Boas in Squirrel, French and Finland Sable, Stone Martin, Fitch, Ermine, Chinchilla, and Jennet; CARDINALS, MANTLES, Victorines, & Cuffs, in *French and Finland Sable*, Ermine Jennet, Stone Martin, Fitch and Squirrel—Swan, and Fur Trimmings;
3 cases Gent's *FUR CAPS* and *Gloves*;
700 pieces *White Muslins*, in Book, Mull, Jaconet, Checked, Victoria, and Bishop Lawn, Tarlatan, &c.; *Laces, Edgings*, Netts, Veils; Muslin, Edgings & Insertions;
1150 pieces CALICOES, 250 pieces Furniture PRINTS,
73 pieces CARPETINGS, Hearth Rugs,
60 pieces Damask and Watered MOREENS, Rich FRINGES to match, Tassels, Curtain Holders, Furniture Gimps, Dress and Float LACES, &c.
85 pieces BED TICKS, Linen and Cotton SHEETINGS, Table Covers, Damasks, Diapers, Toilet Cloths, Furniture Dimities, Window Muslins,
800 pairs BLANKETS; 135 pieces Plain and Twilled Regattas,
1470 pieces Grey and White COTTONS,
370 pieces Flannels, in Saxony, Lancashire and Welsh—Red, Yellow and Blue,
640 pieces SILESIAS, Rolled and Embossed Linings,
450 gross Cotton Reels,—*Clark's* best;
A very extensive assortment of *WINTER SHAWLS*,
3 cases UMBRELLAS,
197 pieces Silk POCKET and NECK HKFS, Stocks, Thibet and Cashmere Mufflers,
760 dozen Winter Hosiery and GLOVES, Lambs' wool Shirts, Drawers and Vests, Rich Velvet, satin, and Fancy Vestings, Tailors' Trimmings and small Wares.

An extensive assortment of MADE CLOTHING in every variety suitable for the season.

☞ *Further supplies daily expected.*

DOHERTY & McTAVISH.

Prince Wm-street, st. John,
Queen street, Fredericton,
Happy corner, st. Andrews,
Near the Bridge, st. Stephen. (Oct 29.)

Laths, Palings, Boards.

A LARGE quantity of SAWED LATHS, PALINGS, PICKETS, Merchantable and Refuge DEALS, BOARDS, and SCANTLINGS always on hand, at the "Union Point Mills," and will be sold cheap, on application to the subscriber, (deliverable either at the Mills or in the city.)

WILLIAM CARVILL.

February 18. *Nelson street.*

Miscellany.

THE AUGER HOLE.

I see in the Portland papers that sum chaps in that city has formed a Temperance Society, called the 'Telegraphic Spike Society.' They drove a spike into a stump, and agreed that the first one that gits drunk is to pull it out with his teeth, or pay a forfit of ten dollars. That Spike Club puts me in mind of a auger-hole what I seed once in Georgia.

I was travelin up in the Cherokee country on sum business, and stopped to stay all night at the house of a farmer what lived close by the road.—The family was composed of a man and his wife, and a son about twenty, and two bonifui black-eyed daughters about sixteen and eighteen years old.—They wer plain people and lived in a hewed log house, but everything about 'em was neat and clean, and the place looked like they was getting along in the world right smart.

After supper was over,—and I never shall forgit the nice fried sassages and good coffee and cream they gin me,—Mr. Byers, for that was the old man's name, ax'd me if I wouldn't jine him a little chat by the fire, and a pipe before gwine to bed. Of course I had no objection, especially as I seed the gals was gettin out their nittin-work, and was gwine to be of the party.

We tuck our split bottomed chairs and drew up to the bright blazin lightwood fire—(it was hog killin time, and monstrous cold for the season)—and fell to talkin about the price of cotton, and the crops and sich, and smoked our long cane handled pipes, while the old woman and the gals listened to us, and went on with their work.

Bimeby I noticed, right in the middle of the big hewed log over the fire place, one of the bigest sort of auger-holes. The mantle piece above was fixed off with ornaments, and the very wall itself looked like it had been scowered with soap and sand that very day, it was so white and clean. The big, dark auger-hole looked monstrous ugly what everything was so nice and tasty, and I couldn't help but wonder what upon yeath they left it that for, right in the middle of the chimney-piece, what everybody could see it.

I spose I must looked at it pretty hard, for bimeby I seed Miss Fanny, the oldest gal, sort o' smile at her sister, and then they both looked at me and then at the auger hole, and then kind o' held down their heds, and stole the mischievousest glances at one another I ever seed.

Thinks I what upon yeath's that auger-hole for? and I looked at it side-ways while I talked to Mr. Byers, and tried to keep one eye on the gals to see what they was up to.

'I see,' says Mrs. Byers, 'that you're wonderin what that big, ugly auger-hole is doin up thar in my chimney piece.'

'Well that's a fact,' ses I. 'I couldn't think what it could be thar for, if it ain't for the gals to hang up ther stockins, on Christmas nights.'

Both the galls blushed dreadful, and Mr. Byers took a good hearty laugh.

'No, it ain't for that,' ses he. 'It's a fact, it's a monstrous comfortious plate, and spoils the look of the fire place, and bothers the galls terribly. But, Sir, that's one of the greatest auger holes that ever was bored!'

Thinks I, what in thunder's in that auger hole more'n any other? and I got up and looked at it close. The way the galls did laugh.

It was a two-inch auger hole, and about three inches deep.

'I don't see anything but a common auger hole,' ses I, putting my finger into it.

'Well,' Sir,' said Mr. Byers, 'that auger hole is worth a fortin to me, and I don't believe all the money in Georgia could buy it from this family. Could it, old woman?' ses he, chuckin his old wife under the chin, who had laid her nittin in her lap, and was looking at the auger hole with a smile on her face that made her look almost as handsome as her daughters.

'No,' ses she; 'that ugly auger hole has been a blessin to us indeed;' and I thought I seed a tear standin in her eye, and her voice sort o' trembled.

By this time my curiosity was up to a terrible pitch, to know what was the mystery about that auger hole.

'What's about it, ses I, 'that makes it worth more'n any other auger hole?'

'Well, I'll tell you,' says Mr. Byers, rocking the ashes out of his pipe and handin it to his youngest daughter to put it away. 'That auger hole has been the earthly salvation of this family. It's now fifteen years sense I settled on this place; I cum here from Burke county, whar I once owned one of the best cotton plantations in the State, and as likely a set o' niggers as was to be found any whar. In old Burke, when I was a young man, everybody used to keep spirits in their houses, and it was a common thing to treat one's friends with a good glass of toddy whenever they cum to see us, and give the famly bitters all round in the morning. I needn't hardly tell you that I soon got a likin for drink, and that drink soon got the better of me, and that the end was, I was ruined man, before my oldest daughter thar was five years of age. I was sold out by the Sheriff. I got a kind of a idee in my hed that the world didn't use me right, and that thar was no use in my tryin to get along no how; so the only satisfaction I had was to drink like a beast. I was a miserable devil then, and used to make every one miserable about me———'

Mrs. Byers put her hand to her face to hide a tear that was rollin down her cheeks, and the gals stopped ther nittin, and sot thar and looked in the fire without sayin a word.

—'My wife had a little cumin to her from her father's estate, and her friends made out to save enough from my debts to move us up here and buy this little place; and I promised to do better when I got out of my old haunts. Our beginin here was a monstrous poor one; but wife's spirit wasn't broke yet, and my boy was gettin big enuff to help me a little; so we went to work to build up a new home in the woods in good earnest. We went on for a while 'til one day I went to town to the election, and thar I got drunk and didn't come home for three days, till they all thought I was murdered, and rent my little boy to my and find me. When I come home, I felt monstrous bad; I had broke all my promises, and I couldn't bear to look my poor wife in the face. But she forgiv me and I promised agin. This time I made out to go to town twice and cum home sober, but the third time I got drunk, and got into a fight which like to cost me my life. Well, after my wife nursed me up agin, I thought I never would touch another drap of infernal spirits, and I didn't for about three months. One day I went to town with my horses and wagon to sell a load of fodder. I sold the fodder and got the money, and the man I sold it too sed I must take a glass with him on the bargin. Well, I hung out for a while, but he stuck to me so hard that bimeby I give in and we tuck two or three drinks. The next thing I knowed of myself I waked up in a suck-pen about a mile from town on my way home. Wagon and horses, and all my money was gone, and even my coat and shoes wer missen. Some of the Murrelites that used to be about here, no doubt cum across me so drunk that I didn't know whar nor who I was, and jest cleaned me out of everything I had, and put me in a shuck pen to keep the hogs from eatin me.

'When my wife and boy cum and found me in that shuck-pen, if I'd a weapon of any kind about me, I do believe I'd tuck my life on the spot. But they got me home and put me to bed, whar I laid about a week, wantin to die, worse'n I'd ever wanted to get well before. But Sally, she stuck by me and nursed me, and watched me, and talked encouraging to me, till I was able to git about agin. I know'd it was no use for me to promise any more to Sally, and she never ax'd me to. 'Past mone me feel monstrous bad, and I tried to think what I could do to make her have confidence in me agin. One night while I was sick the thought strick me. The next mornin I got up and went out to the shop and got the biggest auger I had, and cum into the house, and without saying a word, I walked right up to the fire-place and begun borin that hole———

'That auger-hole?' ses I

'Yes, Sir; that very identical auger-hole—While I was borin away, Sally cum in the room. Seein what I was at, she raised up her hands—'Name o' sense, James! see she, 'have you lost your senses?' I bored away, while she stood and looked at me without sayin another word. 'That!' ses I, pullin out the auger when I was done—'When that hole grows up, then I'll take another glass of spirits!' Sally seed into my idee at once, and puttin her arms around my neck, cried like a child. I cried a little too, and maybe I kissed Sally a time or two. But that's more'n ten years ago, and the auger hole aint growd up yet!' 'And you———'

'Haint tetched a drap of liquor from that day to this.'

'Well,' ses I, 'if all auger holes could have the same good effect, it's a pity but one could be bored over every hearth-stone in the country.'

'Its a ugly ornament, Sir, but it's a faithful monitor.'

'I spose you haint lost any more horses and wagons sense?' ses I.

'No: fortune has smiled on us from that day.—If we aint rich, we're as well off as our neighbours with the same chance, and now, instead of been miserable and degraded, we are a happy and contented family.'

'You may well call it the greatest auger hole that ever bored.'

'With us, it's come to be a sort of household deity. It's always thar, like a never-sleepin eye, to watch over our actions, reminding us of the Past, and warning us for the Future.'

Seen my night with the Cherokee friend, ther's been lots of good done for the Temperance cause by Father Matthew, and the Washingtonians, and the Sons of Temperance; but I don't believe, among 'em all, ther was ever a better temperance man than Jamis Byer, or that ther ever was a pledge better stuck to, than he stuck to his AUGER-HOLE.—*Portland Transcript.*

THE UNKNOWN POWERS OF FROST.—We must place frost amongst the mightiest physical agencies in nature, whether we consider the rapidity of its operations, the silence with which it works, or the vast extent over which this conquering power might carry its ravages. It is impossible for us to imagine the surprise of the man who first, when the world was young, beheld a frozen river or sea. Perhaps he had wandered with a few fellow-exiles far from the primitive seats of men, and would look, we must suppose, on the waters turned to a solid as an omen of terrible import. One evening he saw the waves as they had ever been in his view, rippling with perpetual motion on the glittering sands; the next morning all was silent. Perhaps to his astonished mind the thought came that the sea had died, and that the voiceless and motionless expanse before him was but its Titanic corpse. *He* would probably deem so strange an appearance as the beginning of universal desolation; *we* have no such apprehension, being acquainted with the operations of frost and informed of its power. But during all the ages of the earth's duration, this mighty energy has only put forth *half* its strength, touching as it were, the globe, with its petrifying finger, but never descending with the full force of its iron tread.

In the northern parts of Siberia mercury is sometimes frozen, and the frost must there reach a point represented 40 deg. below Zero of Fahrenheit's thermometer. Were such a destructive agent to operate during one of our winters, England would become a desert, trees and shrubs perish, and the ensuing spring call in vain for the return of flowers and foliage. But there are elements in nature which *could* produce, were they allowed to combine, a far more destructive cold than that which reduces the liquid quicksilver to a hard block of metal. The present arrangements of the Creator prevent the union of such powers, but chemists have produced an artificial combination of natural agents, from which has ensued a cold 91 degrees below zero, and 131 degrees below the freezing point. This fatal degree of cold is caused by a union of two parts of sulphuric acid with one of snow. Now both sulphuric acid & snow might be produced from the elements around us, which could, therefore, make a winter capable of destroying all animal life in a month. A frost equal to 40 degrees below Zero penetrates about two hundred yards into the ground; but cold of 91 deg. below the same point, must pierce to a far greater depth, turning the whole crust of the earth into a frozen mass. The consequences of such a degree of cold on the human body can scarcely be imagined; but some notion may be gained from the fact that no metallic substance can be touched by the hand, when the thermometer is 40 deg. below Zero, without producing a *burn*, like that caused by grasping a red-hot poker; so strangely similar are the effects of extreme heat and cold. To produce a fearful disorganisation in our globe, there is but needed some fresh distribution of the acids stored up in nature, but which are kept in their present safe arrangement by the agency of the all-wise God. The cold does, indeed, sometimes increase to the highest *point of safety*, but never quite passes this line, being held, like the ocean, within its appointed limits, and exhibiting, through many seasons, a uniformity which attests the control of some invisible powers.—Thus in the severest winters in our latitudes the frost does not penetrate into the earth more than nine or ten inches, and rarely to half that depth, as may be proved by placing a thermometer in the ground during a sharp frost. The waters of the seas around these islands tend to preserve us from the highest rigours of cold, for the temperature of the British channel is even in the winter not below 50 deg., and that of the German ocean seldom lower than 42 deg. of Fahrenheit; the vast stratum of air around Great Britain is, therefore, warmed by the ocean in winter; and thus the cold is continually checked in its intensity.

Let us, therefore, see in cold the intimations of that divine power which protects man from those terrible frosts, the hidden elements of which are chained in the secret recesses of all liquid and solid substances, but so beautifully fitted to other parts of the great system, that they work for our good in a thousand forms.—The thoughtful heart may not need such considerations to convince it of the wondrous agencies discovered on all sides, but it is wise to place continually before our view those bright confirmations of physicial truths which direct our contemplations to objects too often obscured by the passing pomps and vain displays of the world.—*Sharpe's Magazine.*

A SERIOUS COUNT IN THE INDICTMENT.—Our readers are aware, that "reasonable" fine and imprisonment are the punishments attached to sedition. It is, however, very confidently stated, that one count in the indictment to be preferred against Messrs. Smith O'Brien, Meagher, and Mitchell, charges them, under the 37th Geo. III., 1st Vic. 91, with endeavouring to seduce her Majesty's forces from their allegiance—in this case (if convicted) they would incur the punishment of transportation for the term of their natural lives, and certainly with the cordial concurrence of all her Majesty's loyal subjects, whether here or in England.—*Dublin Evening Herald.*

A PARADOX.—A return, just issued, of the amount of stocks transferred from England to Ireland, and the reverse, in each year, from 1837 to 1847, both inclusive, gives the total as £13,945,742 stock transferred from England to Ireland in that period, and £6,193,879 stock transferred from Ireland to England. It would thus appear, that, in eleven years, £7,751,863 has been added to the capital of Ireland, and is realised in the public funds. Who has all this money?—why is the nation starving amid so great plenty?—become interesting questions for the statesman and political philosopher. So far as Irish interests are concerned, this money is taken out of reproductive circulation; it is, in fact, in that point of view, hoarded as effectually as if it were laid up in an old stocking. Who are the hoarders?—A return of the number of stockholders in Ireland, and the average amount held by each, stated in classes, would throw some light upon this point.—*Evening Mail.*

ABSTRACT

Of the Great Speech of Hon. LEWIS C. LEVIN, on the

Deficiency Appropriation Bill,

AND AGAINST THE

EMBASSY TO ROME.

