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# The Weekly Observer.

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SAINT JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1848.

VOL. XX.—NO. 33.

**The Observer,**

Published on Tuesday, by Donald A. Cameron, at his Office, corner of Prince William and Church Streets, over the Store of Messrs. Jardine & Co.—Terms: 15s. per annum, half in advance.

**Wholesale & Retail Warehouse**

*—Prince William Street,—*

**J. & J. HEGAN,**

*Have received from London, Liverpool, and Glasgow, a general assortment of FALL and WINTER GOODS—consisting of*

FLANNELS, Blankets, Counterpanes, &c.
Pilot and Beaver Cloths, Cassimeres,
Buckskins, Doeskins, Fancy Trowserings, Rich VESTINGS, &c.
Gala Plaid, and all Wool CLOAKINGS,
Maude & Plaid Wool Shawls, H'dkfs, Scarfs, &c.
Orleans, Coburgs, Delaines, and Cashmeres,
Ottomans, Cambrian Stripes, and Lama Cloths,
Black & col'd Velvets, Silks, Sattinets, & Satins,
Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, Laces, & small Wares,
Grey, White, and Printed Cottons, Ginghams,
Scotch Homespuns, Shirting Stripes, Muslins
Linen and Cotton Tickings, Linen Sheeting, &c.
Osnaburg, Canvass, Duck, Hollands,
Linens, Lawns, Diaper, Huckaback, &c.
Lambswool and Merino Shirts and Drawers,
Gent's H'dkfs. Stocks, Scarfs, & MUFFLERS in great variety, Cotton Warp,
Worsted & Woollen Yarn, Knitting and Sewing Cotton, Linen Thread,
Victoria and Damask MOREENS, with Fringes and Trimmings to match,
Red and Green Baize, Printed Druggets,
Hearth Rugs, Patent Tapestry, Brussels and other Carpetings, Travelling Bags, Carpet Thrums, &c. &c. &c.—Which, with a variety of other Goods, will be sold either Wholesale or Retail at the lowest Market prices.

Saint John, N. B. 26th October, 1847.

NEW

**Fall and Winter Goods.**

J. & H. FOTHERBY

Have received per "Lion" from Glasgow, and "Mountaineer" from Liverpool, part of their Winter Stock, consisting of—

PILOT, Beaver and Broad CLOTHS,
Buckskins, Doeskins and Tweeds,
ORLEANS, Coburgs and CASHMERES,
Satin, Strip'd and Check'd Orleans & Cashmeres,
Grey, White and Printed COTTONS,
Red, White and Blue Flannels and Serges,
Blankets, Rugs, Quilts and Counterpanes,
LINENS, Lawns, Hollands and Diapers,
Jaconet, Book, Mull and Swiss MUSLINS,
Gala and all-wool Plaid and Fancy Cloakings,
Plaid, Maude, Cashmere and other fancy Shawls,
HANDKERCHIEFS in great variety,
Fancy Cashmere, Mohair and other DRESSES,
LACES, EDGINGS, NETS,
Striped Shirting Cambrics,
OSNABURGS, Canvass and Padding,
HEARTH RUGS and CARPETS,
Cloth, Fur and Scotch CAPS,
COTTON WARPS, &c. &c.

Also per *William Carson* and *Commodore* from London, and *Howard* from Liverpool:

CAPES, MUFFS, BOAS and CUFFS,—in Squirrel, Sable, Stone Martin, Fitch, &c.
Gro de Naps, Satins, and Satinetts,
VELVETS, Bonnet Silks and Flowers,
Lambs' wool and Thibet Hosiery and Gloves,
Fancy Dresses and Cloakings in great variety,
GIMPS, Fringes and Trimmings,
Tailors' Trimmings, &c. &c.

Which are offered at the lowest prices, wholesale and retail, for *Cash* only.

October 26.

**MORRSION & CO.**

Are receiving ex *Lion*, from Glasgow, part of their

**New Fall and Winter Goods,**

—CONSISTING OF—

SHAWLS in great variety;
Scarfs, Handkerchiefs, Mufflers,
CLOAKINGS in Gala and Plaid Wool, &c.
Tweeds, Plaidings, Regattas,
Osnaburg, Canvass, Muslins,
Linen, Lawns, Diaper, and Hollands,
Scotch Bonnets; Glengarry and Cloth Caps,
With a large assortment of Reels, Linen Thread, Braces, &c. &c. will be sold at the lowest prices for Cash. Oct. 5, 1847.

RECEIVED

*Per ship Themis, from Liverpool,—*

WITNEY, Bath, Rose, Merino, and Point BLANKETS,
Black, Blue, Rifle, and Drab Beaver and Pilot CLOTHS,
Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, and Kerseys,
Cloth and FUR CAPS, &c.

JAMES SMELLIE.

Prince Wm. Street, Nov. 2, 1847.

**Writing Papers, Playing Cards and STEEL PENS.**

SEVEN Hundred Reams Writing and Wrapping PAPERS, assorted—Ruled and Plain—from 3s. per Ream upwards;
200 dozen superfine English Playing CARDS;
300 gross STEEL PENS, assorted, from 1s. 3d. per gross upwards; 10,000 QUILLS;
SCHOOL BOOKS, Blank Account Books;
Family and Pocket BIBLES; Testaments;
Prayer, Psalm, and Hymn Books—together with a general assortment of STATIONERY and Miscellaneous Books, all of which will be sold at very low prices for CASH ONLY.

V. H. NELSON,
Book Store, King-st.

Dec. 7. *Victoria Bo...*

**IRON, Sleigh Shoe Steel, &c.**

C. & W. H. ADAMS have just received per Ship *British American*—
50 tons Bolt IRON;
2 cases Sled and Sleigh Shoe STEEL;
13 bundles Spring Steel;
2 packages VICES;
2 caske best Sheffield TOOLS;
2 cases *Hoole & Co.'s* Gang SAWS, and Files, Pit Saws, Hand Saws, &c. Dec. 21.

NOTICE.

THE Co-Partnership of the undersigned, under the Firm of JOHN KERR & CO., is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. All Persons having claims against the said Firm, will please present the same to the undersigned. JOHN KERR, for payment; and all parties indebted to the said Firm, will please arrange the same with either of the undersigned.

JOHN KERR,
EDMUND KAYE.

St. John, N. B., 16th November, 1847.

The Business formerly conducted by JOHN KERR & CO., will be continued by the undersigned.

St. John, 16th Nov. 1847. JOHN KRER.

SOAP.—Ex ship *Progress* from Liverpool—350 Boxes Steele's best hard SOAP,—landing at Paddock's Wharf, and for sale by

January 11. H. G. KINNEAR.

## The Earland.

A VOICE FROM NATURE.

BY REV. E. H. BURRINGTON.

Is it a tone from angels' lips
My earnest spirit hears?
O, listen, and the emerald earth
Will be less sad with tears.
This voice of truth is never mute,
Nor hoarse its stirring tone;
It sing's around the peasant's cot,
And round the monarch's throne.

I hear it 'midst the piercing shrieks
Which come from screws and racks;
Above the tyrant's rod, which makes
A drum of human backs.
And echoed is this music voice
O'er every sea and sod,
"He who doth love humanity
Shall be beloved of God."

A father led two hungry boys
Adown a princely street,
And each one shivered with the cold,
And all had bleeding feet.
"They are imposters," muttered some—
"Mere idlers," answered others;
And few believed who looked on them,
They looked upon their brothers.

Then passed upon a high-fed steed
A lady proud and fair,
And hurried by the beggar's side
As if a snake were there;
And then the beggar turned his eyes
Upon his sons and wept;—
A father never held that faith
On which the stoics slept.

A laughing light sprung down the skies
Like God's approving smile;
And as the poor man's tears arose
It silvered them the while.
The lady's wealth, that beggar's rags,
O, they were things apart!
But who would give *his* weeping eye
For *her* disdainful heart?

EPITAPH ON A CHILD.

*(From "Burritt's Christian Citizen.")*

No bitter tears for thee be shed,
Blossom of being! seen and gone,
With flowers above we strew thy bed,
O blest departed one!
Whose all of life, a rosy ray,
Blushed into dawn and passed away.

## Miscellaneous.

**The Bishop of London's Pastoral Letter to the Clergy of his Diocese.**

Rev. and Dear Brethren,—There is every reason to expect, as far as human judgment can look forward to coming events, that the Cholera, that fearful and mysterious disease, which is again traversing the surface of the globe, and tracing, in characters which even the careless can hardly fail to read, the power of God and the helplessness of man, will before long make its appearance on our shores. It is stated in the first report of the metropolitan sanitary commission, which has just been presented to Parliament, that, according to information promoted in Select Parliament, consuls abroad, ly its former track in 1832.

It appears to me that the near approach of this fearful malady, while it gives to all a solemn warning, suggests certain duties of a special kind as proper to be undertaken by the ministers of religion, in addition to what may be deemed the more peculiar functions of their spiritual office; and it is to these that I shall, in the first instance, request your attention. As on the one hand it is clearly one of your first duties to impress upon the minds of your people, whatever be their condition in life, the necessity of an implicit trust in God, and of an entire submission to his will, so on the other hand you will discharge an office of real piety and charity in urging upon them the importance of removing all those physical causes which invite the approach of disease and aggravate its malignity; and in endeavouring to persuade them that, while we may not look for a blessing upon the resources or contrivances of human skill if they are not employed in humble reliance upon the power and goodness of God, so neither, if we neglect to use all probable and practicable means of prevention and preservation, have we any reason to expect that He will especially interfere to rescue us from the consequences of our own negligence.

It is abundantly clear, from the inquiries which have been made during the last few years, that the most powerful predisposing causes and aggravations of disease amongst the poorer inhabitants of our great towns are, in the first place, a want of cleanliness, and, in an inferior degree, intemperance and an insufficiency of wholesome food.

With respect to intemperance, no fact was more clearly proved than this, during the prevalence of the cholera in this country, that it found its readiest and most helpless victims amongst the votaries of drunkenness and vice.

But as a preservative from this, as from every other epidemic disease, cleanliness is even more important than temperance; more important, because the want of it is more extensively mischievous. The intemperate man is rendered liable, by his vices, to fall an easy prey to disease. The evil cuts short his single life, and is so far personal only. But it is the property of uncleanliness to propagate itself and its injurious consequences. A drunkard may be indirectly the cause of his own untimely death; and there the mortality ends; but an uncleanly person will live in an uncleanly habitation; and that person, and that habitation, will be each a *fomes* of disease and infection, when sickness comes; a centre of contamination and death to a whole neighbourhood; and with this additional and fatal peculiarity, that uncleanliness speedily converts the milder forms of disease into the more malignant. The dirtiest neighbourhoods were, in every case, those where the cholera first appeared, and where it assumed the most fatal type: nor were instances wanting where it broke out to all appearance spontaneously, with no discoverable existing cause but that of extreme filth.

It is stated by the sanitary commissioners that whereas, "when it previously visited this country, it was believed that the most powerful predisposition to this disease is induced by improper or deficient food, and that for this reason its chief victims are found amongst the poor, it is now universally admitted that a far more powerful predisponent is the habitual respiration of an impure atmosphere; that the highest degree of susceptibility is produced where both these conditions are combined—that is, where people live irregularly, or on unsuitable diet, and at the same time filthily; and that, in places in which a great degree of cleanliness is maintained, the poor, as well as the rich, enjoy an exemption from this disease; that, on an examination of the actual state of the back streets, lanes, courts, and alleys of the metropolis, it is found that in general little or no improvement has taken place in their sanitary condition since the prevalence of cholera in 1832; and that, were this disease to break out again, in the present state of these localities, there is no reasonable ground to suppose that the pestilence would not spread as extensively, and prove as fatal, as on its former visitation.

These statements, which are borne out by abundantly sufficient evidence, appear to me clearly to point out a line of duty for the parochial clergy, in which they may render themselves eminently useful, and which is surely in close correspondence with the nature of their office as the ministers of a gospel of love; for, if to visit a sick parishioner and to minister to his recovery be one of their plainest duties, it is a still more blessed work of charity to rescue, under the blessing of God, whole masses of their poorer brethren from the inroads of disease.

Suffer me, then, reverend brethren, to urge upon you the duty of an active personal co-operation with the authorities of your respective parishes, or districts, in carrying out every practicable measure of sanitary precaution and improvement; and of calling their attention to the subject, and inviting them to form local committees for that purpose, where you perceive a want of knowledge or activity. Your own share in this work of real beneficence will, for the most part, be the not very easy task of convincing those who are its objects of the advantages of cleanliness; and of persuading them, by motives of the most powerful personal kind, to adopt the suggestions, and to submit to the regulations, which are intended to promote their safety and increase their comfort. You possess, from the nature of your duties, a larger experience than almost any other persons of the actual state of the dwellings of the poor, and of the nature and extent of that evil, which is sometimes, no doubt, the result of their own ignorance or carelessness, but much more frequently, at least in the metropolis and other great towns, of deficiencies, which they have no means of supplying, and of obstacles to cleanliness, which it is the duty of other persons to remove.

The poor of this country are not by nature, nor inclination, indisposed to cleanliness; on the contrary, it is almost always found that, if its means and appliances be placed within their reach, so as to be accessible without much cost or trouble, they gladly avail themselves of them; and it is never to be forgotten that, if thousands and tens of thousands of our fellow-Christians are at this moment living, and that, too, in the very neighbourhood of our most sumptuous palaces and halls, in the extreme depths of physical, social, and moral degradation, and exposed to the most imminent danger of perishing by disease, that is not entirely, often not at all, their own fault; but the fault of those whose duty it is, not only to teach them the benefits of cleanliness and decency, but to do something towards furnishing them with the means of being cleanly and decent, which, under their actual circumstances, is nothing less than an impossibility.

Intemperance and filthiness are two frequently the results of want; and unless something be done for the relief of extreme indigence it will be an empty mockery to tell those who are borne down and crushed by its weight that they would be less miserable if they were less filthy. Your wealthier parishioners should be reminded that their poor neighbours are, in too many cases, exposed to the danger of perishing by want, as well as by disease; and that if it be a work of charity to protect them, as far as human means can protect them, from the inroads of pestilence, it is a still more sacred and urgent duty to rescue them from death by starvation. But this is so obvious a truth that a passing allusion to it will be sufficient.

The extreme closeness and inconvenience of the miserable tenements or apartments occupied by the poorest classes, at rents the excessive amount of which cripples their means of support and cleanliness; the inadequate supply of water; the want of washing-places, ventilation, the absence of all sewerage in the most crowded parts of the metropolis, are causes which engender or aggravate disease, and hurry great numbers of our fellow-creatures and neighbours to an untimely grave.

I do not hesitate to express my opinion that such an amount of practical and personal attention to the removal of these evils, as may not seriously interfere with the discharge of those duties which are of a more purely spiritual kind, may be not unreasonably looked for on the part of those whose office binds them to every exertion of charity, by which they may promote the present and eternal well-being of the people committed to their care. I lay the greater stress upon this point because it is certain that persons immersed in hopeless misery and filth are for the most part inaccessible to the motives and the consolations of the gospel.

Let it, then, be one object of your pastoral visits to observe the state of the poor man's dwelling, with respect both to its internal economy, and to the condition of its immediate precincts. Call the attention of the proper officers to such cases as may appear to require their interference; and remind those members of your flock whom Providence has entrusted with the means of alleviating the misery of their fellow-creatures that a portion of their charitable expenditure can hardly be more safely or profitably directed than towards defraying the expense of cleansing and ventilating the miserable abodes of those by whose labour they are directly or incidentally benefited; and you may add, that a very moderate outlay, judiciously made, will acccomplish a great deal in the way of such improvements.

There is another point connected with this subject respecting which it is most desirable that you should instruct and enlighten your parishioners, especially the poorer classes; seeing that ignorance or misapprehension of the real state of the case may lead, as it has heretofore led, to a neglect of the most obvious duties of humanity, and to a grievous aggravation of all the horrors of an epidemic disease. I allude to the mistaken opinion as to the supposed contagious nature of the cholera, to which the sanitary commissioners refer in the following terms:—

"When cholera first appeared in this country the general belief was that the disease spreads principally, if not entirely, by communication of the infected with the healthy, and that, therefore, the main security of nations, cities, and individuals consists in the isolation of the infected from the uninfected—a doctrine which naturally led to the enforcement of vigorous quarantine regulations, the establishment of military and police cordons, the excitement of panic, and the neglect and often the abandonment of the sick by their relations and friends. Since opportunities have been obtained of a closer observation of the character of this disease, and of the mode in which it spreads through continents, nations, cities, towns, and families, facts have been ascertained which are incompatible with the foregoing view of its mode of dissemination, and of its prevention. They are of opinion that the disease is not, as it was then generally supposed to be, contagious, and that the practical application of that doctrine did no good, but was fraught with much evil."

It is stated by Mr. Greenhow, as quoted by the commissioners, "that, when several members of one family have been attacked, it has usually been either so precisely or nearly at the same point of time as to forbid the belief of one having communicated the disease to another; and that the true principle of the occurrence of such plurality of cases is to be found in the common existence of predisposing causes, natural or acquired, and a common exposure to the efficient cause of cholera.

"That in the hospitals of Newcastle and Gateshead, where, were there any such agent as contagion, it must have been present in its most concentrated form, no case has occurred of illness arising from attendance on the sick, either in the persons of the nurses, the resident apothecaries, or the attending or numerous succession of visiting members of the medical profession.

"That the notion of persons being infected by the dead bodies of cholera patients appears equally unfounded, since such suspected cases are referable to other causes, and those most exposed to contact with the dead, as medical men, in pursuing *post-mortem* examinations, have not in any instance suffered."

Other evidence of a striking kind to the same effect is produced in a report of the commissioners, who add that "the witnesses concur in stating their belief that the belief in contagion operated unfavourably both on the sick and on the attendants." "I daily see," says Mr. Hooper, "the pernicious effects of their belief in contagion. I see patients affected with typhus and other epidemic diseases neglected, and even abandoned, sometimes by relatives and friends, and always by neighbours, from the apprehension that they themselves shall become the subjects of the disease."

