The Weekly Observer.

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SAINT JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, APRIL 21, 1846.

VOL. XVIII.—NO. 43.

THE OBSERVER,

Published on Tuesday, by Donald A. Cameron, at his Office in Water Street, South West corner of the Market Square.—Terms: 15s. per annum, half in advance.

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

Important to House Keepers.

THE subscriber having on hand a large supply of FLOUR of superior quality, would recommend those families who value *sweet* and *nutritious* BREAD, to give it a trial. Every care is taken to check fermentation when in the *Vans*, before the *bleaching* process commences, by which a great part of the nutritious properties of the Bread is destroyed.

A great variety of Fancy BISCUIT and TEA CAKES kept on hand at all times. BRIDE'S CAKE, Plain and Fruit Pound CAKE, made to order on the shortest notice.

☞ Families supplied in any part of the City. Usual allowance to retailers.

JOHN McLARDY,
Opposite Trinity Church, Germain street.

☞ NOTICE. ☜

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of JOHN BECK, late of this City, Master Mariner, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within Three Months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to the said Estate, are required to make immediate payment to

J. GEORGE BECK,
WILLIAM HEWITT,
L. H. WATERHOUSE,
Executors.

St. John, N. B., 2d Dec. 1845.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having this day entered into Co-Partnership, the Business heretofore carried on by WILLIAM HAMMOND, in his own name, will in future be conducted under the Firm of WILLIAM HAMMOND & CO.

WILLIAM HAMMOND,
WILLIAM E. MOORE.

St. John, 8th July, 1845.

☞ Thereby request all parties indebted to me by Note, Bond, or Book Account, to pay the amount to William Hammond & Co.; and all those to whom I am indebted, will please render their Accounts to the new Firm for payment.

WILLIAM HAMMOND.

St. John, 8th July, 1845.

☞ NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Firm of "Robertson & Co." or Robert Robertson, as Lime Burners, are requested to present the same for payment; and those indebted o said Firm, or to Robert Robertson, for LIME, tre desired to make immediate payment to either f the Subscribers.

JOSEPH ARMSTRONG,
ROBERT ROBERTSON.

Indian Town, June 17, 1845.

☞ NOTICE ☜

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of Charles Robertson, late of the Parish of Lancaster, County of Saint John, Lime Burner, deceased, are desired to present the same, duly attested, within Three Months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to the said Estate are required to make immediate payment to

ROBERT ROBERTSON,
Sole Administrator.

Indian Town, June 14, 1845.

NEW GOODS.

MORRISON & CO.

Have received per "Edinburgh," "Themis," and "Schoodiac," from Liverpool, and "Queen Pomare," from Clyde, part of their Fall Importations, consisting of:—

PLAIN and Printed Coburgs and Orleans,
White & Printed Cottons, Moleskin, Cantoons,
Ticks, Flannels, Serges, Baize and Padding,
Hosiery, Gloves, Laces, Ribbons, &c.
Black & Colored Silk and German Velvets,
Linens, Lawns, Diapers, Holland, Table Cloths and Covers, Osnaburg, Canvass & Duck.
A large assortment of SHAWLS, SCARFS, and HANDKERCHIEFS;
Over all Hose, Lambs' Wool, Thibet and Gala Plaid, Mufflers and Scarfs,
Worsted, Gala and Woollen Plaid Cloakings;
Worsted, Yarns, and Knitting Cotton—which, together with a general assortment of Tailors' Trimmings and Small Wares, will be sold both Wholesale and Retail, at unusually low prices.

The remainder of Stock daily expected per Harmony and Avon from Liverpool, and Southampton from Clyde. *Oct. 14.*

No. 2, North Market Wharf.

C. & W. H. ADAMS

Have received per "*Themis*" and other arrivals, part of their Fall Stock of HARDWARE, amongst which are—

300 TINED and untined TEA KETTLES; 20 cwt. SAD IRONS,
110 bags *Improved* CUT NAILS;
28 bags OX and HORSE NAILS,
2 cases CAST STEEL; 4 bdls. Blistered do.
2 packages *Blacksmith's VICES,*
20 ANVILS,
Blacksmith's Sledges, Hammers and Bellows,
FOX TRAPS of an improved pattern;
RIM LOCKS, &c.—Common and Carpenters' Patent;
BUTT HINGES,
Wrought Pump TACKS BRADS; RIVETS,
Pad, Chest, and Cupboard LOCKS, assorted,
Patent H & H HINGES; WHIP THONGS,
Polished Steel and Bronze Head FIRE IRONS,
Tinned Harness Buckles, and a few patent double action BRIDLE BITTS,
John Wilson's Shoe & Butcher Knives, Chisels, Gouges, Hatchets, Drawing Knives, Turkey Oil Stones;
Table Knives & Forks, Mill Saw and other FILES.

—ON HAND—

54 feet Hoole & Co's GANG MILL SAWS.

30th September, 1845.

RECEIVED

Per ships 'Samuel,' 'Themis,' and 'Schoodiac':

17 CASKS HARDWARE,
2 casks Table CUTLERY,
2 casks FILES,
3 casks TEA KETTLES & SAUCEPANS,
2 casks SAD IRONS,
1 cask CHAIN TRACES
1 cask Refined BORAX,
3 cases SADDLERY,
3 cases SCREW AUGERS—*Thompson's,*
1 case SLATES,
1 case Japanned TRAYS & WAITERS,
1 case GUNS,
1 case SAWS,
100 bags SHOT,
150 GRIDDLES,
25 dozen Long handle FRYING PANS,
12 dozen Short ditto, ditto,
15 dozen Bow ditto, ditto,
2 rolls SHEET LEAD,
3 tons CAST STEEL,
1 ton BLISTER ditto,
2 tons HOLLOW WARE,
1 cask PUTTY, (in Bladders.)
50 packages MANILLA ROPE,
30 bundles OAKUM,
20 ANCHORS, from 1 to 3 cwt.
600 fathom close-link Chain, ⅝, 7-16, ½, ⅜, ¼ & 7-8 in.
20 boxes TIN,
630 bundles SHEET IRON,
130 tons Bar and Bolt IRON—Common,
70 tons Bar and Bolt Iron,—Refined,
65 coils BREATHING FELT.

ALEXANDER YEATS.

Dock-street, 7th October, 1845.

T. R. GORDON

Offers for sale at the lowest market rates, GOODS received per Avon, Harmony, Queen Pomare, Sarah, Themis, Mary Caroline, and other vessels.

30 DOZEN Long handled Fry PANS; 1 ton Iron wire; 20 tons Sheet IRON; 50 boxes Tin Plates; 5 casks Chain Traces, Ox Chains, back bands, &c.; 300 pairs extra strong Traces for Lumber woods; 24 circular Saws edging and trimming; 364 Mill, Pit, and X Cut Saws, all of good quality; (1 case *Rowland's* Saws from Philadelphia; 22 doz. short handled Fry Pans; 2 cases Guns and Pistols, 7 casks copper boat Nails; 25 bags Diamond head do. 1¼ to 3½ inch; 320 bags Nails and Spikes; 30 casks Ox and Horse Nails; 5 cwt. Slate Nails; 2 casks London GLUE; 1 do. Curled Hair, ass'd prices; 1 do. Hair Cloth, 17 to 26 inch; 4 casks Rivets, Screws, Tacks, Brads, and Tip Nails; 2 do. Butt and Shutter Hinges; 24 gross Heel Plates; 2 casks Hooks and Hinges and *Home's* Patent H H T Strap and Chest Hinges; 6 rolls sheet LED, 3 4 and 5 lbs: 1 ton Shot, ass'd: 6 rolls Lead Pipe: 1 ton sheet ZINC: 1 case thin sheet Copper: 1 do. sheet Brass: 12 casks TEA-KETTLES, Digesters, Saucepans, Glue Pots, Fish Kettles, &c.; 100 bags Iron Sparrowbills: 4 crates Coal Hods and Scoups, Cinder sifters, &c.: 1 ton slab Zinc: 25 dozen Shovels and Garden Spades: 300 do. steel point socket Shovels: 20 do long handled Spades: 2 tons Saunderson's Cast Steel: 1 cask Borax: 12 vices, ass'd: 8 Bellows, ass'd to 36 inch: 8 Anvils, ass'd: 2 tons Sleigh Shoe, Horse Shoe, blister and spring Steel: 5 casks sad Irons, Italian Irons and Bore Irons with heaters: 2 cases School Slates and Pencils: 1 cask Shoe Thread: 20 barrels Gunpowder: 1 case Red Chalk: 2 bales chalk lines and Coffin Cord: 1 cask 'Water of Ayr'n nd, other Whet STONES: 10 tons HOLLOW WARE—consisting of POTS, Ovens, Spiders, Griddles, Fry Pans, and Boilers: 3 casks Cart and Pipe Boxes: 1 do. Cart HARNESS. 1 cask B Metal Tea and Coffee POTS: 1 do. Hot Water JUGS: 4 do. CUTLERY and 'Cams' Edge TOOLS: 230 Fox TRAPS; 3 cases 'Thompsons' Scotch Screw Augurs: 2 do. Tea Trays: 2 casks 'Vickers' best FILES & RASPS.

☞ 72 Casks and Cases—containing a general assortment of HARDWARE—among which are—Harness Mounting, Saddle Trees and Stirrups, Girth Web, Chair Web, Boot Web: Shoemakers Tools, Planes, Hammers, Hand and Buck SAWS, Rod, Mortince, Chest, Lock, Till, and other LOCKS: Trunk Handles and Nails, Screws: LAMPS, glasses and wicks for ditto: Copper Coal Scoops, Plate Baskets, Grid Irons, Fire Irons, and Irons, FENDERS, Brass Kettles, Weighing Machines, Steelyards, Whitewash, Shoe, Paint and other BRUSHES, Curry COMBS 230 pairs SKATES, 150 dozen sleigh BELLS, 200 000 Percussion CAPS: 61 dozen 2 feet RULES, URNS, Candlesticks, Knitting Needles, Glass PAPER, Knobs, Wire Riddle, Dish Covers, Foot Tubs, Slop Kettles, Hand Coffs, Plated and Black Castors: Curtain Bands and Pins, Thermometers, Coffin Mounting, Brass Tubings, BOLTES, Carriage LACE, Cash Boxes, Chamois SKINS, Brass Cocks and a variety of other articles.

Always on hand, a well assorted Stock of Cut NAILS, in kegs of 100 or 200 lbs—own manufacture. Dec. 2.

JUST RECEIVED.

NEW BOOKS,

AT THE

VICTORIA BOOK-STORE,

KING-STREET.

AN elegant assortment of Miscellaneous BOOKS:—

The Casquet of Gems;
Republic of Letters;
Life of Napoleon;
Josephus' Works;
Grier's Mechanics' Dictionary;
Grier's Mechanics' Calculator;
Book of Interest Tables, from ¼ to 6 per cent
Hartley's Oratorical Class Book;

☞ Blank Books, Papers, Quills, Inks, Pencils, Steel Pens, SCHOOL BOOKS, &c. &c.

1,000 Packs Playing Cards.—*Cheap for cash.*

January 13, 1846. V. H. NELSON.

HATS, HATS.

The Subscriber has just received, per Steamer "Robert Rankin," from Boston:—

286 HATS, of the following descriptions:—

Gent's. Beaver HATS,—Fall Fashions;
" Neutria, do. ditto.
" French Moleskin, ditto.
" Plain or Smooth,—High and Low Crowns,
" Kersey, do. do. do.

Together with a large stock of New-Brunswick Manufacture on hand, and constantly making, of various shapes and qualities.

Having adopted the Cash system, (as to retail,) with the old adage that "a nimble Sixpence is better than a slow Shilling," he will sell at the *very lowest* Cash rates. C. D. EVERETT.

P. S.—Wholesale customers can be supplied on as favourable terms as formerly.

☞ Cash and the highest prices paid for FURS of every description. C. D. E.

6th January, 1846.

Cigars, Glasgow Soap, &c. &c.

Per Brothers, from Boston:—

20,000

"MANUEL AMORES" HAVANNAH CIGARS, *Genuine*;
3,000 LADIES' CIGARS, "Manuel Amores";
Bent's Crackers, Hickory Nuts, Castile Soap, &c.

From New-York—5,000 Cuba CIGARS.

—JUST RECEIVED—

1 ton Boyd & Son's *best quality* Glasgow Soap;
10 chests very fine Congo TEA.

For sale cheap by J. MACFARLANE.

March 17. Market Square.

Scotch Oatmeal.

Received ex "James White," from Glasgow:

70 Barrels best Scotch OATMEAL.

For sale by JARDINE & CO.

March 10.

FLOUR.

Landing This Day:—

178 BRLS. Superfine FLOUR, for sale cheap while Landing, in Bond or Duty paid.

GEORGE THOMAS,
Ward Street.

March 17.

MOLASSES, CIGARS, &c.

Landing ex schr. Catherine, from Matanzas:

86 HHDS. MOLASSES;
7 barrels HONEY;
15 barrels ORANGES;
90 M. CIGARS—choice brands.

For sale by JARDINE & CO.

March 24, 1846.

THE GARLAND.

MAN UNCULTURED.

BY DR. BOWRING.

The heart has tendrils like the vine,
Which round another's bosom twine,
Outspringing from the living tree
Of deeply planted sympathy;
Whose flowers are hope, its fruits are bliss,
Beneficence *its harvest is.*

There are some bosoms dark and drear,
Which an unwater'd desert are;
Yet there a curious eye may trace
Some smiling spot, some verdant place,
Where little flowers the weeds between,
Spend their *soft fragrance all unseen.*

Despise them not, for wisdom's toil
Has ne'er disturbed that stubborn soil,
Yet care and culture might have brought
The ore of truth from mines of thought;
And fancy's fairest flowers had bloom'd
Where *truth and fancy lie entomb'd.*

Insult him not,—his blackest crime
May, in his Maker's eye sublime,
In spite of all thy pride, be less—
Than e'en thy daily waywardness,
Than many a sin and many a stain
Forgotten, *and impressed again.*

There is in every human heart,
Some not completely barren part,
Where seeds of truth and love might grow,
And flowers of generous virtue blow;
To plant, to watch, to water there,
This, as our *duty, be our care.*

And sweet it is the growth to trace,
Of worth, of intellect, of grace,
In bosoms where our labours first
Bid the young seed of spring-time burst,
And lead it on from hour to hour,
To ripen *into perfect flower.*

Hast thou e'er seen a garden clad
In all the robes that Eden had,
Or vale o'erspread with streams and trees,
A paradise of mysteries;
Plains with green hills adorning them,
Like jewels *in a diadem.*

These gardens, vales, and plains, and hills,
Which beauty gilds and music fills,
Were once but deserts; culture's hand
Has scattered verdure o'er the land,
And smiles and fragrance rule serene,
Where *barren wilds usurp'd the scene.*

And such is man. A soil which breeds,
Or sweetest flowers, or vilest weeds;
Flowers lovely as the morning light,
Weeds deadly as the aconite;
Just as his heart is trained to bear
The POISONOUS WEED OR FLOWER OF FAIR.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LAST KISS.

I was but five years old when my mother died; but her image is as fresh in my mind, now that twenty years have elapsed, as it was at the time of her death. I remember her as a pale, gentle being, with a sweet smile, and a voice soft and cheerful when she praised me; and when I had erred—for I was a wild, thoughtless child—there was a trembling mildness about it, that always went to my little heart. Methinks I can now see her large blue eyes, moist with sorrow because of my childish waywardness, and hear her repeat "My child, how can you grieve me so?"

"She had for a long time been pale and feeble, and sometimes there would come a bright spot on her cheek, which made her look so lovely, I thought she must be well. But then she spoke of dying, and pressed me to her bosom, and told me to be good when she was gone, and to love my father a great deal, for he would have no one else to love.

"I recollect she was ill all day, and my little hobby-horse and whip were laid aside, and I tried to be very quiet. I did not see her for the whole day, and it seemed very long. At night they told me my mother was too sick to kiss me, as she always used to do, before I went to bed, and I must go without it. But I could not. I stole into the room, and laying my lips close to her's, whispered—"Mother, dear mother, won't you kiss me?" Her lips were very cold, and when she put her hand upon my cheek, and laid my head in her bosom, I felt a cold shuddering pass through me.

"My father carried me from the room; but he could not speak. After they put me in bed, I lay a long while, thinking; I feared my mother would indeed die, for her cheek felt as cold as my little sister's did, when she died, and they carried her sweet little body away, where I never saw it again. But I soon fell asleep, as children will.

"In the morning I rushed to my mother's room with a strange dread of evil to come upon me. It was just as I feared. There was the white linen over the straight, cold bed. I tore it aside.

"There was the hard cheek, the closed eye, the stony brow. But, thank God, my mother's dear, dear smile was there also, or my heart would have broken.

"In an instant, all the little faults, for which she had so often reproved me, rushed upon my mind. I longed to tell her how good I would always be, if she would but stay with me.

"I longed to tell her how, in all time to come, her words would be law to me. I would be all that she had prayed me to be.

"I was a passionate, headstrong boy; but never did this frame of temper come upon me, but I seemed to see her mild, tearful eyes fall upon me just as she used to look in life; and when I strove for the mastery, I felt her smile sink into my very heart, and I was happy.

"My whole character underwent a change, even from the moment of her death. Her spirit was for ever with me, to aid the good and root out the evil that was in me. I felt it would grieve her gentle spirit to see me err, and I could not do so. I was the child of her affection: I knew she had prayed and wept over me, and that even on the threshold of the grave, her anxiety for my fate had caused her gentle spirit to linger, that she might pray once more for me.

"I never forgot my mother's last kiss. It was with me in sorrow; it was with me in joy; it was with me in moments of evil, like a perpetual good."

