SAINT JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK, THE FRIDAY, AUGUST 17, 1849.

Weekly Chronicle.

Volume 12. "Nec Rege, Nec Populo, sed utroque." Number 51.

THE SAINT JOHN CHRONICLE,

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

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SECRETS ALMANACK.

(The time of high water here given is for A. M.)

July.	H.	Sun.	Moon	H. W.
18 Saturday,	5	9 6	55	Sets 11 43
19 Sunday	5	10 6	56	7 54 0 3
20 Monday,	5	11 6	57	8 25 0 10
21 Tuesday,	5	12 6	58	8 54 1 14
22 Wednesday	5	14 6	59	9 24 1 48
23 Thursday	5	15 6	60	9 54 2 21
24 Friday,	5	16 6	48	10 25 2 57

New Moon, 16th, 1h. 6m. afternoon.

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RANNEY, STURDEE & CO., St. John,
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[illegible] Esq.
[illegible] RR[illegible]
[illegible]all, [illegible]

February [illegible]

Mutual Insurance Company.

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

I. WOODWARD.
St. John, Nov. 11, 1846. *Secretary.*

TAR.—20 barrels Riggers' TAR, ex Beverley from New York.

May 25. THOS. HANFORD.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Copy of a Letter from His Grace the Duke of Portland *to* Mrs. Ann Metlish, *(one of his Tenants,) whom His Grace was pleased to send as a Patient to the Proprietor of this Extraordinary Medicine.*

Madam,

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

(Signed) SCOTT PORTLAND.

Welbeck Abbey, May 31, 1842.

Copy of a Letter from the Most honorable the Marquis of Westminster, K. G.

Lord Westminster has just received Mr. Holloway's Medicine, for which he returns him his best thanks.

Eaton Hall, Cheshire, Feb. 12, 1842.

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

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

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

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

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

Ague,	Inflammation,
Asthma,	Inflammation,
Bilious Complaints,	Jaundice,
Bites or By Bites,	Liver Complaints,
Bowel Complaints,	Lumbago,
Colics,	Piles,
Consumption of Bowels,	Rheumatism,
Consumption,	Retention of the Urine,
Debility,	Sore Throats,
Dropsy,	Scrofula, or King's Evil,
Dysentery	Stone in Gravel,
Erysipelas,	The Dropsical,
Female Irregularities,	Tumours,
Fevers of all kinds,	Ulcers,
Fits,	Worms of all kinds,
Gout,	Weakness from whatever cause, &c., &c.
Headache,	

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

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

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

Miscellany.

Hints to Emigrants, or to those who may contemplate Emigrating to the United States of America and California. By the Rev. D. R. Thomson, Secretary to the Philadelphia Emigrants' Society. London: Houlston & Stoneman.

Emigration is the topic of the day. The very last accounts from the United States represent the human tide as still rolling, with all the restlessness the atmosphere of a new world seems to impart to the human disposition, westwards. In this land of the gayest gaieties, and starving, unemployed labourers, the notion of seeking elsewhere a sphere of useful action is natural enough; but it is not to this land only the notion is confined. An emigration fever pervades the whole body of European Society; and the young Republic of the United States has acquired such a character for presenting the field for enterprise as attracts towards it an immense degree of interest.

However we may feel disposed to draw a conclusion on the general question as to whether or not this emigration mania is surpassing legitimate bounds, there can be none whatever with respect to the absolute necessity of furnishing those who have decided upon change with the best available information. The little book before us, promises to do much towards this worthy end, and we hail it as the best guarantee of the honesty and sincerity of the association to which the author fills the post of secretary. It embodies a great deal of valuable details, furnished to the society by parties to whom they had made application, and preserved among the records of its transactions. It is, in fact an attempt to place before the emigrant, systematically the principal items about which he would be likely to make inquiry, from the moment of his embarking till his first settlement in the land of his adoption.

It would, of course, be impossible for us to enter into the different heads under which information is conveyed. The book is small, and its price is moderate, so that in regard to details, we have little reluctance in leaving the reader to consult it for himself. But there is, at the same time, such admirable hints contained in the following paragraphs, addressed to classes to which, we fear, too many of our countrymen belong, that we cannot forbear laying them *in extenso* before our readers. We are [illegible] classes of any readers to whom useful—those who have already made up their minds, and are preparing to emigrate to this country, and those who are seriously and anxiously revolving the expediency of the step. To the latter I shall first address myself. No question, my respected reader, involving your temporal interests merely, can be more momentous: and I know you will deem me no intruder when, with kindness and sincerity, I offer to council with you. In doing so I must first inquire what are your motives for wishing to emigrate to America. *Is it an idea that here you will not be obliged to labour as you are compelled to do at home?* If you mean continued, unremitted labour, to earn a scanty maintenance—anxious, heartless toil for others' benefit, and not your own; keeping you and your children after you in a state of constant and hopeless dependence, then you are right; but if you expect to eat here the bread of idleness, you make, I assure you, a sad mistake. Or, are your habits and propensities vicious, disposing you to break away from virtuous restraint at home, and to come to this land of fancied liberty, where you may indulge with impunity in idleness and dissipation? Let me again say you are reckoning without your host. The information which, from all quarters of our country, is collected relative to the prospects for emigrants, goes uniformly to establish the fact, that here industry and propriety of conduct rarely fail of securing their due reward; and the same information as uniformly and incontestibly proves, that it is only by industry and propriety of conduct that honourable success can be obtained. The indolent and vicious, amidst all their self-ruining projects, should think *twice* of going to America. Such are a curse to themselves and others, every where, but abundantly will they here "reap the fruit of their own ways." Mingling the pollution of their own evil habits with the pure and healthy streams of virtuous diligence and honourable enterprise which flow around them, they will be made to feel a portion of the common disgust which they create, and to sink in self-esteem as low as they sink in the esteem of others. In the deep mortification of their national more than their personal pride, they will feel how bitter is the cup of scorn, which the native will compel the worthless foreigner to drink.

"Not only will such characters find themselves placed without the pale of sympathy and fellowship in their new abode—they will discover also in proportion to their indolence and vice, will the physical sources of competence and wealth be closed against them. From the common curse which has caused the ground to "bring forth thorns and briars," American soil has no exception, and he who fills it, must, "in the sweat of his face," eat his bread. This is a land of plenty, but not of "manna falling from heaven." It is a Canaan, "flowing with milk and honey," but only where the hand of industry opens the fountains and forms the channels.

"*Are you a lover of strong drink?* Then come not hither until the solemn purpose is formed in dependence on almighty aid, that the intoxicating cup shall never more touch your lips.—Amongst the shades in the picture which the history of emigration to this country presents, the prevalence of intemperance, together with its mischievous effects, are the darkest. The low price of ardent spirits, and the nature of the climate, which induces the use of it, universal practice which has heretofore made it a common beverage, have all conspired to give a fatal facility and encouragement to the formation and growth of intemperance in this country. Thousands of emigrants, once sober and industrious, have been drawn into the destructive vortex, and suffered the wreck of their hopes and prospects, their honour and interests, their health and lives. To arrest the progress of this alarming evil, our temperance societies have been formed, whose multiplied numbers, untiring zeal, and signal success, afford a delightful illustration of what may be effected by moral means in the hands of philanthropic men uniting their energies for the mitigation of evil and the augmentation of happiness in a community.—If, my reader, I could on this subject plead with you in person, how earnestly and importunately would I beseech you to join with the purpose to come to America, that of taking (if you have not yet taken) the temperance pledge. As a friend, a fellow-countryman, I implore you come not without it. Better that you stay at home, whatever your privations may be; better I had almost said, that you perish on our way in the deep Atlantic, than set your foot on our shores more from this pledge, and determined to remain so, and meet the chances, so fearful are they, of becoming the victim of intemperance and finding a drunkard's grave.

"*Are you a political malcontent*, restless and dissatisfied under your own government? Once more I forewarn you of disappointment. I knew such a man in England; he was a radical reformer always spouting at public meetings, and while trying to better the affairs of the nation, was neglecting his business and his family. He came to America, and was the same man here, a political aspirant, a flaming stump orator, the same disappointed man; neglected, unhappy, and died in poverty. The fact is, a political *El Dorado* exists only in vision. Republicanism in theory is of matchless beauty in practice it partakes of the imperfection that is stamped on everything human. I wish to dissuade you of the extravagant anticipations you may form of prosperity and happiness in this country, as the fatherland land of freedom. I would guard you against the error of overrating the evils of your own government, and the advantages of this. The charms which surround our political institutions may be ideal creations, which distance alloys your imagination to create. The poor Irishman, it is presumed, has not been alone in the delusions of romance on this subject, who, seeing his companion stoop to pick up on the wharf, on which he had just landed, sixpence which had probably fallen from the pocket of some fellow-passenger, exclaimed, 'An, faith, will ye be after stopping to pick up sixpences when ye'll find dollars in the city!' you will find that the politics of the country will do little for you in the absence of your own exertions. There is no magic in our institutions to charm away misfortunes and reverses. In spite of them crops sometime fail, and so do banks. An Englishman of my acquaintance was once in conversation with a native, the topic of which was the comparative advantages of the English and American government. My friend seemed unwilling to concede the palm. 'Why then, said the native, do you live here?' 'Oh, there is one thing I love.' 'What is that?' 'Your glorious sun.' Now I cannot say with my friend that I lo[illegible] more better than I do in Eng-[illegible] land—[illegible] or it leaves the [illegible] timer too warm at broad [illegible] think that [illegible] infelicity [illegible] I utter a sentiment which will seem [illegible] many on both sides of the Atlantic, which [illegible] that a long residence in this country, and as careful and dispassionate observation as I have been able to make, have produced in my mind the opinion, that whatever advantages the form of government here may claim, over that of England, I should not think it worth my while to cross the Atlantic, leaving home and friends behind to enjoy them. The question, in my mind is, whether the two forms of government are not best adapted to the respective circumstances of the countries in which they exist. Would not an exchange of territory demand also a corresponding change of political institutions? Do we properly estimate the effects of elbow-room, and the wants of it? Scatter the inhabitants of Great Britain over the wide domain of our Union, and crowd the same number of our citizens into the narrow bounds of the British Isles, placing the royal throne here and the presidential chair there, and where, then, would be found the greater amount of plenty, and prosperity, and happiness?"

From the above, the reader will be able to form an idea of the style of this little work, which we have pleasure in recommending.

Improvement in Type Manufacture.—The defects of the present types needs not be enumerated to practical printers—the fragility, softness, and rapid deterioration which were felt in the days of Caxton and the early printers, are felt still more in the present day, in consequence of the use of steam-presses. There is not a single newspaper or book-office in which large impressions are required, that does not feel the disadvantage of being obliged to use a type composed of an alloy fusible at a low temperature. All the metals possessing the property being destitute of the hardness necessary for producing the number of impressions now required, the immense and almost incalculable impetus given to human progress by the invention of typography, and the consequent diffusion of knowledge amongst all classes of society—even with the imperfect means we now possess—must make any improvement in this department a subject of the highest importance to the true friend of civilization. A machine which promises to revolutionise the present system of typography, invented by M. Petit, after years of thought and several experiments, was exhibited last Saturday at the meeting of the Royal Society, and, having elicited the highest approbation from the members of that distinguished body, was yesterday placed to private view in Burlett's Buildings, Holborn. The object of the invention is to perfectly, by means of self-acting machinery, printing types of a durability almost infinite. "Being effected by the use of hard metals, copper being the material ultimately adopted by the inventor after many experiments. The new process of typemaking, as shown by the invention, brings this most important and intellectual department of industry into harmony with the mechanical genius and improvements of the age. Instead of the old and complicated processes by which types were formerly founded, a strip of copper wire, upon a revolving wheel, passed through a series of wheels, rivers, pulleys, and cranks, of the simplest description, in reality, however, comprehended in words. The type is struck or "punched," at the same moment its size is mathematically determined, and after passing two other simple machines, is ready for use. By means of a small steam engine, applied to the type-making machine, 60 per minute can be struck, or 36,000 per diem.—The clearness and beauty of the impression thus produced from the types, must delight all connoisseurs, if the new process, instead of fusing the metals and pouring into moulds, to give the necessary form, the inventor of the pyrotype machine effects its by a mechanical operation, at ordinary temperatures, chiefly by means of powerful pressure on the use of steel dies and matrices. The type thus produced possesses the utmost sharpness of outline and hardness, in consequence of the superiority of the metal employed, and the pressure to which it has been subjected. Of course, it is impossible at present to say to what extent the new type will surpass that in use as regards durability; but the superiority of copper, even in its ordinary and compressed state, is admitted by practical printers to be greater than that of ordinary type, in the proportion of 100 to 1. The amount any type machine must necessarily tend to increase of pressure which the copper undergoes in this superiority. We do not propose entering into details respecting the beautiful applications of mechanical science observable in the invention of M. Petit. We can only say, that after carefully inspecting the exquisitely constructed machinery by which he proposes to effect the object in view, that we have no hesitation in placing it among the most valuable, most important, and most desirable inventions of the inventive age. The type can be produced even cheaper than under the present system. In proportion as the founts decrease in size they rise in price. A decrease in weight, under the new system, will be accompanied by a diminution in cost; and when, ultimately, the sharpness and clearness of the type has been, by long use, deteriorated, the metal will retain an intrinsic value far above what the present composition of metals now used for printing types do in similar cases. We believe that M. Petit has, by his invention, bestowed a great benefit upon society, and brought, as it were, into harmony with the machinery by which impressions are now had from types.—*London Advertiser.*

Anecdotes.—The eccentricity of General Charles Lee was sometimes very peculiar. Like his ancestor, Sir Henry Lee, he was very fond of dogs. Sir Walter Scott, in his novel of "Woodstock," (before mentioned,) alludes to "Bevis," the favourite dog of the old Knight, and keeper of the King's Manor of Woodstock.

This was the celebrated man who inherited Blenheim, after Sir Henry Lee, the ancestor of the General. General Lee was remarkably fond of dogs, having usually not less than a dozen in his kennel or about his person. It was remarked by a writer of the day, that his great fondness for his dogs brought on him the dislike of the fair sex; for the General would permit his canine adherents to follow him to the parlor, the bed-room, and sometimes they might be seen on a chair next his elbow at table.

He had one dog, a hound, called "Bevis."—This animal was very sagacious, and there is as great difference in dogs as in men, educated or uneducated. This four-legged brute had been trained to go through many military movements by the General himself, who often declared that "Bevis" could command a brigade. [illegible] In Temperance, on an occasion [illegible] place in our great city during the commencement of the revolution, when Colonel by the name of Ritzema, commanded a brigade, in consequence of the absence of the superior officer. Lee not [illegible] of the way to meet [illegible] Colonel Ritzema went over to meet the saddler, Mr. Church, on the present Post Office. In going through some military evolutions in the presence of Lee, as commanding officer, he gave some order which was out of place, and which the troops did not seem to understand.