I do not presume to hazard an opinion of my own as to the much-disputed question of contagion; but I am sure that the deliberate judgment of the sanitary commissioners, grounded upon the evidence of able and intelligent members of the medical profession, and apparently borne out by facts, may well be considered to justify you, as friends and advisers of the poor, in labouring to relieve their minds from an apprehension which is calculated to chill and repress their natural sympathies at the very moment when they are most needed, and to make them neglect the discharge of those personal offices of kindness to their sick friends and neighbours, which are then most urgently required, to second the exertions of medical skill. With respect to your own duty in this particular, I feel that it would be something worse than superfluous to offer anything in the way of advice or exhortation. The fearless and untiring charity manifested by the parochial clergy during the former prevalence of cholera, in visiting and consoling their sick and dying parishioners, is too well known to require from me a single word of commendation for the past or of direction for the future.

I proceed now to offer some suggestions with respect to what may be more strictly termed your spiritual duty at the present crisis; and, if these suggestions come last in order, it is not because I deem them less important than those which I have already made in the former part of this letter; but because it seemed to me to be more necessary to invite your attention to the necessity of those charitable exertions which are only indirectly, as it were, and contingently, a part of your duty, than to those which are obviously bound upon you by the very nature of your office. If I advert at all to these, you will consider that I do it only in the spirit of friendly counsel and encouragement, and, as the Apostle says, "to put you in remembrance, though you know them, and be established in the present truth."

I have before said that we have no reason, humanly speaking, to expect an exemption from a second visitation of the cholera; and that it is our duty to use all the precautions which science and experience have suggested for mitigating the terrors, and checking the ravages, of that fearful disease. But we are not to forget that all events are in the hand of an almighty and merciful God; that it may possibly be His good pleasure, contrary to all human expectation, to spare us that infliction; and that, whether it be so or not, it is our plain and unquestionable duty to throw ourselves upon His mercy, and to implore His protection and indulgence. I would, therefore, suggest to you the importance of earnestly and affectionately exhorting your people to pray that God would not, for our sins, please Him to avert from us that calamity which we most justly have deserved; or that, if it should seem fit to him, in His inscrutable wisdom, to lay the scourge upon us, we may submit ourselves with all humility and meekness to His fatherly chastisement, and have grace to turn it to our profit.

In urging upon the people committed to your charge this most important duty of deprecation and intercession, you will have many motives to suggest, which it cannot be needful for me to particularize to those who are conversant with the promises of God contained in Holy Scriptures; but I would remind you of one topic, which appears to furnish a special ground of encouragement to the performance of that duty on the present occasion.

You are no doubt aware of the remarkable fact that when, fifteen years ago, this deadly malady was stalking through the land unchecked, baffling by its novelty and sudden force all the resources of human skill, the day of public fasting and humiliation, on which the nation proclaimed its dependence upon the power and goodness of God, while it earnestly besought Him to stay the plague, was immediately followed by a sensible abatement of the disease; and that in a very short space of time its entire disappearance called forth the voice of thanksgiving and joy.

Now, we do not presume to assert that this happy change followed from, though it followed close upon, our public acts of humiliation and prayer; but certainly the solemnity and apparent devotion which marked the observance of the day of fasting were not more remarkable than the speedy decline and cessation of the disease; and I hold it to be much more unreasonable for one who believes in God's providence to deny the connection between the two than it is to admit it, and to regard the deliverance which God then wrought for us in the light of a distinct answer to prayer; affording solid grounds of thankfulness for the past, and of hope for the future.

If the effectual fervent prayer of one righteous man availeth much; if the intercession of Abraham would have sufficed to rescue from destruction the devoted cities of the plain, had ten righteous men been found therein; who shall presume to set a limit to the efficacy of those prayers which ascend to the mercy-seat from the lips and hearts of a penitent and humbled Christian people?

Seek, then, to impress upon the minds of those whom you are appointed to teach, that, by earnest and persevering supplication in their private devotions, in the offices of domestic piety, and in the public worship of the sanctuary, made effectual by His intercession, in whose name and merits they are offered, they may do much towards the safety and happiness of those amongst whom they live as well as their own. Teach them to look upon the warnings and visitations of Almighty God in the light of solemn calls to repentance and amendment, and of invitations to strengthen their trust in Him, and to animate their piety; according to the Apostle's exhortation, "Let us have grace, whereby we may serve God acceptably, with reverence and godly fear: for our God is a consuming fire." Admonish those who are stationed on the vantage-ground of life that, after the most strenuous exertions of benevolence on their part to avert the threatened scourge from their brethren, they themselves may fall under it; and that the best preparation for all classes is to do their duty, and to put their trust in God.

I need hardly remind you that, while you endeavour to impress upon your people the duty of a special attention to prayer, they are also to be admonished that no prayers will be effectual but those which are dictated by truly penitent hearts, and seconded by godly, self-denying, charitable lives. Increased fervency in prayer will be vain and profitless if there be not a corresponding increase in the fruits of the spirit—love, joy, peace, long-suffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance. If, as is but too probable, the visitation which we apprehend to be drawing near should actually come upon us, it will be specially needful to inculcate upon those who are connected by the ties of family or neighbourhood the duty of acting fully up to the spirit of our Apostle's precept, which indeed relates to the sins and weaknesses of erring brethren, but is not less applicable to their bodily wants and diseases, "Bear ye one another's burden, and so fulfill the law of Christ."

Trusting that the peculiar circumstances of the present crisis will be thought to justify me in addressing to you the forgoing suggestions, and earnestly praying that the hands of my fellow-labourers in the Ministry may be strengthened by larger measures of grace to meet the increased and increasing difficulties of their sacred calling,

I remain, reverend and dear brethren,
Your affectionate friend and servant,
Fulham, Dec. 10, 1847. C. J. London.

The Newspaper.—We occasionally meet with a business man who affects to care very little for newspapers and the information they furnish. Of course, we must give this class of men credit for meaning what they say, but, nevertheless, we cannot believe them to be as independent of newspaper aid as they imagine. We should like these men to have a momentary glimpse of the business world as it would be if all newspaper facilities were annihilated. Extinguish all the light which the Press has shed upon the wants and interests of society; let all the information it has gathered from all parts of the world, and scattered among its readers, be forgotten; let all the intelligence it has imparted, all the enterprize it has awakened, all the ingenuity and energy it has stimulated, be annihilated,—and in what stage of advancement may we suppose the mercantile world would now be found? How would a city without a well-informed Press ever compete with one having that aid? The one, in comparison with the other, would be less than half civilized, and would be constantly at fault in the common transactions of business. And what is true of a city would be true of an individual who should succeed in depriving himself of the aid and advantages of the modern journal. There are numberless ways in which the man of business is benefitted by even the glance at his paper, which we need not repeat. The advertisements may give him information, or suggest a valuable thought. The news department intimate to him the direction which his efforts should take, or the record of some stirring and sterling example of mercantile life may rouse him to those endeavours which will conduct to triumphant success. The expense of a newspaper, it is true, is something, but the probable expense of having no journal is often vastly greater. Ignorance is generally costly.—["New York Mercantile Times."

Death of the Archduchess Maria Louisa.—Italian journals bring word of the death of Napoleon's widow, Maria Louisa, Duchess of Parma and Placenza, who expired at Parma on the 16th ult. The demise of this Princess will facilitate those rearrangements of the Principalities of Central Italy which the imbecility of some of the sovereigns, the unpopularity of others, and the popular effervescence throughout the region, have rendered necessary. The ex-Duke of Lucca can now succeed to his patrimonial heritage of Parma; and the little territory, not so much disputed, between Modena and Tuscany, as itself resolute never to become Modenese, will have the satisfaction of returning permanently under the mild and liberal rule of the young by her affinity to the Napoleon to found a dynasty in France, and to impart to it at least some claims of imperial descent. Maria Louisa was more a dutiful than a devoted wife. She displayed in the moment of Napoleon's fall none of that energy and affection so usual in women, and which, had it been displayed by her, might have altered the fate of Napoleon. But her apathetic nature was roused neither by his fall, nor yet by the disinheriting of her son. Her history since she went to Parma, is made up of the usual events of an Italian Sovereign's life—miserle and exaction towards her subjects, and in her court a domestic and semi-legitimate connection with Count Neuperg in the first instance, and some other as unknown courtier since. It is astonishing how noiselessly and obscurely all the relatives and connections of the great Napoleon sink into their graves.

Death of H. R. H. Madame Adelaide of France.—We have the painful duty of announcing an event which we are certain will excite deep regret, not only in France, but throughout Europe; for the esteem in which the illustrious personage whose death we record was held was universal.—Her Royal Highness Madame Adelaide, sister of the King of the French, expired this morning at half-past three o'clock, at the Tuilleries, in her 71st year, having been born on the 21st of August 1777. This intelligence was as unexpected as it is painful, for although it was announced some days ago that her Royal Highness was affected with the prevailing influenza, the attack was stated to be a slight one. It appears, indeed, that the illness of Madame Adelaide had not until yesterday become so alarming as to preclude all hope of her recovery. Their Majesties the King and the Queen, were incessant in their attentions to her Royal Highness during the whole of her indisposition; and when real danger was apparent they did not quit her bedside. The death of her Royal Highness Madame Adelaide will leave a void in the royal family for which no equivalent can be found. She was not merely the affectionate and beloved sister of the King, his friend, his companion, and his solacer under the many trials which he has experienced, but also a sister to the Queen in every respect, as much as if the same ties of blood had united her to her Majesty as to her royal husband. In consequence of this lamentable event, all the receptions and other Court ceremonies for the new year have been countermanded.—[Galignani's Messenger for December 31.

Australia.—Australia has an importance in the eyes of England superior perhaps to all her other colonies. The climate is obviously more fitted for the English frame than that of Canada or the West Indies. The English settler alone is master of the mighty continent of New Holland, for the natives are few, savage, and rapidly diminishing. The Englishman may range over a territory of 2000 miles long, by 1700 broad, without meeting the subject of any other sovereign, or hearing any other language than his own. The air is temperate, though so near the Equator, and the soil, though often unfertile, is admirably adapted to the rearing of sheep and cattle. The adjoining islands offer the finest opportunities for the commercial enterprise of the Englishman, and its directness of navigation to India or China, across an ocean that scarcely knows a storm, gives it the promise of being the great eastern depot of the world. Van Diemen's Land, about the size with more than the fertility of Ireland, is said to resemble Switzerland in picturesque beauty; and New Zealand, a territory of 1500 miles in length, and of every deversity of surface, is already receiving the laws and the population of England.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

*(Extract of a private Letter from Sydney,* dated July 20.)—"As a piece of local news that will be interesting to you, I may mention that enormous quantities of lead ore have been discovered at Yass. I have seen several specimens, which consisted of, I should think, 90 per cent. of metal. The ore is said to contain a considerable per centage of silver. Since this has been made known there has been a sort of mania for finding minerals; every man has a hammer in his hand, and, strange to say, metals of various kinds are being discovered almost daily in different directions—copper at Lake George and Goulburn, at Yass and Wellington Valley. It is difficult to say what may eventually be the effect of the working of mines in the colony. The most sanguine expectations are at present indulged in."—*London Times.*

The Arabians.—In this picturesque narrative of Hagar in the wilderness there is much to interest the artist and the man of taste. But the thing of solid and surprising interest is the memorable prophecy of the angel, and which to this day manifests its own striking fulfilment in the lawless and predatory and marauding habits, but withal the independence, of the present Arabians. What materials, even in the state of the world as it now is, for such evolutions as shall make the truth and divinity of Scripture palpable to all men. And what a lesson here, too, of the ever-wakeful care and providence of God! What a noble and elevated freedom should be ours from those wretched anxieties which so distract and degrade us, did we bear about with us all the confidence we ought in that eye which never slumbers and never sleeps! "Thou, God, seeth me." What a protection from care, and at the same time what a stimulant to watchfulness from care about the things of this life, and to watchfulness, lest we should fall short of the things which belong to our true peace and life everlasting! Give me to be spiritually minded, and then I shall have both life and peace.—["Posthumous Works of the Rev. Dr. Chalmers."

The Regency.—We fear a novel reader must be literally of the old school to enter fully into the humour of the work (Vanity Fair;) for the scene is laid when George the Fourth was (not King, but) Regent; the most stirring period is the Waterloo year, 1815; and the dress, manner, modes of thought, amusements, &c., &c., are supposed to be in keeping. The war fever was at its height; Napoleon was regarded as an actual monster; the belief that one Englishman could beat two Frenchmen, and ought to do it whenever he had an opportunity, was universal (perhaps beneficially so, for "those can conquer who believe they can");) the stage coach was the only mode of travelling for the commonalty; gentlemen occasionally attended prize fights; top-boots and hessians were the common wear; black neckcloths were confined to the military; and tight integuments for the nether man were held indispensable; so much so, indeed, that when some rash innovators attempted to introduce trousers at Almack's, the indignant patronnesses instantly posted up a notification, that, in future, no gentleman would on any account be admitted without breeches.—["Edinburgh Review."

The world we live in.—Our globe consists of its earthy structure; of the ethereal fluids which move upon it and above it; of the watery masses and effusions of the vegetable kingdom; and of the animated races. It is subjected to the potent and varied agencies of the sun and moon. It rolls, with undisputed and unsupported freedom, through a boundless space; and it is connected by immediate relations with the planets of our system; more remotely with the splendid stars, whose nature and numbers we have not yet ascertained; into our vicinity they have not yet ventured; yet unknown, rather advertising us of their existence, and amazing us by their appearance, than exercising any perceptible effect, or imparting any knowledge of their composition, of the causes of their journey, or of the places from which they come, and to which they so mysteriously depart. In this grand system of existence, man is the most intelligent being that is visible to our material sense; and we have as yet no decisive evidence that any thing, below the Creator, will be ultimately his superior.—*Sharon Turner.*

Longevity.—A Trieste journal records the death of Luca Brissinc, an old soldier, at the age of 116 years, having enjoyed good health to the last. Of his life our authority says:—"He was born at Trieste, and baptised at San Guisto in 1731, according to the baptismal certificate, which we ourselves have examined, and which the old fellow was wont to show to the incredulous. He served in the Seven Years' War, and had seen Maria Theresa in Vienna, whom he could only describe as 'a fat lady, attired in black.' This was all he could tell us of the once famous Empress of Germany. He served as a soldier for ninety-six years; and for about forty years he 'played the apostle,' as he said, having been chosen from amongst the most aged for the office—more scriptural than savoury—of washing the feet of the rest. Such was his simple career."

Population and Poor Rates.—A return, printed by order of the House of Commons, shows that the annual value of the property rated to the poor rates amounts in England to £62,540,030; in Scotland, to £9,320,784; in Ireland, to £13,204,224. The expenditure for the relief and maintenance of the poor (1845-46) amounted, in England, to £4,954,204; in Scotland, to £295,232; and in Ireland, to £425,184. The rate in the pound, and expenditure for the relief of the poor, on the annual value of the property rated to the poor rates, amounted, in England, to 1s. 7d.; in Scotland to 7½d.; and in Ireland to 8d. The total number of paupers relieved, including casual poor, amounted, in England, to 1,330,557; in Scotland, to 96,326; and in Ireland, to 257,225. The proportion per cent. of the number of paupers relieved to the population was in England, 8.4; in Scotland, 3.7; and in Ireland, 3.4. The rate per head of the expenditure on the total number of paupers relieved amounted, in England, to £3 15s. 5½d.; in Scotland, to £3 0s. 9½d.; and in Ireland, to £1 13s. 0½d.

The Doom of our World.—What this change is to be we dare not even conjecture, but we see in the heavens themselves some traces of destructive elements, and some indications of their power. The fragments of broken planets—the descent of meteoric stones upon our globe—the wheeling comets wielding their loose materials at the solar surface—the volcanic eruptions in our own satellite—the appearance of new stars, and the disappearance of others—are all fore-shadows of that impending convulsion to which the system of the world is doomed. Thus placed on a planet which is to be burnt up, and under heavens which are to pass away, thus treading, as it were, on the cemeteries, and dwelling on the mausoleums of former worlds, let us learn the lesson of humility and wisdom, if we have not already been taught it in the school of revelation.—[North British Review.

The Grateful Physician.—A certain physician, when he visited his rich and luxurious patients, sometimes went into their kitchens and shook hands with their cooks. "My good friends," said he, "I owe you much, for you confer great favours upon me. Your skill, and your ingenious palatable art of poisoning, enable us medical men to ride in our carriages; without your assistance we should all go on foot and be starved."

A Christmas Box.—A poor man, with a wife and large family, residing in the vicinity of Woodford, received a letter on the morning of Christmas day, informing him that a distant relative had bequeathed him £2000.

## PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

### HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Copy of a Report from the Honourable the Surveyor General on the state of the Crown Lands.

SURVEY AND DISPOSAL OF CROWN LANDS AND TIMBER.

*Department for Crown Lands, 15th Dec., 1847.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Secretary Saunders' Letter of 16th ult., conveying to me Your Excellency's commands to furnish you with information on the following heads:

' 1st—"The number of persons holding Land on credit, the extent of Land so held, and the amount due by them, with or without Titles or Grants."

2d—"The general effect of the present Upset Prices, and whether, in the Public Sales, there has been any effective competition for Land."

3d—"If Titles were completed on Bonds being taken for the Purchase Money in case of credit sales, and the grantees allowed to liquidate the amount by effective work on the Roads, whether a higher Upset Price might not be adopted."

Further requesting me to make "any general observations on the present mode of Surveying and disposing of the Crown Lands which my experience may have suggested, and which would be calculated to ameliorate the settlement and promote the Agricultural improvement of the Country."

And also to furnish a return of the number of Licences issued in each year, to cut timber under the present Act, for fixing the price of Timber Berths at 10s. per square mile, and the extent of Land so occupied.

In obedience to Your Excellency's instructions, thus communicated to me, I have the honor to state, that the superficial area of New Brunswick, without including any territory north of the Restigouche River, may be estimated in round numbers, at 20,000,000 of acres, of which about 6,000,000 may be said to be granted, or sold, and 3,000 000 may be considered as barren, or under water, leaving, therefore, at the disposal of the Government about 11,000,000 of acres of Forest Land fit for settlement, and this I believe to be a fair estimate of the extent and condition of the Crown Lands in this Province.