The above is part of a letter of an old man, who has seen his children and his grand-children about him, and who is a cheerful man, with his gray hairs full of reverence.—*Mrs. Seba Smith.*

European Railroads.—When the routes that are now in contemplation by rail shall have been completed, the distance between London and Vienna,—the first being the grand commercial mart of the present day, and the latter bearing with it a prestige of ancient commercial importance,—will be brought within 50 hours of each other; the Peninsula and the North Sea will be connected by a rod of iron; Lisbon and the grand capital of the northern Europe, St. Petersburgh, will be able to communicate with each other in a comparatively small space of time; that woful barrier that had opposed the egotism of statesmen and the tyranny of ruling sovereigns, the Pyrenees, will be trodden under foot; and Madrid and Bordeaux will shortly be within a few hours of each other; the exchange of sherry and claret will become a matter of ordinary and even daily occurrence. The communication between Germany and the Peninsula, traversing France, will be multiplied to an extent of which the public at present has little conception.—*Iron Times.*

THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

In Europe, the British Empire extends to the North-West, and lies in dangerous proximity to France, to Germany, to Holland and to Denmark. In the South, the whole Mediterranean is under its control—the Adriatic bends to its sway—the Bosphorus witnesses the strength of its wooden walls—Gibraltar, the key to the Mediterranean, acknowledges no other sovereign, and the banner of Britain floats in proud defiance on the walls of La-Valette, where the Knights of St. John raised the standard of the Cross against the arms of the Mahomedan Saracen and the Moslem Turk.—The Ionian Islands are protected by British power, and in the ancient Kingdom of Ulysses, the far famed Ithica, the cross of St. George and the Union Jack of Albion floats to the daily breeze. She commands the mouth of the Baltic as well as the Black Sea; her European possessions are the smallest, yet by far the most powerful—so much for Europe. Here, the British Empire claims the sovereignty of one third of the North American Continent. She reigns undisturbed between the two continents, and actually surrounds the Gulf of Mexico. The greater part of the West Indies are under her sway—Guiana in the South displays her banner floating in majestic grandeur.—She holds a barren rock between the Western Hemisphere and Africa, where the renowned Napoleon was sent a solitary exile—which witnessed the exit of a scourge that swept with devastating power the panoplied host of Continental Europe. In Africa, at the Cape of Good Hope, so dreaded by ancient Spanish and Dutch navigators for its tempests and hurricanes, a British colony flourishes, making the untamed Cafirs and Hottentots subservient to its gentle rule. On the Eastern coast a settlement sacred to benevolence and humanity, stands a lasting monument of slave trade abolition, and there is erected the Fort of the Gold Coast. In Asia, Britain's vast possessions extend from the Arabian Sea to the Indus—Beloochistan, Scinde and Afghanistan have become passive instruments in her hands, and Hindoostan, of commercial recollection, stands second to none of her important possessions; China itself, so long the centre of exclusiveness, opens to her commerce. British Missionaries are traversing the land which bends the knee in heathenish idolatry, and the Celestial Empire bows in homage to the genius of Britannia. On her territories the sun never sets, and it is with this mighty empire the Americans are preparing to measure themselves in mortal combat. Some have predicted the fall of the United Kingdom, because Greece and Rome have lost their ancient power and grandeur, others say it is probable that the issue of the present war will tear her asunder. Away with those vain illusions, so long as Christianity marks her onward progress, so long as morality and religion dwell within her bosom, *so long* will she reign in triumph. She is under the protection of the God of Battles, raised up from among the nations of the earth to uphold the banner of the cross, and spread its expansive folds over the remotest regions of the world. Such is Britain at the present moment—she can traverse the oceans and seas, and in every quarter have a harbour. What power in the world has the same advantages? We answer none. Her Army numbers between 180,000 and 200,000 effective and well disciplined troops, to be further increased from 14,000 to 20,000, and the Militia regiments raised in case of actual hostilities, treble the number. Her Navy consists of 674 vessels well manned and adapted to any contingency.—*Pictou (Canada) Gazette.*

THE PUNJAUB;

DESCRIPTION OF THE TERRITORY.

The Sikhs.—At the present moment when the Tower guns have pealed forth their thunder in commemoration of the magnitude and importance of the late sanguinary victory in India, it may not be either inappropriate or uninteresting to our readers, to give a slight sketch of the country called the Punjaub, and character of its inhabitants, the Sikhs, who consider the profession of arms the religious duty of every individual.

The word Punjaub is formed of two Persian words. *Punj*, five, and *aub*, waters; the five rivers which flow through and water this noble territory, conferring on it an appropriate name. The outermost of these rivers on each side enclose the kingdom; the Ravee on the west and the Sutlej on the east, marking its boundaries too clearly to be mistaken. In some parts the Punjaub extends beyond the confines of these rivers, as at Peshawur, which Runjeet submitted to his authority, but generally they may be said to enclose it, the northern boundary being formed by the range of the Caucasus, or Himalaya. In extent the Punjaub is larger than Great Britain, and contains some of the most beautiful and fertile provinces of India.

The four divisions of territory formed by the five rivers have each in the native language the prefix of *Doab*, signifying a tongue of land, made by the confluence of two rivers. The streams are of advantage to the surrounding country in two ways. They serve for purposes of irrigation, and as canals for carrying on traffic, most of them being navigable for a considerable distance. The plains they water are in general level and fertile, yielding an abundant return of produce for the slight and unskilful labour employed in their tillage. Artificial Canals connected with the rivers are cut through the cultivated lands, and greatly increase their fertility.

The nearer the rivers are approached, the more valuable are the lands, and the more abundant their produce. Wheat, rice, and other descriptions of grain, grow in rich luxuriance, and even with the slight skill and labour bestowed on them, the cotton-tree, the sugar cane, opium, and indigo, flourish here as well as in any part of the world. The gardens, many of which are carefully tended, yield an ample supply of the finest fruits; oranges, peaches, grapes, lemons, pomegranates, mangoes, dates, figs, apples, and mulberries, are produced in perfection. Flowers of all kinds are yielded spontaneously by the ground. As the plains are farther removed from the rivers, the soil is less fertile, large tracts of country being wholly covered with jungle; but, as the hill districts are reached, the country becomes beautifully diversified and yields almost every variety of produce.

Cattle in the Punjaub are abundant. Large herds of buffaloes and flocks of sheep are bred, though the former are only used for their milk and hides, and the latter for their wool. Horses are bred extensively in the Punjaub, and camels are numerous. Herds of deer, with a variety of animals of chase, roam in the unclaimed districts. The rivers partake of the general fertility of the country, swarming with fine mullet, carp, and a number of other species unknown in Europe. They contribute materially to the subsistence of the people, furnishing, in addition to the amply-stocked yards of poultry, and the pheasants, partridges, and other descriptions of fowl with which the wild country abounds, all the flesh the inhabitants desire for their food.

It is known that excellent mines of iron, copper, salt, coal, and other minerals abound in the Punjaub, but dislike to calling in European skill for their working, has hitherto prevented the Sikh Government from taking advantage of the immense wealth that lies below the surface of the soil.

Numerous towns and villages are situated in the vicinity of the Rivers, but, notwithstanding the power of the kingdom under Runjeet, no great pains were taken to fortify its principal places. The country, therefore, can offer no effectual resistance to an invader. Lahore, the capital, is surrounded only by an imperfect brick wall, and the extent of its fortifications, seven miles, renders it impossible that it can be efficiently defended. This town is wealthy, though the narrowness of the streets, common to all Eastern cities, and the long ranges of blank walls, give it a mean and dingy appearance. It has yet some splendid remains of the Mohammedan dynasty; and in the time of Runjeet carried on a considerable traffic, both with British India and the surrounding states. It has manufactories of arms, of shawls, &c. and some of the workmen are remarkable for their dexterity. Umritsur is somewhat larger than Lahore, and from having been favoured by Runjeet, is of greater commercial importance. It has a strong fortress, which serves as the regal treasury and the arsenal.

The level country of the Punjaub rises towards the north, and becomes extremely intricate. In the recesses of mountains, and in their difficult passes, the hill chiefs have sometimes been enabled to defy the power of Runjeet himself, and it is evident that it would be from this part of the Punjaub that an invader would have to encounter the most determined resistance. The Indian papers have long called for the seizure of this kingdom; but it seems probable, from the character of the people,—turbulent, warlike, and numerous,—and from the obstacles opposed by the country itself to the work of subjugation, that it can be reduced to British dominion only by years of severe and almost constant conflict. At the extreme north is the fine province of Cashmere, so famed in the pages of romance, and in the shawl-warehouses of fashion. The whole of the Punjaub is generally healthy, but varies materially with the seasons and the locality. The heat is greatest in June, and is sometimes excessive, the thermometer rising in tents artificially cooled at Lahore to 112 deg.; this degree of heat is, however, rare. The severity of the winter is little felt in the plains of the Punjaub, the thermometer in January or February not often falling lower than 70 deg. at midday. The health of the people is so good that the mortality of the army from natural causes is not found to exceed one per cent. per annum. The northern provinces present, perhaps, the finest climate of the world, and some of the most magnificent scenes of nature. The winters are occasionally severe, the mountains being for months covered with the snow which falls in December. Among the heights and valleys of this northern district almost every variety of climate and of vegetation can be found within the compass of a limited tract. The summer in Cashmere is extremely beautiful. The population here rises into a more stalwart race than in the plains, resembling in vigour and disposition the inhabitants of Afghanistan. By possessing himself of Peshawur, Runjeet secured his kingdom from invasion from that quarter, and greatly strengthened his position.

THE INHABITANTS.

The Sikh population of the Punjaub is generally estimated at about four millions. They are a fine race, more muscular in person than the Hindoos, and endowed correspondingly with more manly spirit and firmness of mind. Their diet, though simple, is of a higher kind; beef is forbidden, and mutton but little used; but they eat plentifully of fish, fowls, condiments, vegetables, and fruits.

The Sikhs owe their name to their religion. Originally Hindoos or Mahommedans, Nanac Shah, the son of a salt-merchant, appeared, towards the close of the fifteenth century, to announce a new faith. This man had been a pious Hindoo, but, conceiving that many of his tenets must be superstitious inventions and offensive to God, he began to preach a new religion, founded on pure Deism. He declared the one God to be the only being worthy of worship, and that thousands of Mahomeds and Vishnus stand before the gates of his everlasting dwelling. He denounced idol worship as contrary to the homage due to the Supreme Being, but he encouraged all sects to join him, by an assurance that all good men, whatever their faith, were acceptable to the Most High. By his labours, his preaching, his contempt of worldly goods, and his asserted miracles, Nanac Shah collected numerous followers, who called themselves Sikhs, a Sanscrit term, applicable to the disciples of any religious teacher. This term spread with the spread of the new faith, until it became applied to all the inhabitants of the Punjaub. As the religion of Nanac Shah was rather remarkable for what it denied and rejected than for what it taught, the disciples of other creeds have engrafted their ceremonies and tenets on it, so that the Sikhs may still be regarded as Hindoos and Mahommedans, united together by the spirit of tolerance which Nanac Shah insisted on as a fundamental part of his teaching. As the Sikhs extended their conquests in the Punjaub, the leading chiefs took the title of Singh, or Lion, by which all the leading Punjaubees are now distinguished.

The Punjaub first rose into political importance under the rule of Runjeet Singh. His ancestors played a conspicuous part in the wars that desolated this splendid country in the middle of the last century. Under their guidance the Sikh chiefs finally became masters of the country; but, acknowledging no leader, war only gave place to a far worse evil—anarchy. By a series of successes and prudent measures, the father of Runjeet became possessed of a wide extent of territory, and of considerable authority. At his death, in 1792, Runjeet succeeded him, and soon became the acknowledged ruler of the whole country.

The first connection of our Government with Runjeet arose out of a war with some Sikh states beyond the limits of the Punjaub. The alliance of Runjeet was courted by either party, but he wisely preferred an arrangement which allowed him to remain neuter. At last, the Sikh states concluded a peace with the British Government, and Runjeet was one of the subscribing parties. The treaty was signed in 1806.—Two years later flattering overtures were made by Bonaparte to Runjeet; and Mr. Metcalfe, now Lord Metcalfe, was deputed by the British Government to negotiate with the great Sikh ruler. Runjeet, however, who had his eye on the countries east of the Sutlej, determined on a rapid movement, and, before giving an answer to Mr. Metcalfe, advanced with his troops across that river, entered the country which the Sikh chiefs have so recently invaded, and marched to Umballah. He seized the whole country, and made it over to his dependents. The British Government promptly interfered; it declared the whole country invaded was under its protection, and called upon Runjeet to withdraw its forces. As he refused, a British army was assembled, and he was decisively informed that he must consider the Sutlej to be the boundary of his kingdom.

On this occasion Runjeet gave proof of the sagacity which eminently distinguished him. He perceived the inability of his troops, though much superior to those of his Indian opponents, to cope with the organized skill of a British army. He expressed a wish to negotiate, and the terms were soon agreed on, the Sutlej being fixed as the boundary of his empire. The main stipulations of the treaty are worth giving here, in consequence of the daring violation of them by the late mission:—

"Article the 1st.—Perpetual friendship shall subsist between the British Government and the State of Lahore; the latter shall be considered, with respect to the former, to be on the footing of the most favoured powers, and the British Government will have no concern with the territories and subjects of the Rajah to the northward of the river Sutlege.

Article 2d.—The Rajah will never maintain in the territory which he occupies on the left bank of the Sutlege *more troops than are necessary for the internal duties of the territory, nor commit or suffer any encroachment on the possessions or rights of the chiefs in its vicinity.*

"Article 3d.—In the event of a violation of any of the preceding articles, or of a departure from the rules of friendship on the part of either state, this treaty shall be considered null and void." (The fourth and last article provides for the exchange of ratifications.)

At the same time the Sikh states south and west of the Sutlej were formally received under British protection. To this treaty Runjeet Singh steadily adhered with inviolable faith. His constant answer to all persuasions urging him to break it was, that the British Government had been faithful to him, and he would prove himself worthy their confidence.

In 1831, Lieut. Burnes visited Runjeet at Lahore, and from that date our communications with him became more frequent, in consequence of the preparations made for the invasion of Affghanistan. New treaties were made on the basis of former ones, Runjeet throughout remaining steadfast to the alliance he had formed, and leaving at his death in 1839 his kingdom on terms of perfect friendship with the British Government. Less than six years have sufficed to destroy the prudent labours of his life, to throw his kingdom back into the anarchy from which he reclaimed it, and to wantonly break, by a most wicked and unjustifiable invasion, an alliance of forty years standing with the rulers of British India.

GOVERNMENT, ARMY, &c.

The Government of the Sikhs, considered in its theory, may be termed a theocracy. They obey a temporal chief, it is true, but that chief possesses his power and authority by professing himself the servant of the Kahsa, a Government which can only be said to act in times of great public emergency, through the means of a great national council, of which any chief is a member, and which is supposed to deliberate and resolve under the immediate inspiration and impulse of an invisible being, who they believe always watches over the interests of the commonwealth.

The principal chiefs of the Sikhs are all descended from Hindoo tribes. The lower classes are protected from tyranny and violence by the precepts of their common religion, and by the condition of their country, which enables them to abandon, whenever they choose, a leader whom they dislike; and the distance of a few miles places them under the protection of his rival or enemy. It is from this cause that the lowest Sikh horseman usually assumes a very independent style, and the highest chief treats his military followers with attention and conciliation.

The character of the Sikhs, or Sinks, the name by which the followers of Gurn-Govind, who are all devoted to arms, is distinguished—is very marked. They have, in general, the Hindoo cast of countenance, somewhat altered by their long beards, and are quite as active as the Mahrattas, and much more robust, from their living fuller, and enjoying a better and a colder climate. Their courage, which is equal at all times to that of any native of India, when wrought upon by prejudice or religion, is quite desperate.

The Sikh nation, who have throughout their early history always appeared, like a suppressed flame, to rise into higher splendour from every attempt to crush them, become, while they are oppressed, as formidable for their union as for their determined valour and unconquerable spirit of resistance; but a state of persecution and distress is the one most favourable for the action of a constitution like theirs. They are all horsemen, and have no infantry in their own country, except for the defence of their forts and villages, though they generally serve as infantry in foreign armies. They use swords, spears, and matchlocks, and bows and arrows. They are bold and rather rough in their address, which appears more conspicuous to a stranger from their invariably speaking in a loud tone of voice. Talking aloud is so habitual to a Sikh, that he bawls a secret in your ear.

The Sikh soldier is, generally speaking, brave, active, and cheerful, without polish, but neither destitute of sincerity or attachment, and if he often appears wanting in humanity, it is not so much to be attributed to his national character, as to the habits of a life which, from the condition of the society in which he is born, is generally passed in scenes of violence and rapine.

It would be difficult, if not impracticable, to ascertain the number of armies which the Sikhs could bring into action. They boast that they could raise more than a hundred thousand horse, and if it were possible to assemble every horseman, the statement might not be an exaggeration.

Brief sketches of some of the brave British Officers who fell in the battles of the Sutlej, with the Sikhs:—

Sir Robert Henry Sale, G. C. B., was the second son of the late Colonel Sale. He was born in 1782; and entered the Thirty-sixth Foot at the early age of thirteen. His professional services were chiefly confined to the East Indies. He was distinguished throughout for bravery and judgment; and his exploits during the Affghanistan campaigns are well known. No less famous is his wife Florentia, who survives. She is the daughter of Mr. George Wynche, a country gentleman; they were married in 1809; and Lady Sale was at Umballah when her husband was killed.

Sir John M'Caskill entered the service in 1797, and had served with distinction in the West as well as the East.

Major D'Arcy Todd entered the Company's service in 1823; served under the Shah of Persia; performed political duty under Sir William M'Naghten; and succeeded Lieutenant Eldred Pottinger at Herat, but was recalled before the last disasters in Cabul. His wife died, at Umballah, only twelve days before his own death, at the early age of twenty-three.

Major Broadfoot was the political negotiator between the Governor General and the Sikhs. He is celebrated for his intrepid defence of a convoy, comprising the families of Shah Zeman and Shah Soojah, with treasure, attacked by the Sikhs while crossing their territories, in 1841.

Captain Peter Nicolson, political assistant to Major Broadfoot, was rising in the military diplomacy of India. He had recently married a daughter of Sir George Pollock.

Major Baldwin had been thirty-six years in the Army; he survived the battle of Waterloo, the burning of the Kent East Indiaman, and innumerable other perils, to die on the Sutlej.

Among others who have perished are: Major Arthur W. Fitzroy Somerset, eldest son of Lord Fitzroy Somerset; Captain Hennes, a relative of the Right Honorable J. C. Hennes; Lieutenant R. H. Pollock, son of Sir George, and Nephew of the Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer; Lieutenant George Wyndham Knight Bruce, son of the Vice-Chancellor of that name; and Lieutenant George Alfred Croly, eldest son of the Reverend Dr. Croly, Rector of St. Stephen's Walbrook.

PROROGATION OF THE LEGISLATURE!

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—FREDERICTON, *Saturday April* 11.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor came to the Council Chamber, and being seated in the Chair on the Throne, the Honourable the President commanded the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod to let the Assembly know—"It is His Excellency's pleasure they attend him immediately in this House." The House attended accordingly.

