SAINT JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK, FRIDAY, MAY 25, 1849.

THE Weekly Chronicle.

Volume 12. "Nec Rege, Nec Populo, sed utroque." Number 39.

THE SAINT JOHN CHRONICLE

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

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

TERMS OF THE CHRONICLE:—

12s. 6d., in Advance;—$3 if not paid until the termination of the year:

But as the Proprietors intend to discontinue, as far as practicable, the *Credit system*, and stop the practice of making *good subscribers* contribute for those *who never pay*, they offer the following

Inducements for Clubbing,

by which means parties will be able to procure a valuable Family and Business Newspaper at a CHEAPER RATE than any heretofore offered in this Province. They propose to send

For $10 IN ADVANCE, 5 copies of the Chronicle, *to one address*, to any part of this or the Sister Provinces, for One Year;

For $20 in advance, 11 copies for One Year;

For $40 in advance, 24 copies for One Year;

Mind! IN ADVANCE, and to one address.

All letters, orders, communications, &c., must be post paid, and addressed to

DURANT & CO.
Chronicle Office, Saint John, N. B.

Weekly Almanack.

[The time of high water here given is for A. M.]

May.		R.	Sun.	Moon	H	W.
26	Saturday,	4	24	7 29	11 42	2 19
27	Sunday	4	24	7 30	0 0	3 5
28	Monday,	4	23	7 31	0m20	3 52
29	Tuesday,	4	23	7 32	0 53	4 56
30	Wednesday,	4	22	7 33	1 23	6 12
31	Thursday,	4	22	7 34	1 52	7 31
1	Friday,	4	21	7 35	2m20	8 37

First Quarter, 28th, 6h. 57m. afternoon.

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.*

Minerva Life Assurance Office,
King William-street, London.

NO extra charge for residence in British North America, or sea risk to or from Great Britain.

All Assurances effected,—proposals for which are made to this Agency prior to the 1st January, 1849,—will acquire an additional year's standing at the Third Division of Profits, which will take place in June, 1852.

Tables of Rates of Premium and every other information can be obtained by application at the Office of RANNEY, STURDEE, & CO.
Dec. 25. Agents for New-Brunswick.

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 Segee's Hotel, St. Andrews, where Stage Books will be kept.

October 15. GEO. CHRISTY.

Torryburn House,
RE-OPENED.
SEVEN MILES FROM THE CITY.

THE subscriber having leased the above establishment, begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has fitted and furnished it in a superior manner, and rendered it in every way comfortable and convenient for those who may favour him with a call.

Private families can be accommodated—and all who visit his house may rest assured that every attention will be paid to them.

Dec. 15. PETER DRAKE.

HAMMOND RIVER HOUSE.

THE Subscriber grateful for past patronage from the Travelling community, begs to inform his friends and the public at large, that he has lately removed his establishment to the above House, 16 miles from this City, 1 mile North of Hammond River Bridge, where he is prepared to entertain Travellers at all times and seasons

DINNERS, &c. &c. got up at shortest notice.
Constantly on hand, a choice supply of WINES, &c. &c.
Comfortable and commodious Stabling attached to the Premises, careful hostlers always in attendance. WASHINGTON ALDEN.
February 2, 1849.

Wallsend and Smiths' Coal.

To arrive about the 10th May—

THE Cargo of the *John and Isabella*;
the Cargo of the brig *Spring*;
the Cargo of the brig *Beaver*;
consisting of superior Wallsend and Smiths' Coals from Newcastle, are now offered for sale, to arrive by JOHN KINNEAR.
April 20. *Prince Wm. Street.*

Farm for Sale.

SITUATED in the Parish of Lancaster, 5¼ miles from the city, consisting of 200 acres, 25 of which is cleared. The Post road to St. Andrew's runs through it, and fronts on the Bay of Fundy. There is a good House, Stable Outhouses, &c. on the premises, and an excellent Mill privilege. Enquire at the Chronicle Office, or to
March 9. W. SCOTT.

☞ The above Farm would be exchanged for Property in the City.

Pork, Tea, Beans, &c.

BY the "*L. O'C. Doyle*," from Boston:—82 Barrels First Quality BEANS; 25 brls Prime PORK; 20 Chests Congo Tea; 15 Hhds. Prime Molasses; 6 Bales CLOVES; 12 Willow Waggons; 9 Boxes Clothes Pins; 1 Bale ass'd Door Mats; 6 Children's NURSERY CHAIRS; 6 Dozen Hickory Axe Handles.
For sale by JOHN KINNEAR.
April 20. *Prince Wm. Street.*

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. F. 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 insured.

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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Fredericton: George Lee, junior, Esq.,
Hampton: Samuel Fisher, Esq.
Hopewell: Thomas B. Moore, Esq.
Manikton (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.

Tea, Coffee, &c.

Per Schr. Beverley from Boston.

22 CHESTS Fine Congo TEA,
10 bags COFFEE,
10 brls. Bright VARNISH,
5 brls. Spirits of TURPENTINE,
7 cheats caper Souchong TEA,
For sale by JOHN KINNEAR.
March 2. Prince Wm. street

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 Pattern to the Proprietor of his 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; all 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 cause, &c., &c.
Headache.	

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. P. 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

Miscellany.

THE OLD WRITING MASTER'S HEIRESS

'DRAW your hair-strokes lightly, Henri; less heavily on the down strokes, and round off your capitals bravely. There: very good!' 'Armand' you are not attentive to-day. I can tell you, little boy, your poor mamma, who works so hard to pay for your instruction, cannot afford to have you idling.' 'Now, Jacques, finish your copy and sign your name with a bold flourish at the end!' So did old Mpitre Caillot address his writing class, composed of three ruddy faced boys, whose coarse habiliments and rough hands showed that they belonged to the lower rank of life. The pupils were seated at a ricketty-looking desk, in the scantily-furnished upper room of a house situated in one of the meanest and most obscure suburbs of Paris. The master was a thin man, bent from age, but whose vivid glance, and sharp care-worn features seemed to tell that the vigor of his mind was unimpaired. While standing behind the boys and instructing them in the art of penmanship, he would sometimes pause and sigh, and look round at a very young girl who was busy at the earthern stove preparing bread soup for their dinner. She was a fair-haired, delicate looking creature, about fifteen, and small for that age; her little hands were scarcely able to lift the earthen pot, in which she put two slices of bread, an onion, a few sweet herbs, a bit of dripping, some pepper and salt, and then filled it with water. With an effort she placed it over the tiny fire in the stove, and watched and skimmed it as it gradually boiled. She then drew forward a small table, covered it with a coarse clean cloth, and neatly arranged on it two bowls, plates, knives and fork, together with a jug of water, and half a brown loaf. Having finished these arrangements she took some needlework, and seated herself near the stove. At length the hour of one sounded from a neighbouring church and the pupils of Maitre Caillot rose from their seats, and with a politeness which children in this country would do well to imitate, bowed respectfully to their teacher, and then to Mademoiselle Lousie, before they withdrew. The old man sighed as the last little grey blouse disappeared.—'Three francs a week,' he said, 'are all I can earn by teaching; and yet thou sweet, Lousie, I take as much pains with these little plebians as when I directed the hand of the king's son.'

M. Caillots lot had indeed been one of strange vicissitude. The office of writing master to the royal princes had been for a number of years hereditary to his family. His ancestor had instructed Louis the XIV, and his son, in due course, taught the dauphin; and so on in regular succession, until the disastrous events of the revolution, brought the good Louis the XVI. to the scaffold, and consigned his innocent little son to a lingering death. Then M. Caillot lost his office, and very nearly his life. He had saved scarcely anything from the wreck of his possessions, and lived in great poverty with his grand-daughter.—She was his only remaining relative, with the exception of an aged female cousin—Madame Therese—who lived at the other side of Paris, and whose circumstances were as indigent as his own. Lousie was an amiable, affectionate girl; she attended her grandfather, did the household business, and yet found time to earn a few sous by needlework, so as to add to the small pittance which M. Caillot gained by teaching writing to a few of their neighbours children. He was certainly very poor, and yet there was a circumstance which appeared to Lousie very mysterious. Her grandfather, when in a communicative mood, often spoke of treasure he possessed, and which she should inherit; and on one occasion he showed her a green tin box, carefully locked, which he said contained a precious possession, not available to him as he could never bring himself to part with it, but which would one day enrich her.—This box he always kept cautiously secreted at the head of his bed; and Lousie could not help sometimes wondering why grandpapa would not use his treasure, and prevent them suffering so much from poverty; yet fearing to annoy him, she never spoke to him on the subject, but quietly put her trust in God, humbly hoping that in his good time their circumstances might alter.

A change indeed came, but it was one that filled the tender heart of Lousie with sorrow. One day, about six months from the time when our narrative opens, M. Caillot complained of being very ill: a sort of numbness seized his limbs, and he had scarcely strength to reach his bed. Lousie immediately warmed water to bathe his feet, and begged the mistress of the house to fetch a doctor. While waiting his arrival, the old man said in a feeble voice, 'Lousie.'

'Well, dear grandpapa?'

'Death is approaching, my child. I feel I have not long to live; and but for leaving thee I should feel quite happy. I leave thee, my child, in the midst of a dangerous world, yet I feel assured the goodness of God will never forsake thee as long as thou continuest to keep His commandments. I have very little to give thee: the sale of the furniture will do little more than pay the rent; and my other possessions, with one exception, are of trifling value. Give me the tin box at the head of the bed. Lousie did so; and the old man put a small key of curious workmanship into her hand. 'Try, Lousie,' he said, 'to earn your livelihood by honest industry; but if your resources fail, then open this box, dispose of its contents, and they will bring you a sum of money. They are'——But here his voice failed, his breathing became labored, and pressing once more the hand of his beloved child, he expired just as the physician and landlady entered the room. The former seeing that all was over, immediately withdrew, and the latter busied herself about performing the last sad offices for the dead. As to poor Lousie, she was stupified with grief; and it was not until the funeral was over, and she found herself alone, that she was able to rouse herself, and consider her situation.

The door opened, and her landlady, Madame Duval entered. 'Well, Mademoiselle Lousie,' she said, 'I am come to ask you what you intend to do? Has your grandfather left any money?'

'No, madame, nothing but one five frank piece and a few sous. But perhaps you will have the kindness to put me in the way of disposing of the furniture, which will, I hope, pay your rent and the other expenses.'

'It will hardly do that,' said the landlady, casting a scornful glance around. 'And then, pray, how are you to live?'

'I can work neatly, madame, and I hope you will kindly allow me to remain with you, while I try to procure employment.'

Oh, if that's all you have to depend on,' cried the landlady, 'I promise you I cannot afford to keep you here. Why, child, in these hard times a young creature like you could not earn enough to keep you from starving, and then how am I to be paid for your lodging?'

'You need not fear, madame,' said Lousie a little proudly, 'that I shall be a burthen to you. Tho' dear grandpapa did not leave me money he told me he left me a treasure in this tin box; but I'm not to open it until I'm really in want.'

Oh, that alters the case,' said the woman. 'Of course, my dear Mademoiselle Lousie, I shall be most happy to have you here; indeed I was only jesting when I spoke of sending you away. But wont you open the box now? I'm sure you must be anxious to see what it contains.'

'No, madame,' said Lousie, firmly; 'I must obey grandpapa's wishes, and not open it unless I fail to earn a livelihood by work.'

'As you please, my dear child, as you please,' replied Madame Duval. But she thought to herself, 'She is an oddity like her old grandfather: I must humour her for the present, and keep her here so that I shall secure my part of the treasure.'

In pursuance of this plan the landlady lavished fond words and caresses on Lousie; she invited her to eat with herself, and took care to provide some little delicacy for dinner. She disposed of the furniture to the best advantage; and having satisfied all claims, presented Lousie with three francs—'See, my dear, how well it is for you to have an attached friend to manage your little affairs; if less carefully disposed of, your furniture would not have brought half that sum.'

Lousie was a gentle, well principled girl; but she was young, and the pernicious flattery and indulgence of her false friend soon produced an evil effect upon her mind. She indeed fell speedily into idle habits. She procured some work from a neighbouring shop, but the remuneration was very small; and she often thought as she held her needle with a listless hand—'How tiresome it is to work so long for a few sous: I really think I might open grandpapa's box and enjoy what he has left me!'

It happened one day that Lousie saw a very pretty bonnet in a milliner's window; it seemed as if it would exactly fit her, and she inquired the price. 'Fifteen francs,' the milliner said.—'Very cheap, indeed too cheap; but it would become mademoiselle so much, that she would let her have it at first cost.'

Lousie looked and hesitated. Her conscience whispered, 'You have not got the money; and even if you had, fifteen francs could be better spent than in gratifying vanity. 'But the bonnet is so pretty,' she thought again, 'and I can open grandpapa's box to-night, and then I shall be so rich, that fifteen francs will seem a trifle.' Conscience was silenced though not satisfied; and Lousie returned to the house of Madame Duval. They sat down to dinner; but the young girl felt so agitated that she could not eat.

'Madame,' she said at last, 'I think I will open the box to-night. You know I *have* tried to work, and could earn but little, and 'tis right that I should repay you for your kindness.'

At these words the landlady embraced her. 'Oh, my dear child,' she said, 'you know I love you so much, that I would gladly have you here without any payment. But come, where is the key? Let us look at your treasure.'

'Lousie produced the key, unlocked the box and raised the cover. Madame Duval thrust in her eager hand, and drew forth—what?—a bundle of manuscripts carefully tied up. They were evidently written by juvenile hands, and looked, indeed, like schoolboy's copy-books. The landlady and Lousie looked carefully through them, hoping they might contain bank notes, or some paper of value; but when nothing of the kind appeared, the rage of Madame Duval knew no bounds. She accused M. Caillot and his grand-daughter of being imposters, and even threatened the poor girl with being sent to prison.

Lousie was quite stunned by her misfortune, and could scarcely find words to implore the compassion of her cruel landlady. At length, having exhausted her anger in various abusive epithets, Madame Duval stripped the poor child of every thing she possessed, leaving her nothing but a few ragged garments to cover her, and then turned her out of doors, to seek a shelter where she could.

Night was fast approaching, and Lousie found herself in a dreadful situation: sent at such an hour to wander penniless and half naked through the streets of Paris. When Madame Duval was closing the door, Lousie ventured to ask her for the fatal tin box.

'No,' replied she, 'that may be worth a few sous, so I shall keep it; but if you wish for the trumpery papers in it, you may have them, as a precious *souvenir* of your thievish old grandfather.' So saying, the cruel woman threw her the carefully tied up manuscripts, and then shut the door.

The heart of Lousie was humbled; she felt no inclination to return railing for railing. 'I have deserved this misfortune,' she thought; it comes as the just punishment of my idle selfishness. May God protect me and enable me to do better in future.' After a short but fervent prayer, her mind felt calmed, and she bethought herself of the aged cousin of her grandfather, Madame Therese. 'I will go to her,' she said, 'and ask her to let me share her lodging; and perhaps, by working hard I may contribute to her support as well as my own.' Holding her grandfather's papers carefully in her hand, she set out. The humble lodgings of Madame Therese was situated in an obscure suburb, and Lousie had some difficulty in finding it out. At length a good-natured shoemaker, living in the same street, directed her to the door, and the young girl knocked gently.

'Come in,' said a feeble voice. Louise entered.

The room was small but very clean; a bed covered with a white quilt, occupied one corner, and a cupboard another; at the side was a small earthen stove, in which a few sticks were burning, and two or three chairs and a table completed the furniture of the apartment. Madam Therese was seated on a low stool near the stove, her dress, though humble was very clean, and her gray hair tightly drawn under a muslin cap, gave a venerable appearance to her wrinkled features.—She had been for many years so crippled by rheumatism, as to be unable to walk; but her hands being free from the disease, she she was constantly employed in knitting, and thus gained a scanty subsistence. Yet often in the cold dark days of winter the poor widow would have perisced but for the timely assistance of a few charitable neighbors, who, out of their own small supply, used to bring her little presents of soup, bread and firing. It was now four years since she had seen Louise, her infirmities and those of M. Caillot, having prevented their meeting; indeed so secluded was her life, that she did not even know of her cousin's death, and was therefore much surprised at seeing Louise, and hearing all she had to tell.

Encouraged by the maternal kindness with which she was received, the young girl made a full frank confession of her errors, and concluded by saying—'Now, dear madame, if you will allow me to share your room, I will try, with the blessings of God to be some comfort and assistance to you. I am young and strong, and indeed I will try to work hard.'