This irritated Lee, odd and eccentric as he was, who called Colonel Ritzema at once to account.

"Sir," said he, "you do not understand military tactics as well as my dog yonder."

"Sir!" replied Ritzema indignantly, "what do you mean, General Lee, by this remark?"

"I mean what I say," answered Lee, "look for a moment. Bevis, go and order that regiment to 'present fire locks.'"

It should be remembered that terms were different in those days in regard to military matters.—We say now, "present arms," "order arms," "shoulder arms," &c.; at that time "present fire locks," was the word.

Bevis, the dog, looked for a moment at his master, and started off. He took his position in front of the regiment, squatted down, dog fashion, and held up his fore paw. Lee at the same time gave the word "present fire locks." Of course the order was obeyed.

"There, Colonel," said Lee, turning to Ritzema, "I told you that my dog understood military tactics, what do you think of him?"

"You'll know, General, to morrow," grumbled Ritzema, and rode away in a passion, a natural one, we must own, under the circumstances.

The next day General Lee received a challenge from Col. Ritzema, as he most likely expected. It was delivered to him by a Colonel of the same brigade.

"Have I offended Col. Ritzema?" he asked.

"Yes, sir, very badly."

"How so?"

"By making your dog take command of the brigade. You really must know, sir."

"Oh! yes," said Lee, in a mild tone of voice, "I do recollect the matter now. Here, Bevis! Bevis! come forth!" As the four-footed animal rushed in, he patted him on the head and said,

"Bevis, you bad fellow, your master has been challenged on account of your conduct yesterday, shall I fight or not?"

The dog looked at the bearer of the challenge and began to growl.

"Now you see," said Lee, "what my dog thinks about the matter. Say, Bevis, shall I fight Col. Ritzema, or shall I not?" This officer waits my answer."

At these words Bevis made a spring towards the bearer of the challenge, which caused the latter to leave the General's presence, without a certain portion of his breeches, to the step of "Double quick time."

The eccentricity of Lee was shown on one particular occasion, when he was in command of a post in the Highlands. Although in receipt of a handsome income, [illegible] confidentially, he would at certain moments become very passionate. The officers were by used to call on him often to take "lunch," and he got tired of supplying them.

Washington, about this time, was engaged in examining some of the outposts near by, and proposed to his aid that they took with General Lee a "pot-luck" dinner. On riding up to his quarters, they found the door of the house closed, and the following chalked upon the door:

"No oil lamp, nor any dinner for straggling vagabonds."

Washington smiled as he read the notice, and merely said—"The General is in one of his peculiar fits to-day," and the party rode on.

"My dear, don't say tale, say narrative," said a modest lady to her little son, who was relating a very interesting "tale" he had just read in the newspaper. While the little fellow was thinking of his mistake, the old house dog walked in, shaking his tale and looking quite familiar at the boy, when he exclaimed, "Ma, make Sancho quit shaking his narrative!"

First View of Venice.—Presently we came to the low margin of the Adriatic, and in the distance, bright and fairy, as if she had just floated up from the caves of the ocean, and rose calm state on its breast, with the waves kissing her feet, lay beautiful Venice. Within the few last years a bridge for the railroad, intended to be completed to Milan, has been built, at an enormous expense, all the way over the shallow sea from Venice to the main land, for a distance of more than two miles. As we came to this, the car slackened their pace and we commenced gently crossing the lagune. The pace we seemed to have lost much of its romance. How charming it would have been to have first floated to the sea-born city, as in days of yore, in one of her own gondolas, nothing's as the sprite in Indian story were borne to their island Paradise! How pleasant to have tempted the gondoliers to sing from Tasso!

There was little for idle speculation. In ten minutes we were safely deposited in Venice. It is built, as most are aware, upon some seventy or eighty low islands, upon which, according to Gibbon, the Christian fugitives from the mainland, in the sixth century, sought refuge from the sword of Attila and the Huns.

There is but very little tide in the Adriatic, and the lagune is sheltered from storms by long projecting banks towards the sea, and marble palaces and churches, in airy, Oriental style, seem to rise out of the calm waters themselves.

Communication is kept up between different parts of the city by about a hundred and fifty canals, innumerable land passages, like alleys, three or four feet wide, perforating the masses of houses, and crossing these water streets by bridges. These again are arched, to admit of boats and gondolas beneath, and thus almost every house in Venice is accessible both by land and water.—The wonderful stillness occasioned by the absence of paved streets, carriages, or horses—the gliding of beautiful fairy barks noiselessly here and there—the effect of the rich stately mansions of the ancient merchant-princes towering amid the state palaces and churches—and occasional glimpses of the surrounding blue sea that laves their marble thresholds—all conspire to produce a strange impression at first, as if your were wandering in some enchanted place.

Gutta Percha Tubing.—A series of interesting experiments has just been concluded at the Birmingham Waterworks, relative to the strength of gutta percha tubing, with a view to its applicability for the conveyance of water. The experiments were made under the direction of Mr. H. Hollis, engineer, upon tubes of three-quarters of an inch diameter, and one-eighth thick of gutta percha. These were attached to the iron main, and subjected for two months to a pressure of 300 feet head of water without leaks. In order to ascertain, if possible, the (erforated. In order to ascertain, if possible, the maximum strength of the tubes, they were connected with the regular main, the pressure increased with the regular main, of which is 250 lb. in the pump, the tube of which is 250 lb. in one square inch. At this point they were unaffected, and the pump was worked up to 337lb. but to the astonishment of every, the tubes still remained perfect. It was then proposed to work the pump up to 500. But it was found that the lever of the valve would bear no more weight.—The utmost power of the hydraulic pump could not burst the tubes. The gutta percha being slightly elastic allowed the tubes to become a little expanded by this extraordinary pressure which was applied, but on the withdrawal they resumed their formed size.—*Woolwich Gazette.*

Newspapers in Europe.—The London Times, a daily paper, costs $45 a year. The same rate is charged for the Morning Chronicle, Daily News, Globe, Herald, and Post. The London Evening Mail is published three times a week at $25 a year. The London semiweeklies, $16,50 per annum, and weeklies at $12 and $9. The French daily papers, the large ones, are about the size of our penny papers cost $20 and $25 per annum. The German dailies cost $22 to $36 per annum.—*U. S. Paper.*

Bokhara Clover.—On a visit we made to the Poor House farm in this neighbourhood, on Tuesday last, we were shown by the intelligent Keeper, Mr. Wheaten, a patch of Bokhara Clover, the plants on which, notwithstanding the extremely unfavourable season, had attained the astonishing height of 6 feet 2 inches. The rod by which we measured the plants is still to be seen, notched at the exact height, at the Harness Warehouse of Mr. Isaac Snodgrass in this city.

Mr. Wheaten was induced, he informed us, to try this clover at the recommendation of a friend who furnished him with a small portion of the seed. This he sowed in his garden, and from the produce, which he is carefully husbanding after, he expects shortly to be furnished with seed enough to enable him to cultivate it to some extent.

The same gentleman also stated, that from the produce of 1½ of an acre of vetches, which he kept cutting from the beginning of July to the end of October, a period of 4 months, he fed entirely 2 horses, 5 cows, (which he kept in the house during the nights) and 16 pigs, giving them all as much as they could eat; and yet, he said, this falls far short of what might be accomplished with this newly introduced Clover, as the latter will grow six inches to one of the former, and possess fully as much succulency; it possesses, besides, another great advantage, namely—that from the great depth to which it sends its roots, fully 18 inches, no clay soil, let the winter be ever so severe, can throw it out. For green feed, too, it can, it is said, be cut 18 inches high, five times between the beginning of June and the latter part of the fall.

We think Mr. Wheaten is entitled to much praise for the systematic manner in which he goes about the management of his exceedingly well laid out, and well cultivated farm, which, being much parched by a long continued drought and the burning heat of the weather, could not be expected to show to so much advantage as it would have done under more genial influences; but the claim his example in this respect gives him, will sink into insignificance in comparison with that he will be entitled to at the hands of his brother agriculturists, should he be the means of introducing into general cultivation, with an established character of its valuable properties, a plant which promises such wonderful results as the Bokhara Clover.

We need say no more at present to arouse at the least, the curiosity of our farming readers.—*Charlotte Gazette.*

An Extraordinary Mare.—Mr. John Cathcart, of St Patrick, has a Canadian mare of his farm which he has had for 24 years, and which within that period has produced 18 foals—7 colts and 6 fillies. Of those he kept four himself and sold the others, some of which realized as high as £34. This shows good management and a good breed; two most essential points in the breeding of horses to make the stock profitable.—*Ib.*

MUTILATED ISSUE

[*From the London Britannia, July 16.*]

OUR NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES.

We willingly give insertion to an admirable letter from a settler in New Brunswick on the present state of the North American colonies. It is full of sound British sense and British feeling; and were the attention of the Legislature more directed to such real expositions of colonial sentiment, and less to the crooked despatches of party governors and paid agents, we should probably hear less of that commercial ruin and political discontent which threaten between them to deprive this country of her noblest possessions.

Sir,—The amount of ignorance and insolence displayed concerning the present Canadian question by the *Times* and other English newspapers would be really ludicrous did it not involve consequences which in the end may prove to be anything but laughable or pleasant.

A magnificent colonial empire has been founded by Great Britain at the expense of much blood and treasure, the extension and retention of her foreign dominion having been always regarded as leading objects by a long line of sovereigns and statesmen. Ships, colonies, and commerce have been ever esteemed to be the strength of England, while the want of them, as is well known, is the weakness of many European powers.

The idea of colonial dependencies is almost innate in the breasts of Englishmen, while that of a fostering and protecting mother country is no less firmly intertwined here with our warmest thoughts and affections. These historical ideas are associated with that of a traditional course of policy which has been always characterized as "the colonial protective system."

One by one, however, the leading features of that course of policy have become obscured or suppressed. We are now deliberately told that it is merely a matter of pounds, shillings, and pence—that the calculations have been made—that we do not consume enough of calico and hardware—that American lumber, after all, is not so good as that from the Baltic, while it is twice as dear—that our real strength can never be developed under a protective system—that our present embarrassments do not proceed from the removal of protection itself, but from (save the mark!) protection itself—that the obligation is all on your side—in short that we make more trouble and fuss than we are worth, and that we may go to the union, or the —— dogs, as the case may be.

With the same *insouciance* the recent riots at Montreal and the burning of the parliamentary buildings are spoken of as the result of a temporary excitement—of a mere momentary feeling of annoyance on the part of certain survivors of the old family compact. No, my dear fellow-countrymen, it was the first roar of one of the whelps of the old British lion; it was the wrathful act of Anglo-Saxon men who have begun to see that their rights, as such, are systematically trampled upon. Let these insolent reviewers and their ignorant masters beware, however, lest other torches have been lit at that blazing pile and sped throughout the land.

To my apprehension there have been two distict points involved in the question at issue between the colony and the Government—a political one and a commercial one, neither of which can be called trivial or of temporary interest.

First as to the political one. In England all persons who own or who rent land or tenements of not less than £10 of clear yearly value are entitled to vote at elections for members of Parliament, this, of course, disfranchising a very large portion, chiefly the poor and ignorant classes, of the population. In the North American colonies almost every settler becomes a freeholder, with right to vote at elections, and when, by persons who never could have a vote in the mother country, the suffrage is pratically administered and the colonial constitution tends more and more towards a democracy, a democracy of the worst sort,—I mean, an uneducated one.

In view of these circumstances the old plan was to give Government appointments chiefly to men of intelligence and substance in the land,—to those, in fact, who have been spitefully styled the family compact.

It may be true that these men occasionally abused the powers confided to them, as those who have supplanted them undoubtedly do; but the government of the North American colonies in other hands than theirs must have been, for a very long time, impossible. Let the English reviewer then remember that, when he talks of "constitutional rule." "British government," &c., in these colonies, he is talking of them as they are, or would be, developed under a system of universal suffrage: he would shudder, I believe, if he were asked to try their developments under the same auspices in his own country.

"Responsible government," in these colonies, as interpreted by the present Colonial Minister, means a government carried on by the nominees of the majority of a House of Assembly elected by universal suffrage, or by voters a majority of whom are French or Irish by extraction, and Roman Catholics by religion. What would the *Times* say to the rule of such a majority in the Imperial Parliament? His ignorance of these matters is more criminal than his insolence.

Having once given way to the principle of universal suffrage,—I mean to say Lord John Russell's system of responsible government,—other contingent principles have to be yielded also. In the natural course of things the rule of democracy becomes a tyranny, and a "Rebellion Losses Indemnity Bill" receives the signature of the Queen's representative—"of the first Governor-General who fairly carries out the principle of responsible government." But this is too much to bear; and hardly is the ink dry upon the parchment before the very House wherein the deed was done must be destroyed from off the face of the earth.

The provocation was intolerable; and it ought not to be matter of surprise to any one that, when responsible government was carried out to its legitimate consequences, the representatives of true British feeling, as distinguished from Frenchmen, Americans, and Republicans, should have signally shown how deeply they detested the whole system and its workings. Even Lord Elgin admits that they were consistent. His Lordship may have since learned that a large proportion of them are old country men.

His excellency professes astonishment that the popular indignation should have been directed against him rather than against the Legislature at the time they passed the bill; but as his lordship had the veto power, it was reasonably supposed that he would have exercised it so as to have prevented the bill becoming law. To the dismay and disgust of the British party, however, the Queen's name had become a tower of strength to the adverse faction. The monarchical principle, in short, seemed to be effete, and Gallic democracy again rampant in Canada. Thence the riots.

The legislation of the Imperial Parliament, and the despatches of the Colonial-office on the subject of commerce, have been as injurious to the interest of the colony as the acts and despatches on constitutional points.

The colonial capitalist, like every other, seeks a secure investment for his capital. The colonial merchant, like every other, seeks a easily accessible market for his wares. By Imperial legislation, however, the markets of the latter are fixed 3,000 miles off; and thither, accordingly, in large and expensive ships, his bulky produce must go; and thence he must bring back all manufactured goods required for colonial consumption, though both things could be done on a nearer coast, by smaller and cheaper vessels. That was a great evil, certainly, though the old protective system prevented it from being felt; but the recent changes in the laws regulating the relative duties on American and Baltic lumber, and on provisions from Canada and the United States, have unsettled everything, and rendered all investments in the staple trade of these countries insecure.

It has been, moreover, assumed in England, because she herself has resources enough to warrant her in trying a free-trade system, that therefore, these her colonies could do so too; but plainly this is impossible, without reciprocity, at least. Thus we have become commercially ruined, and thus the value of all kinds of colonial property has fallen down to zero.

