SAINT JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK, FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1847.

THE Weekly Chronicle.

Volume 11. "Rec Rege, Rec Populo, sed utroque." Number 32.

THE SAINT JOHN CHRONICLE,

Is published every Friday afternoon, by DUNANT & Co., at their office in the brick building corner of Prince William and Church streets.

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

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

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

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

Weekly Almanack.

April.		H.	Sun. s.	Moon n.	w.
17	Saturday,	5	21 6 39	9 42	0 56
18	Sunday,	5	20 6 40	10 43	1 33
19	Monday,	5	19 6 41	11 37	2 21
20	Tuesday,	5	17 6 43	Morn	3 5
21	Wednesday,	5	16 6 44	0 24	3 52
21	Thursday,	5	15 6 45	1 4	4 46
23	Friday,	5	13 6 47	1 39	5 56

First Quarter, 22d day. 4h 29m morn.

National Loan Fund LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY of London.

EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

Capital, £500,000 Sterling.

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

BOARD OF LOCAL DIRECTORS AT ST. JOHN, N. B. (Office Nelson street.)

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ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THE SOCIETY.

Perfect security, arising from a large Capital, totally independent of the Premium Fund.

A Loan of two thirds the premium paid, or half the Annual Premium for the first five years.

Low rates of Premiums.

Insurance for life or five years, or for life, with or without participation in profits of the Society.

A liberal allowance for the surrender of Policies.

Travelling limits and extra premiums liberal and moderate.

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Premiums payable annually, half yearly, or quarterly.

The "*National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society,*" offers, as will be seen by the above, all the advantages allowed by any other Life Assurance Society of equal standing.

Every information as to the Society's rate of Premium, mode of Insurance, and Blank Forms, may be had on application at the office of the Agents.

WILLIAM J. STARR, FREDERICK R. STARR, } AGENTS.
St. John, Dec. 24 1846. Nelson street.

THE HARTFORD **Fire Insurance Company,** OF HARTFORD, (CONN.)

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

The Directors of the company are Eliphalet Terry, James H. Wells, S. H. Huntington, A. Huntington, junr.; Albert Day, Samuel Williams, F. G. Huntington, Elisha Colt, R. B. Ward. ELIPHALET TERRY, President.
JAMES G. BOLLES, *Secretary.*

The subscriber having been duly appointed as Agent for the above company, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance against Fire for all descriptions of property in this city and throughout the Province on reasonable terms. Conditions made known, and every information given on application to JOHN ROBERTSON.
St. John, 1st March, 1844.

Minerva Life Assurance Company. King William street, London.

ALL Persons assured at the above Office, are requested to take Notice, that in future no Extra Premium will be charged on their Policies for residence in British North America, as heretofore; nor will such Extra Premium be charged on any Assurance hereafter effected. All applications for assurance to be made to
RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.
Agents for New Brunswick.
Medical referee, John Paddock, Esq., M.D.
January 30, 1846.

LIVERY STABLE.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to his Friends and the Public generally that he has a few good HORSES and CARRIAGES, which he will let on very reasonable terms, at his stable in *Charlotte Street,* opposite V. C. Tapper's Store. All letting for business or pleasure dispensed with on the Sabbath, (except in cases of emergency.) No charge for Sunday to those wishing to spend that day with their friends out of the City, leaving on Saturday, and returning on Monday. The patronage of all who approve of the above, will be gratefully received.
GEORGE N. ROBINSON.
St. John, N. B., July 17 1845.

Wholesale Confectioner and Lozenge Manufacturer.

A. MARTIN begs to remind his Wholesale Customers that he has always on hand a large Stock of CONFECTIONS and LOZENGES of first rate quality, which he will sell at lowest prices, at his Establishment, in Prince William street, a few doors South of the Bank of New Brunswick, same side. May 29.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Extraordinary Cure of a Case ABANDONED BY *Guy's, the Metropolitan, King's College and Charing Cross Hospitals.*

SUMMARY OF AFFIDAVIT.

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

Sworn at the Mansion-house of the city of London, this 5th day of March, 1842. } WM. BROOKE.
Before me, JOHN PIRIE, Mayor.

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

Burns, scalds, childblains, chapped Hands and Lips, also Bunions and Soft Corns, will be immediately cured by the use of the Ointment.

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

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients are affixed to each Pot.—*Sold at PETERS & TILLEY'S, No 1, King street, St. John, N. B.*

New Boot and Shoe Store, KING STREET.

The subscriber has just received per *Queen Pomare*

ELEVEN cases containing Ladies' Cloth and Prunella Boots in great variety;
Ladies' Black Kid slippers; Girls' Bronze kid do.
Girls' Lasting Boots, a large assortment;
Women's cordovan shoes & slippers of every kind;
Women's common shoes and slippers, a large assortment;
Girls' Ankle straps, a large quantity;
Men's double and single tie shoes of every kind;
Girls', Youths and children's boots and shoes of every description;
Gentlemen's Boots of every kind; Also, Men's strong Boots of various kinds. For sale cheap.
☞ *Further supply daily expected.*
November 20. JOHN LEITCH.

English Window Glass.

Ex *Themis*, from Liverpool;

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

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

Cook Stoves & Leather.

Just received by the *Kate* from Boston, and for sale

106 SIDES SOLE LEATHER;
30 assorted Cook Stoves;
2 Cooking Ranges; 10 bbls. sea Elephant OIL;
200 Pieces Paper Hangings.
January 15. JOHN KINNEAR.
Prince Wm street.

PRACTICE OF THE LAW, *Conveyancing & Notarial Business.* &c. &c.

Office directly opposite the Bank of New Brunswick.

JAMES WM. BOND, Barrister, Notary, Conveyancer & General Agent.

Mr. A. Mackenna, *Attorney at Law, and Notary Public.*

OFFICE up stairs in the Brick Building corner of Church and Prince Wm. streets.
June 12, 1846.

MR. G. BLATCH, *Attorney at Law, Notary Public, and Conveyancer.*

OFFICE in Mr. L. H. DeVeber's new building, on the Western side of Prince William street.
December 11.

Stoves, Hollow Ware & Pig Iron.

Landing ex *Nautilus*, from Glasgow:—
84 CANADA Stoves, from 20 to 36 inches
12 tons Hollow Ware, well assorted;
100 tons Pig IRON, No 1. For sale by
Nov. 6. WM CARVILL.

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIS Company is prepared to receive applications for Insurance against FIRE upon Buildings and other Property, at the Office of the subscriber. I. WOODWARD.
St. John, Nov. 11, 1846. *Secretary.*

Miscellany.

[*From Blackwood's Magazine.*]

THE MID-NIGHT WATCH.

A TALE OF THE PROTECTORATE.

About the period when the civil wars between the Republican and Royalist parties in England had terminated, after the execution of the unfortunate Charles I., in the utter defeat of his son at the battle of Worcester, and the dispersion of all the adherents to the royal cause, a small castellated mansion, not far from the eastern coast of England, was garrisoned by a party of the Parliamentary army.

This mansion, which had belonged to a Royalist family who had fled the land, having been seized upon and confiscated by the parliamentary commissioners employed in sequestering the property of the confirmed enemies of the commonwealth, had been converted into a sort of fortress or stronghold, the natural defences and isolated position of which peculiarly adapted it as a place of confinement for prisoners of war. Its situation, at the same time, so near the coast, gave it an additional advantage as a post of observation, whence measures might be taken for the interception of royalists, who, proscribed as obstinate malignants might be led to this part of the country in their attempts to seek the means of escape.

Behind the main body of the house irregularly constructed, was a species of inner court or garden, enclosed between the old tower and the wall that connected it with the mansion on one side, and a wing of the building on the other; whilst opposite to the back of the house, which was now wholly unincumbered, and almost in a ruinous state, a strong and thick parapet skirted the river and completed the parallelogram. Formerly an opening in the centre of the parapet had evidently conducted by several steps to the water's edge. In order to facilitate the communications with the boats on the river; but it had now been blocked up by a mass of heavy brick work and masonry, as if for the purpose of adding security to the place; and at the time we will commence, nothing interfered as to be an eye level with the top of a parapet, contemplated to give the spot a look of a fortified stronghold.

* * * * * * *

A vaulted passage traversed the wing of the building mentioned as stretching to the water's edge, and formed the usual and more direct communication between this sort of court and other parts of the establishment.

Late on a fine autumn afternoon of the year 1652, some little time after the battle of Worcester, a young man, musket on arm, paced up and down the inner court as sentinel. His dress, which partook of the military uniform of the times, without precisely belonging to any particular regiment, and the finer cloth of some parts of his attire, which were of a far finer texture than was customary upon the person of a common soldier, proved that he was one of the many volunteers who had enrolled themselves among the troops of the parliamentary army, and probably of gentler birth than might be generally found employed in such humble military functions. Loose boots of a great size toward their upper part that might have been imagined to contain, at least, half a calf skin, mounted towards his large hose of plain, but good material.—A tuck of rapier of some length was girded around his loins; a corslet with bandoleer slung around it, covered the front of his buff-coat; and a murion, destitute of all feather or ornament, concealed the greater part of his hair, closely clipped in compliance with the puritanical fashions of the times, the color of which, however, might be divined by the fairness of the young mustache that curled lovingly about his upper lip.

Sometimes as he paced backward and forwards upon his lonely watch, the eye of the young man rested for awhile upon the dull, swampy landscape, the chief beauty of which at the moment, was a slight haze that hovered over stream and marsh, and stunted willow, and distant hill, tinged with a golden hue from the slanting rays of the sun; the only living sights and sounds of which, were the busy flights of gnats whirling up and down with drowsy hum; an occasional frog that splashed from the opposite shore into the water, with an uneasy croak; and one solitary fisherman, who having drawn up his boat among the rushes on the river's bank, near the opening upon the 'broad,' and left his line to float along the lazy stream, seemed to have lain down in the broad flat bottomed punt, to sleep at his ease. Sometimes he paused to scrutinize more earnestly the heavy pile of the whole tower, to guard all egress from which might be supposed, from his periodical examination of its walls, to be the peculiar duty of his post. But most generally his attention was drawn towards a low window on the first floor of the projecting wing, but very many feet above the level of the ground, in front of which a small wooden balcony, filled with flowers, show ed that the occupant of the chamber to which it belonged was probably of the gentler sex, and of an age when such matters are still small objects of tender and careful solicitude. At these times evidences of impatience, amounting to petishness, would appear in his uneasy gestures; and after a scrutiny of some duration he would again turn away to resume his pacing with a look of trouble and annoyance upon his brow. The handsome features of that fine face, however, were not formed to express grief, nor that clear bright eye sorrowful thought; yet, such were the circumstances of the times, that whenever disengaging them from associations connected with the balcony window, as his reflections recovered to himself and his own position, his countenance would fall, and his eye cloud over with an expression of sadness.

Gerald Clynton was of an old family, and noble birth. His father, Lord Clynton, had doated upon his wife with the fondest and most exclusive affection, and the birth of Gerald, his second son, having been the occasion of her death, in childbed, the agonized husband, who was irreconcilable for her loss, had never been able to look upon the child, and, in its infant years, had banished it altogether from his sight. The time arrived, however, when it became necessary to remove the little boy from the sole care of menials, and to commence the rudiments of his education; and that period, Mr. Lyle, the brother of the deceased Lady Clynton, finding the aversion of the father towards the poor, innocent, cause of the mother's death still more strongly rooted by time, and his whole paternal affections centered and lavished upon his eldest born, had taken the child to his home, and, being himself childless, had treated, and as it were, adopted the boy as his own son.

Time crept on. The boy grew into youth; the youth approached to the man; but still Lord Clynton evinced no interest in his young son—gave no demonstrations of awakening affection. With time also crept on the angry and troubled clouds that arose upon the political horizon of the land—The storm at length burst forth. The fatal struggle commenced between the unfortunate Charles and his Parliament; and the civil wars broke out. A staunch Royalist, Lord Clynton joined with enthusiasm the cause of the monarch; while Mr. Lyle, whose tenets were of the Presbyterian persuasion, and whose political opinions were entire of that party, found himself enrolled in the ranks of the Parliamentary army, in which his name and fortune and his active, but stern, cold courage, gave him much influence.

Entirely deprived of the affections of a father, whom he never remembered to have seen, and on whom, with the usual levity of boyhood, he seldom or never bestowed a passing thought, Gerald Clynton, or Gerald Lyle, as he was constantly called after his uncle—and most people knew not he bore any other name—naturally imbibed the opinions and sentiments of his protector; and when the civil war was openly declared, followed him to the camp.

Enrolled as a volunteer in his uncle's regiment, Gerald had, in some of the scanty moments of peace and repose snatched between the quickly following phases of the struggle, found opportunities to cultivate the acquaintance of an old friend of his uncle's—an officer of the same regiment—or rather it ought to be owned without reserve, the acquaintance of a fair daughter of that friend. In those troubled but precious moments it was, that Gerald's young heart first awakened to love; and when upon the death of his uncle, Colonel Lyle, who never recovered the wounds he received upon the field of Naseby, old Lazarus Seaman received the command of the regiment, it was again the bright eyes of the pretty Mistress Mildred that served as a loadstone to attach him to it, and to attract him to follow the troop which garrisoned the lone mansion upon the eastern coast of England; for Colonel Lazarus Seaman was governor or commander of this impromptu sort of fortress; and Col. Lazarus Seaman's daughter, his only and motherless child quitted her father's side as little as possible. She it was, who was the tenant of the room appertaining to that balconied window, and those bright and careful flowers, to which the eyes of Gerald now so often strayed, as he paced up and down the dull court, to perform the duties of a sentinel.

She knows that this is my hour for mounting guard, and yet she comes not to the window. She shows no sign of the least thought or care for me, he muttered angrily to himself, stamping more firmly and sharply as he commenced his pacing after a pause, in which he had eyed the window with bent brow and bitten lip. 'But she does not love me,' he added bitterly. 'She has never loved me. She has never done otherwise than trifle with my affections—seeking for demonstrations of my love to feed her vanity, and then flinging them aside with the sick stomach of an over pampered child. I am a fool to let myself be thus dragged at her skirts, in such unsalled leading strings. No! I will loose myself from this thraldom. But what if she loves another? More than once I have thought she looked with much complacency upon that young puritan—the new volunteer—that Maywood. I think they call him. Were it true, 'sdeath! I would slit his ears from him. God forgive me the oath!' Gerald asked no forgiveness for the revengeful thought.

He was still continuing his half muttered soliloquy of jealousy and spite, when a click of a casement-latch caught his lover's ear. In a moment, the angry expression of his brow was cleared away like a mist before the sun—a bright gleam of satisfaction illumined his countenance, as he looked eagerly and hastily towards the window of Mistress Mildreds chamber. The casement opened, and first appeared a fair hand, which with a long tapering jug of blue and white Dutch porcelain, bestrewing water upon the flowers in the little wooden balcony. Then there stood a youthful female form, but the head was bent down so low over the flowers—the damsel was so absorbed in her genile occupation—she was of course so completely unaware of the presence of any person in the court below who might expect a greeting from her, and that it was difficult at first to distinguish the features. A pure white, pinched, and plaited cap covered the bended head, but not, however, so entirely as fully to contain or hide a profusion of dark brown hair, which, perhaps, according to the fashion of the times, it should have done. Through the flowers, also, that partially obscured the long window, might be distinguished part of a sad colored gown, the simplicity of which, in its make, could not conceal, as perhaps it ought to have done, the rounded outlines of a full but graceful form, while at the same time, its dull hue was charmingly relieved—of course without any intention of coquetry—by a ruff and gorget of the most glittering purity, and, at the end of the long sleeves, by two small, delicate, white cuffs, which seemed to be playing at a game of rivalry with the little hands for the palm of fairness.

As Gerald hemmed, and coughed, and shuffled with his feet impatiently, he imagined, for a moment, that one hasty glance at the eyes which bent over the flowers was directed into the court, and then averted with the quickness of lightning; but he was no doubt mistaken, for when the task of watering the plants was at an end, the head was only raised to watch the clouds for a very short space of time—sufficient time, however, to show two dark pencilled eyebrows placed over a pair of bright dark eyes, in that peculiar arch, which gives a look of something reproachful to the expression and in the blooming cheeks, full, but not too full for two laughter loving dimples, which impanted to a lovely countenance a joyous and fascinating character—and then was again withdrawn. The fair white hand again already rested upon the hasp of the casement, as if to close it, when Gerald, who had waited with renewed feelings of vexation the greeting of his lady love, called in a low but almost angry tone of voice, 'Mildred!—Mistress Mildred!'

'Master Gerald Lyle, is it you; who would have thought that you were there?' said pretty Mistress Mildred, again showing at the window her arch countenance, the expression of which seemed to be at most wicked variance with her prime attire.

'Methinks a friendly greeting were not ill bestowed upon an old acquaintance,' mattered the young man in the same tone of testy impatience.

'Know you not,' responded the damsel, with something of the canting whine adopted at the time, and a semi-serious tone, to the genuineness of which her dimples very naturally gave a direct lie—whatever their mistress might have intended—'Know you not, that such bowings of the head, and kissings of the hand, are but vain and worldly symbols and delusions?'