'You are welcome, my dear child,' replied Madame Therese; 'while God spares me, we will never part; indeed I feel assured that He has sent you to me, and that all our misfortunes, if borne with cheerful resignation, will prove for our real good.''

She then sat herself busily to prepare some bread soup, and when it was ready pressed Louise affectionately to partake of it. Afterwards she made her share her clean hard bread; and the young girl, happy to have found so truly good a friend, slumbered peaceably till morning.

When Louise awoke, she set herself to consider her present situation, and resolved to leave nothing undone that might contribute to her cousin's comfort. Accordingly, having dressed herself, she assisted Madam Therese in putting on her clothes, and then arranged the room neatly, while the old lady prepared breakfast.

'How handy and useful you are, my child.'

'Oh, aunt—will you allow me to call you aunt—I was always accustomed to attend dear grand papa, and shall be glad to do the same for you.'

Their light meal over, Louise asked her aunt, as she now called her, to look up in the cupboard her grandfather's manuscripts; for although she could see no intrinsic value in them, yet, as a memento of him, she prized them.

The old lady looked at them. 'I am a poor scholar,' she said; 'but certainly these papers appear to me like a schoolboy's scribbling. I cannot think why my poor cousin called them a treasure. However, for his sake we will put them up carefully, and I certainly feel indebted to them for bringing you to me.'

Madame Therese then lent Louise a cloak with which to cover her shabby garments, and directed her to a large haberdasher's shop where she might succeed in gaining employment.

It was situated in one of the busiest streets of Paris, and a number of gaily dressed people were purchasing at the counter when Louise entered.—Ready made shirts, blouses, and children's clothes were among the articles sold; and these Louise hoped to be employed in making. She advanced timidly towards the mistress of the establishment and said, 'If you please, madame, do you require a work-women?'

'Not at present,' was the reply; and poor Louise was turning away, when the woman added, 'if you can work well and on low terms, I may find something for you to do. Have you you any one to recommend you?

'Only my cousin with whom I live.'

'Who is she?'

'Her name is Madame Therese Caillot She lives in a room, No 27, Rue ——; but she cannot come out of doors, for she is disabled by rheumatism.'

The shop keeper laughed. 'A fine recommendation truly! You don't suppose, child, that in this establishment we trust our work out to persons who can give no better reference than you offer?

The tears stood in the young girl's eyes. 'Good morning madame,' she said humbly, and left the shop.

(*To be continued.*)

THE QUEEN'S ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Her Majesty is, undoubtedly, one of the most accomplished ladies in her dominions. She is the mistress of all the modern languages, in which she expresses herself with equal grace and fluency.—Her love of music developed itself at a very early age; she plays with great taste and expression on several instruments, and has inherited her royal grandfather, George the Third's predelection for the organ. She is said to evince a decided preference for Italian music, but she takes great delight in the compositions of Handel, Haydn, Beethovan and Mozart. Her voice is a remarkably sweet *mezzo soprano*, and her singing is not only scientifically good, but very pleasing. Her Majesty inherits her good musical talents, not only from the royal family from whom her descent is paternally derived, and also from her illustrious mother, who is herself a composer.

The Queen's talents for drawing are so remarkable, that one of her masters, before her accession the throne, when speaking of his royal pupil, of whose progress he was justly proud, said, "The Princess Victoria would have made the best female artist of the age if she had not been born to wear a crown."

Her Royal Highness told this gentleman that her pencil was a source of great delight to her; and that, when fatigued by severer studies, it was always a refreshment to her mind to devote an hour to drawing, an employment in which she would have willingly spent more of her time than any other.

So affable was this amiable princess in her deportment to her instructors, that she was beloved by them all. One of her drawing-masters ventured to make known to her Royal Highness that a lady whom he knew had expressed the most ardent desire to possess something sketched by her hand.

"Indeed," replied her Royal Highness, with a smile, "I wish it were in my power to gratify the wish of every one as easily," and dipping a pen in the standish as she spoke, she rapidly executed a free, graceful sketch of a horse's head, in that peculiar style called etching, and kindly presented it to Mr. Westall for his friend.

The lady was astonished at the beauty of the design and execution, but observed that no one would believe that it was really the work of the Princess Victoria, unless it were distinguished by the autograph of the illustrious artist.

When this remark was repeated to the Princess Victoria, she very good-humoredly completed the happiness of the fortunate possessor of this valued drawing, by adding her autograph.

Her Majesty writes a very fine hand—free, bold and legible—yet the character is perfectly feminine. She is also an excellent arithmetician and examines the most complex accounts with the ease of an experienced financier.

Soon after her accession to the throne, one of her Ministers submitted to the youthful sovereign's attention papers containing statements of a variety of matters connected with the financial department. Her Majesty took her pencil, and after rapidly summing up the figures, whose lengthened phalanxes might have appeared somewhat formidable to a more experienced calculator than a young lady scarcely nineteen, returned them with these words, uttered with her usual impressive dignity—"My lord, these accounts are, as I expected to find them, correct."

In her private expenditure her Majesty is both economical and generous. She has been more liberal in her gifts, and more magnificent in her hospitality than any other of her immediate predecessors; yet the privy purse is unembarrassed.—We have afforded in our previous detail, a solution of this apparent enigma: her Majesty is an excellent accountant.—[Miss Strickland's Queen Victoria.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF FEIGNED DISEASE.—A few days since, a delicate little boy, about twelve years of age, was admitted into the Taunton and Somerset Hospital, in a deplorable state of palsy. He was helpless in all his limbs and on making efforts to stand and exert himself he became violently convulsed; but the most remarkable symptom attending his disease was an inability to swallow, the nourishment of his body appearing to be kept up by his retaining fluids in the mouth for considerable periods, small portions of which would insensibly find their way into his stomach. His intellects were perfect, and his turn of mind serious. He was reported to have laboured under these sufferings for nearly a year. All treatment had proved unavailing; indeed the Faculty were fairly puzzled by the anomalous character of his malady. A few days' residence in the hospital tended to confirm the account given of the various symptoms. The discovery of deception was thus made:—On Sunday, when all the patients from his ward (excepting himself) were attending divine service, he was observed; after stealthily seeing, as he supposed, that the coast was quite clear, to rise from his bed, and visit, in succession, the lockers of the other patients, levying from each a tithe of the provender they contained, which he despatched with astonishing celerity. On a slight alarm he was back to his bed like lightning. On being questioned relative to these eccentric movements, he denied them *in toto*; but, in explanation of the missing food and a female form, dressed in gay apparel, which he described, had visited the ward, and been to the lockers during the service, and, doubtless, she had made off with the provisions. He was equally ready in explaining away other strange events, and never at a loss for a plausible answer in the most difficult positions. His cure was rapidly effected on Monday morning, when his medical attendants gravely informed him, all previous remedies having proved ineffectual, one alone was left for them to employ; it certainly was a most painful one, producing excruciating agony, but it was a last resource, and never known to fail.—This was now prepared in his presence. His heart evidently began to fail him. As the time for applying the remedy approached he thought he could stand. On a still nearer approach, he did stand. Nearer still, he walked—then ran! And finally, in the presence of his wondering fellow patients, he ate a large piece of bread, and drunk off half-a-pint of tea. He convinces, little, if any sorrow and shame for his conduct, and obstinately refuses to confess what motive has actuated him in his career of deception.—*Globe.*

LORD GOUGH.—The following is a record of the services of this distinguished soldier:—Lord Gough, *G.C.B.* entered the army as Ensign 7th August 1794; he obtained his Lieutenancy, 11th October 1794; Company, 25th June, 1803; Major, 8th August 1805; Lieutenant-Colonel, 29th July 1809; Colonel, 12th August 1819; Major-General, 22d July 1830; Lieutenant-General, 24d November 1841; Colonel, 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers, 15th March 1841. Lord Gough's promotion was remarkably rapid, and, as it appears, without purchasing any of the steps, for after fifteen years' service he held the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. The year following his entrance into military life, he served at the capture of the Cape of Good Hope, and against the Dutch fleet in Saldanha Bay. He served subsequently in the West Indies, in the attack on Porto Rico, the brigand war in St. Lucia, and capture of Surinam. In 1809 he served in Peninsular war, and commanded the gallant 87th at the battles of Talavera, Barossa, Vittoria, and Nivelle, for which he received a cross. He also commanded the 87th at the defence of Cadiz and of Tarifa, where he was slightly wounded in the head. At the battle of Talavera, his horse was shot under him, and he was himself afterwards severely wounded in the side by a shell. For his conduct in this action, the Duke of Wellington subsequently recommended that his Lieutenant-Colonelcy should be antedated to the date of his despatch, thus making him the first officer who ever received Brevet rank for services performed in the field at the head of a regiment. At Barossa, his regiment captured the eagle of 8th French Regiment; and at Vittoria, they captured the baton of Marshal Jourdan. At Nivelle he was again severely wounded. He commanded the Land Force at Canton—for which he was made G.C.B., and during nearly the whole of the operations in China; for which service he was created Baronet. On the 29th Dec. 1843, with the right wing of the army of Gwalior, he defeated a Mahratta force at Maharajpore, and captured 56 guns. In 1845 and '46 the army under his personal command defeated the Sikh army at Moodkee, Ferozeshah, and Sobraon, for which and previous services he was raised to the Peerage. Lord Gough is now 55 years in the service, nearly the whole of which were active, and is now about 70 years of age.

FUNERAL CHARGES.—It would appear that in many of the practices of social life, not less than in our political institutions, we are departing from the wisdom of our ancestors,—if we may judge from the contrast presented by the following bill of fare pertaining to the funeral of the great-grandfather of our townsman, Mr. George Croll, and the modern innovation of dispensing with all entertainments in the shape of eating and drinking upon such lugubrious occasions. The following particulars of the viands and liquids used at the funeral were copied by Mr. Croll, from the books of his grandfather, Mr. John Robertson, who resided at Milnathort, and who would appear to have preserved an account of the expenes attending his father's interment:—

12 Great Loaves,	£2	16	0
7 Pecks Flour,	5	12	0
Confections,	0	16	0
16 lbs. Butter,	4	16	0
20 lbs. Canglass Cheese,	2	0	0
24 lbs. of our house Cheese,	3	0	0
3 Firlots of Meal,	6	0	0
22 Gallons and 2 Pints Ale,	15	10	0
8 Pints Brandy	12	12	0
8 Pints Aquavitæ,	7	4	0
For the Coffin,	6	0	0
For the handles,	3	0	0
12 dozen of Pipes,	1	10	0
2 Pound of Tobacco,	1	0	0
3 Pound of Candles,	0	15	0
For the Mortcloth,	2	8	0
For the Bell,	0	2	0
	£75	1	0

—The above account is in Scotch money and Scotch measure. The *pint* was about half a gallon English measure, and the gallon eight times that quantity. It will therefore be seen that the "drinkables" had been pretty freely indulged in.—*Northern Warder.*

A Spanish proverb says, that the Jews ruin themselves at their passover, the Moors at their marriages, and the Christians at their law suits.

ENGLISH NEWS.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—VOTE OF THANKS TO THE ARMY IN INDIA.—The Marquis of Lansdowne moved a vote of thanks to the Governor-General, the Commander-in-Chief, and the officers and soldiers of the army in India, for their services in the late operations in that country—(hear, hear.) He had the satisfaction of feeling that he was speaking in the presence of those who were familiar with the scenes in which those services were rendered, and therefore he would refer as briefly as possible to the termination of the war. The war had originated in an act of treachery committed at Mooltan by Moolraj, one of the native chiefs. An insurrection broke out and excesses were committed, and two gentlemen, named Anderson and Agnew, were barbarously murdered. That insurrection was followed by another which extended throughout the whole of the frontier, from every part of which sallied forth hordes of a most formidable character. It became necessary to put an end to this state of things, and no time was lost in preparing an army for the purpose, and he had no hesitation in saying that the valour and courage of our troops had been most conspicuous in the series of conflicts which had taken place. In the month of February Lord Gough felt himself in a situation to act against the united forces of the enemy—against the Sikhs and Afghans, consisting of 60,000 men, and 59 pieces of cannon. The commander-in-chief, with an army of 25,000 men and 100 pieces of cannon, attacked the enemy, and accomplished a complete victory over those who a few months ago threatened the safety of India. He believed the campaign had been fought by our troops under the greatest difficulties; and although it had not been concluded without considerable loss of blood, eventually the result had been most glorious—(hear, hear.) The noble marquis then proceeded to point out the services of some of the parties who particularly distinguished themselves during the campaign, and concluded by moving, the thanks of this house to the Earl of Dalhousie, Lord Gough, Generals Gilbert, Thackwell, and Whish, and the other officers, commissed and non commissioned, and soldiers who had taken part in the recent operations in India for the distinguished and eminent services they had rendered to their country, more particularly on the 21st February, 1849, in the battle of Goojeerat, and that the Lord Chancellor communicate the same to the Governor-General of India, whom he requested to communicate the same to the respective officers and soldiers.

Lord Stanley said he was rejoiced to find that our gallant regiments had had an opportunity of showing that it still was worthy its prestine fame, and nobly vindicated itself for that temporary cloud which for a moment had lowered over it.—He would move that, to the words of the motion, the words *Nemine contradicente* be added—(loud cheers.)

A Noble Lord suggested the propriety of ordering a day of public thanksgiving.

The Duke of Wellington thought that if the noble lord would make such a proposition at the proper time, the house would take it into consideration, but the object for which the Lords were summoned that day was to vote their thanks to the officers who had brought this war to such a glorious termination, and he entirely concurred in all that had fallen from the noble marquis in moving the vote of thanks.

After remarks from several noble lords, the resolutions were agreed to *nemine contradicente*.

Adjourned.

THE PLUMPER AND REYNARD SCREW SLOOP.—A new screw was cast in the foundry at Portsmouth, on Tuesday for the plumper, Commander Nolloth, which vessel is getting out her broadside medium-guns, and will receive in lieu cannonades of the same calibre, which will not occupy so much room on her deck, nor require so many men to handle them. She will retain her 32-pounder pivot-guns of 56 cwt. The Reynard, Commander Crscroft, will also receive 32-pounder cannonades as broadside guns, but will retain only her bow pivot guns.

NEW SWORD FOR THE ROYAL ARTILLERY.—General Order, April 30, 1849.—His lordship the Master General having approved of the following alterations in the sword, belt, &c., for the officers of battalions of Royal Artillery, viz:—"Sword (Cavalry): The same as worn by the Royal Artillery. Sword Knot: Gold cord with a corn. Belt (Waist): Of white patent buffalo leather, one inch and seven-tenths wide with slings. Plate (Gilt): Device, the Royal arms, encircled with a wreath of the rose, shamrock and thistles, surmounted with a motto 'Ubique' beneath. All officers at head quarters are required to provide themselves with the above articles by the 19th May, and at out stations as soon after as possible. The alterations in the belt do not apply to quarter-masters, medical officers, or veterinary surgeons, who will continue to wear the black belt, in conformity to the regulations of the army.—H. D. Ross, Deputy Adjutant General." The cavalry sword worn by Royal Horse Artillery is a very useful arm, and has a steel scabbard. The above order has given the greatest satisfaction, and all approve of raising the battalions to the standard of the Royal Horse Artillery, rather than to reduce the latter to the present standard of the battalions and field batteries.

Several frightful murders have lately been committed in England, and among those marked with circumstances of a peculiarly atrocious character, is the murder of a whole family of females and children, at Liverpool, by a man named John Gleeson Wilson, who, it would appear procured lodgings in the House for the purpose of better carrying out his wicked designs of robbery and murder.

The family lived at No. 20, Leveson street, and consisted of Mrs. J. H. Hinrickson, (who was within a month of her third confinement;) her two sons, one five and the other three years of age; and the servant girl, named Mary Parr. These were all put to death by the monster in human form in the most cruel manner; the weapons used being two pairs of tongs, a shovel and a poker.—The appalling spectacle which presented itself to those who first entered the premises, is described as being sufficient to appal the stoutest heart.—Three human beings were lying on the floor, weltering in a pool of their own blood, their skulls and faces smashed and mutilated in the most frightful manner. The body of the youngest child was found in a distant part of the house, the head having been nearly severed from the body by a large table knife which laid at his side. The servant girl lived long enough to identify the author of this sad and heart-rending spectacle, and immediately afterwards expired.

