SAINT JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK, THE FRIDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1847.

Weekly Chronicle.

Volume 12. "Nec Rege, Nec Populo, sed utroque." Number 14.

THE SAINT JOHN CHRONICLE,

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

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

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

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

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

Weekly Almanack.

	Dec.	R. Sun.	s. Moon	H.	w.
4	Saturday,	7 27	4 33	4	1 9 23
5	Sunday,	7 28	4 32	4 58	10 7
6	Monday,	7 28	4 32	5 56	10 47
7	Tuesday,	7 29	4 31	S es	11 24
8	Wednesday,	7 29	4 31	5 45	11 59
9	Thursday,	7 30	4 30	6 40	ev. 35
10	Friday,	7 31	4 29	7 38	1 11

New Moon 7th day, 3h. 51m. evening.

National Loan Fund LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY of London.

EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

Capital, £500,000 sterling.

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

BOARD OF LOCAL DIRECTORS AT ST. JOHN, N. B. (Office Nelson street.)
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ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THE SOCIETY.

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

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

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

Travelling limits and extra premiums liberal and moderate.

Division of Profits.—The assured has the option of receiving the Profits either in Cash, in reduction of Premiums, or in adding to the sum insured.

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

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

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

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.*

Wholesale Confectioner and Lozenge Manufacturer.

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

A CARD.

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

WATERPROOF BLACKING.

WHICH renders Boots and Shoes completely impervious to Water and Snow, and at the same time does not prevent the Leather from receiving a Good Polish, by any Blacking in ordinary use.

The subscriber has just received another supply of the above named article, the virtues of which have been vended by hundreds of persons in various parts of the Province, and he strongly recommends its use to all persons who feel desirous of protecting their feet from dampness during the approaching season.

☞ The price is only one shilling per Pot. Orders from all parts of the Province attended to.
S. K. FOSTER,
Nov. 5. Corner of King and Germain-sts.

On Consignment,

PER *Julia Ann*, from New York, and for sale by the subscribers:—
50 Barrels Mess and Prime BEEF,
20 do. Prime PORK,
25 do. DRIED APPLES,
20 do. White Beans, 20 boxes Tobacco, 8's,
40 Boxes Havana CIGARS, "Neptunus."
Nov. 5. J. & H. HAMM.

Stoves, Lard Oil, &c.

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

ASSORTED Cooking, Franklin, Close, Cylinder and Air-tight STOVES: 20 Brls. No. 1 Lard Oil; 25 boxes Family SOAP, 2 Cases, 60 Reams, Letter and Foolscap Writing PAPERS, for sale by
Oct. 29.—3i H. G. KINNEAR.

October 29, 1847.

New-Brunswick Auxiliary Bible Society, St. John, N. B.,

List of Bibles and Testaments on Sale at the Depository.

BIBLES.

DIAMOND 32mo. roan, gilt edges	Fine paper	1s 6d
morocco, gilt edges	do	2 6
PEARL 24mo. sheep	do	1 1
roan, gilt edges	do	1 3
PEARL Foolscap 8vo. Marginal references. coloured calf, gilt edges	do	3 0
RUBY 24mo. coloured calf	do	1 9
NONPAREL 12mo. sheep (*For Schools and the Poor*)		1 3
NONPAREL 16mo. Marginal references. coloured calf	Fine paper	2 6
roan, gilt edges	do	3 1
MINION 8vo. coloured calf		3 0
BREVIER 8vo. sheep	do	3 6
coloured calf	do	4 6
BREVIER 8vo. Marginal references. coloured calf		6 0
SMALL PICA 8vo coloured calf		5 0
SMALL PICA 8vo Marginal References. coloured calf		7 6
PICA, Imperial 8vo. coloured calf	Fine paper	9 0
morocco gilt edges	do	10 8
PICA, Post 4to. Marginal References. coloured calf	Fine paper	14 0
morocco, gilt edges	do	15 3
ENGLISH, Imperial 4to. Marginal References. morocco, gilt edges	Fine paper	24 0

New Testaments.

DIAMOND 48mo. sheep		0 5
roan, gilt edges		0 6
PEARL 24mo. sheep		0 6
roan, gilt edges		0 7½
MINION 24mo. roan, gilt edges		0 9
MINION, Foolscap 8vo. Marginal references. roan, gilt edges	Fine paper	2 0
BREVIER 12 mo. sheep (*For Schools and the Poor*)		0 6

THE HARTFORD **Fire Insurance Company,**

OF HARTFORD, (CONN.)

OFFERS to insure every description of property against loss or damage by Fire, on reasonable terms. This company has been doing business for more than twenty-five years, and during that period have paid all such losses which it completely the insured in any instance to resort to a court of justice.

The Directors of the company are Eliphalet Terry, James H. Wills, S. H. Huntingdon, A. Huntington, junr., Albert Day, Samuel Williams, F. G. Huntingdon, Elisha Colt, R. B. Ward.

ELIPHALET TERRY, President.
JAMES G. BOLLES, Secretary.

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

Minerva Life Assurance Company.

King William street, London,

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

ROYAL MAIL STAGE

BETWEEN

St. John and St. Andrews.

THE subscriber having become contractor for conveying Her Majesty's Mails between St. John and St. Andrews, hereby gives notice that he leaves St. John, with commodious Carriages and good Horses every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday morning at 6 o'clock, and St. Andrews every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning, going thro' the same day.

Passengers travelling on the route, will receive every attention from the Proprietor of the line, with whom they are requested to leave their names or at the Commercial Hotel, St. John and Segee's Hotel, St. Andrews, where Stage Books will be kept.
October 15. GEO. CHRISTY.

VULCAN FOUNDRY,

Main Street, Lower Cove, St. John, N. B.

THE Subscriber, begs leave to inform the Public that he is ENLARGING the above named Establishment, and having also recently increased his facilities for Manufacturing Steam Engines, and other Machinery, Boilers, Iron Doors, Shutters, &c. &c., he is now prepared to take New Contracts for work in any department of the Iron Foundry and Black Smith Business.

He has on hand a large Assortment of Cooking Stoves, and Franklins, of the most approved patterns, and is constantly Manufacturing further supplies of these articles; which, together with Mill and ship's Castings, &c., will be sold at lower rates than any other of equally good quality in this market. GEORGE CRAIG.
September 3.

Children's and Infants' Socks, &c.

For Fall and Winter.

THE subscriber has just opened—500 Dozens of Children's and Infants' SOCKS, comprising every variety that may be required.
October 15. S. K. FOSTER.

FLOUR.

Now landing ex brig "Sarah" from New:—

115 BARRELS superfine FLOUR; Ex *Brookline* from Philadelphia—
100 barrels superfine FLOUR; 125 do. RYE do.
For sale low from the Wharf by
Nov. 19. J. R. SWEET.

Miscellany.

CHARACTER OF A COQUETTE.—In her conversation she assumes an air of absence; and although every expression is studied, she wishes that her words should appear to be the result of momentary inspirations, and that thinking might seem too troublesome an occupation. Whether she moves her head or her hand—her foot or her fan—she telegraphs, "Look at me." As she flies from one admirer to another, she also flutters from one book to some other publication in vogue. Thus she collects a smattering store of ideas, which she knows how to retail in the small change of social intercourse. Without mind, she passes for a clever woman, her chief accomplishment being the art of clothing the ideas of others in the fanciful garb of her own whimsical conceptions. *Manieres* in every action—habitually so, even in her sleep—she is in turn most careful in ornamenting her person, or negligent in her attire, according to the character of the individual she seeks to captivate, or the circle in which she is anxious to shine. One of her great attainments is in the art of pleasing and of surprising; is that of knowing, by her searching looks, what a man was going to say before he speaks, thus preparing a reply before his speech was ended. To patronise is her delight, therefore is she ever ready to serve you; patronisation confers obligation, and obligation is, to a certain degree, an admission of superiority; and nothing can render this sense of obligation more irksome than the apparent desire on her part, to make it appear that she was obliged to you for the opportunity of conferring the favour. The society of such a woman must be attractive, for she regulates its concordances with great art; to equalize the company she moves in is her study, and she prides herself in levelling the ranks around her. A coquette of this description will abound in the sense of the witty and wise, for even wisdom is not exempt from her toils. On such occasions she pretends to display convictions. She will also agree with a coxcomb; but then her eyes, and her lips, and her nose, and her dimpled cheek, proclaim to groups around her the ridicule of the flattered fool. This coquette is rarely jealous for she is afraid of jealousy from principle; for this scrutinizing passion, in seeking for faults which it wishes to detect, discovers good qualities which it does not wish to find. Respectful love she despises; love, to please her, must show desire. Her study is to produce effect. She will not cease in pretending to love you, until she loves another; infidelity would lose all its charms, were it not rendered more *piquant* when seasoned by perfidiousness.

CLIMATE OF HONG KONG.—During April and part of May, when the sun is approaching rapidly from the equator, there is a dry burning heat, with a cloudless sky; but towards the end of May, and throughout June, July, August, September, and part of October, the rain descends in torrents, with a force and continuance such as I have never seen in India, Africa, Australasia, or any other part of the world (in the month of June, 21 inches fell.)—The clouds come down one vast sheet of water, washing away the rocks, uprooting the trees, filling up deep ravines, and saturating the soil, porous, putrescent strata, to the extent of many feet, with daily, renewed moisture. In the intervals of rain, a nearly vertical sun acts with an intense evaporating power, and a noxious steam or vapour rises from the fetra soil, yielding a gas of a most sickly deleterious nature, exactly such as I experienced on the coast of Africa in 1824, when I was seized with an "earth fever" while in His Majesty's service, from the effects of which I with a great difficulty recovered, but of which most of my brother officers perished. The morbific does not arise from vegetable or animal decomposition. There is none in the Island of any extent, but decomposed mineral substances yield an uniform poison, under some circumstances of a more deadly description than other of the other kingdoms of nature. This gas does not rise more than a few feet from the earth; it slowly mingles with the surrounding atmosphere, and when not causing immediate illness, produces a depressing effect on mind and body, which under times and destroys the strongest constitutions.—Military and naval men who have served in Africa and India feel the effect of the sun in Hong Kong, in a manner never before experienced. Even at Macao, only 12 miles west of Hong-Kong, Europeans may walk about the whole day in the month of July, when to do so at Hong Kong would be attended with almost certain death. Neither the Indian Sepoys, Malays, or Chinese can endure the climate so well as Europeans, whose stamina they do not possess. The Chinese deem it a dangerous experiment to prolong their abode in the Island beyond a certain time; they have ever viewed Hong-Kong as injurious to health and fatal to life. The Europeans who survive a brief residence in this climate generally get a lassitude of frame, and an irritability of fibre, which destroys the spring of existence. A malign influence operates on the system in a most distressing manner, which is not removed by a return to Europe; on the contrary, the sufferers frequently die in England shortly after their arrival there. Last year, the strength per annum of the European and native troops was 1526, and the number who passed through the hospital in the year amounted to 7893; thus, on an average, each man went through the hospital more than five times in the year.—*Montgomery Martin's China.*

ACTION.—Who ever became a man of influence by sitting under the harrow of despondency, says the Boston Chronotype. What slowpoke ever benefited the world, his friends, or himself. There is nothing like action, coupled with cheerfulness.—We see it every where. Who is he sitting on that empty barrel on the wharf? A man with no energy—a prey to grief. He doesn't know what to do, and how to start. Who is that man with folded arms, standing in the market place? A lazy, do-little sort of vagabond, who hardly earns his bread and butter. Do you wish to become such a character? Then arouse yourself, away from the arm chair—up from the gutter—out of the downy bed. Move your arms, kick your feet, and stir about; give the blood a chance to circulate through your veins and the air of heaven to enter your lungs.—Seize the first job presented and despatch it at once—up for the pay, and get another forthwith.—You'll soon earn enough to purchase a wheelbarrow or a hand cart, and then you will begin to live, who knows what you may become? Energy is half omnipotent. Small beginnings end in large gains; a penny well turned brings a fortune. Resolve then to do something and be something, and our word for it, you will bless us to your dying day for preaching thus faithfull to you.—[Am. Paper.

LIND'S REPORT TO LABLACHE.—On the occasion of Mad'lle Lind's second rehersal at the Opera-house the celebrated Lablache was so delighted with her singing that he came up to her and said enthusiastically, "Give me your hand: every note in your voice is a pearl." "Give me your hat," was the reply of the fair singer, and then putting it up to her mouth and giving one of her incomparable roulades, "Here," said she, "is a hatful of pearls for you."

SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE.—While the barque Tropic, Captain Hodges, was on her passage from Quebec to London, and about 500 miles from any land, one day a hawk, a carrier pigeon, and a lark came on board. The pigeon was the bearer of the price of stocks. The feathered trio were welcomed kindly by the crew, and treated according to their several necessities. When the vessel reached Dungeness on Monday last, the captain took the lark from its cage, and set it at liberty; but, strange to say, after taking several round turns high in air, it returned to the hospitable ship and perched itself on the hand of the captain, who now declares that death alone shall part him from the grateful and affectionate little bird.—*Dover Chronicle.*

NOT SO SAFE AS THE BANK.—It is stated that a farmer, who resides near Fazarkerly, and who had £2000 in Leyland's Bank, went thither on Monday and loudly demanded his money. He was told he had not the slightest reason for alarm, and had better let it remain. This rendered him suspicious, and he said, "Noa, by gor; my wife said aw mun hev it, an' aw will hev it, soa give it to me." His money was handed to him, and he returned home. That very night some adroit Liverpool thieves burst into his house and stole the money.

MALEABLE GLASS.—Professor Shonbein, who invented the gun-cotton, is stated, in the *Revue Scientifique et Industrielle*, to have to a certain point, discovered malable glass! He renders paper paste, *(papier mache)* transparent, by causing it to undergo a certain metamorphosis which he calls catalytic, for want of a more intelligible term. He makes of this new paper window panes, vases, bottles, &c., perfectly impermeable to water, and which may be dropped on the ground without breaking, and are perfectly transparent.—*Mechanics Magazine.*

LABOURERS WANTED IN AUSTRALIA.—Extract from a letter written by a settler in Port Phillip, Australia, dated 20th March, 1847: Labourers here are very scarce, wages being now for single men [illegible] we could obtain some of the surplus population of Old England, who are either living in workhouses or starving: we could easily take 5,000 at once, and in two months take another supply. It would reduce wages, but they would still get £20 per annum and plenty of food.—The allowance is 12lbs of meat, 10lbs of flour, three quarters of tea, and 2lbs of sugar each per week. What a change such living would be to many of them.