Delivered in the United States House of Representatives, March 2nd, 1848.

Mr. Levin said:—Mr. Chairman, I have been so often misrepresented by the paid agents of the Jesuits who hang around this hall, and who swarm over our land, that I have come prepared to day. I was surprised to find in the bill now before the committee an appropriation for a chargeship to Rome, and still more surprised when my friend, the honourable gentleman from Alabama, informed me that he intended to move an amendment, substituting in its stead, a minister plenipotentiary. An embassy to Rome I had supposed to be the favorite measure of the President of the United States. Sympathy with Pope Pious IX appears to be the hobby horse of political leaders. O'Connell, the Irish reformer is dead. The curtain has fallen upon that last act of the national farce, and now the Pope, an Italian reformer, steps upon the stage to conclude what O'Connell has left unfinished.—The hurrah has gone through the country; public meetings have been held; sympathy for the Pope has grown almost grown into a fashion; yet, sir, in no legitimate sense can this embassy to Rome be called a national measure, intended for the public benefit. We have commerce to protect in the Roman States: we have no seamen whose rights may need even the supervision of a Government agent or consul; we have no navy riding in her only harbor: we have no interests that may be exposed to jeopardy for want of an ambassador.

The Papal flag has never been known to wave in an American port. No American vessel has received the visit of Pope. Dwelling under the shadow of the ruins of antiquity, we have never been disturbed by the bulls of Pope Gregory and the intrigues of his Jesuits. What then has produced this sudden revolution in the concerns of the two countries? We are told that Pious the IX is a reformer. Indeed! In what sense is he a reformer. Has he divested himself of any of his absolute prerogatives? Has he cast off his claims to infallibility? Has he flung aside his triple crown? Has he diminished aught from the imperial elevation of the tiara? Are does he no longer hold in bondage the bodies and souls of his subjects? Has he become a republican? Does he acknowledge the greatest equality of mankind? Has he abolished titles? Has he enfranchised his people? Has he suppressed the Jesuits? Far from it. Nothing of this has been done. He maintains his own prerogatives as absolute as Gregory the XIX or any of his illustrious predecessors. In what, then, does the world give him credit for being a reformer? For building up on a new and firmer foundation his own secular power; for permitting a press to be established in Rome under his supervision and control; for carrying out measures not to be consented, but certainly giving him no pretensions beyond that of a selfish sagacity, intent on the study of all means calculated to add stability to his spiritual power and firmness to his temporal throne.

But a sagacious monarch does not constitute a liberal reformer, even though he may correct many abuses that disgraced his predecessors, who, by their bigotry and intolerance, had reduced the once boasted power of the Papal See to a mere cipher. As a free and civilised Government anxious for the continued progress of the popular mind, we had infinitely more reason for applauding Gregory the 19th for pulling down the power of the Roman See than sending an embassy to Pious the 9th for having revived the drooping giant, and imparted fresh energy to the most despotic power the world has ever seen or ever felt. Why was no ambassador sent to Gregory? Why is an ambassador sent to Pious? Not because the interests of this country require it. And who believes it is a sense of the lauded liberality of one who seems ambitious of the renown of a man of the age? Who believes it is because Pious encourages railways; for what are Roman railways to us? We have a more rational though less pleasing solution of this wonderful and newly awakened sympathy for Rome in the increase of the Roman Catholic vote, caused by the Irish famine and the difficulty of living in the German States, which sends among us such countless legions of foreigners.

And what must be the occupation of the American ambassador when he reaches Rome? Will he devote his attention to the increase of this supply of alien voters, or to the interests of the United States in the Cabinets of Continental Europe? Having no commercial or political duties to perform, save those connected with the American ballot box, he must keep up the supply of votes, who are to be judiciously located by the legate of the Pope. And who so capable of this diplomatic duty as the man who has so industriously agitated this sympathy for Rome, to gratify his inordinate and gigantic ambition; who for years past has been the agitator, the trader, and the pander of the foreign Roman Catholic vote; who one minute acts the priest and the next day plays the politician; who would have the world to believe that he is greater than the President of the United States because he is the power behind the throne who moves the President; who would have the people to believe that, because he flatters the American people by a sermon from the national forum, that he is the mainspring of the American Congress? Combining the character of priest and politician, allowed the minister of no other sect, this ambitious demagogue, taking for his motto that "impudence is power" has dared to display an extent of audacity never practised and never allowed to any other clergyman. This embassy and all the public turmoil that has let to its suggestion is the work of an intriguing, restless, grasping, and ambitious priest, who fans in his bosom the nefarious hope that he is himself to be the destined organ between a free republic and an *absolute hierarchy*.

It is not enough that he should draw us into the vortex of European tyranny, superstition, and corruption he must also dream of the vast honor of consummating in his own person this revolting alliance between the crimes of hoary guilt and the purity of youthful innocence? For what, after all, has the popular Pope done, but oiled the chains of his people, that they might never have power to break them asunder? What are all his reforms but guilded thraldom, and slavery made eternal by modern rivets forged in the fires of that "progress" which serves equally to gloss the schemes of tyrants and the projects of imbecility: which can be used with as much plausibility by the arch-tyrant, who understands how to enslave men through their passions and imaginations, as the political empiric who disguises his own ignorance by prating of the march of mind; who forgetts discourses of benevolence, while his iron hand is armed with the power of oppression?

I ask has Pious the IX abolished tithes? Has he granted universal suffrage, or any suffrage, to his Papal subjects? Has he established a representative government? Has he introduced trial by jury? Has he granted the writ of habeas corpus? Has he abolished the college of cardinals? Has he established common schools? Has he struck the power of the confessional? Has he repealed the demoralising edict of celibacy? Has he thrown open the gates of the monastery, or unbarred the iron bolts of the convent? Has he separated church power from state authority? Has he abolished that pest-house of intrigue and pernicious propagandism, the Society of the Jesuits? Has he done none of these things? Then what has he done to entitle him to the sympathy of the people and the homage of the Government of the United States? Nothing.

He has made no fundamental alteration in the papal system. The edifice remains entire; it is supported by the same gothic column of mideval ignorance and superstition. He may polish an architrave—he may repair a broken step leading to the vestibule, or suspend a new wreath around the alter, or add an ivory crucifix, or even lay a railway into the capital of the Cæsars, but the palace system remains entire, unaltered, unimproved—the same stern tyranny, the same inflexible compound of earthly and celestial despotism. Yet the man who is Pope is not a Cæsar Borgia. Pious is not, as a man so narrow and contracted as Gregory. Pious understands human nature, and knows how to render the papal system popular by wreathing chains with rose blossoms. Perhaps the elements mix more gently in his bosom. But all this does not make the papal system less odious.

It was said of Augustus, the first Roman Emperor, that he made tyranny so beautiful by his amiable character as to destroy in the Roman people the love of liberty. Pious is now doing more than Augustus, for he is reconciling the world to the concentrated despotism of the most iron handed hierarchy that ever flourished.

If Rome will not come to America, America must go to Rome! This is the new doctrine of an age of retrogressive progress. If the Pope will not establish a Republic for his Italian subjects, we, the American people, must renounce all the ties of our glorious freedom, and endorse the Papal system perfection of human wisdom by sending an ambassador to Rome to congratulate "His Holiness" on

having made—what? The Roman people free? Oh! no; but on having made tyranny amiable? in having sugared the poised cake. And for this, the highest crime against freedom, we are to commission an ambassador to Rome! Is there an American heart that does not recoil from the utter degradation of the scheme?

When nations profess to assimilate on principles of amity, and draw closer the ties of good will, it is on the ground of a common cause—equally dear to both—either of freedom or of absolute power. If Rome were a republic, the proposal to send an ambassador to prove principles common to the people of both countries, would rest on a different foundation. In that case we should have congenial interests to preserve; in that case we should be co-operating in the common cause of human rights. But now we exhibit to the world the spectacle of a pure antagonism in our system of government to that of Rome. Two systems more opposite could not exist. When liberty makes concessions to tyranny, which party gains by it? Not freedom—not the cause of human rights. Despotism thrives by it. We lend encouragement to a system of government at open war with the happiness of mankind. We become the patrons of an absolute monarch. We tell him to "scourge on, scourge on."

We are about to act on a crisis of papal history pregnant with the most eventful consequences to the world. It is not a common occasion. No ordinary impulse moves that great machinery of papal power, whose wheels are oiled by the adulation of Jesuit priests on the one hand, and demagogues on the other. Not only is Rome coming into a new epoch, but the United States is also beginning a new era. Why we have never before had an ambassador at Rome, is answered by the prompt reply that Rome never before had a Pious IX on the papal throne. We have nothing then to justify this projected innovation but the modern character of the Popo. Embassies once opened are never closed. We cannot complument Pious by an embassy, therefore, for even after his death it must be continued. We compliment the papal system of government by sending an ambassador, having no commercial interests to settle or political relations to adjust. Nor is it possible to compliment Pious without complimenting his system of government, for he has as a liberal reformer made no fundamental alterations in it. We are therefore to compliment him on his modified manner of administering a system radically at war with the rights of man; pernicious in itself, and dangerous in every form it may assume, and under every modification that individual genius may venture to adopt as a covering to its deformity.

We have sympathised with the independence of Greece, of South America, and of Mexico, when, casting off kings, they established their claims to self-government. But how did we sympathise? Not by sending an ambassador, but by passing resolutions in Congress, applauding the act of emancipation. Here there were cases in which nations achieved their freedom, and yet we sent no ambassadors. If Pius had emancipated the Roman people, bring forward your resolutions, and then we may have an opportunity to inquire how far the extent of his reforms will justify even that manifestation of our national applause. The innovation now proposed is against all precedent, is frowned down by all principle, is denounced by facts and rendered ridiculous by its extravagance. It would indeed be a farce but for the tragic character of its consequences, and these entide it to our unmigated abhorrence.

Pass this bill, and you insult the majesty of the people by the desecration of their Constitution, by the violence done to the genius of our Government, by the outrage on free principles involved in the proposition to recognise Papal Rome, an infallible Church power, as the head of the State.

When we talk of the genius of republican government, and allude to the spirit of free institutions, said to be so mortally wounded by the Mexican war, let us remember the wrong done to the spirit of freedom by this scheme of ambassador of the Pope, whose spiritual character is the absorbing one of his throne, and who, if he is no Pope, is no sovereign—he holding his right to rule his subjects from a divine, not a human source. In all other monarchies the right divine is abolished. In Rome, it is the essence of secular as well as ecclesiastical power. And hence it is that no Pope can be a reformer, in the true sense of that term. He cannot give the people the rights they are entitled to, because from that moment he would cease to be Pope, and the people, ceasing to be slaves, would become sovereign. Pius never can do what would entitle him to American approbation. No Pope can ever be worthy of an ambassador from this republic on grounds such as we now hear maintained.

"Would you have a serpent sting you twice?" We have had experience of the evils of monarchy in its best form, and shall we risk the perils of its deadly venom in the worst? When did the Church of Rome, or the Pope, ever receive homage that it did not exact fealty? When did it ever sleep if power was to be gained by waking? When did it ever fascinate without the intention to destroy?

The flood of immigration is sweeping its millions of foreign Roman Catholic votors over the land.—The past is gloomy enough; the present awfully portentious; but the future is black "with shadows, clouds, and darkness." This country seems destined to be the grand theatre of Roman Catholic power—not American papistry, but the papistry of Rome—of the old world—of Austria and of the Popa. Shall we grow wise in time, or shall we surrender up our rights without resistance? Shall we make a stand now, on a government proposition to unite this free republic with absolute Rome, or shall we surrender in anticipation of the day of trial, and ask the Popo, in despair, to fetter our hands before we strike a blow?

Sir, if it be written in the black book of fate that this great republic is yet to become a dependancy of the Court of Rome, let us not hasten our infamy by any premature weakness, by any act that shall expedite our downfall, or accelerate our bondage. We are now asked to become voluntary agents in entwining ourselves; we are implored to send an ambassador to Rome—to have our manacles forged in the furnaces of the imperial city, under the special care of the Holy Father, who acknowledges no human authority in matters of government, but who pleads a divine right to bow down the neck of man in the dust, and yoke him to the iron car of absolute power.

Do Americans who think favorably of this measure as a stoke of policy to conciliate *the foreign* Catholic vote, calculate that it must cost the honor, if not the freedom of our country, when they propose that we shall dispatch a political embassador to a price who maintains that all power emanates from a Divine source, and that the people possess in themselves no inherent rights? Has it been ascertained even that the Pontiff will receive an ambassador from a country not only branded with heresy, but outlawed as democratic from the pale of legitimate government? The practice of the Papal Court has been adverse to receiving missions from Powers that did not in some form acknowledge her supremacy. Even England has for ages maintained no diplomatic relations with Rome, owing to her Protestant contumacy. Are we to bend the knee first and than to acknowledge the Pope as the source of all power? Must we prove recreant to our glorious Declaration of Independence? Must we renounce popular rights? On what terms is our ambassador to go? Does the proposition come from the Pope or originate with our own Cabinet? These are important questions to answer. Has His holiness turned democrat, and fallen in love with our free institutions? This is not probable; for if he cannot tolerate the idea of a Protestant hierarchy like England, he will not assuredly be able to look with complacency upon a people who maintain the radical equality of the human race as we do.

If the appointment were a mere mercantile arrangement, to negotiate a treaty of trade and commerce, it would wear a color more rational—even although the Pope is not bound TO KEEP FAITH WITH HERETICS! But, alas! the Pontine Marshes are the boundaries of the trade and commerce of the Roman Pontiff. He has no trade, no commerce, no exchanges of value to offer for our cotton, our tobacco, our rice, our flour, or our hemp. It becomes, then, a pure *political* embassy; yet, having no political relations with Rome, it becomes reduced to a mere mullity, an empty form, an unmeaning pageant a ridiculous display, wicked in its conception disgraceful in its tendency, and prodigal in its expenditure. Is this a time to play with expensive baubles, while we are borrowing millions upon millions to prosecute the war? Must we add to the burdens of our national debt by taxing tea and coffee, in order that we may send an ambassador to the Roman Pontiff, to acquire the vices or familiarize himself with the frivolities of European courts?

How stands this boasted Italian reformer as a constitutional monarch? Is he willing to part with any of his boasted prerogatives as an *absolute* king? Listen to his own declarations, spoken at the last opening of his Council of State, and mark the holy indignation with which he repels the slightest imputation or suspicion of his despotic character!—And yet we, the American people propose to send a deputation, an embassy, to this confirmed despot! These are his words:

"I thank you for your good intentions; and, as regards the public welfare, I esteem them of value. It was for the public good that since my elevation to the Pontifical throne I have, in accordance with the counsels inspired by God, accomplished all that I could; and I am still ready, with the assistance of God, to do all for the future without, without retrenching in any degree the sovereignty of the Pontificate; and inasmuch as I received it full and entire from my predecessors, or shall I transmit this sacred deposite to my successors. I have three millions of subjects as witnesses, and I have hitherto accomplished much to unite my subjects with me, and to ascertain and provide for their necessities.—It was particularly to ascertain those wants, and to provide better for the exigencies of the public service, that I have assembled a permanent council.—It was to hear your opinion when necessary, and to aid me in my sovereign resolutions in which I shall consult my conscience, and confer on them with the Ministers and the Sacred College. Any body who would take any other view of the functions you are called to fulfil would mistake materially, as well as he that would see in the Council of State I have created the realization of their own Utopias and the germ of an institution incompatible with the Pontifical sovereignty."