The late Mrs. Hinrichson had been a regular, consistent member of St. Mark's congregation; and the Rev. Wm. Pollock, the respected and talented minister of that church, on Sunday morning, introduced the melancholy subject at the close of his stated discourse, in nearly the following words:—

I have detained you long already; but I am sure you will forgive me for detaining you longer still, and that with a subject of exceeding sadness and solemnity. We have all been horror-struck during the last week by that most appalling tragedy which has been enacted in the midst of us: and I feel that I should not be discharging my duty towards you if I did not seek to improve this terrible event, as God would have it improved with you. That murdered lady, beloved, was one of ourselves; even on Sunday last she was with you in this holy place, joining her prayers with yours, and seeking, with you, to be delivered, among the rest, from "murder and sudden death." Some months since I remember to have had a very interesting conversation with her, in which I was greatly struck with the whole tone and temper of her mind. The subject on which we spoke was that of the Holy Communion; and I rejoice to be able to say that, in consequence, she became a communicant, and, I believe, regularly communicated with us. She was thus further bound to us by the closest spiritual tie that can be formed on earth. I may also mention what was stated to me last night, by one who was most intimately acquainted with her. "She has been taken," he said, "at the right time; she was ready to meet her God." These things, then, encourage me to entertain a good hope concerning her. She departed, last night, at ten o'clock, and I doubt not she departed in peace. Sure I am, that, however terrible her death, there is no true reason to mourn for her, if she has, indeed, "departed to be with Christ, which is far better;" if she has, indeed, entered into happier scene, "where the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest." And then, as to her little ones, who, as they were so close to her in life, in death were not divided from her, I think we may trust our Father, that He did not ordain for them so sad a destiny on earth without providing for them in the fatness and abundance of his house in heaven. Yes, surely, we will believe that these fair flowers, which were plucked so early and so rudely, have been transplanted only into a more kindly soil and genial climate, and that they are blooming, even now, in the very Paradise of God. The servant, I am sorry to say, is still in extreme danger, and much she needs, as well she deserves, our prayers. (Mary Parr had been prayed for during the service.)

"Let me now conclude by a word of practical exhortation. Surely, beloved, it ought not to be, that one should be torn so suddenly and so violently from the midst of us, and that we should gather no wisdom by it. Methinks the Blood that has been shed has yet a voice that saith to us, "Be ye also ready." And however we trust that a deed so dark is not again to be repeated, yet the very possibility of its occurrence tearless us that none is safe, save he only whose "life is hid with Christ in God." Again: ought it not, I ask you, to humble us to the very dust,—to cover us with confusion of faces for our nature and its deep corruption, that crimes so damnable could be wrought by any human hand,—that devices could be entertained in any heart on earth which one might think almost too fiendish for the very atmosphere of hell. For let us not fix these things only on an individual, they belong, in truth, to our common nature. "From within," saith the faithful witness "from within, out of the heart of man,) not any particular man, but man as a family,) from within proceed evil thoughts, *murders*."

"Finally, as to the wretched criminal, while we rejoice to know that the strong hand of the law is surely and strongly armed against him, while we will never impeach the righteousness of that sentence, which has gone forth out of the mouth of Deity,—"Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man let his blood be shed;" still, as Christians, we will exult to think that, black as is the guilt of this unhappy man, there is yet "a fountain opened for all uncleanness, where even it may be washed away. As Christians, I say, we will not fail to mingle our tears for the murdered with supplications for the murderer: and earnestly we will trust and pray that the last words which shall be addressed to him by the minister of the law on earth may be heard and verified in heaven, and that the "Lord" may, indeed, "have mercy on his soul."

The church was exceedingly crowded; and during the Reverend Gentleman's observations many of the congregation were subdued to tears.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, MAY 25, 1849.

MUNICIPAL REFORM, AND BANKRUPT REPRESENTATIVES.

While we of Saint John have lately been agitated by portentous party struggles, acrimonious debates in Common Council, and violent Newspaper controversy on the exciting subject of an Amendment of the Civic Charter, it appears that the venerable City of London, the oldest Corporation in Great Britain, and the municipal rulers of the first commercial City in the world, have spontaneously, without any pressure from without or violent contests from within, determined to apply to the Imperial Legislature for certain improvements and re-adaptations of their Civic privileges and regulations. This movement proves, that however torpid or un-elastic the antiquated powers of corporative bodies may erroneously be supposed to be, yet the progress of new ideas and new social wants being brought to bear upon them, even the most ancient institutions will be found capable of adaptation to the present condition of the communities they affect.

A Committee of the Common Council of London have lately prepared a "Bill," which has been also sanctioned by a special Court of Aldermen, "To amend an Act passed in the 11th year of the reign of King George I., for regulating elections within the City of London, and for preserving the peace, good order, and government of the said City," which Bill is now before the Imperial Parliament, and will without question be passed into a Law, inasmuch as it is a measure of self-reform initiated by the Corporation of London itself. By this Bill, a variety of improvements will be effected; qualification will be simplified, franchise extended, the duration of elections abridged, superfluous oaths abolished, and, *above all*, the *degradation of civic offices by the insolvency* or negligence of their holders *entirely prevented*! The London *Morning Chronicle*, of the 29th March last, after noticing in detail the various proposed improvements, proceeds as follows:—

"The limitation of elections to a single day, and the substitution of simple declarations for the oaths heretofore exacted of freemen, are minor, though material, improvements on the existing system.—Not so, however, the admirable provision for disqualifying such civic functionaries as either causelessly absent themselves from their duties, or fail in the discharge of that primary civil and social obligation—*the payment of just and lawful debts*.—Under the 7th clause of the new Bill, bankruptcy, insolvency, composition with creditors—in a word, all forms of that offence which consists in paying less than twenty shillings in the pound—together with absenteeism of more than six months' duration, unless occasioned by "illness or "other reasonable cause," involve, *ipso facto*, deprivation of office. With a regard for the commercial virtues, which well becomes the rulers of the first commercial city in the world, and which might be creditably imitated by the Legislature of a commercial empire, the Corporation of London *declines availing itself of the talents of men who do not pay their way*. We have pleasure in adding—and we hope that the lesson will not be altogether lost in "another place"—that there appears to be a *perfect unanimity* about this part of the Bill. The only discussion to which it gave rise, at the recent special Court, was with respect to an amendment, having for its object to disqualify insolvent aldermen and common-councilmen from being *re-elected*, while their debts remained unpaid; and the only objection made to this amendment was, that there was no need of it—the legal effect of the original wording of the clause being precisely that which the proposer of the alteration had in view.—So that there are *not two opinions among our civic dignitaries yet to the flagrant incompatibility of personal insolvency with public trustworthiness*. The city of London is more than contented to dispense with the services of the hypothetical PITTS, or the possible FOXES and SHERIDANS, who manage everybody's business better than their own: *and it has no notion of public men who forget to liquidate private debts*. Nor is it for a moment imagined, eastward of Temple-bar, that there is anything "unconstitutional" in so far restricting the choice of electors, as to forbid them from conferring official honours on gentlemen who live at their creditors' expense. Regardless of the scandal which they know they must be giving to the patriotic advocates of the great insolvent interest, in a more fashionable quarter of the metropolis, the Court of Aldermen and Common Council flatly deny that any particular constituency has a right to indulge its personal or party predilections, to the detriment and dishonour of a public representative body.

"We hope that we shall soon see this very creditable example followed elsewhere, and that the Imperial Legislature will evince the same scrupulous regard for its corporate reputation which has been shown by the city of London.—It would really be too bad, if the "reformed" Parliament of the United Kingdom proved itself less sensitive on a point of honour and morality, and less solicitous for the respectability of its component parts, than the "unreformed," yet self-reforming, Corporation of London. In any case, we view with much satisfaction this new evidence of youthful vigour on the part of the oldest and most venerable of our municipalities; and we sincerely thank the authors and promoters of this City of London Reform Bill for the service which they are rendering to the cause of local self-government."

The above observations are peculiarly applicable to our own atmosphere. It is earnestly to be wished, that the same incontrovertible principles of honour and expediency should be adopted in all their fullness in New Brunswick, and indiscriminately applied to all public-office-holders in the Province, whether Municipal, Magisterial, Legislative or Governmental. Then, and then only, would the public at large feel an assurance, that their affairs would be conducted by perfectly disinterested and honest men, acting with a single eye to personal integrity and the public good.

EMIGRATION FROM NEW-BRUNSWICK.

We grieve to notice, that owing to the present untoward state of our Provincial affairs, the tide of emigration from our shores is still in progress.—Every steamer leaving this Port for the United States is crowded with emigrants; and although a portion of them are individuals lately arrived from Ireland, and merely passing through New-Brunswick, yet many of them have been members of our own industrious and valuable population, and the majority migrate with an intention of becoming American Citizens. In the impossibility of at present preventing this evil, we would at least as far as possible mitigate its effects. We would therefore earnestly remind those who are either determined or compelled to leave us, (whether old settlers or recent immigrants,) that it is unnecessary for them to dissever their national ties, or to cease to be British subjects. Let them refer to the advertisement of the CANADA COMPANY in our columns, and let them learn from thence, that by transferring themselves to the fertile and salubrious region of *Canada West*, they will preserve their allegiance and national characteristics, at the same time that they will assuredly find the means of improving their own circumstances, and realising prosperity. British subjects thus merely removing from one Province or portion of the Empire to another, will still assist in promoting the welfare of the whole, and will not be wholly lost to their natural community; while the contrary will be the result of their settling in a foreign territory.—The natural advantages of Canada West are so great, its soil and climate so genial, and the success of Agricultural pursuits so certain, that we earnestly recommend all those who *must* or *will* leave our shores, to settle themselves in that favoured region; and the simple fact, that, during the last five years, the Canada Company have remitted to the Mother Country upwards of £50,000, entirely composed of small sums transmitted by their own settlers, to enable their relatives from home to join them, speaks volumes in evidence of the comfort and prosperity attending those who have already established themselves on the Company's domains.

Since writing the above, we have been favoured with a sight of a statistical paper, compiled from official documents by T. M. Jones, Esq., the Canada Company's Commissioner in the Huron District, and shewing the rise and astonishing progress of the Township of *Blanshard*, one of the most recently established Townships in that fertile section of Canada West, from which we condense the following particulars:—

The settlement of the Township of Blanshard was commenced only in the summer of 1842,—it contains 49,140 acres of Land, of the finest quality, and of the description best adapted to the growth of Wheat, which is now extensively cultivated by its settlers. Blanshard is now the *third* in population and importance, of the Townships in the Huron District, the only two superior to it being *Goderich* and *Downie*, both of which latter were commenced in 1829. The fine River Thames passes through the Township of Blanshard, having along its course excellent sites for Hydraulic machinery; and several tributary streams intersect the Township in various directions, and fall into the Thames. At its first settlement in 1842, the Township of Blanshard had a population of 77 souls, occupying 2732 acres of uncultivated land; the amount of assessable property was £767 8s., and the amount of taxes to be collected was £12 14s. 1d.—In 1848, only *six years* from its first settlement, the population of the Township was 1874; occupying 32461 acres of uncultivated but assessed land, and 4198 acres of *cultivated* and assessed land; the valuation of property assessed was £17091 1s. 0d., and the amount of taxes £260 9s. 5d.; while the produce of the Township in that year was 23119 bushels of wheat, 9286 do. of Oats, 1266 do. of rye and barley, 1055 do. of Indian Corn, 12066 do. of Potatoes; and the stock of Cattle consisted of 2419 neat cattle, 68 horses, 1528 sheep, and 1998 hogs. These returns are taken from the official Assessment Rolls, and therefore are more probably less than more than the truth. By the Canada Company's books it also appears, that out of the 49,140 acres of Land in the Township, only 3551 acres were undisposed of on the 31st December, 1848. The whole Tract of Land belonging to the Company in the Huron District was 948,576 acres; of which, up to the 31st December last, 562,541 acres had been disposed of, leaving 385,837 acres now available; and proving the rapidity with which this fertile district is filling with an industrial and thriving population.

If such, then, be the rapid progress of agricultural settlements in the Huron District, in less than seven years, no further evidence need be required, in favour of the superior eligibility for settlement of so genial and productive a Country. We may, however, add in corroboration, an extract from a communication in the *Halifax Morning Herald*, of 20th January last, written by the Rev. Ephraim Evans, a Wesleyan Minister, who resided for many years in Canada West, and is also personally acquainted with the District above alluded to.—This gentleman, writing on the subject of emigration from these lower provinces, and whose testimony being disinterested and the result of personal knowledge is unquestionably valuable, remarks as follows:—

"I am persuaded that if the present disposition to emigrate shall continue to prevail, there is no portion of the American Continent which can vie with the Province of Western Canada, as to the remuneration reasonably to be expected as the fruit of honest industry. To that field I think it highly desirable that public attention should be turned, and that the stream of emigration, if we must suffer from its flow, should be directed thither, rather than to the Western States of the neighbouring republic. This desire is prompted alike by principles of patriotism, which would lament the loss of such valuable and tried adherents to the Crown and Institutions of the British Empire as the inhabitants of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are known to be,—and by a settled conviction that the interests of such a class of emigrants would be most effectually promoted, by their seeking a home among their fellow-subjects in Canada West.

"A residence of about twenty-five years in that country, twenty-one of which have been spent in a public vocation, affording peculiar facilities for personal observation, and for forming a correct estimate of the advantages it offers to settlers, and a tolerable acquaintance with the general results of emigration to the Western States, may be here noted, as a basis for public reliance upon any statements I may think proper to make upon these subjects. During that period, notwithstanding the occasional depressions to which all countries are from time to time subjected, there has been a steady and rapid advancement in the state of society in Canada, in all particulars usually relied upon as *data* from which to estimate the prosperity of a country; such as increase of population, of agricultural and manufactured productions, extension of trade, and of internal improvements, as roads, canals, harbours, &c., the progress of educational effort and refinement, and religious feeling and character.

"Possessing an intimate knowledge of these facts, I am concerned to find the condition of that fine Province is here imperfectly understood, and that prejudices wholly unfounded should induce persons to expatriate themselves and families, and become residents in a foreign country, who would be in every respect more advantageously situated under the ample folds of the *British Standard*, among a people of congenial tastes and habits, in a more healthy climate, varying little in its temperature from that to which they have been accustomed, on a soil unsurpassed in fertility, where they will hold unimpaired their political *status* and privileges, where, from closer proximity to markets, the facilities for transit, and the proverbial stability of monetary institutions, better prices can be secured in cash payments for every disposable article of produce, and where intercourse, whether by letter or visit, with the friends they leave, is not liable to interruption, either under peaceful or hostile relations with the United States."

In conclusion, we may observe, that the late political ebullition in Lower Canada (or Canada *East*,) is not at all likely to have any permanent or injurious effect on the internal welfare of the Upper Province. The rural population of Canada West will, with sound discretion, diligently pursue their ordinary avocations and thereby best promote their real interests; leaving political excitement in the Lower Province to work its own cure in a constitutional manner. An influential gentleman of Toronto, writing to a friend in this City, speaks thus of the recent unhappy disturbances at Montreal: "You, who are so well acquainted with the political and social condition of the Colonies, may easily understand the ins and outs of the excitement which prevails, and be led to believe that *after the present fervour has had its run, matters will subside into their ordinary course, without however in the meanwhile affecting the substantial prosperity of the Farmer.*"

FIRE.—On Sunday morning, at about 10 o'clock, a fire broke out at North Slip, in a barn on Mr. Joseph Fairweather's wharf, which belonged to him, and contained about 7 tons of hay. The flames spread rapidly, and besides the barn and its contents, a large quantity of lumber was burned, which belonged to Messrs. W. Parks and Captain McMann.—The fire is supposed to have originated by the carelessness of some idle boys, who were at their usual Sunday work of playing ball and smoking cigars.

FIRE IN FREDERICTON.—A destructive fire broke out at Fredericton on Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock, in the Premises on Queen street, owned by the heirs of the late Richard Staples.—A letter to the *News* thus desribes the scene of conflagration:—

"The building where the fire took at first is directly in front of the Insurance Office and known as the 'Staples House'—that house, the late Mr. Willot's, the Messrs. Taylors Buildings, Stewart and Neil's Store, and all the adjoining buildings belonging to Mr. Stewart, are clean burnt; all the houses from Mr. Taylor's to H. S. Beck's Book Store are also destroyed; so far the fire raged on Queen street; and the whole of the houses occupying the same front on King street are also burnt, including those on both sides of Taylor's Alley, and of another alley leading from opposite the Central Bank to King street. There were ten buildings on Queen street, and some 10 or 14 of an inferior description on King street, opposite; with those on the two alleys, I think 40 at least were burnt; Mr. James Taylor's dwelling house among them, J. G. Harding's Cabinet warehouse and dwelling, and many others. Most of the goods and furniture were saved. The exertions of the military and towns'-people were beyond all praise. The Governor was everywhere, assisted by the officers, who all worked hard."