'Trifle not with me, I beseech you, Mildred,' said the vexed lover, 'for my heart is sad and my mind harassed. During the weary hours of my watch I have longed for a smile from that sweet face—a glance from those bright eyes, as my only solace; and yet the hours passed by and you came not to your window, although I had let you know that it was my duty to keep this watch; and when you did come, you would have left me again without a single word to me. This was unkind. And now you are there, you bend your brow upon me with an angry look. What have I done to offend you, Mildred? You cannot doubt my love, my truth.'

'And what is there in my conduct or in my words that can justly Master Lyle in thus treating me as a trifler?' answered Mildred, with a pouting air, avoiding any direct answer to all his other remarks. 'Methinks I have every right to be offended at so unjust an accusation.' But in spite of the gross offence, Mistress Mildred now perceived to have no thought of punishing it, by withdrawing from the window.

'I offend you! you know I would give the whole world, were it mine, to spare you one painful feeling,' cried the young man. 'It is you who wrong me, it is you who are unjust, and even now you seek to quarrel with me. But perhaps you wish to break the troth you have given me—perhaps your light heart has offered its affections to another.'

(*To be continued.*)

THE CROWNED HEADS OF EUROPE.

Eight of the twenty monarchs are Protestants; nine are Roman Catholics, two are of the Greek Church and one a Mahommedan. Those belonging to the Greek Church are the Emperor of Russia and the King of Greece. Four of them are men of irreproachable characters. Many are as respectable as our public men, whom we delight to honor. The Queens are all of spotless character, which could not have been said of former times.

The King of Prussia is decidedly a pious man. Several of the Queens are true Christians, as I think, and among these is the Queen of France. She reads many religious books. As to talent, Louis Philippe, King of the French, the King of Prussia and the Emperor of Russia, are admitted to rank first; and Louis Philipe stands preeminently above them all. He was educated at a French College; spent many years in foreign lands, and then sixteen years in quiet, pursuing his studies. Talleyrand said he had no idea of his vast acquirements before he was his minister after he became King. He speaks English with ease, and never pronounced but one word wrong and that was ice, which he calls *hice*. This he had learned from the English cockneys, when he lived in England. He had no minister who was his equal.

The King of Prussia is nearly the equal of Louis Philippe; he speaks English well, but not so well as the King of the French. He is a self-made man. He was not allowed to get his education at the German Universities, as he desired, as it was thought degrading to the King's son to associate with other young men. He regretted this day that he was not permitted to go to the Universities and associate with the students. The King of Sweden graduated at College, and is a fine scholar.

The Emperor of Russia is not inferior in talent; but he came unexpectedly to the throne, at the age of 27 or 28 years; his brother, the lawful heir to the throne, having abdicated in his favor. Being an absolute monarch, his duties are most arduous.—A noblemen of great wealth and talent had governed his brother Alexander. When Nicholas came to the throne in less than three days he came to see him, unasked. Nicholas said to him, "who asked you to appear before me? I know you governed my brother and imposed upon his weakness. I give you three days to arrange your affairs in St. Peters burg, after which you will retire to your country seat," which he did and has remained there ever since.

The King of Sweden is a literary man and is the author of several books. He gave me a copy of his work on Prison Discipline, just published. The King of Holland is not so popular—is an older man about 64. He was distinguished at the battle of Waterloo and badly wounded. The King of Denmark is a man of fair talents, but of no decision of character.

The manners of these Princes are polished, easy and simple. Such are the characters of the nobles of Europe, whom I have seen. It is easy to converse with them. They are, however, more formal to diplomatists. There is more difficulty to get along with our distinguished men, who sometimes assume a tone of haughtiness which I never saw in a Prince. The Monarchs ordinarily, and their Queens, dress in the same plain way as other well bred people. In public, they of course appear in splendor. The Queens wear, on ordinary occasions very little jewelry. In the family of the Emperor of Russia, and the King of the French, there is great affection.—*Boston Paper.*

CAPTURE OF AN IRISH HIGHWAYMAN

(*From Nell Gwynne.*)

He had not proceeded far in his task when Lionel entered with a newspaper in his hand.

'Have you heard the news of the notorious robber being taken?' said he.

'Who do you mean? Barrington, is it?'

'No; Freney.'

'Freney; taken—when—how—where?'

'It's curious enough,' said Lionel coolly, seating himself to read the paragraph without noticing the eagerness of Daly's manner; the fellow seems to have had a taste for sporting matters which no personal fear could eradicate. His capture took place this wise. He went over to Doncaster, to be present at the Spring Meeting, were he betted freely, and won largely. There happened, however, to come a reverse to his fortune, and on the last day of the running, he lost every thing, and was obliged to apply for assistance to a former companion, who it would seem, was some hundred pounds in his debt; this worthy having no desire to refund, threatened the police. Freney became exasperated, knocked him down on the spot, and then turning smartly round, chucked one of the jockeys from his saddle, sprang on the horse's back and made off like lightning; the other only stunned for a moment, was soon on his legs again, and the cry of 'Freney; it was Freney, the robber' resounded throughout the race course. The scene must then have been a most exciting one, for the whole mounted population, with one accord, gave chase. Noblemen and country gentlemen, followers, jockeys, and blackleg, away they went. Freney, about a quarter of a mile in front, and going splendidly.

'That I'm sure of,' said Daly earnestly; 'go on.'

Mellington took the lead of every one, mounted on that great steeple chase horse he is so proud of—no fences too large for him they say—but the robber—and what a [illegible] judge of country the fellow must be—left the racy ground, and preferred even breasting a long hill of grass land with several high rails, to the open country below, where the civy soil distressed his horse. By this manouvre, says the newspaper, he was obliged to make a circuit which again brought the great body of his pursuers close up with him, and now his dexterity as a horseman became apparent, for while riding at top speed, and handling his horse with the most perfect judgement, he actually contrived to divest himself of his heavy great coat. He had but just accomplished this very difficult task, when Lord Mellington once more came up; there was a heavy dyke in front, with a double post and rail, and at this they rushed desperately, each apparently, calculating on the other being thrown, or at least checked.

'Freney, now only a dozen strides in advance, turned in his saddle, and drawing a pistol from his breast, took an aim—steadily, too, as if firing at a mark. Lord Mellington saw the dreadful purpose of the robber, he shouted aloud, and pulling up with all his might, he bent down to the very mane of his horse. Freney pulled the tricker, and with one mad plunge Lord Lord Mellington's horse came head foremost to the ground with his rider under him. Freney was not long the victor, the racer he bestrode breasted the high rail, and unable to clear it, fell heavily forward, smashing the frail timbers before him, and pitching the rider on his head. He was up in a second: for about twenty yards his speed was immense, then reeling, he staggered forwards and fell senseless; before he rallied he was taken, and in handcuffs.'

CURRAN'S FIRST GREAT EFFORT.

At last this matured genius found a great public opportunity, and used it.—A cruel wrong had been done by one so high as to awe down all advocates, and corrupt the foundation of justice—there was need of an avenger, and he came.

The Cork summer assizes of 1780 are memorable, for there this protestant lawyer appeared as a voluntary Counsel for a Roman Catholic priest against a protestant nobleman! was there ever such audacity.

To be sure, Lord Doneraile had acted like a ruffian.

He had seduced a country girl. Shortly after her brother broke some rule of the church, and was censured by his Bishop. The paramour sought Lord Doneraile's interference in her brother's favour. It was promptly given. Accompanied by a relative of his, a Mr. St. Leger ex-captain of Dragoons, his Lordship rode to the house in which Father Neal, the parish priest, lived, Father Neale was an aged man, and a just and holy clergyman, but a very poor one. He was kneeling in prayer when Doneraile's voice at the door ordered him out. Book in hand with bare and hoary head, and tottering step, he obeyed, and heard at his Lordship's stirrup a command to remove the censure from the impertinent miscreant, whose sister Lord Doneraile favoured. The priest was half a slave; he muttered excuses "he wished to, and but for the Bishop he would remove the censure"—but he was only half of a slave; he refused to break the rules to which he had sworn.—A shower of blows from his Lordship's horsewhip, drove the old priest stumbling and bleeding into his hovel.

And yet every lawyer in the circuit had refused to act as counsel for this priest against that lord, when John Curran volunteered to plead his cause.

Reader! think over this, and you will get at something of the man and the country then.

He did all that mortal could do, and more than any lawyer now or then would. He grappled with the baseness of the Lord Doneraile, and dragged his character out on the table. He left his instructions, and described Captain St. Ledger as a 'renegade soldier, and drummed out dragoon.'—He heaped every scorn on Lord Doneraile's witnesses, from their own story. He seemed to forget that he was speaking to tyrants—he treated the jury as men; he spoke as a man—virtuous and believing others so.

That jury, so adjured by genius, forgot penal laws, lordships, and ascendency, remembered God and their oath, and gave a verdict for Father Neale.

Verily those thirty guineas damages were a conquest from the powers of darkness—the first spoils of emancipation.

On account of this trial, Curran fought a duel with Captain St. Leger and endured the hostility of the Doneraile family; but in exchange, he obtained the admiration and trust of his countrymen, and glorified conscience. If he wanted more he received it a few weeks after, in the dying and solemn blessings of Father Neale.—*Curran's Speeches Edited by Davis.*

A CONVIVIAL REASON.—Lord Northington took the earliest opportunity to avail himself of the partiality of the reigning monarch by asking his permission to discontinue the evening sittings in the Court of Chancery on Wednesday and Fridays. George III made a good story, which he used to tell for the rest of his reign, of what passed between him and his chancellor on that occasion. 'I asked him,' said his majesty, 'this reason for wishing these sittings should be abolished?'—"Sir," answered he, "that I may be allowed comfortably to finish my bottle of port after dinner; and your majesty, solicitous for the happiness of the whole of your subjects, I hope you will consider this to be reason sufficient." The permission was graciously accorded—we may suppose an explanation being added that *pod grandian* sittings were becoming generally unpopular, and were unsuited to the changed manners of society.

A fleet merchant of Boston was made happy by the news brought on by the Hibernia, on Sunday night, that swings of prosperous profits mingled with his dreams, as he quietly snored in church on Sunday morning. The minister was declaiming upon the unsatisfying character of sublunary things. "What is the price all earthly happiness?" he asked in rather an exaltated tone. "Forty-two shillings per barrel," replied the sleep-dealer.

The Graham's Town Journal of the 5th ultimo, states the circumstances of the Boman authority, of Sandili, the head of the Gaika tribe, and which has subsequently been followed by that of Umhlah, the principal chief of the Samboa tribes.

Provincial Legislature.

SUNBURY BYE ROADS.

£72 for the road from Tracey's Mills, past Joshua Thomas', towards the Benzer Dam; 75 from the Methodist Chapel at Oak Point to Moses Coburn's at Little River; 25 from Moses Coburn's to Little River Mills; 27 10 from Burpe's Mills to the Petticodiac Road; 15 from the Hardwood Ridge Road, past James Miller's, to Whitney's, on Newcastle Stream; 20 towards erecting a bridge over Newcastle stream, near Daniel Rees'; 25 from the Petticodiac Road to the Highway on Maugerville, on the line between Sunbury and York: 10 from the south Branch Road to George Morrow's; 10 from the Gary Road, past S. Boon's to Morrow's Store; 38 from John Smith's, past Charles Johnston's, to Duncan's on the south stream Rushagonis; 68 10 to George Hayward, Esquire, to enable him to pay James Sutherland the balance due him for building two Bridges, the one over Black Creek, and the other over the Rushagonis; and a further sum of £32 to enable him to pay Michael Hogan for work done on the road last year: 10 from the Little River Mills to a new settlement above said Mills; 25 to James Burpe to enable him to pay a balance due Charles Burpe for a Floating bridge over the Thoroughfare in Sheffield; and a further sum of £12 to pay Fulton, for a bridge at French Lake; 15 from John Kirkpatrick's to Wm. Anderson's; 7 10 from Joseph Eastwood's to Owen Foley's, 7 from Walter Patterson's to William Parson's; 15 from Scoullar's Mills to Charles Dewitt's; 7 6 from Scoullar's Mills to Solomon Buckingham's; 10 towards completing the Bridge across the Back Creek in Blissville; 5 from the South Branch Road to Benjamin Smith's; 12 10 from Tiles's to the Draw Bridge at the Thoroughfare; 20 from Alexander Cate's to Thomas Gillespie's; 45 from Thomas Hartt's Mills to George Frances's, on the eastern side North Branch; 7 10 from the Rushagonis Road past Mott's Mills, to the Oromocto River; 10 from John Grass' to John Mason's; 10 from the Gary Road, past W. A. Cate's, to the county Line; 10 from W. Thompson's to William Gordon's; 20 to repair the Bridge near Abner Mersereau's; 10 for the road from S. Hoyt's to C. Duplisea's; 20 from Charles Alexander's to Thomas Mersereau's; 25 towards building a bridge over Swan Creek; 15 towards repairing the Wharf at B. Taylor's; 30 from the county Line through the settlement on the North Forks of Salmon Creek; 7 10 for the road from Solomon Smith's Farm to Brison's

KINGS' COUNTY BYE ROADS.