The settlement of the Country, it is almost needless to say, proceeded at first, but slowly, in consequence of the almost total absence of Roads, Bridges, Schools, Churches, or any of those institutions which would render it habitable; the Settlements were scattered, and for many years confined to the margins of navigable Rivers; and although the present generation, as well as posterity, must venerate the indomitable perseverance and industry of the old Loyalists, who under privations now happily almost unknown, first contended with, and subdued the wilderness in this last retreat of suffering loyalty, still the present condition of the Province is doubtless greatly attributable to the number of settlers from the Mother Country,—many beautiful districts being now almost exclusively occupied and cultivated by such persons.

It has been estimated by Mr. Perley, the Emigrant Agent at Saint John, who has compiled many valuable Statistical Tables, that the whole quantity of Land at present under cultivation, does not exceed 500,000 acres, but I am inclined to think this to be rather under the mark. Admitting for the sake of argument, that the whole present extent of cultivated Land does not exceed 600,000 acres, and that only one sixth part of each allotment is cleared, making, in the aggregate, 3,600,000 acres as the extent of farms partially improved; still that computation would leave, according to my estimate, no less than 2,400,000 acres of land, which, although granted, remains still in a state of nature, from which the country derives no benefit whatever, except perhaps the Export Duty on such Lumber as may be annually cut thereon.

This, may it please Your Excellency, affords some idea of the progressive improvement of the Province, and doubtless, should the present system continue, a calculation made at any future time will give a similar result.

"The number of persons" appearing, by the Books of my Department, to be "holding Lands on credit, the amount due by them, with or without Titles or Grants," is no less than £24,540 3s. 8d.

With regard to "the general effect of the present Upset Prices, and whether, in the Public Sales, there has been any effective competition for Land," the settlement of the Province being progressively, although not rapidly advancing, I am led to the conclusion, that the present Upset Prices are not to be considered as creating any obstacle, and although at the Auction Sales I have scarcely seen any instance of a competition sufficiently effective to materially increase the Upset Price, I cannot think this latter circumstance is owing to the present Upset Price being already so high as to exclude competition. I am not, however, prepared to recommend any increase to the present Upset Price, unless under much more favourable circumstances to the poor settlers. Few persons are aware of the severe and bitter privations which these poor people endure when first preparing the wilderness for the residence of civilized man; but in elucidation of this subject, I beg to submit the following Statistics, shewing the sales in several years, of Lots of 200 acres and under, the amount received therefor, the average prices at which they were sold, the amounts appropriated for Roads, Bridges, &c., also the Revenue received by the Provincial Treasurer during the years in comparison.

*Sales of 200 Acres and under.*

| Year. | Lots. | Acres. | Price. | Avrge. per Acre. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1835 | 231 | 35,924 | £7,957 18 1 | £0 3 3¼ |
| 1836 | 594 | 70,335 | 16,852 8 5 | 0 3 1¾ |
| 1837 | 210 | 21,437 | 3,377 6 0 | 0 3 1⅛ |
| 1845 | 579 | 52,223 | 7,732 11 1 | 0 2 11¾ |
| 1846 | 488 | 45,275 | 6,928 10 4 | 0 3 0¾ |
| 1847 | 460 | 40,983 | 6,055 15 5 | 0 2 11¾ |

*Sales from 1st January to 31st October, 1847.*

| | Lots. | Acres. | Produce. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| For Instalments, | 216 | 19,520 | £729 12 4 | Exclusive of J. C. Ord's 15,000 acres. |
| For Cash, | 188 | 18,985 | 2,081 19 1 | |

Discount, in the above period (1847), for prompt payment, £322 0s. 11d.

*Receipts of Provincial Revenue.*

| Year. | | Year. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1835 | £65,285 15 2 | 1845 | £118,546 0 6 |
| 1836 | 71,562 13 1 | 1846 | 127,163 17 1 |
| 1837 | 68,072 11 4 | 1847 (say) | 125,000 0 0 |

The Receipts above noted in 1845 to 7, include Export Duty on Timber, &c., and amount paid over by the Receiver General from the Casual Revenue, Fees from Secretary's and Col. Shore's Offices, and some other items which have no corresponding items in 1835 to 7.

*Great and Bye Road, Bridge, and River Appropriations.*

| Year, | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1835 | Warrants paid, | £20,369 1 11 |
| 1836 | Do. | 23,927 4 7 |
| 1837 | Do. | 19,425 19 10 |
| 1845 | Amount recommended by Committee, | £20,890 0 0 |
| 1846 | Do. | 20,070 0 0 |
| 1847 | Do. | 27,250 0 0 |

In regard to the third problem submitted for my Report, viz: "If Titles were completed on Bonds being taken for the purchase money, in case of credit sales, and the Grantees allowed to liquidate the amount by effective work on the Roads, whether a higher Upset Price might not be adopted?"

I have the honor to observe that I would, in all cases, prefer giving the settler a Grant of his Land as soon after purchase as possible, taking his Bond for three instalments; but the first instalment should, I think, be a Cash payment, the other three payments might be taken in work on the Roads, as is the practice in the neighbouring State of Maine; this could be effected with tolerable facility if there was one Supervisor in each County, for all the Great and Bye Roads within that County, whose certificate for labour performed on any Road might be received by the Receiver General as so much Cash, and stated by him in his Accounts in that manner, as also entered in the Books of my Office; but it should only be taken as an equivalent for so much Cash as daily pay for work on the Roads, optional with the Government, otherwise, in this Country, I fear payment would never be made; and although I would cheerfully bestow 50 acres upon every settler who would actually improve the Land and reside upon it, I am fully of opinion that if Roads were judiciously opened, and the labor paid for, either by money or its equivalent, the Land along such Roads would, doubtless, bear a higher Upset Price. Instances, illustrative of this fact, are to be found in abundance on the Road from Fredericton to Saint Andrews.

A few years ago, when the Road was just marked out, several large Grants of Land were made, when it was only considered worth 3s. per acre; whereas, within the last year or two, some of those very facts have been sold for 10s. per acre, and even larger sum raised for other parts; thus indisputably establishing the fact that Land inaccessible, except for Lumbering purposes, is valuable only for that object; but no sooner is a Road opened, to render it fit for the residence of civilized man, than it bears an enhanced price.

With regard to the present mode of Surveying the Crown Lands, it does appear to me that I have already impressed Your Excellency, as well as your predecessor in the Government, on this subject so fully and so frequently, that any observation I may now make, will, doubtless, be open to a charge of tautology.

I must, however, be permitted to enter my protest against the present system of allowing every individual who may wish to purchase 100 acres of Land to have a separate Survey made, and to become the paymaster of the Surveyor. It is virtually taking the Surveying of the Province out of the hands of the Government and placing it in the hands of ten thousand irresponsible persons.

The evils are so obvious that they only require to be briefly mentioned to be understood and condemned.

In the course of the last five years I have received Returns from no less than 1708 Warrants of Survey, which have been paid for by the parties applicant, who, once thus put in possession of the Land by the authorized Officer of the Government, on that unless the Land be purchased, the person applying for the Survey becomes, in fact, a sort of legalized squatter.

This true this system keeps out of sight of the Legislature the expense of Surveys, which used to be so animadverted upon, but it is, in my humble opinion, entailing an evil of much greater magnitude, for no human ingenuity is capable of reconciling Surveys thus made by different Surveyors with different instruments, at different periods, and from different points of departure; such a system appears to me only calculated, at a future period, to produce litigation and confusion.

In addition to this irregular and imperfect system of Surveying, it tends also to the formation of innumerable Bye Roads running a short distance into the wilderness to the houses of these settlers, without any ulterior view or motive whatever; whereas if those Roads were connected and extended to some Great Road of Settlement, a superior character would be given to the Roads, the whole Country would improve more rapidly, and the Surveys would be more uniform, with less probability of collision with older Surveys and Grants.

Much has been said of late years of the duty of the Executive Government, in regard to developing the resources of the Country, and I know no more legitimate object than in opening up the wilderness by making Roads through it from points which present a reasonable hope of future improvement, aided as they would be by the Agricultural produce of the interior, although at present only in a state of nature.

A glance at the Map of the Province will satisfy Your Excellency that a large field presents itself for such operations, lying between Boies Town and Dalhousie, and from the Grand Falls to Bathurst and Newcastle. Millions of acres of the finest Land in the Province are there to be found, but until Roads be formed through it how is it possible that any settlement can ever be made.

The places above named are Towns naturally on the increase, but if Roads were opened through the wilderness to connect them with each other, no doubt can be entertained of the benefit they, in common with the whole of that section of the Country, would derive therefrom. Farms would spring up where at present only the axe of the lumberer is heard, and Agriculture and prosperity would follow the formation of Roads, and the resources of that part of the Country would at least become known, instead of being explored by a road from Boies Town, in nearly a due north line, towards Dalhousie, the distance being about 110 miles. At a point, distant about 50 miles from Dalhousie, I would explore a branch line towards Bathurst, to form a junction with the Road which is at present extended about 30 miles up the Nepisiquit River, from the Shire Town of Gloucester. From the above mentioned point another line should be explored towards the Grand Falls of the River Saint John, distant about 70 miles. Also, from the same point, another line should be explored towards Newcastle, distant therefrom about 50 miles. The aggregate of those lines would give the distance of 280 miles, which, at £125 per mile, would require £35,000 to complete.

This distance of Road, however, would open for settlement in every mile, 1,600 acres of Land, which, at 2s. 6d. an acre, would be equal to £200 for every mile, leaving a surplus of £75 per mile, or £21,000 as the profit of the transaction. Let us say, however, that the Road would cost £150 a mile, and that one fourth of the Land would be required for Reserves for Schools, Churches, or other purposes, or unfit for settlement, still, even with that estimate, it would leave a profit of £25 a mile, or £7000 on the undertaking. It may be contended that the Land would never be taken up, and that, therefore, the whole outlay would be unproductive. In answer to this I would observe, that we have evidence of a different result wherever a Road has been formed, even through Land of an inferior quality.

It is not expected that it would be all taken up at first, neither would it be advisable to attempt to make the whole distance of Road in one, two, or even three seasons, but the formation of such a line of Road would bring industrious and hardy settlers to the Country, and after a while the whole line would be settled and cultivated, and the surrounding Country would rapidly improve.

For the above object I would propose to issue Debentures, not exceeding £10,000 in any one year, which Debentures should, by Law, be made a legal tender. A Commission of one or three persons, and a Clerk, should be appointed to superintend the whole matter, and who should submit a Report of their proceedings annually, to be laid before the Legislature.

In this estimate the Land is reckoned at 2s. 6d. an acre, but I know no reason why a large portion of it should not realize 4s. or even 5s. an acre. The money received for the sale of the Lands might be appropriated to take up the Debentures.

I had the honor to recommend the formation of some of these Roads upwards of sixteen years ago, and had a commencement then been made, how different might now be the aspect of the country.

It appears to me to be needless to dilate upon so self-evident a proposition, and I therefore submit the matter to the superior judgment of Your Excellency, to deal with it as you may see fit.

With regard to the number of Licences issued in each year to cut Timber under the present Act for fixing the price of Timber Berths at 10s. per square mile, and the extent of Land so occupied, I have the honor to submit the following statement:—

| Year. | | Number Licences. | Produce. | Number Squ. Miles. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| May '44 to May | '45, | 1,187 | £3,366 1 6 | 6,519 |
| " '45 " | '46, | 1,774 | 4,408 8 0 | 8,737 |
| " '46 " | '47, | 1,123 | 3,012 12 11 | 7,239 |

I have to remark, that although the sum thus received, together with the Export Duty, may be equal to what used to be received as Tonnage, yet, I cannot divest myself of the impression, that the low price at which the Crown Lands have been licenced, has been not only injurious to the Lumberer by bringing into the field a number of small farmers as lumberers, by the aid of whom the market has been glutted, but that it has been equally prejudicial to the small farmers themselves in the result of their speculations. As, however, the Upset Price of the Timber Licences has been established by Law, I am not disposed to offer further remarks on the subject, believing that if any evil arise from it, time will find a cure, and the Lumber business will, ere long, be confined to fewer hands.

Having thus, as far as I am able, replied to the various requisitions submitted for my Report by Your Excellency's command,

I have the honor to be, &c. &c. &c.

THOMAS BAILLIE, *Sur. General.*

His Excellency Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke, K. B., &c. &c.

### ROAD ACTS.

*Extract of a Despatch from Earl Grey to Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke, dated Downing-street, October 18, 1847.*

I observe that the Act. No. 1,173. for repairing Roads and re erecting Bridges throughout the Province, contains a great number of small Grants for that object, and continues a practice, which in my judgment is extremely objectionable, and has been often remarked upon. Although I have not considered it expedient to advise Her Majesty to disallow the Act on this account, I must remind you that your Despatch, No. 46, of 12th June, 1845, has led Her Majesty's Government to expect that the present defective system of appropriating money for Roads in New Brunswick would be remedied. I will hope that in the next Session some amendment may be made on this point. I have, &c.

(Signed) GREY.

Lieut. Governor Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke, &c. &c.

*Extract of Despatch, No. 46, addressed to Lord Stanley, dated Fredericton, 12th June, 1845, with the Acts of the Session.*

"An Act to provide for opening, repairing Roads and erecting Bridges throughout the Province."

This Act has been passed in the usual manner; the sums appropriated for the Great Roads have been granted without any surveys or estimates to guide the Assembly; and the Grants for Bye Roads, without information as to the condition, or even situation of the Roads.

In 1841, the Accounts were submitted to the Auditor of the Government, and the Commissioners were brought under stricter control in their disbursements.

In the present year, it is proposed to obtain such Reports of the state of the Roads, and Estimates of the sums required for their repair, as will enable the Government to furnish such information to the House as will guide them in future Appropriations. I have, &c.

(Signed) W. M. G. COLEBROOKE.

The Rt. Honorable Earl Grey.

RAILWAY FROM HALIFAX TO QUEBEC.

*Downing Street, 23d October, 1847.*

SIR,—A favourable report having reached Her Majesty's Government as to the practicability of constructing one good line of Railway between Halifax and Quebec, it appears to Her Majesty's Government that the proper time has arrived for recalling the attention of the Legislature of New Brunswick to the resolution passed by the House of Assembly, on the 2d of April, 1846, pledging the House to defray its fair proportion of the expense of the preliminary Survey for the projected Railway.

Instructions have been given to Major Robinson, to transmit to you and to the Governor General of Canada, and the Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, precise statements of the amount of expenditure incurred on this service for each Province; and on receiving the Account for New Brunswick, you will communicate it to the House of Assembly, and recommend that provision be made for repaying, to the British Treasury, the amount advanced for the exploration in question, either to the late Captain Pipon, or to Major Robinson, up to the date mentioned in the statement which will be submitted to you. I have, &c.

(Signed) GREY.

Lieutenant Governor Sir W. Colebrooke, &c. &c. &c.

*Little Falls, New Brunswick, 26th Oct. 1847.*

SIR,—I have the honor to forward, for the information of Your Excellency, the enclosed copy of an Order which I received from the Inspector General of Fortifications on the 23d instant.

And with reference thereto, to state, that as soon after the closing of the working season as the Ar[illegible] will permit, I propose to explore a Road from Boies Town, in nearly a due north line, towards Dalhousie, the distance being about 110 miles. At a point, distant about 50 miles from Dalhousie, I would explore a branch line towards Bathurst, to form a junction with the Road which is at present extended about 30 miles up the Nepisiquit River, from the Shire Town of Gloucester. From the above mentioned point another line should be explored towards the Grand Falls of the River Saint John, distant about 70 miles. Also, from the same point, another line should be explored towards Newcastle, distant therefrom about 50 miles. The aggregate of those lines would give the distance of 280 miles, which, at £125 per mile, would require £35,000 to complete.

I have, &c.

(Signed) WM. ROBINSON, *Capt. Rl. Eng., Bt. Major.*

His Excellency Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke.

*Office of Ordnance, 20th August, 1847.*

SIR,—The Board having made a communication to the Secretary of State, on a Letter to Major Robinson, of the Royal Engineers, dated 27th May last, which was forwarded by the Assistant Inspector General of Fortifications on the 16th June, regarding the progress of the Exploration Survey for a Line of Rail Road between Halifax and Quebec, and the amount necessary for carrying it on; and requesting His Lordship to obtain from the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury a further credit on the Commissariat Chest at Halifax, to enable the Commissioners engaged on the Survey to continue their operations to the 30th September next;—

I am directed to acquaint you therewith, and that Earl Grey has signified, that in addition to the several sums of £1,300 and £2,000, which have been advanced by the Commissariat Office at Halifax, on account of this service to the 30th June last, their Lordships have authorized the Commissary to make further issues upon the requisition of the Officers in charge of the Survey, to the extent of £1,844, to defray expenses to the 30th next September.

Lord Grey has also expressed his desire, that the Commissioners employed on this Survey may be instructed to prepare Accounts of the whole expenditure incurred up to the close of the present working season, within the Territory of each of the three Provinces, which have been explored, and to furnish those Accounts to the respective Governors, who will in the mean time be instructed by His Lordship to apply for the repayment on the meeting of the Provincial Legislatures.

The Board therefore request you will call upon the Officers employed for the Accounts required by the Secretary of State. I have &c.

(Signed) G. BUTLER,

(for the Secretary.)

True copy.

(Signed) WM. ROBINSON, *Capt. Rl. Eng., Bt. Major.*

M. Gen. Sir J. F. Burgoyne, K. C. B.

Extract of a despatch from the Right Honorable Earl Grey to Sir William Colebrooke, dated Downing Street, 24th October, 1847:

SIR,—I have received your Despatch, No. 92, of the 29th September, &c.

I think it right to state that I approve of your suggestion not to sanction the alienation of any of the Crown Lands in New Brunswick, which may be required for the purpose of the Railway, or which are likely to be raised in value in consequence of the Rail Road passing through them.

You will therefore give directions to the Officers of the Crown Land Department to avoid disposing of any such Lands at present, except with a distinct reservation of the power of the Crown to reserve any portion of them which may be required for the Railway.

It will also be desirable that purchasers should be compelled, in the event of the Railway passing within five miles, at their option either to surrender the Land sold to them on receiving payment for improvements, or to pay an additional price for it, according to arbitration.

(Signed) GREY.

SURVEYING STEAMER IN THE BAY OF FUNDY.