[*Conclusion next week.*]

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, MAY 5, 1848.

The new steamer *America* arrived at Halifax after a passage of 11½ days, and at New-York in 14 days. The news is of a better character than previous arrivals gave us an idea of anticipating.

The great Chartist demonstration in London passed off without any injurious consequences. The measures taken by Government to prevent any infringement of the law were so complete as to frustrate the ulterior designs of the Chartist leaders; while the alacrity with which the higher and middle classes turned out as a police, at once indicated a determination on the part of Englishmen to strengthen the hands of Government, and preserve their properties from those demagogues who would make a universal distribution of what they are too indolent to procure for themselves.

The American steam ship *Hermann* arrived at Southampton on the 11th April, in 11½ days from Halifax. Having transhipped her mails into an English steamer she sailed immediately for Bremen.

The measure brought into Parliament by Sir George Grey for assimilating the laws of Ireland with those of Great Britain in regard to treason and sedition was carried on the second reading by a majority of 117; thirty-five voting against it. Formerly what was treason in England, was but sedition in Ireland.

Mr. John O'Connell has had an interview with Lord John Russell on the affairs of Ireland, but which drew forth no explicit avowal from the Prime Minister. Mr. O'Connell urged strongly, among the concessions required for Ireland, the necessity of immediate relief by distribution of food to the starving peasantry for a few months at least; a measure of tenant right; a reconsideration of the College Act; the Repeal Bill to be brought in, and an abandonment of the State Prosecutions; an amendment of the Poor Law, and the allocation of the Revenues of the Established Church. At the termination of the interview Mr. O'Connell assured the Premier that if some large concessions of the above nature were made, the most beneficial results tor the peace and happiness of both Countries would be the result. They were told the same thing previous to the passing of the Emancipation Bill!

The reply of M. Lamartine to the Irish delegation has produced a very salutary effect on them and all the revolutionizers throughout Europe.—It has caused them to reflect before plunging head-long into revolutionary schemes in the anticipation that France would assist them, and given the well disposed a little breathing time to prevent a universal war if possible.

Many persons in Paris were refused passports for England, on the French Government being informed that their object was to assist at the chartist manifestations in London and elsewhere.

All trade, as might be expected under the politically agitated circumstances of Britain and the Continent, was at a stand still; but money was plenty in England, without the means of profitable employment.

The Danes and Holsteiners have had a fight, in which the former came off victorious—killing and wounding a large number of their adversaries.

From the Waterford Mail.

In another column will be found the reply of M. de Lamartine, on the part of the French government to the Irish deputation. We wish the Irish Jacobins joy at their reception—they were informed in unmistakeable terms to go about their business, to mind their own affairs, and that France would mind hers, and while the French government yielded to them all good wishes, they would do nothing either openly, or secretly, which might lead to a misunderstanding between France and Great Britain—the nations were not at war, and no expressions even in reply to the address should have the effect of interrupting the amicable relations at present existing between them. The Provisional Government would not interfere in any way with the internal politics of Great Britain, and were determined to remain strictly neutral between parties in Ireland.

Such a reply we anticipated, and we rejoice at the signal disappointment and mortification which the members of the deputation must have experienced, as well as that which a portion of the population have had dealt out to them, by the intelligence that traitors and rebels they may be, but that the assistance they were led to expect from French sympathy, is a thing not to be expected—they may go to the gallows without a solitary French rifle exploding in their behalf—the French government will neither be a party to, or sympathise with, their rebellious schemes.

If the matter of the reply was disheartening enough, the mode of reception was still worse. The correspondent of a well informed London contemporary writes as follows on the subject of M. de Lamartine's reception of Messrs. O'Brien, Meagher, O'Gorman, and M'Dermott:—

"M. de Lamartine's manner of receiving the deputation, was even more chilling to them than his speech. He showed them, it is true, the utmost courtesy and politeness—that was a matter of course; but he did nothing more—he did not shake hands with any one of them, nor did he enter into conversation with them, and the moment his speech was concluded he bowed himself out of the room. How different was his reception of the English! Not only did he address *them* in the warmest terms, but he clasped every man's hand in the heartiest manner, and had a kind word to say to almost every one!"

From the intelligence from different parts of the country, interspersed throughout our columns it will be seen that drilling and rifle clubs appear to be the order of the day, with the idle and disorderly portions of the community. We are aware that amongst the nervous, and those inclined to attach importance to the symptoms of disaffection abroad, these doings are calculated to impart alarm. To the peaceful and loyal there is, however, no danger impending. There may be, it is true an outbreak of crazed individuals, but to them, alone will there be any danger.—Government is well informed of the movements of the fomenters of sedition, and have taken measures accordingly—measures sufficient to crush a conspiracy even more widely extended than any that can possibly have existence. The loyal men, irrespective of creed, are already organising into defensive bodies, and to those, and those alone, who began the struggle will, we repeat, be the danger. In Dublin an enormous military force is already concentrated, troops are daily arriving, defensive associations are being formed to check the career of those who would fain rush on their self-destruction. Let not, we repeat, undue importance be imputted to any rumours or statements of the disaffected, their cause is bad, and consequently weak. Those whom they would daringly oppose are strong in numbers, in organization, and the integrity of their cause. However they may be allowed to bluster for a while, the crazy demagogues who are making others mad by their contagion, will be taught to bend before the majesty of the laws.—*Ib.*

New South Wales.—Sidney papers to the 11th December have been received at Calcutta, which announces the death of Lady Mary Fitzroy, and at the same time state that Sir Charles was lying in a dangerous state from the effects of an accident. The cause of Lady Mary's death is not stated—but from the mention of Sir Charles having met with a severe accident, I presume the same accident which so dangerously injured the husband must have been the occasion of the death of the wife.

Paris, Monday.

A new Journal called *Le Monde* has assumed an attitude of decided hostility to the government.

Having sent away the English, and been relieved of the German and Belgian workmen, the lower classes of this city are now crying out against the Savoyards, of whom there are several thousands who get their living as coal dealers, water-carriers, &c. Numbers of these poor fellows have already deemed it prudent to take themselves off, and the rest will no doubt soon be obliged to follow their example.

Trade continues in a most woful state; in fact, shops might as well be closed as open for any business they do. The number of persons who have been thrown on *le pave* by the virtual cessation of trade is immense; and Heaven only knows what is to become of them, when their little savings, on which they are now living, shall be exhausted.

It is stated in a letter from Havre, that the last vessel which sailed for the United States carried back protested bills to the amount of £200,000.

Fire Arms.—All the gunmakers of this city are actively engaged making "rifles to order."—In several directions, within the suburbs of Limerick, Confederate groups were engaged on Sunday last, on the Canal, at Newcastle race-course, at Mount-kennett, and the King's Island, at ball practice to a late hour.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

The property of Mr. Smith O'Brien, amounting, it is said, to between £4,000 and £5,000 a-year, will become forfeit to the crown, on conviction of the honourable gentleman for high treason, in endeavouring to seduce the British soldiers.

It is positively affirmed, in a letter from Rome, that proposals are now under consideration by the Pope for abolishing the celibacy of the clergy.

The Bridge.—Many of our readers at a distance are probably not aware that there is now in course of construction, by an American mechanic, a "Bridge across the Falls." It has been commenced a little above Split Rock, on the East side, and is intended to terminate at West Head, on the Provincial Lunatic Asylum grounds. It has now progressed to about 70 feet beyond the high rock, and during the week has been visited by many hundreds of people, who of course have given as many opinions as to the practicability of the undertaking; most, however, are to be found in the ranks of the incredulous.—The structure is commenced on a high cliff, about eighty feet above the water. There does not appear to be any principle of science or mechanics involved in its construction, but is simply composed of three tiers of spince deals, 8 feet asunder; these are laid flat, and each one projects over the one beneath it—is bolted down with iron bolts about 8 or 9 inches, and at intervals long screw bolts are inserted completely through the tier. As may be expected, the weight of materials give a continued tendency downwards, and this is remedied, so far as it has gone, by thickening up the outer part with wedge pieces as circumstances require it, and by planking up at a small angle each side of each tier, so as to truss it upwards.—The distance across, we should imagine to be about 350 or 400 feet, of which, as we before observed, about 70 have been built out; and judging from the appearance of it at this time, we confess ourselves among the incredulous that its proper elevation can be preserved, unless indeed some measures independent of the present structure are devised to support it. We trust, however, we may be mistaken in this view, and that the Proprietor may see his wishes completely realized.—One thing is certain, that this is not such a bridge as ought to adorn so romantic a situation, and with the soft wood of this country never can be made either a credit to the Province, or a lasting and safe erection. A handsome Suspension Bridge, of light materials such as are now used in their construction, would at once be an ornament to the place—a passage on which travellers would feel the utmost confidence, and a structure almost as durable as the rocks on which it would be erected; while its cost would not exceed double that of the present undertaking.

Annexation.—A late number of the Liverpool *Mail* asks the question—"What reliance can be placed upon our much injured Colonies in case of a difficulty or danger arising?" and other English papers further insinuate that it is not improbable but an arrangement (in such a case,) might be made for annexation of the British North American with the United States—Now for the enlightenment of our Trans-Atlantic brethren of the broad sheet, we will answer the question, by informing him, that notwithstanding the scurvy way in which we have been dealt with by the Whig Ministry with respect to our commercial relations, we are not yet so far fallen either in mind or circumstances as to resort to such a degradation as to play second fiddle to the neighbouring Republic. No, there is enough of honest British feeling still extant in these Colonies to keep them from such a disastrous connection, as well as sufficient discernment among us to know that such a step, while it would overwhelm us with taxes, to which we are now strangers, would also render us liable to a portion of the National Debt under which that country is now groaning.—Our idea of the matter is simply this—that if the folly and madness of any parties, whether Colonial or British, should render a disseverment inevitable, and which Providence forefend, WE of the Colonies would act wisely in setting up for ourselves. We have all the elements of existance and nationality within ourselves; and although we were surrounded with a gulf impassable to other nations, yet such are the resources of this teeming country, that within its borders could be found all the necessaries and many of the luxuries of civilized life: and further, we are a people without a National debt, and having EVEN now the sole control of ALL TAXATION, cannot possibly be involved in any difficulty, save that of their own creating.

Under a series of commercial betsevements beneath which the Colonies are labouring, we in common with the right minded portion, of our community feel grateful for the sympathy expressed by our friends across the water; but at the same time would wish to correct the error under which they labour as to our views, should we be driven from the protection of the parent state. We cannot forget that we are English, and that the land of our fathers is the cradle of moral, physical, and religious perfection so far as poor human nature can attain. How then can we consent to amalgamate with such an heterogeneous and crude mass as the neighbouring Republic presents.—There may be those in this community who wish for a closer connection with democracy; but they are either those who have not the faculty of reflection, or they are such as having neither property nor character at stake, wish for any change, in the hope that, in the confusion of producing it, they may be enabled to appropriate to their own use the goods of their more honest and industrious neighbours.

Hotel at Hampton.—We would direct attention of Travellers and parties of pleasure to Messrs. Coughs & Barbrie's advertisement in this paper, of their having opened an Hotel at the delightful village of Hampton. The road to that place is probably the best in the Province—the scenery beautiful throughout, and when arrived there, we feel satisfied that in a visit to the Proprietors of this Hotel travellers, &c. will be made as comfortable, and receive as much attention as at the best in the country.

The *Herald* came out on Monday in a new shape. It is now called the *Bee, & Commercial Advertiser*; and is enlarged to nearly double its former size.—We trust the Proprietor will be correspondingly rewarded for his enterprize.

Several attempts have been made of late by suspicious characters in the City of Boston to shoot some of the Watchmen, and a fellow named Williams has been secured as one of the perpetrators, who attempted to shoot William Loughrey, a Night Watchman, while the latter was endeavouring to arrest him under suspicious circumstances.

New Marriage Dispensation.—The recent session of the New York Legislatures passed an act, making an entire change in the social position of the married. It was as follows:—

Section 1. The real and personal property of any female who may hereafter marry, and which she shall own at the time of marriage, and the rents, issues and profits thereof, shall not be subject to the disposal of her husband, nor be liable for his debts, and shall continue her sole and separate property.

2. The real and personal property, and the rents, issues, and profits thereof, of any female now married, shall not be subject to the disposal of her husband, but shall be her sole and separate property as if she were a single female, except so far as the same may be liable for the debts of her husband heretofore contracted.

3. It shall be lawful for any married female to receive by gift, grant, devise, or bequest, from any person other than her husband, and to hold to her sole and separate use, as if she were a single female, real and personal property, and the rents, issues, and profits thereof, and the same shall not be subject to the disposal of her husband, nor be liable for his debts.

4. All contracts made between persons in contemplation of marriage, shall remain in full force after such marriage shall take place.

The Smith Case in Cincinnati.—The jury appointed in the case of Paschal B. Smith, who was said to have spent some $30,000 of his property at the bidding of a pretended Mormon prophet, have returned the following sensible verdict:

We, the jury empanneled and sworn to inquire into the case of Paschal B. Smith, of Mill Creek township, Hamilton Co., Ohio, do find, that, from several causes, the mind of said Smith has become alienated; and that, in the mildest sense of the term he is now insane, and incapable of managing his pecuniary affairs.

We do not find, from the testimony before us, that it would be dangerous to the peace an safety of the community for him to go at large. He is not a pauper, but, from the best information from witnesses in his case, may be worth forty or fifty thousand dollars.

We further find that he has a resident of the State of Ohio for more than one year from this date.

In rendering this verdict, we are compelled to say, that the witnesses in this case have all testified to the excellent moral character of Mr. Smith, and to the goodness of his heart, and we feel confident, that in new associations, surrounded by kind and true hearted friends, he will soon be restored to his reason, and be permitted to resume the entire control of his affairs.

From the Bee, and Commercial Advertiser.

☞ At a meeting of the Common Council yesterday, a number of committees were appointed and other business transacted. Among the Petitions presented one from Michael Garrity, late a branch Pilot, praying that, as his Branch had expired, it might be renewed according to general custom—The Petition was objected to, but ordered to lie over until the decision in the case of the Queen Pomare should be made known. His Worship the Mayor stated that he was one of the Committee for investigating the matter, and that so far the facts bore very hard upon Garritty, leaving hardly a door by which he might be exculpated, and stated that the President and Directors of the Globe Assurance Company the Messrs Parks and other Merchants had declared their intention of inserting a clause in future Policies making them null and void, should the said Garrity be employed as a Pilot.

Alderman Needham brought in a report upon the state of the Public Weighing Machines, accompanied by an estimate of the probable cost of new scales when a committee was, we believe, appointed to confer with Mr Thomas Mc Henry and make the best possible arrangements towards purchasing.

A Committee was appointed to report the draft of a Bill for the Inspection of Flour.—in regard to which Alderman Needham gave some useful statistics.

A Committee was appointed to inquire into the practicability of negotiating in England, a loan to pay off the City Bonds.

The Recorder was ordered to proceed against the Executors of the late Common Clerk, to recover a balance of corporation funds due at his death.

The petitions of certain Butchers to cut and retail meat in the Country market, were received and granted.

His Worship the Mayor made rather a novel announcement to the Council- that he had been served with a writ in his own suit! As an executor of an Estate, and a Bondholder, he had sued the Mayor and Corporation of the City.

Several public improvements were suggested.