When things have been brought thus low, in a period of great commercial difficulty evidently connected with novel and inconsiderate legislation in the Imperial Parliament, where the colonist has no voice—when the struggle is, not how amass a fortune, but how to get a bare subsistence—when men, under these circumstances, are told that a new rate has passed to indemnify old rebels for for losses sustained by them as such—then human nature gives way, and vents itself in irrepressible outrage.

There is still British feeling enough in the colonies to maintain their connection with the British Crown, but woe be to the statesman who tampers with it much longer. There is no Republicanism abroad, but simply a feeling that fair play is not allowed to the colonies.

This, therefore, is no time for insolence or calling of names; it is not a time to foresake Westminister for Epsom; it is rather a time for grave and anxious deliberation to thoughtful men, both here and at home, lest, among other notable records of 1849, it should hereafter be spoken of as the year of the dismemberment of the great colonial empire of Great Britain. I am, Sir,

Your faithful and obedient servant,

AN ENGLISHMAN.

Snowdown, New Brunswick, June 11, 1849.

Communication.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHRONICLE.

Sir—My attention has been called to a Communication published in the last number of your paper, charging the Commissioners of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum with misconduct; and although it cannot reasonably be expected that the Commissioners in addition to the services which they already render gratuitously to the public, are required to answer every anonymous slanderer who thinks proper to attack them through the public prints; yet for this time I am willing to gratify your correspondent; in future I would suggest the course usually taken against public officers by charges in writing with the names of the accuser and witnesses transmitted to the Government, by which means only a fair and impartial investigation can take place.

Your correspondent is in error as to the occasion of Cooper's dismissal. When Cooper was first employed his engagement was not for any definite length of time, and I, as one of the contracting parties supposed that the Commissioners might dispense with his services at any time when they should think proper, in the same manner as they have invariably done with all of the other servants; acting under this impression, we had some time ago determined that as Cooper's manners and habits were not such as suited us, he should be dismissed whenever a favourable opportunity offered.

It certainly did happen that Cooper called upon me one Sunday, a few days before he received his discharge, and made certain complaints against Doctor Peters; these charges I felt satisfied at the time were false, more particularly as if they had been true they *ought to have been* reported long before, and as Cooper, so far from even *then desiring an investigation* wished me *not to mention* to Dr. Peters that he had said anything about [illegible] the same day following [illegible] was whom[illegible], men of known respectability and in[illegible] to me, came to me separately and satisfied me [illegible] clear and undoubted facts, that Cooper's remaining in the Asylum was entirely incompatible with the comfort of the patients and with the public interests.

Under these circumstances I had an interview with Dr. Peters, and as Mr. Ward the *only* Commissioner beside ourselves was out of town, we sent to Mr. Cooper a written intimation that his services would not be required beyond the end of the quarter. When Mr. Ward returned to town, I mentioned to him the steps which we had taken, to the propriety and necessity of which he at once assented, and *fully concurred* in what we had done. I may add that Cooper's dismissal has given much pleasure to the inmates of the Asylum generally, and who will probably be considered the parties best qualified to express an opinion upon the subject.

Cooper afterwards came to me and asked why he had been dismissed without an investigation.—I answered that as we made no charges against him there was nothing to investigate, that we had merely availed ourselves of our legal right to put an end to the contract when it suited us; he then said that the matter should not end there, that he was determined to bring his charges against Dr. Peters before the Government. This I urged him to do at once, and stated that if he had charges to make against Dr. Peters it was due no less to him than to the public that they should be promptly investigated.

I have thus stated so far as I think necessary for my own justification my motives for dismissing Cooper from his situation at the Asylum, nor do I feel at liberty without his authority to furnish a more full explanation; if he wishes anything further to be said upon the subject and will send his legal advisers to me, I will afford such an explanation and such opportunity of making enquiries at the Asylum as will satisfy any reasonable man of the propriety of the course which the Commissioners have taken.

We had for sometime previous to the departure of Cooper and his wife, been endeavouring to procure the services of a most valuable Female Superintendant; this object, I am glad to say is now accomplished, and as Mrs. Donnelly is at present in full charge of the Female department, and as Dr. Peters is now resident in the Asylum, and able to devote his whole attention to the care of the patients generally, and to the improvement of the grounds, several very desirable reformations have been made, and we trust that this valuable institution is now in a most efficient state.

With regard to the serious reports, such of them as I have heard, I believe are base and unfounded calumnies, originating in malice and circulated by slander, some of them have been traced to a source the most vile and contemptible and from which all of them have probably originated.

Let it now be understood that the Commissioners have no desire to "hush up" any of their transactions, but court the fullest enquiry into their conduct severally and collectively, not however by anonymous communications, but by charges preferred to the Government or through the ordinary tribunals of the country. It is well known that the present Commissioners have repeatedly urged upon the members of the Government to appoint Commissioners under the new act, and that the appointments had been deferred from time to time in consequence of the difficulty of getting competent persons to accept an office of so great trouble and responsibility, and the duties of which must be performed without remuneration.

Your obedient servant, W. JACK.

August 14, 1849.

Tailoring Establishment.

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

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, AUGUST 17, 1849.

The steam ship *Hibernia* arrived at Halifax at 8 o'clock on Tuesday morning last, in less than 10 days from Liverpool, bringing dates to the 4th inst. The Post Office Express reached this City about 9 o'clock on Wednesday night.

There is nothing of interest by this arrival.

Parliament was prorogued on the 1st instant, by commission, the Queen having left Osbornehouse on that day for Ireland. The Speech contains nothing novel. Assurance are given that the friendly relations with foreign powers afford a just confidence in the continuance of peace.

The inhabitants of Cork, Dublin, and Belfast are making the most active preparations to give a loyal and enthusiastic reception to the Queen, and political feelings are almost forgotten in the general excitement which prevails.

TURKEY.—Advices from Constantinople to the 13th ult., state that an army of 80,000 men are ordered to assemble on the Hungarian frontier, between Temeswar and Semlin, to protect the Turkish territory, and to disarm all who may be driven across the frontier.

On the night of the 2nd a fire of some importance broke out in the Arsenal of Alexandria, by which several stores, full of silk and ropes, were destroyed. The amount of damage occasioned is calculated at £10,000, and is supposed to have been intentional, as the Government contemplated taking an inventory of the stores.

WAR-OFFICE, JULY 27.—1st Regiment of Foot—Staff Assistant-Surgeon Edward Burrowes Sinclair to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Hoskin, who exchanges.

WOOLWICH, JULY 25.—An awful thunderstom passed over Woolwich shortly after 4 o'clock p.m., at the time the Band had assembled on the parade-ground for their usual afternoon playing.—A number of fine young men of the 7th Battalion were told off for duty, to keep back the crowd, generally present, from pressing too close upon the Band, and when employed in that way the lightning descended amongst them, killing Gunner Queeny on the spot, and knocking down Gunner Millstead with such force that he remained speechless for some time. Several others were stunned, but soon recovered. On lifting up the body of Gunner Queeny his skull was found to be perforated, the electric fluid passing through his fangue cap, which was burnt, and through his skull, coming out below his lower jaw bone and running down his body to the lower part of his side, where it left him. The bodies of both Gunners were immediately conveyed to the Hospital, that assistance might be obtained for the Gunner still alive, although severely wounded. The electric fluid which struck Gunner Queeny, on running down his side passing along his bayonet, and melting a part of the brass covering on the end of the sheath, inbedded the brass in the steel of the bayonet, near the point.

BARON ROTHSCHILD AND THE REPRESENTATION OF THE CITY.—Important proceedings have just taken place in the city of London in reference to the late election. On Tuesday night Major Beresford presented a petition from certain electors of the city of London, complaining of the undue return of Baron Rothschild. It will be recollected that on the day of nomination as well as on the day of polling a notice was served on the Sheriffs and electors, stating that Baron Rothschild was ineligible, being a [illegible] ment contractor, and also that he [illegible] self or agents, of [illegible] The whole of [illegible] son as an elec[illegible] at on Wedne[illegible] red, as it [illegible] appeared of 200 warrants issued by the Sp[illegible] number the same number of individuals [illegible] ected to their attendance at the House of C[illegible] to give evidence of acts of bribery prac[illegible] by them at the former election of Baron Rothschild; others of the warrants charged the parties with having received certain certain sums of money to vote for Baron Rotchschild. It is stated by those who are considered to be well versed in the secrets and mysteries of a City election that the number of cases admitting the question of bribery raised on the inquiry will be between 800 and 1,000; in fact, no secret is made of it, the defence being that the sum given to each voter, which varies from 7s. 6d. to £2, is paid to the poorer class of liverymen, not as a bribe to obtain the vote, but for the loss of time; but, as the money is not paid until after the vote is recorded, it will be for a Committee of the House of Commons to decide. As yet but few of the warrants have been served.—Amongst the parties who have received this unpleasant message are Mr. Croucher, the well-known parliamentary agent; Mr. Travers, Mr. P. Rose, the Queen's coal meter; and other active and influential agents at elections. Some two or more meetings have already taken place of the friends and supporters of Baron Rothschild respecting the course to be adopted. It is stated that exertions will be made to confine the proceedings to the fact of his being a Government contractor; and, if that is established to offer no further opposition, but withdraw, and allow Lord John Manners to be declared the sitting member.

MARRIAGE OF LOLA MONTEZ (COUNTESS OF LANSFELDT).—This extraordinary lady, whose connexion with the late events in Bavaria, will be in the recollection of our readers, was married, on Thursday, to George Trafford Heald, Esq., (of the 2nd Life Guards). The ceremony took place, first, at the French Catholic Church, and subsequently, at St. George's Chapel, Hanover-square. Mr. Heald is a very young man, having not long since attained his majority. His income is stated to be about 14,000*l.* per annum.

FELON PRESS.—The London Morning Herald, of the 26th ult., say that the Government had refused to permit Mr. Duffy to revive his *Nation*, and that Lord Clarendon meditated a struggle with the *Irishman* newspaper. All papers found in the desk of the Editor of the last named periodical were taken by the Police and transferred to the Castle

The late rains have done considerable good to the spring-sown crops, and the grass lands have been greatly benefitted.

The potatoes are as sound as they were in 1844.

We hear no complaints from any part of the country, and should the next six weeks set in fair with dry, warm weather, we shall have, not only in Ireland, but throughout the united Kngdoms, a most bountiful crop of both cereal produce and potatoes.

OUTRAGE UPON THE AMERICAN CONSUL AT ROME.—The scandalous outrage committed on the American Consul has caused much sensation in Rome and Paris. The particulars so far as they are known, are simply the following:—On the 6th instant, a party of French soldiers, it is supposed by order of the authorities, forcibly entered the residence of the consul, who was then from home, under the pretext of searching for refugees. The consul's lady at once confronted them, and directed them to respect the law of nations, and retire. To this the only reply given was in language of the most insulting kind, the officer in command cowardly menacing the lady with a drawn sword. They proceeded to arrest two parties waiting for passports, and, after wounding one of the attaches, retired. On the consul's (Mr. Brown's) return he despatched his vice-consul, Mr. Freeman, to represent the matter to General Oudinot, whilst he struck his flag, and repaired to the American commodore in the Mediterranean to demand intervention. It be true, as said, that America waits but an opportunity to interfere prominently in the great European questions, here is one of the most inviting kind.

DEFEAT OF THE FRENCH BY GARIBALDI.—At last some accounts have reached of the whereabouts of Garibaldi. The daring chief has neither submitted nor gone to America, as had been reported. He had taken post at Civita Castellana, not far from Feni. His force consited of 8,000 men, but was every day augmenting. An engagement had taken place between a portion of his troops and the French division sent in pursuit of him, when the latter were defeated, having thirty killed and wounded.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

On the 1st inst. the royal assent was given, by commission, to 67 bills. The Commons were then summoned to hear Parliament prorogued. The Marquis of Lansdowne read the following speech—

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

We have it in command from her Majesty to inform you that the state of the public business enables her to dispense with your attendance in Parliament, and to close the present session. Her Majesty has directed us to express her satisfaction with the zeal and assiduity with which you have discharged the laborious and anxious duties in the performance of which you have been occupied.

Her Majesty has given her assent to the important measure you have passed to amend the Navigation laws, in full confidence that the enterprise, skill, and hardihood of her people will assure to them a full share of the commerce of the world, and maintain upon the seas the ancient renown of this nation.

Her Majesty has commanded us to acquaint you that the friendly character of her relations with foreign powers affords her a just confidence in the continuance of peace.

The preliminaries of peace between Prussia and Denmark have been signed, under the mediation of her Majesty; and her Majesty trusts that this convention may prove the forerunner of a definite and a permanent treaty.

Her Majesty's efforts will continue to be directed to promote the restoration of peace in those parts of Europe in which it has been interrupted.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

We are commanded by her Majesty to return you her thanks for the provision which you have made for the public service. The public expenditure has undergone considerable reduction within the present year, and her Majesty will continue to apply a watchful economy in every branch of the public service.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

We are commanded by her Majesty to congratulate you on the happy termination of the war in the Panjaub. The exertions made by the Government of India, and the valour displayed by the army in the field, demand her Majesty's warmest acknowledgments.

Her Majesty has observed with gratification the spirit of obedience to the laws which has been manifested by her subjects during the period which has elapsed since her Majesty last addressed her Parliament.

It is the characteristic of our constitution that it renders the maintenance of order compatible with the fullest enjoyment of political and civil liberty.

The satisfaction with which her Majesty has viewed the peaceful progress of her people in arts and industry has been greatly allayed by the continuance of severe distress in one part of the United Kingdom. Her Majesty has observed with pleasure your liberal exertions to mitigate the [illegible] of this calamity [illegible] Among attention [illegible] en sures calculated to improve the general condition of Ireland.

It is her Majesty's fervent hope that it may please the Almighty disposer of events to favour the operation of those laws which have been sanctioned by Parliament, and to grant to her Irish people, as the reward of that patience and resignation with which they have borne their protracted sufferings the blessings of an abundant harvest and internal peace.

FIRE.—This morning at 4 o'clock, a house on the corner of Britain and Sidney streets, belonging to Mr. Dunbar, was discovered to be on fire. The "Volunteers" were promptly on the spot, and the fire was extinguished, not, however, without considerable damage to the house.—An investigation into the cause will probably take place, as report says it must have been set on fire.

☞ The Prospectus of a new Paper to be published in Fredericton, and called the *Amaranth*, will appear in our next number. Its politics will be Conservative.