His Excellency then gave his assent to the following Bills, intituled—

An Act to repeal the Laws now in force for appointing Firewards and the better extinguishing of Fires, so far as the same relate to the Towns of Newcastle and Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, and to make regulations more suitable to the said towns, and for other purposes there mentioned.

An Act to annex certain islands in the River Saint John to the Parish of Queensbury, in the County of York.

An Act to enable the Rector, Church Wardens and Vestry of Trinity Church, in Springfield, King's County, to dispose of certain Lands held by them in exchange for other lands.

An Act to provide for the safe keeping of the Public Records of the City and County of Saint John.

An Act to provide for the repair of the Streets and Highways in part of the Parish of Woodstock.

An Act to amend the Law relating to absconding Debtors.

An Act relating to the Fencing, Occupation and Grazing of the several Marshes, Low Lands and Meadows in the County of Albert.

An Act to remedy certain difficulties in legal proceedings occasioned by the late Division of the County of Westmorland.

An Act to authorise the Justices of the Peace for the County of Albert to assess the said County for erecting a Court House and Gaol therein.

An Act to establish Polling Places in the County of Albert.

An Act to facilitate the carrying into effect conditional pardons granted by the Crown.

An Act to repeal an Act, intituled "An Act in addition to an Act for erecting a Parish in the City of Saint John, and incorporating the Rector, Church Wardens and Vestries of the Church of England in the several Parishes in this Province," and to make other provisions in lieu thereof.

An Act to incorporate a Company by the name of the New-Brunswick Wood Patent Company.

An Act in amendment of the law relating to the appointment of Sheriffs.

An Act relating to County and Parish Offices in the City and County of Saint John.

An Act to incorporate the Mutual Insurance Company.

An Act to incorporate the Chignecto Steam Navigation Company.

An Act to incorporate the Tobique Boom Company.

An Act to amend and explain an Act, to authorize the Justices of the Peace in the several Counties in this Province to make regulations for Markets.

An Act to authorise the extension of the Gaol Limits in the County of Sunbury.

An Act to empower the owners of certain Saw Mills on Hammond River, in King's County, to erect and keep up a Boom or Booms for the security of Saw Logs on the said River.

An Act to alter the Great Road from Fredericton to St. Andrews.

An Act relating to the crime of Manslaughter.

An Act for erecting a part of the Parishes of St. Mary's and Douglas in the County of York, into a seperate and distinct Town or Parish.

An Act to provide for the management of the temporalities of the Church of England in this Province, in certain cases.

An Act to incorporate the Highland Society of New Brunswick, at Miramichi.

An Act to continue an Act to prevent the spread of a disorder now existing in certain parts of the Counties of Gloucester and Northumberland.

An Act to authorise the Justices of the Peace for the County of Saint John to make further provision for the payment of the Treasurer of that County.

An Act to incorporate the New-Brunswick Ice Company.

An Act to incorporate the Barristers' Society of New Brunswick.

An Act for the incorporation of the Saint Croix River Canal Company.

An Act to continue an Act to revive certain Acts relating to the prevention of the importation and spreading of infectious distempers within the Counties of Charlotte and Northumberland, and to extend the provisions of the same to the Counties of Gloucester and Restigouche.

An Act to amend the Act to incorporate the Central Fire Insurance Company of New-Brunswick.

An Act to make provision for winding up the affairs of the Savings' Bank at Fredericton.

An Act relating to the Public Debt of the Corporation of Saint John.

An Act for the better prevention of Illicit Trade. *(with a suspending clause.)* and

An Act to incorporate the Roman Catholic Bishop in New-Brunswick, *(with a suspending clause.)*

His Honor the Speaker of the Assembly, in presenting several Bills for His Excellency's assent, addressed the Throne as follows:—

"*May it please Your Excellency.*

"The Assembly, with unabated feelings of loyalty and devoted attachment to Her Majesty's person and government, now present your Excellency with the various Bills of Supply, passed during the Session.

"The Assembly have made provision for the ordinary services—liberal appropriations for the roads and other objects connected with the welfare of the Province, and they confidently trust that the expenditure of these sums will avert, in a great degree, the distress occasioned by the failure of the Potato crop.

"The Assembly, by a unanimous vote, have placed at your Excellency's disposal a sum of money to meet any emergency, which may be deemed necessary in consequence of the present state of the Foreign Relations with Her Majesty's Government. Although the sum so granted, is for a limited amount, yet from the well-known loyalty and devotion of the people of this Province, if such appropriations should be insufficient, Your Excellency may rely upon the Assembly making good such further sum as the welfare of the British Colonies, as integral parts of the British Dominions may require. The Assembly are gratified to find, at the close of the fourth annual Session, that the finances of the country have improved, and that the measures adopted at their first Session to facilitate the revival of the public credit, have proved effectual for that purpose.

"The House of Assembly rely with perfect confidence, that the sums so placed at Your Excellency's disposal, will be promptly and faithfully applied. The Bills I now have the honor, in behalf of Her Majesty's loyal and faithful subjects, the Commons of New Brunswick, to tender to Your Excellency, are intituled—

"A Bill to appropriate a part of the Public Revenue for the payment of the ordinary services of the Province.

"A Bill to appropriate a part of the Public Revenue for the services therein mentioned.

"A Bill to provide for opening roads and repairing bridges throughout the Province.

"A Bill to facilitate the making of a Railway from the City of Saint John, through Fredericton and Woodstock, to the Grand Falls of the River Saint John, and from thence to the boundary line of the Province of Canada, by the New-Brunswick Railway Company.

"A Bill to provide for the necessity occasioned by the failure of the Potato crop; and

"A Bill to alter and amend the Act intituled 'An Act for the collection of the Revenue of the Province,' and I pray Your Excellency will be pleased to give your assent thereto."

These Bill having been assented to, the following Speech was read from the Throne:—

Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

"In bringing the present Session of the Legislature to a close, it is incumbent on me to express to you the satisfaction I have derived from the cordial unanimity with which you have applied yourselves to the public business, and the laudable attention you have given to various objects of interest to the Province which had been referred to your deliberations.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentleman of the House of Assembly,

"I thank you for the Supplies which you have granted, and my acknowledgments in particular are due to you for the liberal Appropriations you have made for the Militia, and for the pledge you have given to increase them if it should be necessary to embody that force under the existing Laws, for the defence of the Province, and for maintaining the honor of the Crown.

Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

"Confiding in the loyalty of the People, and assuring them in return of the most effective support from Her Majesty's Government in any exigency which may arise, I may nevertheless be permitted to indulge the hope that the public tranquility will not be interrupted, and that they may continue in the peaceful pursuit of that career of improvement which has opened to them, and which, by developing the great resources of these Provinces, may be expected to render them amongst the most prosperous and prominent dependencies of the Empire.

"In returning to your several Counties, I rely on you to foster and promote those loyal dispositions by which the People have hitherto testified their sense of the blessings secured to them as British Subjects, and of which, I devoutly hope, under Providence, they may long remain in the undisturbed possession.

The Members of Assembly having returned from the Legislative Council Chamber, His Honor the Speaker read a list of Bills assented to by His Excellency, and said that it was His Excellency's pleasure that the Legislature should be prorogued until the first Tuesday in June next, and that the House was prorogued accordingly.

Before the Speaker had left the Chair, L. A. Wilmot, Esq. rose and addressed his Honor to the following effect:—He could not permit the present opportunity to pass away—as it was probable they should never meet again under the same circumstances—without personally thanking his Honor for the kindness and courtesy, which he (Mr. W.) had ever personally received at his hands; and the high sense of honour and integrity which he had ever displayed as Speaker of the House. It was not his intention to be again a Candidate, and he hoped he might well be excused if after the Political scenes which he had been so long engaged in, he should for the future, seek in the privacy of domestic retirement those bless-ings of peace and quiet which he so much valued. It might have been the case that in the excitement of Debate he had sometimes used language calculated to hurt the feelings of those who were opposed to him; if so, he was sorry for it, and wished his late colleagues would forgive him—for it had never been his intention to give pain to any:—actuated by friendly feelings, he would always be happy to meet them whenever an occasion might offer, in the ordinary routine of life—and with his whole heart he bid them all farewell.—*Reporter.*

AUCTION SALES.

Dwelling HOUSE and LOTS,

FOR SALE BY AUCTION.

On WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of April, inst., at 12 o'clock, at the Sales Room of the Subscriber:

THAT very desirable PROPERTY, situate in Orange-Street, now in the occupation of William Leavitt, Esq., consisting of a commodious DWELLING HOUSE, built and finished in a superior style, with every requisite convenience, together with a Garden, Pleasure and Shrubbery. The Land comprises two separate Lots, each fronting on Orange Street 40 Feet, by 125 feet in the rear, and they will be sold separately if required.—The premises are pleasantly situated in a retired and respectable neighbourhood, and form an agreeable residence for a Gentleman's family.

For terms and further particulars, apply at the Counting Room of

JOHN V. THURGAR.

St. John, 14th April, 1846.

Valuable REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE BY AUCTION.

Will be sold on the Premises on WEDNESDAY 22d inst., at 12 o'clock, by W. D. W. Hubbard;

A HOUSE and LOT, in Cross-street, now in the occupation of Mrs. BROOKS.

Immediately afterwards:—

A HOUSE and LOT, No. 1312, 40 by 100 feet, on Main Street, Lower Cove.

LOT No. 1259, 40 by 100 feet, fronting on Brittain Street, in rear of the above.

SAMUEL HALLETT,
Trustee and Executor of the late James Hendricks.

April 21.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, } In Chancery.

Between JOHN KIRK, Plaintiff;
and
DAVID PATERSON, & PETER PATERSON, } *Defendants.*

TO BE SOLD, by Public Auction, on Tuesday the twenty-third day of June next, at Three of the Clock in the afternoon, by the undersigned, at his Office, Prince William Street, in the City of Saint John, *(which office will then be open to the public for the purpose of such Sale,)* under and pursuant to a Decree of the said Court of Chancery, made in this cause on Tuesday the sixth day of January last,—

All that certain Lot, piece, or parcel of GROUND, situate, lying and being in the City of Saint John, on the Southerly side of Sheffield Street, in Sidney Ward, in the said City, and known and distinguished in the Grant from the Crown and on a Plan of the said City on file in the Office of the Common Clerk of the said City, as Lot (No. 1428,) number fourteen hundred and twenty eight; the said Lot having Forty feet on the said street, and running back Souther y continuing the same breadth One Hundred feet, together with all and singular the Buildings and Improvements thereon standing and being, and the rights, members, and appurtenances to the same belonging;—The same being at present in the occupation of the said Peter Paterson.

Terms of Sale.—Cash on delivery of the Deed at the time of Sale.

Dated the seventeenth day of March, A. D. 1846.

W. JACK,
Master in Chancery.

Further particulars may be had on application to the Master, or to D. ROBERTSON,
Plaintiff's Solicitor.

For Liverpool, Direct.

THE SPLENDID SHIP
Charles Chaloner,
VALPEY, Commander,
will sail for the above Port on or about 1st May, has ample accommodations for a few Cabin Passengers. Apply to the Master on board, or at the Office of [Ap. 21.] WILLIAM CARVILL.

NEW SPRING GOODS!

JAMES SMELLIE

Has just received per Bowyer Smith, from Glasgow, part of his SPRING *Importations*—consisting of

CACHMERE, Indians, Satin, Crape, Barege and Net Wool SHAWLS and HANDKERCHIEFS, Barege, Balzarine, and DeLaine DRESSES; Orleans, Cachmere, and Coburg CLOTHS; Earlstoun and Muslin GINGHAMS; Silk and Cotton HANDKERCHIEFS; Hosiery and GLOVES—*in great variety;* Sewed Collars, Habit SHIRTS and Robes; Scoth Tweeds, Ticks, Osnaburghs & Towellings, Twilled STRIPES, &c. &c.

All of which he offers low—WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

Prince William Street, 14th April, 1846.

Charter Officers.

At a Common Council held at the Council Chamber, on the 9th April, 1846.

ORDERED, That unless the several persons this day appointed Charter Officers for the ensuing year, do take out their Warrants of Appointment, and qualify for their respective situations, on or before the first day of May next, their Warrants will be withheld, and their appointments considered void; and all persons acting as Charter Officers after this date, and before such qualification, as aforesaid, will be proceeded against for the penalty thereby incurred.

By Order of the Common Council.

JAMES PETERS, Jun'r, C. C.

THE OBSERVER.

ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, APRIL 21, 1846

ARRIVAL OF THE UNICORN.

The steam-ship Unicorn arrived at Halifax on Tuesday last, 25 days from Liverpool, having called at Newfoundland for a supply of coal, which detained her several days. She brought out upwards of 30 passengers, several of whom belonged to this city. We are indebted to Mr. Horsfall and Mr. James Howard, for the latest English papers, from which we have extracted a large amount of important intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, March 19.

THE STEAM SHIP "UNICORN."—We avail ourselves of the sailing of the Steam Ship "Unicorn," for the despatch of our present number, which we have published expressly for her departure for Halifax and Boston. We understand she has been thoroughly overhauled this winter, and put in a first rate state of efficiency. She certainly appears well; and we heartily congratulate our friends in Nova Scotia and Newfoundland on the prospect of getting so fine a vessel to ply on their waters. She is a thorough seaboat, has splendid accommodations, and will be a great acquisition to their trade and communications. This vessels, engines, and boilers, have within this day or two, undegone a strict survey by the government officers sent from Woolwich, and of this town, which resulted in their entire approval and satisfaction. As to the profits of this enterprise, we trust Mr. Whitney, the proprietor, will be amply repaid for his outlay, and be encouraged to open some other important route in that hemisphere, which at present is deprived of those advantages.

The London *Gazette* notifies the appointment of the Earl of Cathcart as Governor-General of Canada, and all the British provinces in North America.

THE NEW TARIFF.—A Treasury Order has been issued, and transmitted to the Custom authorities at the several ports, directing that Buckwheat, Indian corn, and rice may be liberated on payment of the reduced rates of duty proposed by Sir Robert Peel, and resolved on by the House of Commons, the parties, however, being required to give bond to pay the old duty, provided Parliament finally reject the Ministerial project.

The Timber Duties and the Liverpool Shipowners' Association.—On Monday night, the petition of this body against the contemplated reduction of the duties on timber was presented in the House of Commons, and ordered to lie on the table.—*Liverpool Courier, April* 18.

THE TIMBER TRADE.—A report having existed that her Majesty's ministers were prepared, should such a step appear universally desired by the timber trade, to propose the immediate reduction of 10s. a load on foreign timber, instead of a gradual reduction in 1847 and 1848, the merchants and others interested in the trade have been placed in some degree of suspense, as the carrying out of such a proposition so far from being generally desired, was deprecated, with few exceptions. A petition has, consequently, been forwarded from Hull, signed by a great proportion of the timber merchants and shipowners, in favour of a gradual rather than an immediate reduction in the duty; and the petitioners have been informed, in reply, "that it is the intention of her Majesty's ministers to adhere to the proposal which they have submitted to parliament in respect to the gradual reduction of the duties on foreign timber."

FOREIGN GRAIN IN BOND.—On Saturday, an important parliamentary paper was issued respecting the corn-laws. Lord George Bentinck moved, in the early part of last month, for a return "giving the numbers of the importers of foreign grain now in bond in Great Britain and Ireland, together with the quantities imported by each invidual." This return was presented on Tuesday last. It appears that on the 12th of February last, the quantity of wheat held in bond, by 617 importers, was 1,117,071 quarters and 6 bushels. The same number of individuals held other foreign grain in bond.

It is stated that orders have been received at our Custom-house to be prepared for the great increase of business which may be expected on the new Corn-law and tariff. The new duties come into operation the very day that the bills receive the royal ascent.—*Liverpool Courier.*

Recruits for the Navy.—The walls of Liverpool are covered with placards inviting seamen to enter the ships belonging to the Royal Navy which are now fitting out at the different naval arsenals. Considerable numbers of men have entered, and have been despatched by railway to the ports where they are wanted.—*Ib.*

Recruiting for the navy is being carried on with great spirit in London. In the neighbourhood of Ratcliffe highway and Wapping, nearly every public house exhibits placards of "able seamen being wanted for her Majesty's service; the names of the various ships being given which require men.

The number of seamen required by the navy estimates is 27,500; boys 2000; marines afloat, 5500; ashore, 5000—total 40,000.

TRADE, COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.—The total number of British vessels engaged in the foreign colonial trade in December, 1844, was, 31,320, of the burthen of 3,637,231 tons. The number of seamen employed was 216,350.

The Wheat Crop.—The appearance of young wheat in this country is at present very good, though on rich lands it is growing more rapidly than is quite safe at this season of the year; but in some of the best districts in Lincolnshire, where the wheat is sown in drills, the greater part of the plant has been destroyed by slugs and insects, which always abound in unusually mild winters. During the last month we have not had more than two or three severe nights until Saturday last. The weather then became sharp, and continues to be so still, though scarcely severe enough to free vegetation from its insect destroyers.—*Times.*

Several failures are reported to have taken place at Glasgow within the last few days. The liabilities of one party, extensively engaged in the iron trade, are said to amount to upwards of £100,000.

The number of bankrupts during the last year amounts to 1,025, comprising nearly all trades and professions. The highest number was that of victuallers, which was 63, and the lowest number the class of attorneys, there being one only.

The *Globe* says that a requisition is now in progress in Bingham, addressed to Sir Robert Peel, soliciting him to become a candidate for the representation of that borough at the first election, and that such is the popularity of the hon. baronet, that it will be so numerously and respectably signed as to place his return beyond the shadow of a doubt.

The income of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, for the year 1845, amounted to £112,823; which has enabled the society to pay all its debts, and commence operations in 1846 with a balance of upwards of £700 in hand.

At a special meeting of the directors of the East India Company, on Friday, votes of thanks were unanimously passed to Sir Henry Hardinge, Sir Hugh Gough, and the other officers and men of the army of the Sutlej.

Sir John Littler, who was engaged in the late Battle of Moodkee, in India, is the eldest son of Thomas Littler, Esq., by Diana, his wife, daughter of John Hunter, Esq. a Director of the East India Company, and represents a family of considerable antiquity in Chesshir, where, in the Vale Royal, his ancestors were settled in the time of Edward I. Sir John Littler was born January 6, 1783, and married June 25, 1827, Helen Olympia, only daughter of Capt. Henry Stewart, son of John Stewart, Esq. claimant of the Earldom of Orkney.—*Chester Courant.*

The general belief in the political clubs is, that the measures of the government, for the immediate reduction and eventual abolition of the duty on foreign corn, will be carried in the House of Lords by a majority of from twenty five to thirty.