*Downing Street, 11th December, 1847.*

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatches, No. 91, of the 26th October, and No. 96, of the 10th November, enclosing copies of letters from Captain W. F. Owen, and from the Commissioners of Light Houses in the Bay of Fundy, in which they express their hope that Her Majesty's Government will authorize the completion of the Survey of that Bay.

I transmit for your information, the accompanying copy of a letter addressed to this Department, by desire of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, to whom I have referred your Despatches, and I have to instruct you to communicate it to Captain Owen and to the Commissioners of Light Houses, in answer to their respective letters.

I have, &c.

(Signed) GREY.

Lt. Governor Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke, &c, &c. &c.

*Admiralty, 27th November, 1847.*

SIR,—Having laid before my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, your letter of the 23d instant, and its enclosures from the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, relating to the Survey of the Bay of Fundy, and requesting to be informed whether it is their Lordships intention to discontinue the Survey, and if so, the grounds on which they have considered it expedient to adopt this course; I am commanded to state, for the information of Earl Grey, that the Steam Vessel at present employed on the Survey of the Bay of Fundy, has been so long in Commission, that their Lordships consider it would be dangerous for her to continue there, but it is their intention to replace her in the ensuing Spring or Summer. I am, &c.

(Signed) H. G. WARD.

Herman Merivale, Esquire, &c. &c. &c.

REGISTRY OF DEEDS AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS.

*Extract of a Letter from Earl Grey to Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke, dated Downing Street, 18th October, 1847.*

Her Majesty has not been advised to withhold her assent to the Act consolidating the Laws relating to the Registration of Deeds and other Instruments in New Brunswick, although the Act is not entirely free from objection;—I refer to the limit which is fixed for the Registration of Wills. The section which provides for the Registry of such Documents, distinguishes between the Wills of persons dying within and of those dying out of the Province, and allows three years for Registering the Wills of the latter. In many of the British Colonies, the period allowed for Registering all Deeds is expressly prescribed, and is more or less extended according to the place in which they may be executed. Such a provision appears to be a very wholesome one, as its omission may inflict positive injustice on persons at a distance who might be unable to complete by Registration their claims before later encumbrances made and completed in the Colony. For that reason I am of opinion that it would be desirable to suggest to the Colonial Legislature the propriety of amending the Act so as to ensure a reasonable time for Registration of Deeds executed out of the Colony.

I have, &c.

(Signed) GREY.

Mr. Jordan, by leave, presented a Petition from John Boyd, Esquire, M. D., Physician and Surgeon to the Provincial Marine Hospital, setting forth, that from the increased number of sick admitted yearly into that Establishment, the duty has become so arduous as to require the sacrifice of much of his private practice, and his health has been much impaired thereby, and praying such remuneration as may appear reasonable in the premises; which he read. *Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

On the 31st ult. the House, in Committee of supply, granted the usual sums for the payment of the ordinary services of the Province.

On Tuesday last the House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to authorise the Exploration and Survey of a line for a Rail Road between Shediac and the City of St. John, introduced by the Hon. Mr. Hazen. After some opposition it passed without a division, and the sum of £1000 was appropriated to carry out the objects of the Bill.—During the discussion on this measure, Mr. Ritchie pledged himself to bring forward, during the present session, the question of the removal of the Seat of Government to St. John.

A Bill to assess the inhabitants of the Parish of Portland £800 per annum to pay for Watching and Lighting that Parish with gas, was taken up, and progress reported.

A Bill to provide for ascertaining the population of the Province, and statistical returns respecting its agriculture, manufactures, trade, &c., introduced by Mr. R. D. Wilmot, passed the House without opposition. The Bill is not to take effect till 1849, and the returns to be presented to the Legislature in 1850.

The Bill for extending the jurisdiction of the Corporation of St. John in collecting rates for Pilotage beyond the limits prescribed by the City Charter, has passed both Houses.

The Bill for closing and ornamenting the old Burial Ground in St. John, passed the House without discussion or opposition.

Mr. Partelow brought in a Bill to authorise the Justices of the Peace for St. John to make certain Rules, Orders, &c.

Hon. Col. McLeod brought in a Bill for regulating the measure of cord-wood in St. John market.

Mr. Partelow brought in a Bill for increasing the Constabulary force of the City and County of St. John.

JANUARY 31.—On motion of Mr. L. A. Wilmot, *ordered*, That the Order of the Day of the twenty fifth day of January instant, to go into Committee of the whole House to-morrow, in consideration of Ways and Means of raising a Revenue in the Province, be discharged, and that the House do on Tuesday next the eighth day of February, resolve itself into said Committee.

Mr. Partelow, by leave presented a Petition from James Kirk, President of the Marine Insurance Company, John Duncan, President of the Globe Assurance Company, Henry P. Sturdee, Agent for Lloyd's, together with Robert Rankin and Company, and sixty others, Merchants and Shipowners at Saint John, as also sixteen Branch Pilots, setting forth the great necessity that exists for establishing a Harbour of Refuge in the Bay of Fundy, and praying that Legislative provision may be made therefor; which he read. *Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee of Trade to report thereon.—[Dipper Harbor is said to be the place proposed for the Harbor of Refuge.]

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, Feb. 2.

The House took up the order of the day, and went into Committee of the whole on the Bill regulating vessels arriving with Emigrants, as sent up from the Lower House.

Hon. Mr. Johnston observed that the Bill is very good so far as it goes; but he would have been pleased to see it go further, and compel Masters of vessels to give bonds that the emigrants shall not become chargeable here. The increased amount of head money would probably meet expenses for the first year; but many of the emigrants might be a burden upon our towns and parishes for years, and then the Emigrant fund, as provided by this Bill, would be inadequate. The Bill, however, goes as far as they had any right to legislate under the Despatch recently received; but he hoped they would ultimately receive additional powers.—(The Bill was then passed.)

A Bill to authorise the magistrates of King's to levy an assessment to pay off the County debt, was read a third time, and passed.—*Loyalist Reports.*

# The Observer.

## SAINT JOHN, FEBRUARY 8, 1848.

We have extracted from the Journals of the Assembly a number of Extracts of Despatches from the Colonial Secretary to the Lieutenant Governor, relating to Provincial Affairs; likewise a highly interesting Report from the Surveyor General, Mr. Baillie, on the Survey and disposal of Crown Lands and Timber, and opening of Roads in this Province, which will be found well worthy of perusal.—We learn from the document that of the 20,000,000 acres of which the Province is comprised, but 6,000,000 have yet been granted, 3,000,000 are set down as barren or under water, leaving the large amount of 11 000,000 acres of good Forest Land, fit for settlement, unappropriated, and at the disposal of the Government.

During the last year, there entered inwards at this port from the United Kingdom, 360 vessels, 166,604 tons, 5,895 men—and during the same period there cleared outwards, for the United Kingdom, 432 vessels, 221,422 tons, and 7,601 men.—There also arrived at this port during the same period, 14 vessels, 1,950 tons, from British West Indies; 3 vessels, 729 tons, from Foreign Europe; 999 vessels, 51,795 tons, from British North American Colonies; 278 British vessels, 31,704 tons, from the United States; 55 vessels, 14,274, tons, Foreign; 11 vessels, about 2600 tons, from other ports.

On Saturday and Sunday last, we were visited with a severe Easterly snow storm, almost the first of the season. In consequence of the large quantity of snow which had fallen, the mails were yesterday detained some hours beyond their usual time. Sleighing is now very good, but the weather being mild and thawing in the sun, it is not probable that the snow will remain long, unless it becomes colder.

The Western Mail of last evening furnishes nothing of importance from Mexico. There continued to be rumours of peace propositions, but they were not credited.

CONCERT.—We would direct the attention of our readers to the Programme of the Concert to be given by Mr. STEVEN, to-morrow evening, at the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute, which is published in another column. It will be found to contain many choice pieces; and as Mr. Steven, in addition to his own chaste performances on the pianoforte, is to have the valuable assistance of the *Philharmonic Society*, and a number of Gentlemen Amateurs, we think the lovers of Music may anticipate an evening's entertainment of no ordinary kind.—We wish him an overflowing house.

TEMPERANCE HALL.—We learn that the different Temperance Societies in this City purpose erecting a spacious brick edifice, for a Temperance Hall. The *Telegraph* of last evening says—"The idea is to raise some six thousand pounds by means of a Joint Stock Company, and to this end a Subscription list has been opened, and upwards of three hundred shares already taken at Five Pounds each. Several places have been named as the site for the building; but we believe the selection will be a matter for future consideration. We trust the friends of Temperance generally will feel under obligation to give the undertaking all the assistance in their power to bestow, and if they do, we shall shortly have the satisfaction to behold a fabric which will at once be an ornament to our City and a triumph to our cause. The Subscription list may be seen at the store of Mr. C. E. Cross, South Wharf."—We wish the laudable and spirited project every success.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—Last Friday evening, Mr. Foulis lectured in continuation of his chemical course, explaining latent heat, and some of the gases. The mode of evolving hydrogen was shewn, with several beautiful experiments. His next lecture will embrace a consideration of oxygen and its compound, nitrous oxide, or exhilirating gas, chlorine and its compound, chloroform, &c.

Last evening, (the lecturer, who was expected, not having found it convenient to come to the city,) Dr. Paterson gave an entertainment on Electricity.—*Next Friday*, it is intended to resume the subject, when several luminous experiments will be exhibited.

Next Monday evening, 14th inst. Mr. Boyd will lecture on "Intellectual Improvement, and its claims upon Young Men of the present age."

The brick building known as St. Stephen's Church, with the lot of ground, fronting 80 feet on King's Square and 100 feet on Charlotte street, was sold at public auction on Wednesday last, for £2,475. Capt. Joseph Stephenson was the purchaser.—Auctioneer, Mr. Thomas Raymond.

The Hon. Charles Simonds took his seat as a Member of the Legislative Council, on Tuesday last.

☞ We this morning received from Miramichi, post paid, an anonymous letter, signed "*A Creditor*," containing an advertisement purporting to be an assignment of the estate and effects of a certain mercantile firm at that place, in trust, to parties who are named in the advertisement, and requesting its insertion "for the information of the public." The request being anonymous, we must decline its insertion until it comes to us in a more official or *authorized* manner.

The Obituary notice from a correspondent at Hopewell, will be inserted in our next paper.—Also the lines signed "Ellen."

The steam ship Acadia, from Liverpool, via Halifax, arrived at Boston on last Tuesday morning. The passengers had unanimously presented Capt. Stone with a complimentary address respecting the seamanlike and gentlemanly conduct of the captain and officers of the ship, on this the first voyage of Capt. Stone as commander.

The exports from Quebec to the United Kingdom last year amounted to £1,413,539; to British Colonies, £88,551; United States, £921; Cape of Good Hope, £1,859; Bremen, £329—Total, £1,505,259.

LEGISLATIVE.—The most exciting debate of the Session took place on Thursday, on the presentation by Mr. Tibbets, of a Petition from the Magistrates of King's County, praying the late roads at Woodstock. This application was moved by Mr. Tibbets to a Select Committee, and opposed on the ground that instead of being referred to a Select Committee it should be laid on the Table. Mr. Tibbets refused to allow it to lie on the Table, and the question being taken on his motion, the petition was thrown out. Several members here observed that they were willing to give the application their fullest consideration; and that it had been totally lost only on account of the pertinacity of Mr. Tibbets. Mr. Brown then moved that it be received and lie on the Table, and his motion was carried—Messrs. Tibbets, J. Earle, Taylor, Fisher, Barberie and R. D. Wilmot, voting against it.—*Fredericton Reporter.*

Hon. Mr. Rankin, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Hanington, Mr. Montgomery, and Mr. Miles, were subsequently named by the Speaker as the committee to report on the above subject.

The correspondent of the *Mail* says that the Assembly, on Saturday last, on motion of Mr. Partelow, resolved to appropriate the sum of £25, for the purpose of having a Daily Mail between Fredericton and St. John, during the present session.

The Petition of Lieut. Kortwright, master of the Steamer Columbia, for the return of duties on Wine, consumed by him while conducting the Survey of the Bay of Fundy, was unanimously rejected.

Mr. Ritchie brought in a Bill to incorporate certain parties into a Company, for the erection of a Temperance Tempie in the City of Saint John.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Halifax, 2nd February, 1848.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, has been pleased to appoint the following Gentlemen to form Her Majesty's Executive Council in this Province:

The Honorable James B. Uniacke,
" Michael Tobin,
" Hugh Bell,
" Joseph Howe,
" James McNab,
" Herbert Huntington,
" Wm. F. DesBarres,
" Lawrence O'C. Doyle,
" George R. Young.

The above Gentlemen were sworn into Office this morning.—*Halifax Royal Gazette.*

No official announcement has yet been made regarding the appointment of Attorney or Solicitor Generals, or Provincial Secretary.

The following resolutions were moved in the House of Assembly, by Mr. Huntington:

*Whereas*, it is indispensable, in order that the Departmental system of Government should be carried out in this Province in accordance with the enlightened views propounded by Her Majesty's Government, that the office of Provincial Secretary should be held by a different tenure from that which has hitherto obtained.

*And whereas*, Sir Rupert D. George has resigned his seat in the Executive Council, and consequently vacated the office of Secretary of this Province:

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of this House, that Four Hundred Pounds, Sterling, *per annum*, chargeable on the Casual and Territorial Revenue, be allowed him for and during his life as a retirement, and the further sum of One Hundred and Sixty Pounds, Sterling, should he resign the Office of Registrar of Deeds, which this House contemplate arranging by Bill during the present Session of the Legislature.

*Robbery.*—On Thursday night, the house in Paddock-St. occupied by Capt. Vaughan, was entered through the kitchen window, and wearing apparel, spoons, knives and forks, and other articles, to the value of about £40, carried off. We trust a sharp look out will be kept for the property which has been stolen of late, and that any information which would lead to the detection of parties engaged in or connected with the recent robberies in the City, will at once be communicated to the authorities.—*Courier.*

CORRECTION.—We were in error last week in stating that Mr. Smithers, who had recently left this City for London, would be connected in business with the House of Messrs. Pollok, Gilmour, & Co.—*Ib.*

The "Gateshead Observer" states that nearly all the cases tried at the present winter assizes in York had their origin in strong drink.

We learn that Mr. Thomas Otty, a son of Col. Otty, of Hampton, was an officer on board of H. M. Steamer *Avenger*, whose dreadful shipwreck was recorded in our last, and has no doubt shared the fate of all on board the ill-fated vessel.—*New Brunswicker.*

FATAL ACCIDENT.—As Mr. Tisdale Lyons of Sussex Vale, was proceeding to town on Thursday last, with a load of produce, he halted at Beldon's Inn to feed his horses, for which purpose he had removed their bridles. While the horses were feeding, a carriage approached from behind, at which they took affright, and started at full speed along the road. Mr. L. in attempting to arrest them, was thrown down, and the wheel of the waggon passing over his head, caused almost instant death. By this sudden and unforeseen casualty, a wife and four children are deprived of an affectionate husband and kind father, who is deeply lamented by a large circle of relatives and friends.—*Mail.*

INFANTICIDE.—The body of a newly-born infant, packed in a cigar-box, was found in Wright's Shipyard, Courtney Bay, on Tuesday morning.—The little creature had been killed by filling its mouth with cotton.—[Her.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—On Friday last, as a young man named John Cleary, was hauling logs from the Woods, on the Black River Road, three miles from this City, he met with an unfortunate accident which, it is feared will speedily result in his death. It appears that a chain was fastened to the wiffle-tree, which should be held up by the hand, to keep it from the ground, but the unfortunate man had, for his own convenience, fastened it about his body, and the horses taking fright, ran away, dragging and mangling him horribly over the stumps, stones, &c. This should serve as a warning to many who are in the habit of making themselves fast to horses in the way mentioned, as it is impossible to get clear of them should they become frightened and start off.—*Ib.*

Two boys named McMullin and Redding, were drowned in a pond, at Milton, Yarmouth, on the 26th ult. They were standing, with another on the ice, when it broke, and the three fell through, but one was fortunately got out in safety.

We were shewn the other day, one of the model penny pieces which have been approved by the British mint. It consists of a distinct circular insertion of a small piece of silver in a copper frame, of the size and substance of a shilling. The obverse represents the head of the Queen, and the reverse a simple figure of 1 (one penny.)—*Quebec Chronicle.*

*Melancholy and Fatal Accident.*—The Rev. Mr. Bowles, of the Congregational Church, in returning to Montreal, from a meeting last evening, in a sleigh, in company with a lady, drove into a hole in the ice in the Chateauguay basin, and was drowned. His body had not been found at two, P. M. The lady escaped.—*Ib.*

THE FRENCH STEAMERS.—The losses of this line, up to the present time, are said to amount to two millions of francs, or about $375,000. The company are about asking the government to make up this loss. For the present the four ships are to cease running, in order to be refitted and provided with new furnaces, increasing the power of the engines. They will resume their trips in March or April.

A little over forty years ago, Aaron Burr was brought to trial on a charge of treason for undertaking to raise within the limits of the United States the means of wresting Mexico from the dominion of Spain. It was treason *then* to dream of the conquest of Mexico, but it is *now* the height of patriotism to undertake it!—[Louisville Journal.

SMALL POX.—This disease is reported to be quite prevalent in Caledonia, Orange and Washington Counties, Vermont, proving fatal in numerous cases. It is also prevalent about Bangor, Maine, and in the back country a[illegible] the lo[illegible]tere.

HIGH WIND.—A number of signs were blown down in Philadelphia, on Sunday, by which persons were badly hurt. Mr. Daniel Moore, a printer, had his leg so badly crushed that it was amputated. Mr. Cyrus Holborn was knocked down senseless. Mr. Mattack, a carpenter, was thrown down twenty feet from a ladder, and very severely injured.—[N. Y. Com. Adv.