Novel Launch.—The new Schooner Fairy, of 53 tons, O. M. and 43 N. M. was launched on Friday last. She was built under the superintendance of Mr. Robert Butler. The ship-yard is about 100 rods from the water, and as there are interventing hills, it looked like a herculean undertaking to move her into her destined element. On Wednesday oxen were resorted to effect the object, but it was 'no go.' The Builder then made a sort of temporary railway, and by the aid of yoke of oxen, and about 50 Men and 50 Men and Boys, notwithstanding the inequalities of the ground, succeeded in propelling her into the harbour. In this feat Mr. Butler exhibited the feat of and able Engineer. She is owned by Nathan Utley jr. and others, and is much admired for the beauty of her model.—*Yarmouth Herald.*

Accident.—On Wednesday last a young man, of the name of—Dougherty, fell from the scaffolding of the new Ship, building by Daniel Gilmore, Esq. at St. George, and was so seriously injured that it was supposed by last accounts, he could not live over Thursday night. The fall is said to have broken his back. He is spoken of as a young man of much promise. He was from St. John.—*Charlotte Gazette.*

He has since died, and his remains were brought here and interred on Sunday last.

CANADA.

Niagara, April 28.—Tuesday was a very boisterous day—the wind blew heavily, the lake was more like a raging sea than we ever saw it before, and a large quantity of snow fell. The steamer from Toronto was nearly two hours later than usual, and did not venture to put out again that day. Yesterday was a calmer and a warmer day, and we suppose the "flurry" of winter is over.—(*Chronicle.*)

Hamilton, April 19.—Yesterday morning we experienced a sudden and unexpected change. During the night the wind blew very high from the north-east and continued the whole of the day, varied towards evening, by a regular and continued snow storm.

The barque *Eleonora*, of Kingston, in attempting to come into the Canal during the night, missed stays, and ran upon the pier. We regret to learn that she started midships, and that her hull now lies in the Canal, preventing, until removed, ingress or egress.—The vessel suffered greatly in her rigging and canvass and from observations taken from the shore, it is feared that she will be a total wreck. The sea ran mountains high on the lake, and considerable damage must have been done to the shipping exposed to it.—*Spectator.*

Wreck.—We learn that the barque *Eleonora* was wrecked yesterday morning on Burlington beach—no lives lost. The *Eleonora* was of between 500 and 600 tons burthen, and was engaged in the lake timber trade for Messrs Merrick, of Lord Metcalfe. She proceeded upwards on Sunday night on her first trip for the season.—*Kingston News.*

☞ The Model American Courier.—We would call the attention of our readers to the Advertisement of M'Makin's Model American Courier which will be found in another column. The talents of Mr. Mc Makin, as co-editor of the Philadelphia Saturday Courier, are well known to many persons throughout the British Provinces, and we have no doubt he may succeed in obtaining a large number of Subscribers to his 'Model,' at any rate, we wish him success. The contents of the *Saturday Courier* have always been mostly original, and very choice.

The Liverpool Mercury says—of 106,000 emigrants, who lately crossed the Atlantic for America, 6000 perished during the voyage. 4100 on their arrival, 5200 were sent to hospitals, and of those who settled in towns, 1900 died.

What's Coming Next.—Through the influence of Malcolm Cameron, who has, to the disgrace of the Province, been thrust upon His Excellency as one of his advisers, the Post Mastership of Chatham, C. W. has been actually given to a Yankee Democrat named Freeman, a person not even a subject of the Queen!—*Montreal Courier.*

COMMERCIAL.

New York, April 29, 10 P. M. The advices received by the America, produced the greatest satisfaction among the merchants in Wall street this afternoon, and the news in general, is considered very favourable to commercial prospects. Stocks have advanced.

Flour remains quiet. Corn steady at 52 a 53. Cotton is held ⅛ of a cent higher. Provisions dull, no sales.

Mobile, April 20. Two Am. ships for Liverpool at ⅜d, being an advance on previous rates. Br. vessels on the berth obtain 9-16d. A barque for Spain at $50 per M. for Staves.

Abduction and Riot in Portland.—A serious riot occurred in the city of Portland, Maine, last week, arising out of the following circumstances:—

A Mr. George R. Davis, of Portland, had given a home to a young girl, a niece, whose mother keeps a house of ill fame in New York. This niece, Ellen Tuttle by name, had been educated under his care and direction. On Monday week, her mother visited Portland, and by some means or other induced or forced her daughter to leave the city with her, and, it is said, intends to devote her to a life of infamy. The friends of the girl allege that Mr. Davis accepted a bribe, and was accessory, with a constable named Danielson, to the abduction of the girl. This was the general belief, and on Thursday night a mob collected simultaneously around the houses of Mr. Davis, in Brown street, and of Mr. Danielson. They soon proceeded to acts of violence, and completely sacked both houses, destroying the furniture, window sashes, blinds, and everything moveable. The inhabitants had previously fled.

They also attacked the house of R. A. L. Codman, Esq., who gave some professional advice in the matter. A severe wound was inflicted on the head of Mr. Codman's daughter by a stone thrown through the windows.

The Portland Argus of Saturday states that "a Committee of investigation left the city yesterday afternoon for New York, to examine into the circumstances of the removal of Ellen Tuttle by her mother, and also as to the designs entertained upon her future welfare. The committee consists of Messrs. Joseph Adams, Royal Williams, George R. Davis, and John T. Smith.

Since writing the above we have seen a Bulletin from the Mayor's office, stating that the City Solicitor has been directed also to lend his aid to all the necessary investigations.

Wreck of the Niagara.—*Twelve hours of imminent peril.—Escape from Death of about 100 Passengers.*—The Rochester Daily Advertiser says that one of the most violent storms of wind which has ever been known in that section, visited Rochester and the region round about on Tuesday week. Throughout the entire day the storm raged with great fury, causing great damage; but the most serious effects were felt upon Lake Ontario.

The steamer *Niagara*, Capt. Childs, left Oswego for Rochester on Tuesday morning, with about one hundred passengers, among whom were a number of ladies. The wind continued to increase in violence until the boat got within about four miles of the pier at the mouth of the river, when the rudder of the steamer was carried away, and the boat became unmanageable.—An attempt was then made by force of steam to run the boat inside the pier, but there being nothing to steer with, the attempt failed. By means of ropes, chains, &c., a temporary rudder was constructed, and a second and third attempt was made to gain the river, but without success, and the captain then gave orders to put out into the lake, in order that they might have an abundance of sea room.

The wind was now blowing a perfect hurricane, the boat rocking to and fro, and the waves dashing every instant over the deck. When the boat had got about eight miles from shore, to increase their perils, the smoke-pipe was carried away, and as a consequence the fire had to be put out. This was about 6 o'clock P. M. Without steam to propel or rudder to guide the boat, it will be readily supposed that the alarm on board was great, which was doubly increased by the plunging of the boat, rattling of the broken mirrors, and dishes, the dashing back and forth of sofas, settees, chairs, tables, stands, &c., as the steamer rocked to and fro by the violence of the wind, while the waves continued to pour an avalanche of water in at every aperture! The situation was indeed one of extreme peril. The passengers were enabled to walk with the greatest difficulty, and in most cases were obliged to go upon their hands and knees in passing back and forth.

For some three or four hours the boat continued to drift with the wind and the waves, being driven towards shore, until about three o'clock yesterday morning, when the vessel was wrecked and the passengers landed in safety.

☞ Chester Ashley, a United States Senator from Arkansas, died at Washington on Saturday last.

Bank of New-Brunswick.—At the annual meeting of the Stockholders on Monday 1st inst. the following gentlemen were re-elected Directors for the ensuing year:—John Boyd, M. D., L. H. De Veber, Hon. Hugh Johnston, Thomas Leavitt, Thos. E. Millidge, Benjamin Smith, George Swinney, F. A. Wiggins, and William Wright, Esqs.; and at a meeting of the Board, Thomas Leavitt, Esquire, was re-appointed President.

Saint John Gas Light Company.—At the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the St. John Gas Light Company, held at the Gas Works on the 1st instant, the following gentlemen were re-elected Directors for the ensuing year:—James Kirk, John Duncan, Wm. J. Ritchie, George Carvill, Wm. G. Lawton, John M. Walker, Robert Jardine, Thomas Allan, and Wm. Parks, Esquires.—And subsequently, at a meeting of Directors, James Kirk, Esq., having declined to be re-elected, Robert Jardine, Esq., was unanimously elected President.

Promotion.—The London Gazette of the 31st March contains the following—

"*Breevet.*—Major William Fenwick Williams, of the Royal Artillery, to be Lieutenant Colonel in the army."

This distinguished officer is a native of Nova-Scotia, and has many relatives and friends in that Province and in New-Brunswick, to whom he paid a short visit a few months since, and who must feel much gratified on hearing of his advancement in his profession.—*Courier.*

Saint John Hotel Company.—At the annual meeting of Stockholders, held Thursday, for the election of five Directors for the ensuing year, the following gentlemen were chosen:—Thomas Nisbet, William Wright, Robert Jardine, F. A. Wiggins, and G. V. Nowlin, Esqrs.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Thomas Nisbet, Esq., was re-appointed President, and Alex. Robertson, Esq., Secretary.

☞ In consequence of no less than three of our workmen being ill for the past two days, we are obliged to defer much of the matter intended for this day's impression, and for much of what is given we are indebted to the assistance of some of our contemporaries, to whom we tender our thanks.

☞ Such of our subscribers as have removed their places of residence will please give notice at the office.

☞ Various reports are in circulation respecting the vacant public offices, to be disposed of at the present meeting of the Executive Council; but they are as yet without foundation.

☞ We learn that His Excellency has published a Proclamation declaring this Port to be open to the produce of all other British North American Colonies free of duty, after the 6th instant.

Destructive Fire.—On Friday morning last, a large Barn, with all its contents, consisting of Seed potatoes, Oats Wheat, &c., and a pair of fatted cattle, the property of Mr. Elias Prince, Gondola Point, was destroyed by fire. The Cattle were worth £40. The Fire was occasioned by a child having dropped, with some ashes, a coal of fire on the Dung heap at the end of the barn.

PORTLAND.—A seri- of Portland, Maine, e following circum-

of Portland, had giv- a niece, whose moth- in New York. This , had been educated On Monday week, and by some means er daughter to leave said, intends to de- The friends of the cepted a bribe, and table named Daniel- girl. This was the sday night a mob col- nd the houses of Mr. d of Mr. Danielson, cts of violence, and uses, destroying the nds, and everything had previously fled. use of R. A. L. Cod- rofessional advice in nd was inflicted on daughter by a stone rs.

turday states that "a eft the city yesterday examine into the cir- f Ellen Tuttle by her designs entertained The committee con- ms, Royal Williams, T. Smith. we have seen a Bul- ffice, stating that the cted also to lend his stigations.

A.—*Twelve hours of m Death of about 100* er Daily Advertiser olent storms of wind in that section, visit- tion round about on ut the entire day the , causing great dam- ffects were felt upon

apt. Childs, left Os- esday morning, with ngers, among whom The wind continued il the boat got within r at the mouth of the the steamer was car- me unmanageable.— by force of steam to , but there being no- mpt failed. By means mporary rudder was nd third attempt was without success, and rs to put out into the ht have an abundance

ving a perfect hurri- nd fro, and the waves the deck. When the les from shore, to in- oke-pipe was carried the fire had to be put lock P. M. Without to guide the boat, it at the alarm on board bly increased by the ng of the broken mit- ning back and forth of s, stands, &c., as the by the violence of the nued to pour an ava- aperture! The situ- reme peril. The pas- alk with the greatest s were obliged to go s in passing back and

our hours the boat n the wind and the wards shore, until esterday morning, ecked and the pas-

United States Senator shington on Saturday

ICK.—At the annual rs on Monday 1st inst. were re-elected Direc- —John Boyd, M. D., gh Johnston, Thomas ge, Benjamin Smith, Higgins, and William meeting of the Board, was re-appointed Pre-

T COMPANY.—At the ockholders of the St. y, held at the Gas the following gentle- ctors for the ensuing Duncan, Wm. J. Rit- G. Lawton, John M. Thomas Allan, and and subsequently, at s Kirk, Esq., having Robert Jardine, Esq., President.

n Gazette of the 31st ng— n Fenwick Williams, e Lieutenant Colonel

is a native of Nova ewsand friends in that nswick, to whom he onths since, and who on hearing of his ad- n.—*Courier.*

Panopé, April 7. Brig Maria, Hay, of London- derry, 10 days from Dublin, for New York, with pas- sengers, put into Kilchegs, Leaky. Spoken, March 30, lat 42, 36, lon 50, 12, brig Radical, Jack, 30 days from New Castle for Boston. Barque Lady Bagot, Anderson, from Savannah, for New Ross, Ire., dismasted, abandoned and on fire was passed at sea.

New York.—Arrived, 25th, brigt. Helen Mar, Card Windsor; schr. Bride, Smith, Halifax; 26th, brigt. Billow, Beckwith, Windsor; brigt Star, Barnes, Cum- berland; schr. Jane Sproul, Shedding, Halifax; 27th, brigs Unicorn, Picton; Buffalo, Maitland; 28th, ship Eliza Keith, Scott, Liverpool; brig Charles McLauch- lan, Crosby, Newry.—Cleared, 24th, barque Sarah, Fletcher, St. John; 25th, ship Ambassadress, Foody, do; barque Lavonia, Miller, do.; schr. Quebec Trader Robin, Halifax; 26th, ship Superior, Mason, St. John 27th, brig Pioneer, Hearn, (one account says Key West) and schr. Valeria, Golding, do.; brigs. Uni- corn, Picton; Arve, Wooster, St. John; Pomona, Johnson, Halifax; schr Steward, Atkinson, Cumber- land; Belfast, McKinney, Porto Rico; Billow, Beck- with, Windsor; schr. Trusty, Frazer, Sydney, C. B; 29th, barque Home, Cook, St. Andrews.

Alexandria.—Arrived, 24th, brig Mayflower, Coch- ran, Maitland; brigt. Fidelia, Small, Eastport.

Baltimore.—Cleared 24th, brigt. Jane, McMonagle, St. John's, N. F.; 26th, brigt. Syria, Masters, Halifax.

Philadelphia.—Arrived 22d, brig Margaret Russel, St. John's, N. F.; 28th, schr. Thomas Pearson, Pend- leton, Nassau, N. P.—Cleared, 24th, brigt. Widow Small, St. John.

Edgartown.—Arrived, 29th, schr Columbine, Cros- by, from Bridgeport, for Parrsboro.

Richmond.—Sailed, 23d, brig Bloomfield, Halifax.

Savannah. Cleared, 12th, ship Tamerlane, Jones Liverpool

MARRIED,

On Tuesday evening, by the Rev Samuel Robin- son, Mr William Turner, of this City, to Miss Esther Trayton, of the Parish of Portland.

On Thursday, the 27th instant, by the Rev Henry Daniel, Mr Lorenzo Langan, to Miss Margaret R. Humbert, daughter of John Humbert, Esq., all of this City.

On Tuesday, at St. John's Chapel, by the Rev F. W. D. Gray, D. D. Rector, Thomas Wallace, Esq., to Mary Anne, second daughter of I. L. Beckell, Esq., all of this City.

DIED:

On Tuesday, Thomas O Brien, aged 95 years.—Mr O Brien was a native of Ireland, County of Ty- rone near Omagh.

On Tuesday evening, William FitzGerald, second son of Michael FitzGerald, in the 22nd year of his age.

On the 22d, Albert H. only son of Mr John Fitz- patrick, aged 3 years and 4 months.

SHIPPING LIST.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—ARRIVED

MONDAY—Barque Lady Caroline, Martin, Bos- ton, 2—J McSweeny, coals, etc

Schr Joseph Howe, Scott, Boston, 2—Master, assorted cargo

Tuesday—Ship Infanta, Haws, New York, 6—. John Haws, ballast

brig Redwing, Isbister, Galway, 36—Gass Duff- y and Co., passengers

Corfu, McMann, St. Thomas, 24—J. and T. Ro- binson, sugar and molasses.