£15 for the Shore Road from the late Captain Perry's, in Kingston, to James Ketchum's; 5 for the road from near Perry's to R. Purdy' on the Hill; 10 cut down and improve the hill between John Brittain's, Esquire, and the Court House; 10 for the Road from the Long Reach, near Suggett's to the Mill, late Bates'; 12 for the Midland Road from the Mill, late Bates', by Coffee's, towards the Neck Road; 5 thereof to be expended between the upper part of Lowe's Lake on the old road to William Darragh's; 25 for the New Road by the point of the Mountain near David Puddington's; 15 from Wm. William', Long Reach, to Wetmore's Mill Pond, Kennebecassis; 10 of which to be expended between the Cross Road, in the Midland and Williams'; 10 for the Road from Richard Nichol's to Anthony Logue's old place; 15 from White's Mill, by Neil M'Carron's, to Henry William's, Long Reach; one half to be expended between White's and M'Carron's; 10 for the Neck Road from James White's Kennebecassis, to Seely's Point, Long Reach; 10 from Peter Hamilton's to Sea Dog Cove, Milkish; 15 for the New Winter Road from Burnt Cove, near Seely's Point, Long Reach, thro' to the Milkish; from the Ketchum Road to Robert Nutter's, and thence on to wards the Perry Brook; 10 from Pickett's Mills to the Kennebecassis; 15 from Seth's Fulton's to James Peters'; 10 from the Great Road, near Kinney's, by Abraham M. Pickett's Mill, to the Belisle; 10 from Robert Smith's to the Pickwacket Road; 10 from the Post Road to settlement of R. & D. Work; 10 for the Eastern Nerepis Road; a sufficient sum thereof to be employed in repairing or rebuilding the bridge on said road over Britain's Mill Stream; 5 from Hazen's gate to Joseph Bolyea's; 10 from the Long Reach to the Cheyne settlement, and thence to the third tier of Lots; one half thereof to be expended from Heightla's Corner, back; 10 from Greenwich Parish line, through the second tier of Lots, and Cheyne Settlement, to the Eastern Nerepis Road; 10 from the Wallis Road to Stephen Crook's, and for the branch thereof leading north easterly to lands granted to Harrington and others, in the third tier; one half to be expended on said branch; 10 to improve the worst parts of the road between London's and Greenwick Creek Bridge; 10 from the Land's end to Thomas Fenwick's South West line; 10 from Souther's point to the Kingston Parish line; 10 from John Keefe's to Richard Wells, Kennebecassis Island; 10 from Thomas Fenwick's south West line to the head of the Milkish; 10 from J. B. Lyons', Long Reach, to the Milkish; 25 to complete the alteration of the road at Greenwich Hill; 5 for an alteration near John Crabb's, Senior, on the road from Greenwich creek to the Back settlement; 10 from Westfield Parish line to Wallis', to be principally expended from the Westfield line upward; 10 for the road between Archelaus Carpenter's lower line and the School House near Gorham's; 15 from the Yorkshire road, near Coughlan's, to the Cross Roads, and thence to Andrew Hamilton's, round the Mountain; 5 thereof to be expended between Coughlan's and the Cross Road; 10 from Andrew Hamilton's to the county line, near Moore's; 5 from William Bogle's to the Yorkshire Road; 10 to improve the worst parts of the road leading from the Yorkshire Road to Menzies and on the Wayland place; 5 to improve the Public Landing near the Widow Flewellings, and the road leading thence towards Thomas B. Flewelling's; 10 from John Jones', near the county line, to William Vanwart's; 10 from Jenkins' Brook down to the Pigeon settlement; 10 from Umphries', across the Neck, to Thomas Barter's; 10 from Charles Gailey's to Jesse Alward's; 15 from Smith's Creek to Butternut Ridge; 7 from Isaac Price's to Corn Hill; 10 from Smith's Creek Road, near Witham Stockton's, to the Brook near John Rous's; 10 from the Main Road to Gorham's by way of Snider's; 7 for the road near Snider's to John M'Arthur's farm; 7 from near Nathaniel Sharp's to Simon Wilcox's farm; 5 from Ephraim Darling's to Thomas Kerstead's; 10 from Hay's to Patrick Healey's; 7 from Chapman's Mills to Queen's county line; 7 from Wright's to Leeper's; 7 from Richard Smith's to Paul Kingston's; 8 from Butternut Ridge to New Canaan; 8 from Dobson's to the Lombert settlement; 10 from W. D. Coate's to Corn Hill; 7 from the Smith's Creek Road to Jordan Mountain; 8 from the Mountain Road, near John Kerstead's, to the Mill Stream Road by Morris Frazer's; 30 for the Hill and Bridge near Carmichael's English settlement; 5 from Seth Foster's to David Kerstead's Mill; 7 from the Mill Stream to Belisle, by David Sharp's; 7 from the School House to Christopher Wilson's corner, on the Mill Stream Mountain; 7 from Gershom Kerstead's to William M'Knight's; 10 from Timothy Leary's to the Shepody Road near M'Manus'; 9 from Wm Hyle's to Robert Baskin's; 7 from Frederick Mires' to Gordon's Mill; 15 from Walton's Mill to the Shepody Road, by Patrick Walsh's; 10 from John Parlee's Bridge to Wm. M'Ewing's; 8 from Hugh Patterson's to the new line of road leading from Sweet Vale to Loch Lomond; 7 from James Norris' to William Townsend's; 10 from Sweet Vale to Loch Lomond; 10 from Patrick Gallagher's east line to the Campbell settlement; 8 from Edward Kirk's to Roger M'Manman's; 10 from William Harris' to John Friar's, by Peter Dean's; 10 from Ward's Creek Road from Peter Fryer's upwards; 15 for the Bridge near A. C. Evanson's; 5 for the Negro Brook Road; 7 from Moore's Bridge running westerly to the Lake; 10 from the Main Post Road to Albert county line, by way of Ketchum's; 10 from the Main Road, near Daniel Godard's to Gordon; 7 from M'Annamee's to Michael Martin's and Thomas Long's; 5 from Samuel Freeze's south east corner to Pollet River Lake; 8 from John Carroll's to the road leading to Sidney Baxter's; 7 from the north end of Sedgwick Lake to M'Laren's Brook; 5 to complete the Bridge near Thomas Taylor's; 8 from DeForest's Lake to Campbellton; 7 from John Patten's to Curran's; 8 from Drummond's to Jolof's Mill; 15 to improve the road and repair the Bridges between Alexander Kilpatrick's and Daniel Sweeney's; 10 from Daniel Sweeney's to Palmer's field on the Post Road; 10 to improve the road leading from the old School House, Lakefield, by John Wright's, to the church at Gondola Point; 10 from Colonel Wetmore's to the road near John Wright's; 10 improve the road from the settlement of James Hill and others to the old Cumberland Road; 10 to improve the road from Wm. Dixon's to the Kirk; half of this to assist to improving the road from George Prince's; 10 to improve the road leading from Longstaff's towards Loch Lomond; 10 from Smith's Mill to the county line, towards Loch Lomond; 7 10 for the Road from Benjamin Smith's to Jasper Beesley's, and from thence towards the county line; 7 10 from the Salt Spring Road to James Chisnick's; 25 from Groom's Bridge to Pateenke Road; 7 10 from Hammond River to Dolan's; 7 10 from Thornbush hill to Darling's, by John Hill's; 10 to repair the Bridge near Floyd's Mill; 5 for the road from Joseph Tomlinson's to the west line of the Glebe Lot; 10 from the salt Spring Road to Pateenke; 10 from the Widow Conner's to James Innis' farm; 10 from Lott Mercer's, to Duncan Kerr's, by George Coates'; 10 from Pateenke to William Yeoman's; one half to be expended between M'Veys grant and Stevenson's, and the other half between Stevenson's and Yeoman's; 10 from Wm. Ross', to Michael Deparey's; 10 from the Campbellton road, by Patrick Foterall's, to Daniel M'Neals and others; 10 to repair the Bridge at Rose's Mill; 10 to improve the Gutheria Road; 7 10 from the Island of Woods to the Post Road; 10 from James Howe's to Peter Parlee's; 15 to John Parnas to enable him to pay the balance due on south stream Bridge; 8 from south stream Bridge to the county line, near Cother's; 8 from M'Gatrin's to James Upham's; 8 from the salt spring Road to Upham Church; 10 from Chamber's to the Lake Road, by Dunn's; 15 to complete the alteration in the Salt spring Road between James Campbell's and Samuel Handling's; 10 from the Salt spring Road to Campbellton; 7 10 from M'Makin's to the Meeting house; 10 from Hammond River to the county line, by Brandin; 10 from Ammon Fowler's to Evanson's Manor; 7 10 from Gregory's to the county line; 10 from Drummond's to Wm. Scott's, by Hamilton's; 10 from the Widow Patten's, on the Shepody Road, to the Anderson settlement; 15 from the School House, near Walter Scovil's, to Wm. Fowler's; 10 assist the inhabitants to repair the Bridge across Noble's Brook; 15 from Isaac Crawford's Brook to Mill stream, and to repair the bridge near James Scovil's; 10 from Weden Wetmore's to Walter Davis's, Backfield.

We are indebted to the *Church and State Gazette* for directing public attention to a remarkable occurance in the modern history of popery—a curious piece of priestcraft which has just been exhibited in France. The disastrous whirlwind at Mouville and Malaunay had reduced some hundreds of the survivors to the utmost destitution, and in short to the verge of actual starvation. Under these circumstances the city of Rouen alone contributed for their relief the munificent sum of 10,400 francs—This fund was placed by the charitable citizens at the disposal of a special committee of ecclesiastics to carry out their benevolent intentions in detail. the clerical committee, thus invested with the tempting trust, proceeded to administer it according to the following characteristic resolution:—

Seeing that among the victims of the above-mentioned calamity there are great numbers of dead, for whom hitherto *nothing has been done*; that nevertheless it is but sheer justice that these should partake of the charity of the faithful, and that prayers should be offered up for the welfare of their souls; that thereby all the victims would benefit in exact proportion to their wants by the succour accorded to them; that this idea ought to be the more welcomed, seeing that there exist resources more that sufficient for the aid of those unfortunate persons who have survived, &c.

The resolution concludes by providing, that, "in order that all the victims may profit according to their necessities," the entire sum of 10,400 francs, raised at Rouen, shall be invested in the public funds, that one-half of the interest resulting from the same shall be employed in celebrating low and high masses, at the rate of a franc and a half for each of the former, and forty francs for each of the latter; and that the other half of the interest should be distributed among the surviving victims, on condition that when *they* should cease to need it, this half, as well as the other, shall then be applied to the celebration of masses for the dead. It would not be easy to conceive a more aggravated instance of popish rapacity. Here was a fund collected expressly in aid of certain sufferers, whose destitution and urgent necessities were relied upon as the incentives to charitable interference, and no sooner is the aggregate amount of this Christian bounty placed for distribution in the hands of a clerical committee, than they calmly appropriate the whole of it to the use of the church—conceding merely to the intentions of the contributors, that one half of the interest of the capital should be paid to the surviving victims, until either they shall have found some way of supporting themselves, or else shall have perished of want—one or other of which events will probably have occured within a year. The resolution of the Ecclesiastical Committee, therefore, amounts simply, to a formal self-appropriation of the entire fund. The consummate impudence of this proceeding would be simply comical, were it not for the hideous moral delinquency, and the possible fatal results, which are associated with it. The avarice which intercepts the alms intended to relieve the physical necessities of the living victims of a great calamity, under the hypocritical plea of an extraordinary solicitude about the souls of the defunct, has shocked and disgusted even the staunchest friends of the Roman Catholic church in France. The ecclesiastical committee embody in their resolution the palliatory allegation that more than enough has been already done for the relief of the living. This statement has been entirely disproved by the Prefect of the Seine Inferieure, and the general committee of administration having gone into the evidence have indignantly protested against this shameful transaction. A Parisian journal, La Vieu Nouvelle, has taken the matter up, and warmly urges the government to interfere. The result, we believe, will show that there is enough of independance in France to protect its papist people against the most daring excess of popery.—*Dublin Warder*

VESSEL FOR SALE.

THE Good Schooner "MARY ELIZABETH," 44 tons O. M., copper spiked, 3 years old, and well found in every respect, and can be sent to sea without expence; terms made known on application to

WILLIAM CROZIER.

March 26. *Water street.*

BOATS FOR SALE.

ONE each of the undermentioned Boats are offered for sale on reasonable terms by the subscriber, Lower Cove, viz:—

32 feet GIG BOAT; 18 feet do.; 16 feet do.;
22 do. LONG BOAT; 19 feet do.;
20 do. PINNACE; 20 do. QUARTER BOAT;
16 do. YAWL; 17 feet ditto; 20 do. Qr. Boat.

These *BOATS* are all Copper Fastened, and built by the subscriber of the very best materials.

Dec. 24. FRANCIS MARVEN.

EXCHANGE,

No. 17, Church Street.

THE Proprietor of this Establishment respectfully informs the Public that he has opened a RESTAURATEUR, on the New York and Boston style, at No 17, Church-street, which building has recently undergone a thorough repair, and been fitted up in a most comfortable, commodious, and splendid style for that purpose.

The best of VIANDS of every description will be kept constantly on hand; and Gentlemen can be accommodated with private rooms when required.

March 12, 1847.

MISSES, Youths' and Boys' Dancing Pumps and Slippers, of the very newest styles, just received and for sale cheap at S. K. Foster's shoe stores, corner of King and Germain streets.

☞ Blanks, Handbills, and Job Printing of all kinds, executed at the Chronicle Office at lowest prices.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, APRIL 16, 1847.

LATER FROM ENGLAND.—On Sunday the ships *Chester*, Captain Maxwell, and *California*, Capt. Lawson, arrived at this port from Liverpool; the former in 23 and the latter in 26 days. The ship *Great Britain* also, arrived on Wednesday from Glasgow. By these arrivals, papers to the 18th of March have been received, from which we make various extracts.

MR. O'CONNELL'S HEALTH.—The son, and learned member for Cork, left the British Hotel, Jermyn-street, on Saturday last, for Hastings, and he will in a few days proceed to France, and thence by easy stages to Italy. We regret to learn that Mr. O'Connell has not only became enfeebled in body, but that his mind has become dejected in an extreme degree, and that the conviction of the near approach of death, with which the learned gentleman is said to be painfully impressed, leaves little hopes of his recovery. By the immediate friends and relatives of the hon. and learned member, the most anxious apprehensions are felt as to his recovery, and the possibility of his again taking a part in public affairs is utterly hopeless.—*Liverpool Chronicle, March 13.*

LONDON MONEY MARKET, March 2.—There has been an unusual listlessnin all the markets for Public Securities during the day, and less business transacted than for a long time. Prices have not undergone any material change.

The payment of the first instalment of the new loan which must be all completed to-morrow, has not produced as yet any sensible difference in the money market. Money could be obtained to-day for all ordinary purposes on terms quite as easy as any time of late.

A postscript to a Paris letter contains the following:—

"M. Guizot has just received an invitation to dinner, for Tuesday, the 16th instant, from Lord and Lady Normanby. Thus the reconciliation is complete. for M. Guizot will reply to morrow to the English Ambassador that he cordially accepts the invitation.

TURKEY.—Considerable excitement exists between the Turkish and Grecian governments and threats that war would be declared by France against Turkey. They are arming on all sides.

The Paris Presse states, that the Government of Wurtemberg has contracted a loan with the house of Rothschild and Granedins, of Frankfort on the Maine, for the completion of railroads through that country. The amount of this loan is 12,000,000 florins (nearly £1,000,000 sterling) and will bear interest at the rate of 4 1-2 per cent.

The steamship *Cambria* arrived at Liverpool on the 16th of March, from Halifax, having been detained beyond her usual time by being in contact with the ice. Her paddle-wheels were in a most dilapidated state, the whole of the outer rims of a large majority of the floats being carried away. The ice is described as being in immense blocks, which completely choked the wheels, and at times prevented their revolving. Some of the copper forward was torn off, and about one third of the starboard paddle-wheel was completely missing.

The steamer *Sarah Sands* arrived at Liverpool, from New York, on the 17th March. On the 7th, in a heavy gale, lost bowsprit and foretop-mast.—She was unable to use steam for five days, in consequence of an accident to a portion of her machinery. She was to leave again for New York immediately.

EMIGRATION FROM IRELAND TO AMERICA.

[From the London Chronicle, March 5.]

Whilst Irish members in the House of Commons are demanding increased facilities for the emigration of the people, the Irish journals are full of statements as to the unusually large numbers in which the people are either emigrating or preparing to emigrate to North America. We have no doubt that the emigration of the present year will touch, if it does not exceed, the utmost limits within which such a movement, carried on by private and ordinary means, can take place with safety. The emigration to America from the United Kingdom was very great both in 1845 and in 1846. The numbers in the former year amounted to 80,000, and in the first three quarters of 1846 to 110,000 persons, about two thirds being from Ireland, and the increase in 1846 being almost entirely Irish.—From the accounts which now reach us, it is not improbable that Ireland will pour out from 200,000 to 250,000 of her people in 1847. We may hope, without feeling unreasonable confidence, that Canada and the United States will be able to absorb this multitude quietly and profitably, and there is no doubt that the immense demand for agricultural produce in the present year will afford unusual facilities for such absorption. The United States will be the great gainer by this movement. The current sets thither. It is estimated that about one fourth of the emigrants of 1846 settled in the British colonies, and it is a striking proof of the resources of the Canadas, that 25,000 persons were added to their population in one year, without causing distress or an over supply of labor. Three-fourths, however, of those who have now shores go to become citizens of the great Republic.

We must confess that, looking to the social effect of this movement on the mother country, we see a good deal to regret. We fear that it will tend very little to relieve the pressure of distress in Ireland, if it be true, as is stated with too much probability, that the emigrants are chiefly from the class of small farmers, and from the middle and upper, rather than the lower sections of that class. In this case the relation between capital and labour will remain as unfavourable as before, and the power of society, as a whole, to set itself right and to get into a self supporting condition may become less instead of greater. The rural population of Ireland consists mainly of two sections, which flow into each other by imperceptible shades. The low est stratum consists of perhaps 500,000 families, containing about two millions and a half of persons. Of these, about 300,000 families hold no land, except in that temporary manner which is called conacre, and which, though appearing under great differences of circumstances, is generally resolvable into a payment of wages in kind. The conacre man has no holding. He is permitted to grow a single crop, for which he pays in labour, either directly to the occupier of the land, or indirectly by working for a third party. When the crop is dug and paid for, the transaction is at an end. The same laborer, wanting conacre in the following year, obtains a different piece of land, and perhaps from a different farmer. This system has enabled the laborer to turn his own labor and that of his family to profit, when they would otherwise have been without employment, and it has answered the purposes of that numerous class of small farmers who with holdings too large for a single family to cultivate, have had no money to pay wages. The conacre system, when been said, abused upon the potato." Unless the potato shall revive, or some productive and easily managed green crop be found to replace it, the system is at an end, and the large class we have described, including perhaps a million and a half of persons, is, without any ejectment or legal process, at once and permanently severed from the land. Add to this class about 200,000 families of the smallest holders—that is to say persons who pay money rents and occupy the same land from year to year under landlords, and we have 500,000 families, or two millions and a half of persons who are now absolutely destitute, and who in ordinary times form the most distressed portion of the Irish rural population. That this is not an exaggeration there is a melancholy proof in the startling announcement made last night by Mr. Labouchere, that the number of men at present employed on the public works in Ireland was 668,000!

Now, it is exceedingly doubtful whether one in a hundred of this wretched mass will be able to emigrate. The cost of even reaching North America cannot be set down at less than £2 10 or £3 a head. An ordinary family, therefore, would require twelve or fifteen pounds for the mere passage, and for such families as we have described, any thing like this sum must be unattainable. In some cases small holders who are destitute may be sent out by landlords, but no landlord will have an interest in sending out the mere laborer or conacre man.—His departure is not necessary to clear the land. Thus the most destitute will remain, and the emigration will be one not of mere labour, but of capital also. Thirty or forty thousand heads of families the most thrifty, intelligent, and enterprising of the class which has some means, will probably leave Ireland within the year, and it is at least doubtful whether the social system of that country, enfeebled as it is, will derive vigor from the removal of so much healthy blood.

We cannot but wish that a different end, as we believe, a more attractive object were held out to this class of persons. There is much, no doubt, to tempt them to cross the Atlantic. The fact that the Irish in the United States send from three cities in a single year £200,000 to their relatives at home, is not only a proof to the statesman of the industry, perseverance and tragality which natives of Ireland can evince, but also a potent encouragement to those who can leave the mother country, to seek abroad that secure field of exertion which they do not find on their own soil, a security which they would derive in the highest degree, and use with abundant profit both to themselves and others, might be offered to them at home. Ten acres in Ireland in perpetuity would be more valued by such men as we have described and worth more to them, than a hundred in the remote regions beyond the Mississippi. If emigration on any large scale were still necessary to relieve the overstocked labor market in Ireland, it would be better that it should take place from the destitute class, even though Government aid were necessary to effect it. But with so strong a disposition to emigrate amongst a class who have themselves the means of leaving the country, we think Earl Grey has done wisely in determining not to administer to it an artificial stimulus.