The Right Hon. Thomas Earl of Dundonald, G. C. B., Vice Admiral of the Red, has been officially appointed Commander-in-chief of Her Majesty's Naval For

DEATHS BY FEVER.—It is to-day our melancholy duty to record the deaths of four of our medical friends, who, within a few days, have been sacrificed to fever:—On the 23d inst., Dr. George Seymour, surgeon to the Kilconnel Dispensary; on the 24th inst., Dr. Charles Donnollon, of Winterfield, medical attendant to the Annadown Dispensary; on the 25th inst., Mr. Francis Bodkin, for many years apothecary to the Clifden poor-house; and on the 26th inst., Dr. Edward Lambert, of Oranmore, a gentleman much beloved, leaving a widow, with a young and interesting family, to deplore his loss. Independent of the above, we are sorry to add that serious apprehensions are entertained for the recovery of Dr. Mulville, of Gort, and Dr. Hynes, of Kinvarra.—*Galway Vindicator.*

SCRIPTURAL INSTRUCTION IN IRELAND.—That valuable institution, the Sunday School Society for Ireland, has recently published a paper containing some interesting facts connected with the spread of Sunday School instruction, and shewing the extensive demands upon the society for assistance to the schools. It appears that 818 schools, containing 68,267 scholars, have received assistance in books during the last six months; and that 36 796 Bibles, Testaments, and portions of scripture, besides 28,914 Scripture reading books, and spelling books containing reading lessons selected from the sacred Scriptures, have been granted to the schools during the same period. It is also a striking fact that the number of Bibles granted during the last six months exceeds by 2954 the number disseminated during the corresponding period of the year 1846.

MUNIFICENCE OF THE QUEEN DOWAGER.—Upwards of £20,000 are every year distributed amongst those who apply to her Majesty Queen Adelaide for assistance. Two gentlemen (one an experienced lieutenant in the navy) are attached to her Majesty's household, whose chief occupation it is to ascertain the truth of every doubtful application, to call on the persons referred to as being ready to corroborate the statements, and to form a just estimate of the condition of those who apply, and the nature and degree of assistance required by them. No worthy application is rejected.—*Lady's Newspaper.*

*Pottery Manufacture of England.*—The total annual value of the manufactured article is estimated at £2 500,000, and the amount of labour employed is that of from 80,000 to 100,000 men.

A WHOLESALE BIGAMIST.—It is stated, as a fact, that an excavator, either at present or recently working in the neighbourhood of Sheffield, has thirteen wives living in various parts of the country! None of them look after him, probably because he is not worth following.

EVERY MAN'S HOME.—To make it healthful and joyful; to ensure, economically, impunity from fire; such a supply of fresh air, light (God's first great gifts,) and warmth, when needed, as the constitution of man demands, and to lead Art—capable of producing "An endless fountain of immortal drink"—delightfully to adorn it, is matter of world-wide interest. When it is remembered that homes are the manufactories of men, and influence a growing nation, the importance of improving these homes is at once seen. Perfect men come not forth from ill-arranged, ill-ordered dwellings; and how few homes are there which might not be improved!—*The Builder.*

A dwelling-house of three stories—an extraordinary circumstance—has been excavated at Pompeii, which formerly belonged to one of the Decurii or Senators of Pompeii. The interior is very rich in paintings and costly furniture.

RETURN OF A COMET.—The American Almanacs for 1848 prophecy a return during the year, of Pingre's Comet, which appeared in 1264 and 1556. The period of the Comet is presumed to be every 292 years—and Mr. Hind, of England, agrees with the most celebrated astronomers of the day in their calculations of its orbit and return. On former occasions, it approached very near the earth, and the display was really magnificent. The *perihelion* passages of this Comet upon its two former appearances were July 17th, 1264, and April 21st, 1556.

The Steamer Cambria, 72 hours from New York, arrived at Halifax last Tuesday morning, and proceeded on her voyage to Liverpool at half past two o'clock in the afternoon. Passengers—Miss Magee, Hon. John Robertson, and Messrs. James Kirk, John Wishart, A. Smimers, John Hegan, John Gillis, James Doherty, and James Howard, of St. John; and Messrs Knight and Doan, from New York, 50.

☞ The Mail for England to meet the departure of the Steamer Acadia from Halifax on the 14th current, will close at the General Post Office in this City, To-morrow, (Wednesday,) the 9th inst., at three o'clock in the afternoon.

[Certificate from the Principal of the Fredonia (N. Y.) Seminary.]

FREDONIA, July 17th, 1846.

Dr. Seth W. Fowle,—Dear Sir:—Feeling, as I do, under obligation to the friend who urged me to try Wistar's Balsam, in spite of my hostility to the endless variety of remedies claiming infallibility, I cannot justly refuse to comply with your request to furnish a statement of its effects.

From my youth I have been subject to lung complaints and during the last ten years I have been under the necessity of using the utmost caution to avoid that most ungracious customer, "a cough." In February last I took cold—a cough set in, and though slight in the beginning, I made use of the simple remedies which I always keep for that purpose. These failing, I resorted to others, many of which have gained celebrity, but my cough increased in violence, and a pain in the side and right lobe of the lungs set in, which soon became very distressing and at intervals were attended with oppressive strictures on the lungs. During this time I expectorated freely, but the mucus raised from the lungs indicated a disease deeply seated. Two or three physicians very kindly sent me their medicines, which have been very efficient in curing coughs, but they failed to reach my case, and I began to be somewhat uneasy. In the latter part of April I left home, intending to travel awhile, and if possible escape, by that means, from present danger. When I reached Buffalo I had taken an additional cold, and my cough was considerably aggravated. A friend there advised me to try the Balsam of Wild Cherry, but I told him I had swallowed medicine enough. Well, sir, I coughed out that day and the night following, and the next day my friend urged me again to try "Doctor Wistar," and at 3, P. M. I was willing to try any thing, for I coughed constantly. I procured a bottle—drank of it—read the directions—took the stage for home, continued taking it from that bottle one week, and when the Balsam was gone my cough and pains were gone, and I have not coughed since. Respectfully yours, &c.

T. A. REDINGTON.

None genuine without the written signature of I. Butts on the wrapper.—For sale by PETERS & TILLEY, King Street, Saint John, N. B.

MARRIED.

On the 25th ult., by the Rev. Robert Irvine, Mr. William McNeil, to Miss Elizabeth Roxburgh, both of the Parish of Portland.

On the 31st ult., by the same, Mr. Robert Jones, to Miss Eliza Breen, both of the Parish of Kingston.

On the 1st inst., by the same, Captain William Skeene, to Miss Beatridge Proven, both of this City.

And on the same evening, by the same, Mr. Samuel Arnold, to Miss Margaret Hurst, both of Carleton.

On Thursday evening, by the Rev. Samuel Robinson, Mr. Thomas Moreafield, of this City, to Miss Hannah, fifth daughter of Mr. Joseph Burden, of Gerrawallis.

Same evening, by the same, Mr. Samuel Kinsman, of Horton, (N. S.) to Mrs. Eunice Mills, widow of the late Deacon Samuel B. Mills, of this City.

On Sunday evening, by the Rev. Samuel Robinson, Mr. John O'Hara, to Miss Mary Glorin, second daughter of Mr. James Hancock, all of this city.

On the 29th Dec. last, at St. George's Church, Carleton, by the Rev. F. Coster, Mr. Reuben C. Flewelling, of the Parish of Kingston, to Miss Helen Johnston, of the former place.

At Petersville, on the 20th ult., by the Rev. J. Bartholomew, Mr. George Mahood, to Miss Sophia, eldest daughter of Mr. Isaac Waters, all of that place.

On Sunday, 30th January, in the Parish Church, Sussex Vale, by the Rev. Thomas McGhee, Rector of Upham, Mr. Henry Cripps, to Miss Jane Wilson, all of the Parish of Sussex.

On Monday, 31st January, by the same, Mr. Richard Bell, to Miss Letitia Brown Chambers, both of the Parish of Sussex.

DIED.

On Tuesday evening, after a short but severe illness, Augusta, wife of Charles C. Stewart, Esq., in the 38th year of her age.

At Fredericton, on the 3d of February, after a short but severe illness, in the 76th year of his age, the Honorable Charles Jeffrey Peters, Her Majesty's Attorney General in this Province, and a Member of the Executive and Legislative Councils, leaving a large family to lament their sudden and melancholy bereavement.

At St. Martins, on the 27th ult., Mary, the beloved wife of the late Mr. Allan McLean, in the 23th year of her age. Her end was peace.

At St. Martins, on the 27th ult., Isabella Agnes, youngest daughter of Abel and Abigail Washburn, aged three years and three months.

At Newcastle, Miramichi, on the 25th ult., Mr. Henry McCullum, senior, at the advanced age of eighty-eight.—The deceased was one of the first settlers in that County, having arrived in the shire town over sixty-five years ago, where he given [illegible]

## PORT OF SAINT JOHN.

ARRIVED.

*This Day*—Ship Cranston, Hall, London—T. E. Milledge, ballast.

Charlotte, Stafford, London—James Kirk, ballast.

Barque Bethel, Mosher, Cork—George Thomas, ditto.

Brigt. Bream, Wiseman, New York—W. H. Scovil, flour.

Schr. Henrietta, Best, Baltimore—Morrisey & Shives, wheat.

Brandywine, Paul, Frankfort, (Me.)—Master, flour and fresh meat.

Inimitable, Kay, Halifax,—Master, oats.

CLEARED.

Feb. 2d—Brigt. Widow, Gorum, Barbados, deals—W. J. Starr.

3d—Ship Spartan, Welch, London, timber and deals—John Haws.

5th—Ship Chancellor, Dudoe, Cork, timber, deals, &c—John Mackay.

7th—Barque Medium, Crosby, Cork, timber—James Kirk.

8th—Schr. Charlotte, Hennebery, Halifax, limestone—G. & J. Salter; Valeria, Golding, New York, lumber,—J. V. Thurgar; Kate, Holder, New York, lumber and coals—J. V. Troop.

MONDAY—Wind N. W., Cloudy—P. M., Sailed—Ships Courier for Liverpool, and Spartan for London.

Capt. Stafford, of barque Charlotte, arrived last week, reports having passed, on the 31st Dec., in lon. 27 30 W., lat. 47 N., barque Isabella, of Liverpool, water-logged.—She appeared to be a new vessel of about 700 tons. Her anchors were stowed away. Main-mast gone by the hounds, and mizen mast seemed to have been cut away.—No person could be seen on board.

Spoken, Jan. 28th, lat. 43, lon. 66, barque Nova Scotia, from this port for Kingston, (Ireland.)

Arrived at New York, 29th January, ship John Fielden, Strang, Liverpool; brig Ellis, Cahill, Jamaica; 30th, ship Digby, Taber, Liverpool.—At Mobile, 14th, ship Portland, Leavitt, London.—At Savannah, 24th, ship Thomas, Brewer, Newry; 25th, Speed, Grundell, Liverpool.—At Charleston, 25th, Agenoria, Hunt, London.—At New Orleans, 19th, ship Maranham, Jameson, Hull.—At Wilmington, 25th, brig Elizabeth, Hastings, Jamaica.

Cleared at Philadelphia, 27th ult., brig Sarah, Johnston, Port Spain, (Trinidad.)—At Baltimore, 29th, brig Egremont, Vogler, Londonderry.—At Savannah, 17th, ship Samuel, Leighton, St. John.—At New Orleans, 19th, ship Charles Chatoner, Liverpool.—At Boston, 31st, schrs. Flora and Eliza Jane, for St. John.—At Halifax, 29th, schr. Inimitable, do.

Arrived at Savannah, Jan. 26th, ship Great Britain, Liverpool; barque Susan, London.

Spoke, Dec. 27th, lat. 46, long. 13, ship Britannia, from London for Mobile.

BALTIMORE, 31st: Jan.—Arrived schr Ivy, 35 days from Halifax. On the 26th Dec. in the Gulf Stream, was hove on her beam ends, lost galley, bulwarks, jib-boom, and swept decks.—Jan. 9th, was run into by barque Wenham, and carried away bowsprit, figure-head, &c.

## NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any claims against SAINT STEPHEN'S CHURCH, will please render them on or before the 15th instant. Also, those parties who objected to the sale of the Church, will leave a written statement of the amounts paid by them for their Pews, with the Treasurer, Mr. THOMAS RANKINE, Jr.—By order of the Board of Trustees. JAMES KING.

St. John, 8th February, 1848. *Secretary.*

[News, Courier.]

## Vickers' Files, &c.

1031 DOZ. *Vickers'* Mill, Hand Saw, Frame Saw, Bastard, Cabinet, and other FILES and RASPS, just received per Progress, and for sale cheap by

THOMAS R. GORDON,

*Corner of Market Square & Dock Street.*

February 8, 1848.

## Flour, Meal, Butter, &c.

*The subscriber offers for sale, at lowest Market prices, at his Store in Ward Street:—*

200 BARRELS best American Genesee FLOUR,
100 Do. do. Philadelphia FLOUR,
100 Do. do. Fine and Scratch'd do.
150 Do. CORN MEAL,
30 Do. OAT MEAL,
98 Firkins BUTTER,
5 Barrels best No. 2 MACKEREL,
3 Casks Tanner's OIL.—Enquire at the office of BENJAMIN SMITH.

St. John, Feb. 8.

## TO LET,

*Possession given on 1st May, next,—*

THE SHOP and STORES now occupied by Mr. W. E. Moore, in Dock Street, belonging to the Estate of the late Mr. William Hammond, suitable for an extensive Business of any description.—Apply to HARDING & LEWIS,

Feb. 8th, 1848. *Market Square.*

## TO LET,

*And possession given the first day of May next—*

THE subscriber's NEW HOUSE, in Wright's-street, next adjoining the residence of Edward Allison, Esq., containing Eight Rooms on the first and second Flats, and two in the Garret, a large Kitchen, with Frost-proof Cellar, and other conveniences. The Lot is 120 by 40 feet, with a large Barn on the rear. Apply to

THOMAS NISBET.

St. John, February 8, 1848.

## TO LET,

*And possession given on the first day of May next, several of them sooner if required,—*

EIGHT good HOUSES, pleasantly situated.—Two good STORES in *Ward Street.*—Three BACK STORES.—SIX OFFICES in different parts of the City.—ONE SAIL LOFT.—One capital PRINTING OFFICE, lately in the occupation of Mr. Cameron, "Observer" Office.—Enquire at the office of BENJAMIN SMITH.

St. John, February 8.

## Wanted to Charter.

TWO VESSELS—one of 200 and one of 400 Tons, to carry Deals to Ports in Ireland.

Feb. 8. WM. CARVILL.

## ☞ NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate THOMAS BURNS, late of the Parish of Portland, deceased, are requested to present their Accounts at the Office of C. W. STOCKTON, Esq., Attorney at Law, duly attested, within One Month from the date hereof; and all Persons indebted to the said Estate, will make immediate payment to the said C. W. STOCKTON, who is duly authorised to receive the same.

BRIDGET BURNS,

Portland, 1st February 1848. *Administratrix.*

NEW-BRUNSWICK

## BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY, and Savings' Fund.

### FIRST LOAN MEETING.

THE First Loan Meeting will take place at the Mechanics' Institute on Thursday, the 10th day of February next, at 8 o'clock, P. M.

The Funds of the Society will be advanced by Ballot. Applications for advances can be made on and after the 25th instant, (the forms supplied gratis), at the Office of the Society.

New Members can be admitted at any time on payment of the back Subscriptions.

By Order. CHAS. L. STREET,

*Secretary and Treasurer.*

St. John, 22d Jan. 1848.

## MOLASSES.

Landing ex *Fashion*, from Trinidad—

51 PUNS and 9 Tierces Muscovado MOLASSES, for sale by

Jan. 25, 1848. *JARDINE & CO.*

## FOR CHARTER.

THE Ship LESMAHAGOW, 741 Tons, will take a Freight for any safe Port in Great Britain. Apply to

FLEWWELLING & READING.

January 29, 1848.

## GRAND CONCERT

OF

## Vocal and Instrumental Music,

AT THE

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE,

TO-MORROW EVENING, (WEDNESDAY,) the 9th instant.

MR. S. STEVEN begs to inform his Friends and the Inhabitants of the City, that he will give a CONCERT of Vocal and Instrumental Music, To-Morrow Evening, (Wednesday,) on which occasion he will be kindly assisted by the Members of the Saint John PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY, and a numerous and effective Chorus of Gentlemen Amateurs.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1. Overture "Le Nozze de Figaro," — Mozart.
2. Song, "The Rover's Flag," — Nelson.
3. Concertante Trio, "Prometheus," Flute, Piano and Violoncello, — Beethoven.
4. Full Chorus, "Vive le Roi," (Siege of Rochelle.) — Balfe.
5. Song, "By the Margin of fair Zurich Waters," — Swiss Air.
6. Duett, "All's Well," (by request.) — Braham.
7. Waltz, "Philomelen," — Strauss.

An interval of 10 Minutes between the 1st and 2d Parts.

PART II.

1. Overture, "Il. Trancredi," — Rossini.
2. Glee, "Foresters sound the cheerful horn," — Sir H. Bishop.
3. Quartett, "Matrimonio Segreto." Violin, Flute, Violoncello and Piano, — Cimarosa.
4. Song, "I'm Afloat," — Russell.
5. Concertante Duett from "Masaniello," Violin and Piano, — DeBeriot and Benedict.
6. Full "Chorus of Huntsmen," (Der Freischutz,) — C. M. Von Weber.
7. Quartett, "Montrose," (introducing several Scotch Airs.) — Sir H. Bishop.

FINALE, "GOD SAVE THE QUEEN," Full Chorus and Instrumental.

☞ The Doors will be opened at 7 o'clock, and the Concert will commence at 8 precisely.

TICKETS 1s. 3d. each, to be had at Messrs. Chubb & Co's, McMillan's, Avery's, Nelson's, and Mr. Steven's Stores, and at the door of the Institute on the evening of the Concert.

February 8, 1848.

## Notice to the Public.

THE ENGLISH MAIL to meet at Halifax the Steamers which leave Boston and New York, will close at Saint John as follows, until further notice, viz:—

On Wednesday, the 12th January, at 3, P.M.
" Saturday, the 29th January, at 3, P.M.
" Wednesday, the 9th February, at 3, P.M.
" Saturday, the 26th February, at 3, P.M.
" Wednesday, the 8th March, at 3, P.M.
" Saturday, the 25th March, at 3, P.M.
" Wednesday, the 5th April, at 3, P.M.
" Saturday, the 22d April, at 3, P.M.

J. HOWE, *D. P. M. G.*

General Post Office, St. John, Jan. 10, 1848. } 3i.

## Fall Importation of BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

*For the British American, from Liverpool.*

WRITING PAPER of every description and quality, including Laid and Wove Post, Letter, Note, Foolscap, Bank Post, Demy, and Folio Post; together with Tissue, Coloured Printing Demy, Royal Cartridge, and Tinted Crayon Drawing and Wrapping Paper:

PASTEBOARD and PRESSING;

Ink and Ink Powders, Sealing Wax & Wafers.