NEW PAPER.—We have been handed the Prospectus of a Newspaper to be published in London, entitled the *Colonial Advocate*, to be specially devoted to the interests and advocacy of the British Colonies, and edited by Dr. BARTLETT, late Editor and proprietor of the New York Albion.—We hail with pleasure this new design, and as its consequence demands something more than a passing notice, shall at a future time again refer to an undertaking which seems to us fraught with vast advantage to these Colonies.—The names of subscribers will be forwarded by M. H. Perley, Esq., of this city.

Yesterday, being the 29th anniversary of the Queen's Birth Day, was duly celebrated as such in this City.—British Ensigns were displayed in various places:—the public offices were closed.—At noon a Royal Salute and *fue de joie* were fired by the Royal Artillery and infantry in garrison, accompanied by the usual parade movements.—The evening of the day was enlivened with an excellent display of fireworks by Mr. Forster, of the Customs Department, near his residence on "Jeffrey's Hill." The concluding part of this exhibition was a large crown, which had the appearance of being set with stones of all imaginable colors and of the greatest brilliancy, and which formed a scene of surpassing splendour.—The display was highly creditable to the gentleman who thus devoted a large portion of time and expence for public gratification.

GREAT FIRE IN ST. LOUIS.—On Thursday night, a fire broke out in Saint Louis, which consumed Three Hundred Buildings in the business part of the City, including all the Insurance Offices—four Banks, and five Printing Offices. Twenty-seven Steam-Boats were also destroyed.

The loss of life has been very large. No less than from twenty to thirty Citizens were killed in blowing up the buildings!

The loss is estimated at two millions of dollars.

GREAT RISE IN THE MISSISSIPI!

The Mississippi river has risen to a great heighth, and a portion of Nolands is overflowed causing great alarm and destruction of property.

GREAT BATTLES AT ST. DOMINGO! LARGE NUMBERS KILLED ON BOTH SIDES!!—Three battles have been fought between the Dominicans and the Haytiens. The latter were beaten both North and South at the same time. The Haytiens were within thirty miles of the city when a most bloody battle ensued, and large number were killed on both sides. No prisoners were spared.—Returning they had burned Argue and destroyed a large amount of property.

Assistance had been offered by the American Consul for the protection of American life and property. Merchants had shipped their goods to other islands for preservation. No business doing.

THE FLOOD AT NEW ORLEANS—IMMENSE DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY!—NEW ORLEANS, May 15.—The water is rising in the rear of the first and second municipalities—the work-house is surrounded, and the water is advancing. The Charity Hospital and all the streets in the rear of St. Mary's-street are flooded. The Gas Works have been in danger the last 24 hours; the water has risen 7 inches at the Works, and is rapidly advancing.

Accounts from the Crevasse are extremely discouraging;—many workmen are sick and leaving. The Crevasse above the City was still unchecked; the water was flowing out rapidly, and thousands of acres were overflowed. Fears were entertained that the whole City would be inundated. Great excitement and distress prevails.

CALIFORNIA.—The New Orleans papers of the 9th furnish a few items of California news:

The news from California continues to be more and more interesting. General Smith, the Governor of the Territory had organized an efficient police, and tacitly permitted all nations to dig gold, for the sufficient reason that he could not prevent it.

Notwithstanding the severity of the weather, and the excessive fall of snow, the gold diggers continued at work. It was expected, however, that they would soon cease operation, as the river had commenced to rise.

Several meetings in San Francisco had adopted resolutions against the introduction of slavery into the country. In the event of its exclusion, it was anticipated that the labor of the Indians would increase in value.

The Indian population of California is 16,830, and that of New Mexico 21,900.

A gold placer has been discovered in Oregon, but persons who explored the banks of the Power River were unsuccessful in their researches.

Nearly the whole crew of the U. S. ship Ohio, stationed off San Francisco, had mutinied, causing great trouble and inconvenience to the officers.—Several of the mutineers had been tried and sentenced to be hung.

Several of the officers of the U. S. slop St. Mary, had also been tried before a Court Martial, for mutiny.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER EMPIRE.—The New York papers received yesterday, give the particulars of the loss of the steamer Empire on the Hudson, from which we take the following from the Journal of Commerce:—

It appears that the boat left New York at ten minutes after 6 o'clock, (the Oregon having left at 6½,) and kept about a mile and a half astern of the latter all the way up. The Rip Van Winkle was behind the Empire. At about ten o'clock, or between that and half past ten, the Empire was nearly abreast of Newburgh, when a large echr. was seen bearing down upon them. Captain Tupper supposed the schooner would bear up, and the captain of the schooner doubtless supposed the steamer would do the same. A scream was heard on deck, and the next instant the schooner struck the bow. The boat commenced filling instantly, and in five minutes the forward deck was under water. In about ten minutes more, she sank so as to leave only the upper part of her state rooms visible.

Her passengers numbered, according to the best estimates, about 250.

The gentlemen below sprang out of their berths, but the water was already in the cabin. The usual consternation prevailed, and every means was used to save life.

About seventy or eighty of the passengers got on board the schooner, which was loaded with lumber. Others, it was impossible to say how many, among them three ladies, were seen to spring overboard, and lumber was thrown to them from the schooner. Loud shrieks continued to be heard at Newburgh, nearly a mile distant, and boats were dispatched to the wreck. The Rip Van Winkle now came alongside, between the schooner and the Empire, and took off large numbers of the passengers. Others were taken from the schooner and picked up in the river by fishermen's boats, and conveyed to Newburgh.

Probably within twenty minutes of the collison the whole was over, and the boat had gone down with a number of her unfortunate passengers.

In the confusion of the night, and in consequence of the scattering of the passengers, it was impossible to make out a list of the saved, and compare it with the whole number on board. Mr. Wooster, one of the officers of the Empire made a list of all who were on the Rip Van Winkle, and that will probably be published at Albany.

It is reported that about 20 were lost in all.

We saw at Newburgh a gentlemen, Mr. Noyes Ladd, of Stonington, Conn., who was with a company of fourteen going to Illinois, consisting of himself, his wife, his mother, three children, four brothers, and one sister, Mrs. Gallop, Miss Delia Avery, and Miss Elizabeth Miller. Of these, the four brothers, (boys,) Mrs. Gallop and Miss Avery, were missing. He hopes they are on the Rip Van Winkle, or saved in some other way.

A family of emigrants, John Carson, and wife, Isabella Carson, Janette McCullough, Eliz. McMurray, Margaret Duncan, all missing except John Carson. The body of Isabella Carson is found.

The passengers escaped with a very little and some with no clothing whatever, except their night clothes. All the baggage and freight went down with the boat. One gentleman of our acquaintance escaped with his little boy wrapped in a blanket, but otherwise destitute of clothes.

Rev. N. S. Prime, D. D., of Ballston Spa, and his lady, were on board, and reached the schooner, and thence were conveyed to the shore by a fisherman's boat.

Immediately after the boat went down, so that the state-room deck was on the surface of the water, this deck was scuttled, and two ladies taken out from the ladies' saloon underneath, nearly exhausted. The voice of a third was heard, but she could not be found, and was lost.

A Coroner's Jury at Newburgh are occupied in investigating the circumstances of this and disaster. We are happy to be able to add, that Capt. Tupper and the officers of the Empire behaved with the greatest kindness, and paid every attention that could be asked, to the passengers. The citizens of Newburgh were equally kind. The passengers who reached the shore nearly naked, and wet and cold, were warmed and clothed and cared for instantly. One gentleman on the deck took off his shoes and gave them to a lady who was barefoot, while all united in similar attention.

The Empire lies at Dunning's Point, (north of the Matteawan creek,) on the Fishkill shore, about a quarter of a mile from land. It was thought that the baggage could be got out in the course of the afternoon by scuttling the baggage room.

It appears to us probable from the circumstances and the information obtained by conversation with a large number of passengers, that not many were lost in proportion to the number of passengers.—But the dead may never be found, and it may be impossible to tell the exact number who have perished, until the rivers and sea give up the dead that are in them.

We understand that the schooner was the Noah Brown,—that a gentleman from Troy named Robinson, a passenger on the Empire, was her owner, and that he went on board and took charge of her after the accident occurred.

The boat will be raised without much difficulty. She was apparently stove in at the bows, in the wash room. The other parts of her remain uninjured.

P. S.—Since writing the above, we have received later information by Telegraph, from which it appears that seven bodies had been already recovered.

The latest edition of the N. Y. Express thinks the number of deaths has been exaggerated in the previous published accounts. The Pic Nic of yesterday has a telegraphic despatch from New York, dated Saturday, 5 o'clock, P. M.

The steamer has drifted up with the tide. Two additional bodies have been found between decks, making the total number 9. The lower berths and gentlemen's cabin are supposed to contain several new bodies, but nothing certain is yet known. The steamer St. Nicholas is alongside.

A part of the baggage has been recovered, and been put on board the steamer John Mason, of Troy. The coroner's inquest has not yet commenced its sitting. The coroner waiting the arrival of the boat from New York. The true numbers of the dead cannot be ascertained until the rising of the boat.

ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.—A company has been incorporated by the Legislature of the State of New York for the purpose of constructing a railroad across the Isthmus of Panama. The capital of the Company is placed at $1,000,000, but the charter contains a clause permitting an increase to 5'000,000.

[From the Montreal Courier.]

JOE HUME ON CANADA.

"There was no Colony in a satisfactory state except Canada, which was now self-governed, the Government having the support of 67 Members against 5; the Government, it must be remembered, being in the hands of the men who were—at least some of them—transported a few years ago as Rebels. He hoped that next year the whole of the 10,000 troops there might be withdrawn. Other Colonies might also be left to manage their own affairs.—*Extract from a Speech made by Mr. Joseph Hume, in the House of Commons, on the 4th of April.*

A very satisfactory state indeed Canada is in! On the 4th of April Mr. Hume congratulates the British House of Commons on the "satisfactory state" of this Colony, and on the 25th of the same month a furious populace, exasperated to the last pitch of indignation by insult, injury, and deception, drives the Members of their Parliament from the Halls of the Legislature, consumes the building itself by fire, and stones the Governor General through the streets! In the mean time the flame spreads throughout the country; threats are uttered, and they will be found to be no vain ones, of marching on the Capital to effect a violent Revolution; the capital itself is in a state that requires the presence of two thousand soldiers; neither the Legislative nor the Executive Council can meet in safety without an armed guard; some of the Ministers, the most guilty and most obnoxious, dare not sleep for more than a night at a time in the same house; the Governor General dares not show his face in the city without the escort of a troop of Horse, and is pelted in spite of them; the excitement is spreading to the United States, and men of British birth there promise to come to the assistance of their countrymen; and, with all this, Canada is in a "satisfactory state!" Truly there be men who are thankful for small mercies, and Joe Hume seems to be of the number.

Neither is Joe Hume, well informed of the state of affairs, even among that party whom he delights to honor—the quondam Rebels of '37 and '38, for there are no men in the Ministry who were actually "transported a few years ago as Rebels"—there is one man who fled to escape hanging or transportation, and we believe one who consented to his own exile to Bermuda, but no one who was actually punished by sentence of a Court of Justice.

Joseph Hume also sets the relative strength of parties in the Lower House at 67 to 5; but there are 84 Members in the House, so Joseph, who, being such a capital arithmetician, ought to know better, has left 12 Members yet to be accounted for.

As to Joseph's hope that next year the whole of the 10,000 troops might be withdrawn, we don't think his Radical friends will thank him for the suggestion; according to our ideas of the state of affairs, those friends of his have, within the last few days, had every reason to be thankful for the presence of those troops; but for the soldiers they would have been made pretty mince-meat of.

We suppose that Mr. Hume will be in a nice pucker when he hears of the recent occurrences in Canada. He, like the Ministers here, will be accusing the British Conservatives of treason, sedition, and all sorts of enormities, but, "*Quis tulerit Gracchos de seditione querentes.*" The men who, at the beginning of this Session, defended the treason, the arson, the murders of '37 and '38, cannot, with any very good grace, eat up their words at the end of it. The least thing they can do, if they have any consistency, is to bring in a Bill of indemnity for the actors in the insurrection of the 25th of April. We look on it that these gentlemen are in very unfortunate predicament, for there is no way in which a man can be more effectually smitten than by turning his own words against him. Mr. Blake and others, defended the Rebels of '37 and '38 on the ground that they were driven to revolt by bad government; well, bad government brought about the catastrophe of the 25th of April; Mr. Blake, if he have any consistency, is bound to defend those who were concerned in it.

There is a private letter in town, from New York, which states that great excitement prevailed among the peculiarly English residents of that city, on the receipt of the intelligence that a struggle was impending between the French and British races in Canada. The writer says that, to his own knowledge, six hundred Englishmen have made arrangements to come on here the moment that their services are needed, and this with no idea whatever of assisting in annexing Canada to the States, but simply to help their countrymen against that race which have been our enemies for centuries. This is the true Anglo-Saxon spirit. A paragraph in the New York Sun confirms this information.

Mrs. Moore, wife of David Moore, Philad., on the 17th inst., gave birth to four children, three of which are alive and hearty. The mother is a woman about 29 years of age, a native of Ireland. She has had two husbands. Her first husband, whose name was Bell, was an Irishman, and a middle aged man. She was married to him about ten years ago. Her present husband, to whom she was married about nine months since, is a young man, only 21 years old. Mrs. Moore had six children by her former husband, at three births. At the first birth she was delivered of two—a boy and a girl. The boy is living, and is now eight years of age. At the second birth, she was delivered of a single child—a girl—which is living. At the third birth she had triplets—two boys and a girl. The girl still survives, and is five years of age. The surviving children are hearty, and some of them have survived severe attacks of malignant disease.—*American paper.*

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(From the Royal Gazette.)

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.—The attention of the Supervisors and Commissioners of Roads is hereby called to the following instructions, and to the second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh clauses of the Act, 12th Vict. cap. 34, to which they are enjoined strictly to adhere; and in sending in their Accounts to the *Auditor General*, as required, they are to make reports to the Lieutenant Governor of the state of the roads, in which reports are to be noted any alteration that may have been made in them, and also the state and number of the bridges on the lines under their charge.

By His Excellency's Command.
J. R. PARTELOW.
Secretary's Office, May 7, 1849.

The several Supervisors and Commissioners appointed to expend the Road Grants of 1849, are hereby directed and required to send in their Accounts on or before the tenth day of October next, and are strictly enjoined to keep the expenditure within the amount of the sum granted: and in cases where they may consider that injury or inconvenience would result from delay in executing work which would require a further outlay, they are to report the circumstances to the Government, and are on no account to take upon themselves to expend more than the sums entrusted to them; and in case of any deviation from this rule, they will be surcharged with the amount so expended.

No payment is to be made to any person for Work or Materials on Roads or Bridges except in Cash, or in Cheques bona fide payable at sight.

No Order for Goods on Store or Shop is to be tendered or given in payment for work or materials of any kind.

No Supervisor or Commissioner is allowed to set off money due for work or materials on the public account against any claim or debt to himself or others, on any pretence whatever.

No Supervisor or Commissioner is allowed to receive any allowance as per centage on Goods, Materials or Provisions furnished for the Public Service, on any pretence whatever.

All Supervisors and Commissioners are to observe the utmost caution in making the Advertisements for Contracts full and specific, and that all Contracts framed in pursuance of such advertisements, do bona fide correspond with such conditions, and be strictly observed.

The fact of any violation of these Rules will be brought before His Excellency and the Council, in order that the unfitness of the person violating them may be specially recorded.

Extracts from the Act 12 Vic., cap. 34.