A CONTRAST.—Napoleon and Wellington were not merely individual characters—they were the types of the powers which they respectively headed in the contest. Napoleon had more genius; Wellington more judgment; the former combatted with greater energy; the latter with greater perseverance. Rapid in design, instant in execution, the strokes of the French hero fell like the burning thunderbolt; cautious in council, yet firm in action, the resources of the British champion multiplied, like the vigour of vegetation, after the withering stroke had fallen. No campaign of Wellington's equals, in genius and activity, those of Napoleon in Italy and France: none of Napoleon's approaches in foresight and wisdom, that of Wellington's at Torres Vedras.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE IRISH SOLDIER.—The Irish soldier is of high renown, and foreign nations have sought his aid and recorded his worth. In our own armies his excellence is acknowledged, but he requires to be reclaimed before he can be trusted, for his habits are lawless, and his temper, till broken in, ungovernable.—Allow due time for these, and there never existed a more daring intrepid soldier.—Danger and death are to him as sport; he rejoices in the battle, and makes game of all the perils and accidents of war.—His good humour seldom forsakes him even under the severest privations, and when the soldiers of the kindred nation would often give up in despair, he will turn the whole into a jest. Full of hardihood, courage, and endurance, often with wit at will, (indeed he is at all times noisier than the Englishman,) he makes danger whimsical and ridiculous by the example of despising it. His first and greatest defect is the resistance to discipline, and the incorrigibility of his national habits: get over these, and within the three nations there may not be found a better soldier, but he must have time, for the recruit is as frequently the worst, as the veteran is found to be the best subject in the British army. The Irish officer of family and education has justly been esteemed the most chivalrous of modern Europe. When taken from the lower ranks, he, with all the high daring of the soldier, exhibits also some of his faults. Little addicted to the pursuits of industry, of which, from the political state of his country, he may be said to know nothing, he has been bred up in idleness, and his education is often defective. To such the life of a soldier with its alterations of stirring adventure, and the license of a garrison, or country quarters, has many charms. On this rock he is often wrecked, but once sobered down, he generally becomes a valuable soldier, with ready mind and steady heart to endure whatever may befall him.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

KEEPING SECRETS.—A secret is like silence: you cannot talk about it and keep it. It is like money: when once you know there is any concealed it is half discovered. "My dear Murphy," said an Irishman to his friend, "why did you betray the secret I told you?" "Is it betraying you call it?—Sure when I found I wasn't able to keep it myself, didn't I do well to tell it to so nobody that could?" *American Sun.*

From latest English Papers.

DEPUTATION FROM THE IRISH CATHOLIC BISHOPS TO THE LORD-LIEUTENANT.

On Monday, a deputation, consisting of the Most Rev. Dr. Crolly, Roman Catholic Primate, Most Rev. Dr. Murray, Most Rev. Dr. M Hale, and the Right Rev. Dr. Kennedy, had an interview with the Lord-Lieutenant, to present an address on the destitution existing in various parts of the country, which had been agreed upon at the conference of the Roman Catholic prelates last week.

In their address, the prelates say:—"Several of your excellency's memorialists are come from those remote districts in which the famine is but too visible in the numbers of the most pitiable objects imploring relief, and they can state, from their intimate knowledge of their condition that in these localities there are not sufficient available resources to avert an extensive destruction of human life.

"Though your memorialists are unwilling to detain your excellency long by historical references yet they feel it would be useful, with a view of providing vigorous and effectual remedies, to refer to the causes from which the distress has chiefly sprung. The causes are found in the unjust and penal enactments which, in other days, deprived the great bulk of the people of the rights of property, &c.

"If the labourer is worthy of his hire, an axiom of natural as well as of revealed religion, and if doing to others as we should be done by be the golden standard of Christian morality, it would be a violation of those sacred maxims to appropriate the entire crops of the husbandman without compensating him for the seed or the labour expended on the soil.

"Yet laws sanctioning such unnatural injustice, and therefore injurious to society, not only exist, but are extensively enforced with reckless and unpalatising severity. While we sacred and indefeasible rights of the life ungrudgingly acknowledge, exclamations of the subordinate rights of property.—* * * The guilty outbreaks of violence and revenge which sometimes unfortunately disgrace the country we deplore and reprobate, but, in justice to their general character and habits, we feel it our duty to declare our conviction, that there is not on earth a people who exhibit more respect for law and order, under such unheard of privation, than the people of Ireland.

"Hallowed as are the rights of property, those of life are still more sacred, and rank as such in every well regulated scale that adjusts the relative possessions of man; and if insurrection has not been frequently reversed, we should not have so often witnessed, in those heartrending scenes of the evictions of tenantry, the oppressions that are close under the sun, the tears or the innocent having no comforter, and unable to resist violence, being destitute of help from any, which made the wise man praise the dead rather than the living.

"The address refers to the new poor law, and considers it totally inadequate in several districts, and then lament the destruction of sacred and charitable institutions, in which the wants of the poor formerly were provided for.

"In such an awful crisis, which threatens such destruction of human life, memorialists anxious to preserve the souls of their flocks from crime, and society from the danger of disorganization, beg respectfully, by imploring your excellency to use your influence with her Majesty's government to procure measures of relief, commensurate with the magnitude of the calamity.

"Far from looking for mere gratuitous relief from the government for the numbers of able bodied men who are with out food, memorialists should prefer employment, particularly of a productive nature, conscious from experience, that such gratuitous relief has a demoralizing tendency and may be perverted, as a large portion of the public charities have been by many, into the means of proselytism.

"The prospective measures calculated to check the recurrence of famine and promote the prosperity of the country, memorialists beg to leave to the wisdom of her Majesty's government and the legislature remarking only that an equitable arrangement of the relations between landlords and tenants founded on commutative justice, appears to them so necessary that without it they despair of seeing the poor sufficiently employed and protected, the land sufficiently cultivated, or the peace and prosperity of the country placed on a secure foundation. Large tracts of land capable of cultivation are now lying waste; the coasts abound in fish, which would give a large supply of food: encouragement to work those and other mines of wealth, with which the country is teeming would be well worthy of the solicitude of Her Majesty's government.—The poor are patient and long enduring, though suffering grievously; they are looking with hope and confidence to her Majesty's government for relief, and a prompt and humane attention to their wants will save their lives and secure the lasting gratitude of her Majesty's most faithful people.

"JOHN, Archbishop of Tuam, Chairman.
"JOHN DERRY, Bishop of Clonfert, Secretary.

The memorial having been read on Monday, and presented in the usual form, his Excellency was pleased to make the following

REPLY.

MY LORDS—I trust I need not assure your lordships of the sorrow and alarm with which I view the condition of the western and southern districts of Ireland, and that in common with your lordships, I deeply commiserate the distress of the people, and fear that in many localities the means indispensable for the maintenance of the destitute are lamentably deficient.

I entirely concur with your lordships, as to the usefulness of historical inferences, and we should, indeed, study the history of Ireland if we failed to draw from past experience lessons for our future guidance, and by analysing the cause of evils, to learn how their remedies can be most effectually applied.

The eternal principle of justice and Christian morality can never be violated with impunity, and the unrighteous legislation of by gone times has left traces which must be long and severely felt. By penal enactments, doubtless, industry was discouraged, property was unequally distributed: the growth of a middle class retarded—the people were demoralised, and the whole fabric of society was hollow and insecure. The remedy for such a state of things has of necessity been slow and difficult; but it is for the legislature, the government, and for all those who, living in better times and exercising authority, have at heart the true interests of Ireland, to efface the memory of the past, and by equal laws, impartial justice, and forbearing patience steadily to carry on the work of social regeneration, and place the people of this country in the position they are entitled to occupy.

In no country of the world is the strict application of the great Christian axioms cited by your lordships more necessary than in Ireland. If the labourer was always worthy his hire, if all classes of men did to others as they would be done by, much misery, and many great evils might have been averted. If the entire crops of the husbandman be appropriated without compensating him for the seed, or the labour expended in the cultivation of the soil—that is to say, if an exorbitant and disproportionate rent be cruelly exacted—those sacred maxims are unquestionably violated; but, on the other hand, if the owner of the soil, who is as much dependant upon it as the occupier, be deprived of his fair and reasonable share of its produce—if he can neither obtain rent nor the surrender of his land, and is, in fact, dispossessed of his property by a non-fulfilment of the conditions upon which he shared his rights with another, then beyond doubt, a similar infringement of the maxim occurs.

That society should exist without laws for the protection of property is impossible; that these laws in Ireland have been grossly abused is undeniable; equally true it is that from this have ensued deplorable crimes, and also, that they have followed the due and legitimate exercise of rights. I well know that your lordships always recognise and inculcate legitimate rights of property—that you deplore and reprobate the guilty outbreaks of violence and revenge, and your precepts and your high authority will, under God's assistance, I venture to hope, impart to society a more wholesome tone and teach the owners and occupiers of land, that their interests, rightly understood, are identical; and there exists between all a reciprocity of obligation, and that the well-being of both classes are inseperably connected. Towards this good work the general character of the people affords facility and encouragement, as no people on earth are more eager for justice—for kindness, none are more grateful than Irish, and assuredly none have endured the cruelest privations with more exemplary patience and resignation.

The legislature has deemed it expedient to render property more available than hitherto for the support of destitution. That the law may prove inadequate for affording all the relief required in an emergency like the present, it is but too probable; the extent, however, to which it will fall short is yet to be ascertained. No man who has resources of his own or have, upon none but the absolutely destitute should that right be conferred; and in order to ascertain the fact, to prevent fraud, and to protect the industrious against the indolent man, the test of the workhouse has in Ireland, as in England been deemed indispensible. The workhouses, however, must not be overcrowded; if they are full, more accommodation must be provided, or relief out of the workhouse must be provided as the law prescribes; if the guardians are reluctant to enforce rate—if those who are able to pay them refuse to do so a great dereliction of duty is committed by both, but the non application of the law does not prove its inadequacy. I can, however, assure your lordships it shall not be left wholly dependant upon the desecration of those who administer it, but that a close, and constant, and vigilant inspection will, as far as possible, secure the effectual carrying out of its provisions.

It would be unbecoming on my part to contest the judgement of your lordships respecting the situation of those asylums alluded to by you, nor shall I advert to the opposite conclusions to which I have myself arrived after long residence in countries where similar establishments existed, but I fully admit that with the rapid increase of population the charitable spirit of former times may fall into decay, and on that account the necessity of rendering it compulsory is all the more stringent. Since the failure of the potato, the necessity has increased tenfold of organising the system of charity which existed in Ireland, when in ordinary years more than a million and a half of persons have no regular means of maintenance, and subsist upon the benevolence and characteristic charity of those somewhat less poor than themselves. But this charity was also administered in the shape of food, and coupled with the failure of the potato. The support of the poor was then necessarily thrown upon property in Ireland as in England, where, although from a million and a half to two million persons are annually supported out of the rate at a cost of five millions, equal to a tenth part of the whole national revenue, the rights of property are not thought to be unduly invaded, nor do we consider that we should fulfil our moral obligations, nor do we reckon upon the tranquility of the country, if there was no legal provision for the absolutely destitute; and in the same light I am convinced the law will eventually be viewed by every reasonably and reflecting Christian in Ireland.

Considering the prospects of the winter were alarming, and foreseeing that scarcity would exist and the means of procuring food would be insufficient, I have endeavoured through every channel, private as well as official, to obtain accurate information as to the state of the country, and the preparations that were making to meet the crisis; and it is my duty to state that, although in many parts of Ireland the landowners and the farmers are strenuously and with many courage exerting themselves, and are proving that they are fully alive, not to their own interests alone, but to the wants and sufferings of those around them, yet that their conduct are painfully contrasted with that of others, where no such sense of obligation appears to exist; and with entire confidence I appeal to the candour of your lordships, whether landowners who have distributed little or nothing towards the support of the poor, and do not avail themselves of the facilities afforded by the legislature for improving their estates—whether persons of easy circumstances who resist the payment of rates—whether farmers refused last season to cultivate their land, unmindful of the will of their Creator, that by the sweat of his brow man shall live, while others now who, although well able to afford, absolutely refuse to give employment to a single man, and who after harvest time have turned away their servants, whether people not really in distress, who promote tumultuous assemblages in the vain hope of intimidating the government to resume the public works, which led to much demoralisation—I will ask whether such men who will make neither sacrifice nor exertion themselves are in a condition to insist that duties, which the precepts of religion and the interests of society impose upon them, should be performed by others, or rather that the means for this should be exacted

[illegible]rnment, from all classes struggling with [illegible]ches, and at a moment when in England trade and credit are disastrously low, with the immediate prospect of hundreds of thousands being thrown out of employment, and being as destitute of the means of existence as the poorest peasants in Ireland.

I am sure your lordships will agree with me that the full amount of exertion which duty prescribes, has not yet been made here—and that without it, in justice to others, no general claim for assistance can be established.

I am, however, painfully alive to the fact, that in many districts there exists dreadful misery, which no amount of local exertion can relieve; and there the sacred and paramount duty of government—the preservation of human life *will be performed*. The legislature has placed a large sum under favourable conditions at the disposal of the landowners, and I know that this will afford much employment to the poor in work really productive, and I trust that parliament will see fit to sanction a measure, while strictly guarding the rights of property, shall at the same time place the relations between the landlord and tenant upon a footing more sound and satisfactory than at present.

If ever a nation at any time was imperatively called upon by circumstances for united exertion, it is Ireland at the *present moment*; hardly emerged from a calamity which has no parallel in the annals of history, we are about to enter upon another crisis of appalling magnitude, which finds us unprepared and weakened by division. If ever there was a time when selfish feelings and party strife should be replaced by Christian charity, it is now, in the presence of a great and common danger. There is no man upon whom some duty does not devolve, and if those classes possessing influence in their respective spheres will meet together and recognise the absolute necessity of those duties being performed, and will to each apportion to each his share of the burthen, the difficulties of all will be diminished to an extent which now appears impossible; and if the exhortations of religion, never in vain addressed to the Irish people, be heard in behalf of order, and self-sacrifice, and resignation, then we may humbly hope that the blessing of the Almighty will attend efforts so made to meet the calamity which, for purposes to us unscrutable, has been permitted to fall upon this country.

In conclusion, my lords, permit me say, that although the occasion is a very melancholy one on which I have now the honour of receiving your lordships, yet that I have a great pleasure in conferring with you; for since my arrival in this country I have been anxious to communicate personally with those members of the Catholic Hierarchy who might at any time be in Dublin, feeling convinced that such communications between your lordships, who exercise the highest of all influence over the great majority of the people of this country, and myself, as representing the government, could not but conduce to a right understanding of our respective duties; and I assure you that your advice and opinions will always be received by me with respectful deference; and that to myself it will be equally useful and agreeable to consult your lordships upon the various matters respecting which I must desire your counsel, and co-operation.