The nett income of the Property and Income Tax, as appears by a parliamentary paper, published on Friday, was, in the year ending the 5th April, 1844, in Great Britain £5,372,786. 12s. 6½d.; and in the year ending the 5th April last £5,363,591. 16s. 1½d.

A few years ago, Mr. Cobden used to visit Bristol as commercial traveller to a cotton house in Birmingham.

The Birkenhead, iron steam frigate, recently launched from Mr Laird's building yard, at Birkenhead, has been ordered round to Sheerness to be fitted for sea. She is the largest iron steamer in the British Navy.

Monday last being the day fixed for the celebration of the nuptials of Mr. Duff, heir to the title and estates of the Earl of Fife, with the Lady Agnes Georgina Elizabeth Hay, second daughter to the Earl and Countess of Errol, and now in her 17th year. The ceremony was to take place at Paris.

Captain and Lady Adela Ibbetson, are at present in Dublin. They have mixed little in society since their arrival there, the drawing-room, held at the Castle on Monday, being the first occasion on which her ladyship appeared in public.

The marriage of the Crown Prince of Wirtemberg with the Grand Duchess Olga, will be solemnised in August next, in St. Petersburg.

Letters from Persia announce that cholera is making frightful ravages in the interior of Asia.—This scourge, which has travelled through Cabool, has already penetrated nearly as far as Tehran.

Mr. Boyd, one of the Irish Conservative members who sustained Sir Robert Peel, in the recent Government measure, will vacate his seat for Coleraine, in favour of the Earl of Lincoln, who is to obtain a seat in Parliament. He had been worsted in a contest for North Nottingham, chiefly by the influence of his father, the Duke of Newcastle.

Fifty-three square yards of land, in Market-street, Manchester, were lately sold by auction at £50 6s. 4½d. per square yard.

About £15,000 have been bequeathed to the Phrenological Society of Edinburgh, by the late Dr. Robertson of Paris.

The weather continues delightful for the season, out-door labours of every description are rapidly proceeding. Vegetation is very forward.

The Scotch papers describe the Salmon as exceedingly numerous in the various rivers.

The Marquis de Beauharnois, brother-in-law of the Empress Josephine, died lately in Paris, aged 90. The marquis was quite blind.

The line of battle ship Bellerophon, 78, was rigged and perfected for sea, from being a mere hull, in forty-eight hours, and left Portsmouth on Wednesday for Spithead, ready for sea.

During the past year the French army cost the nation 325,000,000 of francs, or £13,000,000 sterling. This is paying pretty dear for Algeria.

A mine of rock salt has been discovered in Algeria; the country also contains mines of iron, copper, and lead.

The wardrobe of George IV. was so extensive that it required three wagons to transport it from Windsor to London. Its value was estimated at not less than £15,000.

At the siege of Badajos, in the Peninsular wars, 317 officers and 3,344 sergeants and privates were killed, or put *hors de combat* in three hours. At this siege the 31st and 52d lost 40 officers and 700 men. This puts Sutlej in the shade.

The celebrated navigator Otto de Kotzebue, son of the dramatist, died at Revel on the 15th ult., aged 58. He had been three times round the world, making several important discoveries; but in 1839 retired from service, and lived, in his family circle at Kan, in Esthonia.

ARMY.—The regiments selected for Indian service are the 10th Hussars, and the 8th, 24th, and 32nd Foot. The 18th and 98th Regiments are also under orders to move from China to Bengal.

The officers of the 13th Light Infantry are about to wear mourning for the late Sir R. Sale, their colonel.

Some few years ago, the 14th Light Dragoons went to India six hundred strong. In less than six years they returned to this country a skeleton of thirty-three men and three officers.

Major-General Lord Saltoun, K. C. B., has been appointed Colonel of the 55th Foot, in the room of the late Sir W. H. Clinton.

MANCHESTER, STATE OF TRADE, APRIL 17.—We have to report again a very depressed state of things.—in no way since our last have matters improved for the better; it is not even anticipated by the well informed that so long as our present position with the United States is unsettled, our Indian news more satisfactory, and the corn-law question as it were hanging fire, and that with our enormously increased production that things can resume a satisfactory state;—thus, with a large increase of wages since 1842, the trade of the manufacturer and spinner is much less enviable than at that most distressing period. The calico printing business is, if anything, worse than any other.

Insurrection in Poland.—The most important news from the European Continent is the account of another abortive attempt at revolution in Poland, which broke out in the city of Cracow, but appears to have had its ramifications throughout all those provinces of Russia, Austria, and Prussia, which formerly constituted the Polish kingdom. The insurrection, however, seems to have been speedily put down by the vigilence and promptitude of the Austrian and Russian commanders, and many of the principal conspirators arrested, while those of the insurgents who remained in arms were said to be making their way for the Carpathian and Gallician mountains. Some accounts state that hundreds of the nobility who endeavoured to instigate the peasantry to join in the revolt, were either assassinated by those they addressed, or given up to the local authorities.

Four Hindoos are now attending the medical classes of University College, London.

The present peace establishment of the Austrian army is 369,000 men, but the effective force is only 250,000.

The steamship Great Liverpool was lost on the coast of Spain, near Cape Finisterre, at night, on 24th February.—There was 145 persons on board, but all reached the Shore, with the exception of one female passenger, a child seven years old, and an East Indian servant. The Great Liverpool had been employed as a steam packet between Southampton and Alexandria for six years.—She was insured for £30,000.

IRELAND.—A pastoral address, from Archbishop M'Hale, which appears in the *Freeman's Journal*, represents the potatoe pestilence as a punishment inflicted by Providence for the national sin committed in establishing liberal colleagues.

"Large subscriptions have already come to hand from Dublin, Liverpool and almost every town in Ireland, for the support of the afflicted widow and five little orphans of poor Bryan Seery.—*Evening Post.*

Lord Cloncurry wisely and humanely suggests that the Government officers appointed to superintend emigration, should prohibit the use of potatoes as ship stores for Emigrants.

A large quantity of potatoes are arriving in Ireland from Spain.

The *Cork Examiner* says—"We are in receipt of letters from Rome to the 19th ult. His Holiness the Pope was threatened with another attack of polypus, which could only be mitigated, it was feared, by a severe and dangerous operation.

IRISH COERCION BILL.—The Irish Coercion Bill, which originated in the House Lords with the Earl of Saint Germains, has passed through every stage of that branch of the legislature, and now awaits its fate in the other house. Some of its most stringent features have been reduced, but the measure is still highly penal; and the severity of its enactments, unless they are still further modified, stand a chance of rendering the measure a dead letter. The bill is being fiercely opposed in Ireland, and the liberal press in England is assailing it tooth and nail. No one has any sympathy with the assassinations and scoundrelism of which the disturbed districts are the scenes; but the punishment of crime is one thing; the injustice of making the innocent suffer with the guilty is another. Crime can be hunted out and punished without any encroachment upon constitutional liberty. A law which subjects the innocent to suspicion, which makes being out after dark a transportable offence, seems made to be broken. "It is the genius of constitutional government," an able writer observes, "to incur a considerable amount of risk of abuse of freedom for the sake of freedom," and there is nothing about which the inhabitants of a free country are more justly jealous than any interference with their personal liberty.—"The Curfew Bill," as it has been designated, will, therefore, not only be unpopular, but the very stringency of its enactments will make the infraction of them be considered innocent and even meritorious. Public opinion will array all that is good as well as all that is vicious in the land against it.

Lord John Russell placed a notice on the books of the House of Commons, a few nights ago, which would bring the state of Ireland before Parliament, and probably create a week's discussion, to the serious embarrassment, perhaps the total failure of the Government commercial scheme.—Seeing this, and dreading an injury to the "great and comprehensive measure" of fiscal reform, his Lordship has wisely given notice that he will withdraw it until after Easter. The Whigs since the days of Lord Normanby, have always regarded Ireland, as one of the main pillars of their strength, while to the Tories it has always been a source of embarrassment and difficulty. Sir Robert Peel, before he was Premier, pronounced it to be his "chief difficulty;" it was so then, it is so now. Ireland has proved the grave of more than one administration, and it is within the reach of possibility that it should swallow up—for justice is retributive—the present "strong" Government, as its friends formerly delighted, and its enemies now, in derision, call it.

On Friday evening, Sir James Graham stated, that on the previous day the Government had received very unfavorable intelligence, respecting the progress of famine and disease in every province in Ireland, in almost every county, and in various localities throughout those different counties, dysentery, to a formidable extent had made its appearance; that ever had appeared in many instances, and that the apprehensions of approaching fever were general.—Under these circumstances, the Government were of opinion that it was absolutely necessary to make some special provision for circumstances so painful and extraordinary; and Sir James Graham accordingly asked for leave to bring in a bill to authorise the establishment of fever hospitals in Ireland.

The various accounts received from Ireland since the sailing of the last steamer, are far from being of a satisfactory character. Want—or at least its immediate prospect—on the one hand, and crime—the details of horrid and sanguinary deeds—on the other, form their chief feature. The people of Mayo have been greatly excited in consequence of a contested election, which took place for that county during the week ending March 7. The repeal candidate was a Mr. M. McDonnell, his opponent, a liberal in politics but not a repealer, was a Mr. Moore. The result of the contest was Mr. McDonnell's return by a majority of 60. The military and the peasantry came into conflict with each other, during the course of the election, when the former were obliged to fire upon the populace. One life was lost, and some few others wounded.

The Dublin Evening Packet has published a statement of the receipts of the Repeal Association. The income of 1843, was £31,795; 1844, £43,365; 1845, £17,961. The usual weekly meeting of the association was again held on the 16th, at which a Mr. Mitchell presided.

HOUSE OF LORDS—TUESDAY, MARCH 17.

THE OREGON QUESTION.

The Earl of CLARENDON moved for such portions of the diplomatic correspondence respecting the Oregon negotiation, as the Earl of Aberdeen might think it consistent with public duty to produce. Nothing could be further from his wishes than to embarrass the Government; but though the language of the British and American governments had been entirely pacific, yet it could not be denied that the two countries were insensibly drifting towards a war. At this time, he thought, to break the silence so rigidly preserved on this side the Atlantic, and to furnish the house with all the information that could prudently be furnished. He was convinced that an abler negotiator than Mr. Pakenham could not be found, and that the Government had acted most judiciously in every step it had taken in the matter; for it had declared to the world that it would not engage in war until every means of keeping peace were exhausted. It was morally impossible that two such nations as England and America should embroil themselves for a comparatively worthless territory, and he should conclude by moving for the correspondence, and by asking what course the Government intended to pursue in the event of the Senate concurring in the twelve month's notice.

The Earl of ABERDEEN (who was at times almost inaudible) said—My Lords, in the very delicate and difficult position in which I am placed, it might, perhaps, appear natural that I should have viewed with some degree of hesitation the notice which my noble friend gave yesterday. But, my lords, however much this might, under ordinary circumstances, have been the case, I felt certain, in the case of my noble friend, that his sense of public duty, and his intimate knowledge of the great interests at stake, would prevent him from adding anything to the difficulties with which the question is already surrounded; and at the same time that his own feeling would indispose him to make his motion the subject of any embarrassment. My expectation has been fully realised by the speech which my noble friend has made. (Hear, hear.) My Lords, I think that the desire expressed by my noble friend is quite natural and reasonable. I think, when we are receiving, from time to time, from the United States, information and documents of the highest interest and importance, affecting us in the manner in which these transactions do, it is quite natural that your lordships and the public should desire to receive from the Government of this country authentic information as to those transactions, accompanied by such other information as it may be right for me to give. I therefore think I have no valid reason for objecting to the production of those papers for which my noble friend has moved; especially as a great portion of them must be already known to your lordships and the public. But I must reserve to myself the discretion of, for the present, suppressing a large portion of the correspondence which has taken place between Her Majesty's Minister in the United States and myself, the production of which, at this time, would be injurious to the public interests. (Hear.) My lords, I will say further, that I should not be disposed voluntarily to lay on the table any such information. In the first place, it is quite unusual, in the midst of a negotiation of this magnitude, without any special object in view, to produce to Parliament accounts of the particular position we may, for the time being, find ourselves in. (Hear.) It is true that the Government of the United States has acted differently, but their situation is different from ours. The executive government of the United States has to call on the legislature to take a direct course on this subject. The President of the United States proposed to the American legislature a certain measure, to which he required their assent; and, of course, he was under the necessity of furnishing them with the materials on which to form an opinion in coming to a decision on a question of such importance. But that is not our case. Her Majesty's Government have no intention of calling on Parliament at this moment for any opinion, nor do I understand that it is the intention of my noble friend, or of any other member of this house, to call on Parliament at present to pronounce an opinion. These circumstances, therefore, would have indisposed me from voluntarily laying on the table information at this moment. Another reason also would prevent me from voluntarily throwing down with any such information to the house. I must admit that from the aspect of the negotiation, as reported in the papers which have been produced in the U. States, and which I am in a condition to produce to your lordships, an inference might fairly be drawn not favorable to the result of the negotiation in which we are engaged—they would be calculated to induce us to augur favourably of the result. For this reason, therefore, I should have wished not voluntarily to submit to the house, in such a stage of the negotiations as that to which we have now arrived, communications which are calculated to produce such an opinion.—(I cannot bring myself to believe, my lords, that any reasonable doubt remains of our being able to bring this matter to a satisfactory conclusion.—(Hear hear.) I have no doubt of the sincere desire of both Governments to arrive at that result; and I hope that my noble friend will not think me guilty of any uncourteous conduct, if I decline to inform him of the steps which, in the present juncture of affairs, her Majesty's Government may think proper to take in pursuit of the negotiation. He may look on it that, believing as I do, that war is the greatest calamity that can befall a nation, and the greatest crime generally that a nation can commit—(hear, hear)—he may rely that every effort consistent with the national honor will be employed to avert it.—(Hear.)—My lords, I will not lay claim to your indulgence beyond what I am fairly entitled to; but if I might without presumption add the expression of an opinion, it would be, that you would believe that the conduct of this great transaction will be forbearing, conciliatory, moderate and just, without any sacrifice of honor, or the real interests of the country. (Hear.) But, my lords, on the other hand, it is certainly possible (though I would reject the notion) that all our efforts may be unavailing. In that case, I can only say, that it will be my endeavour not only to secure the support and countenance of every one of your lordships, but the sympathy and approbation also of every state in Europe, and of the whole civilized world. (Hear, hear.) My lords, I think my noble friend will, perhaps, not expect me to go further into the subject at present, and I will conclude the few words which I have thought it necessary to address to your lordships, by repeating emphatically what Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to say from the Throne—"That no effort will be spared, consistently with the national honor, to bring this question to an early and a successful termination."

Lord BROUGHAM said—He could only join his hearty wish, and express his confident hopes, that all these negotiations, troublesome as they might be, would lead to a happy issue; and also his entire confidence in his noble friend and the rest of Her Majesty's Government, and that should—unhappily for us for America, and for humanity at large—those just expectations prove unfounded, mankind would find out to whom the blame should be imputed; and further, that although the calamity of war would be looked at by all with the utmost possible aversion, by none would it be regarded with apprehension or alarm.

Lord ASHBURTON felt sure that all which caution and prudence required in this negotiation would be observed by his noble friend, and that the honour of England would not be tarnished. When he looked at the probability of two countries like England and America rushing madly into war on a question in which nothing was at stake but their honour, he could not for a moment doubt that, whatever might be the ebullition of popular feeling here or in the United States, the sterling good sense which especially characterised these two countries would prevail, and preserve both from that ultimate alternative which he could not contemplate without feelings of the utmost horror. He held it to be hopeless for either to seek to obtain advantage over the other in what were called the terms of negotiation. The only question was, how to settle this disputed right in the manner which would be best for the two nations. The negotiation could not be in better hands than those of his noble friend, and he felt also, on the other hand, confidence that the people of the United States would at least come to a fair, an honourable, and a safe conclusion on the subject.

The European Times, promising that the twelve months notice will be given, says:—

The general belief in this country is, that when the question has been left in Mr. Polk's hands, a message from the Queen will afford Ministers an opportunity of declaring their *ultimatum* to Parliament. They will take their stand on what they conceive to be their strongest position in the controversy—make out what the lawyers term a 'strong case;' and, if any attempt is made to possess the Oregon by force, the result will be that horrible alternative—war! To this point affairs are daily drifting.

From the London Times.

THE OREGON QUESTION.—We have read with regret the language of the *Washington Union*, the avowed organ of Mr. Polk's Government, upon the receipt of the pacific intelligence which had just reached the United States from England. The construction which that journal puts upon the pacific tone of the British press and of some of the leading men in Parliament is, that "England has been made to feel, by the stand taken by the President on the Oregon question, and so far triumphantly sustained by Congress, that the Americans are in earnest;"—in short, that our pacific demeanour and temperate language have been directly caused by the conviction that the Americans are united and firm in their resolution to deprive us of our just rights in Oregon, and that Mr. Polk is now certain to reap the fruits of his successful bluster by obtaining an immediate and satisfactory settlement of the question.—The American government imputes to the policy of the message and the notice a change in the whole face of things. No more threats of war from England; after such a demonstration "the tone of England may well be pacific."

It is unnecessary to point out to any human being in this country, capable of reading these lines, the total delusion, the perverse misconstruction, and the fatal consequences contained in these expressions of the *Washington Union*. It is in the highest degree dangerous to the peace of the world that such statements as these should go forth with authority in a foreign country to convey the supposed feelings and intentions of the people of England. When we see the labours of the British press and the declarations of British statesmen traduced in this manner, we could almost regret that we have not employed a rougher language and coarser arguments in the discussion of this question, as better adapted to the comprehension of trans-Atlantic controversialists. Our reluctance to irritate and embitter public feeling on this question, either at home or abroad, is misinterpreted into a doubt of our own rights and a recognition of the superior rights of the other party. We are dispassionate, therefore we are about to yield; we are calm, that is a sign that the violent policy and language of Mr. Polk are on the eve of accomplishing a signal victory.