II. And be it enacted, That the said several and respective sums of money and every part thereof shall be expended under the direction of such Supervisors and Commissioners as His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, by and with the advice of the Executive Council, may be pleased to appoint; and shall be paid to the several and respective persons who shall actually work and labour in making, completing and repairing the several Roads and Bridges, or in furnishing materials therefor at the most reasonable rates that such labour and materials can be provided; and every Commissioner so appointed shall as early in the season may be, carefully examine the part of the Road where any sums of money are to be expended, and shall lay out and mark off such allotment or allotments as may be conveniently contracted for, in order that the making and repairing of the same may be let by auction to the lowest bidder; and in all such cases such Commissioners respectively are hereby to put a sufficient number of notices, not less than ten days previous to such sale, in three or more of the public places in their neighbourhood where the work is to be done; which notice shall specify and describe the work to be performed, and also the place, day and hour when and where it will be let by auction as aforesaid; and it shall further be the duty of such Commissioners respectively to attend personally at the time and place so appointed, and there to let out to the lowest bidder such allotment or allotments, and at the same time to enter into written contracts for the faithful performance of the work, in time and manner set forth in such contracts; and in cases where the work required to be performed cannot be conveniently let at auction, it shall be the duty of said Commissioners to agree with fit and proper persons to perform the same by days labour; provided that in no case shall more than one quarter part of any grant be so expended; and the said Commissioners shall severally keep an exact account of such monies, and shall produce receipts in writing of the several and respective persons to whom any part of the said monies shall be paid, as vouchers of such payments, and render an account thereof in duplicate, upon oath, (which oath any one of the Justices of the Peace in the several Counties is hereby authorized to administer) one copy of which, with vouchers, to be transmitted to the Secretary's Office on or before the first day of December next, to be laid before the General Assembly at the next Session, and the other copy to be filed in the Office of the Clerk of the Peace in the respective Counties, for public information.

III. And be it enacted, That the before-mentioned sums of money shall be paid by the Treasurer out of the monies in the Treasury, or as payments may be made at the same, by Warrant of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Executive Council.

IV. And be it enacted, That the said Commissioners intrusted with the expenditure of the said several and respective sums of money, shall for their time and trouble be allowed to retain at and after the rate of five per centum out of the said money so intrusted to them respectively, together with a reasonable compensation for actual labour and work performed by them on the said several roads and bridges.

V. And be it enacted, That the said Commissioners shall expend the said several and respective sums of money on the roads on or before the first day of October; provided always, that nothing herein contained shall extend or be construed to extend to prevent any Commissioners from expending monies after the first day of October, where it shall be necessary to expend the same for building bridges, removing rocks, stumps, trees, or other obstructions.

VI. And be it enacted, That none of the before-mentioned sums of money, or any part thereof, shall be laid out or expended in the making or improving any alteration that may be made in any of the said roads, unless such alterations shall have been first duly laid out and recorded.

VII. And be it enacted, That all persons who may be appointed Commissioners for the expenditure of money hereinbefore granted, and before entering upon the duties of his office, shall respectively enter into a Bond to Her Majesty, Her Heirs and successors, to the satisfaction of the Executive Government, for the due performing his duty as such Commissioner, and the faithful expenditure of and due accounting for such monies as shall come into his hands as such Commissioner.

MORTALITY IN BOSTON.—The number of deaths in Boston during the past week, was 65. Males 30, females 35. Diseases: consumption 9, measles 9, scarlet fever 11, lung fever 3, typhus fever 2, inflammation of the lungs 2, inflammation of the bowels 2, accidental 3, erysipelas 4, child bed 2, marasmus, scrofula, throat distemper, dropsy of brain, cholera infantum, convulsions, dysentery, debility, whooping cough, old age, bronchitis, drowned, paralysis, unknown, disease of brain, inflammation of brain, teething, infantile, 1 each.

SAINT JOHN WATER COMPANY.—Board of Directors elected 8th May, 1849:—J. Duncan, President; John Boyd, M. D., Isaac L. Bridell, Robert F. Hazen, Robert Jardine, Robert Keltie, John Kerr, Hon. John Robertson, W. H. Street, John Ward, Charles Ward, Ezekiel Barlow, Edward L. Jarvis.—At a meeting of the Board on Friday, Duncan Robertson, Esq., was appointed Solicitor, and Mr. James Robertson, Secretary to the Company.

At the annual general meeting of the Stockholders of the South Bay Boom Company, held on Monday, 14th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:—Hon. John Robertson, John Pollock, Esq., John Wishart, Esq., James Travis, Esq., Messrs. A. McL. Seely, N. S. Demill and Michael Fisher.—At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Mr. A. McL. Seely was re-elected President.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—At the annual meeting on Monday for the election of Office-bearers for the ensuing year, the following gentlemen were chosen to fill the several offices in the Board of Direction:—William J. Ritchie, Esq., President; James Paterson, LL. D., and Joseph W. Lawrence, Vice Presidents; W. R. M. Burns, Esq., Corresponding Secretary; Thomas R. Gordon, Treasurer, Wm. Hutchinson, jr., Esq., Recording Secretary and Secretary to the Board of Directors; Robert Shives, George Fleming, Wm. F. Smith, Robert Foulis, John J. Munro, Geo. H. Lawrence, Henry Vaughan, James G. Melick, Wm. W. Enslin, Isaac Woodward, John Allan, John McLardy, Committee.

At a meeting of the Stockholders in the Portland and Lancaster Steam Ferry Company, held on Monday the 14th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:—A. McL. Seely, Israel Merritt, Robert Robertson, Robert Stephens and Charles R. Spurr.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors of the above named Company, Mr. A. McL. Seely was elected President, and Mr. Richard Dalton was re-appointed Secretary to the Company.

Towed through the Falls on Saturday last from the Ship Yard of Mr. Appleby, Kennebeckacis, a beautiful new Ship of about 500 tons burthen, called the *Hercules*. She is owned by the enterprising builder.

Sir Allen McNab was among the passengers in the steam Packet *Hibernia*, which left Boston for England on Wednesday.

☞ The Mail for England will be closed at the General Post Office in this City on Wednesday next at 3 p. m.

Married.

On the 14th inst., by the Rev. Robert Irvine, Mr. John H. Bairdsin, to Miss Mary Hume, both of this City.

On Friday evening, 11th inst., by the Rev. A. Stewart, Mr. Charles Phillips, to Catherine, second daughter of Mr. Samuel Creighton.

Last evening by the Rev. W. Harrison, Rector of Portland, Mr. James H. Fairweather, to Louisa, daughter of the late Mr. Solomon Wright.

On the 20th inst., at Kingston, by the Rev. Henry Daniel, Mr. John Harris, of St. John, to Miss Eveline, second daughter of the late Thomas Heldon, Esq.

At Balgownie, on the 29th March, by the Right Rev. Bishop Skinner, Francis George Urquhart, Royal Regiment, only surviving son of the late John Urquhart, Esq., of Craigstone, to Rachel Louisa, daughter of Henry David Forbes, Esq., of Balgownie.

Died.

On Wednesday 23d inst. James, son of Mr. Thomas Bowes, in the 32d year of his age, leaving a disconsolate wife and a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn their loss.

On Thursday morning after a protracted illness, Elizabeth Sears, aged 62 years.—Funeral to-morrow, (Saturday,) at 3 o'clock from her late residence (Corner of Germain and Princess streets) when friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

On the 18th inst., Elizabeth, aged 18 years, second daughter of Mr. George M'Devitt. Beloved and esteemed by all who knew her, she has gone to reap the fruits of a short but virtuous life; may she rest in peace.

On the 6th inst., at Woodlands, York County, Mr. James Patchell, aged 60 years.

At Indian Town, on Thursday the 17th inst., George Gilbert, infant son of Mr. Gilbert Purdy, of that place, aged 11 months.

Of consumption, at Sussex Vale, on the 5th April, Charlotte V. Gidney, in the 18th year of her age.

At New York, on the 9th inst., of typhus fever, Mrs. Dorothy Guest, formerly of this City, aged 70 years.

At New York, on the 5th inst., in the 65th year of his age, Morris Robinson, Esq., son of the late Col. Beverley Robinson, of Fredericton, New-Brunswick.

At Carleton, on Monday last, Robert, fourth son of Mr. John Strange, aged three weeks.

At Quaco, on the 15th ult., of billious fever, Mr. George Snowball, son of the Rev. J. Snowball, Newfoundland, aged 20 years.

At Hampton, on the 30th ult., Mr. Benjamin Dodge, aged 62 years, leaving a widow, six sons and four daughters to mourn their loss. Mr. Dodge had been several years a member of the Wesleyan Society, and was much respected. His end was very peaceful.

Marine List.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—ARRIVED.

Friday—Ship Devon, Betts, New York, 11—J. D. Purdy, salt and coals.

Barque Princess, Murphy, Boston, 5—Chas. McLauchlan, ballast.

Brig Thetis, Burns, Boston, 5—C. McLauchlan, ballast.

Brigt. Portland, Scott, Boston, 4—F. Clerke, assorted cargo.

Wanderer, Davidson, New York, 8—J. W. Cudlip, flour and meal.

Schr. Meridian, Brannen, Boston, 9—Master assorted cargo.

Z. A. Paine, Worster, Alexandria, 16—L. H. Waterhouse, wheat and flour.

Eliza Jane, McLean, Bath, (Me.)—Master, ship bread.

Brig Minerva, Miller, Philadelphia, 11—to order, ballast.

Brigt. Henry Atkins, Steel, Boston, 6—Jouett & Marsh, ballast.

Schr. Beverely, McCarthy, New York, 12—Denis Coll, assorted cargo.

Saturday—Ship Samuel, Leighton, New York, 7 S. Wiggins & Son, salt.

Brig Triumph, Dudley, New York, 6—S. Wiggins & Son, ballast.

Zenobia, Halpin, New York, 6—Geo. Thomas, flour.

Brigt. Hantsport, Holmes, Philadelphia, 15.

Schr. Centurion, Patterson, Searsport, 3—George Eaton.

Vine, Kelly, Yarmouth, 1—C. McLauchlan, ballast.

Sunday—Brig Chas. M'Lauchlan, Crosby, New York, 8—C. McLauchlan, ballast.

Brigt. Charles, Hanlon, Boston, 4—order, do.

Schr. Martha Greenow, Robbins, Boston, 4; Master, molasses.

Mary H. Case, Clark, Alexandria; J. & R. Reed, wheat.

Monday—Ship Abbotsford, Pierce, Bermuda, 11; order, ballast.

Brig Tweed, Jones, Philadelphia, 8; G. Beattie, ballast.

Margaret, Tower, Bermuda, 18; do. do.

Brigt. George & Mary, Goudy, Boston, 5; Master, ballast.

Schr. Kate, Holder, Cienfuegos, 36; C. E. Cross, molasses and sugar.

Brunswick Lyon, Craft, Lubec; Master, ballast.

Post Boy, Smith, Yarmouth; C. McLauchlan, molasses.

Francis, Smith, Yarmouth; C. M'Lauchlan, fish.

Tuesday—schr. Oliva, Whelpley, Boston; goods.

Brig Cornopia, Fisher, Boston, 6; John Robertson, ballast.

Eleanor, Pratt, New Haven, 6; do.

Relief, Johnston, Philadelphia,; wheat and flour.

Wednesday—Brig Wm. Gowland, Thirkell, Boston, 5; ballast.

CLEARED.

May 16th—Barque George, Chilton, Hull, timber and deals; Hampton, Graham, Grangemouth, timber and deals; brig John Wishart, Saunders, Killybegs, deals.

17th—Ship Columbus, Turner, Liverpool, timber and deals; Norton, Doane, Bristol, timber and deals; William Dawson, White, Leith, timber and deals; barque Glasgow, Mayshall, Greenock, timber and deals; Humber, Lawson, Hull, timber and deals; brig Magog, Shank, Ayr, timber, and deals; schr. Richmond, Kyllin, Newcastle, (Me.) coals.

18th—Ship Faside, Mather, London, timber and deals; barque Londonderry, Hattrick, Londonderry, timber and deals.

19th—Ship St. John, Dick, Hull, timber and deals; George Canning, Keay, Dundee, timber and deals; Amazon, Roberts, Hull, timber and deals; barque Britain, McIntyre, Liverpool, do.; Pallas, Hargrave, Cork, do; brig Wanderer, Davidson, Windsor, flour; Hibernia, Codd, Wexford, timber and deals; Indus, Ricken, Cork, deals; brigt. John, Knox, Waterford, deals.

21st—Barque Harriot, Dyer, Liverpool, timber and deals; brig La Bonne Mere, Fretwell, Gloucester, do.; schr. Charles, Wallace, Halifax, salt; Armide, Smith, Halifax, salt.

22d—Ship Glagow, Ritchie, Port Glasgow, timber and deals; barque Olga, Crowe, Bristol, timber and deals; brig Boundary, Shackford, Boston, salt; Victory, Minto, Hull, timber and deals; Czar, Moore, Dundee, timber and deals; schr. Brunswick Lyon, Craft, Lubec, cord wood.

POSTSCRIPT

ENGLISH NEWS.

The Royal Mail steamer *Caledonia*, Captain Leitch, arrived in Halifax last evening in 12 days from Liverpool, bringing dates to the 12th inst.

The Express left Halifax at 8 o'clock, and arrived at Granville Point a few minutes before 7 this morning, when the steamer *Herald* was in readiness, and immediately started for this City, making the run over the Bay in 6 hours.

There is no material change to note in commercial affairs. The Money Market continues tolerably easy, but in consequence of the threatening aspect of affairs on the continent, the public securities had been depressed, which had tended to check the improvement which was otherwise promising.

The Bill for the modification of the Navigation Laws has been carried in the House of Lords by a majority of *ten* in favour of the Ministry. These Laws may now be virtually considered as repealed.

THE IRISH STATE TRIALS.—The arguments on the Writ of Error, brought by W. S. O'Brien and McManus, have been heard before the Lords, and without hearing Counsel for the Crown, the Law Lords and Judges have unanimously decided that the errors assigned by the plaintiffs could not be maintained by the arguments, and that the judgement of the Court of the Queen's Bench, in Ireland, must stand affirmed. It is now expected that the sentence of transportation will be carried into effect before the first proximo.

The advance of the French expedition towards Rome has been checked by the resistance of the republicans of the Roman States. In two encounters, the French were driven back with great loss, and Captain Oudinot, a relative of the General, was taken prisoner. General Oudinot, unprepared for such a reception, has withdrawn his troops four leagues from the city, and there awaits reinforcements and further instructions from his Government.

Considerable disaffection exists among the French troops, and affairs are far from being tranquil. The news from Rome has fired the national spirit.

Advices from Berlin say that a joint note, the production of the Courts of Great Britain and France, has been addressed to the Court of St. Petersburgh, intimating their disapprobation of the intervention of Russia in the Austro-Hungarian dispute, and insisting that such interference be withdrawn.

The Danish war still continues, but it is conducted on both sides in a feeble and languishing manner, as if both were weary of it.

LIVERPOOL TIMBER MARKET.

MAY 12th.—The continued disorganised state of the continent of Europe is the means of discouraging commercial enterprise, and also affects unfavourably the market for Timber, causing caution to be observed in all operations, which are, consequently, more limited than usual at this season; prices however, since the 1st instant, continue without much change.

For DUBLIN Direct.

THE First Class Ship CATHARINE, 703 tons register, Gardner, commander, will sail for the above Port, on or about the 1st June, having good accommodations can take a few Cabin Passengers on application at the office of WM. CARVILL.
May 24. *Nelson street.*

BOYS' CLOTHING ONLY!

400 *Suits, from the age of seven to sixteen.*

WE have fitted up at a great expense the large Warerooms over our Shop, corner of King and Cross streets, expressly for Boys' CLOTHING, having every convenience for the accommodation of ladies accompanying their children. Various new Spring designs of Boys' Garments just manufactured, and will be sold on the same low priced system that we sell Gentlemen's Clothing and Furnishing Goods, having in store also an extensive stock in that line, adapted to the Spring trade of of 1849, with every variety of Rich Piece Goods, for manufacturing to order Garments for Gentlemen and Boys.

☞ *Observe, the PANTECHNETHECA, Corner of King and Cross Streets.*
May 25. GARRETT & SKILLEN.

GREAT BARGAINS.

THE subscriber intending to close the Stock of Goods now on hand, will commence Selling, from the present date, until the 1st August, at Twenty Per Cent. under the Sterling Cost. All the remaining Stock will then be disposed of at Auction. FRANCIS CROZIER.
King Street, St. John, N. B. May 25th, 1849. 2i.

TEAS & LIGNUMVITÆ.

ON Consignment ex *Zenobia* from New York 10 Chests superior Congo TEA; 3 tons Lignumvitæ, for sale low from the Vessels side by May 25. THOMAS HANFORD.

Tailoring Establishment,

J. HUGHES respectfully announces to his friends and the Public in general that he has removed to the shop in Disbrow's Brick Building, Germain street, opposite D. Green's Furniture Wareroom, where he intends by a careful attention to his business to secure his former trade, and to merit a larger share of public patronage. St. John, N. B., May 25.