Professor Johnson reached this City on Monday evening last from England and Halifax, via Annapolis. He left for Fredericton on Tuesday, whence he will first proceed on an agricultural tour through the Northern part of the Province.—We hope the visit of this celebrated agricultural chemist will be made one of great benefit to the country.

☞ At a meeting of Stockholders of the New Brunswick Electric Telegraph Company held on the 13th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors, for the ensuing year—L. R. Darrow of New York, James Donaldson of Halifax, Edward Allison, John Duncan, and Robert Jardine, of St. John, and at a subsequent meeting of the Directors, R. Jardine was chosen President.

MAID OF ERIN.—This steamer which was partially destroyed by fire about two months since, has been rebuilt, and thoroughly put in order.—She leaves every Tuesday and Friday mornings for Eastport, to meet the steamer *Admiral* from Portland and Boston, and returns the same evening.

☞ HATS.—It is gratifying to find an increasing disposition on the part of the Public, to encourage domestic manufactures, and it is equally satisfactory to know that articles are manufactured here worthy of such encouragement.—In the article of HATS, the fine qualities made by Messrs. LOCKHART & Co. are lighter, and superior in other respects to those imported for a corresponding price, and are equally as durable.—Most gentlemen prefer their make to either English or American; and this being the case, the necessity is past for any further importation.—Wear the domestic manufacture! Every Hat made here is a pound saved to the country!

At the Circuit Court on Wednesday in a case of three prisoners charged with riot and assault on his Worship the Mayor at York Point on the 12th of July, the twelve Jury men *had already been sworn* to try the case, when at the request of the prisoner's counsel, another man was substituted for the last Jury man sworn.—It is said his name had previously been called, but he did not answer.—The result was as might be anticipated.—Is this packing a Jury?

We learn that His Lordship the Bishop came down from Fredericton on Saturday last in the steamer "Reindeer" and landed at Goram's near Kingston. His Lordship preached at Kingston on Sunday forenoon to a large and respectable congregation, amongst whom were several of our citizens, who had proceeded to Hampton and Kingston by the Reindeer on Saturday, and while alluding to the steamer, we cannot help noticing the fine travelling order in which this beautiful little boat is kept, together with the attention and extreme civility of the Captain, which help to make the excursion to Hampton quite an agreeable one, and which we strongly recommend to our rambling friends.

His Lordship proceeded to Springfield on Sunday afternoon, where he also preached, and we understand it is his Lordship's intention to visit Dorchester before his return to the Episcopal City.—*New-Brunswicker.*

SHIPWRECK.—We learn that the Master of the Barque *Governor Douglas*, 434 tons, reported at the Custom House yesterday, that he had abandoned his vessel, waterlogged, on the 7th inst., in lat. 43 40, N., long. 55 40, W., and that all hands were taken on board the Brig "Eclipse," of Halifax, bound to Windsor, from Liverpool, and landed here yesterday. The Governor Douglas sailed from this port on the 21st ultimo, and was bound for Plymouth.—*Ib.*

CROPS.—The crops throughout the County still maintain their promising appearance. The Potato crop especially is of a very superior quality, and bids fair to be abundant in the yield. We never before saw the potato so mealy at this early season.—*Charlotte Gazette.*

NEW BRUNSWICK COLONIAL ASSOCIATION.—At a Meeting of the "New Brunswick Colonial Association," held on Monday evening the 13th inst, the following Gentlemen were elected Officers:—

HON CHARLES SIMONDS,	*President.*
Hon. John Robertson,	*Vice Presidents.*
Doctor R. Bayard,	
F. A. Wiggins, Esq.,	
John W. Cudlip,	*Secretaries.*
Charles Watters,	
S. L. Tilley,	*Treasurer.*
Joseph W. Lawrence,	*Directors.*
Edward Allison,	
Dr. Botsford,	
Edmund Kaye,	
Robert Jardine,	
John M. Robinson,	
John Wishart,	
William Thompson,	
George Thomas,	

RULES OF THE NEW-BRUNSWICK COLONIAL ASSOCIATION.

Rule 1st. The Association shall be called "The New-Brunswick Colonial Association," and its object shall be to advance by all legitimate means the best interests of this Province.

Rule 2rd. Every person resident in the Province of New-Brunswick who shall subscribe to these Rules and pay an entrance fee of not less than five shillings and a quarterly contribution of one shilling and threepence, shall be deemed a member.

Rule 3rd. The Officers of this Association shall consist of a President, three Vice Presidents, two Recording Secretaries, a Treasurer, and nine Directors, to be all elected by ballot at this present meeting of the Association, and the same to continue in office until others are elected in their place at each general quarterly meeting to be held on the first Tuesday in the months of November, February, May, and August in each year. That these Officers shall together form a General Committee of Management, and shall meet on Friday in each and every week at the Room or Place of Meeting, and at the hou[illegible]ted by them for that purpose; a[illegible] form a quorum there shall be pr[illegible] a Vice President, together [illegible] of the General [illegible] Rule [illegible] be formed [illegible] Associat[illegible] sending t[illegible] vote up all questions before t[illegible] eeting. Such Delegates to be agreed upon [illegible] all the Branches in each County, if there is mo[illegible] than one Branch, and to produce a certificate of his or their election at a general meeting of such Branch or Branches.

Rule 5th, That General Meetings of the Members of this Association shall be held monthly on the first Tuesday in every month, at such place as shall be for that purpose appointed by the General Committee of Management; which meetings may be adjourned from time to time, as may be required. Special General Meetings may also be convened at any time by order of the President, (or in case of his sickness or absence from this City, or refusal, by one of the Vice Presidents,) upon a requisition in writing, signed by ten members, and setting forth the particular object of such special Meeting, at least one week's notice of all such special Meetings shall be given in one of the Newspapers published in this City; at least twenty-five members must be present at each General Meeting, to form a quorum for business.

Rule 6th. The Association may delegate one or more of its members to visit any part of this or the other British North American Provinces, or elsewhere, for the purpose of furthering the objects of the Association. The member or members to be sent, shall be chosen by a majority of those present at a general meeting, and the expences of such Delegation shall be paid out of the funds of the Association.

Rule 7th. At the General Meetings the division upon any question shall be by ballot, should ten of the members present so require.

Rule 8th. Every member speaking shall stand up and address the Chairman, and no member shall speak more than once on the same subject except by leave or to explain.—Questions of order shall be decided by the Chairman.

Rule 9th. No motion shall be considered as before the meeting unless it has been seconded, put in writing, and signed by the mover.

Rule 10. When a question is under debate no motion (unless to amend) shall be received.

Rule 11th. The Charmain, in putting the question to the meeting, shall first put the last amendment, and if that is lost the next before the last, and so on until one is carried or all are lost, two amendments only can be moved.

Rule 12th. That the funds of this Association shall be deposited in the name of the Association in the Bank of New Brunswick of this City, and shall not be drawn thereout except by a cheque signed by the President or one of the Vice Presidents and the Treasurer.

Rule 13th. The Association shall at any general meeting have the power of amending or adding to these Rules, provided that the proposed amendment or addition shall have been handed in writing to the Secretary and signed by at least five members, and announced by the Secretary at the previous General Meeting.

Rule 14th. That all documents issued from a general meeting of this Association shall be signed by the President or one of the Vice Presidents and the Secretary.

A Public Meeting was held in Dorchester on the 3d inst., for the purpose of considering the state of the country, at which the following Resolutions were passed unanimously—

Resolved unanimously, That the present unparalled depressed state of the affairs of this Province, affecting every class of industry, as well as its external commerce, loudly calls for the serious consideration and prompt action of every well-wisher of his country, in order to effect such remedial measures as shall lead to a more prosperous condition.

2d. *Resolved unanimously*, That to Imperial Legislation on the subject of Free Trade, by depriving Her Majesty's Colonial subjects of all protection, and admitting Foreign Nations into the markets of the Mother Country upon equal terms with them, while the Colonist is met by hostile tariffs in Foreign markets, is mainly to be attributed the destruction of our commerce, and the consequent depression and embarrassment of our local affairs; that, having been thus deprived of that fostering protection under which we have hitherto prospered, and forced out of our accustomed market by the competition of Foreigners, it is absolutely necessary to endeavour to supply its place and revive our drooping trade, by obtaining an admission into the markets of the United States of America upon terms of reciprocity, especially rendered desirable from their proximity—the language and habits of its inhabitants, and from the nature of the commodities which this Province possesses for export.

3rd. *Resolved unanimously*, That a Federal Union of all these British North American Colonies, under a constitution, which, in the language of the Premier, Lord John Russell, "would enlarge the political privileges of our Colonial fellow subjects as speedily and as extensively as possible, giving them increased powers of self-government," consisting of an Executive Government, an Elective Legislative Council, whose independence should be as well secured, and rights and duties clearly defined, and a House of Assembly, with general powers to legislate upon all questions relating to the tariff and commerce of the country—its, postal arrangements—currency—public works, and all other general objects; would, in the opinion of this meeting, advance the best interests of all the Colonies—allay present discontent—combine and render powerful efforts, which, if used seperately and unaided, would prove unavailing, and enable them, united, to negocate with the weight and influence necessary to obtain from the Government of the United States such an unrestricted and reciprocal trade as will render available the vast resources of this fine portion of Her Majesty's Dominions—tend to restore public confidence, and in some measure compensate for the great loss we have sustained by the changed and suicidal policy of the Mother Country towards her Colonies.

It was moved by R. K. Gilbert, Esq., and seconded by Samuel F. Black, Esquire—

4th. *Resolved unanimously*, That the members of this meeting, together with such others as may choose to join, do form themselves into an association, by the name of the "*Westmorland Branch of the New Brunswick Colonial Association*," and that a Committee be appointed by the New Brunswick Colonial Association of St. John, and such other Associations as may be formed either in this or the adjoining Provinces, having similar objects in view, with power to add to their numbers, whose duty it shall be to report their proceedings from time to time to this association for its consideration and approval, and that the Hon. William Crane, Hon. A. E. Botsford, Thos. S. Sayre, John Robb, Robert K. Gilbert, William Morrice, and Thomas Keillor, Esqrs, be a Committee for that purpose.

A Public meeting for a similar purpose [illegible] held at Fredericton on the 13th instant, and [illegible] journed to the 21st, previous to coming to a [illegible]

ROBBERY OF THE HALIFA[illegible]NK.—[illegible] an early hour this morning a great [illegible]tion was excited in Water Street by a rep[illegible] colored woman having discovered two bags of money, [illegible] a recess behind a column at the entrance of a corner store of Story's Granite building, corner of Bell's Lane and Upper Water Street. Margaret Granison, the colored woman, while passing, about half-past 5 o'clock, accidently espied the bags, and upon touching them found they were heavy and full of money. Seeing the well known old Nat. Sawyer, a colored Cooper, passing, she called him and enquired what she would do.—"Get some 'spectable person to take 'em in charge," said Nat, and accordingly he hailed Mr. Thomas Durney, assistant in Dr. Stevermann's drug store, who had just passed by. Mr. Durney returned, and placed the bags, at first in Mr. Carten's store, but subsequently took them into Dr. Stevermann's [illegible] ing opposite, awaiting the arrival [illegible] were sent to begin their work, when the [illegible] made.

At first rumor said the bags contained £800—next £500, £300, and so on: every body told a different story with as much confidence as though he had seen it analyzed into seperate coins.—Some asserted the occupant of the store where the bags were found had left town by the eastern coach, and forgot them through hurry. Others surmised they were stolen from the Ordnance Office close by.

But at length it was ascertained that the Halifax Bank had been most adroitly entered by means of false keys, and the money abstracted from the vaults. By whom the robbery was perpetrated, or what amount was carried off is yet unknown. It is, however, reported that eleven bags have been taken out of the place where seventeen were deposited, and it is believed the burglars have escaped by the steamer Europa, which left for England at half past 2 o'clock this morning.—*Halifax Recorder.*

CHOLERA.—In New York, 12th, 57 cases and 37 deaths reported—43 cases and 26 deaths in private practice. One of the victims was Charles Lewis, a broker, formerly a Major in the British Army; at Albany, 11 cases and 4 deaths; at Cincinnati, 11th, 12 interments reported during previous 24 hours.

[From the *Montreal Courier*, August 2.]

THE CONVENTION.—We learn from the Delegates who passed through this City yesterday, on their return to their homes, that the Convention closed its Session yesterday, after having adopted an Address to the people of Canada, a copy of which we expect to receive in the course of a day or two. Those of the Lower Canada Delegates whom we have seen, and especially those from the Townships, appear to be highly gratified with their reception in Upper Canada, and are convinced that, under all circumstances, the Lower Canada British will be sustained by their Anglo-Saxon brethren in the West. We trust that we shall never be obliged to ask their assistance, for we believe that we are strong enough to take care of ourselves; but if we should, as in case of the vindictive prosecution of any of our friends, under color of law, by means of suborned evidence which would entail on us the necessity of resistance, by force of arms, to their really illegal punishment, we know that we can depend on our brethren in blood and affection, the gallant British hearts of Upper Canada. We may not know precisely what Lord Elgin and his Ministry design to do, but we solemnly warn them that they are existing, one and all, even in their physical existence, solely by suffrance; and that any one act of theirs, sufficiently aggressive and rascally to necessitate resistance, will produce an explosion of which they little dream, and one which no force that they can command in Canada, could face an instant. The greatest joke is, that the Ministerial retainers boast of the complete *surveillance* which their masters have established over the Conservative party; they believe that they know all the in-goings and out-goings, even the secret thoughts of the Anglo-Saxon opponents of their tyranny, while the poor creatures do not dream that they themselves are watched with the hundred eyes of Argus—that they are betrayed constantly and entirely by the very rascals whom they trust, and that, if it was necessary, we could tell Mr. Lafontaine and his colleagues the precise number of glasses of brandy and water imbibed by his *Chef des Mouchards!* Those who serve our party, serve us—one class of them, for love—these are our most faithful agents; the rascals serve us for money, and the cowards from fear.—Between the three, we are well served, for the agency of the faithful and true is a check upon that of the base; it enables us to know just to what extent we believe the information of the latter. The Ministry may take our word for it, that they can take no move which our people are not prepared to check-mate.

The rumor of Lord Elgin's intention to go to Upper Canada is daily gaining ground. We en-

MUTILATED ISSUE

tion of our commerce, and the sion and embarrassment of our , having been thus deprived of tection under which we have d, and forced out of our accus- the competition of Foreigners, it sary to endeavour to supply its our drooping trade, by obtaining o the markets of the United n upon terms of reciprocity, t desirable from their proximity d habits of its inhabitants, and of the commodities which this for export.