Wednesday—brig Clarence, Armstrong, Glas- gow via boston, 4—master, coals and hard- ware.

brigt Malanta, Lawrence, New York, 7—Mas- ter, flour

Steamer Admiral, Rogers, boston.

Thursday—ship Cambria, McCready, London 38—Allison & spurr, ballast. 17th April, lat 41:30. lon, 43:40, brig Bache McEvers, 28dys from Cork for this port.

Osceola, Healy, London, 35—Allison and spurr ballast

CLEARED

April 27.—Brig Dahlia, Porter, Cork, deals and 200 tons Ice—Thos. C. Everitt.

May 1.—Ship Unicorn, Thain, Liverpool, timber and deals—John Ward & Sons.

The Duke, (new 1358.) Frost, Liverpool, timber and deals—J. P. Payne.

Signet, Thomson, Leith, timber and deals—Robert Rankin & Co.

Barque Lord Glenelg, Martin, Hull, timber and deals John Mackay.

British American, Powell, Cork, deals Eaton and Hay

William Carson, Vaughan, Kingstown, deals D. & T. Vaughan

Brig Camilla, Ritchie, Cork, timber and deals—W Caryll.

John Wilson, Coupland, Dumfries, timber & deal's John Robertson.

Charlotte Fowles, Dundalk, timber and deals—W Caryll.

Schr Sarah Anna, Pinkham, Boston, boards mas- ter.

Woodlands, Smith, Cork, deals &c.—G & J Eat- ter.

2.—Ship Perthshire, Taitt, Cork, timber and deals John Robertson.

Barque Ashley, Gray, Liverpool, timber & deal's S Wiggins & Son

Brig Ruby, Wyman, Westport, Ire, timber & deal's R Rankin & Co

4—Brigt Jane Alison, Brown, Providence, boards W Thomson

Barque Aurora, Scott, Bedford—timber and deals James Kirk

MEMORANDA.

London.—Arrived, 13th, barque Royal Adelaide, Smith, New Orleans.—Cleared, 10th, barque Kings- ton, Robinson, New York, and passed Deal, 11th.

Sunderland—Sailed, 9th, barque Numa, Vaux, Bos- ton

Cowes—Arrived, 13th, barque Empress, Scott, Ma- tanzas.

Portland—Off, barque Euclid, Bainbridge, from Sabine, for Bremen, and sailed.

Hull—Cleared, 11th, ship Æolus, Driscoll, New Orleans; (one account says for St. John.)

Bristol—Sailed, 11th, barque Cosmo, Outerbridge, New-York.

Newcastle—Sailed, 6th, ship Edward Burton, Mar- cerun, Boston.

Cork—Sailed, 8th, ship Wakefield, Forbes, New- York; Alisa, Boston

Waterford—Sailed 9th, barque Helena, Ray, New York; Trinity, Hudson, Boston.

Londonderry—Arrived, 5th, brig Emerald, Sinnit, New-York Sailed, 7th, ship Marchioness of Clydes- dale, Ferguson, New-York; Helen Thomson, Gray, Philadelphia; 8th, ship Joseph Porter, Reid, Philadel- phia.

Galway.—Sailed, 2th, brig Gem, Murray; Barbara, McKay, and Sarah Milledge, Lynch, New York; 8th Messenger, Moor, do.

Belfast.—Sailed, 10th, barque Alpine, Curry, New York; 11th, Agitator, McGee, Phiadelphia; Charles, Wedge, New York.

Bremerhaven. Arrived, 7th, barque Mary, Killan, New York.

St Andrews. Arrived 24th, ship Sea King, Martin London; schr. Nelson, Hinds, Boston.

Liverpool—Arrived, 10th, ships Intrinsic, McKay, and Maranham, Jamieson, New Orleans; Greenock, Walker, Mobile.—Cleared, 12th, ship Devon, Betts, New York.—Loading, ship Oregon, Sinnott, Staten Island, and Savannah; Queen, Gillies, Staten Island, and St. John.—Advertised, Courier, Risk, New York 20th, Pursuit, Wilson, do; 22d; Chancellor, Dudne, do 26th; Agnes; Isaac, do, 30th; Oregon, Sinnott, do, 18th; Elizabeth Bently, Bennett, do, 18th; Great Bri- tain, Hume, do, 24st; Progress, Abell, do., 20th; Queen, Gillies, do, 22d; Helene, Woods, do. 20th; Co- lonist, Herron, do., 21st; Venilia, Murchie, do, 21st; Sailed, 11th, ship Eliza Caroline, Bell, Staten Island: City of Lincoln, Poole, New Orleans; 14th, Washing- ton, Wickie, Mobile.

Donegal, April 7. Brig Maria, Hay, of London- derry, 10 days from Dublin, for New York, with pas- sengers, put into Kilchegs, Leaky.

Spoken, March 30, lat 42, 36, lon 50, 12, brig Radical, Jack, 30 days from New Castle for Boston.

Barque Lady Bagot, Anderson, from Savannah, for New Ross, Ire., dismasted, abandoned and on fire was passed at sea.

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Richmond.—Sailed, 23d, brig Bloomfield, Halifax.

Savannah. Cleared, 12th, ship Tamerlane, Jones Liverpool

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his Livery Stable in the premises known as the Carpenter prop- erty, situated on Brussels Street, near the Hay Scales formerly occupied by Samuel Hallet, Esq., extending through to Waterloo Street, adjoining Hallett's Coach Factory—entrance from either street.

May 5—4i. GEO. N. ROBINSON.

REMOVAL.

THE Office of the Subscriber is removed to Sands' Arcade, south side.

May 5. W. H NEEDHAM.

☞ REMOVAL.

MR. HENRY CARD, Organist and Professor of Music, has changed his place of residence from Mecklenburg, to Dorchester street, opposite the residence of D. Scovil Esq, where he will be happy to receive applications from his friends and the public in general for employment in the bran- ches of his profession. May 5th, 1848—tf.

Notice to the Public.

THE Subscribers beg to inform the travelling community, that they intend opening a HOTEL at Hampton Ferry, on or about the 10th day of this month, where they will be happy to ac- commodate travellers, or persons on Pleasure Ex- cursions.

A strict attention will be paid to all who may fa- vour them with a call; and as a good Hostler has been engaged, travellers will find their Horses well attended to COUGLE & BARBERIE.

Hampton, May 5th, 1848.

Wine, Pale Ale, Porter, *and BROWN STOUT.*

Now Landing Ex "Cambria" from London:

2 PIPES, 10 Hhds. 2 Qr. Casks Choice Old PORT WINE;
6 Hhds. Fine GOLDEN SHERRY;
1 Puncheon very old Jamaica RUM;
50 Casks Bass' best East India Pale Ale, Porter, and BROWN STOUT—in pint and quart bottles For sale by

RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.

May 5, 1848.

Cheap Room Paper.

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

May 5th. Corner of King & Germain streets.

S. K. FOSTER'S

Paper Hangings and Shoe Store

Corner of King and Germain streets and *LADIES' FASHIONABLE SHOE STORE* Germain street.

THE Subscriber has just received ex ship *Cam- bria* from London, part Spring supply of Ladie's Misses' & Children's SUMMER BOOTS *AND* SHOES For sale Cheap

May 5. S. K. FOSTER.

PEOPLE'S LINE! For Boston Direct.

THE new, safe, and commodious steamer ADMIRAL, Captain Thomas Rogers, built expressly for a sea route, will leave for BOS- TON, touching at Eastport only, on THURSDAY next, at 8 A. M., arriving in Boston on Friday at noon.

Returning, will leave Boston for Eastport and St. John every Monday at 12 p. m

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

May 5 H. W. CHISHOLM, Agent.

Steam to Portland and Boston.

THE sea going steamer Maid of Erin, Capt. LEAVITT, will leave the North Wharf for Portland, every TUESDAY morning at 8 o'clock. a m. Passengers going by this conveyance will be forwarded to Boston by Railway.

For Freight or passage apply to the Captain on board, or to THOMAS PARKS.

April 14, 1848.

☞ *Passengers going by this conveyance will be at sea only one night.*

FANCY GOODS,

Per *Jenny Lind.*

RECEIVED AT THE LIVERPOOL HOUSE FROM LONDON:

WHITE, Black and Brown Gingure, Chan- tilly, Paris and fancy Net, Thread, Valen- ciennes, American Lace and Muslin Edgings and INSERTIONS; British Chantilly and Brussells Fals and Veils; Black silk Brigantl Lace Shawls; Lace Capes; Paris and Cambray Quilling and Edged Goffered Bonds; Muslin Collars; Hubert Shirts; Chemizettes; Brussels and Cambray Rouche; shaded Purse Silk; Artificial Flowers; Gents and Ladies' Cambric Handkerchiefs, &c. at usual low prices. *April 28*

VAUGHANS & LOCKHART.

LONDON HOUSE,

MARKET SQUARE.

Spring and Summer Goods.

Per *Delta*, and *Jenny Lind*, from London, and *Ze- nobia* from Glasgow:—

A VARIETY of SHAWLS, SCARFS and HANDKERCHIEFS, sundry Materials for DRES- SES—viz: SATINS, GROS DE NAPS, Muslin de Laines, Balzerines, Barege's, Fancy Lawns and Ginghams, Challi and Crape Checks, Printed Mus- lins and Organdies, Book, Hull and Cambric Mus- lins, &c.; Ribbons, Neck Ties, Lace, Gloves, Hose Muslin Collars and Habits, Parasols, Aprons, Stays &c. &c.

BROAD CLOTHS, KERSEYMERES, Fan- cy TWEEDS, DOESKINS and Gambroons, Vestings, Stocks, Scarfs, Bandannas, Carpet Bags, Mercens, Shirtings, Sheetings, Linens, Duck, Dowlas, Canvas, Towelings, Umbrellas, &c.

☞ Other shipments daily expected.

April 28. T. W. DANIEL.

House for Sale.

A FOUR STORY HOUSE, in Church street, is offered for sale, a Bargain.—Apply at this office. January 7, 1848.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS!

LIVERPOOL HOUSE!

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

Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS,

suitable for the City and Country Trade,

Which they offer, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, at very low prices:

RICH SATINS, Gro de Naps, Orientals, and PERSIANS, Poplins, Silk Serge, Crape, Lisses, FANCY NECKTIES,
Rich Fancy Bonnet RIBBONS in great variety;
" Fancy CAP ditto, in silk, satin, and gauze,
Plain Silk, Satin, and Velvet Ribbons, all colors,
RICH LACES in great variety, Cap trimming,
FLOWERS, Feathers, Lace Falls and VEILS,
Habit Shirts, Rouches, Silk Nett,
DRESS MATERIALS,—in Coburgs, Orleans, Delaines, Cashmere, Oregon, Check, Parramatta, Muslins, Organdies, Checked and Crape Chal- lie, Balzarines, Graduated, &c. &c.;
CORDED SKIRTS;
Plain and Fancy MUSLINS, every description;
CURTAIN MUSLIN;
Worked Muslin Collars, Cuffs, Caps; Insertion and Edging;
SHAWLS and SCARFS in Satin, Silk, Cash- mere, Barege, Llama, Indiana, Shallie, Lace, and Net;
Fine LINENS, Lawns, Diaper, Drill, &c.;
Fancy Prints, Cotton Warps, Marseilles Quilts;
Venetian Blinds, Earlston Ginghams, Linings;
VELVETS, Gloves Hosiery, PARASOLS;
Fancy GAMBROON; UMBRELLAS;
BROADCLOTHS, Doeskins, Cassimeres;
Cashmarette, Cassinnetts, Satten Cloths;
VESTINGS in Satin, Silk Velvet, Marseilles, and Cashmere;
Gent's Satin Scarfs and Opera Ties, Satin and Fancy Stocks;
Gents' and Youths' Silk Pocket and Neck Hdk;
Regatta and Shirting Striped Satin Jean;
CARPETING in Brussels, 3 ply and superfine;
Hearth Rugs, Woollen and Cotton Druggetts, Cloth Caps, &c.; Flannels, &c &c.

VAUGHANS & LOCKHART.

April 29, 1848. (6t)

PROCLAMATION!

A Republic in New Brunswick!

FELLOW PROVINCIALISTS:

A retrograde monopoly has been overturned by the public spirit of two Citizens!

For years have we groaned under the HIGH PRICES and INFERIOR ARTICLES of the Clothiers of St. John. A REVOLUTION has, however, been effected by

GARRETT & SKILLEN,

Prince William Street,

The complaints of the people, happily, have not been in vain. They have secured a National and Popular

CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,

where EXCELLENCE is combined with ECONOMY, in accordance with the rights, the progress, and the will of a generous Colony!

A Provisional Government, at the call of the people, has been invested with the care of organ- izing and securing the national pre eminence in DRESS.

President, HIGH FASHION, Esquire,
Vice President, GOOD TASTE, Esquire,
Trustees, CAPITAL and ECONOMY,
Secretaries, Messrs. Assiduity and Excellence,
Committee:

Exquisite Cut, Esq.	Strong Broadcloth, Esq.
Mr. Prompt Attention,	Rich Velvet, Esq.
Mr. Great Civility,	Fine Silk, Esq.
The Hon Mr Integrity,	Stout Doeskin, Esq.
Sir Sure Punctuality,	Fancy Valencia, Esq.
Certainty True fit, Esq	Mr. Moleskin,
Mr. Exact Grace,	Lasting Cashmere, Esq.
Mr. Diligent Zeal,	Mr. Saxon Wool,
Mr. first-rate Excellence,	Mr. Twill Tweed,

Consulting Members, Messrs. JUDGMENT, EXPERIENCE, and SKILL.

Messrs. Garrett & Skillen,

Head Quarters,

PANTECHNETHECA.

PROVINCIALISTS!

Give to the World the example St. John has given to New Brunswick; prepare to give your orders with confidence to your well tried Costu- mers, whose system has produced the following results:

The Clothing of the British Provinces by New- Brunswick.

Fair Dealing, Liberality, Quality and Cheap- ness for its principles.

The people will find the best means have been arrived at for promptly fulfilling their Orders—the people to pay for no more cloth than they can consume.

The Earliest Fashions, the Newest Patterns, the Best Workmen, the Finest Fabrics, and Most Finished Modistes.

☞ *Such is the Tailoring Establishment New- Brunswick owes to herself, and which the efforts of GARRETT & SKILLEN will assure to her.*

Monopoly has Abdicated!

April 29 —(usual papers)

Steamer ST. JOHN.

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

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

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

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

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

ISRAEL MERRITT, *Agent,*

April 29. *Indian Town.*

Steamer "New-Brunswick."

THE Steamer "NEW BRUNSWICK" will leave INDIAN TOWN for FREDERICTON, on SATURDAYS, TUESDAYS, and THURSDAYS, at 6 o'clock, P. M., and Frederic- ton on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, at the same hour; and will continue to run as above) until further notice.

THOMAS M. SMITH

April 29. Agent.

Standing & Running Rigging.

A GANG of NEW STANDING and RUN- NING RIGGING, suitable for a Vessel of 400 to 500 Tons, for Sale by

April 29 —2i THOMAS M. SMITH.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK,

APRIL 18th, 1848

A DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, for the Half Year ending 15th instant, will be paid to the Stock holders on or after the 18th proximo

By order of the Board

G. P. SANCTON, *Cashier.*

Mechanics' Institute of St. John.

THE General ANNUAL MEETING for the Election of Officers for the ensuing year, will be held at the Hall on MONDAY evening, the 8th of May, at 8 o'clock.