MOVEMENTS OF THE EUROPEAN POWERS.

[From the Paris National March 2.]

Why the concentration of Russian troops on the frontier of Galicia? What interest commands it? What conquest has Nicholas to accomplish on the side of Austria? After having so well pacified Poland, what fear can he entertain? No existing event explains this unusual display of military force. What can it mean? We can better comprehend the armaments of Austria and the augmentation of her troops. Austria is not an empire, but an element of violence. This conglomeration of population, of territory, of various manners, customs, and ideas, and contradictory traditions, united by force under one sceptre, requires a permanent compression. Nothing holds together when nothing is united; the threads of this iron net require constant repairs. Austria feels the shock of the least movement in Europe; she immediately draws her bayonets, reinforces her garrisons, and advances her stupid legions. She can only maintain herself by producing fear. For that reason she has increased her spies in Italy, and she is endeavouring to excite disturbances by establishing a *corps d'armee* on the borders of Tessino, and thus menacing at the same time Piedmont and Switzerland. All the Governments are now contracting loans. Prussia is convoking her State-General in order to contract a loan and to re-establish her lost credit. England is borrowing 200,000,000. Spain 50,000,000, Montemolin 25,000,000. Don Miguel is negotiating, and he likewise would wish to raise a loan. As for our part, if we escape such a necessity this year, we must infallibly have recourse to a loan next year. What is causing such uneasiness throughout Europe? It must be admitted that it is because nothing is founded on a firm and solid basis. Suppose the death of one man to-morrow, and the disturbance which agitates provident minds will be converted into facts. This event is not necessary to render the position caused by the Spanish marriages more satisfactory. The causes which excite Austria and the Northern Courts are well known, and the motives of the avowed hostility of England are likewise well known. The latter does not disguise her preparations; the Government demands new supplies for the increase of her marine, her army, and her artillery. A portion of the overplus of the last budget has been employed in fitting out new ships. Several ships of the new line are armed at Malta, and it is contemplated to reinforce the already numerous fleet in the Mediterranean by eight ships of the line. Is it for mere pleasure that the Whig Cabinet is multiplying its expenses during a year of such afflicting scarcity? Is it in view of an Utopia that Lord John Russell said during the debate on the navy estimates that "Great Britain ought to be prepared to meet all contingencies?" The *National* concludes by demanding what preparations France is making to defend herself from the threatened attacks? What armaments are preparing, or what ships of war are placed on the stocks? The Cabinet is agitated by intrigues for replacing such or such a Minister. To-day M. Lacare Laplagne retires, to-morrow he will resign. "Such are the combinations which our great politicians imagine to provide against the most difficult complications in which we have been engaged during 17 years."

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.—*La Patria* of March 28, gives extracts from the *Diario de la Marina* containing news from the Western Republics of south America, which the N. Y. Tribune translates as follows.

According to official communication inserted in the Comercio of Lima, under date of Feb 4, the Spanish Charge des Affaires near the government of Equador, Sr D. Juan Pio Montufar, had demanded his passports, which were sent to him.

Our dates from Valparaiso are to the 28th January. According to them, the country was completely tranquil. A letter dated the 12th, says, that the ministry are proceeding with a zeal worthy of the highest eulogium, and that the most remarkable progress is making in all branches of the administration.

The latest dates give information of a great fire in the city of Necuz, in which some eighty buildings and $200,000 destroyed. They also speak of an earthquake which nearly destroyed Copiapo.—It lasted five or six seconds.

The Government of Chili, for the purpose of protecting its commercial marine, has resolved to limit the gathering of guano to the coasts north of the Republic, to the desert shore of Atacama and the islands adjacent, whence it will be allowed to be taken by Chilian ships alone.

TERMINATION OF THE SESSION.

On Wednesday the labours of the Legislature were brought to a close in the usual form; previous to which, among others, a Bill to provide for the erection of a Lunatic Asylum in the city of Saint John, passed both Houses and received the assent of His Excellency. Of the particulars of this Bill we have not been made aware.

On Tuesday a notice was given by the Honorable A. E. Botsford, in the Legislative Council, and W. J. Ritchie, Esq., in the Lower House, of their intention to bring under consideration of the Legislature at its next sitting, the propriety of removing the Seat of Government from Fredericton to Saint John. This is a matter of vital consequence not only to the city, but to the Province at large, and will no doubt receive that calm consideration from members of the Legislature, during the recess, that its great importance demands.

A Resolution brought up by Mr. M'Leod, member for King's, passed the House on Wednesday, which contemplates in substance, that the Corporation of St. John may not be permitted to pass laws affecting the interests of country districts, without such acts being first submitted to the opinion of the law officers of the crown.

Wednesday, at 12 o'clock, His Excellency came to the Council Chamber in the usual state, and being seated on the Throne, commanded the attendance of the Assembly, the members of which having appeared at the Bar, his Excellency was pleased to prorogue the Provincial Parliament with the following Speech:—

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly

"In bringing the Session to a close, I avail myself with much satisfaction, of the occasion, to congratulate you on the spirit with which you have applied yourselves to the Public business, and the measures which you have thus been enabled to accomplish.

"It is especially gratifying to me that you have concurred in the importance which I have attached to the introduction of an improved system in the management of the Public Schools; and I hope that you will have reason to find that the powers which you have entrusted to the Executive Government, as a Board of Education, have been exercised in such a manner as effectually to realize the objects for which you have so liberally provided.

"The Acts you have passed for the removal of all fiscal restrictions on trade between these Colonies, and for protection of English Copyright in this country, will, I doubt not, be productive of all the benefit to be expected from measures which evince your liberality and sense of justice.

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

"I thank you for the Supplies which you have granted for the Public Service. The promptitude with which you came forward at the opening of the Session for the relief of our suffering fellow subjects in the United Kingdom, claims from me, in the name of Her Majesty, the warmest acknowledgements.

"The liberal encouragement you have given for the opening of Rail Roads, while it will facilitate the settlement of the Province, will secure to it a participation in the advantages which have elsewhere attended the introduction of these useful works.

"*Mr. President, and Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council.*

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

"The measures to which I have alluded, and the general course of your proceedings throughout the Session, have manifested your desire to strengthen the bands which unite you to the destinies of that great Country with which it has been your pride to be connected by such memorable associations; and I feel the utmost confidence, that in returning to your homes, you will continue to cultivate in the minds of Her Majesty's Loyal Subjects, a sense of the many blessings which that connection is calculated to secure to them."

At a Meeting of the Common Council on Wednesday, Mr. James Kerrison, jr., was appointed Collector of Taxes for the city, and Dr. G. J. Harding was appointed Health Officer, to reside at Partridge Island, during the ensuing season.

DIVIDEND.—The Commercial Bank of this city have declared a Dividend of three per cent. on the Capital Stock, for the half year ending 10th inst.

It gives us pleasure to notice the several Musical Bands lately formed in this city. Scarcely a fine evening passes now, without our ears being regaled with the delicious strains of one or other of these musical companies. In addition to our old friends of the Carleton Band, whom we have before noticed, and the Temperance Band, there have been two more recently formed, one attached to the City Militia, and the other to the Queen's Rangers, from the latter of which a Quadrille Band have been selected, who performed for the first time, and admirably well, at the late Masonic Ball, under the direction of Mr. Joseph Price, late Musician of the 33d Regiment, and under whose management the Band have been brought in the short space of 3 months to their present state of efficiency. We are glad to see this Musical spirit abroad among our young men, as it is not only an innocent and amusing way of spending their leisure hours, but a gratification and delight to the whole community.

☞ The property belonging to the Estate of the late James Hendricks, Esq., in King street (corner of Cross street) was sold on Saturday last, by W. D. W. Hubbard, Esq., for the sum of £2,290. Mr James Agnew was the purchaser.

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of the three last numbers of the Weyleyan Methodist Magazine. They appear to contain a variety of instructive information.

Our city yesterday afternoon had quite a lively appearance, in consequence of its being known that the newly appointed Mayor, John R. Partelow, Esquire, would arrive from Fredericton. The *Star* proved a handsome and a large concourse of people assembled to meet him; but it was not until half past seven o'clock and quite dark that the stage arrived, when he was escorted home by the multitude—guns were fired, and the bands continued to perform various airs during the evening.—The Carleton Band drawn in his own carriage by four grey horses proceeded as far as Yorkshire Tavern to meet the Mail stage, whence they preceeded with Carleton to the Ferry Landing.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—This Society gave a Concert of Secular Music at the Hall of the Institute last evening, before a numerous and fashionable audience. The performance both vocal and instrumental, seemed to give the greatest delight to every one present, and speaks much for the high state of efficiency to which the Society has attained. Several pieces were rapturously encored, but where all exerted themselves with such effect, it would be invidious to particularize. We hope our friends, the Philharmonics, will ere long enable us to spend another evening in listening to their sweet strains.

HALIFAX, April 10.

LOST CHILD.—Last Sunday evening a considerable excitement was raised in different parts of the city by the Town Crier's announcement of the loss of a child of about four or five years old, daughter of Mr James Birck, tinsmith, residing in Sackville street. A diligent search for her was continued for a late hour, and in vain, and the only information that could be obtained was, that an unknown man was seen with a child, answering the description of the lost one, in his arms going up town. On Monday morning the search was resumed, and the information that was given of her being in the hands of a stranger, induced the Police officers to call on Mr. Rose, a stranger boarding at Mrs. McDonald's, Bedford Row, and on inquiry he acknowledged an indistinct recollection of having been in company with some children, and of having taken a walk out of town on the previous afternoon, but of the particulars he was entirely forgetful. He seemed however, to retrace his walk in company with Mr. Glazebrook and the father of the child, and went on to the woods adjoining the Hon E. Collins's fields, but when he arrived there his mind was so bewildered that he could remember nothing definitely, and wanted to return. Here the search might have ended, had not a woman living in the neighbourhood, informed the party, that she saw him going into the woods on Sunday afternoon with, and returning without a child! Further search was accordingly made, and about fifty yards from the place where Mr. Rose halted, the little one was found sitting in the woods. All her circumstances considered, the preservation of the child has been really miraculous. Of tender years—having lost a shoe, and with only ordinary clothing, the little creature was exposed through a long night and morning of uncommonly bitter coldness, without food or company, and survived comparatively unharmed,—situated as she was, the most robust man in the country would have certainly perished from the cold. The person who led the poor child into such a mess of difficulty was unconscious of what he did, until he learned by witnessing the effects, and he has since betrayed the utmost sorrow.—*Recorder.*

SURRENDER OF VERA CRUZ AND THE CASTLE.

The steamer Princeton arrived at Pensacola on the 4th inst. from Vera Cruz, with despatches for the American government; she brings the highly important news of the capture of the city of Vera Cruz, and the Castle of San Juan D'Ulloa, after 3 days' bombardment. The city and castle surrendered on the 29th, only 69 killed, and wounded of the Americans; the Mexicans lost immensely.—Hatteo, with his dangeons, charged San La Vaca outside the city and defeated him. The castle was short of provisions when surrendered.

March 9th—the disembarkation of troops commenced. 13th, investment of city completed. 18th trenches opened at night. 23d, city summoned to surrender—refuse; 7 mortars opened a fire of bomb shells. 24th, naval battery of three long 32 pounders and three 68 pounders, Paixhan guns, opened a fire in the morning at the distance of 700 yards. On the 25th another battery of four 24 pounders & three mortars opened. This day the naval battery opened a breach in the walls of the city. The fire was very destructive to the city. 26th, Early in the morning the enemy proposed a surrender. The commissioners on the American side were Generals Worth and Pillow and Colonel Sutton. 26th the negotiations were completed, and the city and castle surrendered; 4000 Mexicans surrendered, and were released on their parole of honor. Among them were 5 Generals, 96 superior officers, and about 270 company officers.

Commodore Connor is on his way home. The American Flag was hoisted on the castle on the 29th. General Scott held the city, while the second in command, General Worth, held the castle. The Mexican force was composed of 5,000 regulars and about the same number of irregulars.

Incidents of the late battles.—A note addressed by Assistant Adjutant Bliss, from General Taylor, mentions the fact that the general received 2 balls during the battle; one passed through the cuff of the coat, the other through the hat.

After the battle was won (?) General Wool, who was distinguished for his gallantry and skill, met General Taylor and threw his arms around his neck, and congratulated him on the brilliant victory in warm terms. The old hero replied "we can be beaten, General, when we all pull together."

The battery commanded by Captain Braxton Bragg did terrible execution. The Mexican cavalry made a charge on him; he waited until they were within two hundred yards, when he poured a terrible fire upon them, his sixes charged with musket balls. The leading squadron was mowed down, and they stopped for a moment; Bragg's guns were instantly loaded, and a second discharge as deadly as the first, threw the enemy into confusion, and a third put them to flight, leaving the ground covered with men and horses. Only imagine for a moment, a battery of cannon, charged almost to the muzzle with musket balls and slugs, fired three times into a dense mass of men and horses, at a distance of two hundred yards, and you can form some idea of the slaughter.

Two thousand females who followed the Mexican army, remained, like ministering angels, to take care of the wounded.

ACCIDENT FROM CAMPHENE.—A few days since, Mr. Barnard M'Gary, shoemaker, at the corner of Church and Leonard streets, while filling a camphene lamp, by some means upset the inflammable compound upon his person, which, taking fire, in an instant enveloped the unfortunate man in flames, which, ere they were extinguished, burned him so severely that his life is despaired of. An entire glove, the skin, nails and all, of one of the hands of the sufferer, he, himself, stripped from his hand, in his endeavour to extinguish the fiery liquid.—The other hand and arm were burned even worse, and the abdomen of the poor victim is scorched to a cinder.—*New York Globe.*

The cry is still they come.—The packet ship Yorkshire, from Liverpool, arrived at New York on the 6th with 382 steerage passengers; the ship Siddons arrived on the following day with 337, and the ship Far West with 230—making a total of 969 in two days, and this only a beginning.

☞ The ice in the Penobscot river is approaching as sound and solid as at mid winter. The lumbermen in the woods find the sleighing as good as it has been any time this winter. They have operated with good sleighing for four months, and some of them have left the swamps, while others will be able to work probably a fortnight longer.—*Bangor Whig.*

The Albany Knickerbocker says that—In about 14 minutes more the river will have opened for the season. Business will once more experience a sweat, and our merchants along Quay street and Broadway be about as busy as a pair of new boots on a slippery sidewalk. In a fortnight the canal will open its jaws and commence helping the river—producing a compound power which will work out more fortunes in the next six months than were ever made before in half a dozen years. In our opinion the year '47 will be hereafter known as the golden one of America. It is destined to

Collected. This mob continued to swell, and at 9 o'clock next morning, broke down the door of the sheriff's house and led Johnson away to a temporary gallows. The victim asked for a few minutes reprieve to make a confession of his life. This was granted, and he spoke ten minutes with a choking voice. He defended himself for killing McCaton, and said there was not a man present but who would have done the same thing under like circumstances. He urged that he had always been the friend of the poor, and had preserved a good character. This appeared to have little effect on the mob. At the conclusion of his remarks, he looked around upon the crowd, and asked if there was a friend of his among them—if so, step forward.—There was a pause, then a confusion in the assembly, and a young lady made her way through the crowd and fell at the prisoner's feet; she raised herself, and turning to the mob, begged of them to spare him. She said she had been a witness to the quarrel and its fatal end, and that Johnson was not to blame. Gentlemen, she concluded have mercy upon him—spare him for my sake, or hang me in his place. She fainted and was borne away. A new feeling pervaded the breasts of the mob, and cries of clear him, clear him, filled the air. The prisoner was taken from the gallows and set at liberty. The young lady saved him—had generously offered to take his place on the scaffold—had pleaded for his life as she would not have done for her own. Thrilling and romantic. She was the daughter of a rich cotton planter in Mississippi, and a young lady of much influence. It was remarked as the only recompense from Johnson, by some ladies, that he wear crape on his arm for Mc. Caron.

FRANKLIN CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The New York Herald has received the Cape Town Gazette, to the 8th of January, inclusive.

Accounts from British Caffraria, represent the newly made subjects in an unsettled state.

The expedition under Colonel Somerset, against Poto, the only remaining refractory chief, had advanced to fourteen miles of the west bank of the Kie, from whence it was to proceed to Kreili's country for the recovery of Colonial cattle, contrary to his assertions, harbored there.

An attempt is about to be made, or rather is making, to establish a trading station at the mouth of the Umzimvoobou.

Passengers in the ship Chester from Liverpool, arrived on Sunday:—Messrs. Alexander Yeats, Anderson, John Clarke, Wm. Bush, Captain Pickens, Captain Leach.

Passengers in the ship California, from Liverpool, arrived Monday:—Two Misses Gilchrist, Thomas Gilchrist, Alexander Gilchrist, William Thompson, Mr. Beard, Mr. Metjes, Mr. Kilpatrick, James Smellie, Thomas Hanford, Mr. Bridge.