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by R. K. Gilbert, Esq., and el F. Black, Esquire—

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truly agree with the observations thereon made by our contemporary, the *Gazette*. We believe that it is not safe for His Lordship to attempt such an expedition; we don't at all care for his own safety, that is a matter of very little consequence; but we care for the safety of the country, and we know that if Lord Elgin goes to Upper Canada, and the Radical faction attempts a demonstration in his support, or does one single act that may be construed into a triumph on account of the success of ministers in passing the Rebel-paying Bill, that demonstration will be the signal for the most terrible convulsions that this Province has ever seen.—We know that preparations are already made at several towns in Upper Canada in anticipation of such a contingency, and we know the spirit of our party too well not to know that they will literally perform their promises. A Radical demonstration in Lord Elgin's favor will be the signal for civil war. If the poor misguided nobleman wishes for a summer excursion, let him go to Beauport or Riviere du Loup; any where among his favorite French, but let him not insult the British population by his presence, and the consequent triumphal demonstrations of his partisans.

We are told that one of the chief of the Ministerial *mouchards*, one of the most confidential spies of Mons. Fouche Lafontaine, and a fellow who would most probably, have been one of the suborned witnesses against Messrs. Ferris, Mack, &c., was thrashed within an inch of his life on Saturday night by some of the British party who caught him in the act of listening to their conversation while talking together in the street, and they, knowing his person well, and his infamous employment, taught him a lesson which, it is to be hoped, he will not forget in a hurry.—[Montreal Courier.

THE NEW ORLEANS ABDUCTION CASE.—The New Orleans papers, of the 26th ult. contain rumours to the effect that young Rey, who was abducted from that city, had been executed within twenty-four hours after his arrival at Havana, and that the rumour was received by the spanish bark Bulear.

HIGH-HANDED OUTRAGE IN PORTLAND.—The Portland *Argus* of Saturday gives the following particulars of a dastardly outrage which was committed in that city:

"About three o'clock yesterday morning, some scoundrel or scoundrels took a brass six-pounder from the gun house of Mr. Joy, placed at some fifty yards in front of King's house on the hill, and after having loaded it with five balls, attached to it a slow match. In due time it went off. One of the balls passed through the head board of the bed in which King, his wife, and child were asleep—cut the sinews and bones on the back of the woman's right hand, and went out of the house on the opposite side. Dr. Durgin, we understand, thought he might be forced to amputate the hand, but hoped to save it. Had the ball struck two feet farther to the left, it would have inevitably killed all three. It was an exceedingly narrow escape. Three other balls passed through the gavret and out of the roof.

The inmates of the house which was assailed bore a good reputation. The *Advertiser* says that Mr. King has several times had his house assailed, on which occasion he has fired salt or shot at the assailants. On the night following the 4th July, several young men while carousing in the neighbourhood, were injured by small shot discharged from his dwelling.

Passengers in the ship *Zetland*, from Liverpool arrived on Sunday—Lt. Colonel Ormond, lately commanding H. M. 30th Regiment, lady and daughter.

Passengers in the ship *Themis*, for Liverpool, sailed on Saturday—Mrs. Pollok, (Lady of John Pollok, Esq.) two Children of W. J. Ritchie, Esq., and Mrs. Pollok's servant; and Rev. H. L. Jones.

[illegible] to this city with the English Mail, has it reached here up to contract time. If this is the case during summer months, when the roads are good, what are we to expect in the fall and spring? Should a like delay occur on any future occasion, we shall find it our duty to bring the matter before the Deputy Post Master General.

FOR THE CHRONICLE.

MR. EDITOR,—I attended a meeting of the Common Council a few days since, at which Alderman Wetmore brought forward a Resolution to the effect that the Board were entitled to the full services of the Recorder during the year, and that his absence for two or three months in each year was incompatible with his office, &c.—In the course of his speech the Alderman admitted that it was desirable the Recorder should be a member of the Executive Government. Now, if this is desirable, will it not be more advantageous if the Recorder is also a member of the Legislature, as our present Recorder is; and how, according to the present system of Government is His Honor to be a member of the Executive unless he belongs to one or other of the branches of the Legislature?—The Recorder is the legal adviser of the Corporation, and may be appointed Deputy in case of the absence of the Mayor; but his legal advice can in cases of great emergency be as well given in Fredericton as in Portland, at least, during his absence for legislative duty.—But I look upon it, that it is of more importance the Mayor should be always in the city, than the Recorder. The former is sufficiently paid for his entire time and services, and as conservator of the peace and general interests of the city, should be, as a general rule, always present.

Perhaps, in this respect, the object desired cannot be immediately obtained, owing to both our Mayor and Recorder being Members of the Legislature; but if it is desirable hereafter that either should be prevented holding an office requiring his absence for a length of time, the Chief Magistrate certainly should be the one.

A word with regard to the Inspection Laws, and I am done. These, *interested* parties are endeavoring to upset, but I trust the Common Council are not so soon prepared to give way.—If the laws are bad, amend them; if the charges are too high, reduce them; if the Inspectors are incompetant appoint others in their place; but do not put aside the principle of having a head inspector where inspectors are required. It is the only honest way of giving the public their rights, and keeping "above suspicion" the seller and the inspector.—The old cry of a "tax upon shipping" will not do; every body knows that the consumer pays all taxes, and in this case will do so willingly to know they have honest measure for their money. X

Married.

On Wednesday, the 15th instant, by the Rev. Richard Knight, Chairman of the New-Brunswick District, Mr. Thomas G. Allan, of the Parish of Portland, to Catherine E. youngest daughter of the late Stephen Humbert, Esq., of this city.

On Wednesday, 15th inst., by the Rev. I. W. D. Gray, D. D., C. H. Fairweather to Margaret R., eldest daughter of Mr. W. A. Robertson, all of this city.

On Wednesday the 15th instant, at St. John's Chapel, ALFRED G. GRAY, Esquire, to SARAH, eldest daughter of Rev. I. W. D. Gray, D. D., Rector of Saint John.

On the 8th inst., at St. James, in the County of Charlotte, by the Rev. John Thompson, A. M., of the Free Church, St. John, the Rev. Lewis Jack, Minister of the Free Church, St. James, to Miss Flora, daughter of James McKenzie, Esq., of that place.

Died.

This morning, Hannah M., wife of Mr. Jacob Noyes, aged 50 years, after a protracted and very painful illness, which called forth into eminent exercise the christian virtues of patience and resignation to the will of God "who ordereth all things aright"—leaving a husband and two daughters to mourn the irreparable loss of one who as a wife and mother studied to fulfill her allotted duties. She was found worthy of affliction, and experienced its purifying influences in a great degree.—Funeral from the residence of Mr. Noyes, Dorchester Street, at half past 4 o'clock, on Sunday next.

At half-past one this day, Mr. John L. McManu, aged 25 years, son of Mr. Silas McManu, Grand Lake. Funeral on Sunday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from his late residence, Sydney Street.

In this City, on the 3d inst., George Frederick, infant son of Mr. George S. Winter, of Fredericton, aged six months.

On Sunday morning, Margaret, aged four years, youngest child of Mr. Archibald Black.

On Saturday afternoon, at the residence of Mrs. Paddock, Sewell-street, Mary only child of Wm. H. Robinson, Esq., of the city of Fredericton, aged 16 months.

On Sunday morning, Thomas Gallagher, aged 11 years.

On Sunday evening, Alexander Jaffrey, aged 5 years and six months, youngest son of Mr. Nathaniel Clinton.

On Thursday morning, William Burton, only son of Mr. John F. Marsters, aged 11 months.

At Westfield, King's County, on Saturday morning, Mrs. Eleanor Nelson, in the 58th year of her age, leaving a large circle of friends to mourn their loss.

Marine List.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—ARRIVED.

Saturday—Brigt. Competitor, Goudy, Boston, 6—C. McLauchlan, ballast.

Sunday—Ship Zetland, Brown, Liverpool,—S. Wiggins & Son, general cargo.

Brig Joseph Hume, Finnie, London, 36—G. Beatte, ballast.

Ruby, Cook, Westport, 31—C. McLauchlan, passengers.

Carron, Robson, Newfoundland, 22—Allison & Spurr, ballast.

Magog, Shank, Ayr, 31—R. Jardine and Co., coals, &c.

Brigt. Rover, Allen, Baltimore, (Ire.) 21—C. McLauchlan, ballast.

Minerva, Miller, Ayr, 28—John Robertson, ballast.

Schr. Æneas, Cardigan, Beerhaven, 59—Lewis, Burns, passengers.

Monday—Brigt. Gipsey, Purdy, Boston—C. McLauchlan, ballast.

Tuesday—Barque Sophia, Spence, Bristol, 44—J. Robertson, do.

Brigt. Sarah, Johnston, New York, 12—R. Rankin & Co., flour and wheat.

Wednesday—Barque Susan, Cronk, Antwerp, 68—Adams & Ketchum, ballast.

Brigt. Grace Darling, Conrad, Halifax,—Jardine & Co., merchandise.

CLEARED.

August 13th—Brig Charles, Liddell, Newport, timber and deals; Cuba, Kavannagh, Boston, deals, &c.; schr. Lily, Windsor, Portland fish.

14th—Brig Lion, Wright, Philadelphia, scantling.

15th—Ship Pilgrim, Richardson, Greenock, timber and deals; Brigt. Isabella, Gibbons, Penarth Roads, deals; schr. Ariel, Moses, Bath, chalk.

The following letter from the Rev. HENRY WOOD, of Concord, N. H., editor of the Congregational Journal, a religious newspaper of a high character, speaks volumes in favor of the good qualities of Wistar's Balsam:

Concord, N. H., March 2, 1846.

Mr. S. W. Fowle—Dear Sir: Two years ago the past winter, a sudden and violent attack upon my lungs by exposure to cold, confined me to my room and bed for several weeks; and when I recovered I was so much oppressed by difficulty of breathing that I was incapable of rapid walking or violent exercise, and often [illegible] to sleep or rest on a bed by nig[illegible] frequently extreme, and [illegible] of the remedies [illegible] Being p[illegible] and [illegible] joy. Whoo[illegible] entirely removed before one bo[illegible] used up.—Having a mortal aversion to medicine, and seldom using it in any form, nothing but sympathy with my fellow sufferers induces me to make this public statement, and recommend the article to others similarly afflicted.

With respect, yours truly,
HENRY WOOD.

None genuine unless signed I. Butts, on the wrapper.

For sale by S. L. Tilley, King Street, St. John New Brunswick.

TO LET,

A COMMODIOUS, well finished, and pleasantly situated HOUSE in the vicinity of the Stone Church.
August 17.—2i. J. FAIRWEATHER.

Oakum, Tar, Pitch, Oils, &c.

For Sale by the Subscriber, North Market Wharf.

2 TONS London OAKUM.
1 do. fine do. for DECKS.
190 barrels Riggers' TAR,
100 do. PITCH.
20 do. White ROSIN.
5 do. Spirits of TURPENTINE.
12 do. Superior Bright VARNISH.
5 do. do. Black do.
10 do. Pine OIL, a cheap and excellent article for Oiling Brick Buildings.
12 Barrels Pale SEAL OIL.
1 cask Ships Deck LIGHTS, assorted:
50 barrels Superfine FLOUR.
August 17.—3i. THOS. M. SMITH.

Rowan Island for sale or to Let.

THE Island is delightfully situated in the Bay of Passamaquoddy, one mile from Eastport, suitable either for a private gentleman or a man of business. It consists of four acres of prime Land, tastefully laid out, with a Dwelling HOUSE containing ten Rooms, with Cellars, Out Offices, &c. &c.—also, a WHARF, at which a vessel can lye for lading or unlading cargo, with a STORE 32x22, Fish House 22x12, and a Shed attached.—The whole of which forming a desirable and truly valuable property. For particulars, enquire at the Chronicle Printing office, or to the proprietor Thos. Moses, Esq., Welshpool, Campo Bello. Aug. 3

GRAND LODGE.—All Communications having reference to the Orange Institution of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, must be addressed to Joseph L. Mullin, [Gagetown,] Queen's County. JOHN EARL, G M.

☞ With feelings of gratitude to the giver of all good, who has so miraculously watched over and protected our Brethren, while commemorating the victory of the Immortal William of Glorious Memory, on the past Anniversary—It is hereby ordered that WEDNESDAY the 19th day of September next be observed as a Day of Public Humiliation and Thanksgiving to Almighty God.—It is therefore ordered that all County and District Masters take such steps as will to them seem most effectual for the proper and discreet observance of this day of thanksgiving among the brethren.

By order of the Grand Master.

COUNTY GRAND BLACK ORANGE LODGE.—Companions of the above Order, are requested to meet for the despatch of business at the Lodge Room, on the second Friday of each month.—Office Bearers are requested to be punctual in their attendance.—By order of the County Grand Master.

RODEN, No. 8.—The brethren of Roden, are requested to meet in their Lodge Room, on Monday evening next, at the Hibernian Hotel. Regular night. By order of the W. M.

IRON, CHAINS, ANCHORS,
Patent Metal, &c. &c.

Ex "*ZETLAND*," from LIVERPOOL:—

8 WOOD-Stock ANCHORS, from 6 to 10 cwt each;
7 best proved short-link CHAIN CABLES, ⅞ to 1 inch;
300 bolts *Muntz's* Patent Metal, ⅝, ¾, 7-8, 1, & 1¼ inch;
100 bags DECK SPIKES, 4 to 10 inch;
Ex ADMIRAL,—hourly expected—
50 tons best Refined IRON, well assorted.
—IN STOCK,—
200 tons common and Refined English IRON, well assorted
200 bundles small Round, ¼ to ½ inch;
2 tons PLOUGH PLATE,
2 do Best Liverpool OAKUM,
2 best proved 1 inch Studd CHAIN CABLES, 75 fathoms each;
1000 fathoms proved short link Chains, 5-16, ⅜, 7-16, ½ and 9-16 inch;
4 Iron stock ANCHORS, 3c. 3q. 5lbs., 3c. 3q. 3lbs., 4c. 0q. 11lbs., and 3c. 3q. 6lbs.;
9 pair Smith's BELLOWS, 30, 32, 34, 36 inch:
4 ANVILS; 2 VICES;
10 tons SPIKES, 4 to 10 inch,
6 Kegs Composition Spikes, 6, 7, and 8 inch;
2 tons Sanderson's CAST STEEL, (Axe Temper)
1 do. BLISTER STEEL, L and C C N D;
All of which is offered low for prompt payments by
THOS. F. RAYMOND,
August 17. *Nelson street.*

"Hole in the Rock."

Ex "CAROLINE," from the Clyde:

10 CWT. "*Tennant's*" best pale Glasgow SOAP;
5 barrels POT BARLEY, 5 do. OATMEAL,
1 case *Hocken's* MUSHROOM KETCHUP.
—FROM SUSSEX VALE—
20 firkins and tubs Prime BUTTER,
100 Baskets Fine Table SALT,
50 Gallons MAPLE HONEY.
—ALWAYS ON HAND—
Prime Fresh ROLL BUTTER and EGGS.
Aug 17. JAMES G. LESTER.
New Brunswicker 4i.