J. W. LAWRENCE, *Recording Sec.*

April 29.

NOTICE.

TO be Sold at Public Auction on THURS- DAY the 11th day of May instant, at "*The Saint John Rural Cemetery*"—A number of Bur- IAL LOTS—Sale to take place at 3 o'clock on the Ground, provided the day is fine, if not the first fine day afterwards. A Plan of the Cemetery may be seen at the Office of the Secretary in PRINCE WILLIAM STREET.

By order of the Directors

EDWARD E. PETERS,

May 4. *Secretary, &c.*

REMOVAL.

THE Subscribers have Removed their place of Business to the Store lately occupied by WM GARNETT, Esq. North Market Wharf.

34 May, 1848 J. & H HAMM.

Removal!

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

Information Wanted

OF JAMES MCFALL, or FALL, who left this Ci- ty in December last, for the purpose of going towards the Valley to look for employment, and has not since been heard of. He was a young man about 28 years of age, stout make, about 5 feet 8 inches high, fair complexion and sandy whiskers. If this should reach his whereabouts, or any person that has seen him since that time or can give any information concerning him, they will confer a favour on his afflicted wife by leav- ing word by letter or otherwise, at National Adams, King St. next door to the St John Hotel

MATILDA McFALL.

St. John, N B., May 3, 1848.

[New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Papers please copy.]

Removal.

MISS TROUNCE has removed to King street, in the rooms formerly occupied by Wm Wright, Esq; a few doors below the Commercial Hotel. April 21.

FRESH SEEDS.

A SUPPLY of Fresh Garden, Flower, Grass, and red and white Clover SEEDS, for sale at No. 1, North side Market square.

April 21. W. O. SMITH.

Spanish Leeches.

300 PRIME LEECHES, in healthy condition,—just received at No. 1, North side Market square.

April 21. W. O SMITH.

LONDON & PARIS *Spring Fashions*, 1848

Per Jenny Lind and Delta.

THE subscribers have received, and are now opening by the above vessels, from the best London and Paris Houses, their Spring Stock of Fashionable GOODS, Manufactured expressly for their Establishment, viz:—25 cases Gentleman's French Satin Velvet HATS, which are of elegant style and durable quality; Gents. London superfine Beaver, Satin, Gossamer and Plate Hats; Youths' Silk Velvet, Hair Cloth, Leghorn, and fancy Cloth Caps; Mens' and Youths' Glazed Silk and Lawn Caps; Fancy Glengarry and Travelling do.; Farmers' low crowned and covered Hats; Cap Covers; Leather Hat Cases; Cap Peaks & straps; Pieces Glazed Silk and Lawn, Hat and Cap Leather and Trimming, &c. &c. &c. Wholesale and Retail, at very reduced prices.

☞ French SILK HATS at $1.☜

Terms Cash. LOCKHART & CO.

No. 1, Prince Wm. st., corner Market Square.

NEW GOODS.

AT THE GOLDEN FLEECE.

London and "Renfrewshire" from the Clyde.

A SPLENDID assortment of Brussels 3 ply and superfine CARPETING, Hearth Rugs to match; newest styles of Straw and Tuscan BONNETS, plain and fancy; SHAWLS and Dress Stuffs; PARASOLS, and silk Umbrellas; RIBBONS, Stays, Laces, Edgings, Veils, MAN- TILLAS; black and colored Orleans; Crapes, Brocade Muslins, for curtains; rich Satin Vests, &c. *At very low prices.*

Further supplies daily expected, from London, Liverpool and Glasgow.

April 21. DOHERTY & McTAVISH.

Houses to Let.

TWO or three good HOUSES in the neighbourhood of St. John Church.—Apply to

April 21. J. FAIRWEATHER.

St. John, April 21, 1848.

FROM this time to the middle of May ought to be planted, and can be had at **Harris' St. John Nursery:** Asparagus Roots (1 to 3 years old), Gooseberries, in bearing by name of the best English kinds, Raspberries (the large red and white), Currants (five new sorts), Tobolsk, and Victoria Rhubarb), Strawberries (several very large sorts).

Hardy Dwarf and Climbing Roses, Hardy Per- ennials (several hundred species), Garden and Flower Seeds, &c. JOHN HARRIS.

For Windsor.

A Steamer will leave for Windsor every Tuesday evening Tide for the season, commencing next Tuesday afternoon at 4 P. M. Apply to

April 7, 1848. JAMES WHITNEY.

☞ For Annapolis every Saturday, at 8 o'clock in the morning.

Soda Water, Soda Water.

THE Subscriber has for sale, a large assortment of Soda Water Founts, and Counter Ornaments, which he will sell low—cheap for cash—all warranted of his own manufacture.

April 7, 1848. ROBERT WALLACE.

A few doors north Trinity Church, Germain st.

BUTTER & OATMEAL.

Per steamer Sackville Packet from Sackville.

20 firkins & Tubs very choice Cum- berland BUTTER from Rivers Napan and Macan; 10 barrels new Ground OATMEAL for sale by.

April 14, 1848. H. G. KINNEAR.

Spring Clothing for BOYS!!

THE business which we are engaged in is one of immense labour and perplexity, and requiring no small share of Mechanical skill; and it is well known that we were the first in this Province to introduce BOYS CLOTHING at such unprece- dented *low prices* as we have heretofore and now sell them at:

Sack Coat, Vest, and Pants, only	£1 0 0
Ditto, ditto, superior,	1 7 6
Super do. do.	1 12 6

GARRETT & SKILLEN.

Prince Wm. Street, April 14.

Ladie's, Gentlemen's & Children's

India Rubber SHOES

FOR SALE AT

S. K. Foster's Shoe Store,

Corner of King and Germain Street's.

AN extensive and well selected assortment of Ladie's, Gentlemen's, and Children's—*INDIA RUBBER SHOES*, of all the varied styles now in use.

N. B.—India Rubbers Repaired, Soled, &c.

March 31st 1848. S. K. FOSTER.

COPPERSMITH'S WORK.

THE subscriber takes the following method to inform his friends interested in the manage- ment or construction of Steam Boats, that he carries on the Coppersmith business in all its branches.—Mill and Steamboat repairs punctually attended to.

The subscriber, pledges himself that all work in the above line committed to his charge, shall be executed in a substantial and workman like manner.

N. B.—Brass Castings of every description punctually attended to.

ROBERT WALLACE,

A few doors North Trinity Church, Germain st.

April 7, 1848

Baths! Baths!

AS the Bathing season is now drawing nigh the Subscriber would call the attention of those who have not provided themselves with a Bathing apparatus, to call and examine his varied assortment of BATHS, namely—Shower, Stretch- ing, and Slipper Baths; Roman or Hip Baths, Children's do.; Foot Baths, &c.

ROBERT WALLACE,

A few doors North Trinity Church, Germain st. St. John, N. B., April 7, 1848.

☞ The above are all manufactured from the best material and warranted.

FARM FOR SALE.

A Valuable FARM at Musquash, Parish of Lancaster, County of Saint John, owned and occupied by the subscriber, containing 600 hundred Acres, with the usual allowance of ten per cent. for Roads; bounded on the North by a Farm owned and occupied by George Anderson, Esq. and having a front on the River of one hundred and eighty Rods, which gives an opportunity of di- viding and property into two or more farms. There are on the premises about Thirty Acres of well wooded Marsh, and between 40 and 50 of cleared land, inferior to none in the Parish, with a good Dwelling House and Barn and a small Orchard.

Terms of payment, one half the purchase money on delivery of deed, the remainder as may be agreed on. There is good carriage road running within eight or ten rods from the house, and across the whole Farm.

N. B. Possession given immediately, if required.

THOMAS CALVERT.

Lancaster, 29th March, 1848.

RE-OPENED.

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

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

March 10, 1848. OLIVER BYRAM.

FOR SALE.

THAT beautiful Villa residence, occu- pied by Mrs Wheeler, in the Parish of Lancaster, near Carleton, situate on the main road leading to Manawagonish. The proper- ty is delightfully situated, commanding a fine view of the scenery in the neighbourhood of the Falls, and of the City and Harbor of Saint John. The House is new, substantially and thoroughly built, finished in good style, and provided with every requisite for the comfort and convenience of a family. The land has a front of 120 feet on the highway and extends back 520 feet to the old Manawagonish road, and will admit of six building lots being set off from it, leaving ample gardens and other grounds attached to the dwelling house. The premises may be viewed at any time, and any furth- er information will be given on application to the subscriber. GEO. WHEELER.

November 26, 1847.

Iron, Tin Plates, Canvass &c. &c.

Daily expected to arrive per ship *New Zealand*, Wilson, Master:

100 BOXES TIN PLATES—IC, IX DC, and IX.
175 Bolts best Navy CANVASS, No 1 to 6;
60 Bundles SHEET IRON, assorted, Nos. 20 and 22;
6 Pairs Blacksmith's BELLOWS, 30 to 34 in.;
10,000 English FIRE BRICK,
100 Chaldrons COAL, for steam purposes.

All of which will be sold cheap when landing to save expense of storage.

WILLIAM CARVILL.

April 21. *Nelson street.*

Window Glass, on Consignment.

To arrive ex Gannymede—

4 BOXES	London	Window	Glass	38 x 30
6 do	do.	do.	do	36 x 30
2 do.	do.	do.	do.	28 x 26
40 do.	do.	do.	do.	18 x 12
30 do.	do.	do.	do.	16 x 12
33 do.	do.	do.	do.	14 x 12
47 do.	do.	do.	do.	12 x 10

For sale by RANNEY, STURDEE, & Co.

April 15. Prince Wm. street.

Brandy, Geneva, Wine, &c.

Expected per ships *Delta, Cambria*, and other Ves- sels from London:

50 HHDS Old Pale and Brown Cognac BRANDY, Martell's, Hennessy's and Otard's &c.
30 Hhds. Pale Schiadam Geneva,
3 hhds very choice Jamaica RUM,
2 puncheons Finest Camphelton Whiskey,
5 pipes } Choice Old Port;
10 hhds }
20 qr casks } Choice Pale, Brown & Golden SHERRY
2 butts }
11 hhds }
10 qr. casks }
20 cases (each 3 dozen) Sparkling *Champagne*,
100 cheets CONGOU TEA.

In Store and to arrive:

100 casks *Bass'* best Porter and Brown STOUT,
100 casks best Edinburgh ALE,
50 casks East India Pale ALE.

In quart and pint Bottles.

20 Hhds. Old Pale and Brown Cognac Brandy,
8 hhds Finest Pale GENEVA

Together with a stock of Choice Old WINES, Liqueures, &c. in Wood and Bottles.

RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.,

WINE MERCHANTS,

April 7. Prince William street.

Gunnison & Co.'s Express.

THE Steamer *Admiral* having resumed her trips for the Season, Gunnison & Co. have made arrangements to forward Letters, Specie, and valuable Packages, from hence to any part of the United States. The conductor will invariably place every thing connected with his department in the Iron Safe. THOMAS HANFORD, *Agent*

St. John, March 10.

Strong Rum.

JUST RECEIVED ex steamer *Admiral* from Boston:—30 Puncheons, 30 barrels extra Stong and fine flavoured RUM.

For sale by RANNEY, STURDEE & Co.

April 7, 1848.

William Crozier,

AUCTIONEER & COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Water street, St. John, N. B.

September 3.

Salt, Sugar, Molasses.

Ex schr. *Democrat*, Clements, Master, from Yar- mouth, now landing at York Point Slip:

2500 BUSHELS Turk's Island SALT;
56 Hhds. SUGAR;
Hhds Molasses

For sale low from the vessel.

March 31. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

HARDWARE.

Per "Progress" and "Joseph Howe," at the Store of

Marsh, late Drury, Prince William Street:

AN assortment of superior IVORY and other TABLE CUTLERY, with *Carvers* & Steels to match; *Rodgers'* one, two and three blade Pen and Pocket Knives; Patent PENMAKERS; Boys' Skates, of different sizes; *Wilson's* Shoe and Butcher's Knives; 12 dozen of the very best Ma- hogany and Beech handled Hand Saws; Brass Back *tenon* Saws; 4½ foot Cross Cut Saws; Black- smith's Files and Rasps; *Cam's* Plane Irons, Chis- els, Gouges, &c.; very superior *Jack*, Smoothing, Sash, Table, and Match Planes, all with *warranted* irons; Felling Axes; Shingling HATCHETS *Plane Handles, Door Latchets, Brads, Tacks, Plumb and Levels, Bevils,

Poetry.

SOME VERSES TO THE MERRY SPRING.

All rosy from her slumber starts the Spring.
In her light drapery of leaves and flowers,
Fanning the moist earth with her azure wing,
And coaxing young buds forth with gentle showers,
Giving a promise fair of blossoming
To woods and bowers.

The very grass looks lovely in the sheen
Of myriad sparkling dew drops, the soft tears
Of Nature's girlhood; if the sun hath been
By mossy nook or meadow path, there rears
Its slender form violet, surely seen
When Spring appears;—

And in its fair and gentle presence grows
The flower that childhood ever loves to hail,
Bending to kiss the light, the young primrose,
Starring the twilight of some shadowy vale;
The fragile snow-drop, too, after the snows
Looks wan and pale.

The wind hath kisses for the dimpled stream,
That ever quaintly singeth "Summer's nigh,"
Waked from the silence of their wintry dream,
The small birds echo their low minstrelsie—
And, oh, the merest cloud there doth seem
In all the sky!

I ween 'tis merry, in the sunlit dells,
To hear the grove's loud laughter answer make
To the wood-bird's song, to pluck the hyacinth bells
That scatter perfume through the tangled brake;
How he hath wandered here the school boy tells
For their loved sake.

How sweetly on the tired eye's swollen lid
Fall the soft dews! and, oh how passing mild
On the wan cheek blow the winds which bid
The firm tree mock the whisper of a child!
'Twere sweet to be once more the flowers amid,
Happy and wild.

Ah! many a one with eye all instreless,
And cheek made haggard by the strife for bread,
Thy hopeful sweet return, dear Spring, would bless,
But that they dare not lift the aching head
From ceaseless toil, nor feel that *once* distress
Is banished.

Glasgow Citizen.

CHEAP
Hardware and Cutlery.