Whoever knows anything of Englishmen and England knows how false and mischievous these views of our national conduct are. Few instances have occurred in the history of nations of a people more completely and unanimously resolved than we are now to maintain the rights we have long possessed and enjoyed; yet England has not shown the slightest indication of a brutal passion for war, but on the contrary, an earnest desire to avoid a conflict, in which we have nothing to fear and everything to inflict on our antagonist. This full confidence in the justice of a cause, which claims no more than half the object in dispute, and actually less than the territory now in our possession—this reliance on the conciliatory disposition and on the firm resolution of the Cabinet—this consciousness of possessing the most tremendous naval resource which ever hurled destruction on an enemy—have allowed the English people to remain calm, even to apparent indifference. But the American Government which builds its hopes of a speedy triumph on this foundation, deceives the people of the United States. No such indifference, no division of opinion, no hesitation as to the course it may be necessary to pursue, exist at all in England. We are told of the unanimity of the United States in the face of debates and divisions, even on these preliminary resolutions, which indicate an extreme diversity of opinions, and great doubt on all hands as to the result. In this country and in the British Parliament we are confident that the un

The preparations of the Governor-General at Ferozepore appear to be of an efficient kind, and it was supposed that the British army would move over the Sutlej, and before the hot weather set in, in April, take possession of Lahore, the Sikh capital, which is not fifty miles from the Sutlej.

The gallant conqueror of Scinde, Sir Charles Napier, was again in the field, and at the head of about 15,000 Bombay and 5000 Bengal troops, was expected to cause a powerful diversion, by proceeding to attack and to conquer Moultan and the southern provinces of the Sikh dominions.

The utmost tranquility prevails in the inferior of India.

Arrival of the First April Mail!

PER THE CALEDONIA.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM INDIA!

The Express (which has been promptly arranged by our Deputy Post-Master General, since the recent grant by the House of Assembly,) arrived in this City at 9 o'clock last evening, from Halifax, with the first April Mail, brought to Halifax by the steam-ship Caledonia, on Saturday afternoon, in a passage of thirteen days and a half from Liverpool. Several gentlemen belonging to this city, came passengers in her, who arrived this morning in the steamer Saxe Gotha from Annapolis. We beg to return our thanks to Mr. T. W. Daniel for the latest Halifax and Liverpool papers.

The advantage of an Express Mail is now seen, and will be appreciated. Under the *old* system, this mail would not have left Halifax till this morning, and perhaps *might* have been received here on Thursday!—Truly, "Money makes the Mare to go!"

The Caledonia's passage was shorter than any of the first April packets since 1843; then the Britannia performed the trip in six hours less than 13 days.

We hastily subjoin as much of the highly important intelligence as our time and space will allow.

From Wilmer & Smith's European Times, April 4.

TWO GREAT VICTORIES OVER THE SIKHS--TERMINATION OF THE WAR IN INDIA.

Since the despatch of our paper by the "UNICORN," our advices from Bombay inform of two more great battles having been fought in India between the British and Sikh armies, both terminating in decisive victory to the former. The first was under the command of Sir H. Smith, and the latter of Sir Hugh Gough, which was perhaps one of the most bloody on record. In Sir H. Smith's battle, the whole army of the enemy had been driven headlong over the difficult ford of a broad river; his camp, cannon (56 pieces), baggage, stores of ammunition and of grain—his all, in fact, wrested from him by the repeated charges of cavalry and infantry; and in that of Sir Hugh Gough's, on the 10th Feb., the Sikhs lost 12,000 men and 65 pieces of artillery. The English, (European and Native,) had 320 men killed, 16 of whom were officers, and 2063 wounded, of whom 140 were officers. Her Majesty's 53rd and 62nd regiments suffered enormously. General Dicke and Brigadier Taylor are among the dead.

BRILLIANT VICTORIES IN INDIA.—The accounts which go out by this packet contain the particulars of two brilliant actions with the Sikhs; one fought by Sir H. Smith, with the strong division which had crossed the Sutlej, near Loodianah; and the other by Sir Henry Hardinge and Sir Hugh Gough, with the main body of the enemy on the margin of the same river at Sobraon. In both these engagements the arms of the British forces reaped new laurels, and inflicted terrible retribution on the invaders.

The severe thrashing of the Sikh forces by Sir H. Smith has been consummated by the total defeat of the main body by the Governor-General of India and the Commander-in-chief. The loss of the enemy in this engagement is estimated at from 10,000 to 12,000 men; that of the British in killed and wounded at upwards of 2000, amongst whom is a large portion of officers. The action commenced in the morning, and the work of destruction had closed by eleven o'clock in the forenoon. Sir Hugh Gough's account of this battle proves it to have been, while it lasted, one of the most terrific on record. Unlike the able manœuvering of Sir H. Smith, this affair seems to have owed its success to the daring intrepidity of our men, who stormed the enemy's entrenchments, bayonet in hand, defended, as they were, by 30,000 Sikhs and 70 pieces of artillery. The slaughter was immense, for our troops braved the enemy's fire by reserving their shot until they got within his entrenchments. The horrors of war are painted with appalling power in the few brief sentences of the victorious commander. The action terminated in the complete route of the enemy, the capture of his guns, and the loss of his camp and baggage. An awful sacrifice of life took place on the Sutlej, in attempting to cross which, our troops mowed down thousands of the flying foe, and those who escaped the fire were drowned in the stream. This victory has put the finishing stroke to the war. It has brought the Sikhs to their senses—to their knees—and they are now humble suppliants for our mercy and forbearance. They have agreed to pay a million and a half sterling, in the course of four years, towards the expenses of the war, the payment to be enforced by the occupation of Lahore.

This result is, in many respects, gratifying. The honour of our arms has been brilliantly maintained, and the invasion of our soil has been adequately punished. The moral effect of these victories on the princes of India will prevent any further effusion of blood—will secure the continuance of amity and peace. Further, the laborate preparations, the consumption of time and money necessary for the invasion and subjugation of the Sikh territory will have been spared; and a conflict with a warlike race, which, under the most favoured circumstances, must have been protracted, and could not fail to have been bloody, has thus been entirely superseded.

The Governor-General, who was expected to enter Lahore, the capital of the enemy, about the 20th ult., had issued a proclamation relative to the war, in which he denied that territorial aggrandisement was sought or desired. But as an indemnity for the expenses of the campaign, the districts between the rivers Sutlej and Beas, hill and dale, with their revenues, were to be affixed to the British provinces. He had also published a general order, giving a glowing, but by no means exaggerated account of the victory of Sobraon, in which the exploits of the men and officers are dwelt upon, and eulogised with commendable pride and minuteness. He announces his intention of having a medal struck in honour of the battle, to be worn by the brave fellows who took part in it.

Thus has ended a war, respecting the consequences of which a good deal of anxiety not unnaturally prevailed—a war forced upon us by the peculiar exigencies of the case; from which we could not shrink, but for which we had made no previous preparation. The Sikhs took an ungenerous advantage of the long alliance which had existed between us and their great ruler, Runjeet Singh; and their perfidy has been punished in a manner fully commensurate with its enormity—punished promptly, energetically, and in a style which promises in all future time to prevent a repetition of conduct at once base, dishonourable, and uncalled for.

Sir Robert Peel, on the evening of Thursday, proposed a vote of thanks to the Indian army, which he did in the highest strain of eloquence and impassioned feeling. The beauty of the eulogy was in fine harmony with facts and truth. The Commander-in-Chief and the Governor-General are to be elevated to the Peerage.

Extracts from a Dispatch of the Governor-General of India, to the Secret Committee of the East India Company, dated Feb. 19, 1846;

The immediate result of the victory of Aliwal was the evacuation by the Sikh garrisons of all the forts hitherto occupied by detachments of Lahore soldiers on this side of the river Sutlej, and the submission of the whole of the territory on the left of that river to the British Government.

On the arrival at Lahore of the news of the complete victory at Sobraon, the Ranee and Durbar urged Rajah Gholab Singh to proceed immediately to the British camp, to beg pardon in the name of the Durbar and the Sikh Government for the offence which had been committed, and to endeavour to negotiate some arrangement for the preservation of the country from utter ruin.

The Rajah first stipulated that the Durbar and the chief officers of the army, as well as the members of the Punchayites, should sign a solemn declaration that they would abide by such terms as he might determine on with the British Government.

I received the Rajah in Durbar as the representative of an offending Government, omitting the forms and ceremonies usually observed on the occasion of friendly meetings, and refusing to receive, at that time, the proferred nuzzurs and complimentary offerings.

I briefly explained to the Rajah and his colleagues that the offence which had been committed was most serious, and that the conduct of the chiefs and army was most unwarrantable, that this offence had been perpetrated without the shadow of any cause or quarrel on the part of the British Government, in the face of an existing treaty of amity and friendship, and that, as all Asia had witnessed the injurious conduct of the Sikh nation, retributive justice required that the proceedings of the British Government should be of a character which would mark to the whole world that insult could not be offered to the British Government, and our provinces invaded by a hostile army without signal punishment.

The terms demanded and conceded, are the surrender, in full sovereignty, of the territory, hill and plain, lying between the Sutlej and Beas rivers, and the payment of one and a half crore of rupees as indemnity for the expenses of the war,—the disbandment of the present Sikh army, and its reorganization on the system and regulations with regard to pay which prevailed in the time of the late Maharajah Runjeet Singh—the arrangement for limiting the extent of the force to be henceforth employed, to be determined on in communication with the British Government—the surrender to us of all the guns that have been pointed against us—the entire regulation and control of both banks of the river Sutlej and such other arrangements for settling the future boundaries of the Sikh state, and the organization of its administration, as might be determined on at Lahore.

It was further arranged that the Maharajah, with Bhaee Ram Singh, and the other chiefs remaining at Lahore, should forthwith repair to the camp of the Governor-General, and place themselves in the hands of the Governor-General, to accompany his camp to Lahore.

On the afternoon of the 11th it was announced to me that the Maharajah, with Bhaee Ram Singh and other chiefs, had instantly, on receiving the summons from Gholab Singh, had hastened from Lahore, and that they had arrived at Rajah Gholab Singh's camp, pitched about a mile beyond our pickets, and that his royal highness was ready at once to wait upon me.

Yesterday afternoon, the Maharajah, attended by Rajah Gholab Singh, Dewan Deena Nath, Faker Noorooden, Bhaee Ram Singh, and ten or twelve other chiefs, had an interview with me in my Durbar tent, where the Commander-in-Chief and staff had been invited by me to receive them.

As on the occasion of Rajah Gholab Singh's visit, I omitted the usual salute to the Maharajah, and curtailed the other customary ceremonies on his arrival at my tent, causing it to be explained, that until the submission had been distinctly tendered by the Maharajah in person, he could not be recognised and received as a friendly prince.

Submission was tendered to the minister and chiefs who accompanied the Maharajah, and the pardon of the British Government was requested on such conditions as I should dictate, in the most explicit terms; after which, I stated that the conditions having been distinctly made known to the Minister Rajah Gholab Singh and the chiefs accredited with him, it was unnecessary to discuss them in that place, and in the presence of the young Maharajah, who was of too tender an age to take part in such matters; and that, as all the requirements of the British Government had been acquiesced in, and their fulfilment promised in the name of the Maharajah and Durbar, I should consider myself unjustified in treating the young Maharajah from that moment as a prince restored to the friendship of the British Government.

After some remarks regarding the fame and character of the late Maharajah Singh, and hope that the young prince would follow the footsteps of his father, and my desire that such relations should henceforward exist between the two states as would tend to the benefit of both, I broke up the Durbar.

On his taking leave, I caused the customary presents to be made to the Maharajah; and, on his retiring from my tent, the usual salute was fired from our 24 pounders, drawn up at the bottom of the street of tents for that purpose.

In the course of discussion the minister asked if the young Maharajah should now return to the Ranee at Lahore, or if it was my desire that he should remain at my camp? intimating that it was for me to dispose of the young chief as I pleased, and as I might consider best for his Highness's interests. I replied, that I thought it advisable that his Highness's camp should accompany mine, and that I should myself conduct him to his capital, which I purposed reaching in two marches, that is, by to-morrow morning.

The remains of the Sikh army, under Sidar Tej Singh and Rajah Lall Singh, on retiring from Sobraon, encamped at Raebam, about 18 miles east of Lahore. They are variously estimated at from 14,000 to 20,000 horse and foot, with about 15 guns. They have been positively ordered by Rajah Gholab Singh to remain stationary.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOV.-GENERAL OF INDIA.

Camp, Lulleanee, Feb. 18, 1846.

The chiefs, merchants, traders, ryots, and other inhabitants of Lahore and Umritsur, are hereby informed that his Highness Maharajah Dhuleep Singh has this day waited upon the Right Hon. the Governor-General, and expressed the contrition of himself and the Sikh government for their late hostile proceedings. The Maharajah and Durbar having acquiesced in all the terms imposed by the British government, the Governor-General having every hope that the relations of friendship will speedily be established between the two governments, the inhabitants of Lahore and Umritsur have nothing to fear from the British army.

The Governor-General and the British troops, if the conditions above adverted to are fulfilled, and no further hostile opposition is offered by the Khalsa army, will aid their endeavours for the re-establishment of the government of the descendants of Maharajah Runjeet Singh, and for the protection of its subjects.

The inhabitants of the cities in the Punjaub will in that case be perfectly safe in person and property from any molestation by the British troops, and they are hereby called upon to dismiss apprehension, and to follow their respective callings with all confidence.

By order of the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India.

F. CURRIE, Secretary of the Governor Gen. of India.

COMMERCIAL.—The commercial accounts from all parts of the country are desponding and gloomy. With the solitary exception of the Iron trade, in which great activity prevails, owing to temporary causes, there is not a branch of manufacturing industry which is not suffering more or less under paralysis. In many of the manufacturing towns there are thousands of workmen of work men out of employment; the markets for all descriptions of Produce are in a state of stagnation; stocks are daily on the increase, with sinking prices and a diminishing consumption; and, in short, a condition of things exist which threatens to suspend all the ordinary functions of commercial and manufacturing industry.

It is hardly necessary to state that this depression which every week renders more galling and ruinous, has its primary origin in the uncertainty which still hangs about the fate of the tariff. Other causes, undoubtedly, contribute to fetter the wheels of trade, but the great impediment is the one at which we have glanced. A panic appears to be impending. The despondency is daily on the increase; and many persons in business, influenced probably by their fears, labour under the impression that the measure will yet be stranded in one or the other Houses of Parliament.

The Irish Coercion Bill will be stoutly opposed by the bulk of the Irish and a large portion of the English Liberals in Parliament.

The gloom which hangs over business has been gradually deepening during the last six weeks—the last fortnight being the darkest of all. Under the most favourable circumstance, there seems little chance of seeing the new tariff on the statute book before the end of May.

The Money market is in a very unsatisfactory state. Cash is scarce and dear, and nothing but first-rate paper, and that at short dates, stands the least chance of discount in the London market. Months will elapse before the money which the Government has locked up—the ten per cent. on the amount of the capital—can find its way into general circulation, and thereby relieve the "tightness" which prevails.

The Corn market, pending the discussions of the Government scheme, is, like all the Produce markets, in a complete state of stagnation. Prices vary but little, and parties merely purchase from hand to mouth to satisfy their immediate requirements. The general beliefs, that if the measure is passed the article will rise in value, but to this doctrine there are, of course, some dissentients the British farmers are getting up the stream in the race of competition, and every improvement in tilling, draining, and the most scientific application of capital is being pressed into their service.

THE BRITISH TARIFF.—Since we last addressed our readers, the "great and comprehensive measure" of Sir Robert Peel has passed through another stage in its progress towards its legislative finale. The second reading, after a week's debate, was carried by a majority of 97, which is a diminution of 9, as compared with the first great parliamentary division that followed its introduction into the House of Commons. It is uncertain whether the subsequent stages can be so accelerated as to launch the bill into the House of Lords before Parliament adjourns for the Easter holidays. Delays are proverbially dangerous, and every day renders the situation of the Government more embarrassed and critical. It hangs together by the forbearance of its opponents. All party ties are uprooted and cast to the winds; and no foresight on the part of the Minister can guard against a *contretemps* which may unexpectedly bring his career to a premature end. The quondam friends of Sir Robert Peel tell him candidly, *en-masse*, that he is falling—that his days are numbered; but he blunts the sneer by referring to the noble cause in which he will fall—the cause of liberating the industry and commerce of the country from the swaddling clothes of protection under which it had been well nigh smothered.

What the Lords will do is still a puzzle to many, and a painful speculation to all. The Peers have lately had a meeting to consider their position, and to chalk out their plan of operations when the new commercial scheme reaches their hereditary house. This meeting was numerously attended, and a strong opposition to the Government measure was organized. But nothing has occurred to alter the opinion we have more than once expressed, that the Peers will pass the bill—*if it reach them!*

The speech of Sir Robert Peel, in closing the debate on the second reading, was another of those elaborate, well-reasoned arguments, pregnant with mind and matter, which the Premier, on great occasions, is to the bar of oratory in the world. The liberality of its tone and the large political and economic truths which it evolved, have increased the chasm between him and the old Tory party. A spirited debate followed the division, took place as to whether the Coercion Bill should precede the Corn Bill, and a majority of 33 authorised that it should. The tactics of the Government on this point, and the delay to which the tariff is now exposed, have given much uneasiness to the more earnest Free-traders.

THE IRISH COERCION BILL.

As a specimen of the abuse which the repealers heap upon this measure and its authors, we annex an extract from the speech of Mr. Steele, at the weekly meeting of the Repeal Association, held on the 9th inst. The Head Pacificator said, "I call upon the concoctor of the massacre of Clontarf, the bloody-minded Lord St. Germains, to abandon his atrocious bill for the destruction of the liberties of the people of Ireland—I call upon the House of Lords and Commons to reflect upon the condition of this country—upon the patriotic feeling which pervades the Irish breast, and not pass a measure which is deemed a national insult, an act of intolerable tyranny.—(Great applause.) I tell the landlords of Ireland that although this abominable act of bloody-minded Lord St. Germains may be passed, they have duties to perform from which this act cannot relieve them. (Hear.) I tell the ministers of England that at the present moment it requires all the influence of O'Connell, together with that of the Catholic clergy of Ireland, to keep the county from bursting into a great volcanic combustion. (Cheers.) Let the scenes enacting in other countries arrest their attention a moment, and their assults upon Irish liberty will be checked."—Mr. Grattan, M.P. who preceeded Mr. Steele, said—"that the Coercion Bill of Lord Saint Germains would never pass into law, and even if it did the people of Ireland—the eight or nine millions of people—had the power of rendering it wholly inoperative.—They had only to remain out altogether on the same night—(hear, hear)—and no police or military force could arrest them; and even if they did, the prisons would not hold them. [This statesmanlike suggestion for quashing an act of Parliament elicited a round of applause.]