There is, perhaps, no disease with which our country is affected, which sweeps off annually so many victims, as that fell destroyer of the human race—Consumption. Day after day, year after year, the insatiate monster harries to the portals of the cold and silent tomb, fresh added victims to its conquest. No walk of life is sacred from its blighting influence.—No age is exempt from its death-dealing shafts. The old, the middle-aged and the young, all alike, are food for this common enemy of mankind. The white haired patriarch, whose life of temperance has rendered his system impervious to the attacks of other ills, and whose good deeds prepared him for the enjoyment of life's calm evening, finds consumption fastening its fangs upon his vitals, and tearing him from a world, ever bright to minds which look complacently on days well spent.

Is there no help for the afflicted? No preventive of the dangers which beset us in our changeable and fickle clime? We think there may be. And if the allegations of those who are at least entitled to veracity, may be believed, there is a preventive and a remedy.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is offered to a suffering world as such. It needs not the "adventitious aid" of a long string of fictitious certificates to give it notoriety. Its true value and intrinsic excellence are sufficient to entitle it to the confidence of the public, and

"Wafted on to fame"

the name of its inventor, as a benefactor of his species.

For sale by Peters & Tilley, King's Street, St. John, N.B.

MARRIED.

On the 4th instant, by the Rev. Alex. Stewart, Mr. John Lothers, to Miss Susanna Murphy, both of this Parish.

On the 9th, by the same, Mr. George Underwood to Miss Catherine Baxter, both of this Parish.

On the 16th, Mr. Joseph Harris, to Miss Mary Ann Dowd, both of this Parish.

On the 5th instant, by the Rev. J. C. Gallaway, Mr. Jesse Saunders, of Portland, to Miss E. Hartnet, of Halifax N. S.

On Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Samuel Robinson, Mr. Daniel Laskey, to Miss Elizabeth Anderson, of the Parish of Portland.

DIED.

On the March, in the vicinity of this city, on Tuesday last, of scarlet fever, terminating in dropsy, Henry G., son of Mr. Claudius Hamilton, aged 2 years and 6 weeks.

On the 13th inst., in the 11th year of her age, Bridget, daughter, of the late widow of the late William Foley.

On the 9th instant, of Scarlet fever, in the Parish of Simonds, Frederick, eldest son of Frederick J. Ayres, aged 3 years and two months.

On Friday morning, 2d April, at Alexandria, Virginia, Frances Eliza, aged 27 years, wife of Lewis A. Cazenove, Esq., and only daughter of Daniel Ansley, Esq., of this City.

At Springfield, King's County, on the 10th of February, at the advanced age of 101 years, Mr. Colin King, a native of Perthshire, Scotland, and for many years a resident of this Province, leaving a numerous progeny to revere his memory.

At the Head of Petitcodiac, on the 22d ult. Mr. James Beck, in the 41st year of his age.

In Kingsclear, on the 27th ult., Mr. George Perley, aged 40 years, son of Mr. Daniel Perley, of Douglas.

Lost overboard, from bark Galileo, Feb. 11th on the passage from Glasgow to Boston, James Quigley, seaman, of Nova Scotia.

At St. Stephen's, on the 26th ult. Mr. Israel I. Andrews, aged 38 years.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—ARRIVED.

5th April—Barque Prince Regent, Chambers, Hull, 36—S. Wiggins & Son, ballast.

Venerable, Martin, Hull, 36—John Robertson, coals.—On the 7th March, lat. 49 27, long. 14 50, spoke schr. Mary, of Halifax, from N. York, bound to Cork, on 20 days; same day, ship Birkenhead, of St. Andrews, from Mobile, bound to Liverpool, out seven weeks.

Friday—Brig Camilla, Richey, Yarmouth, (N. S.)—C. McLauchlan, ballast.

Saturday—Ship Coronation, Hume, Liverpool, 36—John Robertson, salt and coals.

Barque Exporter, Robertson, Leith, 35—R. Rankin & Co., coals.

Henry Patcher, Ewing, Grangemouth, 67—R. Rankin & Co., coals.

Alfred, Hutton, Alloa, 70—R. Rankin & Co. coals.

Brigantine Armagh, Raymond, Boston, 3—Hanford & Sweet, assorted cargo.

Schooner Louisa Willard, Sharp, Boston, 2—Master, assorted cargo.

Sunday—Saxe Gotha, Price, Eastport—James Whitney, passengers and merchandise.

Monday—Ship Chester, Maxwell, Liverpool, 23—Eaton & Bayl, general cargo.

Ship California, Lawson, ditto 26—James Kirk general cargo.

Ship General Graham, White, Alloa—R. Rankin & Co., coals.

Brig Edina, Vale, Hull,—James Kirk, ballast.

Brig Camilla, Ritchie, Yarmouth—C McLauchlan, ballast.

Tuesday—Barque Falcon, Whytecombe, Limerick, 45 days—John Robertson, ballast.—On the 21st March, fell in with the wreck of the brig Demerest Capt. Bourke, from Sligo, for New York, in a sinking state, having on the morning of the 29th, at 2 A. M., in lat. 42, 57, long. 39, 30, W., while under close-reefed topsails, during a sudden hurricane, been hove upon her beam ends, the mainmasts going by the board and carrying away the pumps and the foremast, breaking in three pieces below the deck—the stern-post also being started, and the vessel leaking fast. About noon on the 19th, got clear of the wreck of the masts, which until that time had been striking the vessel very heavily, so as to cause her to make a great quantity of water—rigged the jibboom for a jurymast, but finding the vessel unmanageable and in a sinking state, the rudder being adrift, the Master and Crew resolved to abandon her, and with the passengers, in all 23 in number, were taken on board the Falcon, and brought to this port.—The Demerest spoke on the 9th March, ship Oregon, from Liverpool, for Baltimore, with loss of topmast—out 15 days—wished to be reported.

Wednesday—Ship Great Britain, Johnston, Greenock, 25—John Robertson, general cargo.

Brig, F. L. Vail, Rodney, Wilmington, 11—Hanford & Sweet, pitch, tar, &c.

Schr. L. O'C. Doyle, Matanzas, 17—J. V. Troop, molasses.

Thursday—Joseph Howe, Scott, Boston—Allison & Spatz, assorted cargo.

CLEARED.

10th—Steamer Unicorn, Chisholm, Halifax, tea, lime, &c.—James Whitney.

April 11th—Schr. Kate, Slocomb, Philadelphia, scantling; Charlotte, Humphery, Halifax, ass'd cargo; Splendid, Bingay, Halifax, lumber.

☞ Capt. Bourke, of the late Brig Demerest, returns his grateful acknowledgements to Capt. Whytecombe, his Mate and Crew, for their exertions in taking him, his passengers and crew, from the wreck of the Brig Demerest; and also to Capt. W. for his kindness to them while on board the Falcon.

Spoken, 25th March, lat. 36 46, lon. 79 25, ship Favorite, of St. John, from Dublin, for Savannah.

Spoken, March 11th, in lat. 42 30, long. 34, brig Ruby, 11 days from Glasgow, for New-York—had lost foretopmast, &c.

Schr. Vine, Henry, 17 days from St. Vincent, for this port, put into Halifax on the 4th inst.

Brigantine Watchman, Roberts of this port, from New-York, for Belfast, (Ire.) with a cargo of corn, put back on the 28th ult.—leaky.

Ship Devon, Betts, of this port, put into New-York on the 29th ult., for anchors, &c.—On the 26th she came to anchor in the Delaware, with a Philadelphia pilot on board, and at 10 P. M. had to slip both anchors and chains, and put to sea—lay to during the night under bare poles.

The British ship Sir Howard Douglas, before reported ashore at Apalachicola, has been gotten off, and safely anchored in the harbour. She has been found quite tight, and would commence loading immediately for Liverpool.

CLEARED—at New York, 5th April, barque Exchange, Durkee, Liverpool.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

At a Common Council holden at the Council Chamber on the 9th day of April, A. D. 1847.

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

Extract from the Minutes,

EDWD. B. PETERS,
Deputy Common Clerk.

REMOVAL.

L. H. Deveber & Son.

HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR NEW WAREHOUSE, ON THE WESTERN SIDE OF

Ap. 16. *Prince Wm. street.*

BRANDY, RUM, &C.

Just received per *Great Britain* from Glasgow—

15 HHDS. Dark BRANDY, (*Martell's*)
3 do. Pale do. do.
2 Pans. Old JAMAICA RUM
280 Dozen Bottled ALE and PORTER.
12 bags CORKS.—Remainder of spring stock daily expected.

April 16. JOHN BRYDEN.

IRON, &c.—Per California.

AN assortment of BOILER PLATES, Best and Common Round IRON, TIN PLATES, &c. For Sale by JARVIS & CO.

April 16.

T. R. Gordon

WILL remove in a few days to the Store at the Corner of Dock Street and Market Square. April 16

Loaf and Crushed SUGAR,

Per the "Caribb."

2 HHDS. Refined LOAF SUGAR;
6 Cases Crushed Do.
5 Boxes SUGAR CANDY;

Just landing and for sale by JOHN KINNEAR.

April 16. Prince Wm street.

Edinburgh ALE,

Now landing, ex "Exporter," from Leith;—

31 CASKS Fine Edinburgh ALE, in pint and quart bottles, for sale by

April 16. RANNEY, STURDEE & CO

Molasses, Coffee, and Cigars.

LANDING ex Bluenose, from Matanzas: 235 Puncs MOLASSES; 50 Bags COFFEE; 58,000 Havana CIGARS. For sale by

April 16. JARDINE & CO.

Iron Spikes & Patent Metal.

Landing this day ex "California" from Liverpool:

1200 BARS BOLT IRON, 3 to 12 in.
50 Bags SPIKES, from 5 to 10 inch;
190 Rolls PATENT METAL, 5-8 to 1 inch. For sale low by WM. CARVILL.

April 16, 1847.

To be Let,

A STORE, and Dwelling Apartments fit for a Boarding House. Also—A small SHOP with suitable Dwelling Apartments for a small Family, both situate in Water st. and now are undergoing suitable repairs, and will be ready for Tenants about the middle of April.—Apply to GEO. WOODS.

April 1. Dock street.

Exchange, No. 17 Church-st.

THE Proprietor of this Establishment is preparing to furnish SUPPERS, &c., at the shortest notice. An experienced Cook having been engaged, who will prepare every article in a superior manner.

LUNCHES at all hours, and SOUPS from 11 to 3 o'clock, every day. *March 26th.*

Boys', Youths', and Men's Strong BOOTS.

THIRTY-TWO cases assorted just received and for sale cheap at S. K. Foster's shoe stores, corner of King and Germain streets.

November 19.

INVINCIBLES, No. 16, are requested to meet in their Lodge Room, on Tuesday evening next.

R. N. By order of the W. M. April 16

CARLETON TRUE BLUES No. 11.—The brethren of True Blues are requested to meet in their Lodge Room on Wednesday evening next, at 7 o'clock. R. N. By order of the W. M. April 16

THE BRITISH

Clothing STORE,

Water street.

Has just received by the "Great Britain," from Greenock—a splendid assortment of

CLOTH and SUMMER CAPS, and MK Cap COVERS.

—ALSO—

Daily expected by the fine ships from London:—

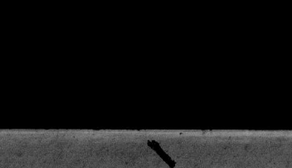
25 Packages of CLOTHING;

of the newest styles, and of all qualities; which will be sold Wholesale and Retail, for cash or good paper.

C. McLEAN GARDNER.

April 16. All city papers 2 ins.

Steam for Portland!



THE Steamer **MAID of ERIN**, will leave the North Market Wharf for PORTLAND, (touching at EASTPORT,) on Tuesday, the 27th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M., and will leave Portland for St. John on the Friday following after the arrival of the first Train from Boston, touching at Eastport.

For Freight or passage apply to Captain LEAVITT, on board, or to THOS. PARKS,

April 16. Dock street.

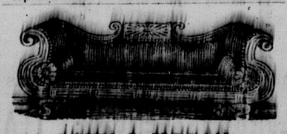
VALUABLE PROPERTY

TO BE LEASED.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, for a Term of Years, by W. D. W. HERRAN, Auctioneer:

ALL that PROPERTY, fronting on Ward Street, in rear of the Premises formerly leased to Mr. William Grozier, and Mr. William Barlow, on each side of the reserved passage way leading to Water-Street; each Lot fronting 26 feet on Ward Street, and extending Eastwardly nearly ninety feet. S. HALLETT.

April 16.



JOHN J. HOGAN,

WOULD inform his Friends and Customers that he has just received from some of the best Manufacturing Establishments in Boston, a varied and well selected assortment of Warranted

Cabinet Furniture,

purchased by himself; among which are—The richest and most fashionable patterns of Mahogany Parlour, Drawing Room, and Rocking Chairs; Sofas, Couches, and Divans, covered with rich figured haircloths and spring seats; together with a large assortment on hand of his own manufacture, (all of which he warrants to be superior to any he has ever heretofore offered for sale,) will be sold at a very small profit for Cash.

☞ *Daily Expected*—A large assortment of neat Cane Seat, Rosewood and Maple Chairs; Looking Glasses, &c., and a few Cheap Sofas, Bureaus, &c.

St. John, 1st April, 1847

Bank of New Brunswick,

3d April, 1847.

A DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENTUM on the Capital Stock of this Bank, out of the profits for the half year ending this day, will be paid to the Stockholders on or after 20th inst.

By order of the Board of Directors.

R. WHITESIDE, *Cashier*

Bank of New Brunswick,

3d April, 1847.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the STOCKHOLDERS of the *Bank of New Brunswick*, for the choice of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the Bank, on Monday 3d May next, at 12 o'clock.

THOS. LEAVITT, *President.*

Saint John Gas Light Company,

31 April, 1847.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the General Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the *Saint John Gas Light Company*, will be held at the Company's Works on Monday the 3d day of May ensuing at 12 o'clock, noon, to choose Directors, and to transact other important business.

By Order, ROBERT REID,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Notice.

Important to those interested in the manufacture of Soda Water.

THE subscriber is now manufacturing at his Establishment Princess street, SODA WATER MACHINES on the new principle, whereby a saving of two hundred per cent. is obtained on the cost of the old principle.

P. S.—Marble and Silver Fountains for drawing Soda.

☞ A few Brass Finishers and a Coppersmith wanted immediately. ROBERT WALLACE.

Princess street, April 9.

CABINET & UPHOLSTERY Warerooms,

OPPOSITE ST. JOHN HOTEL.

☞ *Every article, Warranted, and Prices moderate.*

☞ UNDERTAKING carefully attended to. ☜

April 9. J. & G. LAWRENCE.

FRESH SEEDS.

Received from the New England Seed Establishment Boston:

A SUPPLY of Garden and Flower SEEDS warranted fresh and true to their kind.

5 barrels Northern RED CLOVER;
1 barrel WHITE DUTCH CLOVER.

Also, on hand—

10 barrels New Brunswick Grass Seed.

WM. D. SMITH

April 9. *No. 1 North side Market square.*

Best Wallsend COAL.

75 CHALDRONS best Wallsend COALS. Please apply to

March 12. JOHN KINNEAR.

Round & Flat IRON.

LANDING, ex barque *Lady Caroline*—60 tons BAR IRON, refined and common. For sale by [march 5] WM. CARVILL.

To Ship Builders.

OAKUM, PITCH, TAR, &c.

6 TONS No. 1 OAKUM;
1 ton second quality ditto;
100 barrels Pitch and Rosin;
40 ditto American TAR; 40 do. Coal ditto;
10 ditto Rosin ditto;
6 ditto Bright and Black Varnish;
3 ditto Williams' Patent ditto;
3 reels Felt; Papers and Oils;
CORDAGE, Tarred and Manilla, from 7 inch to 7 threads; Canvas, Twines, &c.

The above, with a complete and well selected stock of SHIP CHANDLERY, and other articles suitable for shipping, are offered for sale at the lowest market rates. JOHN WALKER.

February 26. *Water street.*

AUCTION SALES.

Valuable Household Furniture, &c. &c. &c.

BY AUCTION.

ON TUESDAY the 27th instant, at 11 o'clock at the Residence of Deputy Assistant Commissary EDWARDS, Germain Street, opposite St. Andrews' Church a choice and valuable selection of Furniture consisting in part of—

MAHOGANY Dining, Breakfast and Card TABLES;

SOFAS, Sofa Table, Side Board, Book Case, Bureaus, Wash Stands, Dressing Tables, Easy Chair, Chairs, Bedsteads and Bedding;

A choice Dinner, Breakfast and Supper Sett, complete;

A quantity of Cut Glass, Tumblers, Decanters &c. &c.,

Four Brussels CARPETS, nearly new.

ALSO—

A large quantity of Kitchen Furniture, including a very superior Eight Day Clock.

And at same time—A fine Chesnut HORSE, warranted sound and good either in harness or under saddle; HARNESS, &c.

april 14 THOS. L. NICHOLSON.

Victoria House.