A new article of STEEL PENS:

A large assortment of Binder's LEATHER and Mill Board;

Chambers's Edinburgh Journal, new Edition, vols. 1 to 6;

Do. Miscellany, vols. 1 to 20;

Do. Information for the People, and Cyclopædia of Literature;

Do. Primer, and School and People's Atlas;

Do. Educational Course—complete.

*In Store*—A varied assortment of Ledgers, Journals, Day and Memorandum Books.

☞ Book-binding executed with neatness and despatch. A. FRASER.

December 7, 1847. *Dock Street.*

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS, AND

## NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

A VERY large and choice assortment of neatly bound and useful BOOKS, suitable for presents, prizes, Christmas and New Years Gifts, &c., may be had cheap for Cash at the VICTORIA BOOK STORE, *King-street.*

Dec. 21. V. H. NELSON.

23rd November, 1847.

*Per recent arrivals from Boston and New-York*

30 BRLS Soda BISCUIT,
10 half bbls Water Crackers,
10 half barrels Sugar BISCUIT,
10 barrels Pilot BREAD,
25 kegs Cooking RAISINS,
1 cask SALARATUS,
2 boxes ARROW ROOT, (First quality.) } Fresh,

ARCHIBALD HEGAN.

## Oolong Tea.

A LOT of Oolong SOUCHONG of superior strength and flavour, in catties of 14 lbs. each, at No. 10, King-street.

Dec. 28. FLEWWELLING & READING

## Polka, Waltz, Quadrille, &c.

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

Ladies' White and Black Satin SLIPPERS,
Do. do. do. do. Satin POLKA BOOTS,
Do. French Kid and Enamelled SLIPPERS,
Do. do. Morocco Opera Slippers,
Misses' White and Black Satin Slippers,
Do. Black and Fancy coloured French Kid Slippers,
Do. French Flannelled and Patent Slippers,
Boys' French Calf and Patent Dongola Shoes,
Gentlemen's patent Opera BOOTS, (a elegant article,)
Do. Black and Drab Cashmere Polka Boots,
Do. French Calf and Patent Pumps,
Ladies' White and Black Silk HOSIERY,
Do. very superior White Cotton do.

December 7. S. K. FOSTER.

## 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.*

## CIGARS, BREAD, &c.

Landing this day, ex *Pheasant* from Boston—

30,000 GENUINE "*Manuel Amores*" CIGARS, light brown and dark brown;
5 boxes Lemons and ORANGES;
3 brls. new HICKORY NUTS;
3 sacks FILBERTS and WALNUTS;
3 tierces RICE (new),
Saleratus, Baldwin APPLES, &c.

Ex *Albert Fearing* from Philadelphia—

200 halves and thirds 'Wattson's' Soda, Sugar, Butter, Lemon, and Water Crackers;
25 barrels Pilot, Medium, Navy, and GROAT BREAD. For sale by

Dec. 14. J. MACFARLANE, Market-Square

JANUARY, 1848.

## H. G. KINNEAR

*Has on hand at this date*—AT MODERATE PRICES—*either for Cash or Good Notes, the following* GOODS:

85 HHDS. and 37 barrels best Porto Rico and Cuba SUGAR,
17 puns. Scotch Treacle and sugar house Molasses,
62 bbls. heavy Mess, 25 do. Prime, and 5 do. Rump PORK; 12 do. Mess, 53 do. New York and New Haven Prime, and Prime BEEF,
200 do. Dry Pernambuco HIDES,
125 chests *Stephen Larmon* and other brands } Souchong and
15 2-3 chests *Douglas* } Fine Congo
27 boxes *Rainbow* } TEA,
2 chests Old Hyson TEA,
15 boxes Family Souchong do.
5 boxes Oolong do.; 5 chests Bohea do.
25 boxes Domestic Pale Yellow SOAP,
100 boxes American do. do. Family do.
50 boxes Domestic common Yellow do.
30 boxes do. do. second quality do.
750 boxes *Steel's* Liverpool SOAP,
100 boxes (small) Fancy and Chinese Medicated do.
130 boxes Honey Dew, Aromatic and com. TOBACCO,
160 boxes Mould CANDLES, domestic, 8's and 6's,
50 boxes Dipt do. do. 12's, 10's 9's and 8's,
150 boxes (new fruit) Bloom and Muscatel Raisins,
67 kegs very superior Cooking do (100 lbs. each,)
150 barrels Newark Champaigne CIDER,
50 bags Mocca and Sumatra COFFEE,
25 barrels Cider VINEGAR, of three qualities,
5 barrels and 10 kegs Saleratus,
75 barrels Watson's best NAVY BREAD,
12 barrels No. 1 Pilot do.
34 boxes *Johnston's* New York Soda Biscuit,
50 kegs *Watson's* sugar, soda, lemon, Water, and Butter BISCUIT,
25 barrels silver skinned ONIONS,
40 bags best washed Filberts; 5 do. Pea Nuts,
2 barrels best Hickory NUTS,
10 barrels Lard OIL,
10 do. Sea Elephant do. } very superior,
1 hhd. and 20 brls. best screwed New England Dried APPLES; 5 barrels Spirits Turpentine,
20 barrels Bright Varnish; 5 barrels Copal do.
500 dozen Domestic and American Corn BROOMS, from 7s. 6d. to 17s. 6d.
2 carrotels and 3 barrels best Zante Currants,
25 carrotels Dry COD FISH,
2 barrels and 5 tubs Hogs' Lard,
219 casks (2 cwt. each) Deck, Rose, & Ribbon Spikes,
119 casks (100 to 250 lbs.) 3d, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, and 20d'y Rose Head Board NAILS,
12 casks (500 to 210); 6, 8, 10, 12, and 14d'y clasp Nails,
21 casks (no.) 4 to 20d'y English Cut ditto,
55 casks (100 to 200) 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10d'y Horse do.
7 casks (100 lbs. each) *Derby* and ordinary Ox do.
19 casks (211 lbs. each) 2-4 to 5-4 Sheathing do.
2 pairs CHAIN CABLES, 3-8 and 5-1,
3 ANCHORS, 3 to 4 cwt.
12 casks Small Chains—1-4, 5-8, 3-8 and 7-16,
8 dozen *Griffin's* SCYTHES,
5 dozen Reaping Hooks and Sickles,
250 Canada, Cooking, Close, Box, Franklin, Hot-Air & Cylinder STOVES, *of every size and description.*
10 cases Writing and Wrapping PAPER, of every description; Wax, Pencils, Ink, Spelling Books, Blank Account Books, Wafers,
100 reams American Straw and other Wrapping Paper,
100 reams Printing Paper, 21x30 and 22x35,
25 boxes (1 doz. each) *Hunt's* best American AXES,
504 boxes 7x9 to 8x24 best English Sheet Window GLASS,
245 boxes 7x9 to 24x30 German do.
150 boxes 7x9 to 10x12 American do.
20 boxes Tobacco Pipes,
12 boxes (1 doz. each) Wool Cards, No. 6,
6 boxes do. Cotton Cards, No. 10,
2 boxes (12 dozen each) Cattle do.
55 dozen large and small American Painted PAILS,
20 kegs Queen's Bluing,
50 sides Upper LEATHER,
500 Wood, Flag, Cane, Hair & Plush angle CHAIRS,
50 do. do do do Rocking ditto,
20 do. do do do Arm and Office do.
5 hair seat Mahogany SOFAS,
5 Work and Round,
50 Wash Stands; 50 Looking Glasses, all sizes,
54 cases containing 2500 gross Block and Card Friction Matches,
5 cases containing 150 pairs Gents. Fur-lined figured Rubber Galoshoes,
13 cases containing 2141 pairs Gum Rubber Shoes,
60 bolts best Navy CANVAS, No. 4 to 7,
40 bags Whole Pepper; 40 boxes No. 1 Chocolate,
30 rolls Bolt COPPER, 32 to 72 inch,
120 dozen black Levantine and White Pongee Silk Handkerchiefs;—and

Sponge, Paste and Liquid Blacking, bottles of Castor Oil, barrels Blue Vitriol, kegs Saltpetre, brls Alum, casks Epsom Salts, kegs split Peas, brls Tapioca, mill saw Files, Borax, Scales, Balances, &c., Bass shovels, Hoe Pumps, Cattle Ties, copper Boilers, Tacks, Grate, Waffle Irons, Oven Doors, Ash Doors, Fox and Osborne Fanners, Lowell & Counter Scales and Weights, Nuts, Camp Pails, Wooden Bowls, wooden Flower Pots and painted Tubs, Deep Sea Lines, Segars, black, blue & white-brown sewing Thread, Loaf Sugar, Duck, Whitening, Bath Brick, Pimento Nutmegs, Washing Soda, Cream Tartar, boxes ground Pepper, kegs ground Ginger and Mustard, American Satinets, ground Red Wood, Manila Rope, soda Ash, ground and whole Coffee in small boxes, Pot and Pearl Ash, ground Pimento in small boxes, whole and Paste Cocoa in boxes and bags, barrels Nutmegs, casks Soda Ash, Oranges and Lemons in boxes, assorted Essences of all kinds, Circassian and Jamaica Liquorice, East India Senna, East India Rhubarb, Bees Wax, Leather Bindings, Gum Camphor, Wadding, Sacking Lines, Pungent Salts, Poisoning Powder, tins Mustard, Clayes' sweeping, counter and Coffee Brushes; Wright's and Halsey's Sugar coated and Gold and Silver Pills, Forest Wine, Goodwin's Sarsaparilla Bitters, &c. &c. Jan. 29.—6ⅿ

## LONDON HOUSE,

*Market Square.*

October 26th.

By the recent arrival of Ships "*Howard*," "*Themis*" and "*William Carson*," from Liverpool and London.—

THE FALL and WINTER Importations of the above Establishment are completed, comprising a General and Extensive Stock of

DRY GOODS, FURS, &c.

*Suitable for the Winter Season*—Wholesale and Retail. T. W. DANIEL.

## SUGAR! SUGAR!

25 HHDS. very bright Porto Rico SUGAR, now landing on the North Wharf, ex Schooner *Goodwill*, from Halifax, for sale by WM. E. MOORE.

26th Dec., 1847

CHAINS,—*Ex "Progress."*

Received from Liverpool per the above ship:—

9 BEST Proved Short-link CHAINS, assorted from ½ to 1 inch
2 best Proved STUD CHAINS, ¾ inch. 60 fath. each, with Shackles, complete.

For sale cheap for prompt payment.

Jan 18. WILLIAM CARVILL.

*By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.*

DELL'S HYDRO PNEUMATIC

## BED WARMER.

THE Subscriber respectfully intimates to the nobility, gentry and community of this city, and Province at large, that he has just received from London, two cases of this valuable apparatus, which only requires to be known to be appreciated.

Invalids, elderly persons, and those who have been in hot climates, will find these an invaluable luxury.

The price is moderate—they cannot be put out of order, and there is no expense after the first cost. Full directions are given with each.

It is a well known fact, that many persons who have purchased them have never since found a single cold night in Bed. They are extensively adopted by the faculty in London.

This is the last importation for this season, therefore an early call is solicited, and is absolutely necessary, to secure them—as the last few days has been so severe, the demand has become greater for them. GEORGE BEATTIE,

*Wholesale Dry Good Store, Water-street.*

January 18.

## SHIP CHANDLERY,

*Peters' Wharf.*

THE undersigned has received per ships *Themis* and *Howard*, from Liverpool, an Extensive Supply of—

Compasses; Deep Sea and Hand Log Lines,
Binnacle Lamps, Log Glasses,
Telescopes, Paint and Dusting Brushes,
Long and short handled Varnish Brushes,
Sheet LEAD, Stockholm TAR, VARNISH,
100 gallons prepared Wood OIL, for the prevention of Dry Rot.

*** The above, in addition to an extensive Stock on hand, constitute a complete and well selected assortment of every article in his line, which are offered for sale at the lowest market rates.

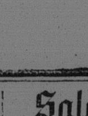
October 26. JOHN WALKER.

## Sales by Auction.

### Valuable Mill Property for sale

AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Subscriber will sell at Public Auction, at the Sales Room of John V. Thurgar, Esquire, in the City of Saint John, on WEDNESDAY, the first day of March next, at noon:—



THAT valuable MILL PROPERTY, with 120 acres of Land, situated at the head of the tide, on the river and harbour of Cocagne, in the County of Kent, known to be one of the best water privileges in the Province, and is in the immediate vicinity of the projected line of Railroad from Halifax to Quebec. The tide ebbs and flows up to the Mill, and there is a good carriage road passing by the same. The stream above the Mill can be driven for thirty miles and upwards; and as the country abounds with Spruce and Pine of a superior quality, the subscriber has no hesitation in recommending this property to the public. In 1845 the above property was sold at £1337 10s. An indisputable title will be given. Terms of sale—25 per cent. on delivery of the deed.—remainder at 3, 6, 9, and 12 months, by good endorsed notes on interest.

ALSO, *for sale at private bargain:*—1400 acres of excellent LAND, adjoining the above property, 40 acres of which are cleared, with house and barn thereon. Terms of sale,—10 per cent. down, remainder in five years on interest, secured by bond and mortgage. The grant, plans and title-deeds can be seen and every information given upon application to the subscriber, at his office in the City of Saint John. H. T. GILBERT.

January 18th, 1848.

## Mother's & Coburg Slippers, &c.

Landed this day, from the ship *Progress*, from Liverpool, at the "*Brunswick Shoe Store*,"

A NEW Article, well worth the attention of the Ladies, having been manufactured expressly for this Establishment.

Also, Ladies' and Misses' Satin, Armazine Silk, French Kid, Enamelled, and Patent SLIPPERS, in great Variety.

Ladies' and Misses' Cloth, and Cloth Golosh'd BOOTS.

Ditto ditto Adelaide Cloth & Prunella Golosh'd BOOTS.

Gents. Prince George, Wellington, and Patent Oxonian BOOTS.

A large assortment of *Web Slippers*, which come exceedingly Cheap; also, Gents. and Boys' *Evening* or *Study Slippers.*

One case of Boys' CAPS, which will be sold low if applied for immediately.

FAULKE & HENNIGAR.

St. John, January 11th, 1848.—1m.

## CHEAP HARDWARE and CUTLERY.

T. R. GORDON,

Corner of Market Square and Dock-Street,

*Has received, and offers at low prices for Cash—*

250 BAGS SPIKES, rose & clasp head NAILS.
Boat, Clout, Horse, and Ox NAILS,
19 Smiths' Bellows, 5 Anvils, 1 basket VICES,
200 pairs Horse Traces, 50 Ox and Logging CHAINS,
1 cask Forte HINGES,
2 casks Curled HAIR and Hair Seating,
6 casks Tinned and Enamelled Tea Kettles, Sauce pans, Stew pans, Mortars, Preserving Kettles, Coffee MILLS, Italian IRONS, GLUE POTS, &c. &c.
1 cask WEIGHTS, *and Grocers' Coffee Mills,*
8 casks *Improved SMOOTHING IRONS.*
5 crates japanned Coal Hods, Scoops, Scuttles, Dust Pans, and Cinder sifters,
4 bales IRON WIRE, 6 bales Wire RIDDLES,
1 cask Lamp SHADES,
6 cases Mill, Pit, and Circular SAWS, (Hoole, Stanifortb & Gray, and other makers.)
114 GRIDDLES, assorted sizes, 12 to 20 inches,
1 cask Lead PIPE, 2 casks SHOT, 5 rolls Sheet LEAD
1 case Sheet COPPER,
1 cask Sheet ZINC, 5 cases AUGERS,
15 tons POTS, OVENS, Boilers, Fry Pans, Fire Dogs, Oven Covers, &c.,
50 Heavy STOVES—20 to 30 inch,
1 bale Chalk Lines, 1 cask best RED CHALK,
22 casks Gunpowder, 3 cases Guns and Pistols,
5 cases *Sanderson, Brothers & Co's.* best CAST STEEL, (direct, Hallam Street,
23 dozen SPADES and SHOVELS,
3 casks well assorted Table Knives and Forks, and Pen and Pocket Knives, superior quality and very cheap, having been manufactured expressly for the subscriber.

Fifty-four casks and cases, containing—

Locks, Hinges, Latches, Screws; Fire Irons, and Irons; Japanned, Brass, and Plated Candlesticks, and Snuffers and Trays; Curtain Bands, Pins, and Rings; Cornice Ends; Tea Trays; Knife and Bread Baskets; Urns; Tea and Coffee Pots; Hot Water Jugs; GAS FITTINGS; Wool Cards; Wheel Heads; Curry Combs; Ox and Horse Cards; Fifes; Percussion Caps; Shot Belts; Powder Flasks; Sparrowills, Saw Thread, and Hammers; Gimlets, Planes and Plane Irons; *Cum's* Chisels and Gouges, Drawing Knives, &c.; Harness Mounting; Coffin Furniture, and Cords; Saws, Paint, White wash, Black Lead, Scrub, and Heath BRUSHES; Plate Baskets, Slop Kettles, Water Cans, and Foot Tubs; Cut and Wrought Brads and Tacks; Files and Rasps; Brass and Iron Castors; Table Cutlery and Screws; Window Furniture; Rules, Compasses, &c.; SLEIGH BELLS; Fox and Rat Traps; Steelyards, Maps, Scales, &c. &c.

Saint John, November 30, 1847.

## Third Importation this Fall of DRY GOODS!

Per *Lisbon* from England, just received by the Subscriber, a large assortment of WOOLLEN and COTTON GOODS, all of which are now open and ready for inspection, viz.:

FLUSHINGS, Pilot and Beaver CLOTHS, Broad Cloths—all colors and prices, Black CASSIMERES and DOESKINS, Fancy TROWSERINGS in great variety, Red, Blue, and Checked FLANNELS,—all widths and qualities.