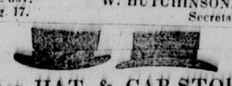
SAINT JOHN MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

A PIC-NIC will come off in aid of the Funds of the St. John MECHANIC'S INSTITUTE, on Wednesday the 22nd of August, inst. The commodious steamer *St. John* has been engaged, and the party will proceed to the BELLISLE, leaving Indian Town at 9 o'clock in the morning; and returning the same evening. The Party will be on the true Pic-Nic principles of each person providing his own basket.

Every effort will be made to render the excursion pleasant. A Band of Music will attend the party.

A splendid Fire-BALLOON has been prepared with great care, and will be let off previous to the Steamer's leaving the Bellisle; smaller ones will be set off during the passage. These attractions with the splendid scenery of the Bellisle, and the laudable object sought to be accomplished, render the day's entertainment well worthy the patronage of the Members of the Institute, and the Public at large. From the number of Persons who have already interested themselves in the matter, it is anticipated that there will be a very pleasant party.

Passage money, 5s. for Gentlemen, Ladies, 2s. 6d., Children 1s. 3d. Tickets may be had at the Store of Messrs. Chubb, Wm. L. Avery, and S. L. Tilley, and on board the boat on the morning of the day. W. HUTCHINSON.
Aug. 17. Secretary.



CHEAP HAT & CAP STORE.

R. & A. Magee, King street,
(A few doors below the St. John Hotel,)

THANKFUL for the liberal share of patronage bestowed on them since their commencement in business, would respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have on hand a large assortment of

HATS AND CAPS,

made of the very best materials; and they feel warranted in saying that for cheapness, durability, quality and style, they cannot be surpassed—and as they are always supplied with Blocks of the Spring and Fall fashions they are enabled to furnish Gentlemen with HATS of the latest style and second to none in the Province—they would therefore invite the public to call and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere.

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

** Cash and the highest prices paid for FURS.
August 3, 1849.

Steamer REINDEER, For Fredericton & Hampton.

THE Steamer REINDEER, Captain CURRIER, will, on and after Monday, the 13th inst., leave Indian Town for FREDERICTON, on *Mondays, Wednesdays, & Fridays*, at 1, p. m.; and Fredericton for St. John on *Tuesdays, Thursdays* and *Saturdays*, at 8 a. m.

Will leave Indian Town on and after Saturday the 11th inst., for HAMPTON on *Saturdays* and *Tuesdays*, at half past 4, p. m; returning will leave Hampton for St. John on *Mondays* and *Wednesdays* at 6 a. m.

☞ *She will pass on the West side of Long Island on Tuesdays and Wednesdays.*

Freight to Fredericton will be taken at SIX PENCE per Barrel. A. S. PERKINS.
August 9. *Agent.*

ANCHORS and CHAINS.

To close Consignments.

3 WOOD Stock ANCHORS, weight 15c. 022lb. 13 cwt. 3 qrs. 17 lbs. and 12c. 3q. 23lbs; 3 Iron stock ditto, 2 to 4 cwt.;
1 best proved CHAIN CABLE, 1⅛ inch, 90 fms.
1 do. do. ditto 1⅛ do. 90 fms.
1 do. do. ditto 1¼ do. 90 fms.
2 do. do. ditto 1 do. 75 fms.
1 do. do. ditto ⅞ do. 60 fms.
1 do. do. ditto ¾ do. 60 fms.
2 do. do. ditto 5/8 do. 60 fms.
The above being the balance of several consignments, will be sold at very low prices to close sales.
WILLIAM CARVILL.
Aug. 10. Nelson street.

Candlesticks, Just Received.

1 CASK containing 20 dozen assorted German Silver, Silver Plated Brass, and Japaned Table and Chamber CANDLESTICKS, very cheap at the Variety Store, King-Street.
July 6. J. LORDLY.

Richard Welch
Tailor,

ANNOUNCES to his friends and the Public in general, that he has taken the shop in King street, lately occupied by W. Warn, Hair Dresser, a few doors below the St. John Hotel, where he is prepared to make to order all articles in his line of business that may be entrusted to his care, and on the most reasonable terms ever offered to the St. John Public.

☞ COATS made from 6s 3d. to 30s. for CASH.
St. John, June 8, 1849.

Situation Wanted.—A middle aged Man, who understands taking charge in a Saw Mill.—Also Farming, Gardening, &c.: and could make himself useful in a Flour Store.—Apply at this Office. July 20.

LIST of LETTERS

Remaining in the General Post Office, St. John, N. B. August 1st 1849.

Persons calling for any of the undermentioned Letters will please say "ADVERTISED."

A.	E
Atherton Robert	Eagles Charles
Armstrong John (2)	Eleman Charles
Arnolt W.	Eldridge James
Armstrong Mrs.	Eliott Wm.
Andrew B.	Elder James
Andrew, A.	Ells Wm.
Andrews Charles	Elder Captain
Anderson Daniel	Evans Evan
Addens Hubert	Evans Joseph
Anderson George	F
Allison	Fairweather Benjamin
Allen Jn	Falconer Duncan
Adams K.	Farrell Patrick
Adrain James	Farrel Wm.
B	Ferguson Wm
Barrows Mary	Ferguson John
Barnetts M. A.	Fezzand James
Banks, Miss C.	Flint Milford (2)
Bain Jaes	Fortune Arthur
Bezanson Mr. E.	Fowler John
Bell Canin (3)	Forbes John (2)
Bean Jn	Forsyth Adam
Beard Wm.	Freize Jacob
Beaty JO	Fraser George
Bell Wier	Forneaux R.
Beatty Richard	G
Beagle Thomas	Garraty Ann
Benes Miss. E.	Gallagher Esther
Bell Mrs B.	Gasket Robert
Bernet John	Gallagher Francis
Breian Catherine	Gadd Wm.
Blokny Mr. U.	Gay Ellen
Blake & Co.	George Samuel
Blake I.	Gibbs Edward
Blackson S.	Gillin Bridget
Boldeck Catherine	Gillispy Charles
Boales Ann	Gilmore Wm.
Brown Catherine	Githerd Patrick
Baudz F.	Girrid Michael
Brown Captain W.	Gilleron Michael
Brown Charles	Gordon Samuel
Boyce Hugh	Gonigle Denis
Boyd Mrs. Wm.	Godsoe Mr.
Boushard Capt.	Godso George
Bamer Mr.	Goud George
Brow Robert	Goan James
Brown James [2]	Gordon John
Brown Joseph	Gormely P.
Brown Mrs.	Golden Patrick
Brooks D R	Griffin Denis
Brooks John	Griffith Edward
Brittan John	Gready John
Byan Charles	Graines John
Brydon Wm.	Gready Joseph
Braley James	Gready Wm.
Breaky Daniel	Grames Elizabeth
Butler P.	Guest Captain (2)
Burchill George	Gurney Wm, 32d Regt.
Burns Margaret	H
Bantor John	Harris Capt. J
Burns Captain	Hanigan Dennis
Burns John	Hart Daniel
Burchill John	Hayes Thos (2)
Burke Mary	Hanlon Captain S
C	Hamilton Peter
Carney John	Harris Mary Ann
Coray Ann	Hart Rodger
Carson Elizabeth	Haze Daniel
Campbell Robert	Handley Mr.
Cadigen John	Haslet Ralph
Cameron Angus	Hall Luke
Carleton Robt.	Heckley James
Carland Catherine	Hencroff Captain
Cassidy Maurice	Helmes Daikes
Canedy Alex.	Hemphill Michael
Cagee Edwd.	Hedigan Andrew
Celey Mrs.	Hickson Catherine
Ceay James	Hinds James
Chaners Ann	Hopkins Miss
Chimrick Wm.	Holder James
Christopher George	Holihen Curley
Chapman James	Hoey Miss A J
Clements Wm.	Holland James
Clark John T.	Hood Wm.
Clark Joseph	Holihan James
Clark James	Hunter Mrs
Clark Wm. (2)	Hunter Capt J (2)
Clarke Captain F.	Hunter J & Co.
Cotter Daniel	Hutchins George
Coburn & Temple	Hume George
Cornwall Mr.	Hurley Ellen
Conway Captain [2]	I
Cochran Margaret	Irvine James
Conboy John	Ireland Israel
Coffield Jane	J
Ceram Joseph	Jameson Jane
Cauthard Mrs.	Jackson John
Corrican James	Jeffries
Collins James	John Wm H
Conlon John	Johnson Marcenia
Couthart Wm.	Jones Robert (2)
Cakhill Richard	Johnston Margaret
Coleman W. J. & Co.	Jones Wm
Caughlan James	Johnston Fred
Cole John	Jones Aaron
Cochran John	Judson Sydney
Coveye Wm.	K
Colane Thomas	Keleoin Patrick
Coleman Mary	Killoch Andrew
Carter Mr B	Kieffe Timothy
Connolly Mrs S	Kerr James
Crumley John	Kelly Daniel
Crosbie Robert	Keown James
Cronon Denis	Kelly Francis
Crowley Fluence	Kean Widow
Cronin T.	Kerin Winey
Crawford John	Ketter Mary
Crawford Ann	Kelley Edward
Curtis Leavens & Co.	Kennedy James
Cusack Thomas	Kieffe Timothy
Cunningham Michael	Keiley Denis
Cullis Robert	Kelly Miss Ellen
D.	Kelly Thady [2]
Dale Wm.	Kearns Patrick
Daily Byan	Keoron Wm
Dealy John	Keating Bridget
Dawson Mr. James	Kerr Ann
Davis Richard	Kennedy George
Denehan John	Kerr John
Deblois E. P.	Keane Mr.
Delaney Maurice	Ketchum R R
Denury Eliza	Kirby Michael
Dee Thomas	Kirk Miss Sarah
Devaney John	Killey Patrick
Dines John	L
Diver Mary	Lavin Mary Ann
Dixson Bath	Lackie Robert
Dimble Captain	Layhe Bridget
Divine Patrick	Lawlan Captn.
Dougherty Hugh	Lesser John
Donifan Wm	Lessey Mrs Mary [2]
Dowling John	Leech Captain
Dougher Patrick	Leary Margaret [2]
Donovan Hannah	Lewis Margaret
Dodgson Thomas	Lemin J. B.
Doghery James	Leoden George
Doney Jeremiah	Lealten Wm
Donnelly Hugh (2)	Liviney James
Donovan Mary	Linch Mrs.
Douds Andrew	Limerick Thomas
Doherty James	Loriskill Wm.
Donovan Michael	Lowry Wm.
Dougherty Miss Sarah	Lowry John
Dolen Patrick	Lane Stephen
Dougan Eliza	Lucas Mary
Doyle John	Lynch James, 11th Reg't
Doherty Wm.	Lyon Captain
Deyman Thos	M.
Duffey John	Mahan P. Jr.
Dunn Joseph	Marshall J. L.
Duffy James (2)	Mahony John
Dunger Patrick	Mair John
Duncan James	Mason Richard
Duffy John	Martin Wm
Dunleary Ellen	Mulakine James
Duglis John	Matheson John
Mason George	Pierce J C & Son
Mayhew Nathan	Pringle James
Moglade John	Plumtree Thos
Machan Peter	Player Thomas
Mahony John	Porters Wm
Mechan James	Porter Wm
Mugintee Nancy	Pryer Micheal
Mebean Lauchlan	Proctor John
Mitchel Thomas	Proctor Wm
Mills John	Pratt Alexander
Moore Wm	Pye Crawford
Moran Charles	Pyne W F.
Moore Ellen	Q.
Moidey Mr	Quin Charles
Mooney James	R.
Morris Charles	Raymond N P
Morey Garett	Ramsdell W D
Morris Hugh	Rankin J.
Morrisay Mary	Reid John
Moore Wm	Regan Ellen
Moffat Robert	Reed Wm
Morrison Catherine	Rennell Wm.
Morgan Eliza	Ring Wm.
Muldoon John	Riggs George
Mulholland James	S
Muldoon Mallich	Sands Richard
Murphy Patt	Sands James
Mullin John	Scott Wm. (2)
Murphy Lawrence	Scott James
Murphy John	Scandlen Robert
Malholland Thos	Scanlan Bridget
Murral Thos	Seckman Robert
Mc.	Searles Sarah
McAleer Margaret	Shields John
McArthur S.	Shirky Hugh
McManus Wm	Sherwood Wm.
McBride Wm.	Shiehan Edmond
McCune Alexander	Shield Mary
McCushan John	Shaw Wm.
McCrobin John	Simpson John
McCollum Wm	Sinclair John
McCool Peter	Simpson Thomas
McLeod Wm	Sloan James
McConkey Thomas	Slye Wm
McCoach John	Small John
McConelty Edwd	Smith N.
McCoach Frances	Smith Hannah (2)
McCrey James	Smith Revd. W.
McCeleon Marion	Smith E. H.
McCallastin Robert	Smith Wm
McCann Patrick (2)	Smith Daniel
McCallum Charles	Smallen Lawrence
McDonough Mr.	Smith Elizabeth
McDonald D.	Smith J H (2)
McDonongh Capt Wm	Smith James
McDonell Owen	Spencer Ross
McDougall Donald	Sheehan Jeremiah
McDonald Robt	Sterling Margaret
McDonald James	Stewart Martha
McLean Hugh	Sterling Thomas
McDaniel Philip	Steward Henry
McKevitt Capt (2)	Stephson Robert
McEchnan John	Stanton John
McKay John	Sweeney James
McFadden Mrs	T
McGrande Ann	Taylor Revd James
McHale Patrick (2)	Taber Captain
McIntosh John	Taylor Alexander
McKinnon John (2)	Taylor Maurice
McGinnis James	Taylor Captain
McIntosh John	Taylor John
McKenzie Alexander	Thompson Margaret
McKinney Michael	Thompson Richard
McKanna James	Thomas Alfred
McLauchlin May	Thompson Robert
McLauchlin Dougald	Thomas James
McLauchlin Barny	Thring George
McMullin Mrs	Thril Charles
McNamara Wm (2)	Titus John
McNaer Wm	Titus Charles
McNamara Mr	Titus Wm.
McNamara A	Tiernan Captain
McVane Mary	Tony Francis
N.	Truneity William
Nicholas Isabel	Traynor Thomas
Nowlan James	Tayes & Kennedy
Nemis James	Vincent Richard
O.	W
Oates John	Watts S B
Oakford James	Wade Wm.
O'Brien Pegy	Walsh Thomas
O'Brien James	Warren Judith
O'Brien Judith	Ward John
O'Brien Edwd	Waters John
O'Driscol Margaret	Watt John
Olive John	Wetmore Julia
O'Rorke Patrick	Wesner Thomas
Oromsby D V B	Whitely Isaac
O'Regan Mary	White Mark
Orr Thomas	Whelan Mrs
P.	Wilson James (2)
Patten M	Williams Robert
Parker H C	Wilson Joseph
Patch Charles	Whitmore Stephen
Peer Bridget	White Catherine
Pennington Mr	Wiggins Ebenezer
Peacock George	Williamson Mrs. Susan
Philips Thomas	Y
Pine Sarah	Young George
	Yull David

NEW CUT OF LINEN SHIRT COLLARS—Wide in front, and straight round the top—a decided improvement.
GARRETT & SKILLEN.
Pantechnetheca, Corner of King and Cross Streets.