(*From the Liverpool Mail, October 30.*)

Some, if not most of our contemporaries, are giving her Majesty's ministers credit and unbounded praise for the relief which they have vouchsafed to the commercial interests. We do not think they deserve it. Is it creditable to a blockhead when he does a good action for compulsion? A costermonger going along a bad road one day, by careless driving, ran one wheel of his vehicle into the ditch. The poor ass could not pull it out. His master tried his best to help him, but could not succeed.—There happened to pass at the time a sturdy, well-fed youth, and he was asked to assist in lifting the wheel. He refused first on the ground that he had his Sunday clothes on, and secondly that he was going a message and could not stop. "I tell you what, my good fellow," observed the costermonger, "if you help me out of the ditch I will give you a pint of ale; if you won't I shall break your head!" The lad took the bint and earned his beer.

This is exactly Lord John Russell and Sir Charles Wood's case. They would not stay the panic—they denied the scarcity of money—to lend money they said was illegal—they said the storm had blown over—they obstinately refused any assistance whatever to the parties menaced with ruin, and praying for relief. On the 16th, 18th, 19th, 20th, and 21st of the present month their reply to all the deputations from Liverpool and elsewhere was—"We can do nothing for you—you annoy us—good morning;" and probably when the door was closed the Chancellor of the Exchequer might have been heard muttering, "go be hanged!"

Two days afterwards, on the 23d, the hard horse chestnut had melted into a mushroom. Sir Robert Peel was consulted late on Saturday, and on Monday morning appeared the famous letter to the Bank of England, authorising that chain-bound establishment to "break the head" of Peel's bill, violate the charter act, and issue their *illegal* notes, by way of loan, on almost any kind of security, in order to relieve the mercantile interests.

If Lord John Russell be entitled to any credit at all in this transaction, it is for his adroitness in making Sir Robert Peel a *particeps criminis*. To destroy the favourite and crowning measure of the great, but now for ever fallen, financier, he was willing enough, but the noble lord fancied that the deed would look more spicy by adding infanticide to murder. Sir Robert held the head, Sir Charles the feet, and Lord John was the executioner.

This is another triumph for the press. The government, their thundering and blundering organ, the *Times*, the bullionists, the Jews, and the gold sweaters, have been written down. The *Times* stuck to its order to the last. With the ignorance and biliousness of a London Common Councilman, who never for a week in his life was absent from his ward, heartly inhaling the odours of decaying cheese, rancid bacon, and tallow candles, it has ranted and raved in fighting the battle of gold and usury against common sense and justice.—Honesty of purpose, or patriotism, as its momentum, the *Times* never was charged with. It had consequently little or no character to lose, at least none worth preserving, except the interest or profit it has derived from the party it served, and the metropolitan masses which it pampered and mislad. But even this meretricious popularity it has perilled by its obstinate adhesion to a sinking cause—its desperate struggle for that monopoly of money—that system by which millionaries have been fleecing the people of England since 1819, by which the middle classes have been reduced to a condition low within above that of the working artisan, and the labourer to that of the pauper. Its prestige is gone. One of London, and by all intelligent men, it is held in contempt. Its magniloquent pathos is exploded. Men don't read it to be instructed, but to laugh at its impotent bombings, its angry revilings, and its inordinate love of old coins and old clothes. It should take down the Queen's arms from its frontispiece, and mount the Three Hats and a Green Bag!

But we come to more important matter. The Government in their instructions to the Bank have fixed the maximum of interest at eight per cent.—This at once bundles them of all claim to public gratitude. Across undeguised condescension, or a more expensive act of liberality never was committed. Why, it is a hundred usury, such as a three hatted speculator of the Minories, or a Jew of Commercial-place, would be ashamed of. We can understand the wisdom and the policy of a government fixing a *maximum* of interest. That was the rule in earlier and better times, before political economy and political swindling were reduced to a science. But to fix a usurious minimum at eight per cent., which in practice we are told has already led to the extortion of twelve per cent., is scandalous, and must procreate fearful reaction against the money as soon as Parliament shall have met. The Bank is converted into a grand pawn broker's shop, to extort from the needy what they can, without the responsibility attached to receiving stolen goods.—The scheme has been crafted in meanness and sordidness. The *pound of flesh* is to be cut out nearest the heart. The recipients of the favour are to pay dearly for the *accommodation*, more, in some respects, than its worth, more than will be pleasant to creditors, more than legitimate profits can or ought to afford. The boon, therefore, is drugged; it may be medicinal, but is it not after all, poisonous?

But we are told that this high rate of interest, the invention of Peel, is intended to act as a drag upon railway speculation. By making the interest of money more onerous than the corresponding dividends from railways, persons will be prevented from speculating in such undertakings. This senseless argument only echoes the groans and ravings of the *Times* newspaper. The railways, says that unscrupulous organ of the Jews, have caused the present embarrassments. A grosser fallacy never was clothed in the language of fustian for an extorionate object. And nobman knows this grossness better than Sir Robert Peel, who must laugh in his sleeve at the impudence and ignorance of the serf writers of Printing house square. The railways! Did not he *Times* support and encourage them?—Did not Sir Robert Peel wheel his barrow and turn the sod in the Trent Valley, a competing line? For the last six years the railways have been the salvation of England. But for them some millions of our labourers would have died in ditches, or lived by plundering the wealthier classes. The railways are now indispensable as regards the national welfare. The money is all spent in the country.—Not a foot of earth is turned, not a sleeper laid, not a rail placed, not an engine constructed, that do not conduce to the national prosperity. Railways are now our only highways. The old roads, and the heavy drags, and the impositions of coachmen, guards, and hotels, are now obsolete. They give facilities to commerce, to trade, to manufactures, to agriculture, to communication in all its various forms such as never was experienced before.

When we hear them decried by the bullionists and the *Times*, their only organ, and which print is as much behind the age we live in as a blind balladsinger in Blackfriars is to Jenny Lind at the opera, we at once come to the conclusion, that desperate men, like the writers in the *Times*, screwed down to a particular job, which they feel to be like the cheese of slavery, cling to an exploded dogma with a devotion in which subserviency supplants reason, and an imitation of words, in a feeble attempt at wit, and in a strain of miserable levity—we come to the conclusion we say that the money principle, the Jewish ascendancy, have received something like a death blow. At any rate Peel's currency system, his golden maxim, his metallic standard, have received a blow which they cannot possibly survive. The railway interest will prevail—nay, more it will dictate in the new House of Commons, and by its power and the justice of the cause, leave Peel and the dishonoured and sordid *Times* high and dry upon the rocks of derision and contempt.

But they whisper to us that the *Times* will turn round, and come to us, hat in hand, and to an outraged public, as it has done, over and over again.—This is very likely. When old Mr. Walter was alive he charged his mercenaries to turn from the high to the low church in eight and forty hours.—They obeyed. They reprobated on Saturday, what they had forcibly and eloquently advocated on Monday. We expect this diversion at a tangent will be repeated before the next new moon. We are looking out for the change, and it will be our duty to watch and report.

ITALY.

Our intelligence from Italy does not contain much that is new. *A propos* of the mission of Lord Minto, the 'Espanol' Madrid paper, of the 13th, contains some remarks worthy of notice; it says:—

"Count Bresson seems destined by his government to a peculiar and unique branch of diplomacy. The triumph which he obtained in the affair of the royal marriages, and the manner in which he attacked English policy at that time, caused people to discover in him the *bosse* of Anglophobia. For this reason no sooner was it known at the Tuileries that Lord Minto was charged with a secret mission in Italy than M. Bresson received orders to be in readiness to go to the Italian peninsula. When Lord Minto arrived at Turin, M. Bresson was there at the same time.—Lord Minto had an audience with the King of Sardinia—M. Bresson had another. Here ends the parallel. And now comes the divergence. Lord Minto held a language of friendship and good wishes. M. Bresson spoke of interventions and future contingencies."

Letters from Naples of the 4th and 8th, quoted by the 'Augsburg Gazette,' say that Generals Stratella and Nunziante occupy the lines from Paola Cosenza to Catanjora, and from Monteleone to Gerace, so as to exclude the insurgents from passing them. Probable political reforms continue to be mentioned. The King never appears without being overwhelmed with petitions, which are flung in hundreds into his carriage.

A letter from Florence, dated the 11th inst. given by 'La Presse,' says that news from the kingdom of the Two Sicilies are such as to inspire sentiments of horror.—Executions are continual. An unexampled system of espionage is established. Premiums are publicly offered for the murder of individuals whose names are proclaimed. The most honourable and respected persons are daily seized, bound, and thrown into prison. Government appears to be seized with a fit of bloody frenzy.

The Grand Duchess of Tuscany, sister of the King of Naples, is plunged in despair, less because of the danger to which her family are exposed than on account of the atrocities committed in their name.

Letters from Rome of the 9th confirm the reports we have already given from the German journals, that the Pope, not satisfied with the evacuation of the city of Ferrara offered by Austria, and the restoration of the *status quo*, demands the evacuation and surrender of the citadel of Ferrara and the fortress of Commachio, both of which Austria has occupied since 1815. In consideration of compliance with this demand, the Pope offers to cede to Austria all that part of the duchy of Ferrara which lies on the left bank of the Po, and which would naturally belong to Lombardy.

As the French and English have combined to put down the Slave Trade, and for that purpose keep no less than 52 vessels off the Coast of Africa, it might be expected that some check had been put on the traffic. No such thing. The *Semaphore de Marseilles* says—"The slave trade is carried on as actively as formerly, the slavers are better appointed, and encouraged by looking forward to greater gain. The Brazils receive numerous cargoes of human beings, and the traders escape the vigilance of the cruisers in a way creating despair. To put an end to the slave trade there is but one way—the frank refusal by the local Government of the introduction and sale of slaves. The experiment has been made in the French Antilles, and the Havana gives us at this moment a fresh proof of this result. The slave trade by the Spaniards is entirely stopped because they no longer receive any cargoes of blacks in their dominions. Were the British to follow this example, there would be an end to all. The cruisers on the coast are rendered of no avail by the organisation of the slavers, while the treaties with the native chiefs are a farce and are never executed."

CHOLERA.

SIR,—The steady advance of the cholera westward appears to have called public attention to its probable re-appearance in England before long, and a paragraph in one of the London papers of Friday leads me to believe that the majority of persons will depend for protection upon any preparation which is advertised as a "disinfectant," erroneously believing that all disinfectants have the same power over the virus which creates disease as they have over unpleasant smells. Allow me to correct this error by detailing the result of my experience during the visitation of this horrible malady in 1832, when, as a chemist, I laid myself out for a close examination into the cause, mode of propagation, and check for it. For this purpose I obtained information of, and visited in person all the earliest cases which showed themselves in this city generally, and in each great public establishment in particular. For some time I attend almost daily at the cholera hospitals, and experimented in every way I could think of, upon the dead and living subjects, their contents and *ejecta*, and atmosphere surrounding them and their articles of clothing. The conclusions I arrived at I forward for the information of those who have not had the same opportunities.

1. That the cause of cholera is a putrid animal poison capable of being recognised by the smell by some, emanating from and surrounding the dead or living cholera subject or articles of clothing.

2. That it is not sulphuretted hydrogen or hydrosulphuret of ammonia, as it does not decompose salts of lead or zinc, and when passed through nitrate of silver it only forms a red solution when exposed to light.

3. That it is only received into the living body through the lungs, and cannot be propagated by inoculation.

4. That infection can be conveyed by wearing of clothing, bedding, &c.; and that washerwomen are more subject to infection than ordinary persons from that cause.

5. That all persons are not equally liable to infection from equal exposure, and even the same individual becomes more sensitive under certain circumstances.

6. That the poison is destroyed by chlorine gas and a heat of 300 deg. Fahrenheit.

As the object of the present communication is merely to give the public opinion a right direction so as to help the future boards of health to combat this insidious and powerful enemy, I must at once state that the two most popular disinfectants of the day—the chloride of zinc and the nitrate of lead, known as Sir W. Burnet's and Ledoyen's, will be of no avail, although they will promptly remove ordinary putrid effluvia. The only chemical preventive I depended upon in my numerous exposures to the virus was chlorine gas, and this I believe to be a perfect one if the fumigation is complete.—I invariably passed through an atmosphere of it on my return home, and kept it escaping in my residence during the continuance of the disease in the city. I also placed large quantities of the materials necessary for the evolution of this gas in the hands of a Bristol druggist, who was kind enough to distribute 1200 quantities of it gratuitously to applicants during three days with instructions for the use, and am happy to say that during that time the deaths fell from ten to one per day, and I have but little doubt that if every ship arriving in England from an infected place should be exposed to a perfect fumigation with chlorine, we shall be preserved from infection. If the disease should pass this cordon, by any accident, then every house in the infected district should be simultaneously fumigated with it—say three times a day; unless done in all houses at the same time, it would be useless, or nearly so; and to do it effectually, a mixture of three parts of common salt and one of black oxide of *manganese should be placed just inside the outer or street door of the dwelling-house*, and a little common vitriol poured upon it. The inward current of air will convey the chlorine gas to every part of the interior, and wherever it can be smelt the effect is produced—the miasm is destroyed. If articles of clothing are infected, and the colors likely to be injured by the gas, they may be heated in an oven or on a kiln to 250 or 300 degrees (about the heat of baking bread,) when they might be handled or used with perfect impunity.

I am, Sir, &c.,

Bristol, October 11.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 9.—Accounts from Kostroma state that a terrible fire which had broken out in that city had destroyed 118 dwellinghouses and the convent; on the same night another fire broke out in a parallel street, but happily only one house was burned. The next day at seven o'clock in the evening, the inhabitants were a third time called to witness a part of the town in flames. Another fire occurred, which proceeded with such rapidity that in an incredibly short time 70 houses were burnt to ashes. If, through immense exertions, the government buildings had not been saved, the merchant's market place would in all probability have fallen a prey to the flames.

VIENNA, Oct. 10.—A dreadful accident has taken place at Comorn, in Hungary, by the falling of the bridge there. A crowd of persons who had assembled to see the arrival of the Archduke Stephen, fell into the river and perished. The number of persons supposed to have lost their lives is stated at no less than forty.