White Kersey Flannels, Blankets; a large and splendid assortment of Woollen Shawls, Tartan Hdkfs.—68, 72 and 80 inches, White and Grey Sheetings, White and Grey Factory Cotton, Newest Styles Printed Cottons, Bedticks, Regatta and Crossover Shirtings, Patent Shirtings, Osnaburgs, Ginghams, Jean Stripes, Stockings, Socks Braces, Cotton Hdkfs, Silk ditto, Mufflers, Gloves, Jaconets, Quilts, Counterpanes, Apron Checks, Buttons, Silk, Twist, Threads, Silesias, Cushan Skalloon, Nankeen and Grandrels, Black and Colored Merinos, Coburgs, Cashmeres, Patent Shaded Wool Caverts, Patent Canvas, &c. Black and Brown Holland.

Wholesale Woollen Warehouse, Water-street, St. John, N. B. GEORGE BEATTIE.

Nov. 30.

## Salmon Twine & Fishing Thread.

A QUANTITY of SALMON TWINE and FISHING THREAD, of a superior quality, has just been received at the

London House, Market square.

October 26. T. W. DANIEL

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S

## Superior Winter Cloth Boots.

JUST received per ship "British American," from Liverpool, at S. K. FOSTER'S Shoe Stores, corner of King and Germain streets, an excellent assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's, Youths', and Children's WINTER CLOTH BOOTS, and Ladies' Carriage BOOTS, of qualities superior to any heretofore imported. Families and others who may wish to supply themselves with a superior article are requested to give an early call.

S. K. FOSTER.

Foster's Corner

# Poetry, &c.

### RICH AND POOR WEDDINGS.

A maiden to our village came
Borne up on Fortune's wings;
Great ships she had upon the waves
Freighted with precious things.
My elder brother saw her, and
His selfishness was tried;
He swore a deep eternal love,
And she became his bride.
One night the giant hurricane
Strode madly o'er the sea,
And down the costly vessels went
Amid the hoarse wind's glee.
The idol gone, my brother found
His love and peace depart,
And sorrow, like a gloomy fiend,
Sits mocking in his heart.

A maiden to our village came
And stole the heart of me,
Nor raven hair, nor jetty lash,
Nor gold, nor ships had she.
I wooed her for herself alone,
And she was true and kind;
Her fortune when I won her was
The empire of her mind.
Age creeps upon our pilgrimage
And finds us ever blest,
For Joy's own sweetest angel dwells
Our guardian and our guest.
Poor—poor we are, yet rich in love,
Whose manna fills our home;
So on we journey side by side,
And smile upon the tomb.

Address presented to Mr. Smithers, and that gentleman's reply:—

St. John, N. B., 27th January, 1848.

SIR,—We the undersigned, Merchants, Shipowners, and Residents of the City of Saint John, have heard with sincere regret your resignation of the office of Manager of the Branch of the Bank of British North America at Saint John, and of your intended departure from New-Brunswick.

We are deeply sensible of the heavy responsibility and of the arduous duties appertaining to the office above referred to, which, we feel pleasure in testifying, have been discharged by you in a manner and upon occasions of great commercial embarrassment, that, while affording just cause of confidence towards the Institution, have entitled you to our warmest expression of personal regard and esteem.

We have also to express our deep sense of the prompt and efficient services rendered by you at all times in furtherance of the commercial as well as local interests of the community, whenever called upon, and for which we have great pleasure in tendering our cordial acknowldgements.

In our taking leave, which we assure you is accompanied with feelings of deep regret, we fervently hope that your labours in the career upon which you are about to enter may be crowned with every success; and with sincere regard and best wishes for the welfare and happiness of Mrs. Smithers and family,

We remain, with great truth and esteem,
Your sincere friends.

To ALFRED SMITHERS, Esquire,
*Late Manager of the Bank of British North America, at Saint John, N. B., &c. &c.*

To which he returned the following answer:

St. John, 27th January, 1848.

GENTLEMEN,—I receive with much gratification the address with which you have been pleased to present me, on my resignation of the office of Manager of the Bank of British North America, and my departure from New-Brunswick.

That these circumstances should be a cause of regret to so numerous and respectable a body of the merchants, ship-owners, and other residents of this City, cannot but be to me a source of unfeigned satisfaction, inasmuch as it assures me that that *kindly feeling* which has on so many occasions been manifested by you individually, is retained to the latest hour of my continuance amongst you.

Permit me most respectfully, but most cordially, to reciprocate your kind expressions of good-will and esteem; and although I can only *in a limited sense* say that the separation is to me accompanied with deep regret, I assure you I feel it not the less sensibly, and shall always continue to cherish towards this community feelings of the warmest interest and regard.

I thank you for your testimony the manner in which I have discharged the duties of the responsible situation I have filled for many years in this City; next to a conscientious conviction that, however I may have lacked *ability*, I have served the Institution with untiring *zeal*, I derive the highest satisfaction from the knowledge that, in the performance of such duties, I have received the approbation of those whom I now address. It is, however, but justice to say, that, to the judicious counsels and ready co-operation of the Local Directors with whom it has been my happiness to be associated in the management of the affairs of the Bank, much of its success is to be attributed; and I am glad to avail myself of this somewhat public opportunity of acknowledging my obligation for the assistance I have thus so often received from them, both individually and collectively.

I can hardly feel myself entitled to your thanks for any services you are pleased to say I have rendered in furtherance of the commercial and social interests of the community,—I can only regret that they have been so few and inefficient.

For your kind wishes for my success in the career upon which I am about to enter, and for the welfare and happiness of Mrs. Smithers and family, I tender you my heartfelt thanks; and, in conclusion, allow me to express my fervent hope that the temporary depression which your commerce experiences, in common with that of other communities, may soon pass away, and happiness and prosperity attend you all.

I have the honour to remain,
Gentlemen, with much respect,
Your most obedient servant,
A. SMITHERS.

*To the Merchants, Ship-owners, and other Residents of the City of St. John.*

REASONABLE EXCUSE.—The Editor of an American journal apologizes to his subscribers for the lack of editorial matter in the following terms: "Not much editorial this week—can't help it—another bouncing big *boy* in this shanty—only happens once a-year."

Lowness of spirits proceeds oftener from the state of the stomach than that of the mind—an emetic is the best remedy.


## LONDON HOUSE,
**Market Square**

## Winter Importations!

*Per Commodore, Mountaineer,* and *Lion,* from London, Liverpool, and the Clyde—

AN extensive Stock of SHAWLS, SCARFS, Hdkfs., CLOAKINGS, *Silks, Satins Satin Turcs,* Silk and Satin Handkerchiefs and Neck Ties, *Velvets, Ribbons, Gloves, Hose, Laces,* CASSIMERES, Coburg and Orleans Cloths, Tartans, Camlets, Paramatta, Moreens, Aprons, Gent's Mufflers, Doeskins, Kerseys, Tweeds, *Pilot, Beaver, and Broad CLOTHS,* &c. A large quantity of PRINTS, Grey & White COTTONS, Ginghams, Furnitures, Linings, LINENS, Lawns, Diapers, Muslins, Moleskins, Ticks, SHEETINGS, Shirtings, *FLANNELS, BLANKETS,* Quilts, Counterpanes, Duck, Dowlas, Padding, Canvass, Cotton Warp, &c.

**Also, a variety of FUR.**

October 12. T. W. DANIEL.

**STEEL.**

2 TONS "*Sanderson Bros. & Co.*" best Cast, German, and Blister STEEL.—Now landing ex the *Mountaineer.* For sale by THOS. R. GORDON.
*Corner of Market Square and Dock Street*
October 12, 1847.

## Ladies' Rich FURS.

*Received at the LIVERPOOL HOUSE, Prince William Street, an Invoice very Rich FURS, ex "William Carson," from London, consisting of*

SETS STONE MARTIN, in very large Cardinal, Flat Boa, Muff and Gauntlet,
Sets French SABLE, large Cardinal, Boa, Muff and Gauntlet,
Sets FITCH, same,
Sets Siberian SQUIRREL, same,
Very large CARDINALS, in Siberian Squirrel, Fitch, Lustred Musk, and British Sable,
MUFFS and BOAS, in Stone Martin, French Sable, Fitch, Siberian Squirrel, Squirrel Lock, British lynx, British Ermine, British Sable,
VICTORINES, Misses and Ladies., in Siberian Squirrel, Squirrel lock, and British Sable,
*Ladies' Gauntlets,* in Stone Martin, French Sable, Siberian Squirrel, and lustred Musk,
*Ladies' Fur Trimming,* in Squirrel lock, Fitch, British Sable, and British Ermine,
*Ladies' Strong BOAS.*
Gents. FUR TRIMMING, in Astrachan, Nutria, and British Sable.

☞ The above splendid assortment of FURS are offered very low, wholesale and retail.
Oct. 26. VAUGHANS & LOCKHART.

## British Goods!

Landing ex 'Thetis,' from Liverpool:—

10 HHDS. Crushed SUGAR.
5 Hhds. GOLDEN SYRUP,
20 kegs MUSTARD; 20 kegs GINGER,
13 Hampers Cheshire CHEESE,
20 Cases Jordan ALMONDS,
25 Bags PEPPER; 30 boxes STARCH,
5 Cairoteels CURRANTS,
25 Boxes RAISINS. For Sale by
November 2, 1847. JARDINE & CO.

## NEW FALL GOODS.

### JAMES SMELLIE

Has received per ships *Commodore,* from LONDON, and *Mountaineer,* from LIVERPOOL, part of his FALL STOCK, consisting of

BLACK and colored Orleans and Cobourgs,
Figured ORLEANS and LUSTRES,
Black and colored French Merinoes,
Moreens and Damasks,
*PRINTED COTTONS,*
Grey and White Shirtings and Muslins,
White and colored STAYS,
RIBBONS, SILKS, and SATINS,
Black and colored SILK VELVETS,
FURS—in Boas, Capes, Cardinals, Victorines, and MUFFS,
Beaver BONNETS—Grey and Black, &c.
All of which will be sold at the very smallest possible profit.
*Prince William Street, October* 19, 1847.

## Ladies' LACES.

Received at the *Liverpool House,* Prince Wm. Street, ex "William Carson," from London:

A LARGE assortment German Thread LACE; Brussels Corded and Fancy and Silk Net; Paris and Queen's Quilling, Egyptian Plait, Valenciennes, and Thread Edgings and Insertions, British Cambray Falls and Veils, Bonnet and Cap Goffered and Blond Borders, Infants' Egyptian Caps, FEATHERS, Flowers, and Cap Fronts. VAUGHANS & LOCKHART.
October 26.—[Chron. Alb.]

## Winter Cloths & Blankets.

Received at the *Liverpool House,* ex "Themis" from Liverpool:

SUPERFINE, Beaver and Pilot CLOTHS, in Blue, Brown, Invisible Rifle, Oxford mixt, Claret, Drab, and Black Blue Heavy *Duffil* Cloths—superior for Travelling Coats;
Doeskins, Cassimere and Kersey Trousenings, in black, blue, drab, striped, checked, and fancy;
A few peices Grey Canada CLOTH, very fine, for Overcoats;
A large variety Rose, Witney, and Point Mack inaw BLANKETS;
The above splendid *Winter Gds,* are offered at a very small advance, wholesale and retail.
Oct. 26 VAUGHANS & LOCKHART.

October 12, 1847.

## FALL GOODS.

Per ships *Unicorn, Harmony, Edinburgh,* and *Mountaineer,* from Liverpool, and *Lion,* from Glasgow, viz:—

GALA, VICTORIA and WOOL CLOAKINGS,
SHAWLS, Handkerchiefs and Mufflers,
Rose and Witney BLANKETS,
BATH CRADLE BLANKETS,
LADIES' DRESS MATERIALS, *newest Winter styles,*
FLANNELS, Serges, Kersey, Druggett and Baize,
A large Stock of Dark PRINTED COTTONS,
Ticks, Checks, Stripes and Homespuns,
Grey and White SHIRTINGS and SHEETINGS,
LINENS, Lawns, Diaper, Damask, Hollands,
Duck, Canvas and Osnaburgs,
Superior Salisbury Printed FLANNELS,
BROAD CLOTHS, PILOTS and BEAVERS,
MUSLINS of every kind, LININGS,
Cotton Velvets, Wadding, Buttons,
UMBRELLAS, White and Colored COUNTERPANES,
COLLARS and HABIT SHIRTS,
WORSTEDS and YARNS,
Glazed, Cloth and Scalette CAPS, &c &c.

☞ *The whole of which are offered at the lowest market prices.*

W. G. LAWTON.

## No. 1, South Wharf.

*Ex Mountaineer and Themis, from Liverpool:*

150 HOOLE & CO's Mill Saws, 5½ to 7 ft.; 2 cases circular, Cross cut, Hand, Tenon, Buck, Pit, and other SAWS; 2 casks assorted CUTLERY; 10 pair Smiths' Bellows; 6 Anvils; 1 basket VICES; 15 rolls Iron Wire, from 5 to 17; 10 doz. long handled Frying PANS; 50 bags Spikes, 5 to 9 inch; 50 bags Cut NAILS; 10 bags Sheathing Nails; 9 casks Horse Nails; 2 tons Block BUSHES; 1 cask LEAD PIPE, ⅝ to 1¼ inch; 150 fathoms CHAIN, ¼, 5-16, 3-18, 7-16 inch; 2 casks OX CHAINS and Horse Traces; 40 SHARE MOULDS; half a ton of PLOUGH PLATING; 1 ton *Sanderson Brothers'* CAST STEEL, for Axes; 2 tons Sheet IRON, half do. ZINC; 2 cwt. Block Tin, 1 ton Sad Irons, 250 Tea Kettles, 4 tons pots, Griddles, Bake Pans, 10 Casks containing Locks, Hinges, Coffin Mounting, brass Nails, Curtain Rings, Awl Hafts, Sleigh Bells, brass and metal Cocks, Castors, Planes, Boys' & Men's SKATES, Counter Balances and Weights, Carpenters Compasses, Ships COMPASSES, Awls, Candlesticks, Iron and Copper Coal Scoops, copper and brass Wire, Braces and Bits, Steel Yards, Screws, Coach Wrenches, Fish-hooks, Horse Shoes, Sparrowbills, HAMMERS, Tacks, Rivits, and scupper Nails, Carpenters RULES, Fire Dogs and Fire Irons, Shovels & Tongs; horse, paint, shoe, and other BRUSHES, Jews Harps, Curry Combs; with a general assortment of Hardware. 20 Doz. Barn SHOVELS and SPADES.

*On Hand*—Rowland's MILL SAWS; *Welch & Griffith's* Circular Saws; POWDER, B.F. IF. and Cannister. Ex "Wm. Carson" from London;—Raw and Boiled Paint OIL; *Brandrams* White LEAD, Black, Yellow, and Red PAINT, Shoe Thread, &c. &c.,—all of which are offered at low rates for *Cash,* by
Jan. 4. W. TISDALE & SON.

## HOLLANDS GIN, BRANDY, BROWN STOUT, &C.

Just received and for sale—

10 HHDS. best pale Hollands GIN;
20 hhds. Old Cognac BRANDY;
30 casks London Brown Stout, in quarts & pints
20 casks London Pale ALE, in quarts and pints
5 puns very superior Old JAMAICA RUM.
Also—20 brls. and 20 bags fresh Navy BREAD
JOHN V. THURGAR,
Jan. 11. *North Market Wharf*

## Cod Lines, Salmon Twine, &c.

Now landing and for sale at low rates—

100 DOZEN HERRING TWINE,
105 dozen Salmon and SHAD TWINE;
50 dozen 15 and 18 Thread COD LINES;
30 dozen Pollock and Mackerel LINES;
2 dozen LOG LINES.
January 11, W TISDALE & SON.

## FALL GOODS!

### Tea, Loaf Sugar, Fruit, &c.

Now landing ex ship *Wm. Carson,* from London:

113 CHESTS fine Congou TEA
23 hhds. Loaf and Crushed Sugar,
5 carroteels CURRANTS, 1 bale Almonds,
40 boxes Smyrna Raisins, 1 bag Carraway Seed,
10 bags black Pepper, 1 barrel NUTMEGS,
4 cases Liquorice and Cassia, 1 do CLOVES,
20 kegs superfine MUSTARD, 1 case bottled do.
2 cases Fig BLUE, 1 ditto Senna Leaves,
10 dozen SHAD TWINE, 1 case Confections,
95 kegs *Hall's* GUNPOWDER—assorted,
5 barrels D. & M.'s Paste BLACKING,
50 dozen *Highlander* Playing CARDS,
1 case Japan INK, 1 do Shoe BRUSHES,
10 hhds. Raw and Boiled LINSEED OIL,
20 kegs BLACK PAINT, 1 hhd. PUTTY,
20 barrels Lamp Black, Blue Vitriol, GLUE, Salts, Sulphur, and Black Lead,
25 barrels *Byass'* best PORTER,
2 hhds. Golden Sherry WINE, 20 bags Corks.

Ex *Themis* and *Howard* from Liverpool—

22 hhds. fine Pale HOLLAND GENEVA,
5 barrels French White Wine VINEGAR,
20 kegs Ground Ginger, 1 hhd. STARCH,
40 bags SHOT, 1 bale BLUE PAPER,
1 hhd. Scrubbing Brushes, 1 bale Shoe Thread

Ex Brig *Syria* from New-York—

10 qr. casks OLD PORT WINE.

—LATELY RECEIVED—

50 hhds. *Martell's* BRANDY,
15 ditto PALE HOLLAND GENEVA,
30 casks Jamaica and Cuba RUM,
25 ditto Port, Sherry and Madeira WINE,
100 boxes London, Liverpool and Glasgow SOAP,
75 hhds. Bright Muscovado SUGAR,
20 bags Java and St. Domingo COFFEE,
20 boxes London MOULD CANDLES,
10 barrels D. & M.'s Liquid BLACKING,
10 ditto Pale SEAL OIL,
10 ditto CIDER VINEGAR.

Daily expected per ship *Quebec*—

400 reams Writing and Wrapping PAPER,
5 boxes Sugar Candy, 1 Hhd. COPPERAS,
15 hhds. *Martell's* BRANDY,
15 ditto HOLLANDS GIN.

Ex schooner *Harriet Alice:*

20 puns. high proof RUM,
150 boxes Muscatel RAISINS,
Rice, Saleratus, Brooms, Pails, and Cheese.

The above, with a large assortment of articles in the Grocery line, will be sold low for good payments, by WILLIAM E. MOORE.
November 2, 1847.