April 16th, 1847.

First SPRING Importations.

Per ships Chester and California:

BROADCLOTHS in blues, blacks, olive &c
Fancy Trousering; Cassimeres, Doeskins &c
VESTINGS in satin, Marseilles and cashmere.
Ladies' SHAWLS and *Scarfs*—newest styles
Newest Materials for Ladies Dresses.
An immense Variety of Newest Designs in Ladies' and children's BONNETS with a splendid *Assortment of French and British RIBBONS*
PARASOLS, UMBRELLAS, &c.
French and English Garment and Furniture Prints
French and British *GINGHAMS*
Twill'd and Plain Regatta *SHIRTING* and Checks
Moleskins, Cantoons, Satteens and Jeans
Tickens, Diapers, Osnaburgs and HOLLANDS
Gray and White cotton, Sheetings and Warps
Youths' and Gents' cloth and Fancy summer *Caps*

JAMES DOHERTY & CO.

Remainder of Spring and Summer Goods per first ships from London, Liverpool and Glasgow.

GOODS per CALIFORNIA from Liverpool.

ABOUT LANDING, and for sale:

12 crates assorted GLASSWARE,
26 do. Earthenware; One half Superfine Carpeting
2 boxes Hare's Floor-Cloth; 336lb Servts. Friend;
50 kegs best Flour of Mustard;
50 kegs best GROUND GINGER;
20 kegs Queen's Fig Blue; 2 hhds. Bath-Brick;
4 chests HYSON TEA; 20 do. CONGO TEA;
3 casks ass'd SHOT, 132 lbs. NUTMEGS
2 bels. Jamaica Ginger; 2 cases Potand STARCH
1 bbl. Cream Tartar, One do. Saltpetre.
1 do. Roll Brimstone, One do. Flour of Sulphur,
2 chests Cassia Lignia, One do ref'd Liquorice,

Also—per 'Chester'—8 hhds. PAINT OIL.

And per 'Armagh' from Boston, 8 Wood CLOCKS
1 case Ladies' STRAW BONNETS,
25 Franklin Stoves, 10 bags Dried Apples,
120 assorted Chairs. JOHN KINNEAR,

April 14. Prince William Street.

GOLDEN FLEECE.

New Goods.

The subscribers have received per the Chester and California from Liverpool,

17 BALES CALICOES and Furniture Prints
4 do STRAW BONNETS and Trimmings—newest fashions; 9 do *Beaver and Silk HATS*
3 do MULES SKINS
37 bales and cases containing SHAWLS, SATTINS *and* SILKS; HOSIERY, Muslins, *CLOTHS*, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweed, Cloth Caps, Grey and White Cottons, Counterpanes, Bedticks, Quilts, Furniture Dimity, MOREENS, Fringes, ORLEANS, Coburgs and other Dress stuffs of newest styles, &c.

☞ A Large supply of *CARPETING and RUGS* & a general stock of Seotch Goods daily expected ex *Queen Pomare* from Glasgow; and a general assortment of Fancy Goods ex *Waranham* from London.

DOHERTY & McTAVISH.

Prince William street, St. John, April 14.

Bar and Bolt IRON, SPIKES, CHAINS, HARDWARE, &C.

C. & W. H. ADAMS

Have Landing ex Chester & California from Liverpool

4093 BARS and 75 bdls common Iron
5267 bars and 125 bdls refin'd IRON, 148 kegs Iron SPIKES 4 to 8 inch
1 case cast STEEL, 8 bdls best Blistered do
16 pairs Smiths' BELLOWS 20 to 36in
1 package *VICES*; 6 Anvils; 2 Jacks and Riddles
5 tons short link CHAIN 1 to 3
6 stud *CHAIN CABLES* 11-16, 3 and 13-16
3 casks Spun; 3 rolls sheet LEAD
21 doz round and square point ballast Shovels
1 cask Borax; 1 cask composition Nails 10d
4 cask Blockmakers' Rivets; 1 do Block Bushes
27 bags and countersunk Nails; 24 casks & cases

HARDWARE,

consisting of Birmingham and Wolverhampton shelf Goods, viz.—Coffin Mounting Planes, Haircloth Trunks, Rim and Mortice Locks, Hinges, Tea Kettles, Rules, Sad Irons; Hand Screws and Pullers, Hoes, Paint, Whitewash and other Brushes, brass & iron shoe bits, &c. ap16

MUSTARD & GINGER.

EX ship *California* from Liverpool—50 kegs fine flour of Mustard; 25 do Ground GINGER—for sale by H. G. KINNEAR.

(ap14—3) 1 Tolland Fred Regt Sick

HAMPTON HOTEL.

THE subscriber has leave to announce to his friends and the Public in general that he has taken that well known Establishment at HAMPTON FERRY known as the HAMPTON HOTEL, and formerly in the occupation of E. D. Sharland and Sawyer Jackson. Thankful for past favors he pledges himself that no effort on his part shall be wanting to make those visiting his Establishment comfortable. *Call and make trial for yourselves!* Families visiting the Village of Hampton can be accommodated with Private Rooms. Good Stabling for horses—and an experienced hostler always in attendance, *night and day.* *RICHARD P. KNOX.*

Hampton, K.C. March 24.

Lots For Sale.

A NUMBER of very eligible Building LOTS, in the neighbourhood of the subscriber's residence in Wentworth street. Apply to

April 9. GEO. WHEELER.

☞ **Notice.**

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

Administratrix.

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

NEW BRUNSWICK,
KING'S COUNTY, SS

AT a Surrogate Court holden on the twenty fifth day of March, A. D. 1847—

In the matter of the Estate of WILLIAM SIMPSON, late of the Parish of Kingston, in King's County, deceased.

WHEREAS Sarah P. Simpson, Administratrix of all and singular the Goods, Chattels and Credits of the said William Simpson, has applied to me by Petition, according to Law, setting forth that the personal Estate and Effects of the said deceased are insufficient to pay the debts of the said deceased, and praying that a License may be granted to the Petitioner to sell such part of the Real Estate of the said deceased as to me might seem meet and necessary, to pay off his debts; *It is therefore Ordered*, That the Heirs and all persons interested in the said Estate, do appear before me, Edward B. Smith, Esquire, Surrogate Judge of Probates in and for King's County, at the Court House in the said County, on Monday the third day of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, to shew cause why the prayer of the said Petition should not be complied with. And it is further ordered, that this Order be forthwith published in any newspaper in the Province, and continued therein for two weeks successively. E. B. SMITH,

Surrogate Judge of Probates

WM. WRIGHT, Proctor for Estate.

5th April, 1847.

Gentlemen's over Shoes.

Of Hartshorne's celebrated Patent Manufacture.

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

April 9. S. K. FOSTER.

Mrs. Potter

RESPECTFULLY informs her Friends and the Public, that she can accommodate a few respectable BOARDERS from the 1st day of May next. Those persons who may be disposed to reside with her, she hopes to render as comfortable as the majority of those pursuing the same vocation.

Horsefield street, March 19, 1847.

COFFIN MOUNTING.

JUST received a few set of COFFIN MOUNTING, which will be sold low if applied for immediately, by M. N. POWERS.

March 12 *Germain Street.*

BOSTON BOAT.

THE steamer for BOSTON will continue to leave every FRIDAY morning at 10 o'clock, touching at Eastport.

April 2 JAS WHITNEY.

A CARD.

BY the ship "California," (*expected about the 10th of April next*) R. BRITAIN, will receive a variety of patterns of rich DINNER SERVICE, &c. &c. embracing some of the most novel and saleable patterns of the day, from which he will import to order at a small advance.—R. B. will guarantee the patterns, shapes, and finish to be equal to anything produced (*at the same prices*) in the English market.

The California will also bring out for him a part of his *SPRING SUPPLIES*, viz:

90 Crates and Hhds. CHINA and EARTHENWARE.

to which he would most respectfully call the attention of *Housekeepers and the Trade.*

500 STONE JUGS, 1, 1, and 2 gallons, and 14 gross of Barlow's POP BOTTLES, *a very superior article*, will be sold at a small advance on cost, if taken from the wharf.

☞ Expected early in May, an assortment of RICH CUT GLASSWARE, viz: Celery and Salad Bowls, Sugar Boxes, Butter Tubs, Caddy Boxes, Pickles and Stands, Cream and Water Pitchers, Claret Jugs, Wine Decanters, Champagne, Claret, Hock, and other Wine Glasses, Rich and Plain Cut Tumblers, Salt Cellars, Cruets, Finger Bowls, *Water Crafts Root and Flower Glasses*, Bird Fountains, obscured and polished DECK LIGHTS, &c. &c.

16 *Dock street, March 31, 1847*—6i

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have entered into Professional Co Partnership; Offices over Garrett & Skillen's, near the Golden Fleece, Prince William st.

S. J. SCOVIL, *Barrister, &c.*
W. H. HATHEWAY, *Attorney at Law*

St. John, March 26, 1847. 3m.

HARDWARE.

The subscriber offers for sale at LOW prices, the undermentioned Merchandize:

TEA Kettles, Tea Trays, Tea Canisters, Sauce Pans, Frying Pans, Pots, Ovens, &c. Table and Pocket Knives, Steel Pens, Curtain Bands, Pins and Rings, Brass Harness Mountings; Japanned ditto; Door, Pad, Desk, Chest, Till and Trunk Locks; Wood Screws, Chisels, Gouges, Turn screws; Bench and Moulding Planes; Whip, hand, tenon, compass mill and buck Saws; Candlesticks, Whip Thongs, Skates; Patent Leather Skins; Hair Cloth; Paint, shoe, hair and cloth Brushes; Waggon Boxes; spring steel Gimlets; Hammers, Guns, and Gun Furniture, Smiths Bellows, Anvils and Vices; Bolt, chest, T. H. H. and strap Hinges; Cut and Wrought Tacks and Nails, Carpenters' Rules and Compasses, &c. &c.

Jan. 29 G. T. WILEY.

HOUSHOLD FURNITURE

For Sale.

As the subscriber intends to make an alteration in his Business about the first May next, he offers for sale the following splendid *FURNITURE* at a low figure for Cash or approved payment—*consisting of*—

3 DOZEN Mahogany CHAIRS; 3 pair Cornices *hair cloth*; 3 SOFAS, do;
4 Mahogany spring seat Rocking CHAIRS;
4 Do. Centre Tables; 4 do Breakfast ditto;
Dining Tables; Mahogany WARDROBES, and Book Cases; *WASH-STANDS*;
Dressing and Toilet Tables, *Chests Drawers*,
Feather Beds and *Hair Mattresses*;
Mahogany high post and French Bedsteads;
500 cane bottom CHAIRS; (*different patterns.*)
100 Rush and 200 Wood bottom do—mahogany; Bird Eye Maple and Birch TABLES;

Together with every article necessary for housekeeping; and the Public are requested to call and see before purchasing elsewhere.

He is also prepared to make any article in his line at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms; all kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for the above Goods.

☞ Cabin Chairs and Stools, Office Stools, &c.

March 19. DANIEL GREEN, Junior.

WANTED—An Apprentice to the Printing business. Apply at the office of this paper.

March 19.

Saint John Brass Foundry,

AND

GAS LUSTRE MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscriber, thankful for past favours, avails himself of the present opportunity to return his sincere thanks to the Citizens of Saint John, for the very liberal patronage bestowed on him since he commenced business in the above line, and hopes by unremitting attention to all orders committed to his care, to merit a further continuance of public patronage.

Orders solicited for the following:—

Gas Lustres from two to any required number of Lights, and every other description of Gas Fittings, comprising Pendants, Brackets, &c., in Bronze or Ormolu;
Brass Railing, suitable for Banks, Office Desks, Store Counters, &c.
Fire Engine work, Hose Couplings, and Branch Pipes;
Soda Water Machines on the most approved principles;
Counter Ornaments for drawing Soda Water;
Forcing and Lifting Pumps;
Beer Pumps, a recent patent greatly improved by the subscriber,—a beautiful ornament for the Counter of a Bar;
Water or Steam Cocks to any size;
Valves in any required calibre;
Garden Engines;
House, Ship, and Portable Water Closets;
Ship Work cast or finished;
Repairs of the above promptly attended to.

☞ Gas Pipes fitted up on reasonable terms.

☞ The Subscriber has, at the request of a number of his friends, added to his former business that of COPPER and TIN PLATE WORK, where he intends to manufacture the following articles:

Royal Victoria Shower Baths,
Roman Slippers and stretching Bands, &c.
Jack and Fire Screens, and every other kind of culinary utensils. Tea and Coffee Urns,
Britannia and Plated Ware repaired.

ROBERT WALLACE.

Brass Foundry,
St. John, Feb. 22, 1847.

December 18, 1846.

ENGLISH HARDWARE,

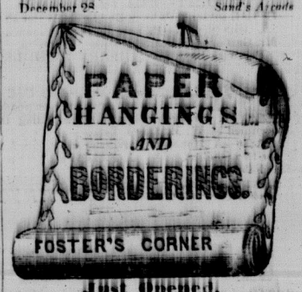
EX "JOHN WESLEY;"

TINNED and unlin'd Tea Kettles; Iron and Copper Coal Hods and Scoops; Cinder Sifters, Fire Carriers, and Shovels; Green and Brass Wire Fire Guards; best polished steel Fire Irons, and Kitchen SHOVEL & TONGS; elegant japan and Iron Tea Trays and Waiters; japan and Britannia Metal Cruets; Iron wire flour Sieves, and brass Wire Coal do; brass and iron Snuffers & Trays, and superior Silver Plated do; Hook and Eye, H. HI Chest Table and Bed Hinges; Black and Mahogany Bureau Knobs; Pad Locks, Gimlets, Wooden Locks, Carpenters' Compasses and Rules, Gold Measuring Tapes, Bed Screws, Screw Bolts, Iron Washers, Kitchen Bellows, &c. &c.

Also, per "Severn"—

A beautiful assortment of BRITANNIA METAL WARE, consisting of Urns, Tea and Coffee Pots, Sugar and Cream Jugs, Toast Racks, Salt Cellars, Inkstands, Shaving Boxes, Snuff Boxes, Candlesticks, Snuffer Trays, Hot Water Pitchers, &c. and a neat Set of COMMUNION SERVICE.—For sale low by MARSH late DRURY

December 28 *Sand's Arcade*



Just Opened,

AN extensive assortment of English PAPER Hangings, in 12 yard lengths, 21 ins. wide. Price from 1s 3d. up.

April 2 S. K. FOSTER.

NATIONAL LOAN FUND

Life Assurance Society

OF LONDON.

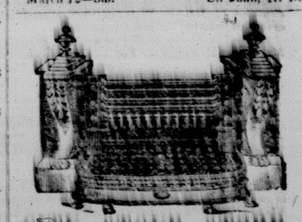
NOTICE TO THE ASSURED IN THIS OFFICE.

AT a Court of Directors recently held in London, the following resolution was passed, which is published for the information of the numerous parties assured by the above Society, who reside in this Province:

"Resolved, That persons assured by this Society be allowed to cross and re-cross the Atlantic in Royal Mail or first class Steamers, or in first class sailing vessels, during the months of May, June, July, August, September, and October, free of extra charge, and during the months of November, December, January, February, March, and April, on payment previous to embarkation of an extra premium of five shillings per cent. on the sum assured, for each passage.

W. J. STARR, } Managers & Agents,
F. R. STARR, } Nelson street.

March 12—3m. St. John, N. B.



CITY STOVE STORE,

14,—Dock Street,—14.

JUST received at the above Establishment, per steamer *Three Sisters* and *Meridian*, a further supply consisting of—

COOKING STOVES, various new patterns,
FRANKLINS, do. do.
AIR TIGHT STOVES, do. do.

for Wood and Coal, suitable for Halls, Parlours, stores, Offices, &c.

CYLINDER STOVES for ships' Cabins and Forecastles.

On Hand—A variety of bedroom Franklins with plate for Kettle; Stoves of different kinds; Register Grates; Oven Mouths; Andirons, &c. &c. 2-Sheet Iron Stoves, stove Pipe, Tin and Hollow Ware.

Daily expected.—Ships' Cambooses and other stoves in great variety.

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

Nov 27. W. WESTLOTORN.

Corporation of Trinity Church.

ALL persons indebted to this Corporation, for ground rent, or rent of Pews in Trinity and St. John's Churches, or on any other account whatever, are requested to make payment, without delay, at the Office of the subscriber.

By order of the Churchwardens,

GEORGE WHEELER, *Vestry Clerk.*

March 12.

Poetry.

THE BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER

I love my "Book of Common Prayer."
It breathes a tone divine.
The gems of truth are beaming there
From Scripture's richest mine.

It is a sweet Remembrance Book,
The contrite sinner's own:
The guilty souls imploring look.
It guides to Christ alone.

It is a Sacred Treasury
Of vows and thoughts sublime
Of those who wooed Eternity,
And spurned the hand of Time.

Apostles, Prophets, Saints of God,
Do here their off'rings pay:
Its notes are marked with martyrs' blood—
Salvation is its lay!

The Bard of Israel lends his lyre,
The Shawm of Zion swells:
The thrill of each prophetic wire
Its tale of glory tells.