VISIT OF THE QUEEN TO THE FRENCH COURT.—Private letters mention that the preparations for the visit of her Majesty Queen Victoria to the King and Queen of the French were proceeded without intermission at the Tuilleries, Neuilly, St. Cloud, and Versailles, and particularly at the Trianon.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS.—The greatest activity continues in all the dock yards in England, and the recruiting for the army is still going on with great spirit. 6000 soldiers were ordered to India, 3000 of which were to proceed by the overland mail route. It is now stated that that order will be rescinded. There is a rumour current that an additional number will proceed to Canada.

Some of the rich Polish nobles resident in Paris sold shares in the French railways to the amount of £80,000 sterling, to send the proceeds to their insurgent countrymen.

The carriage presented by Queen Victoria to the less fortunate Queen Pomare of Tahiti, is advertised for sale, in order to afford her Majesty the necessaries of existence.

MR. M'LANE.—His Excellency the American Minister was prevented by indisposition from attending the Queen's Drawing-room, on the 19th ult.; but Mrs M'Lane, the lady of his Excellency, was present, and also the Secretary of Legation, Mr. Gansevoort Melville.

Great fears are entertained that the next year's crop of potatoes will be more extensively diseased even than the last. The sets even from the most carefully selected cuttings are found to be strongly marked with the mysterious rot.

Glasgow and its neighborhood was visited by violent gales on the 14th, by which several building were blown down.

Some very alarming riots have taken place at Inverness in consequence of the shipment of potatoes to England.

It is stated that several of the London aldermen are very deep in railway speculations, and that two of them have departed to summer climes in order to avoid certain ugly bits of paper in the shape of legal process.

The new scale of timber duties will be fiercely contested by the colonial interest in Parliament.

IRON.—The continued pressure for money, and the stagnation felt in many branches of our manufactures, are beginning to tell on the Iron market; prices are rather drooping. There is still a large quantity being regularly consumed for railways and shipbuilding purposes, and this is likely to continue for some time to come, and the makers still appear to be full of work. There is no speculation going on in Iron; that which is bought is taken at once into consumption. Present prices in Liverpool—Scotch Pigs £4 5s; common Bars £9; Hoops £11; Sheets £12; Plates £12 15s; best Refined £11 10s; Scotch Pigs in Glasgow £3 12s 6d.

Liverpool Timber Market, April 4.—American Pine Timber—Of St. John, one cargo of 20½ inches average, was sold at 19d.; one of 20¾ inches at 19½d. and one of 15¾ inches at 16d. per foot.

New-Brunswick Fir Planks, &c.—St. John Spruce, with cargo, have been sold at 2d. per foot, and apart, in cargo, at 2d 5/16 to 2d 7/16 per foot of 2 inches, and some parcels from the yard at 2d 9/16.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON!!

PASSING OF THE NOTICE IN THE SENATE!!

By the arrival yesterday afternoon of the fine steam-ship Robert Rankin from Boston, which port she left on Saturday evening, we have received our usual files, containing important news from Washington.

On Thursday last, the resolution for giving the year's notice to Great Britain, for annulling the treaty for the joint occupation of Oregon was passed in the Senate.—Mr. Johnston proposed an amendment in the shape of a preamble to the resolution, which was adopted. The general purport of it is, that under the subsisting convention, there is a divided allegiance between the American and British residents in Oregon, which ought now to cease, and that notice be therefore given by the President.

At half-past four the final question was taken on the resolution as amended by the substitution of Messrs. Crittenden's and Johnston's amendment, and it was adopted, ayes 40, noes 14.

The resolution, without the preamble, which is a general, though indirect, plea for peace and compromise upon the 49th degree, confers upon the President the *discretion* of giving the notice, without *requiring* him to do so.

The gallery was crowded during the debate with impatient spectators, and all the members of the House were present.

As the resolution now stands, the President may act his own pleasure, but he will be violating every principle which has marked his career if he *dare* not give the notice.

LATE FROM CHINA.

Boston, April 17.—The ship Rainbow, Capt. Land, arrived at New York, yesterday from Canton, having left that port on the 25th January. The N. Y. Express says the Rainbow has made the quickest trip to Canton and back, ever made from that port, having sailed thence on the 1st of October last,—six and a half months since. This is the second trip of this vessel. The first was made in seven months and seventeen days, and the voyages and intermediate time in port, have consumed only *fourteen and a half months!* She passed the cape on the thirty-ninth day.

China.—The New York Express gives the following news by this arrival—

The hostility to foreignets is, however, unabated, and Sir John Davis, the British Commander there, it is said, will insist on the gate being opened—the justice of this demand being admitted by the Chinese officials.

The Friend of China of Jan. 17th, says that a letter from Canton, dated the 14th, brought information that a chop had been issued, announcing that the city would be opened to foreigners, the indemnification money paid, and Chusan evacuated (by the British) immediately.

This appears to have caused great excitement among the lower orders of the Chinese and for three days apprehension was left for the safety of the foreign factories, but the exasperation had passed off on the 21st. It was feared, however, that there would be serious disturbances when the gates should be opened to foreigners.

The ladies had been sent to Whampoa, and the gentlemen kept themselves armed.

The U. S. ships Columbus and Vincennes were ordered up from the Bauwe and anchored as near Canton as possible. The British ships Dædalus and Hazard also was sent up from Hong Kong.

All was quiet in Canton when the ship left.

Mexico.—The news from Mexico is important. Decisive measures will probably soon be adopted by our government—that we may have peace or war with Mexico. The departure of Mr. Slidell looks like the latter; but we can hardly believe that Mexico, will under any circumstances venture, single-handed to wage war with the United States. Gen. Taylor, has encamped on the northern bank of the Rio Grande, opposite Matamoras—and will act as circumstances may suggest. He is a brave and prudent officer—the command of our forces in that quarter cannot be vested in better hands.—*Boston Journal. April, 17.*

CITY ELECTION.—We understand that the scrutiny between Mr. W. H. A. Keans and Mr. John Knollin, was decided on Friday in favour of the former, who will take his seat at the Council Board as Assistant Alderman for Queen's Ward.

☞ *Advertisements omitted this week, will be attended to in our next paper.*

Passengers in the steamer Unicorn from Liverpool—Some of whom arrived here last Sunday, via Digby—Miss Gibson, Messrs. W. D. Pickup, T. Colpoys, W. Howard, J. Howard, M. Yardley, J. Horsfall, E. Lassellies, J. Whitney, all of St. John.

Passengers in the Steam Ship Caledonia, from Liverpool, at Halifax—Hon. John Robertson, Messrs. Edward Allison, William Parks, T. W. Daniel, and John Guss, of this city; and John Wilson, Esq. of St. Andrews—several for Halifax, and 75 for Canada and the United States.—Total 101.

GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION OFFICE,
St. John, 21st April, 1846.

Information has been received at this Office, that the "Hornet," Capt. Hodgson, would sail from Liverpool for this Port on the 6th April instant, with Passengers.

The Government Emigration Agent at Cork, states, that the "Alarm," and the "Pallas," would clear from that port with three hundred passengers, for St. John, the first week in the present month; and that more than two thousand passengers may be expected in New-Brunswick from Cork, the present season. The Agent further states, that six vessels have been taken up to carry passengers from Western Ports in Ireland to St. John in addition to those which may be expected from Cork.

No letters have been received from the Emigration Agent at Londonderry, nor lists of passengers from any port in Ireland, which may be expected by next Mail.

M. H. PERLEY,
Govt. Emigration Agent.

BIRTH.—At Hull, England, on the 7th ult., the Lady of Capt. H. D. O'Halloran, 69th Regt., of a Son.—[Hull pa.

MARRIED.

At Halifax, on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. John Scott, Mr. John Hayden, Merchant, of this City, to Janet, youngest daughter of the late James Gibson, Esq. of Muirkirk, Scotland.

On the 16th inst., by the Rev. Robert Irvine, of the Free Church, Mr. Robert Carney, to Miss Caroline Irvin, both of the Parish of Hampton, King's County.

DIED.

On Sunday evening last, Mrs. Jane Crookshank, wife of Robert W. Crookshank, Esq. in her 53rd year.—Funeral To-morrow, (Wednesday,) at 3 o'clock.

On Sunday morning, after a short but severe illness, Mary, wife of Mr. Patrick Devine.

On Sunday morning, at the residence of Mr. Daniel Morris, Musquito Cove, Mr. William Gallagher, aged 30 years.

On Tuesday last, at two o'clock, Eliza B., aged 8 months, only daughter of Capt. James M'Lean, of this city.

On Friday night, at his residence, Portland, after a short illness, Thomas Graham, Esquire, Surgeon, aged 59 years, a native of County Down, Ireland.—Mr. Graham received his diploma in 1810, from the Royal College of Surgeons, Glasgow, and has been practising for the last fourteen years in this Province.

At Hampton, on Saturday 12th inst., at the residence of her son, the Rev. Wm. W. Walker, PHEBE, relict of the late Thomas Walker, Esq., of Annapolis, Nova Scotia, aged 75 years and 5 months.

At St. Martins, on the 14th instant, Agnes Gray, in the 3d year of her age; and on the same day, Joseph N. B. Kerr, aged 11 months, children of Mr. John Howard, of that place.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.

ARRIVED.

Tuesday—Ship Hercine, Walker, Aberdeen, 11—R. Rankin & Co. ballast.

Devonport, Kirk, Savannah 12—to order, ballast.

Barque Green Queen, Warren, Liverpool, via Savannah, 13—S. Wiggins & Son, salt.

Amazon, Hayes, Savannah, 29—to order, ballast.

Barque Helen, Clayton, Savannah, 9—R. Rankin & Co. Camilla, Rahan, Glasgow, 140—C. McLauchlan, coals.

Brigantine Isabella, Matthews, Philadelphia, 4—L. H. Waterhouse, flour, corn, and wheat.

Schooner John Murray, Devereaux, Baltimore, 23—J. & R. Reed, wheat.

Thursday—brig Sarah, Shaw, Dundalk, 42—C. McLauchlan, ballast.

Friday—Ship Signet, Thomson, Liverpool, 37—John Robertson, general cargo—Spoke in lat. 49.37, lon. 56 27, ship Sir Henry Pottinger, about 7 days out, hence for Bristol.

Barque Allan Brown, Shaw, Yarmouth, 1—C. McLauchlan, ballast.

Brig Minerva, Hammond, St. Kitts, 17—Jas. Kirk, Molasses and rum.

Brigt. Isabella, Matthews, Philadelphia, 4—order, general cargo.

Saturday—Steamer North America, Brown, Boston, 36 hours—J. Whitney, passengers, &c.

Brig Ruby, Crocker, Yarmouth—C. McLauchlan, ballast.

Sunday—Ship Britannia, Gillies, Alacria, 30—order.

Brig Westmoreland, Walker, Cork, 41—Crookshank & Walker, ballast.

Schr. Margaret, Scott, Halifax, 12—Master, sugar.

Harriet, Sears, Philadelphia, 10—L. H. Waterhouse, flour and corn.

Monday—Brigt. Topaz, Spates, Philadelphia, 6—L. H. Waterhouse, asstd. cargo.

Schr. Chief Sachem, Jordon, New York, 4—order, assorted cargo.

Steamer Robert Rankin, Price, Boston, 40 hours—I. & J. G. Woodward, passengers &c.

Tuesday—Brig Islam, Pierce, Baltimore, 9—Geo. Thomas, flour, corn and meal.

Schr. Armide, Kinney, Halifax, 5—Master, sugar & fish.

CLEARED.

April 15th—Barque Lady Campbell, Power, Waterford, timber and deals—R. Rankin & Co.; Albion, Matthews, Liverpool, timber and deals—John Hammond; brig Janet, Green, Hull, timber and deals—John Mackay.

16th—Ship Belmont, Grant, Bristol, timber and deals—S. Wiggins & Son; Barque Rolla, Keighly, Hull, deals—John Mackay; Perseverance, Bennett, London, timber and deals—N. S. Demill; Schr. Jane, Banks, Halifax, salt, T. L. Nicholson & Co.; Hazard, Miller, Halifax, limestone—G. & J. Sollee.

17th—Barque Bradshaw, McNair, Liverpool, timber and deals—R. Rankin & Co.; Bethel, Mother, London, oil and deals—Jas. Barber; schooner Matilda, Spates, Eastport, ballast.

20th—Barque Dorkhiar, Barbe, Bristol, timber and deals—S. Wiggins & Son.; Brig Albert Fearing, Ward, Eastport, plaster.—Master; Steamer North America, Brown, Boston.

VESSELS SAILED FOR ST. JOHN.

March 1, Staindrop, Sunderland. 2, Sovignar, Hull; George, do. 3, Leonora, Sunderland. 5, Joanna, Alloa. 7, Spring, Shields; Volant, Londonderry. 8, British American, Deal; Sarah Rawes, Whitehaven; Sea Nymph, Dublin. 9, Ann Hull, do.; Glasgow, Liverpool; Talisman, Bideford; Charlotte, Deal. 10, Ann, Dublin; Corsair, Gloucester. 11, Queen Pomare, Greenock; Hendon, Sunderland; Ann Louisa, Dundee. 12, Prince of Wales, the Clyde. 13, Esker, Dundee; Geo. Canning, do.; 15, Catherine Dublin; Perseverance, do.; Hibernia, Wexford. 17, Lady Caroline, Gravesend; Hendon, (from Sunderland), Deal; Spring, do.

March 17, Don, Dublin; Panope, (Wilson) do; Gratitude, do—18, Panope, (Whipple) do; Thomas, Whitehaven; Lamora, Plymouth—19, Czar, Dundee; Frances, Dumfries; Venerable, Hull; Wm. Ward, Liverpool—20, Duke of Cornwall, do; Lady Caroline, Deal; Princess Alice Maude, do—22, Sovereign, Stromness; George, do; Lucius Carey, the Clyde; James, do—22, Ann Louisa, Longhope—23, Maranham, Gravesend; Selma, Dundee—26 Exchange, Belfast—28, Hendon, Falmouth; George Ramsey, Kinsale—29, Speed, Liverpool; Favourite, Deal; Spring Falmouth—30, Caledonia, Liverpool; Edward Plymouth; Magog, Ayr; Nautilus, the Clyde—31, Hewson, Shields; Mamelukе, Sunderland—March 18, L'Ele, Portland Roads; Welcome Home, Hull; Woodhouse, do—27, Queen Pomare, Rothsay, NB—28, Marnham, Deal.

Loading at Liverpool.—Sophia M'Kenzie, and Hillsborough, for St. John, N. B.—John Clark, and Emanuel, for Staten Island and St. John, N. B.

Loading at the Clyde.—Agnes and Ann, and Wandsworth, for St. John, N. B.

FAYAL, March 12.—The Lord Wenlock, Duff, from Hull to St. John, N. B., put in here 3rd instant, with rudder damaged, and making some water; she will not discharge her ballast, but replace rudder and proceed.

KINSALE, March 25.—The Ann arrived here from St. John N. B., for Sligo, is very leaky, and has lost bulwarks &c.

LEITH, March 31.—The Oberon Adie, from Lynn to St. Andrew's, N. B. foundered at sea 10th inst.; crew saved and landed at South Uist.

PLYMOUTH, March 18.—The Davenport arrived here from St. John, N. B., waterlogged, and with loss of foremast and bowsprit.

The steam-ship Unicorn arrived at Boston at 3 o'clock last Friday afternoon.

New Spring Goods.

Per *Britannia* and *Juno* from Liverpool, and *Bowyer Smith* from Glasgow:

RICH Cachmere, Maude, Barage, and Indiana SHAWLS;
Ditto ditto ditto Handkerchiefs;
Organdy, Muslin and Balzarine DRESSES;
Fancy ORLEANS;
Grey, White and Printed COTTONS;
Furnitures, Buckskins, Tweeds, Cantroons,
Grandrilles, LINENS, Lawns,
Diapers, Huccabac, &c. &c.
Plain and Fancy MUSLINS, Neckerchiefs,
Small Wares, &c.

☞ Remainder from London and Liverpool daily expected.

J. & H. FOTHERBY.

North side Market square, April 18, 1846.

NOTICE.

THE Steamer will leave for WINDSOR, on WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 22d instant at Six o'clock, P. M. JAMES WHITNEY.

April 21.

Splendid Assortment of Rich French

PAPER HANGINGS.

Just received from France, via New-York, per Schooner Dolphin:—

A VERY LARGE and varied assortment of FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS, of the newest and most elegant Patterns, suitable for Dining and Drawing Rooms, Parlours, Chambers, Halls, Entries, &c. &c., with BORDERINGS of all widths to match—for sale very cheap, by

S. K. FOSTER,
April 21. *Foster's Corner, King-st.*

Received ex Schr. 'Ella';

12 FIRKINS New-York BUTTER, first quality. For sale low while landing,
April 21. WM. CARVILL.

Steel'd Socket SHOVELS.

15TH APRIL, 1846.

280 DOZEN STEEL POINT SOCKET *SHOVELS*, just received.
C. & W. H. ADAMS.

FORKS.

50 DOZEN HAY and MANURE FORKS, for sale Cheap, by
THOS. R. GORDON,
April 21. *Market-Square.*

SCREW AUGERS.

Just received from Glasgow, per Bowyer Smith—

5 CASES "Thomson's" Screw AUGERS.
April 21. C. & W. H. ADAMS.

At a Common Council holden at the Council Chamber, on the ninth day of April, A. D. 1846,—

Read and re-Enacted the following Laws:

A LAW to regulate the Fisheries within the limits of the City of Saint John.

A Law to regulate Public Porters and Hand-Cartmen in the City of Saint John, on the Eastern side of the Harbour.

A Law establishing the rates to be taken for Anchorage within the Harbour of the City of Saint John.

A Law further to regulate the Inspection of Fish within the City of Saint John.

A Law to prevent persons Blasting Rock and Earth without using a sufficient Shield or covering to prevent danger therefrom.

A Law to alter and amend a Law intituled "A Law to regulate the Public Slips, Landing Places, and Shores or Beaches within the City of Saint John."

A Law to regulate the Gauging and Inspection of Oil in the City of Saint John.

A Law to regulate the Gauging of Wine, Rum, Brandy, Gin, Shrub, Cordials, and Molasses.

An Ordinance to regulate the measurement of Salt and Coals within the City of Saint John.

A Law for the due observance of the Lord's Day, commonly called Sunday.

A Law to regulate Cartmen and to establish the rates of Cartage within the City of Saint John.

A Law to regulate the sale of Lime within the City of Saint John.