## LONDON GOODS.

Landing ex *Commodore,* from London:

100 CHESTS Fine Congo TEA,
5 Chests Old Hyson do.
7 Hhds, LOAF SUGAR,
5 Hhds. Crushed Loaf do.
20 Boxes Sperm CANDLES,
5 Casks BLACKING,
50 Kegs *Brandram's* WHITE LEAD,
10 Kegs Superfine MUSTARD,
3 Cases Windsor SOAP,
2 Casks *Lazenby's* PICKELS and SAUCES,
Cases Manilla CHEROOTS, Italian Juice, Tapioca, Nutmegs, Salad OIL, Isinglass, Maccaroni, Vermicelli, Patent Groats of Barley, &c. &c.

For sale by JARDINE & CO.
October 12, 1847.

## C. & W. H. ADAMS.

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

6 ROLLS SHEET LEAD,
187 Bags NAILS,
4 cases CAST STEEL,
11 bales Blistered do.
10 pair Blacksmith's BELLOWS,
2 casks Horse Traces,
2 crates COAL SCOOPS,
20 bundles Eye Handle SHOVELS,
96 do. SHEET IRON,
1 cask Curled HAIR,
2 casks PLANES,
1 cask Sheet ZINC; 2 cases GUNS,
3 casks Tea Kettles; 1 cask Borax.
October 26.

## Sugar, Coffee, Filberts, &c.

Per *Jane* from New-York, on Consignment:

100 HHDS. Bright Porto Rico SUGAR
38 bags supe'r Maracaibo Coffee
25 bags Washed FILBERTS;
25 brls. New Haven and New York Prime and Mess BEEF; 20 barrels Rump PORK;
20 barrels CHAMPAGNE CIDER;
Now landing at Custom house Wharf, and will be sold on advantageous terms to the purchaser previous to expenses being incurred on the cargo
November 16.—3i H. G. KINNEAR.

## Boys' Strong Peg Boots.

S. K. FOSTER has just received this day a New Stock of BOYS' STRONG BOOTS, of all sizes and qualities. For sale cheap.
S. K. FOSTER,
Dec. 14. *Foster's Corner.*

## Rum, Sugar, Ship Bread, &c.

*Now landing for the subscriber—*

20 PUNS. High Proof RUM,
10 Puns. fine flavored Jamaica,
15 Hhds. bright quality SUGAR,
40 Barrels } Fresh NAVY BREAD.
20 Bags }
*Also*—50 Brls. Genesee Superfine FLOUR.
October 19. JOHN V. THURGAR.

## CORDAGE & MANILLA.

JUST Received, a further supply of Tarred CORDAGE, and MANILLA ROPE—for sale at very low rates.
Dec. 14. GEO. THOMAS.

## Stoves, Lard Oil, &c.

Landing ex brig *E. Hastings,* from Boston, on Consignment:

130 ASSORTED COOKING, Franklin, Close Cylinder and Air-Tight STOVES
10 Brls. No. 1 LARD OIL;
25 Boxes Family SOAP;
2 Cases, 60 Reams, Letter and Foolscap Writing PAPERS; for sale by
Nov. 2. H. G. KINNEAR.

## *Steel, Iron Shafts, and Bar Iron.*

Now landing from on board the ships *Themis, Howard,* and *Thetis,* from Liverpool—

5 CASES Sanderson, Brothers & Co's best Cast STEEL,
2 cases, } Vickers' STEEL, assorted—viz: high
33 bundles, } shoe Steel, German and best Cast Steel, and best cast Blister Steel.

ALSO—20 best Iron Shafts, and a lot of best refined BAR IRON, assorted. Will be sold low while landing, by
Nov. 2. JOHN V. THURGAR.

## October 12th, 1847.

Received per the "*Mountaineer,*" at the LIVERPOOL HOUSE, Prince William Street,—

A LARGE assortment Plain & Fancy Orleans, Coburgs, Saxonies, Lustres & Alpacas,
Damasks, and Watered MOREENS,
Colored Lining Cotton; VELVETS,
Jaconet and Check Muslins; Batiste Corded Robes;
White and Grey COTTONS;
Satteen, Swansdown,
*Splendid FANCY PRINTS,*
Linen Thread, Sewing Cottons, and Welsh and Unstoved *FLANNELS,*
Colored and Salisbury Flannels, &c. &c.
Selling very low by
VAUGHANS & LOCKHART

## NEW GOODS.

### Fall Importations!

ALBION HOUSE, KING-STREET.

THE Subscribers have received per *Lion* from Clyde, part of their FALL IMPORTATIONS,—consisting of

Gala Plaids, Britannia CLOAKINGS,
Maude and Plaid Wool Shawls and Scarfs,
Orleans, Coburgs, DeLaines, and Saxonies,
GINGHAMS, Mohairs and Cashmeres,
Blankets, Flannels, Quilts and Counterpanes,
Damasks, Moreens, and Printed Druggets,
Linens, Diapers, Huckabacks, Towels,
Osnaburgs, Canvasses, Ducks, and Dowlasses,
Brown, White and Checked HOLLANDS,
Regattas, Checks, Homespuns,
Buckskins, Doeskins, Cassimeres & Vestings.

*Per "Mountaineer":—*

Linen and Cotton BED TICKING,
Grey, White, Printed and Furniture Cottons,
Plain, Figured and Shaded Orleans & Coburgs.

*To arrive per Howard, Wm. Carson, and Margaret Jane,*—64 Packages, containing

Black and Colored SILK VELVETS,
Black and Brown Collar VELVETS,
Black and Colored Gro de Naps & Satin Turcs,
Dark BONNET RIBBONS (new styles),
Thread Valencines and Gimp Lace and Edgings,
Hosiery, Wool and Merino Vests and Drawers,
Ladies' } Cashmere, Thibet and Kid GLOVES,
Fancy } Hdkfs, Silk and Ribbon Neck Ties,
Printed and Check'd Cashmere and Satin SHAWLS,
FURS—in Cardinals, Muffs, Boas, Victorines, and Cuffs,—stone martin, fitch, squirrel, and mock sable;
FUR CAPS, Gauntlets, Gloves and Trimming
Gent's Scarfs, Stocks, Gloves, Handkerchiefs Mufflers, Braces and Hose, in great variety
Pilot, Beaver and Fancy Winter COATINGS, with Trimmings to match,
Linen and Wool Stair Cloth, Sheetings,
Cotton Warps, Oil Cloth, Wool Rugs,
And a great variety of other Goods, which are offered, wholesale and retail, at the lowest prices for Cash.
Oct. 19. BEARD & VENNING.

GENTLEMEN'S, LADIES', & CHILDREN'S

## CLOTH BOOTS.

*Just received at S. K. FOSTER'S Shoe Stores, Corner of King and Germain Streets, per ship "Mountaineer," from Liverpool:—*

AN Extensive and elegant assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's, Girls', Boy's, and Children's CLOTH BOOTS, of every quality for the season; Ladies' Satin and Kid Slippers, in great variety; ditto Walking Shoes, of all the newest styles; Gentlemen's Dress and Walking Shoes.

☞ Orders from the Country punctually attended to as usual.
Oct 12, 1847. S. K. FOSTER.

## Stoves and Hollow Ware.

Per *Lion,* from the Clyde—

FIFTY Canada STOVES, 20 to 30 inch;
10 tons of Pots, Ovens, Covers, Spiders, Fry Pans, Griddles, Fire Dogs, Cart and Pipe Boxes, &c.;
52 dozen "Thompson's" Screw AUGERS.
THOS. R. GORDON,
*Corner of Dock Street and Market Square.*
October 12, 1847.

## SHIP STORES.

LANDING ex the Richmond—40 Brls. Prime BEEF, at low rates.
Dec. 14. GEO. THOMAS.

## Butter, Pork, and Cheese.

*from Cumberland—*

147 FIRKINS Prime BUTTER,
19 Barrels PORK,
10 Cwt. CHEESE.
For sale at No. 10, King Street.
FLEWWELLING & READING.
Dec. 14, 1747.

A NATURAL REMEDY
*Suited to our Constitutions, and competent to the cure of every curable disease, will be found in*
*WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS*
OF THE
NORTH AMERICAN COLLEGE OF HEALTH.

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

SUBJECT TO BUT ONE DISEASE,

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

NATURAL PRINCIPLES,

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

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

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

GRAND PURIFYING PRINCIPLE,

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

GIVE EASE AND PLEASURE,

disease of every name is radidly driven from the body.

*CAUTION.*

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

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

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS
*(Indian Purgative.)*

OF THE NORTH AMERICAN COLLEGE OF HEALTH

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## LONDON GOODS.

Received at the "Liverpool House," per barque *Lisbon:—*

BLACK and Colored Silk Bonnet VELVET,
" " French " Satin,
" " and fancy Turc Satin and Gros de Naples,
Fancy Silk and Satin Bonnet Ribbon,
Plain " " Ribbon, Genoa Velvet Ribbon,
White and Black Crape; White Crape Lisse,
Ladies' white French Satteen Stays,
Do. Fancy Silk and Satin Neck Ties,
Bullion Fringe, Black and Coloured Silk Gimp
Chain Gimp, Crape Trimming,
Children's Worsted Socks and Garters,
Ladies' and Misses' Lambswool and Angola Hose,
" " Cashmere and Winter Gloves,
" " Kid Gloves, fleecy lined,
" " Blk. and Col'd Silk Gloves,
Gents'. Angola and winter Half Hose,
" Cashmere, Buck, Norway, Beaver, Pique Cloth, and Aberdeen Gloves,
" Blk. and col'd. French Kid Gloves, superior,
" Genoa Scarfs, Bucape Neck Hdkfs., Silk Pocket Hdkfs.
" Silk Velvet and Satin Vestings,
Printed Oil Cloths and Pencil Table Covers,
Gingham Umbrellas, Paramatta, Cut and prepared Whalebone, Toilet fringe, Furniture Lace,
Mohair and Silk Coat Cord, Braid and Binding,
Fancy Cord, Patent fancy Satin Coat and Vest Buttons.

The subscribers are selling the above with their extensive assortment of Cloths, Blankets, Flannels, Prints, Cottons, Dresses, Moreens, CARPETING, Shawls, Laces, and Furs, all of recent importation, at retail, for wholesale prices.
VAUGHANS & LOCKHART.
November 23.

## Watson's Crackers.

*Landing per Josephine, from Philadelphia:*

70 HALF and Third Brls. Soda Biscuit,
70 half and third do. Water do.
17 half barrels BUTTER,
10 do. do. SUGAR.
FLEWWELLING & READING,
October 19. 10, *King street.*

## Astonishing Efficacy
OF
## HOLLOWAY'S PILLS
AND
## OINTMENT.

EXTRAORDINARY CURES BY
**Holloway's Ointment.**

CURE OF A DESPERATE CASE OF ERYSIPELAS.

*Copy of a Letter from Mr. Joseph Gildon, Jun., a Farmer, East Kent, near Spilsby, Lincolnshire, 8th April,* 1846.

TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.

SIR,—I have the gratification to announce to you a most wonderful cure wrought upon myself, by the use of your Ointment and Pills. I had a severe attack of Erysipelas in my right foot, which extended along my ancle, and was attended with swelling and inflammation to an alarming degree, insomuch that I was unable to move without the use of *crutches.* I consulted a very eminent Physician, besides other Medical men, but to no purpose. At last I tried your Ointment and Pills, when, strange to say, in less than two weeks the swelling and inflammation subsided to such a degree that I was enabled to pursue my daily avocation, to the utter surprise and amazement of those who were acquainted with my case, seeing that I was cured so quickly. I and my family are well known here, as my father holds his farm under the Rev. J. Spence, Rector of our Parish.
JOSEPH GILDON.

**Amputation of Two Legs Prevented.**

*Extract of a Letter dated Roscommon, February 29th,* 1847, *from the highly respectable Proprietor of the Roscommon Journal.*

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

SIR—Mr. Ryan, the well known proprietor of the Hotel next door to me, had two very Bad Legs, one with eight ulcers on it, the other with three, they were in such a fearful state that the effluvia from them was very great. Some time since he made a journey to Dublin for the purpose of consulting some of the most eminent professional men, but returned home to his family with the choice of two alternatives—to have both Legs amputated, or die!—On his way home he met a gentleman in the Coach who recommended the use of Holloway's Pills and Ointment, which he had recourse to, and was perfectly cured by their means.
(Signed) CHARLES TULLY,
*Editor and Proprietor of the Roscommon Journal.*

**Cure of a Desperate Scorbutic Eruption of long standing.**

*Extract of a Letter dated Wolverhampton the 10th of February,* 1847, *confirmed by Mr. Simpson, Stationer.*

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.

SIR,—Having been wonderfully restored from a state of great suffering, illness and debility, by the use of your Pills and Ointment, I think it right for the sake of others to make my case known to you. For the last two years I was afflicted with a violent Scorbutic Eruption, which completely covered my chest, and other parts of my body, causing such violent pain, that I can in truth say, that for months I was not able to get sleep for more than a very short time together. I applied here to all the principal Medical men, as also to those in Birmingham, without getting the least relief; at last I was recommended by Mr. Thomas Simpson, Stationer, Market-place, to try your Pills and Ointment, which I did, and I am happy to say, that I may consider myself as thoroughly cured, I can now sleep all the night through, and the pain in my back and limbs have entirely left me.
(Signed) RICHARD HAVELL.

**Bad Digestion, with extreme Weakness and Debility—an extraordinary Cure.**

MR. T. GARDINER, of No. 9, Brown street, Grosvenor square, had been in a very bad state of health for a long time, suffering much from a distended Stomach, very impaired digestion, with constant pains in his Chest, was extremely nervous, and so greatly debilitated as to be scarcely able to walk one hundred yards; during the long period of his declining he had the advice of four of the most eminent Physicians besides five Surgeons of the greatest celebrity in London, from whose aid he derived no benefit whatever. At last he had recourse to Holloway's Pills, which he declares effected a perfect cure in a very short time, and that he is now as strong and vigorous as ever he was in his life. This being so extraordinary a case, may lead many persons almost to doubt this statement, it may therefore be necessary to say that Mr. Gardiner is a broker, and well known.

☞ In all Diseases of the Skin, Bad Legs, Old Wounds and Ulcers, Bad Breasts, Sore Nipples, Stony and Ulcerated Cancers, Tumours, Swellings, Gout, Rheumatism, and Lumbago, likewise in cases of Piles; Holloway's Pills, in all the above cases, ought to be used with the Ointment and not alone. The Ointment is proved to be a certain remedy for the bite of Moschettoes, Sand-flies, Chiegofoot, Yaws, Coco-bay, and all Skin Diseases common to Europe, the East and West Indies, and other tropical climates.

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

Sold by the Proprietor, 244, Strand, near Temple Bar, London; and by PETERS & TILLEY *Provincial Agents,* No. 2, King Street, St. John, N. B.; James F. Gale, Fredericton; W. T. Baird, Woodstock; Alexander Lockhart, Quaco; James Beck, Bend of Petitcodiac; O. K. Sayre, Dorchester; John Bell, Shediac; John Lewis, Hillsborough; John Curry, Canning; and James G. White, Belleisle.—In Pots and Boxes, at 1s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 7s. each. There is a very considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients are affixed to each pot.

## Second Importation this Fall of
## DRY GOODS!

Just received per *Themis* from England—

FLUSHINGS, Pilot and Beaver CLOTHS,
BROAD CLOTHS in all colors,
Black Cassimeres and Doeskins,
Fancy TROWSERINGS in Cassimeres,
DOESKINS, Buckskins, Tweeds, &c.
5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 Witney, Medium, and Super BLANKETS,
3-4, 7-8 and 4-4 Lancashire, Medium, Swanskin and Kessey FLANNELS,
Super, Saxony and Welsh FLANNELS,
Red, blue and checked ditto,
White and Colored COUNTERPANES,
COTTON SHEETS, various sizes,
Rolled Jaconets, MOLESKINS,
Black and Colored ORLEANS CLOTHS,
Black and Colored COBURG CLOTHS,
And a general assortment of Dry Goods too numerous to be particularised.
GEORGE BEATTIE,
*Wholesale Woollen Warehouse, Water-street.*
October 26. *Saint John, N. B.*

## Raisins, Pork, Beef, Lard, &c.

LANDING this day from sundry vessels, on consignment:

150 boxes bunch Muscatel RAISINS (crop 1847
100 halves and quarters ditto ditto,
50 kegs of two qualities ditto ditto;
10 barrels Mess Pork,
10 do. do. BEEF, } very superior
10 do. Leaf LARD,
10 cases containing 1500 pairs Men's, Women's and Children's Gum RUBBER SHOES;
10 puns. bright Molasses; 25 bales Wadding;
25 barrels SWEET POTATOES;
12 ditto Silver-skinned ONIONS;
5 barrels Cranberries; 3 do. Quinces;
5 barrels HICKORY NUTS;
50 dozen *Sime's* Domestic CORN BROOMS;
20 dozen do. ditto Corn BRUSHES;
10 cases do. ditto Friction Matches.
For sale by H. G. KINNEAR.
Nov. 16.—3w.

TESTIMONY FROM
## FRANCE AND PRUSSIA
TO THE MERITS OF
## SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

THE fame of this preparation is not confined to the limits of our own country, but by its powerful agency in arresting and curing disease, has won its way successfully into different countries in Europe, as the following unsolicited testimonials from individuals of the highest respectability shows in the most conclusive and satisfactory manner. The same happy success has attended its use there, which has *always* marked its course where ever adopted, and diseases have yielded to its health-restoring influence which Medical Men of profound skill had pronounced incurable. The most potent simples of the vegetable kingdom are united in this preparation, and the combination is such that one modifies and improves the other, and under the name of *Sands' Sarsaparilla,* is presented a compound differing entirely in its character and properties from any other preparation, and unrivalled in its operation on the system when laboring under disease. Its approval by Physicians and men of Science, and the uniform success which has marked its use, furnishes proof sufficient to convince every candid and discerning mind of its great superiority and value.

LEGATION UNITED STATES,
*Berlin, Prussia, April* 8, 1845.

Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS:

Gentlemen—Having seen your Sarsaparilla used in this City with great effect in a severe case of Scrofula, I have been requested to order three dozen bottles, which please send, on the payment of the enclosed draft on Messrs. Hinchin & Unkhart with the *least possible delay.* I am inspired only by