DREADFUL ACCIDENTS.—On Sunday se'nnight, a congregation of about 1500 persons had assembled in the Wesleyan chapel at Beup, to hear a Mrs. Jackson preach on temperance. Soon after she had commenced her sermon, a cry was raised that the gallery was giving way, and a rush to the doors took place. When the excitement subsided, two persons, a woman and a boy, were found dead, opposite the chapel, where they are supposed to have been crushed to death, and another, a young man, was taken up in a mangled state. He died on Monday after much suffering. A great many more, men, women and children have been seriously injured, but are expected to recover. The alarm, it turned out, was without foundation.

MARITIME LAW AT HAMBURGH.—On the 20th ult. the Hamburgh merchantman, the *Independence*, Capt. Schaecht, arrived at Hamburgh from New York. Among her crew, of 30 men, was a free negro named Prim, who was the butt of the rest of the sailors. They made him believe the captain intended to throw him overboard and leave him to be drowned. In spirit of revenge, Prim got a hatchet, and stealing into the cabin during the night, struck the captain with it; but wounded him so slightly that he was able to get up, overpower the black, and have him pinioned and thrown into the pigstye, where he remained cramped up till the ship arrived in port, when Captain Schaech delivered him up to justice, and prosecuted him for an attempt to murder. Prim, on the other hand, laid a complaint against the captain and crew for ill-treatment.—The double trial came to a hearing on the 7th, the result of which was that Prim was sentenced to confinement with hard labour for 12 months, the captain to simple imprisonment for 6 months, and the crew to the like punishment for 1 2 and 3 months, for promoting the animosity of Prim by their false representation.

CAPTURE OF FOUR SLAVERS.—By a French steamer arrived from St. Thomas, we have accounts of the capture of 4 slave vessels—3 of them by the *Ferret*, S. Commander Spratge. The first captured by the *Ferret* was taken June 27th, after a long chase by night. She was a Brazilian brigantine of 180 tons, fully equipped, and bound to Cape Lopez.—The *Ferret*, three weeks after that captured a small schr. named the *Sebastiano*, also fully equipped; and on the 16th July, off Cape Magnerin, gave chase to a Brazilian brig, which turned out on capture to be the *Fanika*. She beat the *Ferret* in sailing; but the wind falling very light, Mr. Mitchell the master, with a boat's crew, was detached from the cruiser after her. Great credit is due to Mr. Mitchell for the gallant and spirited manner in which he dashed alongside and seized the slaver, who from her appearance, was just the craft to make some resistance, especially as from the time the boat shoved off to coming up with her she had gained two miles on the *Ferret*. She is a splendid craft, and quite new. She was from Hamburgh, Liverpool, and Rio, which was the only trip she had made previously to being captured. She had a picked crew of 20 men, notwithstanding they all threw their arms into the sea when the *Ferret's* boat got within hailing distance. The *Rapid*, Com. Dixon, captured her prize off Loango, on the 6th July. It was a Brazilian brigantine of 160 tons.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

Mr. Editor,—As the time is approaching when provision will require to be made for Lighting with gas, and Watching the Parish of Portland, I trust our wise men need not be cautioned against such an anomaly as once occured, of the City paying three quarters of the County expences, thereby making the city as part of the County, pay twice to the same purpose. If the parish is to have a watch and be lighted, let the parish pay for it, and let the City pay for its own watching and lighting; or, if thought better, let the City and Parish collectively be assessed for a suitable watch and lighting—the City taking her portion of both, according to the number of inhabitants;—this would be fair; the former most so; but for the county to pay a Parish expense of this nature, will not only be taking money from other parishes that do not participate in the benefit, but, if the old rule is followed out, first makes the City of Saint John find its own lighting and watching, and then, by reason of the inhabitants being (say) three fourths of the number of those in the city and parish, the former is again called upon to pay in that proportion towards liquidating the collective expences. It is a wonder that such an absurdity was ever tolerated, but it is to be hoped that it will not be revived.

Your's, CITIZEN.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, DEC. 3, 1847.

The weather during the last fortnight has been of an extremely variable character, alternating between extreme cold, and warm rains.—After having been laid up in consequence of the closing of the river, the steamer New Brunswick started on Saturday morning for Fredericton which city she reached without impediment; returning to Gagetown she took a heavy load of freight on board and proceeded again to Fredericton, from which place she returned in safety on Monday evening, at which time the cold had again set in severely, but owing to the great height of the river by reason of the heavy rains, the ice was prevented making.—Rain has fallen incessantly for the last thirty six hours, which will have the effect of still further raising the rivers to an unusual degree, and prevent their freezing for some days, even should Jack Frost visit us again immediately. The marshes in this vicinity are completely overflown with water.

ESCAPE.—Two criminals named Dodd and Tilts escaped from the Provincial Penitentiary last week. They were subsequently retaken after a desperate resistance.—This prison seems to be extremely insecure, and some measures should be taken to remedy the evil. There are convenient means for erecting a heavy stone wall on the premises, and perhaps this would be the best means of employing a large number of the criminals during the summer months.—At all events it appears to be a great farce to put a man in the Penitentiary at the present time, for if determined, he is sure to make his escape.

We copy from the *Royal Gazette*, the following communication in answer to certain Resolutions passed by the Common Council of this city on the arrival at this Port of the last ship load of emigrants from Ireland, and who were nearly all Paupers, in the most destitute condition, from the estates of Lord Palmerston. We have not the Resolutions before us, at the present moment, but we deem it to be the especial duty of the Common Council, when such a burden is inflicted either on the City or Province, when this Port is made the channel, to make the strongest representations to government against the injustice, and whether the City funds are taxed or not, it is no less their business as conservators of the public interest, to remonstrate, and if possible protect the citizens from a contribution of this grievous burden under which every charitable inhabitant is placed by the hundreds of beggars who follow their calling with the utmost constant and persevering application.—What amount of the public funds has been absorbed in relieving the destitute, we presume the journals of the next session, only, will inform us; but that a serious and weighty responsibility has been unjustifiably imposed on the inhabitants of this city and county, no one can pretend to deny. Independent of those sick and disabled in the public hospitals, hundreds who absolutely refuse to go there, have, throughout the summer season, been relieved by private charity; and the most active exertions of the benevolent will be requisite during the coming winter to allay scenes of suffering and privation such as have not in this place been heretofore witnessed. Private benevolence on a systematic scale has on other occasions been brought to the relief of distressed emigrants in this City, *and it will be on this*; but it nevertheless behoves us not only to remonstrate, but to take such steps as will prevent the imposition, by heartless landlords, of whole ship loads of paupers upon us, numbers of whom are infirm and decrepit, and totally unfit for any employment whatever.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Fredericton, 20th November, 1847.

SIR,—I am directed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the — instant, transmitting certain Resolutions of the Common Council of the city of Saint John, in reference to the Emigrants landed from the *Fanika*; and I have it in command to make the following observations in answer.

Your communication having been received immediately after the meeting of the Executive Council, which assembled at Fredericton on the 10th inst His Excellency had no opportunity of advising with them on the subject, although the measures which it might be necessary for the Government to adopt in the exigency occasioned by the unlooked for arrival of a number of destitute and suffering Emigrants, at the close of the season, and after the period for breaking up the Quarantine establishment at Partridge Island, had gained their anxious deliberations.

Throughout the season, as the Mayor and Common Council are fully aware, His Excellency, in repeated visits to Saint John, personally co-operated with the local authorities in measures for relieving the pressure upon the community; and in his correspondence with Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency has done full justice to the disposition manifested by the Mayor and Common Council to assist in alleviating the distress and sufferings of the Emigrants.

Admitting the inconvenience to the community of Saint John—and which has been also felt, in an equal degree, in other parts of the Province—from the arrival during the season, and especially at a late period of it, of so large a number of indigent and helpless persons, often infected with disease, it is but just to remark that the expenses attendant on the care and provision of them, have not, in the present year been allowed to fall as a charge upon the Corporation funds; but on the contrary, the accounts of these disbursements, when rendered and passed, have been punctually discharged by the Government, neither will it be found, on examination of these accounts, that the disbursements throughout the season have so far exceeded the funds placed at the disposal of the Government, as to constitute a heavy charge on the public finances.

Under these circumstances, and with a full knowledge of the disposition manifested by Her Majesty's Government, in their cordial approval of His Excellency's co-operation with the local authorities, His Excellency cannot but regret the terms of the Resolutions which have been forwarded to him for transmission, in the publication of which in the newspapers has, moreover, been calculated to induce a prevalent belief in the community at large, that a greater sacrifice has been incurred by the public in the present year than it has in reality been called upon to sustain. His Excellency feels every confidence, however, that the Mayor and Common Council will not, on the present occasion, relax their efforts to alleviate the distress prevailing among the people who have recently arrived, and in which His Excellency will be pleased, or heretofore, to render them every assistance; while, from the particular circumstances attending the arrival of these Emigrants, it will become his duty to call on the Emigration Officer at Saint John for a special and detailed report of their condition.

In regard to the measure adopted by the Mayor and Common Council, in offering to the Emigrants a free passage back to their native country, His Excellency does not feel himself called upon to offer any remark, further than to observe, that the expenses thus proposed to be incurred cannot be admitted as a charge which the Government would be authorized to defray, and for which the Corporation must therefore be themselves responsible.

I have the honor, &c.
(Signed) JOHN S. SAUNDERS.
James William Boyd, Esq., Common Clerk, &c., Saint John.

☞ The last New-York ALBION informs us that the ANGLO AMERICAN, newspaper, has been discontinued, and that the subscription list, copy right and good will of the latter journal has been purchased by the proprietor of the Albion. The outstanding debts on the Anglo American have also been assigned to the proprietor of the Albion; the editor of which intimates that subscribers to the former will be supplied with the latter journal in lieu thereof.

A new Ferry has been established by a company from Indian Town to the opposite shore, and one of the Fredericton ferry steamers has been hired until the company have time to build one for themselves. This will be a great accommodation to the travelling public; the charges being the same as in the city steamers.

A man named William Chiswill, who was convicted at the last criminal court in the County of Kent, for a most brutal offence, and sentenced to be hanged, has had his condemnation commuted to imprisonment for life in the Provincial Penitentiary, with hard labour. This commutation, we learn, has been ordered in consequence of some contrariety in the Law under which he was convicted. The prisoner has been brought from Richibucto, and safely lodged in the Penitentiary.

The following note on the late WILLIAM GRAY, Esquire, we copy from the New York *Albion*, of 20th November.—Mr. Gray was the father of John H. Gray, Esquire, of this city:—

William Gray, Esq., a native of Nova Scotia, died on the 16th of October, at Liverpool, whither he had proceeded with the hope of recovering that health which a long life in public service had tended greatly to impair. Mr. Gray, after filling the office of British Consul for Virginia for a period of 27 years, sought for and obtained permission to retire from public life on a pension, agreeable to the rules of British Consular service. This he enjoyed but a few years, having reached the age of 72. Few British public functionaries have been more esteemed and beloved than Mr. Gray. In Norfolk, where he resided for upwards of a quarter of a century, he maintained the honour of his country without giving offence to any one, and his loss is not less regretted by the American community of Norfolk than by his warmest British friends and admirers. He was truly a long, well tried and faithful servant of the British Crown, and a man of sterling honour and integrity, possessing that urbanity, hospitality and benevolence which mark the character of an English gentleman.

A fine copper fastened barque, of about 450 tons, built at the Bend of Petitcodiac, by Cochrane & McEwen, for Mr. Hugh Davison of this city, was towed into port on Saturday last by the steamer St. John. We have been informed that her dimensions are said to be of a very superior description.—*Observer.*

FIRES.—The dwelling house of Mr. Edwin Akerly, Madawaska, was burned to the ground on Sunday morning last. A barn belonging to Mr. James Hale, Northampton, with all his crop, was destroyed by fire before daylight yesterday morning We have not heard the origin of either of the fires.—*Woodstock Telegraph.*

THE PANIC.—The painful embarrassments of a large portion of the commercial world at this time seem to us to call peremptorily for the exercise of two things—forbearance and mutual support. Where it can be shewn that difficulty will under peculiar circumstances be only temporary, it becomes an act of duty to abstain as far as possible from pressing on firms so circumstanced. And among merchants who are undoubtedly solvent, though not altogether beyond the experience of inconvenience, it is the dictate of prudence and self-preservation, not less than of higher principles, to endeavour to afford those who are struggling with the storm such assistance as may enable them to weather it. These suggestions are so obvious that it may seem scarcely necessary to offer them, but, in times of panic, the most obvious truths are forgotten. "Each for himself" is but the watchword for overwhelming ruin. Panic is a temporary madness, not less destructive than the blind confidence which leads men headlong into serious danger. Panic in the field has dispersed many a fine army which might have been led to victory; and commercial panic has often caused the destruction of resources, which, judiciously managed, would have been more than sufficient to restore prosperity.

VERY KIND AND CONSIDERATE.—*La Democratic Pacifique* mentions that the Archbishop of Lyons had actually ordered prayers to be put up for the conversion of the Pope! Several of the clergy refused. The poor Archbishop is in the plight of Gil Blas' Archbishop, when he turned Gil out of doors.

We regret to observe in the *Quebec Mercury* the announcement of another victim to the prevailing disease. Dr. Clark, who attended at the Marine Hospital, Quebec, died of typhus fever on Sunday, the 7th ult. after an illness of four days only.

THE FASTEST YET.—The steamer Speed, belonging to Messrs Macpherson & Crane, started on last saturday morning, from Bytown, for Grenville, a distance of 64 miles, which port she arrived at in 3 hours and 15 minutes; thus running about 20 miles an hour, and making all the landings.—[Kingston Argus.

CHOLERA.—Some years ago, when Asiatic cholera, was in the south of France, a physician of Marseilles having noticed that charcoal men were exempt from the disorder, determined to try charcoal as a remedy for it, and was eminently successful in his practice. As no effectual remedy for this disease appears to have been hitherto discovered, and as charcoal would at any rate be harmless, it might be well worth a trial both in Asiatic and other cholera. Its action is understood to be antiseptic. By correcting the putrid condition of the bowels, the disease is said to be checked.

SEVERE SENTENCE.—A rich farmer of Valdbye (Denmark) named Steenersen, has just been tried at Copenhagen for having attempted by displaying a red pocket handkerchief at the end of a stick, to stop a train running on the Railway from Copenhagen to Roschield. He acknowledged that he had displayed the signal as stated, but affirmed that he did so in consequence of a wager entered into by him after a copious breakfast well seasoned with wine, that he should succeed in stopping the first train that appeared. Knowing that to display a red flag signified danger, he had waved his red handkerchief as mentioned in the indictment. The court finding him guilty, sentenced him to ten years' hard labour in a House of Correction, being the penalty laid down in the Danish law against any attempt to stop a Railway train or impede its passage. Steenersen has appealed against this severe sentence.