T. R. GORDON,

CORNER OF MARKET SQUARE & DOCK-ST

Has received, and offers at low prices for Cash—

250 BAGS SPIKES, rose and clasp head NAILS, Boat, Clout, Horse, & Ox NAILS;
10 Smiths' Bellows, 3 Anvils, 1 basket VICES,
200 pairs Horse Traces, 50 Ox & Logging Chains,
1 cask Plate HINGES;
2 casks Curled HAIR and Hair Seating,
6 casks Tinned and Enamelled Tea Kettles, sauce pans, Stew pans Mortars, Preserving Kettles, Coffee Mills, Italian Irons, Glue, Pots,
1 cask Weights and *Grocers' Coffee Mills;*
3 casks *Improved Smoothing IRONS;*
5 crates japanned Coal Hods, scoops, scuttles, Dust Pans, and Cinder sifters;
4 bales IRON WIRE, 6 bales Wire Riddles,
1 cask Lamp Shades,
6 cases Mill, Pit, and Circular Saws, (Hooles Staniforth & Gray, and other makers,)
114 GRIDDLES, ass'd sizes, 12 to 20 inches,
1 cask Lead PIPE, 2 casks SHOT, 5 rolls *Sheet LEAD,* 1 case *sheet COPPER;*
1 cask sheet ZINC, 5 cases AUGERS;
15 tons Pots, Ovens, Boilers, Fry Pans, Fire Dogs Oven Covers, &c.,
50 Heavy Stoves—20 to 30 inch;
1 bale Chalk Lines, 1 cask best Red CHALK,
23 casks GUN POWDER, 3 cases GUNS and *PISTOLS*
5 cases *Sanderson Brothers & Co.'s* best Cast STEEL, 10 cwt. Blister STEEL,
22 dozen Spades and Shovels,
3 casks well assorted Table Knives and Forks, and Pen and Pocket Knives, superior quality and very cheap, having been manufactured *expressly* for the subscriber.
54 Casks and Cases containing—Locks, Hinges, Latches, Screws, Fire Irons, And Irons, Japanned Brass, and Plated Candlesticks, and snuffers and Trays, Curtain Bands, Pins, and Rings; Cornish Ends; Tea Trays, Knife and Bread Baskets, Urns, Tea and Coffee Pots; Hot Water Jugs; Gas Fittings; Wool Cards; Wheel Heads, Curry Combs, Ox and Horse Cards, Flints, Percussion Caps, shot Belts, Powder Flasks, sparrowbills, shoe Thread and Hammers; Gimblets, PLANES, and Plane Irons, *Cam's* Chisels and Gouges, Drawing Knives, &c.; Harness Mounting, Coffin Furniture, and CORD; shoe paint, white wash, black LEAD, scrub and hearth Brushes; Plate Baskets, slop Kettles, Water Cans, Files and Rasps, brass and iron Castors, table catches and Screws, Window Furniture, Rules, Compasses, &c.; Sleigh Bells, Fox and Rat Traps, steel Yards Mops, Scales, &c. &c.

December 3.

Ex Maranham from London.

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

—ALSO—

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

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

May 21. WM. O. SMITH.

English Window Glass.

Ex *Themis*, from Liverpool:

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

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

Iron, Sleigh Shoe STEEL, &c.

C. & W. ADAMS, have just received per ship *British American*—
2 Tons Bolt IRON,
13 cases Shed and Sleigh shoe STEEL,
50 Bundles spring STEEL, 4 packages Vices;
3 casks best Sheffield Tools;
3 cases Hoole & Co's Gang *SAWS,*
Pit do. Hand do. Files, &c. Dec. 17.

STOVES.

JUST RECEIVED at the *City Stove Store*, a large lot of Cooking and Close STOVES; also a rich and beautiful article of AIR TIGHT PARLOUR ditto; Camboozes, &c., all of which are offered for sale at very low prices for approved payment.

W. WESTLOTORN.
December 31. 14 *Dock Street.*

---

2 IRON PUMPS with Composition Boxes, Windlass Gear, &c. For sale by
Feb. 18. J. FAIRWEATHER.

CHAINS,—*Ex "Progress."*

Received from Liverpool per the above ship:

9 BEST Proved Short link CHAINS, assorted from ½ to 1 inch;
2 best Proved STUD CHAINS, 1 inch 60 fathoms each, with Shackles complete.

For sale cheap for prompt payment.

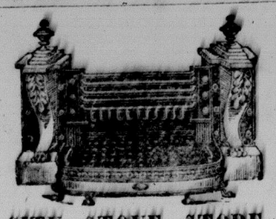
January 21. WILLIAM CARVILL.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, grateful for the kind manner in which he has been patronized through the past year, acquaints his friends and the public generally that he continues in his old stand, North Market Wharf, where he hopes through unremitting attention to be enabled to give satisfaction to all who may favour him with their custom, and intimates hat he has on hand OAKUM, PITCH, TAR; White, Red, Yellow, Black and Green PAINTS; Boiled and Raw Linseed OILS; seal, Lard, sea Elephant and Cod OILS; spirits Turpentine and Varnish,—together with a general assortment of SHIP CHANDLERY and GROCERIES, all of which he will dispose of at lowest Market prices.

December 3. JOHN C. McINTOSH.

Just received per late arrivals from Liverpool—
A supply of ships' Brass and Wood Compasses; Log Glasses; Ensigns and Union Jacks; broad & narrow blue, scarlet and white Bunting.
Also, a further supply of Log Lines: Deep sea and hand lead Lines; Mops, Tar Brushes, and sailors' Palms.



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

JUST received at the *City Stove store*, a generous assortment of COOKING and other STOVES, as a glance over the following imperfect list will shew,—and amongst which will be recognized the names of some too well and favourably known to need note or comment:—

FRANKLINS—various sizes;
Prism and Wager's Airlight;
HAHEWAY—three sizes;
VICTORY, 3 do; Diamond Empire, 4 do;
Atwood Empire, 2 ditto;
Hartshorn and Ames, and Charles 1st, for wood or coal;
Box and Cylinder Stoves, of various patterns;
Ships Cabin and Forecastle do.;
CAMBOOSES;

Together with a general assortment of Hollowware

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

Oct. 15. W. WESTLOTORN.

JAMES AGNEW,

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

HAS just received per Royal Mail Steamer, via Halifax, an extensive assortment of Gold and Silver WATCHES, SILVER PLATE, rich JEWELLERY, NAUTICAL and PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHRONOMETERS, &c., which together with a large and well assorted Stock on hand, is offered Wholesale and 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.

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

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

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

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

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

St. John, August 20, 1847.

JUST RECEIVED—10 Tons CORDAGE, assorted; 1 ditto MANILLA ditto;
467 Bolts NAVY CANVASS, very superior;
2 bales Sewing TWINE, 7 cwt. For sale by
Oct. 1. THOS. F. RAYMOND, *Nelson st.*

Corn Meal.

ON Consignment per *Admiral* from Boston: 200 Barrels Superfine CORN MEAL, for sale Cash from the Wharf.

March 17. THOMAS HANFORD.

Coal and Leather.

75 CHALDRONS Grand Lake Smiths COAL; 100 sides heavy UPPER LEATHER; for sale by H. G. KINNEAR.

February 25.

Great REDUCTION OF PRICES.
AT THE
Pantechnetheca.

UNTIL the end of this month, a CANADA COAT, usually charged 45s. now only 25 Shilling! A BROWN BEAVER CLOTH COAT, Velvet Collar and Cuffs, sold at 50s. now only THIRTY shillings! and every other article of CLOTHING equally low for Cash, without discount.

BOYS' CLOTHING.—A large assortment of TOP COATS, from 12s. 6d.!

PANTALOONS from 3s.; Cloth VESTS 2s. and upwards.

☞ Cloths purchased elsewhere made up with neatness and dispatch.

MOURNING.

This melancholy, yet necessary appendage of bereavement, has been made almost exclusive, by the enormous prices heretofore charged, and the great uncertainty and trouble of getting Clothes made in proper time. From the immense stock always kept on hand, individuals or families can be supplied in five minutes, at the following prices:—A respectable suit—Coat, Vest, and Trowsers, £3; Superior ditto, £3 15s.; Super ditto, £5. Cash on delivery, without discount.

St. John, Jan. 28, 1848.

LADIES' & GENTLEMEN'S
Superior Winter Cloth BOOTS.

S. K. FOSTER,

HAS just received per ship *British American*, from Liverpool, an excellent assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's, Youths' and Children's WINTER CLOTH BOOTS, and Ladies' Carriage BOOTS, of qualities superior to any heretofore imported. Families and others who may wish to supply themselves with a superior article are requested to give us early call. Dec. 10.

January, 1848.

H. G. KINNEAR

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

85 HHDS. and 37 barrels best Porto Rico and Cuba SUGAR;
17 puncheons scotch Treacle & sugar house Molasses;
62 brls heavy Mess, 25 do Prime, and 5 do Rump PORK;
12 do Mess, 53 do New York and New Haven Prime and Prime BEEF;
200 do Dry PERNAMBUCO HIDES;
125 chests *Stephen Larman* and other brands } Souchong and Fine Congo TEA;
15½ chests *Douglas*
27 boxes *Rainbow*
2 chests Old Hyson TEA;
15 boxes Family souchong do;
5 boxes Oolong; 5 chests Bohea do;
25 boxes Domestic Pale Yellow SOAP;
100 boxes American do do. Family do;
50 boxes Domestic common Yellow do;
50 boxes do do second quality do;
750 boxes *Steele's* Liverpool do;
100 boxes (small) Fancy & chinese Medicated do;
130 boxes Honey Dew, Aromatic & com Tobacco;
100 boxes Mould Candles, domestic, 8's & 6's;
50 boxes Dipt do do 12's, 10's, 9's and 8's;
50 boxes (new fruit) Bloom & Muscani Raisins
167 kegs very superior Cooking do. 100lbs each;
50 barrels Newark Champagne CIDER;
50 bags Marracaibo and sumatra Coffee;
25 brls cider Vinegar, of three qualities;
15 barrels and 10 kegs Saleratus;
75 barrels Watson's best Navy BREADS;
12 barrels No 1 Pilot do.
84 boxes *Johnston's* New York soda Biscuit;
50 kegs *Watson's* sugar, soda, lemon, Water, and Butter Biscuit;
25 barrels silver skinned ONIONS;
40 bags best washed Filberts; 5 do Pea Nuts;
2 barrels best Hickory Nuts;
10 barrels Lard OIL, } very superior:
10 do sea Elephant Oil,
1 hhd and 20 brls best screwed New England Dried APPLES;
5 brls spirits Turpentine;
20 brls bright Varnish; 5 brls Copal do;
500 dozen Domestic and American Corn Brooms, from 7s 6d to 17s 6d;
2 carroteels and 5 brls best Zante Currants;
25 quintals Dry COD FISH;
2 barrels and 5 tubs Hogs' Lard;
249 casks (2 cwt. each) Deck, Rose, and Ribbon SPIKES;
119 casks (100 to 240 lbs) 3½, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, and 20 dy Rose Head Board NAILS;
12 casks (200 to 210) 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 20 dy;
55 casks (100 to 200) 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 & 10y inrose do;
7 casks (100 lbs. ea) *Derby* and ordinary Ox ditto;
10 casks (224 lbs. each) 2½ to 2½ Sheathing do.;
2 parts CHAIN CABLES, ⅝ and ¾;
3 ANCHORS, 3 to 4 cwt;
12 casks Small Chains—¼, 5/8, ⅜ and 7/16;
8 dozen *Griffin's* Scythes;
5 dozen Reaping Hooks and Sickles;
250 Canada, Cooking, Close, Box, Franklin, Hot-air and Cylinder STOVES, *of everysize and description;*
10 cases Writing and Wrapping PAPER, of every description; Wax, Pencils, Ink, Spelling Books, Bank Account Books, Wafers,
100 reams American Straw and other Wrapping Paper;
100 reams Printing Paper, 21x30 and 25x30;
25 boxes (1 doz. each) *Hunt's* best Am. AXES;
594 boxes 7x9 to 8x24 best English Sheet Window GLASS;
245 boxes 7x9 to 24x30 German do;
150 boxes 7x9 to 10x12 American do.;
20 boxes Tobacco Pipes;
12 boxes (1 doz. each) Wool Cards, No. 8;
6 boxes do. Cotton Cards, No. 10;
2 boxes (12 dozen each) Cattle do.;
35 dozen large and small American Painted Pails; 20 kegs Queen's Blueing;
50 sides Upper LEATHER;
500 Wood, Flag, cane, hair & Plush angle Chairs
50 do do do do Rocking ditto;
20 do do do do Arm ditto;
6 hair seat Mahogany Sofas;
5 Work and Round Tables;
50 Wash stands; 50 looking Glasses, all sizes;
54 cases containing 2,000 gross Block and Card Friction Matches;
5 cases containing 150 pairs Fur lined Figured Gent's Rubber Galoshoes;
13 cases contg 2141 pairs Gum Rubber Shoes;
60 bolts best Navy CANVAS, 4 to 7;
20 bags Whole Pepper; 40 rods Bolt Copper, ½ to 1 inch; 40 boxes No 1 Chocolate;
120 dozen black Lavantine and White Pongee silk Handkerchiefs;—and

Sponge, Paste and Liquid Blacking, Bottles of castor Oil; barrels Blue Vitriol; kegs saltpetre; bbls Alum, casks Epsom salts; kegs split Peas, barrels Tapioca; mill saw Files; Borax; scales; balances, &c. Barn shovels; Box Pumps; coffee mills; cop. per Basons; Tailors' Geese, Waffle Irons; Oven Doors; Ash Doors; Fox & Osborne Furnaces; Lowel and counter Scales and Weights; Nuts; camp Pails; Wooden Bowls; wooden Flower Pots and Painted Tubs; Deep sea Lines; segars; black washing soda; cream Tartar; boxes Ground Pepper; kegs Ground Ginger and Mustard, American sattinets, ground red wood, manilla rope, soda Ash, ground and whole Coffee in small boxes; Pot and Pearl Ash, Ground Pimento in small boxes, whole and Paste Cocoa in boxes and bags, barrels Nutmegs, casks soda Ash; Oranges and Lemons in boxes; assorted Essences at all kinds; pipesmith and thumb Liquorice; East India senna; East India Rhubarb; bees wax; leather bindings; Gum Camphor; wadding, sacking lines; pungent sauce; polishing Powder; tins mustard; cloves; sweeping; counter and clothes Brushes; wright's and Halsey's sugar coated and Gold and silver Pills, Forest Wine Goodwin's sarsaparilla Bitters, &c. &c.

January 29.

STOVES.

100 COOK STOVES,
74 air tight ditto,
50 small FRANKLINS, 25 box STOVES,
100 assorted kinds—for sale by
JOHN KINNEAR.
25 Feb. Prince Wm. street

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—25 Bags Fresh Buckwheat Flour, received this day.

Dec. 24. THOMAS HANFORD.

CHOCOLATE, COCOA, &c.

To arrive per schooner "Charlotte" from Halifax, and for sale by the Subscribers:—

52 BOXES Chocolate; 25 half cwts ditto;
30 do. do. Sweet ditto;
9 Boxes prepared Cocoa;
10 do. ground Pepper—the manufacture of S. & Y. Mott, & Son.

March 17, 1848. J. & H. HAMM.

C. & WM. H. ADAMS,

Have just received per ships *Themis* and *Howard* from Liverpool, part of their Fall Stock of HARDWARE, containing a good assortment of Shelf goods—*also:*

6 ROLLS SHEET LEAD; 187 bags NAILS;
4 cases CAST STEEL;
11 bales BLISTERED ditto;
16 Pair Blacksmith's BELLOWS;
2 casks Horse Traces;
2 crates Coal Scoops;
20 bundles Eye Handle SHOVELS;
96 do SHEET IRON;
1 cask Curled Hair; 2 casks Planes;
1 cask sheet ZINC; 2 cases GUNS;
3 casks Tea Kettles; 1 cask Borax.

October 29.

On Consignment,

PER *Julia Ann*, from New York, and for sale by the subscribers:—
50 Barrels Mess and Prime BEEF,
20 do. Prime PORK,
25 do. DRIED APPLES,
20 do. White Beans, 20 boxes Tobacco, 8's
40 Boxes Havana CIGARS, "Neptunes."

Nov. 5. J. & H. HAMM.

Which is the best Clothing Store in Saint John?

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE ANSWERS

THE CITY CLOTHING STORE,
South Side of the Market Square.