DRUGS and MEDICINES,
PAINTS, OILS, &c. &c.
Ex Ship "Lisnoe," from London,

THE Subscriber has received his usual supply of DRUGS, MEDICINES, Patent MEDICINES, Surgeons' Instruments, SPICES, PERFUMERY, SOAPS, &c. &c.
—ALSO—
5 tons Brandrams' genuine WHITE LEAD, in 14lb. 28lb. 56lb. and 112lb kegs:
38 hhds. Raw and Boiled LINSEED OIL;
30 barrels Rose Pink, Red Lead, Red and Yellow Ochre, Venetian Red, Litharge, Crome Yellow Prussian Blue, Servant's Friend, and Glue;
50 barrels Whiting and Paris White;
1 pipe OLIVE OIL.—For sale by
W. O. SMITH.
May 11. No. 1, North Side Market Square

Fredericton, May, 1849.

THE Subscriber would intimate to the Saint John and Up-River Merchants, that having removed his business into those large and spacious premises with frost proof Cellars, &c., formerly owned and occupied by the late Mr. Slawson, would be happy to receive GOODS of any description for Sale on Consignment, or Storage, and make immediate RETURNS, or comply strictly to the orders of the Parties Consigning. Confidence and Punctuality most strictly adhered to.
SAMUEL A. AKERLY.
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant.
Reference at St. John, George Thomas, W. D. W. Hubbard, Esquires. May 11, 1849.

HIBERNIAN HOTEL.

THE subscriber having discontinued the sale of spiritous liquors, is now fitting up his well known establishment, situated in a convenient and central part of the city, for the entertainment of those, who may wish to partake of refreshments in a quiet and comfortable way.

For the gratification of his guests a Soda Fond, Billiard Table, &c., will be provided, and he will have much pleasure in always exerting on their behalf his long reputed skill in Confectionary.

J. N. will also be happy to supply private families with all kinds of Pastry and excellent Bread at a cheap rate.
June 1. JAMES NETHERY.

PITCH & TAR.

EX "Kate," from New York—35 barrels PITCH 25 barrels Wilmington TAR, 10 barrells ROSIN.—For sale low for Cash from the Wharf. [July 20.] T. HANFORD.

HALSEY'S PATENT GOLD AND SILVER MAGNETIC PILLS.

This valuable discovery consists of two distinct medicinal preparations, viz: the Gold or Positive, and the Silver or Negative Pills. One or more of each class being taken together, dissolve in the stomach; their properties becoming thus infused together generate a Magnetic action, whose influence passes to every part of the system, purifies the blood, and arrests the course of disease.

To many this singular effect would appear almost incredible, were it not well establishment, from the fact, that the Gold and Silver Pills taken together, are nearly five times more beneficial than the same number of either class were they to be taken separately.

In some instances sensations of

Poetry.

THE BRIGHT HOURS OF MEMORY.

(BY FRANCIS BROWN.)

The bright hours of mem'ry!—oh, who can look back,
Retracing his path through the desert of years,
Nor find in the wastes of that long-trodden track,
Some far isle of verdure, whose dew is not tears:
Some spot to whose greenness his steps would return,
In spite of the thorns and the deserts between,
Could they bear back the spirit that once they had borne,
Or find it the region that once it has been?

The lights of the past may be feeble and few,
And seen through the mist when life's morning was gray,
And pleasures and hopes which they brought to our view
Like the mists of that morn they have melted away;
But still the bright track, which remains in the soul,
No shadows can cover, no tears can efface;
Around it life's billows and tempests may roll,
But they leave it still clear for the pilgrim to trace.

Perchance 'twas an hour when the triumph of youth
Arose o'er its labours, and honours achieved,—
Perchance when the vows of affection and truth
Were country uttered and fondly believed;
Or far in the distance of childhood it lies
Where dim, as the cloud-covered mountains, have grown,
The scenes that surround it, but still in our eyes
It seems like one spot where a sunbeam hath shone.

The bright hours of mem'ry—how oft in our dreams
They bring us the glory of long summer days,
The joy of the spring-time's first blossoms and beams,
And the laughter that rang by the winter hearth's blaze!
And, oh! there are hearts, though by fate long estranged,
And eyes that can lighten our journey no more,
That come in those visions, still true and unchanged,
With the light, and the love, and the gladness of yore!

Bright, bright shines the beacon of hope from afar,—
And strong is the faith of our youth to pursue
The path of its promise, till dim grows the star,
And faint grows our steps in the wilderness too.—
But no'er of her treasure can Mem'ry be reft,
And dark must the days of his pilgrimage be
Who finds not one hour, in his retrospect, left,
Like a full ark of joy on the desolate sea!

WHAT HAS HE BEEN?—What is that to you? It is of no consequence of he has been the most wicked and abandoned of men. He is not so now. We care not what evil a man has done, providing he has heartily repented and now strives to live an upright, consistent life. Instead of looking back a dozen or twenty years to know what a person is, you should inquire, What is he now? What is his present character? If you find that his reformation is sincere and that he laments his past errors, take him cordially by the hand and bid him godspeed in his noble pursuit. We are no friends to those who would rake up sins and vices, to condemn one who is resolved to be upright and virtuous. Many a person is driven back to the paths of vice, who might have become an ornament to society, but for the disposition too common among men, to rake up and throw to the light, long forgotten iniquities. We most admired the reply of a daughter to her father, who was asked respecting a young man of her acquaintance—"Do you know where he comes from?" "No," replied the girl—"I do not know where he comes from, but I know where he is going, and I wish to go with him." That is right. If we see a person on the right track—exerting a good influence—it is sufficient, without inquiring what has been his character heretofore. If he has reformed, what more can we desire?—and what benefit will it be to us to uncover and expose to the light, deeds of which he is heartily ashamed and of which he has repented in dust and ashes?

A destructive fire occurred at Chicago on Saturday last, by which one entire block, except two or three fire proof stores, was destroyed; loss estimated at $45,000 to $50,000.

By the HARRIOTT,
FROM LIVERPOOL.—On Consignment:—

18 KEGS assorted Wrought NAILS; 20 Kegs 8d. 9d. and 10d. Horse Nails; 10 Kegs 1½ to 3 inch BOAT NAILS; 5 Hhds. Boiled Linseed OIL, 5 Hhds. Raw do. do.; 10 Barrels Scotch BARLEY; 10 Boxes Poland STARCH; 20 Boxes Tobacco PIPES; 100 Reams WRAPPING PAPER; 100 Kegs Coloured PAINTS; 50 Bags assorted SHOT; 100 Gross Common Corks; 40 Kegs MUSTARD and GINGER; 572 lb. SERVANT'S FRIEND; 50 dozen BATH BRICK; 200 yards Scotch CARPETING.

—ALSO—

Queen's BLUE, Salt Petre, Sulphur, Cream of Tartar, Pearl Sago, Jamaica Ginger, Bee's Wax, Liquorice, Twine, Sweet OIL, Castor Oil, Senna Leaves, and Tartaric Acid.—For sale by JOHN KINNEAR.
May 4. *Prince Wm Street*

CUT NAILS.

100 BAGS by the *Arab*, from Liverpool, consisting of—
1½ tons LATH;
1½ tons SHINGLE,
1½ tons BOARD;
1 ton assorted sizes.

ALSO—
Per Emily, from Boston:
57 Slabs SPELTER; 15 Barrels BEANS; 12 Dozen Hemp Bed Cords; 10 casks PUTTY 20 barrels Lard Oil; 12 do. Bright Varnish; 25 barrels PITCH; 1 do. Camphor; 1 box ruled Foolscap and Letter PAPER; 500 Pieces superior PAPER HANGINGS—21 inches wide.
For sale by JOHN KINNEAR.
July 20. 1849. *Prince Wm. street.*

JULY, 4, 1849.
Received at the **Liverpool House,**
Prince William Street, ex *Thetis:*

150 LBS. Black, Drab, and White Brown, LINEN THREAD; 150 Lbs. Linen *Fishing* THREAD.

—ALSO—

100 Pieces *Fine White Bleached LINEN;* Selling at *Cost of Importation*—Wholesale and RETAIL. VAUGHANS & LOCKHART.

SOMETHING for the BOYS!!
ANOTHER lot of **CLOTHING** same as the last which sold so rapidly, made up and ready for inspection at

Granite Hall,
No. 1, Dock-street.
June 22. THOMAS R. JONES.

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

REMOVAL.

Looking Glasses, Portrait and Picture Frame Manufactory.

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

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

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

☞ SIGN PAINTING,—Plain, Fancy and Gilt Lettering done in a style unequalled in this Province. Those in want of an elegant and durable DOOR PLATE, which time will not impair, are invited to call and examine specimens of a Domestic Manufacture, on Gold or Silver Grounds.

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

Iron, Tin, Anchors, Chains, &c. &c. &c.
The Subscriber has just received per ships *Wm Carson, Infanta, Portland,* and *Harmony,* from Liverpool, *Ann,* and *Wallscourts,* from Clyde:—

300 TONS Scotch and English refined, and Common IRON, well ass'd;
4 tons Hoop Iron, ass'd, 1 to 1½ inch;
6 tons BOILER PLATES;
50 boxes best Charcoal TIN PLATES, IC. and IC.
50 bundles Iron Wire, assorted, No. 6 to 18;
250 bags Spikes, assorted 4½ to 10 inch;
20 bags Horse Nails, 5 to 6 lbs.;
1300 Anchor Palms and Ploughshare Moulds;
1200 fathoms best improved short-link CHAINS, assorted, from ½ to 1 1/8 inch;
15 best improved Stud Chain Cables, assorted, ¾ to 1½ inch;
15 Iron and Wood Stock ANCHORS, assorted 2 to 35 cwt.;
8 tons best Liverpool OAKUM;
200 bolts "Gourick" Canvas, ass'd, No. 1 to 6

—IN STORE—

200 tons Refined and Common IRON;
15 tons small Round and Square Refined Iron, ¼ to 1 inch;
10 tons SWEDISH IRON, assorted sizes;
2 tons *Sanderson's* best Cast Steel, for Axes;
2 tons *Naylor's* Cast Steel, flat and square;
5 tons Blistered Steel, CC ND, and Hoop L;
50 dozen Long handle IRISH SPADES;
40 do. MINER'S SHOVELS;
6 tons HOLLOW-WARE, in Pots, Bake Ovens, Griddles and Pans;
120 pieces superior Irish Linen;
2000 lbs. Wrapping Twine, 5 bales Shoe Thread,
100 doz. Writing Ink, Black, Blue, and Red;
5000 English Fire Bricks, 1 cask Sad Irons.

All of which the subscriber offers for sale at low rates for prompt payment.
WILLIAM CARVILL.
Nelson-street. May 11.

St. John Daguerrian Rooms,
King Street—a few Doors below the Saint John Hotel.

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

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

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

Exchange Re-opened.

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

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

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

HAMMOND RIVER HOUSE.

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

DINNERS, &c. &c. get up at shortest notice.

Constantly on hand, a choice supply of WINES, &c. &c.

Comfortable and commodious Stabling attached to the Premises, careful hostlers always in attendance. WASHINGTON ALDEN,
February 2, 1849.

High Price for Music.

JOSEPH PRICE, Master of the Queen's New Brunswick Ranger's BAND, begs to return thanks to his numerous patrons for the encouragement he has hitherto received at their hands, begs to inform them that he is now prepared with an excellent QUADRILLE BAND, to attend

BALLS, EVENING PARTIES, &c

and having engaged the services of some first rate Musicians, he is confident of giving satisfaction to those who employ him. Any number of Musicians can be furnished from 2 to 8.

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

Gents' Light Summer HatS, &c.

THE subscribers have received per "Harriet," a fine assortment of Gents' Drab Felt HATS, high and low crowns; Drab, Merino, Angola, and Brush do.; Black do.; Gents' soft sporting do.; Waterproof; Gents' Light Satin and Beaver do.; high and low crowns; Children's soft felt, Jenny Lind, Satin and Beaver do., black and drab.

Also—50 pieces Glazed, Lawn and Silk, Hat Bodies, and Trimmings, for sale wholesale and retail, at very low prices for CASH.
May 11. LOCKHART & CO.

ART UNION.

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

GRIFFIN'S SCYTHES.

100 DOZEN Prime N. E. Pattern Scythes, from 38 to 46 inch—Just received and for sale low by
June 15. L. H. DEVEBER & SON.

Steamer SAINT JOHN.

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

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

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

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

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

THE new and beautiful steamers Fairy Queen, Capt. H. W. Chisholm, and Commodore, W. G. Brown, will in future pass in conjunction, and will leave the SOUTH AMERICAN WHARF, every MONDAY and THURSDAY morning at 8 o'clock, and further notice—for Eastport, *Calais* and *St. Johns.* These Steamers are in fine and splendid condition, and will run a line between St. John and the above places. They will leave Portland every TUESDAY and FRIDAY Evenings, so soon as the Express trains arrive at Portland from Boston.
July 6. JAS. WHITNEY.

Steam! Steam!

THE Steamer *Nepissiguit* will connect with the Boats from St. John—taking all passengers to St. Andrews, Robinston, and Calais.
A. MICHENER.
Eastport, July 9th, 1849.

Liverpool House,
PRINCE WILLIAM STREET.