TESTIMONY OF THE DOCTORS IN FAVOUR OF WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

Exeter, Me., Sept. 30, 1845.

This certifies that I have recommended the use of Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for diseases of the Lungs, for two years past, and many bottles to my knowledge have been used by my patients, all with beneficial results. In two cases where it was thought confirmed consumption had taken place, the Wild Cherry effected a cure.

E. BOYDEN, Physician at Exeter Corner.

Dr. Bradford Knapp, of Crown Point N. Y., in a letter dated August 3d, 1845, says: "In the course of my practice in this vicinity I have rested in some good degree the good qualities of "Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry in Pulmonary Complaints, and now I wish to procure a supply of the medicine."

Dr. A. H. Macnair, of Tarborow, North Carolina, writes as under date of Feb. 14, 1847, that he has used Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry in his practice the last eighteen months, and consider it the best preparation of the kind he ever saw, and knows of none so deserving the public patronage.

Dr. Wm. A. Shaw, of Wassington, N. C., writes, under date of May 1, 1846, as follows:

"I have heard of many cases of decided beneficial effects from its use, especially in Asthma and chronic cough of spasmodic character. I have used the Wild Cherry a great deal in practice, and with marked good result in those cases of great nervous inability and irritability, to which physical patients are subject. The combination of these principles in Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is *ingenious* and *judicious*.

Medical men are justly distrustful of Patent Medicines in general, but candor must discriminate between outrageous humbugs and nostrums and those medicines which have proved *salutary*, and in many well attested cases *curative*."

Mr. Hoffman, Huntingdon, Pa., cured a child of Asthma with it, after he declared he could do no more with his medicines, and the child must die.

Dr. Freleigh, of Saugerties, N. Y., says he cured Liver Complaint of four years standing, that would not yield to the usual remedies.

Abraham Skillman, M. D., of Bordentown, says it is the best medicine for Consumption in every stage, that he has ever known. We might refer you to hundreds of cases, had we room, which would convince all of its great virtue.

Editors, lawyers, clergymen, and almost every class have at last found out that Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is what "it is recommended to be," the very best medicine to be found. It cures or relieves all affections of the Lungs when nothing else will.

NEW YORK ALBION.—Wm. L. Avery, Agent, will receive subscriptions and forward subscribers names for this valuable and interesting paper. The beautiful engraving of H. M. Queen VICTORIA (26 x 36 inches) which is given with this paper, can be seen at the Agents Book store.

ATTENTION!—All those indebted to the proprietors of this paper for more than two year's subscription, are requested to call at the office and settle the same. Scattered as out accounts are through the country, and in small sums, it would absorb nearly the whole amount to employ an Agent in collecting them, and we therefore trust all will settle the first convenient opportunity.—Country produce will be received at all times as payment.

ORDINATION.—The BISHOP OF FREDERICTON intends to hold an Ordination, on Sunday the 19th of December next, at Fredericton. Candidates for Holy Orders are requested to give His Lordship notice of their wish to be ordained, to procure the necessary testimonials, and to present themselves for Examination not later than Tuesday morning December 14th.

MARRIED.

Last evening, by the Rev. Samuel Robinson, Mr. THOMAS DESHAM, to Miss CHARLOTTE, eldest daughter of Mr. John McLardy, all of this City.

Yesterday afternoon by the Rev. S. Robinson Mr. Archibald Fraser, of this city, to M[illegible] only daughter of the late Geor[illegible] Halifax.

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Harrison, Mr. Robert A. Gregory, to Miss Hannah A. Ruddock, all of the Parish of Portland.

On Tuesday evening, by the Rev. the Rector, Peter Fisher, Esq., of Fredericton, to Mrs. Mary Valentine, of St. John.

On Tuesday last, by the Rev. I. W. D. Gray, Mr. George L. Blacklock, of Halifax, to Miss Louisa, youngest daughter of George Ball, Esq., of Port Simonds.

On Sunday the 14th ult. by the Rev. I. W. D. Gray, D. D., Mr. Henry G. Whelpley, to Miss Margaret E. Scribner, both of this City.

On the 19th ult, by the Rev. Mr. Harrison, Mr. Charles Partelow, to Miss Margaret Miles, both of this City.

On Wednesday, the 24th ultimo, at the Wesleyan Chapel, in Fredericton, by the Rev. William Smith, the Rev. John Allison, Wesleyan Minister, to Martha Louisa, eldest daughter of the Rev. Richard Knight, Chairman of the N. B. District, and General Superintendent of the Missions.

On Tuesday, the 19th ult., at St. James's Liverpool, Captain George Waterbury, of St. John, N. B. to Christiana, widow of Capt. Joseph Rowett.

DIED.

On Monday morning, at the residence of his son, on the Marsh Road, after a lingering illness, Mr. John Leetch, Senr. in the 68th year of his age.

At Westfield, Kings County, on the 27th ult. Sarah Ann, wife of George McLean, aged 28 years, leaving a husband, and two children, to lament their untimely bereavement.

At Kingston, (K. C.) on the 18th ult, Richard P. Gregory, Esq., in the 86th year of his age. He was one of the Loyalists of 1783, and was much respected by all who knew him, and is deservedly regretted by a large circle of friends.

At Norton, Kings County, on Monday last, in the 54th year of her age, Sarah, wife of Mr. Johnston H. Crawford, leaving a husband and large family to lament their loss.

At Hardscrabble, on 21st Nov. Mr. Richard Perkins, formerly of King's County, in the 82nd year of his age, leaving a wife and three children to lament their loss.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—ARRIVED.

Thursday—Barque Wolfville, McLellen, Boston 4—John Wishart, ballast.

Friday—Schooner Dolphin, Holder, New-York, 5—Master, flour, &c.

Steamer Admiral, Rogers, Boston, via Eastport—Jas. Whitney, passengers and merchandise.

Saturday—Ship Delta, Gover, London, 37—S. Wiggins & Son, ballast.

Brig Robert, McCarthy, New York, 16—Jardine & Co flour, &c.

Sunday—Brigt. George & Mary, Cook, Boston, 8—Chas. McLauchlan, flour.

Schr. L. O'C., Doyle Frost, Boston, 6—assorted cargo.

Monday—Brigt. Metallak, Blain, Boston, 8—ballast.

Ship British American, Miles, Liverpool—Eaton & Ray.

Wednesday, ship Spartan, Welsh, London, 49, John Hawa ballast.

Delta, Gover, London, 28, S. Wiggins & son, ballast.

Bark British American, Miles, Liverpool, 40, Eaton & Ray, general cargo.

Schr. Emily, Woods, Boston, 4, master, assorted cargo.

Providence, McLean, Boston, 10, master, flour.

Rising sun, Faulkner, Boston, 10, master, assorted cargo.

Olive Branch, Thomson, Fredericksburgh, 22, flour and wheat.

CLEARED.

27th—Ship Lockwoods, Errington, Greenock, deals—Wm. Davidson; Star, Brown, Liverpool, timber—R. Rankin & Co.; Perthshire, Tait Port Glasgow, timber and deals—S. Wiggins & Son;

OF THE DOCTORS IN FA-
WISTAR'S BALSAM OF
WILD CHERRY.

Exeter, Me., Sept, 30, 1845.

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fections of the Lungs when noth-

ALBION.—Wm. L. Avery, Agent,
subscriptions and forward subscri-
this valuable and interesting paper.
engraving of H. M. Queen Vic-
96 inches) which is given with this
seen at the Agents Book store.

—All those indebted to the proprio-
for more than two year's subscrip-
ed to call at the office and settle the
d as our accounts are through the
small sums, it would absorb nearly
nt to employ an Agent in collecting
herefore trust all will settle the first
tunity.—Country produce will be
nes as payment.

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of the Parish of Portland.

evening, by the Rev. the Rector,
sq., of Fredericton, to Mrs. Mary
. John.

last, by the Rev. I. W. D. Gray,
Blacklock, of Halifax, to Miss
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MARINE INTELL.

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rque Wolfville, McLellen, Boston
hart, ballast.
ner Dolphin, Holder, New-York,
our, &c.
l, Rogers, Boston, via Eastport—
, passengers and Merchandise.
Delta, Cover, London, 37—S.
on, Ballast.
Carthy, New York, 16—Jardine
&c.
, George & Mary, Cook, Boston,
Lanchlen, flour.
Doyle Frost, Boston, 6—assorted
. Metallak, Blain, Boston, 8—
merican, Miles, Liverpool—Eaton
Spartan, Welsh, London, 49, John
London, 28, S. Wiggins & son.
merican, Miles, Liverpool, 40, Eaton
val cargo.
Woods, Boston, 4, master, assorted
Lean, Boston, 10, master, flour.
ulkner, Boston, 10, master, assorted
Thomson, Fredericksburgh, 22, flour

CLEARED.

Lockwoods, Errington, Greenock,
avidson; Star, Brown, Liverpool
kin & Co.; Perthshire, Tait Por
r and deals—S. Wiggins & Son;

Thetis, Hall, London, timber and deals—John Hammond; Howard, Brown, Liverpool, timber and deals—Geo & Jos. Salter; Barque Sophia, Spence, Cork, timber and deals—John Robertson, Brig Henry, Young, Ayr, timber and deals—Jas, Kirk.

29th—Ship Liverpool, Irving, London, timber and deals—Allison & Spurr; Barque Aldebaran, Barras, Hall, do.—James Kirk.

30th—Bark Lisbon, Fisher, London, deals—Eaton & Ray; Brig Jane, McMonagle, New York, fish and lumber—Allison & Spurr, Dealy, McNeiley, Bentry, timber and deals—L. Burns; schr. Susan, Bray, Boston, clapboards.

Dec. 1st.—Brgt. Isdus, Card, New York, coals.
2.—Barque Meadkes, Howlin, Cork, timber and deals—R. Rankin & Co; Brig William, Charlton, Hall, deals—John Mackay.
3rd, sch. Nelson, Garrick, Boston, scantling.

Rubber Shoes & Sole Leather.

PER schooner *Emily* from Boston—15 Cases containing 2500 Pairs Ladies, Gentlemen's, Youth's and Children's Gum'd Rubber Shoes; 100 sides very remarkable Sole Leather averging 22 lbs. to the side. For sale by
December 3. H. G. KINNEAR.

OYSTERS.

Just landing from Prince Ed. Island, a large supply of OYSTERS, Warranted the best in the market, and well worthy the attention of Housekeepers &c. who can be supplied lower than can be purchased elsewhere.
December 3. D. WOODILL.
New Brunswick Saloon, Water street.

Dancing for the Million.

MESSRS CRERAR beg to intimate that a CLASS for MECHANICS will be formed, (by request) upon the popular cheap system, wherein will be taught the most fashionable styles of Quadrille, Waltz, Gallopade, La Polka, Valse a deux tems, Country Dance, &c. &c., provided a sufficient number enter their names in the Class Book, on or before *Tuesday* the 7th December next, at Mrs. PORTY's Prince William street; or at the Academy Union Hall, Horsefield-street, on said Tuesday evening between 8 and 9 o'clock.
December 3.

SUGAR.

BY the brig *Robert* from New York—27 Hhds very choice Porto Rico SUGAR; for sale at lowest Market prices. H. G. KINNEAR.
December 3—3t

CANADA CLOTH.

JUST received from Quebec at the BRITISH CLOTHING STORE, Water street—a few Pieces of the best of CANADIAN CLOTH, a very superior article, for Box and Sack Coats.—Please call and see.
Dec. 3. C. MACLEAN GARDNER

Hides! Hides! Hides!

PER schooner *L. O. C. Doyle*, from Boston—600 Pernambuco Dry salted HIDES, having undergone the most rigid inspection of the Boston Market, and will be sold a bargain before being subject to storage. H. G. KINNEAR.
December 3.

Lard OIL.

RECEIVED ex schr *L. O. C. Doyle*, from Boston—10 barrels Lard OIL—for sale low for Cash. THOS. HANFORD,
December 3. *Johnston's Wharf*

Genesee Superfine Flour.

NOW landing ex brig *George and Mary*—150 Barrels Genessee superfine FLOUR—for sale low for Cash only. J. R. SWEET.
December 3

FLOUR—*On Consignment*—150 barrels Genesee superfine FLOUR, per *George and Mary*, from Boston, will be sold low for Cash from the wharf. THOS. HANFORD,
December 3. *Johnston's Wharf.*

CHEAP
Hardware and Cutlery.

T. R. GORDON,
CORNER OF MARKET SQUARE & DOCK-ST.
Has received, and offers at low prices for Cash—

250 BAGS SPIKES, rose and clasp head NAILS, Boat, Clout, Horse, & OZ NAILS;
10 Smiths' Bellows, 8 Anvils, 1 basket VICES,
200 pairs Horse Traces, 50 Ox & Logging Chains,
1 cask Plate 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,
1 cask Weights and *Grocers' Coffee Mills;*
3 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, Staniforth & Gray, and other makers,)
114 GRINDLERS, ass'd 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,
82 casks GUN POWDER, 3 cases GUNS and *PISTOLS.*
5 cases *Sanderson Brothers & Co's* best Cast STEEL, 10 cwt. Blister STEEL,
22 dozen Spades and Shovels,
3 casks well assorted Table Knives and Forks, also Pen and Pocket Knives, superior quality and very cheap, having been manufactured expressly for the subscriber.
54 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; Cornish 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, Flints, Percussion Caps, shot Belts, Powder Flasks, sparrowbills, shoe Thread and Hammers; Gimblets, PLANES, and Plane Irons, *Cam's* Chisels and Gouges, Drawing Knives, &c.; Harness Mounting, Coffin Furniture, and CORD; shoe paint, white wash, black LEAD, scrub and hearth Brushes; Plate Baskets, slop Kettles, Water Cans, Files and Rasps, brass and iron Castors, table catches and Screws, Window Furniture, Rules, Compasses, &c.; Sleigh Bells, Pot and Rat Traps, steel Yards, Mops, Scales, &c. &c.
December 3.

High Price for Music.

JOSEPH PRICE, Master of the Queen's New Brunswick Rangers's BAND, begs to return thanks to his numerous patrons for the encouragement he has hitherto received at their hands, begs to inform them that he is now prepared with an excellent QUADRILLE BAND, to attend BALLS, EVENING PARTIES, &c., and having engaged the services of some Musicians lately belonging to the 33d Regiment, he is confident of giving satisfaction to those who employ him. Any number of Musicians can be furnished from 2 to 8.