A Law to regulate the sale of Bread within the City of Saint John.

A Law for the due ordering of Vessels lying at Anchor and at the Wharves within the City of Saint John; and for establishing the duties of the Harbour Master of the said City.

A Law to prevent Nuisances in the City of St. John.

A Law to regulate the Weighing of Hay in the City of Saint John.

An Ordinance to regulate the office of Port or Harbour Master within the City of Saint John.

By order of the Common Council.

JAMES PETERS, Jun., C. C.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK,

SAINT JOHN, APRIL 14, 1846.

A DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, for the Half Year ending 11th instant, will be paid to the Shareholders, on or after the 14th proximo.

By order of the Board.

C. P. SANCTON, *Cashier.*

COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK,

4th April, 1846.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the STOCKHOLDERS of this Bank will take place on Tuesday the 5th day of May next, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of choosing Directors for the ensuing year.

J. DUNCAN, *President.*

Saint John Hotel Company.

A DIVIDEND of FIVE SHILLINGS per Share on the Capital Stock of the *Saint John Hotel Company*, will be paid to the Stockholders, at the Office of the Mechanics' Whale Fishing Company, on or after the 5th May next.

THOMAS NISBET, *President.*

St. John, N. B., 14th April, 1846. [Cour.]

Saint John Hotel Company.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Saint John Hotel Company, for the election of Five Directors for the ensuing Year, will be held at the St. John Hotel, on Monday the 4th day of May next, at ten o'clock, A. M.; when a statement of the affairs of the Company will be laid before the Meeting.—A punctual attendance is requested. THOMAS NISBET,

St. John, April 7, 1846.—[cour.] *President.*

Saint John Gas Light Company,

4th April, 1846.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the GENERAL ANNUAL MEETING of the STOCKHOLDERS of the ST. JOHN GAS LIGHT COMPANY, will be held at the New-Brunswick Marine Assurance Company's Office, in the Commercial Bank Building, on Monday, the 4th day of May ensuing, to choose Directors and to transact other important business. *

POETRY, &c.

TO THE FIRST BIRDS OF SPRING.

Ye come, ye come, bright warbling things,
And joy is in your song;
Ye bear upon your dewy wings,
The spring's first breath along.

Ye herald in the happy morn,
That is the birth of flowers,
Ye tell that winter's chills have gone,
Its snow and icy towers.

Ye bide the earth in its carpet weave,
In Nature's matchless loom:
The warp for many a grassy leaf,
The wool from flowret's loom.

Ye bid the naked branches dress,
In all their proud array,
And all things don their loveliness,
To welcome back the day.

Ye bid the icy fetters fall
From many a prisoned rill;
And onward joyful at your call,
They gambol down the hill.

All nature wakes from sleep; the cloud
Shades not the sun's bright ray;
No more the storm-winds howling loud,
Disturb the zephyr's lay.

Pass on, pass on to other land,
Ye birds of merry note;
Sing there of spring, ye starry band,
From every tuneful throat.

And gladden every heart that hears
Your message from above,
Pass on, and dry up winter's tears,
Sweet harbingers of love.

Cod Fishery in Maine.

The following paragraph from a correspondent of the *Bangor Whig* shows how active our neighbours of the United States are in the prosecution of the Cod Fishery. It should infuse the spirit of emulation unto our own people:—

"The cod-fishing business is carried on from this place to an extent not generally known. In the Spring of 1845, about three hundred sail of vessels were fitted at this place for the bank and shore fisheries. These vessels were manned by crews amounting to 2 000 men and boys, who are supplied with all, or nearly all, their necessaries for a fishing voyage, such as glazed hats, oil clothes, fishing boots and clothing, nearly all of which are made in this town, thus giving employment to many poor women, as also to Mechanics.—An immense quantity of goods of various kinds are consumed by them, and more than two thousand tons of salt, which is imported direct from Liverpool and Cadiz, by ships owned here. These fishing vessels are principally owned by people living upon islands in Penobscot Bay, with the exception of the bankers, which are mostly owned here and on the Penobscot river. More than fifteen hundred barrels of mackerel were taken by these vessels, under mackerel papers, after their four months of cod-fishing had expired, and about fourteen hundred barrels were packed here. The value of these amounted to ten thousand dollars, and were shipped to New Orleans and other ports in the country. A vast quantity of cod and other fish are brought in, made, and shipped to other ports and sold. The vessels employed in the fishing business are from twenty to seventy-five tons, the large vessels being mostly bankers. All vessels employed in the fishing business, and who perform what is required by law, are entitled to a bounty of about four dollars per ton, payable on the 1st of January, at the custom-house."

INFANTRY.—23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Depot, Isle of Wight. It has been the custom of this regiment, from time immemorial, to be preceded in all its marches and accompanied in all its parades by a mighty Goat, the emblem of old Cambria, whose venerable beard and grimly grave aspect might inspire the fanciful idea under the old superstition of the transmutation of souls, of being a fitting dwelling place for the departed spirit of one of those ancient bards, so famed in Cambrian story, and of whom the poet writes:—

——"His hoary beard and tangled hair
Stream'd like a meteor in the troubled air."

It is on record that the Goat of the regiment accompanied the Welsh Fusiliers into action at Bunker's-hill; and Cooper, the American novelist, in one of his interesting national narratives, relates that such was the sanguinary nature of the contest, that "the Welch Fusiliers had not a man left to saddle their goat." The last representative of this horned and bearded dynasty lately accompanied the regiment from Canada to Barbadoes, where his knowledge of his place at the head of the drums, his correct and soldier-like demeanor, his grave and patriarchal aspect, so struck the dusky race of Afric's blood, that, on watching his stately progress at the head of the corps, the exclamation has been heard, "He got tense *(sense)* same as Christian." Poor Billy! Whether the climate disagreed with him, or he missed his native mountains, or he found his coat too hot for our boiling regions, did never appear; but, alas! he died; and great was the lamentation throughout the regiment. This circumstance happened, not long ago, to be mentioned at the table of our gracious monarch. The death of poor Billy was duly lamented; and the Queen directed that two milk-white goats, of a magnificent Cashmere breed, peculiar in England to Windsor Park alone, and part of a flock sent to her Majesty as a present from the Persian Shah, be forthwith presented to the gallant 23rd, to replace poor Billy's loss. We understand that this mark of her Majesty's condescension has just been communicated to Colonel Torrens, and suitably acknowledged by his Excellency. This tribute of regard from the Sovereign to one of her brave regiments, strikes us as peculiarly interesting. To feel their services and value thought of in the Royal palace, when far away guarding the distant possessions of their mistress, will add, if possible, to the esprit du corps and devotion of this famous old regiment; and the gift sheds honor on her who gave and those who received.—*St. Lucia Palladium, Jan. 23.*

BRITISH GRAIN CONSUMED BY AMERICANS.—Besides what the operative eats in making the cotton, woollen, and other manufactures, vast quantities of flour are used up in starch pastes, calico printing, &c. in making the articles imported and consumed by us. It has often been said by those who advocate protection to American labor, that in wearing British cotton, woollens, &c. &c. we were consuming British wheat, beef, pork, &c. Mr. William Brown, of Liverpool, lately the Free Trade candidate for Parliament from the county of Lancaster, says:—'Paradoxical as it may appear, I think Great Britain is the largest *grain exporting* country in the world, although it is impossible to estimate accurately, what quantity of grain &c. is consumed in preparing £50 000 000 of exports, by which you are so greatly benefited. It is placed in the laboratory of that wonderful intellectual machine, man, which gives him the physical power, aided by steam, of converting it into broad cloth, calico, hardware, &c &c. and in these shapes your wheats find their way to every country in the world.' No country can consume the manufactures of England without consuming her wheat, and thus contributing to support her agricultural interests.

INDIAN CORN.—Bread made in two ways, from Indian corn or maize, and a pudding made of the same material, were submitted on Saturday last to the inspection and taste of a number of gentlemen at Glasgow, by Mr. Cowdin, the United States Consul. Two fourpound loaves were cut up into slices, the one composed entirely of Indian corn meal, the other a mixture of 2¾ lbs. of the meal and ¼ lb. of wheat flour. Both were pronounced good, but preference was given to the loaf made of the mixed material. The pudding, which was composed of meal, with a little suet and molasses, was reported upon as excellent.—*Glasgow paper.*

Vice is infamous, though in a prince, and virtue honourable, though in a peasant.

Just received per Harmony and Queen Pomare, at

TISDALE'S

No. 1, South Market Wharf.

40 BUNDLES sheet IRON, No. 22—24;
24 do. Plough Plate IRON, assorted;
14 do. *Banks'* best refined Round *IRON;*
40 double and single Ploughshare Moulds;
6 Blacksmith's BELLOWS;
1 hamper Smith's VICES, superior quality;
3 ANVILS; 46 bags *CUT NAILS;*
30 hand and sledge Hammers;
45 bags *SPIKES*, from 4 to 10 inch;
20 boxes TIN Plates, IC, IX, DC;
200 *TEA KETTLES*; 9 bundles Frying Pans,
2 tons POTS, Bakepans, Spiders and Griddles,
24 pair cast Fire Dogs,
2 cases Hoole and Co's 5 1-2, 6, 6 1-2, and 7 feet MILL SAWS,
1 do. do. 22 and 24 inch Circular ditto,
1 do. Cross-cut, Hand, Tenon, Buck and other SAWS;
4 casks *Vicker's* and *Tisdale's* superior Mill Saw FILES; 1 cask Horse Shoes,
2 casks Sad Irons; 1 ton SHOT, assorted,
1 ton *Sanderson's* best Cast Steel,
3 cases *Thompson's* Screw AUGERS,
2 casks Ox Chains and Horse Traces,
1 cask IRON WIRE, from No. 6 to 24,
1 do. Steel'd Miner's Shovels,
16 dozen Barn ditto,
1 crate Copper and Iron Coal Scoops & Hods,
2 kegs Copper Boat Nails,
1000 Block Bushes, assorted,
1 cask best London GLUE,
1 cask Curled Hair and Hair Seating,
6 casks Horse and Ox NAILS,
1 ton Heel and Toe Sparrowbills,
3 casks containing Knives and Forks, Carvers, Chisels, Gouges, Drawing-knives, Adzes, Hatchets, Plane Irons, &c.
2 casks containing Barn, Shutter, H, HL, Chest and other Hinges,
1 case Guns and Pistols, in great variety,
1 do. Jack, smoothing, Trying and Jointer Planes,
2 casks LOCKS of all kinds,
6 casks containing Fox Traps, 2 feet Rules, Iron Rivets, Curry Combs, Chest Handles, Fire Irons, Pins, Screws, Brass Foundry in variety, Gimblets,
1 cask Saddles' Girth Web, Chair Web, Boot Web, Coffin Cord, *Roan* Skins, &c.
1 case Coffin Mounting, and a variety of other Goods.

ON HAND.—Rowland's Mill Saws, 6, 6 1-2 feet; 100 kegs F and HF Gunpowder, which with their stock on hand is offered to the public at exceeding low rates for Cash, by
November 1. W. TISDALE & SON.

BRANDY, GIN, &c.

Ex ship Mozambique, Pickance, Master, from Liverpool:

4 PIPES BRANDY, } Martell's and Hennessey's
17 hhds. ditto, } Brands;
15 hhds. Hollands GIN, ["Kee" Brand.]
50 dozen Barclay's BROWN STOUT, in qts. & pts.
10 kegs Ground GINGER, 25 lb. each,
50 setts Shoe BRUSHES,
5 dozen White Wool MOPS,
40 dozen Heather BROOMS,
300 stone BOTTLES, 1, 2, and 3 gallons each,
30 boxes PIPES.

ALSO—*In Store:*

25 pipes and hhds. BRANDY, (Martell's) part of which the vintage of 1840,
10 hhds. GIN,
20 hhds. and qr. casks Port, Madeira, and Sherry WINES,
15 hhds Tricacle; 40 boxes Long PIPES,
25 chests Congou TEA, a good article,
25 bags CORKS, assorted sizes,
1 case INDIGO; 1 hhd. LOAF SUGAR,
4 boxes Sugar Candy; 50 boxes SOAP,
30 do. CANDLES; 15 kegs TOBACCO.

☞ With a general assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, SHIP STORES, &c. &c.—all of which will be sold low, at his Stores, North M. Wharf, and Reed's Point. JOHN KIRK.
December 23, 1845.

NEW WINTER GOODS.

Per ships Themis, Maranham, Jane Duffus, & Edinburgh

POLKA Plaids, Fancy Cloakings, Gala Plaids, Camblets, Check'd and Figured Orleans, Alpacas, Crape DeLaines, Cashmeres, Coburgs, &c. Silks, Satins, Ribbons, Black and col'd silk Velvets, Fringes, Gimps, Laces, Gloves, Hosiery, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Mufflers, MUFFS, BOAS, and CAPES, Grey, White, and Printed COTTONS, Furnitures, FLANNELS, Baizes, Blankets, Serges, Quilts, Horse Rugs, Ticks, Canvas, Osnaburghs, LINENS, Lawns, Diapers, Ducks, Towelling, Fancy Cotton Velvets, Moleskins, Regattas, Ginghams, &c.
Fancy Scarfs and Neck TIES,
Stays, Umbrellas, Small Wares, &c. &c.
Beaver and Pilot CLOTHS, Broad Cloths, Buckskins, Doeskins, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Vestings, Fur and Sealette CAPS, Men's Silk and Beaver HATS, &c.
The whole of which are offered low, Wholesale and Retail.
J. & H. FOTHERBY,
North side Market-square.
September 23, 1845.

CHEAP CLOTHING,

NOW OPENING AT

JOHN BOWES',

Water-Street, Saint John.

THE Subscriber is now opening a choice assortment of FALL & WINTER

MADE CLOTHING,

Blue and Brown Beaver and Pilot CLOTHS,
Assorted Superfine BROAD CLOTHS,
Plain & Fancy Striped Buckskins & Doe skins,
Plain and Rib'd Kerseys and Cassimeres,
Silk Velvet and Satin Vestings,
CLOTH CAPS, Carpet and Travelling Bags, and a general variety of Gentlemen's Small Wares, and Seamen's OUTFITTING.

As the whole of the subscriber's Stock is new and Fresh Goods selected by himself, and doing business on a strictly Cash system he feels satisfied he is enable to sell as low as any person in the trade. JOHN BOWES.
Oct 28.

CHEESE, FIGS, &c.

Landing ex Schooner DOLPHIN, from Boston:

10 BOXES fine Goshen CHEESE,
25 drums Smyrna FIGS,
5 bags FILBERTS,
3 boxes Jordan ALMONDS,
5 barrels LARD OIL,
5 kegs LARD.—For sale by
Feb. 17. JARDINE & CO.

Anchors and Chains.

Now landing ex Caledonia, and for sale by the subscriber—

24 ANCHORS—Iron and Wood Stock—assorted from 2 to 32 cwt;
5 CHAIN CABLES, best proved, 5-8 to 1 inch.
December 9. WM. CARVILL.

BREAD.

50 BRLS. PILOT BREAD, per schooner "*Lavinia Clark*," Nice, Master, from Boston, on consignment.—For sale by
H. G. KINNEAR.

MUSCOVADO MOLASSES.

NOW LANDING:

EX Brig *Vivea*, from Cienfuegos, at the Custom House Wharf:—
302 Hhds. }
28 Tierces, } Choice Muscovado MOLASSES.
12 Barrels }
For sale by JARDINE & CO.
St. John, 31st March, 1846.

MUTTON TALLOW.

20 BRLS. best quality MUTTON TALLOW, received this day per schooner "Brothers," from Boston—for sale by
March 19. J. R. CRANE.

NEW and SPLENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED

BRITISH PUBLICATIONS,

JUST RECEIVED FROM LONDON,

AT THE

VICTORIA BOOK-STORE,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

SMITH'S LONDON STANDARD LIBRARY,—(comprising upwards of 100 popular Works.)
Pictorial History of GREECE,
Land of BURNS,
Pictures of the FRENCH,
Cabinet Edition of BRITISH CLASSICS,
Ladies' Physical, Intellectual, Moral, and Social MAN,
Walkers' MANLY EXERCISES,
The FLOWER GARDEN,
BRITISH ENCYCLOPEDIA,—4 Grand Divisions;
Maps of the BRITISH PROVINCES,
CHAMBERS' JOURNAL, new series, 1845,
Peoples' Editions of Standard Authors,
Chambers' EDUCATIONAL COURSE,
Lawries' Mercantile Arithmetic and Key,
Beatties' SCOTLAND, Illustrated,
The WALDENSES, Illustrated,
Information for the PEOPLE,—new series.
Capt. Cook's VOYAGES,—splendid edition.
Froissarts' CHRONICLES of England, France and Spain,
Chronicles of MONSTRELET,
Cuviers' ANIMAL KINGDOM,
Smiths' Souvenier Classics,—elegantly bound,
2,000 Packs English PLAYING CARDS.

—ALSO—

A large assortment of Miscellaneous Works,—embracing History, Geography, Literature, Arts, Sciences, Biography and Divinity; Writing Papers of every description; Quills, Steel Pens, Ink, Wafers, Wax, Drawing Pencils, and Artist's Materials; Merchant's Blank Account Books; Memorandum and Pocket Books.—SCHOOL BOOKS—Fulton & Knight's Pronouncing Dictionary, Colonial Geography; Gray's Arithmetic; Lawrie's Tutors' Assistant; Gny's Spelling; Primers and Catechisms; Murray's Reader, Introduction, and Grammar.

*** The whole of the above together with a large variety of other Miscellaneous Articles in the Book and Stationery line, are offered at the lowest Cash prices.

Good Writing PAPER for SIXPENCE per Quire.

☞ New arrivals from England, daily expected.
V. H. NELSON,
October 14. *King-street.*

GORDON'S HARDWARE STORE,

Adjoining the LONDON HOUSE, Market Square, Saint John, N. B.