JOHN ANDERSON, PROPRIETOR,

Has received per recent arrivals from London, Liverpool, Glasgow, &c., a large and varied assortment of Goods suitable for a GENERAL OUTFITTING STORE—namely,—

BEAVER CLOTHS in Black, Blue, and Drab, and invisible colours;
Pilot ditto in Blue and Drab;
CASSIMERES in Black, Blue, and Drab;
DOESKINS, BUCKSKINS, TWEEDS, &c., of the most fashionable patterns;
Superfine BROADCLOTHS, wool dyed, in all colours;
Regattas, Heavy striped, and White Cotton Shirts, with Linen Trimmings;
MUFFLERS, Comforters, scarfs, and Handkerchiefs;
Blue and white Flannel SHIRTS, Blankets counterpanes and Rugs;
Kersey and Flannel DRAWERS, Fur Caps, a splendid assortment of Cloth ditto;
Silk Covers; Lambs' Wool Shirts and Drawers—middle and extra sizes;
Guernsey SHIRTS in White and spotted;
Fur Gloves and Hosiery;
Low crowned Beaver HATS in Black & Drab;
Glazed Hats—a superior quality;
Macintosh & Co.'s Patent Coats and Capes, warranted water proof—from 20 to 30 shillings—the best in the market

And, having had his workmen employed for the last two months in making up WINTER CLOTHING suitable for all classes, and cut by a first rate Foreman according to Barnett & Good's latest style of fashion, he can with confidence offer them to the public as being the best and cheapest assortment of Clothing ever offered for sale in St. John—and he is particularly desirous that parties wishing to purchase anything in the above line, and more so those that are in the habit of trying elsewhere, should call and examine the above stock of Goods

SEAFARING MEN

will find it much to their advantage by calling at the above Store, as the Proprietor keeps constantly on hand a large supply of SAILORS' CLOTHING, made up in a substantial manner—and as every article is marked in plain figures he runs no hazard in paying two prices for an article, which is too frequently the case in this city.

Persons wishing to have their Clothes made to order can have them done so expeditiously, and in a superior manner, as the subscriber keeps constantly in his employment the best of workmen.

☞ *Remember*—SOUTH SIDE *of the* MARKET SQUARE. *Nov. 26.*

DRIVING TO FRANK NEIL'S ESTABLISHMENT,
the Emporium of Fashion.

OLD STAND—WATER STREET.

Just Received at the above establishment, per ships *Themis*, and *Howard*, from Liverpool, and *William Carson*, from London, a large supply of—

BLUE, brown and drab Beaver and PILOT CLOTHS; superfine double milled CASSIMERES;
Buck and Doeskins & Tweedsof various shades—and texture, newest patterns and latest style—the choicest in the city;
400 superfine, brown and blue beaver, Pilot, Duffild, and CANADA CLOTH Frock & Over COATS, richly trimmed and made in the establishment;
200 superfine Frock and DRESS COATS—of various shades and textures;
100 Cassimere and Tweed Sporting Coats;
20 Dozen of satin and silk velvet VESTS;
Ditto Beavor and superfine cassimere, Broad cloth and wee d;
Beaver, Pilot, and Duffild Reefing JACKETS—warranted the best got up in the city, both durable and cheap;
Superfine Broad Cloth JACKETS;
YOUTHS' CLOTHING—of every description;

SEAMEN'S OUTFITS; suitable for all climates;
White, red and blue Flannel Shirts & Drawers,
Lambs' Wool Shirts and heavy Drawers;
Silk, Rockspun and Cotton Handkerchiefs;
Regatta and heavy striped Shirts;
White ditto, with linen fronts;
HOSIERY—in great abundance;
Gentlemen's Fur and Cloth CAPS—of every description;
Silk and Beaver HATS; felt and covered ditto;
Trunks, Travelling Bags, Umbrellas;
MACKINTOSH COATS;
Combs, Brushes, Powder Flasks, &c. &c.

☞ Gentlemen wishing to purchase in the above line, would do well to call before purchasing elsewhere, and they will find that there is no empty puffing like my neighbour in the upper street.—Persons desiring to have their Cloth made to order, in the best style, equal to any establishment in the city, will be attended to with despatch.

☞ Twelve Journeymen Tailors wanted immediately to whom the highest wages will be given.

November 26, 1847.

HARDWARE!

Per ships *Themis* and *Howard*, from Liverpool

G. T. WILEY,

WILL receive to-day part of his WINTER SUPPLY of ENGLISH HARDWARE, in which are Dinner & Dessert KNIVES & FORKS, Pocket Knives, Scissors, Brass and Copper Wire; House Bells, Bell Cranks, Pulls, and Check Springs; brass and bronzed Door Rappers; Table Latches & Castors; Dog Collars; Powder Flasks, Skate Screws; Wrought and Cut Iron Tacks and Brads; Trunk Handles; Horse and Counter Brushes; Andirons, Stable Latches, PAILS, Coal Scoops; Butt Hinges, a variety of Screws and Hinges, Carpenters' Rules, Block Bushes, and Block Bush Rivets; which he offers at fair prices.

☞ Adjoining the *Golden Fleece*, Prince William street. October 29, 1847.

High Price for Music.

JOSEPH PRICE, Master of the Queen's New Brunswick RANGER'S BAND, begs to return thanks to his numerous patrons for the encouragement he has hitherto received at their hands, begs to inform them that he is now prepared with an excellent QUADRILLE BAND, to attend BALLS, EVENING PARTIES, &c., and having engaged the services of some Musicians lately belonging to the 33d Regiment, he is confident of giving satisfaction to those who employ him. Any number of Musicians can be furnished from 2 to 8.

Mr. Price will also give instructions on all instruments of music, at moderate prices.—Please apply at his residence, Carmarthen street.

What was it old, as the legend goes,
Which made rocks dance as if they had toes,
Set old oaks skipping like lambs on the green,
And sapplings, as never before was seen?

Music.

November 5, 1847.

Musical Instruction.

MR. and Miss Gardiner having taken up their residence in Saint John, beg to say that they will be most happy to devote their time and attention (to those who may feel disposed to honour them with their patronage) by giving instruction in Organ, Piano Forte Playing and Singing.—Any orders left at the stores of S. K. Foster, J. & A. McMillan, J. Sumners, or at Mr. G's residence, Horsefield street, will be punctually attended to. *May* 14. tf

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COFFIN WARROOMS.

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

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

MADE COFFINS,

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

☞ A Hearse may be obtained on application as above.

Nov. 5, 1847. M. N. POWERS.

ON HAND:

and for sale by the subscriber

350,000 FEET assorted PINE BOARDS and PLANK;
200,000 feet Spruce and Pine DEALS;
511,000 feet Refuse Deals and BOARDS;
25 M. Ash Hogshead STAVES;
33 M. Hardwood Hhd. Staves;
37 Cords 3 and 4 feet LATHWOOD;
35 Hhds. MOLASSES;
150 Bbls. FLOUR and CORN MEAL;
150 Bags Table SALT;
200 Bags Liverpool Do.;
20,000 Bushels Liverpool Salt.

September 24. J. FAIRWEATHER.

Iron, Spikes, Anchors, &c.

Now landing ex ship *Howard* and *Thetis* from Liverpool—

124 TONS best refined IRON, well assorted, 255 bags SPIKES, from 4 to 10 inch;
185 bundles SHEET IRON, Nos 19 to 24; 16 wood and Iron stocked ANCHORS, from 1 to 9 cwt. each.

For sale by THOS. F. RAYMOND.
October 28. Nelson street

SALERATUS, Castor Oil, and Onions.

PER schooner *Eliza Jane* from Boston—10 barrels best Saleratus; 10 cases small bottles Castor OIL, 25 barrels silver skin'd Onions; for sale by (Dec. 17.) H. G. KINNEAR.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Copy of a Letter from HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF PORTLAND *to* MRS. ANN MELLISH, *(one of his Tenants,) whom His Grace was pleased to send as a Patient to the Proprietor of this Extraordinary Medicine.*

MADAM,

If Mr. HOLLOWAY will undertake to cure you perfectly, when the Cure is complete I will undertake to pay him £2 10s. You may show him this Letter.

(Signed) SCOTT PORTLAND.

Welbeck Abbey, May 31, 1842.

Copy of a Letter from the Most honorable the MARQUIS OF WESTMINSTER, K. G.

LORD WESTMINSTER has just received Mr. HOLLOWAY's Medicine, for which he returns him his best thanks.

Eaton Hall, Cheshire, Feb. 12, 1842.

This inestimable Medicine being composed entirely of medicinal Herbs, does not contain any mercurial, mineral, or deleterious substances Benign to the tender infant, or to the weakest constitution, prompt and sure in eradicating disease from the most robust frame, it is perfectly harmless in its operations and effects, while it *searches out and removes Complaints of every character,* and at every stage, however long standing or deeply rooted.

Of the Thousands *cured by its agency,* many who were on the verge of the grave for a considerable period (by *persevering* in its use) have been RESTORED TO HEALTH AND STRENGTH, *after every other means failed.*

All Diseases (and whatever may be their symptoms, however they may declare themselves, yet one cause is common to them all, viz., a want of *purity* in the blood and fluids) are cured by this wonderful Medicine, which cleanses the stomach and bowels, while its Balsamic qualities clear the blood, give tone and energy to the nerves and muscles, invigorate the system, and strength to bone and sinew.

The Afflicted need not give himself up to despair, as one without hope, but let him make a proper trial of the MIGHTY POWERS of this astonishing Medicine, and he will soon be *restored to the blessings of Health.*

Time should not be lost in taking this Remedy for any of the following Diseases:—

Ague,	Indigestion,
Asthma,	Inflammation,
Bilious Complaints,	Jaundice,
Blotches on the Skin,	Liver Complaints,
Bowel Complaints,	Lumbago,
Colics,	Piles,
Constipation of Bowels,	Rheumatism,
Consumption,	Retention of the Urine,
Debility,	Sore Throats,
Dropsy,	Scrofula, or King's Evil,
Dysentery,	Stone and Gravel,
Erysipelas,	Tic Douloureux,
Female Irregularities,	Tumours,
Fevers of all kinds,	Ulcers,
Fits,	Worms of all kinds,
Gout,	Weakness, from whatever
Headache,	cause, &c., &c.

These truly valuable Pills can be obtained at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, near Temple Bar, London. And are sold by PETERS & TILLEY, Provincial Agents, No. 2, King St. St. John, N. B.; James F. Gale, Fredericton; W. J. Baird, Woodstock; Alexander Lockhart, Quaco; James Beck, Bend Petitcodiac; O. R. Sayre, Dorchester; John Bell, Shediac; John Lewis, Hillsborough; John Currey, Canning; and James E. White, Belleisle.

In Boxes at 1s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 7s. each.

N. B. Directions, for the guidance of Patients in every Disorder, are affixed to each Box

---

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

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

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

Sold by JOS. SUMMERS,
September 8. *Grocer, King street, nearly opposite St. John Hotel.*

New Goods.

THE subscriber is now opening a very choice assortment of

Fall and Winter CLOTHING,

of the newest styles and superior qualities, which with an excellent variety of Beaver and Pilot CLOTHS, of all shades; Broad Cloths Rib'd, and Plaid Buckskins, colored and striped Doeskins and Cassimeres, with Vestings, and a general assortment of Seasonable Goods, he is determined to dispose of at the lowest possible prices for Cash.—Also—Goods of all description for Seamen's Outfits.

Nov. 19. JOHN BOWES.

JAMES R. SWEET,

Offers for sale at lowest market rates:

200 BLS. Gennesee superfine FLOUR
100 Do. Western do.
124 casks Matanzes MOLASSES;
4 hhds. Muscovado SUGAR;
20 bbls Do. Do.
165 bbls Mess PORK; New York city inspection
35 bbls Prime; in bond for ship's stores;
115 bbls American Navy BREAD;
100 bolts Navy CANVAS;
5 tons Russian OAKUM;
6 tons Patent Hemp CORDAGE, assorted;
5 hemp HAWSERS, 4 4½ and 5 inch;
50 bbls 3 doz. each London PORTER;
60 bbls Brown Stout and E. I. Pale ALE;
500 boxes Window Glass, assorted;
200 cans London LEAD;
50 cans coloured PAINTS;
100 boxes common SOAP;
40 chests Congou TEA, very superior;
5 bales Water Twist;
100 pieces Grey Cottons;
300 American CHAIRS, assorted patterns;

To arrive per schr Relief from Philadelphia:

100 barrels superfine FLOUR;
Also, per *Eliza Jane*, from Boston:
Gennesees superfine FLOUR.

November 5.

Polka, Waltz, Quadrille, &c.

S. K. FOSTER, has lately opened at his store, corner of King and Germain streets,

Ladies White and Black Satin SLIPPERS,
do. do. do. Satin POLKA BOOTS,
do. French Kid and Enamelled Slippers,
do do. Morocco Opera ditto.
Misses White and Black satin ditto,
do. black and fancy col'd French Kid ditto,
do. French enamelled and Patent ditto,
Boys' French Calf and patent Dancing Pumps,
Gentlemen's Patent Opera Boots, (an elegant article.)
Do. black and drab Cashmere Polka Boots,
do. French Calf and Patent Pumps,
Ladies' white anc black silk HOSIERY,
do very superior White cotton do.

Dec. 10. S. K. FOSTER.

Iron, Copper, Spikes.

Now landing ex ships *Belmont, Mountaineer,* and *Lion,* from Bristol, Liverpool, and the Clyde:

120 TONS BOLT IRON, assorted, ¾ inch to 1¼ inch;
140 Bolts COPPER, assorted, ¼ to 1¼ inch
200 Do YELLOW METAL, ass'd ¼ to 1¼ inch;
150 Bundles SHEET IRON, Nos. 20 to 26;
12 Tons Iron SPIKES, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 inches;
30 Boxes *TIN PLATES,* IC and IX;
50 Tons No. 1, Gartsherrie PIG IRON.

For sale low, by WM. CARVILL.
October 22, 1847.

IRON,

Landing this day, ex ship Edinburgh:

200 BUNDLES best Staffordshire Sheet IRON, Nos 20 to 26, ass'd;
670 Bars Double Refined Bar IRON, ass'd sizes.

And daily expects ex *Lion*, from Clyde:
50 Tons No. 1 Gartsherrie PIG IRON—For sale low by sept 7 WM. CARVILL.

SAINT JOHN,

Volume 12.

THE SAINT JOHN C

Is published every Friday after
& Co., at their office in the brick
Dayebar & Son, west side Princ
TERMS—15s. per annum, or 1
advance.
Any person forwarding the nam
sible subscribers will be entitled
(Visiting and Business C
ornamental,) Handbills, Blank
generally, neatly executed
All letters, communications, &
cond, or they will not be attend
discontinued until all arrearages
at the option of the publisher.

Weekly Almana

May.		
13 Saturday,	4	32
14 Sunday	4	44
15 Monday,	4	40
16 Tuesday,	4	39
17 Wednesday,	4	38
18 Thursday,	4	37
19 Friday,	4	36

Full Moon, 18th, 15, 58m.

MUTUAL INSU
COMPAN

THIS Company is prepared
tions for Insurance against
ings and other Property, a
subscriber. J.
St. John, Nov. 11, 1846.

THE HARTF
Fire Insurance C
OF HARTFORD, (co

OFFERS to insure every des
ty against loss or damage by
ble terms. This company has be
for more than twenty-five years
period have settled all their losse
ing the insured in any instance
of justice.
The Directors of the compa
Terry, James H. Wills, S. H.
Huntington, junr., Albert Day
F. G. Huntington, Elisha Colt,
ELIPHALET TERRY, Pre
JAMES G. BOLLES, Secretary.
The subscriber having been a
Agent for the above company,
Policies of Insurance against Fi
tions of property in this city a
Province on reasonable terms.
known and every information giv
to JOHN
St. John, 1st March, 1844.

Minerva Life Assura

ALL Persons assured at the
requested to take Notice,
Extra Premium will be charged o
residence in British North Ameri
nor will such Extra Premium be
Assurance hereafter effected.
assurance to be made to
RANNEY, STI
Agents fo
Medical referee, John PADDOCK,
January 30, 1846.

National Loa
LIFE ASSURANCE
of Londo

EMPOWERED BY ACT O