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

What was it old, as the legend goes,
Which made rocks dance as if they had toes,
Set old oaks skipping like lambs on the green,
And sapplings, as never before was seen?
Music.

November 5, 1847.

EX *Admiral*, from Boston—6 Puncheons 30 Barrels Fine flavoured Strong RUM.—For sale by RANNEY, STURDEE & CO,
Ocober 22 Prince William street.

GREEN FRUIT, &c.

BY AUCTION.

ON MONDAY next, the 6th instant, the undersigned will sell at his store, without reserve, at 11 o'clock in the morning:—

50 BRLS. Fall Pippins, striped Pippins, and Greening APPLES;
25 brls. sweet Potatoes;
20 Barrels silver skinned Onions;
5 Do. CRANBERRIES, 2 do. QUINCES;
2 Do. Winter Cooking PEARS;
5 bags Filberts, 5 bags Pea Nuts;
5 barrels (new) Hickory Nuts.
December 3. H. G. KINNEAR.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, grateful for the kind manner in which he has been patronized through the past year, acquaints his friends and the public generally that he continues in his old stand, North Market Wharf, where he hopes through unremitting attention to be enabled to give satisfaction to all who may favour him with their custom, and intimates that he has on hand OAKUM, PITCH, TAR; White, Red, Yellow, Black and Green PAINTS; Boiled and Raw Linseed OILS; seal, Lard, sea Elephant and Cod OILS; spirits Turpentine and Varnish,—together with a general assortment of SHIP CHANDLERY and GROCERIES, all of which he will dispose of at lowest Market prices.
December 3. JOHN C. McINTOSH.

Just received per late arrivals from Liverpool—
A supply of ships' Brass and Wood Compasses;
Log Glasses; Ensigns and Union Jacks; broad & narrow blue, scarlet and white Bunting.
Also, a further supply of Log Lines; Deep sea and hand lead Lines; Mops, Tar Brushes, and sailors' Palms.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons are hereby cautioned against picking up (above the Falls,) any BOGS or TIMBER, which may be broken up, or found adrift, belonging to the undersigned, as in the event they will be prosecuted as the law directs.

George Eagles,	Edward Eagles,
Charles Robertson,	M. Fisher
Wm. Eagles, Jr.,	James Flewelling,
John Henneberry,	Jacob McKeen,
George Clark,	Charles Eagles,
Wm. H. Travis,	Robert Robertson, Jr.
Moses Tuck,	Robert Stevens,
David Tapley,	John Logan,
Joseph Langley,	John S. Brown,
Geo. Travis,	Chas. M. Brown,
James Hale,	A. McL. Seely,
John Glazier,	Gilbert Purdy,

Indian Town, N. B., 23rd November, 1847.

THE UNDERSIGNED

WILL draw on Boston or New York or make other suitable advances on Property shipped to those places and Philadelphia.
Nov 26. H. G. KINNEAR.

MAHOGANY.

IN Logs, Planks, Boards & Veneers.
J. & G. LAWRENCE,
Cabinet Makers, Upholsterers, &c.
King street. Nov. 26, 1847. 3t

Canada STOVES.

Received ex ship Hirundo, from the Clyde:
48 CANADA STOVES, 20 to 24 inches. For sale Cheap.
Nov. 26. WILLIAM CARVILL.

WANTED TO FREIGHT.

FOR Glasgow the Bulk of 150 Brls of light freight.
New York—40 tons Grindstones.
For which a liberal price will be paid by
Nov. 26 H. G KINNEAR

Tea, Rubber Shoes, Stationery, &c. &c. &c.

Per schooner Meridian from Boston.

10 CASES containing 500 pairs Ladies red heeled and Sandals Rubber Gaiu shoes:
25 sheets superior SOUCHONG TEA;
3 packages Envelopes for packets and letters;
Pencils, Banks, Inkstands, Horns, Razor strops.
100 Reams Grey Wrapping Paper. [&c.
18 STORE.
50 boxes mould Candles 8s. & 9s.;
40 ditto Dips 8s. 9s. 10s. & 12s.;
50 ditto domestic Glasgow imitation yellow Soap;
25 hhds bright foreign MOLASSES;
For sale by H. G. KINNEAR.
November 26. 3i

Victoria House.

Re-opened at the Old stand,
Prince William Street,
WITH AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK OF
Fall & Winter Goods.

THE Subscribers having completed the extensive alterations and additions to their premises, will open their enlarged Fire Proof Establishment with a very Choice and Varied assortment of GOODS, personally selected by their J. D. in the best English and Scotch Markets, imported per ships *Mountaineer, Commodore, Howard, and Themis*, comprising—

BROAD CLOTHS; Pilot and Beaver Cloths, Cassimeres, Buckskins, and Fancy Trowserings;
Vestings, in satin, Velvet, Cachmere, & Valencia,
Ladies Dress Materials—Newest Winter styles;
Gros de Naps, Ture Satins, Ducapes, and Barathea; Coburghs;
Cachmeres; De Laines, and Orleans;
Ladies' SHAWLS and Scarfs, newest designs;
Ladies' silk and satin Neck Ties;
Newest Winter Ribbons, for Cap and Bonnet;
Laces, Habit Shirts, Collars and Capes;
Hosiery and Gloves of every description,
FURS—in Muffs, Boas, Victorines, and Capes;
Gala Plaids, and Fancy Winter CLOAKINGS;
Blankets, Flannels, Serges and Baizes;
Garment and Furniture Prints;
Scotch and French Ginghams, Lawns, &c.
Crapes and Plaid Camblets, for Childrens' dresses,
Moleskins, Cantoons, Jeans and Tickings;
Twilled and Plain shirting Stripes and Checks;
Grey and White Cottons, Sheetings and Warps;
Irish Linens, Lawns, Hollands, Diapers, &c.
Gent's silk and satin Scarfs, Opera Ties, Stocks;
Silk and satin Neck and Pocket Handkerchiefs;
Youths' and Gent's Cloth and Fur Caps;
Silk, Gossamer, and Beaver HATS;
Tailors' Trimmings, and small wares of every kind
FOR CASH ONLY!!
JAS. DOHERTY & CO.

CARD.

THE subscriber, thankful for the patronage he has received, would respectfully intimate to the Ship Owners and Ship Masters of the Port of St. John, that he is now prepared to execute all business entrusted to his care, and by prompt attention to merit a continuance of their favors.
G. W. BUSTEED, *Shipping Agent.*
Ocean Shipping Office, Merritt's Wharf.
November 19. 3t

POSITIVE NOTICE.—All persons whose accounts are past due, are requested to call and settle the same before the 1st December next,—as in the event of non settlement at that date they will be sued for without further notice.
C. MACLEAN GARDNER,
Nov. 26. *British Clothing Store, Water st*

FOR SALE.

THAT beautiful *Falls* residence, occupied by Mrs. Wheeler, in the Parish of Lancaster, near Carleton, situate on the main road leading to Manawagonish. The property is delightfully situated, commanding a fine view of the scenery in the neighbourhood of the Falls, and of the City and Harbor of Saint John. The House is new, substantially and thoroughly built, finished in good style, and provided with every requisite for the comfort and convenience of a family. The land has a front of 120 feet on the highway and extends back 520 feet to the old Manawagonish road, and will admit of six building lots being set off from it, leaving ample gardens and other grounds attached to the dwelling house. The premises may be viewed at any time, and any further information will be given on application to the subscriber. GEO. WHEELER.
November 26, 1847.—(Cont.)

SELLING OFF;

The extensive Stock of DRY GOODS at the MANCHESTER HOUSE, *Market square.*

THE subscriber begs to intimate to the Public that in consequence of his giving up the Retail department of his business, he is now selling the whole of his extensive Stock of DRY GOODS at greatly reduced prices,—consisting of—
Superfine CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Pilot & Beaver cloths, Fancy Trowserings, Vestings, Flannels, Blankets, Counterpanes, Gala Plaid and All Wool CLOAKINGS, shawls, and satins, Velvets, Cobourgs, Orleans, Carpets and Hearth Rugs, Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons Laces, &c.
Nov. 19. WM. HOWARD.

NOTICE.—The subscriber would now request all persons who are indebted to him, and whose accounts are past duedo call and settle the same before 1st December as all accounts not then settled will be handed over for collection
Nov. 26. JOHN BOWES.

REAL CANADA CLOTH

COATS, PANTS., AND VESTS.

WARRANTED *Fifty Per Cent* a better article than any in Prince Wm. street; made to order. Call and see for yourselves.
Nov. 12 C. MACLEAN GARDNER.

Sugar, Coffee, Filberts, &c.

PER *Jane* from New York, on Consignment—100 Hhds. Bright Porto Rico SUGAR;
38 bags superior Maracaibo COFFEE,
25 bags Washed FILBERTS,
35 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 exposes being incurred on the cargo.
Nov. 10. H. G. KINNEAR

THE
New-Brunswick Almanack,
FOR THE YEAR 1848,
Is just published at the COURIER OFFICE, and for sale by
Nov. 12. H. CHUBB & CO.

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 taces, silk and satin Handkerchiefs and Neck Ties, Velvets, Ribbon, Gloves, Hose, Laces, CASHMERES, Coburg and Orleans Cloths, Tartans, Camlets, Paramatta, Moreens, Aprons, Gent's Muffl-rs, Doeskins, Kerseys, Tweeds; *Pilot, Beaver and Broad CLOTHS;* A large quantity of PRINTS, Grey and White Cottons, Ginghams, Furnitures, Linings, Linens, Lawns, Dapers, Muslins, Moleskins, Ticks, Sheetings, shirtings, Flannels, Blankets, Quilts, Counterpanes, Ducks, Dowlas, Padding, Canvas, cotton Warp, &c.

Also—A VARIETY OF FURS.
October 12. T. W. DANIEL.

"HOLE IN THE ROCK,"
Charlotte Street, St. John, N. B.

JAMES G. LESTER,

Has now on Hand, and offers for sale, at lowest Market rates:—

12 CWT. Prime N. S. CHEESE, (Chipman and Wheelock's make);
15 Firkins Prime Sussex Vale BUTTER;
(Fresh EGGS and Roll Butter always;)
5 barrels *Choice* Am. QUINCES;
5 do. Sweet POTATOES; 6 do. Cranberries;
2½ do. APPLES, Beans, and Peas, 20 cwt. Marrow and Acorn Squash, Saleratus, Spices, Vinegar, Pickles, Raisins, Rice, OATMEAL, and Biscuits;
very superior Hyson TEA; COFFEES, CHOCOLATE, COCOA, &c.; Loaf, Crush'd, Brown and Maple SUGARS; Molasses: London White, Glasgow Pale Yellow and Domestic SOAP; Sperm and Tallow CANDLES; together with a varied and well selected assortment of **Groceries**, &c., *second to none in this City.* Nov. 2d, 1847.—6t.

Tea, Pepper, and Canada Cloth.

300 CHESTS fine Congou & Souchong TEAS;
100 Bags Black PEPPER;
50 Pieces Canada CLOTH—for sale low.
October 22. L. H. DEVEBER & SON

Salmon Lines and 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.

LONDON HOUSE—Market Square.

October 26th.

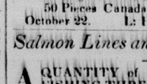
By the recent arrival of ships 'Howard,' 'Themis' and 'William Carson,' from Liverpool and London.—

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

Dry Goods, Furs, &c.

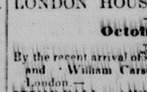
Suitable for the Winter Season—Wholesale and Retail T. W. DANIEL.

Steam for Digby & Annapolis.



THE steamer *Maid of Erin*, Capt. Leavitt, will leave the North Market Wharf every SATURDAY, at 8 o'clock, A.M., for DIGBY & ANNAPOLIS, returning on Mondays,—until further notice. (Nov 19.) THOS. PARKS

FOR GREENOCK.
Steamer "UNICORN,"



THE steamer *Unicorn*, will leave HALIFAX for GREENOCK on the 15th December next, touching at Newfoundland; will take Cabin or Steerage Passengers at a moderate rate.
A small number of Gentlemen clubbing together might make a very pleasant party at a reasonable price of passage. JAS. WHITNEY.
November 12

NAILS AND SPIKES,

On Consignment—ex ship *Lisbon*, from Liverpool:

22 CASKS 6, 8, 10 and 12d'y Board Nails;
25 do. 6, 8, 9 & 10d'y Horse do;
20 Do. 5, 6, 7 and 8 inch Deck & ceiling Spikes;
5 Do. 2 and 2½ inch Boat NAILS;
5 Do. 3d'y do. do.
For sale by Nov. 12. H. G. KINNEAR.

GREAT BRITAIN
Mutual Life Assurance Society,
14, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, and 17, Cornhill, City, London.

Registered pursuant to the Act. 7 and 8 Victoria, cap. 110.

DIRECTORS.

THE CHISHOLM, Erchless Castle, Inverness-shire, and Chapel Street, Grosvenor Place, London, CHAIRMAN.

DEPUTY CHAIRMEN.

Richard Hartley Kennedy, Esq., (late Physician General, Bombay,) Deputy Chairman of the Oriental Bank, Resington Lodge, Notting Hill.
William Morley, Esq. 36, Gutter-lane, Cheap-side, and Blackheath, Director of the Union Bank of London.

Henry Stroud Barber, Esq. 36, Fenchurch street, and Wanstead, Essex.
Francis Brodigan, Esq., Garden-court, Temple.
James William Deacon, Esq., Walbrook, and Southwick-place, Hyde-park-gardens.
Harry George Gordon, Esq., 58, Porchester terrace, Bayswater, Chairman of the Oriental Bank.
Henry Allan Harrison, Esq., St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Sussex, Director of the Oriental Bank.
Alexander Robert Irvine, Esq., 14, Waterloo Place.
John Inglis Jerdein, Esq., Upper Ground-street, Blackfriars.
Frederick Jones, Esq., Old square, Lincoln's Inn.
James John Kinloch, Esq., Kair, Kincardineshire, and Gloucester-road, Hyde-park-gardens.
Henry Lawson, Esq., Fortress-terrace, Kentish-town.
Robert Francis Power, Esq., M. D., Queen street, May Fair.
Archibald Spens, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, Manor House, Inveresk, N. B.

Auditors—C. B. Rule, Esq., T. C. Simmons, Esq., W. Archer Shee, Esq.
Physician—John Clendinning, M. D., F. R. S., 16, Wimpole-street.
Solicitor—Walter Prideaux, Esq., Goldsmiths' Hall.
Surveyor—Richard Tress, Esq., 23, Little Saint Thomas Apostle.
Bankers—Union Bank of London.
Charles J. Rowsell, Esq., *Manager of the City Branch, 17, Cornhill, City.*

SAINT JOHN, N. B.