Received per late Arrivals, and for sale at the lowest market rates:—

18 TONS HOLLOW WARE, consisting of Pots from ½ to 35 Gallons, Boilers from 20 to 50 gallons, with and without spouts, Ovens and Covers 10 to 16 inch, extra Covers, Fry Pans, Griddles, &c.
2 bales large cotton Chalk Lines & Coffin Cord,
1 cask Red Chalk; 1 do. Water of Ayr Stone,
10 barrels FF POWDER; 20 do. Blasting ditto,
2 cases Scotch Screw Augurs, ass'd to 2½ inch,
1 cask Lamp Chimnies and Shades,
1 do. CUTLERY, assorted,
3 cases Cast STEEL, square, flat and octagon,
18 bundles *Spring and Blister STEEL,*
1 ditto Horse Shoe ditto,
4 casks containing 365 doz. Mill Saw and other FILES, common and superior quality,
2 cases Circular Saws,
1 case '*Rowlands*' MILL SAWS, 6, 6½, 7 feet,
100 GANG SAWS, 4½ to 7 feet,
115 dozen SCYTHES, good and cheap,
4 boxes Scythe Stones,
1 basket Shoemaker's Stones,
41 dozen Hay and Manure Forks,
24 dozen long handled Fry Pans,
1 case Guns and Pistols, Caps, Moulds, &c.
18 boxes Tin Plates; 5 cwt. superior Block TIN
40 blocks of ZINC; 1 cask Sheet Zinc,
4 sheets LEAD; 1 cask LEAD PIPE,
1 ton Plough Plating; 2 tons Shear Moulds,
12 Anvils and Vices, best; 6 Smiths' BELLOWS,
28 dozen Shovels and Spades,
30 ditto long handled do.; 20 do. socket Shovels,
5 bags Copper BOAT NAILS, ¾ to 2¾ inch,
4 cases Sheet COPPER; 1 bundle sheet BRASS,
2 tons Patent SHOT, assorted,
2 do. Iron, Brass and Copper Shoe Bills,
1 cask Lamp Black; 1 do. BORAX,
2 crates Coal Scoops; 1 ton Sad Irons, ass'd,
1 cask *patent enamelled* sauce and stew Pans, Tea and Preserving Kettles, Digesters, &c.
300 TEA KETTLES, assorted, tin'd and untin'd,
1 case School Slates and Pencils,
6 bags Countersunk Nails; 10 do. Slate do.
14 casks Ox and Horse Nails,
20 bags Boat Nails; 3 casks Whaleboat do.
1 cask Brads and Tacks,
10 bags SPIKES, 4 to 10 inch,
100 do. Rose and Clasp Nails, 4'dy to 20'dy.
20 do. *Composition NAILS and SPIKES,*
1 do. do. Clinch Rings,
2 casks Plate and shutter Hinges,
1 do. Curled Hair and Seating,
1 bale Chair Web,
1 case Tea Trays and Waiters,
200 pieces Horse Traces; 100 Chains,
1 case X-Cut and Buck Saws,
1 bale Sieves and Riddles, iron and brass,
1 ton Iron, Brass and Copper WIRE,
2 casks GLUE; 1 bale Carpet Thrums,
56 casks containing an excellent assortment of HARDWARE—among which are 200,000 Percussion Caps; 400 dozen Rim, Chest, Pad, Trunk and other Locks; 500 dozen Butt, Chest, TH, and Strap Hinges; Brass and Japann'd Candlesticks; Bellows Pipes and Tul Irons, Stair Rods and Eyes, Shoe Thread, Wilson's Shoe Knives, Heel Plates and Nails, Harness Mounting, Coffin Furniture, Plated Candlesticks, Snuffers, Castors, &c., Britannia Metal Tea and Coffee Pots, Urns, &c., Bronze Urns, Table, Shop and Hall Lamps, Fire and Andirons, heavy Kitchen Fire Irons, Brass and Bell-metal Preserving Kettles, Back Chains and Cart Hames, a good assortment of Carpenter's Tools, &c.

ON HAND—*In Kegs of 100 to 200 lbs.*—A large and well assorted stock of CUT NAILS, manufactured by the subscriber from the best English Iron, and which will be found much superior to and more economical than the imported Cut Nails.
June 24. T. R. GORDON.

IRON, Copper, Anchors, Chain Cables, &c. &c.

Now landing ex 'New Zealand':

100 TONS English Bar IRON, well ass'd;
30 ditto Refined Banks' best;
10 ditto SHEET IRON, No. 18 to 24;
2 ditto BOLT COPPER, ⅜ to 1¼ inch;
31 ANCHORS, assorted from 1 to 30 cwt.;
30 Chain Cables, best proved, 5-8 to 1⅛ inch;
12 casks best short-linked CHAIN, from 5-16 to ¾ inch; 5 tons best OAKUM.
For sale low by *WM. CARVILL.*
Nov. 4, 1845.

Matches, Painted Pails, Beans, &c.

Per Favourite, from St. Andrews:

4 CASES very superior Friction MATCHES, in Blocks, the manufacture of the Town of Saint Andrews.

Per Schr. Olive Branch, from Boston:

20 dozen Painted PAILS,
10 barrels White BEANS,
12 dozen Sarsaparilla BITTERS,
20 dozen Fahnestock's VERMIFUGE.
For sale by H. G. KINNEAR.
January 20, 1846.

Porto Rico Sugar.

THE Subscribers are landing ex *Prince Rupert* from Halifax—76 casks of superior SUGAR, which they will sell either in Bond, or duty paid. [Oct. 21.] ALLISON & SPURR.

IRON, TIN, Copper, Anchors, Chains, &c.

The Subscriber is now landing ex "Nancy:"
Ex "Caroline":—

200 TONS of well assorted English IRON;
50 tons of do. do.;
50 tons PIG IRON;

"Ex "Thomas":—

10 tons Spike Nails—4½ to 10 inches;
20 boxes DC TIN;

"Ex "New Zealand":—

200 tons Banks' best refined IRON, assorted;
150 do. English IRON, assorted;
100 doz'n Farmer's SPADES;
9 casks Miner's SHOVELS, steeled;
100 bags Patent NAILS, from 4d'y to 24d'y;
15 tons SPIKE NAILS, from 4½ to 10 inch;
220 bolts best Navy CANVAS, No. 1 to 6;
8 casks Iron WIRE, well assorted;
7 tons Cast STEEL, *Naylor & Co.*, assorted,
2 do. COACH SPRINGS, Steel, assorted,
100 boxes TIN PLATES, well assorted,
6 tons Bolt COPPER, assorted, ⅝ to 1¼ inch,
50 chests best CONGOU TEA;
20 bags Horse and Ox Nails, assorted,
20 dozen FRYING PANS, assorted,
1 cask VICES, assorted;
12 best (warranted) ANVILS, assorted;
40 cwt. best Short Link ⅝ inch CHAIN;
20 " " " 7-16 " "
40 " " " ½ " "
40 " " " ⅜ " "
40 " " " ⅜ " "
20 " " " ⅜ " "
20 " " " ⅜ " "
30 CHAIN CABLES, best proved, assorted, ⅝ to 1⅛ inch;
60 ANCHORS, assorted, 1 cwt. to 30 cwt.;

—ON HAND—

10,000 best Fire *BRICKS,*
100 boxes *TIN PLATES,*
25 tons *SHEET IRON,* assorted,
500 boxes Liverpool *SOAP,*
4 tons Sock Plates, single and double,
4 tons Blister *STEEL,*
200 TEA KETTLES, assorted numbers,
25 dozen Ballast *SHOVELS,* assorted sizes;
20 dozen Garden *SPADES,* do.;
20 Register *GRATES,* assorted;
50 Half Register do. do;
10 tons Plough Plates, 2 to 5 inches,
5 do. *HOOP IRON,* from 1 to inches,
200 do. assorted English Iron;
100 do. best Refined do.;
20 do. Swedish do., best brand, assorted,
10 bars best low Moor Iron, 4½ & 5 inch square,
20 dozen Kiln Tiles.

Daily expected ex "Wakefield";—

10 tons Swedish Iron, assorted,
10 tons Refined Round Iron, from ½ to ½ inch,
2 tons Blister *STEEL,*
4 tons *SHEET IRON,* No. 16 to 24,
12 pairs Forge *BELLOWS,* 24 to 36 inch,
10 tons *OAKUM,*
50 tons States—Queen, Ladies & Countess;
100 tons *COAL.*

All of which will be sold on moderate terms for good payments
July 1. WILLIAM CARVILL.

Groceries, Liquors, Flour, &c.

The subscribers have just received ex Ship *Lady Caroline,* from London:—

20 HHDS. Holland *GENEVA;*
6 do. *SHERRY WINE*
24 chests Fine Congou TEA;
10 hhds. Loaf SUGAR; 3 do. Crushed do.;
50 boxes Turkey Raisins; 4 carroteels Currants,
20 bags Black PEPPER,
50 boxes Mould CANDLES, (Wax Wicks);
3 do. Windsor SOAP; 1 case PINS,
55 kegs FF GUNPOWDER; 40 bags SHOT,
35 kegs MUSTARD; 1 case Bottled do;
3 cases Fig Blue; 1 do. Confectionary,
4 cases LIQUORICE and Cassia,
50 dozen Playing Cards; 1 case Ink,
15 bags CORKS; 1 case shoe Brushes,
15 barrels Day & Martin's Liquid Blacking,
10 hhds. Raw and Boiled Linseed OIL;
50 kegs Coloured PAINT,
10 casks Black Lead, Vitriol, Salts & Sulpaur;
200 bundles Packed OAKUM.

Ex "Thomas" from Liverpool:—

110 boxes Steele's SOAP; 1 hhd. Starch,
30 dozen Bed Cords; 1 bale Shad Twine,
1 tierce Scrubbing Brushes,
1 bale Shoe Thread; 30 boxes Tobacco Pipes,
10 bales Cotton Warp.

Ex "Douglas" from Glasgow:—

400 reams Paper, assorted; 1 pun. Malt Whiskey;
40 bags BARLEY; 1 hhd. COPPERAS.

Ex sundry vessels from Philadelphia:—

570 barrels CORN MEAL,
130 do. Superfine FLOUR.

In Store of former Importations:—

240 hhds. Muscovado SUGAR,
15 tierces Loaf and Bastard ditto,
190 hhds. MOLASSES,
125 chests TEA, assorted,
60 puns. Jamaica and Demerara RUM,
45 hhds. *Martell's* BRANDY,
30 casks Port, Sherry and Madeira WINES,
50 bags Java and St. Domingo COFFEE,
40 do. Common and Pearl BARLEY,
20 do. Pimento; 10 do. Split Peas,
15 do. Pepper; 20 kegs GINGER,
20 brls. WHITING; 30 boxes PIPES,
60 kegs Wrought NAILS, assorted sizes,
20 boxes IC and IX TIN,
4 chests Indigo; 5 tierces Rice;
50 boxes London SOAP; 10 brls. VINEGAR,
12 hhds. Linseed OIL; 100 kegs White Lead,
200 boxes and half-boxes Muscatel Raisins,
120 barrels RYE FLOUR.

The above, with a large assortment of other GOODS in the Grocery line, will be sold low for good payments.
October 1. WM. HAMMOND & CO.

S. K. FOSTER,

Has just received from London, per Brig Sir Henry Huntly, via Liverpool:—

LADIES' White and Black Satin SLIPPERS,
Do. Black Kid Slippers, for Dancing,
Do. French Leather do do.
Do. very fine Prunella do do.
Do. Patent and Spanish do do.
A new supply of Ladies' SNOW BOOTS;
Double Soled Prunella BOOTS;
Fur'd SLIPPERS of various sorts.

An elegant variety of Girls and Children's Cloth and Snow BOOTS; Fur Slippers; Patent and Spanish SLIPPERS, and KIDS for Dancing.

An almost endless variety of Children's BOOTS and SHOES.

Gentlemen's French Calf Wellington BOOTS for Dancing. Also,—Clarence, Oxonian, Prunella, Cloth and Doe Skin German and Albert BOOTS for ditto; Carpet and other House SHOES.

For Sale CHEAP at his Stores, Corner of King and Germain streets. Dec. 30.

GEORGE THOMAS,

WARD STREET,

Has just received and in course of Landing ex sch'r Charlotte, from Boston:

20 BRLS. No. 1 PILOT BREAD;
30 brls. and 50 bags No. 1 Navy do.
80 kegs } Water, Butter, Soda and Lemon
50 boxes } BISCUIT.

Ex schr. Olive Branch, from Boston:

5 casks } Refined and Winter pressed Whale
14 barrels } OIL.

—ALSO, IN STORE—

20 brls. Clarified Champagne CIDER;
10 casks and 25 brls. pure Cider VINEGAR,
50 barrels Mess PORK,
20 barrels Prime PORK, } *In Bond, for Ship*
30 do. do. BEEF, } *Stores;*
25 dozen Cane Seat CHAIRS, assorted,
5 tons Hemp and Manilla CORDAGE,
25 boxes Fancy SOAP, assorted,
25 chests and 40 boxes Souchong TEA, (warranted the first quality),
25 bags good quality COFFEE.
For sale at the lowest Market rates for Cash.
January 31.

LONDON GOODS.

Landing ex *Marshall Bennett*, from London:—

55 CHESTS Congou TEA; 2 do. Old Hyson; 20 boxes Sperm Candles;
12 casks Day & Martin's BLACKING,
2 casks 'Lazenby's' Pickles and Sauces,
December 2. JARDINE & CO.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

MOFFAT'S VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

AND

PHŒNIX BITTERS.

LIVER COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, BILIOUS & LIVER COMPLAINTS, FEVER AND AGUE, RHEUMATISM, PILES, CONSUMPTION, WORMS, SCROFULA.

The high and envied celebrity which these pre-eminent Medicines have acquired for their invariable efficacy in all the diseases which they profess to cure, has rendered the usual practice of puffing not only unnecessary, but unworthy of them. They are known by their fruits; their good works testify for them, and they thrive not by the faith of the credulous.

IN ALL CASES OF

Asthma.
Acute and Chronic Rheumatism.
Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys.
BILIOUS FEVERS and LIVER COMPLAINTS, in the south and west, where these diseases prevail, they will be found invaluable. Planters, Farmers, and others, who once use these Medicines will never afterwards be without them.
Bilious Cholic and Serous looseness.
Biles.
Costiveness.
Colds and Coughs.
Cholic.
CONSUMPTION. Used with the greatest success in this disease.
Corrupt Humors.
Dropsies.
DYSPEPSIA. No person with this distressing disease should delay using these medicines immediately.
Eruption of the Skin.
Erupiels.
Flatulency.
FEVER & AGUE. For this scourge of the western country these medicines will be found a safe, speedy, and certain remedy. These medicines leave the system subject to a return of the disease—a cure by these medicines is permanent. Try them be satisfied, and be cured.
Foulness of the Complexion.
GENERAL DEBILITY.
Gout.
Giddiness.
Gravel.
Headaches, of every kind.
Inward Fever.
Inflammatory Rheumatism.
Impure Blood.
Jaundice.
Loss of Appetite.
LIVER COMPLAINTS.
Leprosy.
Loosenesses.
MERCURIAL DISEASES. Never fails to eradicate entirely all the effects of Mercury infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparation of Sarsaparilla.
Night Sweats.
Nervous Debility.
Nervous Complaints, of all kinds.
Organic Affections.
Palpitation of the Heart.
Painter's Cholic.
PILES.—The original proprietor of these medicines was cured of piles of 36 years standing by the use of the Life Medicines alone.
Pains in the head, side, back, limbs, joints, and organs.
RHEUMATISM.—Those afflicted with this terrible disease will be sure of relief by the Life Medicines.
Rush of Blood to the head.
Scurvy.
Salt Rheum.
Swellings.
SCROFULA OR KING'S EVIL, in its worst forms.
Ulcers of every description.
WORMS, of all kinds, are effectually expelled by these medicines. Parents will do well to administer them whenever their existence is suspected.—Relief will be certain.

THE LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS

PURIFY THE BLOOD

And thus remove all disease from the system.

A single trial will place the LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS beyond the reach of competition, in the estimation of every patient.

☞ Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by DR. WILLIAM B. MOFFAT, 335 Broadway, corner of Anthony street, New York.

The Genuine of these medicines are now put up in white wrappers and labels, together with a pamphlet, called "Moffat's Good Samaritan," containing the directions, &c., on which is a drawing of Broadway from Wall street to our Office, by which strangers visiting the city can very easily find us. The wrappers and Samaritans are copyrighted, therefore those who procure them with the white wrappers can be assured that they are genuine. Be careful, and do not buy those with yellow wrappers; but if you do, be satisfied that they come direct from us, or don't touch them.

MOFFAT'S MEDICINES.

THE above Valuable MEDICINES are for Sale by—

Messrs. Peters & Tilley, St. John; W. O. Smith, do.; J. H. Chipman, do.; Jas. Hunter, do.; G. Chadwick, do.; James F. Gale, Fredericton; W. T. Baird, Woodstock; Thomas Turner, St. Andrews; H. Morrel, Miramichi; Peter M'Cleland, Hopewell; John C. Black, Sackville; Thomas Prince, Moncton; Andrew Weldon, Dorchester; W. Pycell, Bimeon; John H. Ryan, Studholm; W. Y. Theal, Shediac; Gideon Knight, St. George; Chas. Keid, New Canaan; Charles Freeze, Sussex; Wm. P. Well, Jolicure; J. R. McPherson, Oromocto; John Tooker, Yarmouth, N. S.; Allen Chipman, Amherst; Thomas Delany, Londonderry; James Crowley, Digby; C. P. Jones, Weymouth; O. Vail, Westport; J. H. Harris, Bridgeport; P. Bonnell, Annapolis; J. A. Gibbon, Wilmot.
JOHN ELLIOTT, General Agent, St. John

A NATURAL REMEDY

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

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

OF THE

NORTH AMERICAN COLLEGE OF HEALTH.

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

SUBJECT TO BUT ONE DISEASE,

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

NATURAL PRINCIPLES,

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

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

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

GRAND PURIFYING PRINCIPLE,

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

GIVE EASE AND PLEASURE,

disease of every name is radidly driven from the body.

CAUTION.

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

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

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

(Indian Purgative.)

OF THE NORTH AMERICAN COLLEGE OF HEALTH

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Rice, Pepper, Beans, Fruit, &c.

Ex steamer Robert Rankin from Boston, on Consignment:—

20 TIERCES prime new RICE;
50 bags superior Black PEPPER,
54 barrels (new crop) White BEANS,
50 sides Baltimore Oak Tanned Sole Leather, equal to English Bend;
50 do. very large and heavy Upper LEATHER;
5 brls. *certainly new* and good Hickory NUTS,
10 bags Castana Nuts; 10 bags Pea do.;
5 kegs very superior GRAPES, in fine order;
25 drums fine Turkey FIGS,
2 brls. Blue VITRIOL,
10 bales Cotton Wrapping TWINE,
10 boxes pure Ground GINGER,
5 do. do. do. CINNAMON,
5 do. do. do. PIMENTO,
3 tierces, 2 brls