JUST RECEIVED AT THE

PANTECHNETHECA,

Corner of King and Cross Streets.

GERMAN BLACK CLOTHS, and DOESKINS;
German and French Fancy Cassimeres, thin elastic make for summer wear, never before introduced in this market.
Pantechnetheca. May 25. (usual papers.)

FOR SALE at the Manchester House, Wholesale and Retail Store, and adjoining the premises of W. O. Smith,—A large quantity of English Printing, Post, Note, Pot, and Wrapping PAPER, received from Liverpool ex "Harmony." Also, a superior lot of Mill Boards, suitable for Book binding purposes.
May 18. WM. HOWARD.

Printing Presses, Types, &c.

BY AUCTION.

ON WEDNESDAY the 30th instant, at 11 o'clock, A. M., will be sold by Public Auction—Two PRINTING PRESSES, an extensive assortment of TYPES, Cases, Galleys, Composing Sticks, Imposing Stones, Rules, Leads, Ornaments, Furniture and Materials, incidental and necessary for the Printing Business; comprising the material of the "BEE" Newspaper Office, and to be sold by virtue of a Mortgage and Power of Sale from the late proprietors to the undersigned.—The sale will take place at the Office of the "*Chronicle*" Newspaper, in Prince William street, to which place, by permission of the Messrs. Durant, the property has been removed for convenience of Sale.
May 25. HENRY P. SANCTON.

☞ Parties disposed to purchase the above by private bargain, can do so at any time previous to the Sale.

JOHN BARRY,

SILVERSMITH,

INFORMS his Customers and the Inhabitants of the City and Province generally that he has REMOVED his Silver Plate Manufactory, to the Premises next adjoining S. K. Foster's Ladies' Shoe Store, in Germain street, three stores south of Foster's Corner, where he is prepared to execute with neatness and punctuality all orders for every variety of Silver Plate with which he may be intrusted.

Jewellery of all sorts repaired.

Having purchased from Mr. John Munro his Stock of superior Jewellery, he offers the same for sale at greatly reduced prices.

All Silver Plate made by the Subscriber will be Warranted, and Engraved without extra charge.
May 18. JOHN BARRY.

ASSESSMENT OF 1849.

ALL Persons liable to be assessed for Rates and Taxes, within the City of Saint John, are hereby notified that the Assessments are now about being made up.

It is required that persons who are desirous of furnishing the Assessors with statements of their Real and Personal Estates and Incomes, according to Law, will do so without delay, in order that correct information may be received, and complaints prevented after the Assessments are completed.

DANIEL ANSLEY,
JOHN SANDALL,
J. B. WHIPPLE,
JOHN SEARS,
Assessors of Rates and Taxes.

St. John, May 18, 1849.

Commercial HOTEL,

SOUTH SIDE OF KING STREET,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

THE Subscriber begs to inform his friends and the public generally that he has removed to the Building next above Mr. Taylor's Brick House, South side of King street, (a few doors above Germain street,) where he has resumed business. The House has undergone a thorough repair, and neither pains nor expense have been spared to render it equal to any of its size in the Province. The rooms have been newly painted and papered, and the whole fitted up in neatest and most commodious style.

Thankful for the patronage heretofore received, the subscriber pledges himself that no effort on his part shall be spared to render the stay of those visiting the "Commercial" pleasant and agreeable. The Travelling Public, and others are respectfully invited to call and make trial for themselves.

Families visiting this City can always be accommodated with Private Rooms.

ROBERT WETMORE,
May 18. *Proprietor.*

New Goods.

Per PILGRIM, from London—

THE Subscriber has received a good assortment of Pots; Gent's real Meerschaum PIPES; Cherry Stock, and flexible Pipe Stems, and Amber Mouth Pieces; Gosnell's White and Brown Windsor SOAP; Ambrosial Shaving Cream, Berry's Mexican Balm; Mechi's Magic STROPS and Paste, Walking Sticks, &c. &c.

Also,—Clapshaw's and Thompson's CRICKET BATS and Wicket and Duke's best Cricket BALLS. WM. MAJOR,
May 18. Prince Wm. street.

Boots & Shoes.

D. PATERSON respectfully announces to his friends and customers that he has removed his BOOT & SHOE ESTABLISHMENT to the Premises lately occupied by Mr. J. PETTY, South Side of King Street, two doors below Foster's Corner. The fact (well known to the trade and public generally) that he is the oldest and most experienced Manufacturer of Boots and Shoes in this City, will be a sufficient guarantee, that every article in his line, issuing from the above establishment, will amply sustain the reputation for elegance, taste, and durability, which has long distinguished his productions, and which he has acquired by years of unremitted application to this particular line of business.

From his long experience and great facilities he feels confident in assuring the public that he is able to furnish a better article, at a cheaper rate, than any other establishment in this City.

N. B. Just received per brig "*Pilgrim*" and ship "*Lisbon*" from London, a supply of Ladies' Misses' and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold low for *Cash*.
May 11.—3w.

DRUGS and MEDICINES,

PAINTS, OILS, &c. &c.

Ex Ship "LISBON," from London,

THE Subscriber has received his usual supply of DRUGS, MEDICINES, Patent MEDICINES, Surgeons' Instruments, SPICES, PERFUMERY, SOAPS, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

5 tons Brandrams' genuine WHITE LEAD, in 14lb. 28lb. 56lb. and 112lb. kegs:
38 hhds. Raw and Boiled LINSEED OIL;
30 barrels Rose Pink, Red Lead, Red and Yellow Ochre, Venetian Red, Litharge, Crome Yellow Prussian Blue, Servant's Friend, and Glue;
50 barrels Whiting and Paris White;
1 pipe OLIVE OIL.—For sale by
W. O. SMITH,
May 11. No. 1, North Side Market Square.

REMOVAL.—The Subscriber would beg to inform the Public that he has removed his UNDERTAKING ESTABLISHMENT to the Shop lately occupied by Mr. P. Shuttleworth, Germain street, and one door North of his old stand, where he will furnish every article in his line at his usual low prices.
May 4. M. N. POWERS.

TO LET,

AND Possession will be given immediately—A STORE in the new building belonging to the subscriber, in Protection street, Sand Point, Carleton. It is furnished in the best manner, for a Dry Goods or Grocery business. Inquire of
JOSEPH CORAM.
Carleton, May 4, 1849.

County Grand Black Orange Lodge.

THE "*Royal Orange Black Knight Companions,*" of New Brunswick, will meet for the despatch of business, on the second Friday in each month, where appointed.

Office Bearers are requested to be punctual in their attendance.

By order of the County Grand Master.

THE Members of WELLINGTON, No. 21, are requested to meet at their Lodge Room in Portland, on Monday next, at 8 o'clock. Regular night. By order of the W. M. May 25

REMOVAL.

Looking Glasses, Portrait and Picture Frame Manufactory.

THE Subscriber, thankful for the patronage extended to him since his commencement in business, begs to inform his friends and the Public generally that he has fitted up the premises in Germain Street, recently occupied by Mr. John Bezeau, where he intends carrying on the Looking Glass, Picture Frame, and Gilding Business, in all its branches. He solicits an inspection of his extensive stock of *Rosewood, Mahogany, Walnut, Maple, Plain and Fancy MOULDINGS* of all descriptions, which he will make up into *Frames*, at the shortest notice.

Having had charge of the practical part of Mr. F. McDermott's extensive establishment for the last four years, he flatters himself that the Workmanship of any orders entrusted to him, will give entire satisfaction, while the prices shall be as low as a fair remuneration will admit.

ON HAND—An assortment of LOOKING GLASSES of various sizes, in Plain, Fancy, and Gilt Frames, which will be sold low for Cash.—Glasses of all sizes and descriptions, made to order at the shortest notice.

☞ *Cornices* ornamented and Gilt; Borders for Rooms, Plain or Burnished, supplied at short notice. Old Frames Re-Gilt, Pictures Cleaned and Varnished, Maps Mounted and Varnished in the neatest manner.
May 11. CHARLES E. POTTER.

HOWARD HOUSE,

NORTH SIDE KING-STREET.

THE Subscriber thankful for the Patronage bestowed on him, since his commencement in Business begs leave to inform his friends and customers, that he has just opened a large stock of *Nicholes* London Lama Cashmiret Paletots, Black Cloth Sack COATS, from 20s to 40s. Grey Tweed Sack do, for summer only 12s 6d. Oilcloth and Cashmiret COATS. Plain Cashmiret shooting Coats, from 15s to 18s. Black Cassimere PANTS, from 12s 6d. Together with a large stock of ready made VESTS and PANTALOONS.

The above articles will be sold for CASH ONLY!

The Subscriber has removed his Cutting Department up stairs, where every attention will be paid to Customers, and every article made in the latest style.

☞ Entrance by the Hall door.
May 11. JAMES HOWARD.

ART UNION.

SUBSCRIBERS to the ART UNION are respectfully informed that they can be supplied with Frames of any pattern, Plain, Ornamented or Gilt, at the *Looking Glass and Picture Frame Manufactory*, Germain street, next door to Mr. Green's Furniture Ware rooms. Frames made to Match those supplied by Mr. McDermott, for the Art Union Pictures of previous years.
May 4. CHARLES E. POTTER.

REMOVAL.

H. S. SCRIBNER, Tailor,

HAS removed his Tailoring Establishment to the corner of King and Germain streets, over the Shoe Store of S. K. Foster, Esq: Entrance from Germain street, where he continues to make up in the most fashionable manner every kind of Garment.

Thankful for past favours he still solicits a continuance of that patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed. May 11.

SOAP & CANDLE MANUFACTORY.

GEORGE WOODS,

West side Water Street, between the Ferry Landing and Fish Market,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

CONTINUES to manufacture Wax-wick MOULD CANDLES, which for brilliancy of light, and length of time in burning, cannot be excelled—made expressly for the parlour table.

Constantly on hand, DIPT CANDLES, of all sizes, made out of the pure hard Tallow, and undertakes to sell cheaper than can be imported from any part of the world. April 27.

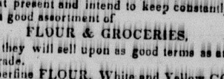
NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having commenced business in the Shop No. 2, *South Market Wharf*, (lately occupied by H. Gilbert, Esq.,) and would inform their friends and the Public that they have at present and intend to keep constantly on hand a good assortment of

FLOUR & GROCERIES,

which they will sell upon as good terms as any in the Trade.

Superfine FLOUR, White and Yellow CORN MEAL in Bags, "Gilbert's" Manufacture, always on hand.
May 11. HALL & DEFOREST.



SPRING STYLE, 1849.

R. & A. Magee, King street,

(A few doors below the St. John Hotel,)

HAT AND CAP MANUFACTURERS,

WOULD invite the attention of the public in general to an examination of their SPRING STYLE of HATS and CAPS, which in point of Excellence of Manufacture are unsurpassed, which they will sell at the lowest prices.

Also, daily expected a few cases Best Quality English manufactured Hats and Caps, which they will sell at a small advance on Cost.

☞ Hats and Caps made to order at the shortest Notice. April 13.

Waterproof Coats, Capes, and Leggings.

Carpet BAGS and TRUNKS,

Leather Hat Cases, &c.

Receiving ex *Pilgrim* from London, and for sale by the subscribers at lowest prices for Cash—

A LARGE assorted Stock of Zephyr and Swansdowne Dreadnought Coats, Capes, and LEGGINS;
Leather HAT CASES with Plate and Lock complete;
Gents, Leather TRAVELLING BAGS.
Ditto Brussels and Venetian CARPET ditto;
Ladies ditto, and ditto small Fancy Berlin, Velvet, Lisle, and Brussels ditto;
Gents. Black Satin, Felt, Angola, and Merino Hats, from 5s. to 7s. 6d.
May 11, LOCKHART & CO.

☞ *NOTICE.*

THE Subscriber has REMOVED his Office to Mr. Whitney's building, in Prince William street, opposite the Bank of British North America
May 4. 2i GEO. WHEELER.

Window GLASS, on consignment,

12 CASES, [each 200 feet] 28x36, 30x36, 30x38, WINDOW GLASS.
100 boxes, 12x14, 12x16, and 12x18, ditto, for sale by RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.
April 10 Prince Wm. street

Steamer SAINT JOHN.

The fast, and splendid steamer "*SAINT JOHN,*" is now fitted up in a superior style, and will ply on the River as follows:—Leaving Indian Town every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6 o'clock, P. M.; and Fredericton, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at the same hour.

The Steamer St. John is well adapted to carry Freight, as there can be a thousand barrels put under cover.

☞ The proprietors of this fine Steamer having spared no expense to fit up the Boat in a superior style with two new Cabins, and several state rooms, she offers great inducements to passengers.

Freight will be received at the Warehouse at Indian Town, when the Boat is not at the Wharf. The Proprietors of the SAINT JOHN have also obtained a Storehouse for the accommodation of persons who wish their Freight to remain at Fredericton until called for, and they trust, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. ISRAEL MERRITT,
May 18. *Agent.*

PUBLIC HALL.—A Room in the Masonic Hall, Carleton, can be obtained any night for Concerts, Lectures, &c. The room is 45 by 25 feet, and contains Seats, Chandeliers, &c.—Apply to JOS. H. LITTLEHALE.
Carleton, March 30. 6i

To intending EMIGRANTS from New-Brunswick!

THE CANADA COMPANY would submit to the serious consideration of all parties who may contemplate leaving New Brunswick, whether the Western section of Canada, (formerly the Province of Upper Canada,) does not offer every inducement for them to settle there, rather than than they should proceed to the United States. In Upper Canada they will find a more healthy climate, the soil very fertile, and abundance of excellent Lands, to be obtained upon easy terms, from the Government and the Canada Company. The great success which has attended settlement in Upper Canada is abundantly evidenced by the prosperous condition of the Farmers throughout the Country; and is also shewn by the success of many natives of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, who have settled in many Townships of the Country; and the individual progress made by several thousands of people, who have taken Lands from the Company, corroborates the success which has attended settlement in Upper Canada.

The Canada Company's LANDS are offered for sale by way way of LEASE for *Ten Years*; or SALE, CASH DOWN. *The plan of 1 5th Cash, and balance in Instalments, being done away with.*

The Rents payable 1st February each year, are about the Interest, at 6 per cent., upon the Cash price of the Land. Upon most of the Lots, when Leased, NO MONEY IS REQUIRED DOWN whilst upon the others, *according to locality, One, Two, or Three Years Rent* must be paid in advance, but these pay ments will free the settler from further Calls, until the second, Third, or Fourth Year of his Term of Lease.

The Settler has secured to him the right of converting his Lease into a *Freehold*, and of course stopping payment of farther Rents, before the expiration of the Term, upon paying the purchase of Money specified in the Lease.

The Lessee has thus *guaranteed to him the entire benefit of his Improvements and increased value of the* Land he occupies, should he wish to purchase.—But he may, if he pleases refuse to call for the Freehold; the *option being completely with the Settler.*

A Discount, after the rate of Two per Cent. will be allowed for anticipated payment of the purchase Money for every unexpired year of Lease, before entering the Tenth Year.—The Lessee has also secured to him the benefit of the SETTLERS' SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNT.

☞ The Canada Company have published "*A Catechism of Information for Intending Emigrants of all classes to Upper Canada:*" copies of which, as well as further information, may be obtained gratuitously, by applying at the Office of G. BLATCH, Esq., Barrister at Law, Prince William Street, St. John, N. B.

Commissioners of the Canada Company's office }
Canada West—Toronto, 20th Nov 1848. }

NO. 1, ST. STEPHEN'S BUILDINGS,

KING'S SQUARE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has commenced business in the above-named Premises, and has now on hand, and offers for sale, a good Stock of

PROVISIONS,

Wines, LIQUORS,

and General Groceries,

Of as good quality, and at as low rates as they can be purchased for elsewhere in the City.
May 11. WM. BREEZE, Jr.

Co-Partnership Notice.

THE subscribers have entered into Partnership and will transact Business in the Store, No. 2, South Market Wharf, under the name of HALL and DEFOREST.

JAMES T. HALL,
GEO. S. DEFOREST.
St. John, May 1, 1849.

Spring Importations.

Per *Infanta, Portland, and Harmony*, from Liverpool:—

120 BALES and Cases Manufactured GOODS, comprising the usual assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, &c.

Ex *Lisbon* and *Pilgrim* from London:—
375 chests Congo, Souchong, and Oolong TEAS;
6 chests Brandram's White Lead, and coloured PAINTS; 4 casks Raw and boiled OIL,
3 cases Madras INDIGO.
For sale at low rates by
May 11. L. H. DEVEBER & SON.