Physician—ALEX. BOYLE, Esq., M. D.
Solicitor—W. J. RITCHIE, Esq.
Agent—ADAM JACK, Esq.

OF the various Institutions for the Assurance of Lives, which have been established in this country, none have been attended with such complete and decided success as those based upon the principle of MUTUAL ASSURANCE, in which *all the accumulated Profits belong exclusively to the Assured.* The experience of nearly a century has proved, incontestably, that these Societies are perfectly safe, and do not require the aid of a *permanent subscribed Capital.* The same experience has shown that, when well regulated, they are capable of yielding large profits to Policy-holders, such as under no other system can be realized.

It is upon this tried and approved principle of MUTUAL ASSURANCE, that the GREAT BRITAIN LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY has been established. The object of its founders has been—not only to represent to the public an Institution for the Assurance of Lives, in which the Policy-holders may enjoy all the advantages offered to them by the best regulated of these Societies—but also, by extending the principle of Life Assurance to cases wherein its application has been hitherto deemed impracticable, to afford the means of providing for a surviving family to those by whom so inestimable a benefit could not otherwise be attained.

The extension in question is effected—

By giving Credit (without security) to persons effecting Assurance, either on their own lives or the lives of others, for *Half the Amount of the First Five Annual Premiums*;—thus enabling them to secure a provision for their Families, or the repayment of a Loan or Debt, *with the least possible present outlay*, and at the same time enjoy, ultimately, all the advantages they could have derived by paying the full amount of premiums in advance, in the usual way.

By this extension of its principle, it is assumed that Life Assurance will henceforth be much more frequently resorted to by all provident members of the community, and that the superiority of the plan of this Society will be at once admitted and appreciated.

The Rates of Premium of the "GREAT BRITAIN" will be found not essentially to differ from the average rates of such Societies. They have been computed with great care and labour expressly for the use of this Establishment; and are sufficiently high to afford perfect *Security*, even under the most adverse circumstances, to the Policy-holders; whilst, under ordinary circumstances, it is calculated that the *Profits* or *Surplus* (after setting apart the amount required to provide for all outstanding liabilities) will be sufficient to enable the Managers to recommend a reduction of at less 40 per cent. on the future premiums payable on each Policy, after it shall have been in force during five years. In comparing these rates with those of other Institutions, it must be constantly borne in mind, that in *every Life Assurance Office the ultimate security of the Assured must entirely depend on the sufficiency of the Rates of Premium*;—that, in order to be *safe*, the rates must always exceed the amount necessary to provide for the sums assured; and that this excess, which, in Establishments differently constituted, is either wholly or partially lost to the Policy-holders, is, in a Society constituted like the "GREAT BRITAIN," set apart and eventually restored to them. The *Profits* of such a Society are, in fact, savings out of the contributions of the Members, and as such are accumulated in *the best possible way*, for their advantage. Nov. 23, 1847.

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 Gaiters,
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, Ducape 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.

NOV. 20.—CANADA COATS.

OWING to the dullness of the past week, we are enabled to-day to offer a number of the above Coats, fashionably cut and trimmed, lined with all-wool clonking, bound with braid, ebony buttons, &c. &c., from 25s. Call and see them.
GARRETT & SKILLEN.

Which is the best Clothing Store in Saint John?
THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE ANSWERS.
THE CITY CLOTHING STORE,
South Side of the Market Square.

JOHN ANDERSON, PROPRIETOR,

Has received per recent arrivals from London, Liverpool, Glasgow, &c., a large and varied assortment of Goods suitable for a GENERAL OUTFITTING STORE—namely,—

BEAVER CLOTHS in Black, Blue, and Drab, and invisible colours;
Pilot ditto in Blue and Drab;
CASSIMERES in Black, Blue and Drab;
DOESKINS, BUCKSKINS, TWEEDS, &c., of the most fashionable patterns;
Superfine BROADCLOTHS, wool dyed, in all colours;
Regattas, Heavy striped and White Cotton Shirts, with Linen Trimmings;
MUFFLERS, Comforters, scarfs and Handkerchiefs;
Blue and white Flannel SHIRTS, Blankets counterpanes and Rugs;
Kersey and Flannel DRAWERS, Fur Caps, a splendid assortment of Cloth ditto;
Silk Covers; Lambs' Wool Shirts and Drawers—middle and extra sizes;
Guernsey SHIRTS in White and spotted;
Fur Gloves and Hosiery;
Low crowned Beaver HATS in Black & Drab;
Glazed Hats—a superior quality;
Macintosh & Co.'s Patent Coats and Capes, warranted water proof—from 20 to 30 shillings—the best in the market.

And having had his workmen employed for the last two months in making up WINTER CLOTHING suitable for all classes, and on by a first rate Foreman according to Barnett & Good's latest style of fashion, he can with confidence offer them to the public as being the best and cheapest assortment of Clothing ever offered for sale in St. John—and he is particularly desirous that parties wishing to purchase anything in the above line, and more so those that are in the habit of trying elsewhere, should call and examine the above stock of Goods

SEAFARING MEN

will find it much to their advantage by calling at the above Store, as the Proprietor keeps constantly on hand a large supply of SAILORS' CLOTHING, made up in a substantial manner—and as every article is marked in plain figures he runs no hazard in paying two prices for an article, which is too frequently the case in this city.

Persons wishing to have their Clothes made to order can have them done so expeditiously, and in a superior manner, as the subscriber keeps constantly in his employment the best of workmen.

☞ *Remember—SOUTH SIDE of the MARKET SQUARE.* Nov. 26.

DRIVING TO FRANK NEIL'S ESTABLISHMENT,
the Emporium of Fashion.
OLD STAND—WATER STREET.

Just Received at the above establishment, per ships *Themis*, and *Howard*, from Liverpool, and *William Carson*, from London, a large supply of—

BLUE, brown and drab Beaver and PILOT CLOTHS; superfine double milled CASSIMERES;
Buck and Doeskins & Tweeds—of various shades and texture, newest patterns and latest style—the choicest in the city;
400 superfine, brown and blue beaver, Pilot, Duffild, and CANADA CLOTH Frock & Over COATS—richly trimmed and made in the establishment;
200 superfine Frock and DRESS COATS—of various shades and textures;
100 Cassimere and Tweed Sporting Coats;
20 Dozen of satin and silk velvet VESTS;
Ditto Beaver and superfine cassimere, Broad cloth and Tweed;
Beaver, Pilot, and Duffild Reefing JACKETS—warranted the best got up in the city, both durable and cheap;
Superfine Broad Cloth JACKETS;
YOUTHS' CLOTHING—of every description;
November 26, 1847.

SEAMEN'S OUTFITS;
suitable for all climates;
White, red and blue Flannel Shirts & Drawers,
Lambs' Wool Shirts and heavy Drawers;
Silk, Rockepun and Cotton Handkerchiefs;
Regatta and heavy striped Shirts;
White duck, with linen fronts;
HOSIERY—in great abundance;
Gentlemen's Fur and Cloth CAPS—of every description;
Silk and Beaver HATS; felt and covered ditto;
Trunks, Travelling Bags, Umbrellas;
MACKINTOSH COATS;
Combs, Brushes, Powder Flasks, &c. &c.

☞ Gentlemen wishing to purchase in the above line, would do well to call before purchasing elsewhere, and they will find that there is no empty puffing like my neighbour in the upper street.—Persons desiring to have their Cloth made to order, in the best style, equal to any establishment in the city, will be attended to with despatch.

☞ Twelve Journeymen Tailors wanted immediately to whom the highest wages will be given.

FALL GOODS!

THE subscriber has received by ships *Mountaineer, Themis, and Howard* from Liverpool, and *William Carson* from London, a large and varied supply of **FALL GOODS**, purchased in the English market for cash; and he flatters himself that, on inspection, his numerous friends and customers will find them as low as any ever offered in the market. They consist of
Superfine BROAD CLOTHS of every shade and color;
Cassimeres, Doeskins & Tweeds,
Beaver Pilot and Finishing CLOTHS;
Lambs' wool and Gala Plaid CLOAKINGS;
Welsh, Lancashire and Union FLANNELS;
BLANKETS from 8-4 to 12-4;
Horse Rugs Collar Check, &c.;
CORURGS, Merinoes, Cashmeres and Orleans;
Printed Calicoes and Furniture Prints;
Striped, White and Grey SHIRTINGS;
Alice Maude Shawls, Handkerchiefs, &c.;
Wooden Hosiery and Gloves;
Jaconet, Mull, Swiss and other Muslins;
Silks, Satins, Satinets and Persians;
Edgings, Laces, Gimps, Fringes and Ribbons,
3 *bales best COTTON WARPS*, assorted numbers.
Oct. 29. JOHN HASTINGS.

500 Stoves,
WHOLESALE and RETAIL,
At reduced prices!

I HAVE now on hand about 500 STOVES, and am having made, at my Foundry, upwards of 100 more per month, consisting

GOOD TEMPER.

There's not a cheaper thing on earth,
Nor yet one half so dear:
'Tis worth more than distinguish'd birth,
Or thousands gain'd a year;
It lends the day a new delight;
'Tis virtue's firmest shield;
And adds more beauty to the night
Than all the stars may yield.

It maketh poverty content,
To sorrow whispers peace;
It is a gift from heaven sent
For mortals to increase.
It meets you with a smile at noon;
It lulls you to repose;
A flower for peer and peasant born,
An everlasting rose.

A charm to banish grief away,
To snatch the frown from care;
Turns tears to smiles, makes sullness gay—
Spreads gladness everywhere;
And yet 'tis cheap as summer dew,
Test gems the lily's breast;
A talisman for love, as true
As ever man possess'd.

As smiles the rainbow through the cloud
When threatening storm begins—
As music 'mid the tempests loud,
That still its sweet way wins—
As springs an arch across the tide,
Where waves conflicting foam,
So comes the scraph to our side,
This angel of our home.

What may this wonderous spirit be,
What power unheard before—
This charm, this bright divinity?
Good Temper—nothing more!
Good Temper—'tis the choicest gift
The woman homeward brings,
And can the poorest peasant life
To bless unknown to kings.

WINE,
Brandy, Geneva, Cherry Brandy,
Porter, Ale, &c.

Now landing ex *Wm. Carson*, from London:
40 HDS. Old Pale and Brown Cognac BRANDY—*Martell's, Hennessy's &c.*
30 Hhds. fine Pale Genova, (*Schiedam*);
6 Hhds } London particular Madeira;
8 Qr casks }
20 Cases Heering's Copenhagen Cherry BRANDY, Maraschino and other Liqueurs;
100 casks Byass' best London PORTER & Double BROWN STOUT—in pints and quarts;
20 Do. East India PALE ALE.
In Store, and to arrive per *Margaret Jane*, & other vessels:
Pipes, Hogsheads, Qr. Casks, and Octaves, choice Old Port, Sherry, &c.
Sparkling Hock and Champagne—in pints & qts.
Old Jamaica RUM, in puncheons, hhds.
Congou and Souchong TEA. For sale by
October 8. RANNEY, STURDEE & Co

IRON, SPIKES, &C.

C. & W. H. ADAMS have just received per ships *Belmont* and *Prince of Wales*, from Liverpool:
100 TONS Common and Refined IRON, well assorted, amongst which are—
4200 Bars common Bolt IRON;
105 bars large Round & square, from 2 to 4½in
126 bundles Plate, Hoop, and Rod Iron;
2300 bars Refined and Common Flats;
125 bags SPIKES.
Per *Thompson*, from the Clyde—
3 casks PUTTY, in bladders;
2 cases "Thompson's" AUGERS;
3 packages Wrapping and Writing Paper;
July 23, 1847.

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500 STOVES!
consisting of—

COOKING STOVES, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5
Large common Franklins, Nos. 1, 2, 3, & 4;
Fancy Franklins, Nos 1 and 2;
Cast Franklins, Nos. 1, 2 and 3;
Chamber Stoves, Nos. 1 and 2;
Cast Iron air tight do. Nos. 1 and 2;
Sheet Iron ditto, Nos. 1, 2 and 3;
with a variety of fancy and other Stoves.

600 Boxes Window GLASS
7x9 to 10x15;
500 ditto 11x15 to 15x22;
250 ditto 16x22 to 18x30;
150 ditto 20x30 to 30x40;
the Glass will be furnished wholesale or retail of any size.

—ALSO—
Casks, 4d'y, 6d'y, and 8d'y, rose, head wrought Nails;
Ditto, 8d'y, 10d'y, and 12d'y ditto ditto ditto;
Ditto, 14 dy, 16d'y, and 20d'y ditto ditto ditto;
Ditto, 24d'y, 26d'y, and 30d'y ditto ditto ditto;
Ditto, 4½, 5, 6, 7, and 8 inch Spikes;
Ditto, 5 dy, 6'dy, 7'dy, 8'dy, 9'dy, and 10'dy. Horse Nails;
Also—Cane Seat, Wood seat, and Common Rocking CHAIRS, of various patterns.
A supply of the above described articles are constantly on hand, with a large variety of other Goods, for sale at low prices, by
August 20. JOHN KINNEAR, Prince Wm. street.

ON HAND:
and for sale by the subscriber
350,000 FEET assorted PINE BOARDS and PLANK;
200,000 feet Spruce and Pine DEALS;
515,000 feet Refuse Deals and BOARDS;
25M. Ash Hogshead STAVES;
33M. Hardwood Hhd. Staves;
37 Cords 3 and 4 feet LATHWOOD;
35 Hhds. MOLASSES;
150 Bbls. FLOUR and CORN MEAL;
150 Bags Table SALT;
1200 Bags Liverpool Do.;
20,000 Bushels Liverpool Salt.
September 24. J. FAIRWEATHER.

Per Brig LION.

THE Subscriber has received by the above vessel from the Clyde—4 Bales CANVASS, consisting of Brown, Bleached, and Tarpaulin, from No. 1 a 6, for sale low, by
Oct. 8. JOHN WALKER.

Currants and Split Peas.

EX *Mountaineer*, from Liverpool: 5 Carroteels CURRANTS; 20 Kegs Split PEAS.
For sale by H. G. KINNEAR.

First Fall Importation.
Next Door to the St. John Hotel.

JUST received—A Splendid Lot of Ladies' and Gentlemens's Metalic and Common *Rubber Shoes*, of all sizes, and every price from 1s 3d. up. Also, a small Case of SHOE THREADS.
October 8. N. ADAMS.