Received by "Infanta," Lisbon," and "Peruvian," A fine assortment of Manchester, London, Leeds and Glasgow GOODS, personally selected and purchased for Cash, and which the Subscribers offer to their Customers and the public, at reduced prices:

NEW DRESS MATERIALS, in California's Astoria, Zouga, Cameleons, Madonna Chenise, Cashmere, Alpacas, Lustre, and Coburg CLOTHS;
New Fancy PRINTS, Organdies, Balzerine and Muslin GINGHAMS;
Gloco SILKS, Satins and Orientals;
Bonnet Ribbons, Ladies' Neck Ties and Fancy Trimmings;
"Parasols, Velvet Ribbons, VEILS;
Ladies' and Gents. Superior GLOVES.
A large variety of Shawls and California Hdkfs. Laces, Edgings, and Habit Shirts;
Black and Coloured BROAD CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Cashmarettes, Cassinetts, Tweeds and Russell Cord, *a large stock, cheap;*
White and Fancy Vestings, Gents. Fancy Neck and Pocket Handkerchiefs;
Superfine and 3-ply Carpeting, Hearth Rugs, &c.
Damask Moreens, at reduced rates;
Grey and White Cottons, Grey and White Shirting, Cotton Warps, Silesias, Drills, Regattas; Muslins, Notts, Dimity and Window Muslin, Marseilles, Quilts and Toilet Covers, Oil Cloth, Table Covers, Linens in Shirtings, Drills, Table Cloths and Towels, Hollands, &c.; Canvas, Padding, Braces, Umbrellas, and Tailor's Trimmings.
An assortment of new Patern Straw and Fancy Straw BONNETS, to arrive ex "Pilgrim."
VAUGHANS & LOCKHART.
April 27, 1849.

Ready-Made Clothing, &c.
No. 8, Dock Street.
TWO DOORS ABOVE THE GOLDEN ELEPHANT.

WM. A. ROBERTSON would inform his friends and the Public that he has commenced business in the above stand, where he has on hand an extensive assortment of CLOTHING, suitable for the season, (and is constantly adding to his stock,) among which are the following articles:
Blue and Olive CASSIMERETTS;
PALETOTS, Chesterfield Wrappers;
Blue and Brown Cashmeretti Cambridge Coats, Drilled Fishing Coats, and Tweed TAGLIONIES from 9s upwards; Grey Doeskin Shooting Coats, &c. &c. &c.
Together with a large assortment of PANTALOONS, VESTS, &c., which will be sold at the lowest prices.
CLOTHS of every description on hand, which will be made up to order at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.
☞ *Call and see.* ☜
June 15.

ST. JOHN COFFEE HOUSE,
AND
Gentlemen's Oyster Saloon.

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

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

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

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

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

☞ *A prime Lot of Oysters, (real native) just received by the Admiral.*
June 9. P. W. HENERY.

WOOD BROTHERS'
Patent Ships' Windlass Purchase.

THE Subscriber being appointed Sole Agent for the sale of the above Patent Windlasses, is now prepared to receive orders for the same. A pattern can be seen at his Store, Nelson-street.
May 11. WM. CARVILL.

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

WILLIAM WARNE, Hair Dresser, Perfumer, &c., has removed to next Shop to Foster's Corner, (late Brooks') where he will be happy to wait upon his customers as usual.
June 8.

Important to the Public.

Horse and Cattle Medicines.
Don't permit your Horses or cattle to die, when the means of cure are within the reach of all!

The undersigned has spent several years in the study of Veterinary practice in "London and Edinboro," in his also availed himself of the researches of Dadge, and other celebrated men, who have contributed so much towards a judicious treatment of animals; the principles of our practice consists of the rejection of general bleeding and the total rejection of all medicines that experience has shown to be of a dangerous tendency. These remedies are in harmony with the vital principle, and when given according to the directions which accompany each article, they are capable of exciting and increasing the natural functions, without diminishing or destroying their power, hence are safe in the hands of every one.
G. H. DADD, M. D.

List of Horse and Cattle Medicines.
Physic balls, 2s. 3d. per boy.
Alterative ball, 2s. 3d. do.
" powders for bad condition, 2s 9d pkage.
Heave powder for diseases of the lungs, 2s 9d. do.
Crine powder for " kidneys, 2s 9d. do.
Tonic powder for bad condition glanders, 2s 9d do.
Cordial drink for inflamation of bowels, 2s 9d per bottle.
Liquid blister, 2s 9d per bottle.
Ointment for promoting the growth of hair, 2s 6d per pot.
Healing balsam for wounds and saddle galls, 2s 9d per bottle.
Wash for inflamed eyes, 2s 6d per bottle.
Ointment for mange scratches, old sores, &c., 2s 6d per bottle.
Embrocation for sore throat, 2s 9d per bottle.
Hoof ointment for sand crack, brittle hoof, &c. 2s 6d per bottle.
Horse Liniment, the most celebrated article known in England for lameness of every description, 3s 9d and 5s per bottle.
Distemper powder for red water, 5s. per bottle.
Worm powders for the removal of worms from the intestinal canal, 2s 9d per package.
For sale by Simpson & Reed, 25 Merchants Row, also at Dadd's Horse and Cattle Depot, Nos. 1 and 2 Haymarket Square, Boston.
Pamphlets describing the diseases for which these remedies are used can be had gratis.
Numerous Certificates are in possession of the Proprietors of cures performed by the above Medicines.
For sale by S. L. TILLEY, St. John, Agent for New-Brunswick.
June 8.

Wine, Brandy, Geneva, Ale PORTER, &c.
Now landing ex *Lisbon,* from London:

10 HHDS. choice old Port, Sherry and Madeira WINE;
30 hhds old Pale and Brown Cognac BRANDY —Martell's, Hennessy's, &c.
20 hhds finest Pale Schiedam GENEVA;
1 hhd and 10 Cases fine English Cordial Geneva;
150 casks best London Porter and Double Brown Stout,
50 casks Bass' celebrated East India Pale Ale, } *In Pint and Quart bottles.*
Which with their stock of choice Old WINES and Liqueurs of every description, in Wood and Bottle, are for sale by
RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.
Wine Merchants, Prince Wm. street
May 1. 1849.

MANCHESTER HOUSE,
Wholesale and Retail Warehouse, Brick Store adjoining the premises of W. O. Smith, Esq.

The subscriber has received ex ships *Jessie* and *William Carson,* part of his Spring supply—consisting of

BLACK, Blue and Invisible BROAD CLOTHS; Orleans, Alpacas, and Coburg Cloths, in great variety;
A large assortment Balzarines, Printed and Muslin de Laines, Chameleon and Challie Checks, suitable for Ladies Dresses;
Fancy 8-4 PRINTS, in every style, Wellington, Gothic, and Grecian Furniture ditto; grey and Shirting Cottons, Regatta Stripes, Long Cloths, Dowlas, Scotch Ginghams, &c. &c.
500 Pieces, select Irish Linens, Rinnoss, Gloves, and Hosiery, &c. &c.
☞ The remainder of the Spring importations of Staple and Fancy Goods, together with the usual supply of TEAS and tobacco, daily expected.
April 20. WILLIAM HOWARD.

JUST RECEIVED
From London, per Richard Cobden, via Liverpool, and Sarah, from New York:—

A CHOICE assortment of DRUGS, CHEMICALS, Rich English, French and German PERFUMES,
Select BRUSHES and many other articles for the Toilet Table, and Dressing Room.

—ALSO—

A lot of Gentlemen's Fancy Walking CANES which will be disposed of on reasonable terms by
FELLOWS & CO.,
June 22. *Next below Foster's Corner.*

JOHN BARRY,
SILVERSMITH,

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

Jewellery of all sorts repaired.

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

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

Molasses, Rice, Coffee, &c.

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

For Sale by the Subscriber:—

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

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

HOWARD HOUSE,
NORTH SIDE KING-STREET

THE Subscriber thankful for the Patronage bestowed on him since his commencement in Business begs leave to inform his friends and customers, that he has just opened a large stock of *Nichotes* London Lama Cashmirett Palitots.
Black Cloth Sack COATS, from 20s to 40s.
Grey Tweed Sack do, for summer only 12s 6d
Orleans and Cashmirett Coats.
Plaid Cantoon shooting Coats, from 15s to 18s.
Black Cassimere PANTS, from 12s 6d.
Together with a large stock of ready made Wear and Furnishings.
The above articles will be sold for Cash Only!
The Subscriber has removed his Cutting Department up stairs, where every attention will be paid to Customers, and every article made in the latest style.
☞ Entrance by the Hall door.
JAMES HOWARD.
May 11.

Waterproof Coats, Capes, and Leggings.
Carpet BAGS and TRUNKS,
Leather Hat Cases, &c.

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

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

GOLDEN ELEPHANT.
October 9th, 1848.
Now Landing ex Ship "Kent" from London, by the Subscriber:—

8 CASES PICKLES and SAUCES;
10 barrels Day & Martin's BLACKING,
2 hhds. French White Wine VINEGAR.
25 chests fine Congou TEA,
3 chests OLD HYSON ditto;
10 hhds. Holland GIN;
2 do. Refined Loaf SUGAR;
60 barrels, each 1 dozen, BROWN STOUT and STOUT PORTER;
4 cases FLORENCE OIL;
1 hhd Poland Blue STARCH.
In Store, by recent arrivals:—
24 Hhds. *Martell's* BRANDY;
30 barrels Falkirk ALE;
2 hhds. Old Jamaica RUM, (5 years old.)
8 do. St. Croix and Demerara ditto;
6 hhds. and 14 barrels American ditto;
10 quarter Casks Old PORT WINE;
2 ditto Extra Fine (very superior) do.;
2 puns. Old Islay MALT WHISKEY;
3 hhds. fine Golden SHERRY;
2 pipes Sicily MADEIRA.
And daily expected from Dublin:—
10 hhds. Guiness' XX BROWN STOUT, in Wood;

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

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

FARM FOR SALE.
by private bargain
St. Martin,
co Road,
ent, con-
Also,
partly cleared,
For particulars apply on the premises, and for wood, and Gold Office, or to the undersigned at Quaco.
JAMES GRANT.
DAVID GRANT.
March 2, 1849.

CITY HOTEL.

THIS well known Establishment, being now under the management of the Subscriber, is undergoing a thorough refitting, which, the subscriber is determined, shall render it second to no House of the kind in the Province. The Tables will be constantly supplied with all the essentials and delicacies of the season, and the attendants will be found civil and obliging. The subscriber, resolving to use every means of contributing to the comfort and convenience of those who may patronize the CITY HOTEL, trusts his exertions will be appreciated and rewarded accordingly; and respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends and the public, in general, who visit the City of Fredericton.
ZEBULON M. P. THOMPSON.
Fredericton, Dec. 20, 1848.

Iron, Patent Metal, Spikes, &c.

90 TONS best refined IRON, well assorted
Ex Portland:
46 Tons Common IRON, assorted;
10 Do. SPIKES, 4 to 10 inch;
235 Rods Patent METAL, 5/8, 3/4, 7/8, 1 and 1 1/8; 6 kegs Composition Spikes, 6, 7 and 8 inch.
Ex Harriet:
120 Bundles best Liverpool OAKUM;
Ex John and Isabella:
300 Fms. 3/8 inch Close-link Proved CHAIN
180 do 7/16 do ditto;
300 do 1/2 do ditto;
300 do 9/16 do ditto;
120 do 5/8 do ditto;
120 do 3/4 do ditto;
120 do 7/8 do ditto;
4 Stud Proved Chain Cables, ⅝ to 1 inch.
Per "Richard Cobden"—56 Tons Common Iron, assorted. *In STOCK*—ANCHORS all sizes, from 1 to 10 cwt. For sale by
THOMAS F. RAYMOND,
May 4. Nelson street

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

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

Private families can be accommodated—and all who visit his house may rest assured that every attention will be paid to them.
Dec. 15. PETER DRAKE.

Bar and Sheet Iron, &c.
Daily expected to arrive per ship "New Zealand," from Liverpool:

100 TONS Bar and Bolt IRON well assorted,
20 tons Sheet IRON assorted Nos.
100 boxes Tin PLATES assorted, 10 IX & DC.
10 tons SPIKES ass'd 5 to 10 inches.
3 tons Close Link CHAIN ass'd ¼ to 1 1/8 in
All of which will be sold at very low prices for prompt payments.
WM. CARVILL,
July 27. *Nelson Street.*

PAINTS AND OIL.
Ex Kent, from London—

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

By the Queen's patent.

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF
Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life,
THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR
Colds, Coughs, Asthma, and Consumption.

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

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

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

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

[From the John Bull, newspaper, London.]

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

Sold by McDonald & Smith Sole Agents for the United Kingdom. TILLEY No. 2, King street, St. John, Sole Agents for New-Brunswick. Aug. 10.

DR. MANLY HARDY'S
JAUNDICE BITTERS,
For Jaundice and Bilious Complaints.
German Pain Killer,
One of the best remedies ever offered to the Public for *Cholic, Cramp, Rheumatism, Pain in the side or Back, Chilblains, Chapped Hands, Bruises Burns, &c.*
There are several kinds of PAIN KILLER in use of *little or no real value.* On each label of the *GERMAN PAIN KILLER* may be found the signature of WM. G. HARDY.
Hardy's Columbian Anodyne Liniment, or,
Liquid Opodeldoc,
An article which has been for several years before the Public, and tens of thousands of Bottles of it have been sold, and it is pronounced by all who have used it superior to any other for spraining, Bruises, stiffness of the Joints, Cramp, Rheumatism, Chilblains, Chapped Hands, Bites and stings of Insects, Flatulency, Cholic, Internal strains, spitting of Blood, Coughs, Weakness of the Lungs, and many complaints consequent on injuries of the Chest and Debility. Each label contains the signature of R. K. & W. G. HARDY.
Marden's Horse and Ox Liniment,
An invaluable remedy for Scratches, Harness Galls, Stiff and sprained Joints, Bruises and Flesh wound, Wind Galls, and all other tumoured affections.
Each label contains the signature of R. K. & W. G. Hardy.
☞ For sale by Mr. S. L. Tilley, King street, saint John, N. B. June 30.

TO LET
For one or a Term of Years—

THAT recently erected and pleasantly situated COTTAGE on the Saint Andrews Road, in the Parish of Lancaster, about 5 miles from this City, and adjoining the premises of Mrs. Cook. The House and Grounds are delightfully situated, and there are ten acres of Land attached. It commands a fine view of the Bay of Fundy.
For further information apply at the Chronicle Office, or on the premises to
April 6. ROBERT ROBINSON.

TO LET,

AND possession given on the First of May next: Three Flats of that pleasantly situated House in Union street, on the North side, near the Country Market, being good accommodations for any respectable Families. Enquire at the shop on the premises. McAFEES.
5th March.

Long Handled Spades.

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

Cheap Cloths & Cassimeres.

150 PIECES superfine CLOTHS, Cassimeres, and CASSIMERETTS, *selling by retail at wholesale prices,* at the LIVERPOOL HOUSE, Prince Wm. street.
June 15. VAUGHANS & LOCKHART.

TEAS & LIGNUMVITÆ.

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

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

SUGAR—On Consignment—25 Barrels Bright Sugar, for sale by
May 4. THOS. HANFORD.