It is our fathers mingled voice,
Who now in Jesus sleep:
It joys with those who do rejoice,
And weeps with them that weep.

No error here in holy garb
Unwary men deceives:
No falsehood, with its fatal barb,
Lies lurking in its leaves.

From Inspiration's living fount
Its streams of love distil:
They have the base of Calvary's Mount—
They glide by Zion's hill!

O, Lord! we bless Thy bounteous hand,
Thy wise directing care,
In granting to this favoured land
Our Book of Common Prayer.

[Liverpool Mail.

Store to Let,

Possession given on the 1st May next.

THE Premises now occupied by Mr. Steven as a Music Store. The situation is one of the best in the city for a Retail Dry Goods or Clothing store. For terms, &c. please apply to
5th march. S. K. FOSTER.

TO LET, and possession given on or before the 1st May next,—the SHOP in Prince Wm. street, adjoining that of Mr. Wm. Major, at present occupied as a Confectionary Saloon. This shop is well adapted for a Dry Goods or Fancy Store, having a Plate Glass Front, with storage underneath, and an entrance from Water street. Apply to J. G. SHARP,
Jan. 29. North Market Wharf.

TO LET,

FROM first May next—One flat of the subscriber's House, corner of Duke and Charlotte streets. [Feb 23] E. DURANT.

TO BE LEASED,

AND possession given 1st May next:—The subscriber's New House in Main street. Or—
The House of James Keator, Esq. (in which the subscriber now resides,) for a term of four years from 1st May next. Apply to
Feb 19. E. L. JARVIS.

TO LET—*from 1st May next:*

THE subscriber's brick Building in Water street with the SHOP, now in the occupation of Mr. Garrick, as a Boarding house. Apply to
February 19. HENRY NICHOLS.

TO LET,

THAT pleasantly situated HOUSE in Sewell street, now in the occupation of Mr. Andrews, and next adjoining that occupied by W. M. Howe, Esq.
ALSO—A House in Dorchester street, fitted up for two families. J. FAIRWEATHER.
February 19.

Valuable Freehold PROPERTY for sale or to let,

And possession given 1st May next—

THAT new and pleasantly situated House in Mecklenburgh Street, vicinity of Queen's Square, containing four large rooms, several bad rooms, attic, frost proof cellar, kitchen, &c. which are now being finished in a superior manner, and suitable for a genteel family residence. There is also a fine yard and garden, the lot being 40x125 feet.—Apply to
J. T. HUNT. *Piano Forte Maker,*
Feb. 19. *Prince William Street.*

TO LET,

AND possession given immediately—A Shop, Parlour and Kitchen, in the house recently owned by the Estate of the late Mr. Murray, on the south side of Duke street, near "*Donaldson's corner,*" (so called.) For terms and further particulars apply to D. Robertson, Esquire, Barrister at Law, or to
Feb 12. JOHN ROBERTSON.

To be LET:

And possession given on the 1st May next.

THE HOUSE and Premises on the corner of Leinster and Carmarthen streets, now in the occupation of Mr. Henry Austin.

Also—The House and Premises adjoining the Catholic Chapel, in the occupation of Mr. Peter Buttler.

Also—The House in Wellington Row, in the occupation of Mrs. Paley.

Also—The House in Leinster Street, in the occupation of Mr. N. Williams and other and several Rooms in the House adjoining.

Also—The House in Germain street, adjoining Mr. Henry Hennigar's. For particulars apply to
Feb. 12. G. V. NOWLIN.

Wines, Geneva, &c.

Ex *Duke of Wellington* from London—

5 HHDS. choice OLD PORT; 20 qr. casks choice Pale, Brown, and Golden SHERRY; 10 hhds. Schiedam GENEVA.

ALSO IN STOCK—

Port, Sherry, Madeira, Lisbon and other Wines in wood and bottle; Pale and Brown Cognac Brandy; Schiedam Geneva; West India and New England Rum, in puncheons and hogsheads; London and Dublin Porter and Brown Stout; Burton, London, Edinburgh, and other scotch Ale; cherry Brandy, Maraschino and other Liqueurs, in pints and quarts; congou and souchong TEA, &c. &c.
For sale by RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.
Dec. 11. *Prince William street.*

Anchors, Chains and Spikes.

Just imported, ex *John Wesley*, from Liverpool—

6 BEST short link CHAINS, from ⅞ to 1¼ inch;
1 best Wood stock ANCHOR, 22 cwt. 3 18;
1 do. do. do. 22 cwt. 0 10;
12 best from stock Anchors, from 4 to 8 cwt.;
5 pairs Screws, assorted, 5, 6, and 7 inch;
20 Patent Share Worlds;
20 ANCHOR PALMS.—For sale low by
Dec. 18. WILLIAM CARVILL.

HAVANNA CIGARS.

33,000 PRIME *Brands*, ex *Kate* and *Peruvian*, from Boston.—For sale by W. O. SMITH.
Nov. 13. Market Square.

Joseph Summers,

Prince William street, opposite Sands' Arcade.

Landing this day from schr. *Flora*, from Boston:—

5 CASKS Sulerates; 10 bags Java Coffee; 5 bbls. Dried Apples;
20 boxes Cheese OIL; 20 dozen Brooms;
10 boxes Extra Butter Crackers;
Kegs Lemons, Sugar, and Giant Bread;
Cluster Scull, &c. &c.
January 29.

Cheap Winter Clothing.

IF you want good and Cheap Winter Clothing you will please call and examine at the British

CLOTHING STORE,
Water Street, Saint John, N. B.,

One of the finest Stocks ever imported in this City—consisting of

GLENLYON, ALBERT, CHESTERFIELD, AND DERBY COATS,

in Drab, Brown, Black and Blue Beaver and Pilot Cloths, full trimmed with silk velvet, from 50s. up to 80s.

30 DOZEN WINTER COATS,

of all kinds, from 12s 6d to 45s.;

VESTS,

in Silk, Velvet, Satin, Quilting, and Toilinette, from 1s 6d to 30s.;

PANTALOONS,

in Cassimere, Doeskins, Buckskins, and Tweeds, from 7s 6d to 35s.;

A large stock of Beaver and Pilot

REEFING JACKETS,

from 9s 6d. to 35s;

10 DOZEN PEA COATS & MONKEY JACKETS.

With Ten Packages of other GOODS, suitable for the Winter season;

BOYS COATS—of all kinds; with a few Canada Cloth Coats and Reefing Jackets.

C. MACLEAN GARDNER.

☞ Persons leaving their measure can have any article made to order, with neatness and dispatch.
October 23, 1846.

CITY CLOTHING STORE,

SOUTH SIDE MARKET SQUARE

The subscriber has received per recent arrivals, his Fall and Winter stock of Goods, consisting of—

BEAVERS, Pilots, BROAD CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Buckskins, Tweeds, &c. of all colors and qualities; with an assortment of *Fur Caps, Hosiery*, and every other article suitable for an OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT; and having made up a great part of the Cloths into

Winter Clothing,

suitable for all classes, in such a style as justifies him in saying that the Garments made up in this concern are superior in Cut, Workmanship, and Finish, to that of any other store in the city; and the low prices at which they are offered to the Public, embolden him to say that he

cannot be Undersold.

He has also received from the Manufacturer in England, one case of *C. Macintosh & Co's.*

Superior Waterproof COATS,

and from New York One Hundred suits of OIL SKIN CLOTHING, a superior article, which can be sold Twenty per cent. cheaper than the market price.

JOHN ANDERSON.

☞ Persons desirous of having their clothes made to order, can have them done so expeditiously, and in a style of finish inferior to no Tailoring Establishment in this city, and at a saving, perhaps, of 25 per cent. [Nov. 27.] J. A.

Fall Clothing.

The CHEAPEST CLOTHING ever offered to the Public is to be had at the

St. John Clothing MART,

Water Street—Old Stand, Stephens' Brick Building.

The subscriber has just received per recent arrivals from London and Liverpool, his WINTER supply, consisting of—

WEST of England Fine and superfine BROAD CLOTHS, in wool dyed black and fashionable shades;
Cassimeres, Buckskins, Doeskins, Tweeds, Gambroon & Orleans CLOTHS, various shades, textures and latest style;
50 Dozen WINTER COATS—of all descriptions, from 12s 6d to 50s.;
A Large and varied assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

in fine and superfine Frock and Dress COATS, in black, blue and medly colours.

The following is a List of the many articles that can be found, with the prices annexed, at this Establishment:

Fine and superfine Frock and Dress COATS from 35s. 0d. to 55s. 0d.
Tweed, Gambroon, Cassinet, and Orleans Coats, 5s. 0d to 35s. 0d.
Jackets—fine and superfine blue, black, brown, and invisible green, 17s. 6d. to 30s. 0d
Pants.—blue, black, brown, &c. 10s 3d. to 25s. 0d
Tweed Pants, in all variety, 7s. 0d to 17s. 0d
satin Vests, plain, black, and figured, 7s. 6d. to 16s 3d.
Cloth Vests—blue, black, brown, & invisible green. 7s 6d to 11s. 3d.
Light Summer Vests, all patterns, 4s 0d. to 10s 0d

SEAMEN'S OUTFITS,

of every description, suitable for all climates and seasons;
Lambs' Wool Shirts and Pants; White, Red, and Blue Flannel SHIRTS;
Twill'd and Plain White Cotton Shirts, with linen fronts;
Gents. silk and satin Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, &c.
Satin Stocks—plain and figured; Travelling Bags, Trunks; silk, india rubber, worsted and cotton Braces;
HOSIERY—in great variety;
1 Case of Silk and Gossamer HATS;
4 Cases Cloth, Tweed, and Glazed CAPS;
Glengarry and Blue Bonnets;
A large and varied assortment of other articles too numerous to mention.

☞ This is the largest and most fashionable Mart in the Trade, where all can be fitted from the largest man to the smallest boy in every situation of life, & prices so low to defy all competition.

N. B. Gentlemen leaving their orders and securing their Cloth, can have their garments made at the shortest possible notice.
Nov. 13. F. NEILL.

ON HAND,

And for sale by the Subscribers—

50,000 FEET PINE BOARDS,
150,000 spruce Deals;
120 chald's ORREL COAL; 25 hhds. Molasses;
200 barrels CORN MEAL; 60 bbls. Mess Pork.
Jan. 22. J. & S. FAIRWEATHER.

PORK, BEEF, &c.

100 BARRELS PRIME PORK;
40 do. Mess Pork;
100 Barrels Mess and Prime BEEF.
The above in Bond or Duty paid.
25 tons CORDAGE, assorted, from 2-yarn spun Yarn up to 7½ inch Rope;
100 Manilla and Russia Hemp HAWSERS, from 3 to 6½ inches; 80 bales Gourock Canvas;
50 Bolts very superior heavy Russia Canvas.
Apply to JOHN ROBERTSON.
February 19

Sheet IRON, Lowmoor ditto, Boiler Plate, &c. &c.

14 TONS Sheet IRON, Nos. 10 to 26; including 17 Bundles Lowmoor;
37 Boiler Plates; Angle Iron; *Round* & Square SHAFTING, from ¾ to 4½ inch;
2520 Bars and 90 bundles Common IRON;
TIN PLATES, IC and IX.
October 9. JARVIS & CO.

MARSH, LATE DRURY,

Prince William Street,

Have received by late arrivals, extensive Importations of

HARDWARE,

INCLUDING:

TABLE CUTLERY.

Ivory handled, in sets of 54 pieces, in dozens and knives only; buck horn, tip and white bone, tables and dessert; table and butchers' steels; shoe and butchers' knives; Palletts and Putty knives; nut picks; toy knives and carvers, in great variety.

SPRING CUTLERY.

1, 2, 3 & 4 bladed pen, pocket and jack knives of every style and finish; gardeners' knives, with pruning and budding blades and saw, fitting one handle; patent pen makers, by the use of which an excellent pen is made in a single operation.

SCISSORS AND SHEARS.

New York and English best tailors' shears; embroidering, cutting out, button hole and other scissors—of every price and quality.

SPOONS AND FORKS.

German silver and Britannia metal table, dessert and tea spoons; German silver table and dessert forks; soup ladles; gravey spoons; fish slices; sauce ladles and sugar tongs.

BRITANNIA-METAL WARE.

Tea and coffee pots; sugar and cream jugs, of choice patterns, in sets or separately; urns; hot water jugs; dram bottles; cruet frames; mustard pots; pepper boxes; egg cups; shaving and snuff boxes; table and chamber candlesticks; snuffer trays, &c.

PLATED WARE.

Cruet frames, 3 to 8 glasses, assorted plain and cut bottles, of beautiful design; handsome candlesticks of Sheffield and Birmingham make; coasters; toast racks; snuffer trays; snuffers, &c. &c.

TIN AND JAPAN'D WARE.

Tin; planish'd and patent tin tea and coffee pots; kettles on stands; dish covers; sets of toilet service; foot baths; potatoe and cheese steamers; spice and bash boxes; tea caddies; sugar boxes; toast racks; snuffer trays; snuffers; nursery lamps; candle boxes; gravy strainers; patty pans; patintinas; casting ladles; fish and egg slices; dust pans; wine cannisters; lanthorns, &c.

POLISHED STEEL GOODS.

Fenders; fire irons; shovels and tongs—separate shovels; snuffers; nut cracks; sugar breakers, &c

SAWS.

Hoole & Co's Gang Mill Saws; Circular Saws; first and second quality cross cut and whip saws; hand tipping and buck saws; *Groves'* buck saws; turning webs; compass saws, &c.

FILES.

Vickers' mill saw files various sizes; Marshes' and Shepherds' do., and flat and ½ round Blacksmith's files, horse, shoe and wood rasps, whip and hand saw files, &c.

TOOLS.

Of *Cam's* celebrated made and of every description. PLANES OF ALL KINDS.

Locks, hinges, screws, bolts, latches, and hard ware generally used in building of every sort.

BRUSHES.

Hair, hat, shoe, shaving, tooth, hearth, stove, horse, whitewash and scrubbing.

Hair seating; curl'd hair; gimp; insels; rolls; coffin cord and mounting; and all articles commonly used by cabinet makers.

Patent candle lamps and candles to suit; and a great variety of fancy articles, too numerous to name in an advertisement.

Opened this day, a case of patent hermetically sealed *chamber pails*; which may be mounted in a chair, stool or box at the option of the purchaser.
May 1.

HARDWARE, &c.

T. R. GORDON

Has received per *William Ward, Queen Pomare, Coronation*, and other vessels, a good stock of

Hardware, Cutlery, &c. &c.

24 TONS HOLLOW WARE,

CONSISTING OF—

21 BOILERS, assorted, 25 to 50 gallons;
1635 Pots, 4 to 25 do.
957 Ovens and Covers, 651 extra do.
Five Dogs; Cart Boxes; Fry Pans; Spiders Griddles, &c.
25 Barrels fine GUNPOWDER;
1 Bale chalk lines, and Coffin Mounting;
1 Keg good RED CHALK;
2 Cases best Scotch Screw Augurs;
1 Case Chisels; Hammers; Hatchets; Plane Irons, &c.
1 Cask Planes—O. G., Grecian Ovalve, Bead Reed, Table, Plough, &c.
3 Casks Vickers & Marsh's and Shepherd's Files, Rasps etc. 6 rolls sheet LEAD.
1 Case Sheet COPPER;
2 Casks Shot and Balls 3 cases cast Steel;
1 do. sheet ZINC; 1 case sheet Brass;
10 Bundles Blister Steel; 10 do. do. spring do.
100 Bags Nails and Spikes assorted;
15 Cwt Ox and Horse Nails;
300 TEA Kettles tin'd and untin'd, assorted;
12 Dozen long handled FRY PANS;
100 do. socket shovels, 300 pairs horse Traces;
1 cask Ox chains, Backbands, cart hames, &c.
100 Doz. scythes, 200 do. sickles & scythe hooks;
1 Basket smiths' Vices; 8 Anvils;
12 Smiths' Bellows 22 to 36 inch; 3 cask Borax
sledge & hand Hammers; stocks and Dies screw plates, &c.;
1 Ton IRON WIRE, assorted;
2 cases Mill, circular, Pit and cross cut Saws;
1 cask strap Hinges; 1 case Tea trays;
25 Dozen spades & shovels; 20 do. English spades
2 Bales Wire Riddles, Rat and Mouse Traps;
2 Baskets sand & reg Stones;
1 cask *Water of Ayr* do.;
3 do. Block Bushes, assorted;
6 Bags Rivets and clout Nails;
1 case school SLATES & PENCILS;
1 cask patent enamel'd sauce and stew Pans;
Preserving Kettles and Wash Basins;
1 case B Metal Ware and stone Pitchers;
3 do. Guns and Pistols;
Locks, hinges and screws in great variety; carpenters' tools; Norfolk, rim and night latches; *Harness* mounting; saddle trees; girth and straining web; chair web; curled hair; hair seating; gimps, candlesticks, snuffers and trays; fenders; footmen; fonts and marks; fire irons; shoe, paint, scrub black-lead and other brushes; urns; plated candlesticks, castors, snuffers, bottle stands, &c.; brass and bell metal preserving kettles; waiters; coffin furniture; slop pails; foot baths and water cans; coffee mills; coal scoops and sifters; dust pans; weights and scales; fish hooks; hoes; rakes; toy spades; curry combs; trowels; brads and tacks; copper boat nails and pump tacks; bellows nails and pegs; smoothing and italian irons; box irons and heaters; study rods; curtain bands and pins; brass and japanned knockers; bell mounting; cow bells; powder flasks and shot belts; liquor flasks; percussion caps; fishing reels; dish covers; tea and coffee pots; socket castors; sheep shears; carriers knives and steels; patent and common steelyards, etc.