Tremendous Sacrifice

ON

DRY GOODS.

LEEDS HOUSE,

PRINCE WM. STREET.

AFTER the 10th May the whole of the Stock on hand, including this Spring's Importations will be offered at a *Great Reduction* in price, with a view to clearing off the whole, as early as possible.

Purchasers "*with Cash*" will find this one of the most desirable opportunities ever offered.

The Stock consists of a choice assortment of seasonable Goods, in part of the following—

Cap and Bonnet Flowers, Ribbons, Parasols in Brown and Fancy, Bonnets in Pearl, Rice, Luton, Tuscan, and whole Straws, Muslins, Printed Cottons, Gro de Naples, Orientals, Damask silks, Satin and satinetts, Neck Ties, of Gloves a large assortment. Hearth Rugs, Druggets and Carpets, Gimps, Muslin Collars, Tarlatan Muslins, De-Laines, Cobourgs and Orleans, Gauze Lisses, Broad Cloths, Kerseymeres, Hosiery, Haberdashery, small wares, Union Damasks, Moreens, Gipsy and Jenny Lind HATS, &c. &c.
April 27.—2i. BENJAMIN CROWTHER.

Carpenters' and Joiners'

TOOL STORE.

SOUTH SIDE MARKET SQUARE.

EDWARD DRURY having retired from MASON LATE DRURY, will be happy to see his old Friends and Customers at the above Store, where he will have the best TOOLS and HARDWARE, which he pledges shall be on the most reasonable terms.

E. D. invites attention to articles of Domestic Manufacture in his line, will give information to promote that desirable object, and sell on commission or purchase. May 11.

Poetry.

THE HAPPY DAYS!

The happy—happy days of old,
Ah! whither have they flown?
Our mirth and merry-heartedness,
Are they for ever gone?
The song, the laugh, the cheerful dance,
The village green upon?

The good old open English heart,
The manly heart, and free,
Where love of king and country dwelt,
The filial piety;
And many, many firm old ties
Of kindred charity?

Where are they all?—the joy and peace
Our early year have known?—
There's trouble in the lowly cot,
There's trouble on the throne:
Our heart is sick of hearing still
The sound of grief and moan.

The earth is like a drunken man,
Who staggers to and fro:
No rest, no place of rest, where'er
The weary foot may go:
But all is like a scroll, inscribed
With characters of woe.

Suspicion dwells, where love alone,
A brother's love, should be:
And Judgment foul usurps the place
Of Christian Charity,
Unkind, unfeeling, envious
Of worth and high degree.

No marvel that around we hear
The universal cry,
"Who now can show us any good:
Who'll show us any joy?
Who'll give us back the days of old,
The happy days gone by?"

Ah! ask them not, expect them not,
From anything around,
Gaze not upon the weary earth;
Hope springs not from the ground!
'Tis from above that every good
And perfect gift is found.

O! beautiful, *still* beautiful
The feet of those who bring
Glad tidings to Jerusalem,
And say "Behold thy King!"—
O! faint and weary Christendom,
Why art thou languishing?

Look up, and see! The Lord of Hosts
He is thy Saviour still;
Waiting with blessings in his hand,
The weary soul to fill,—
Peace to the men of peace he speaks;
And unto all good-will!

We look for peace:—and *He* too waits
The *men of peace* to find,—
Where are the hearts to comprehend
His own most gracious mind?
Where are the feet to carry forth
His love to all mankind?

Oh why should hearts that ought to love
Be held in loveless thrall!
Why burst we not the chains of death,
Obedient, at his call?
Why judge we any more, when He
Has said, judge not at all!

Yes, not at all! He judgeth not;
His judgment is not set:
Before the Father's throne for us
He intercedeth yet;
Accusing none condemning none,
Accounting no man's debt.

So let it ever be with us,
Rejoicing still to share
His ministry of grace, and one
Another's burden bear;
Still overcoming wrong by love,
And everything by prayer,

Bear with the poor—they've little joy;
Their faults with pity view;
Bear with the rich—be sure that wealth
Has trials not a few:
Bear with the rulers, tho' oppressed—
They have their burdens too.

Ah! none can tell how oft, unseen
The royal mourner kneels,
And unto God—the poor man's God—
His hidden grief reveals;
Who only knows what sorrows oft
A purple robe conceals.

Then let us live in *love*; and wait
To see these clouds unfold:—
Still near us may the eye of faith
The door of hope behold:
He lives—who was the strength of all
The happy days of old!

* "He rent his clothes and passed by upon the wall, and the people looked and behold, he had sackcloth within, upon his flesh."—2 Kings vi. 30

GOLDEN ELEPHANT.

October 9th, 1848.

Now Landing ex Ship "Kent" from London, by the Subscriber:—

8 CASES PICKLES and SAUCES;
10 barrels Day & Martin's BLACKING,
2 hhds. French White Wine VINEGAR,
28 chests fine Congou TEA,
3 chests Old HYSON ditto;
15 hhds. Hollands GIN;
2 do. Refined LOAF SUGAR;
60 barrels, each 4 dozen, BROWN STOUT and STOUT PORTER;
4 cases FLORENCE OIL;
1 hhd Poland Blue STARCH.

In Store, by recent arrivals:—
24 hhds. *Martell's* BRANDY;
30 barrels Falkirk ALE;
3 hhds. Old Jamaica RUM, (5 years o'd,)
8 do. st. Croix and Demerara ditto;
6 hhds. and 14 barrels American ditto;
10 quarter Casks Old PORT WINE;
2 ditto Extra Fine (very superior) do.;
2 puns. Old Islay MALT WHISKEY;
3 hhds. fine Golden SHERRY;
2 pipes Sicily MADEIRA:

And daily expected from Dublin:—
10 hhds. Guiness' XX BROWN STOUT, in Wood;

The above, with a large assortment of GROCERIES suitable for the trade he offers on favourable terms.

☞ The COFFEE Manufactured at his establishment by Steam process requires of course no comment. THOMAS S. MAGEE.

REMOVAL.—D. PATERSON respectfully announces to his customers and the public that he has Removed his BOOT and SHOE Establishment to the premises lately occupied by Mr. Pettey, Saddler, south side of King street, two doors below Foster's Corner, where he offers for sale a well assorted Stock of BOOTS & SHOES, at moderate rates. *April 20.*

Fresh Garden and Flower SEEDS.

A SUPPLY of Garden and Flower SEEDS, received from the New England Seed Establishment, Boston—warranted fresh and true to their kinds. ALSO,
6 bbls. Red and White CLOVER,
40 bushels Timothy SEED, the growth of New-Brunswick.
☞ For sale at No. 1, North side Market Square
April 6. WM. O. SMITH.

EX Commodore—12 Bales SALERATUS, direct from the Manufactory.
May 11. THOMAS HANFORD.

CITY HOTEL.

THIS well known Establishment, being now under the management of the Subscriber, is undergoing a thorough refitting, which, the subscriber is determined shall render it second to no House of the kind in the Province. The Tables will be constantly supplied with all the essentials and delicacies of the season, and the attendants will be found civil and obliging. The subscriber, resolving to use every means of contributing to the comfort and convenience of those who may patronize the CITY HOTEL, trusts his exertions will be appreciated and rewarded accordingly; and respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends and the public, in general, who visit the City of Fredericton.

ZEBULON M. P. THOMPSON.
Fredericton, Dec. 20, 1848.

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC!

Smith's Exterminator,

For the total annihilation of Rats, Mice, Beetles, Cockroaches, Crickets, Ants,

THIS preparation will be found invaluable to House Keepers, Proprietors of Dwellings, Warehouses, Mills, &c., in the EXTERMINATION of ALL KINDS OF VERMIN, without any of the unpleasant consequences frequently attending the use of arsenic and other poisons.

IT IS WARRANTED NEVER TO FAIL.

The following Certificate from parties of high respectability, in Canada, will place its efficacy above suspicion:—

WE, the undersigned, do certify that we have made use of "SMITH'S VERMIN AND INSECT EXTERMINATOR," with wonderful success, and can recommend it as a valuable preparation for the pests.

C. F. Baillargeon, Perc, John Mann,
Frenchettee & Frere, Thomas Gibb,
J. Chabot, M. P. P. Judge Bowen,
Christian Wurtele, John Fraser.

☞ SMITH'S VERMIN KILLER may be had, by appointment of the Proprietor. For sale by S. L. Tilley, St. John; John W. Brayley, Fredericton; where dealers can be supplied in large or small quantities at the lowest prices. Oct 31.

ST. JOHN COFFEE HOUSE,

AND

Gentlemen's Oyster Saloon.

THE Proprietor most respectfully informs the Public of saint John, that he has taken that Commodious House in Cross street, (nearly opposite his old stand,) and formerly known as Mrs. Brook's Boarding House, and that he has, at a very great expence, and a disregard of time and trouble, fitted it up in the most approved manner, after the style of similar establishments in Great Britain and the United states. He flatters himself that he has among his friends and well wishers, a great number of highly respectable gentlemen, and to them he would now tender his most sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage he has received from them. To those who may henceforth honor the ST. JOHN COFFEE HOUSE with their patronage he will pledge himself to give every satisfaction both in the quality and style in serving up of the viands which he may place before them; as also to have at the earliest moment any and every variety which this and the American markets can produce.

Families can be supplied with the choicest **Oysters**, raw or cooked in any style, delivered at their own dwellings, the quality of which shall be unquestionable.

Clubs and Dinner parties attended to with the least possible delay and at the most reasonable charges.

☞ Gentlemen will please call and judge for themselves and they will have a proof positive.

Dinners, Lunches, &c. prepared. Gentlemen accommodated with private rooms.

☞ *A prime lot of Oysters, (real native,) just received by the Admiral.*
June 2. T. W. HENERY.

S. K. FOSTER'S

BOOT and SHOE STORES,

Corner of King and Germain Streets.

Boys' and Youths' Strong Boots, suitable for the Season.

THE subscriber has on hand, and is daily receiving, Boys' and Youths' strong BOOTS, suitable for the season, of domestic manufacture and warranted good. S. K. FOSTER.
January 5.

FRENCH BOMBAZINE SELF-ADJUSTING STOCKS.

SUPERIOR to SATIN in point of durability and appearance.—For sale by
GARRETT & SKILLEN.
Pantechnetheca, January 26, 1849

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A CASE

ABANDONED BY

Guy's, the Metropolitan, King's College, and Charing Cross Hospitals.

SUMMARY OF AFFIDAVIT.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MINERVA

Life Assurance Company,

84, King William street, Mansion house, London

TRUSTEES.

Thomas Halifax, junior, Esquire,
Francis Mills, Esquire,
Thomas Heath, Esquire,
Claude E. Scott, Esquire,

DIRECTORS.

FRANCIS MILLS, Esquire, *Chairman.*
THOS. HEATH, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*

John Leach Bennett, Esq.	William Lyall, Esq.
Wm. Chippindale, Esq.	Thomas Morgan, Esq
Edward S. Codd, Esq.	John Stewart, Esq.
John Harvey, Esq.	R. F. Watson, Esq.
Edwin Leaf, Esq.	J. J. Zornlin, Esq.

AUDITORS.

Robert Wells Byles, Esquire,
Charles R. Hertford, Esquire,
William Scott, Esquire,

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Tweedie, F. R. S., 30, Montague Place, Bedford-square, London.
Dr. John Paddock, saint John, N. B.

SOLICITOR.

John Saunders Bowden, Esq., 66, Aldermanbury.

BANKERS.

Messrs. Glynn, Halifax, Mills & Co.
Sir Claude Scott, Bart & Co.

AT the FIRST division of Profits for the five years ending 31st December, 1841, the Reversionary Bonus averaged 31 PER CENT. *on the Premium paid during the preceding five years!* The equivalent reduction of Premium averaged nearly 17 PER CENT. *on the Annual Premiums payable during the succeeding Five Years.*

The SECOND division of Profits, was made on 23d June, 1847, for the five years ending 31st December 1846. The clear divisible surplus was then £30,269 7s 9d, four-fifths of which, have been distributed according to the provisions of the Deed of settlement, among the Policy holders *an* AVERAGE REDUCTION on THE PREMIUMS PAYABLE until the next division in 1852, of 31¼ per cent.; or gave an equivalent REVERSIONARY BONUS, averaging £9 13s. 5d. per cent. on the sums assurred, on 53¾ per cent. on the *Premiums received thereon, during the last five years.*

Among the advantages of the Company are the following:—

Four fifths of the profits given every *five* years to the Assured by the participation scale.

Persons assured with this Company are allowed to reside in the colonies of *British North America, New South Wales,* and *Cape of Good Hope,* WITHOUT extra charge upon payment of sea risk only for the two latter.

No appearance before the Court of Directors required

Loans are granted on deposit of Policies for five years standing, to the extent of their value.

WM. THOS. ROBINSON,
Actuary and Secretary

The Quinquennial division will be made in June, 1852; and all persons assuring by the participating scale prior to 31st December, 1850, will be entitled to share therein.

WM. THOS. ROBINSON, *Actuary and Secretary.*

☞ Tables of Rates of Premium, and every information can be obtained by application at the office of
RANNEY, STURDEE, & CO., St. John,
August 4. *Agents for New Brunswick.*

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 first rate Musicians, 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.
December 29, 1848.

NAILS, SPIKES, CHAINS, ANCHORS, &c. for Sale.

100 CASKS assorted Wrought NAILS;
75 Bags do. Cut do.
60 Casks 4½ to 10 inch SPIKES;
90 Kegs 1½ lb. each, 1¼ in. to 5in. stout Nails;
20 Kegs Horse and Boat Nails;
30 Kegs ¾ in. to 3-8 in. rigging CHAIN;
5 Chain Cables 9 16ths to 1in.;
7 Iron and Wood-stocked ANCHORS;
67 slabs Spelter. JOHN KINNEAR,
Prince Wm. street

REMOVAL.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to intimate that he has removed the stock of his Retail Establishment in the Market Square to the Wholesale Warehouse on Chipman's Hill, in rear of W. O. Smith's Drug Store, where the cut goods belonging to the retail department, will be sold at a great reduction on first cost.

The Subscriber has just received part of his Spring Supply of British Manufactures, and is in daily expectation of the remainder to complete his usual Stock for the Spring Trade, which will comprise a general and useful assortment of suitable goods, which will be sold on the usual liberal term, for prompt payment or good paper.
March 16. WM. HOWARD.

St. John Daguerrian Rooms

King Street—a few Doors below the Saint John Hotel.

THE subscriber has lately received from New York a superior large sized CAMERA, by which he will be enabled to take Daguerreotype Miniatures of various sizes.

Portraits taken singly or in groups, in any weather, with or without Colours, and neatly inserted in Rosewood Frames or Cases, or set in Lockets, Breastpins, Bracelets, Rings, &c

☞ Perfect satisfaction guaranteed or no charge The public are requested to call and judge for themselves. JAMES G. MELICK.

Exchange Re-opened.

THE Subscriber most respectfully informs the Citizens of Saint John, and Vicinity that he has opened the EXCHANGE, No. 17, Church street, as a RESTAURANT.

Breakfasts, Dinners, and Suppers served up at all hours.—Clubs and Parties waited upon at shortest notice.

A constant supply of Boston and New York **OYSTERS**, always on hand, and he trusts by strict attention to his business, to merit a share of public patronage.

WILLIAM H. GARDENER.

FARM FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, by private bargain a FARM, situated in St. Martin, on the st. John and old Quaco Road, in the centre of the settlement, containing Six and a half acres, with Frame House, Barn, and Workshop.

Also.—1 LOT comprising Eight and a half acres, partly cleared, and the rest covered with hard wood.

For particulars apply at the Chronicle Office, or to the undersigned at Quaco.

JAMES GRANT,
DAVID GRANT.
March 2. 1849.

Beautiful Paper Hangings.

1500 PIECES handsomely assorted French PAPER HANGINGS, from 2s. to 10s. per piece —For sale by
April 4 JOHN KINNEAR.

TO LET.

FROM first May next.—That pleasantly situated House on the corner of Sewel & Dorchester streets, now in the occupation of Mr. Jarvis;

ALSO—

The House occupied by Mr. R. Sheridon;

ALSO—

The House occupied by Mr. Ott.
March 23. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

BRICK STORE TO BE LET.

And possession given immediately:

THE subscriber's four story Building in Fire-proof Alley will be Let either in the whole, or in separate flats; or storage given on the usual terms, on application to
March 9, 1849. E. L. JARVIS.