A great many other Goods in the Hardware line all of which will be sold as low as possible.
May, 1846.

Patent Composition,

To render Boots and Shoes perfectly impervious to Water.

JUST received from London, and for sale at S. K. Foster's shoe stores, corner of King and Germain streets:—A supply of the above named article, which purchasers will find to be superior to any other article for Waterproofing Boots and shoes, that has ever been offered for sale in this city. Nov. 6.

"Extra" best IRON.

LANDING ex *Cornelia*, from the Clyde, 1446 BARS; 160 Bundles "Extra" best IRON; including a large proportion of heavy, flat & round. For sale low by JARVIS & CO.
Sept 4

By Late Arrivals:

6 HOGSHEADS LINSEED OIL;
2 hogsheads Bottled INK;
22 Barrels Liquid BLACKING;
Half a ton Blue Vitriol;
2 casks Epsom Salts;
2 ANCHORS, 3¾ cwt. each;
2 ditto 4 cwt. each;
2 ditto 5 cwt. each;
3 ditto 6 cwt. each;
2 ditto 7½ cwt. each;
1 ditto 8½ cwt.
1 ⅞ CHAIN CABLE;
2 13-16th do. ditto.

—ALSO ON HAND—

5-16, 3-8 and 7-16 inch, in cables and casks.

☞ Please when you are in want of the above, to think of Prince William street, next the Courier office.
October 9 JOHN KINNEAR.

Coffin Warerooms.

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

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

MADE COFFINS,

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

☞ A Hearse may be obtained on application as above.
August 14. M. N. POWERS.

Spikes and Nails, for sale.

9 TONS Rose and Diamond Head Spikes of the following sizes:—

4 casks,	2 cwt. each,	4½	inch;
2	do.	do.	5 do.
11	do.	do.	5½ do.
19	do.	do.	6 do.
8	do.	do.	6½ do.
12	do.	do.	7 do.
5	do.	do.	8 do.
14	do.	do.	9 do.
8	do.	do.	10 do.

Also—100 casks Wrought Nails, say—

10 casks	20dy	NAILS,
15 do.	15	do.
20 do.	14	do.
50 do.	12	do.
20 do.	10	do.
12 do.	8	do.
5 do.	6 & 4dy	do.

Also—30 casks 7, 8, 9, and 10 HORSE NAILS.
Dec. 11 JOHN KINNEAR.

LONDON GENUINE TEA WAREHOUSE,

(Prince Wm. street opposite Sands' Arcade)

Joseph Summers,

Wholesale and Retail Grocer—is now landing per schr. *Dolphin*, from Boston:

100 BOXES half and quarter boxes *Raisins.*
Casks Cooking Raisins; Drums and Half Drums FIGS—all this year's Fruit;
Oranges, Lemons, Filbert's, and Brazil NUTS;
Tierces RICE; 1 Bbl Sea Elephant OIL;
10 Bags Government Java COFFEE;
with an extensive assortment of GROCERIES of British importation, which will be sold at the lowest Market prices.
Saint John, 18th December, 1846.

GAS, GAS, GAS.

November 27.

C. & W. H. ADAMS have received per ships *Kestrel* and *Lucius Carey*: An assortment of Bronzed and Bright Argand Burners; Jet Sockets with superior Union Jet Burners, with and without Glass Holders.
10 bags Boat Nails; 22 bags Horse and Ox do; 2 crates Japanned Coal Scoops; 4½ dozen Lancaster's *Patent* FOX TRAPS; Grocers' Coffee Mills; Brushes assorted: Iron squares; Hooks & staples; Brass Cocks; Palace motion Mortice Locks, &c. &c.

Air-Tight & Franklin Stoves.

JUST received by the *Emily* from Boston:—25 assorted Air-Tight and Franklin Stoves;
Also, by the Meridian:—46 assorted Cook and other Stoves; 6 barrels CLOVER; 4 tierces RICE.
Dec. 11. JOHN KINNEAR.

INDIA RUBBER SHOES,

at S. K. FOSTER'S Shoe Store, corner of King and Germain streets:

LADIE'S, GENTLEMEN'S YOUTH'S, and Children's RUBBER SHOES, of every quality and at every price, that may be called for.
October 30. S. K. FOSTER.

LADIES' FRENCH WORKED

SLIPPERS,

JUST received from London, per ship *Great Britain*, via Liverpool, an elegant assortment of LADIES' FRENCH WORKED SLIPPERS; the Patterns of which were selected by the subscriber, and the Shoes made under his personal inspection, while in London.
October 30. S. K. FOSTER.

A CARD.

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

Anchors! Anchors!!

17 0 1 }
16 1 2 } *ONE EACH;*
15 0 0 }

Will be sold cheap to close a Consignment.
October 16. ALLISON & STRUG.

SALT & COAL.

1000 BAGS Liverpool SALT, and 120 chaldrons best ORRELL COAL, on board ship *Orbt*, at North slip. For sale low while landing.
Jan. 1. J. & S. FAIRWEATHER.

GOOD HOUSE COAL.

FOR SALE, best Haydock COAL, deliverable from the Coal Yard at 20s. per chaldron by JOHN KINNEAR.
January 15. *Prince Wm. street.*

London House—MARKET SQUARE.

THE business of this Establishment will, after the 31st day of March next, be carried on by T. W. Daniel.

The subscriber would thank all parties having accounts against him to present them for payment before that time; and all those indebted to him whose accounts are due will oblige by making payment at an early period.
Feb. 19. THOS. DANIEL.

Pine and Spruce TIMBER, and

RAILWAY SLEEPERS.

PARTIES desirous of Contracting to deliver a quantity of PINE and SPRUCE TIMBER in the Months of May and June next, of specific dimensions; Also—100,000 Hackmatack RAILWAY SLEEPERS, to be delivered in April, May, June, July, and August next—will please apply to either of the Subscribers for terms and particulars.
THOMAS CORAM,
Jan 22. NATHANIEL HICKS.

FOR SALE—The Woodhouse REGULATOR, as she now lies at North slip. Apply to
Dec 11 J. FAIRWEATHER.

SANDS'S SARSAPARILLA,

For the removal and permanent cure of all Diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood, or habit of the system, viz:—

Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Pustules in the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic symptoms, Sciatica or Lumbago, and diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Ascites or Dropsy, Exposure or imprudence in Life; also, Chronic Constitutional disorders, &c.

"EVERY cell and organ of the human body" says a distinguished medical writer, "is originally built of, grows, and is renewed by an independent vital force; and when causes which have arrested such growth or renewal, are removed, then by the influence of this vital force, the actions in a part, or in the whole system, resume their harmonious course, and the ravages consequent upon disease are overcome, obstructed and repaired." Here is the whole theory of disease, and the same author proceeds to say, that in many diseases "substances are conveyed into the blood which are incapable of assimilation." In order therefore, to remove this "vital force" and get rid of these substances, it is necessary to employ an agent in which will act with directness and certainty upon the blood in the process of its manufacture, preventing the introduction of non-assimilating substances, and thus cutting away, as it were, the very roots of disease. That this preparation is such an agent is abundantly proved by the innumerable successful results that have attended its use. It expurgates the source of the disease, and of course its outward evidence, robbed of their infectious substance in the blood, are rapidly absorbed, and the patient is restored to health.

The Proprietors submit to the Public the following certificate from a highly respectable source, of a note made by using their preparation of Sarsaparilla:

NORWICH, N. Y., Oct. 6, 1846.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands—

Gentlemen—Feelings of gratitude induce me to make a public acknowledgment of the benefit I have derived from the use of your Sarsaparilla. I have for several years been afflicted with scrofulous swellings in my head, which at times would gather and discharge at my throat, nose, and ears, and at others, would break out in different parts of my head and face. These continued until my throat, face and head were almost one complete sore, and for a long time I was so hoarse that it was with the utmost difficulty that I could speak above a whisper. During this time I had several attacks of pleurisy and other diseases. I consulted different physicians, and tried various remedies, but received no benefit until I commenced using your Sarsaparilla. I am now well; the sores are all healed, and I attribute the result entirely to the effect of your valuable medicine. Your's with respect and gratitude,
PHEBE CAHOON.

Being personally acquainted with the person above named, I believe her statement to be correct.
JAMES M. D. CARR, Justice of the Peace.

The following testimonial from the Agent to the value of the Sarsaparilla in a case of leprosy will be read with interest by all similarly afflicted:

BEAVER, Pike Co. Ohio, sept. 7, 1846.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands:

Gents—A man near here used six bottles of your valuable Sarsaparilla for the leprosy, and has received more benefit from it than all other remedies combined for six years past. It restored a hand, leg and foot from a situation that no person would have known they belonged to a human body, as all appeared to be one mass of putrifying sore. His hand and other diseased parts are all restored to their natural size and feeling; are entirely healed over, and his leprosy cured; he intends using a few more bottles to permanently establish his health.
Your's respectfully, G. W. RAYNOLDS.

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

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. Sands, Druggists, 100 Fulton street, corner of William, New York.—*Sold also by T. WALKER & SON, Saint John, N. B.*; Morton & Co., Halifax; John Musson & co., Quebec, and by Druggists generally throughout the United states and the British Provinces.

Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

☞ The Public are respectfully requested to remember that it is Sands' Sarsaparilla that has been so constantly achieving such remarkable cures of the most difficult cases of diseases to which the human frame is subject; therefore ask for *Sands' Sarsaparilla*, and take no other. Feb. 12

HARDWARE.

C. & W. H. Adams, are just receiving per *Belmont*, from Liverpool, and other recent arrivals, part of their Fall stock of shelf and heavy Hardware, &c. consisting in part as follows:

FIVE cases Cast steel; 2 cases 5½ feet *Hoole & Co's* Gang Saws; 1 cask Bench and Moulding Planes; 1 cask hair seating; 1 cask curled Hair; 120 fathoms, each 5 16, 3-8, 7-16 and ½ inch short ink CHAIN; 10 Blacksmiths' Anvils; 6 pair do. Bellows; 144 Griddles; Countersunk Boat, Ox, Horse and Board NAILS; 2 packages Blacksmiths' Vices; 2 cases Horse Traces; 1 cask Ox Chains; 4 casks Tea Kettles, riveted handles; 32 dozen iron steel square point Shovels; 1 cask Glue; 1 do. Borax; 60 bags Cut Nails; 5 bundles sleigh shoe steel; 2 casks Files.

And a variety of shelf and other Goods, which with their stock on hand comprises a good assortment.
November 20.

English Paper Hangings.

Just received from London, per ship *John Craig* at S. K. Foster's, corner of King and Germain streets:

A LARGE and beautiful assortment of English Room and Hall Papers, which comprises every quality, style and price that may be desired.

On Hand.—Every quality of French and American Paper Hangings and Borders. For sale cheap.
October 30. S. K. FOSTER

Nails, Chains, &c.

BY the *Great Britain* from Liverpool—40 casks 5dy, 6dy and 9dy Wrought Nails; 29 casks 7dy, 6dy and 9dy Horse ditto; 25 ditto 5, 6 and 7 inch Spikes.

Also—22 chain Cables; 1 9-16 ditto; 2 ¼ ditto, and casks ⅞ 5-16 and 7-16 CHAIN, with Anchors from 3¾ to 6 cwt.; with

10 ingots Block Tin; 25 boxes DC Tin; 1 ton Spelter or Zinc. For sale by
Nov. 6. JOHN KINNEAR.

NEW BOOT & SHOE STORE

KING STREET.

The subscriber has just received per *Britannia* from Liverpool—

14 CASES containing Ladies' and Gentlemen's Winter Boots and Shoes, of every kind that may be required for the season.

Further supply daily expected per Sailers from Liverpool. JOHN LEITCH.

BOILER PLATE, &c.

EX *Frederick*—the subscribers are now receiving an additional lot of BOILER PLATE, 75 tons well assorted—*Also*—a small lot fine refined IRON. Feb 5. JARVIS & CO.

Ganong's Livery Stables,

Adjoining the Free Presbyterian Church,

GREAT GEORGE'S STREET.

THE Subscriber having made great improvements in his Livery Stables, would beg most respectfully to call the attention of the Public generally thereto.

HORSES, with Waggons, Gigs, or Sleighs (suitable for the season,) and Saddle Horses, of the very best description, furnished at the shortest notice, on liberal terms. JOHN E. GANONG.

P. S. A Coachmaker, who understands his business, will meet steady employment on application to
Feb. 12 J. E. G.

RILEY'S DENTIFRICE.

As an essential point of beauty the TEETH should ever stand pre eminent. No regularity of features, no brilliancy of complexion, no sparking eyes, no silken hair, can render that lady beautiful who, when she opens her lips, (though they be of coral) displays a set of discoloured Teeth. On the contrary, even homely features and a sallow complexion are embellished and rendered agreeable by a set of white Teeth. On the other hand, the effects of decay, the accumulation of tartar, the black teeth, and tainted breath, which are invariable accompaniments of a bad state of the mouth, will always prove loathsome and disgusting.

Among the various disorders of the mouth, there is none so destructive as scurvy—which on first entering the gums causes them to bleed on the most trifling occasions, and produces the most offensive and putrid breath. *There is more loss of Teeth from this Disease than from all others.*

Could persons afflicted with it see for a moment the state of their mouth, or catch the odour of their own breath, they would rejoice in finding a remedy so cheap and simple, and yet so efficacious, as the one now offered.

To professional men, shop keepers, and tradesmen generally, who have much intercourse with the fashionable world, a good state of the mouth must be of the utmost importance.

Besides, is not an offensive breath, which in nineteen cases out of twenty, proceeds from a bad state of the Teeth and gums, very much calculated to prevent the blessings of matrimony? and how often from inadvertence or neglect is the happiness of the married state grievously interrupted from the same cause.

To insist on the importance of these things must be a waste of words were it not obvious that there are many persons who never give themselves the trouble to think upon the subject—who seemingly unaware that they possess Teeth at all, while their gross and culpable negligence renders the fact too apparent to their friends and associates.

Another cause of the rapid decay of Teeth, which is remarkable on the whole continent of North America, is a peculiarity in the climate—the rapid and sudden changes from one extreme to another which are of almost daily occurrence.

This source of decay, as well as the scurvy, is annihilated by using

RILEY'S DENTIFRICE,

which makes the Teeth beautifully white, eradicates the scurvy, preserves and restores the enamel where injured, sweetens the breath, preserves the Teeth sound and handsome until the most advanced age, and by constantly using will prevent the toothache. It was used and most highly approved of by his late Majesty GEORGE THE FOURTH, (the most perfect gentleman of the age to lived in,) and by the principal nobility of his Court; and has never failed to give the most unqualified satisfaction. In several instances the inventor has received considerable presents from parties, as a mark of gratitude for the benefit their Teeth had received from the use of it. Mothers may rest assured, that if their children have sound Teeth at present, they will by using this DENTIFRICE never have occasion to employ a Dentist—as their teeth will remain sound and beautiful until the most mature age.

☞ *Observe that* G. RILEY'S *name is signed, in his own hand-writing on the label of each box.*

☞ PRICE—HALF A DOLLAR PER BOX.

Messrs. PETERS & TILLEY, of Saint John, N. B., are my Wholesale Agents for the Province of New-Brunswick and Nova Scotia, for the sale of the above celebrated article. GEORGE RILEY.
September 25.

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 English Remedy."

It has been tested for upwards of seven years in Great Britain and on the continent of Europe, where it is universally considered the great and only remedy for this awful malady, and has been 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 best preventive of hereditary consumption—it is the best defender against the influences of climate—it is the best remedy for incipient consumption—and it is the great and only remedy for that fearful *softening of the lungs—inflammation of the membrane, and tuberculous decay*, which are erroneously supposed to be beyond the reach of medical aid;—the agent or proprietors of other medicines dare not claim for their preparations a power like this; they know that in no case have such effects been produced;—the grand object and purpose of the common remedies, is simply to *give relief—not to cure*; this is easily done by an intelligent Physician or Druggist; but while dallying with these delusive compounds, the patient rapidly declines, and every day places him farther and farther beyond the reach of hope.

Such is not the case with the Hungarian Balsam. It is always salutary in its effects—never injurious. It is not an opiate—it is not a tonic—it is not a mere expectorant. It is not intended to lull the system 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 incurable malady. It is in fact the best remedy in the world!

[From the John Bull, newspaper, London.]

There is certainly some mysterious and secret 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 the Balsam has ever, to our knowledge, been offered to the public.

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

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