To Let from 1st May Next.

THE subscriber's BRICK STORE the North Market Wharf, at present occupied by Mr. WILLIAM THOMSON.
WM. HOWARD.
March 23.

To Let, from the 1st May next.

THE first flat of the HOUSE in Elliott Row opposite the residence of R. Whiteside Esq., consisting of Two Parlors, 2 Bedrooms, Kitchen and Pantries, with a well of water, frost proof cellar, &c.—Enquire on the premises.
Feb. 16, 1849. R. MINNETTE, jr.

To Let.

From 1st May next;—

THAT pleasantly situated HOUSE in Brunswick Terrace, at present in the occupation of Wm. M. Howe Esq Apply at the office of
February 16. WILLIAM CARVILL.

TO LET

For one or a Term of Years—

THAT recently erected and pleasantly situated COTTAGE on the Saint Andrews Road, in the Parish of Lancaster, about 5 miles from this City, and adjoining the premises of Wm. Cook. The House and Grounds are delightfully situated, and there are ten acres of Land attached. It commands a fine view of the Bay of Fundy.

For further information apply at the Chronicle Office, or on the premises to
ROBERT ROBINSON.
April 6.

TO LET,

AND possession given on the First of May next: Three Flats of that pleasantly situated House in Union street, on the North side, near the Country Market, being good accommodations for any respectable Families. Enquire at the shop on the premises. McAFEES.
9th march.

Who Wants a Cheap Coat

FOR CASH!

THE Subscriber intends selling off his Winter Stock of CLOTHING, at the following prices to make room for the Spring and Summer Goods.

Blue Over Coat well lined for	15s. 0d.
Do Reefing Jacket do.	12s. 6
Double Milled Brown Beaver Coat, lined with Plaid, from	30s. to 40s.
Plaid Vests	5s. 6d.
Supr. do. do.. from	7s. 6d. to 10ss.)
Double Milled Black Cassimere Pants only	12s. 6d.

A large assortment of strong Tweed Pants made expressly for winter.

The subscriber takes this opportunity of returning thanks to his customers for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him during the past year.
JAMES HOWARD.
March 2. North Side, King street

For Sale by the Subscriber:—

15,000 BUSHELS Turk's Island SALT;
250 Chaldrons House COAL;
350 Chalds. Smithe's COAL, (Grand Lake)
100 bbls. ALEWIVES; 100 bbls. HERRINGS
50 tons HAY; 25 hhds. SUGAR;
120 quintles CODFISH;
500 M. ft. Merchantable Pine BOARDS;
250 M. Refuse ditto;
100 M. SCANTLING; 100 M DEALS;
50 cords Lathwood.
Jan. 19. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

PUBLIC NTICE.

Twelve days' Sale only!

£3000!! worth of Spring Clothing

Got up under out own immediate care and inspection, previous to our removal on the 1st day of May to BRAGG'S BUILDINGS, Corner of King and Cross streets, lately occupied by Doctor Hamilton.

WE are induced, from the very depressed and almost prostrate state of trade and labor, to offer our present LARGE SPRING STOCK at a reduction of at least **20 PER CENT.** below the Importer's prices.

Black Dress Coat, Silk or Satin Vest, Black Pantaloons,	Full Dress Suit, only £2 10s.
Shepherd's PLAID Shooting COAT,	only 17s. 6d.

Every description of CLOTHING at equally low prices. No goods permitted to leave the shop until PAID FOR.
GARRETT & SKILLEN.
Pantechnetheca, 20th April, 1849.

BUTTERNUT for sale.

50,000 FEET of this excellent WOOD, sawed suitable for House Work, Ships' Cabins, or Furniture, may be had on reasonable terms, by application at the subscribers establishment in Princess-street.
JOHN DUNN,
Jan. 5. Cabinet and Chairmaker, &c.

Molasses, Rice, Coffee, &c.

Per schooner *Cuba*, & Olivia, from Boston:

30 HHDS. Muscovado MOLASSES;
10 Tierces RICE;
10 bags Rio COFFEE, 10 bbls, dried Apples;
200 assorted CHAIRS;
1200 pieces PAPER HANGINGS;
4 packages of WICKING;
12 Kegs White LEAD.—For sale by
March 16. JOHN KINNEAR.

PAINTS AND OIL.

Ex Kent, from London—

500 KEGS Bradram's No. 1 WHITE LEAD;
200 kegs Green, Red, Black, Yellow and Brown PAINTS;
1 ton Powder of RED LEAD;
20 hhds. Boiled and Raw Linseed OIL.
For sale at North Side the Market Square, cheap for cash. [Oct 7, 1848.] W. O SMITH.

Castor Oil, and Axes.

Just received, and for sale—

26 DOZEN pint and half pint bottles of CASTOR OIL;
12 dozen NARROW AXES.
JOHN KINNEAR,
Dec. 8. *Prince Wm street*

Printing Ink.

JUST received, and for sale by the subscriber,—(manufactured expressly for this market,) a superior lot of PRINTING INK, which will be disposed of in any quantities to suit purchasers, by
Oct. 13. T. A. PADDOCK.

MOLASSES.

71 HHDS. and Tierces of Porto Rico MOLASSES, on board the schooner Eliza Helen, for sale low while landing.
April 5. JOS. FAIRWEATHER.

Dr. W. F. Evans's Pain Killer.

No medicine has been discovered that is so happily adopted to the internally as drops to be taken and yet perform such wonder when applied externally, as a wash, bath, or by friction.

"THIS PAIN KILLER" may be used with a success that will astonish the beholder, in such cases as the following:—Distressing Dysentry, Pain in the side and stomach, Corns, Cuts and Bruises Cholera, Infantum, Bronchites, Healing sores on man or beast.

Children Teething, Raising Blood, Hoarseness, Quinsey in a few hours, Chilblains and frosted feet, Spasms, prevent a Blister from Burns, broken Breasts, Measles, Cramps, hurts, scratches or torn Flesh, bites or stings.

In very foul stomachs it may cause vomiting.—So much the better, the stomach will be cleansed and the next dose will settle the sickness.

CERTIFICATES to fill a volume might be published, showing the wonderful effects of the "Pain Killer" but they are too common, and used for articles of no merit. We insert but a few but they are to be depended upon:—

This will certify that I have used the "Pain Killer in my family for headache, toothache, rheumatism, dysentry, &c. and believe it to be a first rate medicine.

I have used the "Pain Killer" for burns, and found it applying it immediately, to prevent even a blister. I would recommend it to the confidence of the public. H. A. REEBE.
Editor of the Westfield Standard, Westfield Manchester, N. H.

I have been selling the Pain Killer for a few months past, and find that it gives as good satisfaction as recommended. I have used it in my own family also, and believe it to be one of the best family medicines now in use. J. H. COBB.
Littleton Mass.

This will certify that I have used the Pain Killer in my family for the last six months, and can safely say that it has proved the best family medicine I have ever used, especially for coughs, colds, burns, bruises. I take pleasure in recommending it to the public. JAMES WILLIAMS.

Chloroform Tooth ache Drops.

It is well known that "CHLOROFORM" has superseded (in a great measure) the use of ETHER as an allayer of pain and is now used by the best Surgeons and Dentists in preference. A Celebrated Chemist, (and one of the first manufacturers of Chloroform) has discovered that "Chloroform" with other simple preparations, will instantly cure the TOOTHACHE. After testing it in many cases has never failed to give instnt relief; there is no possible danger in using it, as it will not injure the sound teeth a particle. All that is necessary in using these drops is to saturate well a bit of cotton or lint, and place it in the cavity of the tooth Relief will be immediate.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

Alternate paleness and flushing of the countenance, a dull expression of the eyes, drowsiness, itching of the nose, a swelled upper lip, tongue whitely furred and thickly speckled with red points, fœtid breath and enlarged belly, a partial or general swelling or puffiness of the skin, a starting in the sleep, and grinding of the teeth a gradusiwe gwee of the flesh, a sensation as if something were loding in the throat, sickness of the stomach, vomiting, a short dry cough, appetite sometimes voracious at other times feeble, an unnatural craving for chalk, dirt or clay, bowels sometimes too cortive, fits, convulsion, and palsey. No mother who suspects her child has worms should sit to produce the Vermifuge. Sold only genuine, at 19, Tremont row, and by our agents, S. L. Tilley, late Peters & Tilley, W. O. Smith, & J. H. Chipman, st. John, N.B.

Dr. Kingley's Universal Family PILLS.

The most safe effectual, and economical remedy for diseases of the human constitution, that has ever been discovered. These Pills are composed entirely of materials extracted from medicinal plants, and are warranted not to contain one particle of Mercury or any mineral substance.

The Family Pills are a sure remedy for the Jaundice, sick and nervous Headaches, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, sickness of the stomach, Heartburns, all Bilious complaints, Fevers of all kinds, and, if taken at the commencement, will invariably check their progress, and save the patient from a protracted and dangerous sickness. They are invaluable in nervous and hypochondrical affections, loss of appetite, Cholic, Cholera Morbus, Gout, Rheumatism, scrofula, white swelling, Ulcers, Erysipelas, salt rheum, Cough, Colds, Influenza, Dropsy, and all complaints to which females alone are subject. They operate as a mild and speedy purge, and are a safe and certain remedy for worms in Children.

Females will find that two or three of these Pills taken at bed time, and continued for a short time will remove any irregularity or obstruction, and restore nature to her usual course.

☞ For sale by Ross & Poot, 19, Tremont row, Boston; and by our appointed agents, S. L. Tilley late Peters & Tilley, W. O. Smith, J. H. Chipman st. John, N. B.

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, Nautica and Philosophical Instruments corrected and adjusted in the most scientific and mechanical manner.

Chains & Chain Cables, &c.

On Hand for Sale.

30 FATHOMS	1-inch	CHAINS,	
60	do.	13-16	do.
60	do.	3 4	do.
100	do.	5 8	do.
100	do.	9 16	do.
100	do.	1 2	do.
100	do.	7 16	do.
200	do.	3-8	do.
150	do.	5-16	do.
50	do.	1 4	do.

4 wood-stocked ANCHORS,
3 Iron do do.
JOHN KINNEAR.
April 6, 1849. *Prince Wm. Street.*

NEW GOODS.

Just received per QUEEN, from Liverpool:—

A LARGE assortment of Fall Goods, consisting of—Coburghs, Orleans, Fancy Dress Materials; Broad Cloths, Kerseys and Doeskins, Beaver and Pilot Cloths, Canada Cloths, Grey, white and Printed Cottons, Cotton Warps, &c. &c.

London Goods daily expected per *Kent* and *Columbia*, all of which will be offered for Cash at prices corresponding with the times.
JOHN HASTINGS.

P. S.—50 chests of Good Congou TEA is now offered very low for Cash only. J. H.
29th sept.

Boston Made STOCKS.

SELF adjusting SATIN STOCKS; Long and ditto; French Bombazine do. with bows; Plain Satin and Bombazine ditto; Plated Silk Velvet Stocks; Fancy Imitation Handkerchief ditto.

☞ The above are superior to the English make in fit, appearance, and durability.
GARRETT & SKILLEN.
PANTECHNETHECA, Dec. 8.

ALE! ALE!!

JUST received by the Subscriber—20 Barrels "*Redmond's*" Superior PHILADELPHIA ALE, be best lot ever imported to this market. On draught or by the barrel.
Dec. 1. T. A. PADDOCK.

By the queen's patent.

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF

Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life,

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR

Colds, Coughs, Asthma, and Consumption.

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

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

As a preventive medicine, and an antidote to the consumptive tendencies of the climate, it is invaluable. As a remedy for severe and obstinate coughs Inflammation of the Lungs, croup, &c., it is unrivaled. But the Proprietors are so confident of the merit of this great remedy, in the worst forms to consumption, that he prefers to have it used by the DYING INVALID, rather than by persons afflicted with some simple and less dangerous disorder of the throat and lungs:—this may seem strong language, but it is the result of experience in thousands of cases, sustained by the most intelligent and unimpeachable testimony. It is not pronounced an infallible remedy in all cases, but it is THE MOST INFALLIBLE remedy known to the civilized world. It is the best preventive of hereditary consumption—it is the best defender against the influences of climate—it is the best remedy for incipient consumption—and it is the great and only remedy for that fearful *softening of the lungs—inflammation of the membrane, and tuberculous decay*, which are the last effects of that dreadful scourge, and which are erroneously supposed to be beyond the reach of medical aid:—the agent or proprietors of other and farther beyond the reach of hope.

Such is not the case with the Hungarian Balsam It is always salutary in its effects—never injurious It is not an opiate—it is not a tonic—it is not a mere expectorant. It is not intended to lull the invalid into a fatal security. It is a great remedy, a grand healing and curative compound; the great and only remedy which medical science and skill has yet produced for the treatment of this hitherto unconquerable malady. It is in fact the *best remedy in the world!*

[From the John Bull, newspaper, London.]

There is certainly some mysterious and occult virtue in the famous "Hungarian Balsam of Life which the medical faculty are unable to discover or Dr. Buchan would not be permitted for so many years to enjoy the magnificent monopoly of the treatment and cure of Consumption in Great Britain. No satisfactory analysis of this famous compound has ever, to our knowledge, been offered to the public.

Sold by McDonald & Smith, Sole Agents for the United Kingdom.

By special appointment PETERS and TILLEY, No. 2, King street, St. John, Sole Agents for the Province of New Brunswick. Aug. 1

DR. MANLY HARDY'S

JAUNDICE BITTERS,

For Jaundice and Bilious Complaints.

German Pain Killer,

One of the best remedies ever offered to the Public for *Cholic, Cramp, Rheumatism, Pain in the side or Back, Chilblains, Chapped Hands, Bruises, Burns, &c.*

There are several kinds of PAIN KILLER in use, of little or no real value. On each label of the *GERMAN PAIN KILLER* may be found the signature of WM. G. HARDY.

Hardy's Columbian Anodyne Liniment, or,

Liquid Opodeldoc,

An article which has been for several years before the Public, and tens of thousands of Bottles of it have been sold, and it is pronounced by all who have used it superior to any other for sprains, Bruises, stiffness of the Joints, Cramp, Rheumatism, Chilblains, Chapped Hands, Bites and stings of insects, Flatulency, Cholic, Internal strains, spitting of Blood, Coughs, Weakness of the Lungs, and many complaints consequent on injuries of the Chest and Debility. Each label contains the signature of R. K. & W. G. HARDY.

Marden's Horse and Ox Liniment,

An invaluable remedy for Scratches, Harness Galls, stiff and sprained Joints, Bruises and Flesh wounds, Wind Galls, and all other tumoured affections.

Each label contains the signature of R. K. & W. G. Hardy.

☞ For sale by Mr. S. L. Tilley, King street, saint John, N. B. June 30.

On Consignment,

And for Sale by the Subscriber:—

6 CASES, containing 200 Pieces Superior IRISH LINENS;
12 Pieces LINEN SHEETING;
20 dozen Cambric HANDKERCHIEFS;
35 pieces LINEN DIAPER;
4 Casks, 10 cases and 4 Bales, containing Patent Shoe Hemp, Tailor's Thread, Shop Twine Packing Cord, and fine tooth Combs;
70 dozen Black, Blue, and Red Writing INK;
160 Gross Black Lead PENCILS;
30 dozen Martindale's Shoe BLACKING;
84 dozen Whip Thongs, ass'd 4, 6, and 8 Plat;
30 Pieces Oiled TABLE COVERING.
WILLIAM CARVILL.
Nov. 24. Nelson street.

WINDOW GLASS.

Crown & Sheet (English & German) now on hand, January 1849.

FIFTY THOUSAND FEET for sale of any size or dimension that may be required either by the single or dozen panes or by the box of 25 50 and 100 feet each.

Apply next to the courier office, Prince-Wm. st.
January 26. JOHN KINNEAR.

FOR SALE.

A SECOND-HAND ENGINE and Boilers one Cylinder to work horizontal, 13½ inches diameter and 4½ feet stroke, with long slides and expansion valves, connection pump, &c., complete, excepting connecting rod, crank and shaft. Two Boilers, containing 14 small flues in each, making in all 240 feet of fire surface, the whole of which will be sold at very reduced price. For further particulars apply to
March 16. HARRIS & ALLAN.

Long Handled Spades.

100 DOZ. Long Handled Spades;
200 doz. Miner's Shovels;
For sale cheap for approved payment, by
May 26. WM. CARVILL.