GENOA SILK VELVETS.

BLACK, Brown, & Fancy stone colours, Blue Black, and Fancy Flowered ditto;
Ditto Fancy Plaid Stripes and Checks, far superior to English in appearance and durability, made to measure at the shortest notice.
Pantechnetheca, Sept. 24.

Ovens & Pots.

A LOT of OVENS & POTS, of various sizes, with extra Oven Lids, for sale at low prices by G. T. WILEY.
September 24. Prince William street.

PORK & FEATHERS.—On consignment—per schr Ann Sawyer, from Boston—125 bbls Mess PORK; 35 bales FEATHERS.
Also—120 bbls Genessee superfine FLOUR;
15 Hhds bright SUGAR.
THOMAS HANFORD,
October 8. Johnston's Wharf.

JAMES R. SWEET,
Offers for sale at lowest market rates

200 BBLS. Genessee superfine FLOUR
100 Do. Western do.
124 casks Matanzes MOLASSES;
14 hhds. Muscovado SUGAR;
20 bbls Do. Do.
165 bbls Mess PORK—New York city inspection
35 bbls Prime—in bond for ship's stores;
115 bbls American Navy BREAD;
100 bolts Navy CANVAS;
5 tons Russian OAKUM;
6 tons Patent Hemp CORDAGE, assorted;
5 hemp Hawsers, 4 4½ and 5 inch;
50 bbls 3 doz. each London PORTER;
60 bbls Brown Stout and E. I. Pale ALE;
500 boxes Window Glass, assorted;
200 cans London LEAD;
50 cans coloured PAINTS;
100 boxes common SOAP;
40 chests Congou TEA, very superior;
5 bales Water Twist;
100 pieces Grey Cottons;
300 American CHAIRS, assorted patterns;
To arrive per schr Relief from Philadelphia:
100 barrels superfine FLOUR;
Also, *per Eliza Jane*, from Boston:
Genessee superfine FLOUR.
November. 5.

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;
150 gals 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 off sale at the lowest market rates.
Oct. 22. JOHN WALKER.

Ladies', Gentlemen's, Boys', Girls' Children's and Infants' Plain and Plain India RUBBER SHOES.

S. K. FOSTER

HAS just received at his Shoe Stores, corner of King and Germain streets.—Twenty cases of the above named Goods, comprising the greatest variety ever offered for sale in this city.
☞ Orders from the Country punctually attended to, as usual. Oct 16. 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;
52 dozen "Thompson's screw AUGERS.
THOS. R. GORDON,
Corner of Dock street and Market square.
Oct. 15.

Iron, Copper, Spikes.

Now landing ex ships *Belmont, Mountaineer*, and *Lion*, from Bristol, Liverpool, and the Clyde:
120 TONS BOLT IRON, assorted, ⅜ inch to 1¼ inch;
140 Bolts COPPER, assorted, ⅜ to 14 inch;
200 Do. YELLOW METAL, ass'd ⅜ to 14 inch;
150 Bundles SHEET IRON, Nos. 20 to 26;
12 Tons Iron SPIKES, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 inches;
30 Boxes *TIN PLATES*, IC and IX;
50 Tons No. 1, Garisherrie PIG IRON.
For sale low, by WM. CARVILL.
October 22, 1847.

Oct. 28.—Pantechnetheca!

WINTER CLOTHING for Boys—all sizes from 6 to 16 years of age, at lower prices than the Cloth and Trimmings can be purchased for in any of the Dry Good stores.
GARRETT & SKILLEN.

Hoole & Co.'s.' Mill Saws.

THE subscribers have received per *Themis* from Liverpool—3 cases "Hoole, Staniforth & Gray's" 5½ feet *GANG SAWS*, &c.
Oct. 29. C. & W. H. ADAMS!

STEEL.—2 tons "*Sanderson Bros. & Co.*," best cast, german, and Blister STEEL.—Now landing ex the Mountaineer. For sale by
T. R. GORDON.
Corner of Market square and Dock street.
October 15.

Canvass, Cordage, &c.

JUST RECEIVED—10 Tons CORDAGE, assorted;
1 ditto MANILLA ditto;
467 Bolts NAVY CANVASS very superior;
3 bales Sewing TWINE, 7 cwt. For sale by
Oct. 1. THOS. F. RAYMOND, *Nelson st*

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A CASE
ABANDONED BY
Guy's, the Metropolitan, King's College, and Charing Cross Hospitals.

SUMMARY OF AFFIDAVIT.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ex Maranham from London

THE subscriber has received his Spring Supply of DRUGS and MEDICINES, PATENT MEDICINES, Surgeons' Instruments, Trusses, PERFUMERY, Fancy SOAPS, SPICES, Hair Cloth, Teeth, Paint, Nails, and Nail BRUSHES.

480 kegs *Brandram's* best WHITE LEAD,
200 kegs green, red, yellow, black, and Brown PAINTS,
5 cases containing Crome Yellow, Prussian Blue, Vermillion, Gold Leaf, Gold Bronze, Amber, Terra de Siena, Verdigris, Brunswick and French Green, Copal and Carriage Varnish, Camels Hair, and Sable Hair Pencils, &c.
Daily expected per Helen from London:—
30 hhds. Boiled and Raw Linseed OIL.
May 21. WM. O. SMITH.

English Window Glass.
Ex Themis, from Liverpool:

15 BOXES 7x9; 40 ditto 8x10;
30 ditto 9x11; 10 ditto 9x12;
15 do. 10x12; 25 do. 10x14; 10 do. 12x14;
10 do. 12x16; 40 do. 12x18; 15 do. 12x17;
10 do. 14x20; 5 do. 14x18; 40 do. 16x20;
10 do. 16x22; 10 do. 16x24; 10 do. 18x24.
For sale low by W. O. SMITH,
October 30. Market Square

CABINET & UPHOLSTERY
Warerooms,
OPPOSITE ST. JOHN HOTEL.

☞ *Every article Warranted, and Prices moderate.*
☞ UNDERTAKING carefully attended to. ☜
April 9. J. & G. LAWRENCE.

Joseph Summers,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCER
King street, opposite St. John Hotel.

Per schooner Meridian, from Boston—
TIERCES RICE, Dried Apples, Corn Brooms, Sets Tubs, Boxes, Butter, Soda and Sugar, BISCUITS, Tierces Saleratus, Washing SODA, Figs, Sultans, Raisins, 15 Bags Java COFFEE.
St. John, N. B., June 4, 1847.

Ladies', Gentlemens' & Childrens'
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.
S. K. FOSTER.

COAL!

For sale at the subscriber's Coal Yard, York Point
250 CHALDRONS Screened Wallsend COAL, at 25s per chal.
183 ditto HULL COAL, for House use, at 20s.
700 do. Liverpool ditto at 20s.,
50 do. Wallsend do. for Smith work,
25 do. G. L. COAL.
Sept. 24. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

ON CONSIGNMENT,
Ex ship *Edinburgh*, and for sale by the Subscribers:—
45 BAGS fine Rose & Clasp NAILS, ass'd, 50 do. SPIKES,
3 casks bright polished Trace Chains,
6 do Horse NAILS,
3 do. Boat Builders RIVETS and Bushes,
10 bags Boat Nails, ass'd,
3 casks Pump Tacks, and Clout Nails.
Sept 17. J. & H. HAMM.

Double Refined & Common Iron,
SPIKES, &c.

EX ships *Union* and *Harmony*—120 Tons refined and Common IRON, well assorted;
15 Do. SPIKES, from 4 to 10 inch;
12 pair Smiths' BELLOWS, from 30 to 36 inch.
For sale by T. F. RAYMOND,
september 10. Nelson street.

Chain Cables and Cut Nails on Consignment.

By the *Themis* and *Howard*:
90 BAGS assorted Cut *NAILS*, fully equal to those cut here;
1 Chain Cable 3¼ inch. 60 fathoms,
1 ditto 13 1-16 ditto,
1 ditto ¾ inch ditto,
For sale by JOHN KINNEAR,
Oct 22 *Prince William street.*

Tobacco, Cheese, &c.

Just received per schr *Eliza Jane*, from Boston, on consignment, and for sale by the subscribers:
17 BOXES 16's TOBACCO, 'Howards'
13 do. 8's do 'Sewell's'
9 Boxes 5's do 'H. Clay'
21 Do 16's do 'Bruce'
15 Do 8's do 'E. Peters'
10 Do 5's do 'R. Camm'
10 chests Congo TEA;
5 half chests Young Hyson, Ditto;
32 boxes best Goshen CHEESE;
300 reams Wrapping PAPER.
October 22. J. & H. HAMM.

Steele's Soap.

By the ship *Themis*, from Liverpool:—
ON consignment, from Messrs. Matthew Steele & Son: 625 Boxes of their best Yellow SOAP, in Boxes of 36, 64, & 112 lbs each.—For sale by
JOHN KINNEAR.
Oct. 22. *Prince William street*

Gas Lamps.

T. R. GORDON is now opening a few very fine GAS LAMPS, suitable for Parlours, Halls and Shops; also, GAS BURNERS and FITTINGS; a few Universal Gas Burners with Patent Diaphanous Reflectors.
Corner Market square and Dock st.
July 9, 1847.

BEEF & PORK.
In Bond for Ships' Stores, and for sale by the Subscribers at lowest Market prices:—
FORTY Barrels Mess BEEF, } New York
20 do Prime ditto } City
20 do Prime PORK } Inspection
November 5 J. & H HAMM.

IRON.

A GOOD Assortment of Round, Flat, and Sq. Square COMMON IRON; best Angle Iron, and boiler Plates 3/16, 4/16, and 5/16; Shut Iron No. 10, to 24, &c., &c., now landing, and for sale by JARVIS & CO.
N B—A large supply of Best IRON daily expected. Sept. 24—

SUGAR.—Landing ex schooner *Martha Brae* from Halifax: 25 hogsheads Bright Barbadoes SUGAR. For sale by J. R. CRANE.
August 27.

TOBACCO.—On consignment, per *Dolphin* from New York, and for sale by the subscriber's at lowest market prices:—45 Boxes superior TOBACCO, 8's and 5's.
October 22 J. & H. HAMM.

Tea, Butter, & Beef.

ON Consignment from Halifax, per *Eliza Ann*: 15 Chests Congo TEA, 20 Tubs BUTTER, 20 barrels Prime BEEF.
Nov. 5 THOS. HANFORD.

FLOUR—On Consignment.

TWO HUNDRED barrels Genesee superfine FLOUR, per "Three Sisters," from Boston, will be sold low for Cash, from the wharf.
THOMAS HANFORD.
Nov. 19. *Johnston's Wharf*

Received ex the "Thomas;"

120 PACKAGES English HARDWARE; containing—Bench Moulding, Plough, sash, Grooving, Rabbit, Table and other PLANES; Braces and Bits, Spokeshaves, Squares, Bevils, Gauges, Turn-screws, Pricker Pails, Turning Saws and Frames, spirit Levels and separate Tubes, Brad Awls and Punches, Gimlets, Screw Boxes, Chisels, Gouges, Plane Irons, Socket Chisels, Revetting, Kent and Lathing Hammers, Pincers, Compasses and Callipers, Oilstones, Rules, &c. &c.; Counter Scales and Weights, Bed Keys, Coach Wrenches, Glass and Emery Paper, Pruning and Garden Shears, Transplanting Forks, Steel SNUFFERS, Cork screws, Boat Hooks, Chest, Cupboard and Till LOCKS; Carpenters' patent Locks, Horse's T H, Chest, and H L HINGES, Wood screws, and Irons, stair Rods and Eyes, Candle Lamps, and Candles, Tea Trays, Bureau Knobs, Curtain Bands, waffle Irons, new style URNS, and Copper Kettles, Emammel'd Preserving Kettles, Tea Kettles, Sauce Pans, and Frying Pans, Brass Chamber and upright Candlesticks, Cramping Machines, bone and steel Netting Needles and Mesh Pins, various kinds, steel Knitting Needles, Powder Flasks, Bone Spoons, Egg Boilers, paste Jiggers, Dressing Cases and Companions, Wilson's shoe Knives, Pencil cases, and Pencil Knives, Garden Spades, &c. &c.
CORK RAZORS and MECHI'S STROPS;
COFFIN MOUNTING, &c.
☞ Remainder of Stock to arrive, per "Perthshire."
MARSH late DRURY.
June 1. Prince Wm. street.

Robinson's Patent Groats,
FOR MAKING PURE GRUEL,
IN TEN MINUTES;

Strongly recommended by the Faculty for making a delicate Gruel, which is not liable to turn sour on the stomach, all Crudeness being removed by the Patent mode of Preparation.

The PATENT GROATS or the PATENT BARLEY, form an excellent supper diet, or food for children and Invalids, and are particularly recommended as the purest and best preparation of the kind extant.
Sold by JOS. SUMMERS.
Grocer, King street, nearly opposite St. John Hotel.
September 3.

JAMES AGNEW,
Corner King and Cross Streets, St. John, N. B., June 12th, 1847.

HAS just received per Royal Mail Steamer, via Halifax, an extensive assortment of Gold and Silver WATCHES, SILVER PLATE, rich JEWELLERY, NAUTICAL and PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHRONOMETERS, &c., which together with a large and well assorted Stock on hand, is offered Wholesale and Retail, at his usual moderate prices, for good payment.

P. S.—Chronometers repaired and rated with the utmost accuracy.—Watches, Clocks, Nautical and Philosophical Instruments corrected and adjusted in the most scientific and mechanical manner.

Bell Hanging.

THE Subscriber having engaged the services of an experienced Bell Hanger, is prepared to HANG BELLS in any part of the Province, and on the latest and most approved principles; and as all the fittings are manufactured at his establishment, he flatters himself on being able to give general satisfaction. ROBERT WALLACE.
St. John Brass Foundry, Germain street, a few doors North of Trinity Church.
July 23, 1847.

Musical Instruction.

MR. and Miss Gardiner having taken up their residence in Saint John, beg to say that they will be most happy to devote their time and attention (to those who may feel disposed to honour them with their patronage) by giving instruction in Organ, Piano Forte Playing and Singing.—Any orders left at the stores of S. K. Foster, J. & A. McMillan, J. Summers, or at Mr. G's residence, Horsefield street, will be punctually attended to. *May 14.* tf

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Carriage Manufactory.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the Public that he has commenced the above Business in all its various branches, in the building corner of *Richmond* and *Brussels street*, where he is prepared to manufacture every article in his line in a neat and substantial manner, and on the most liberal terms.
On Hand—a number of Fancy SLEIGHS, &c.
JOHN THOMAS.
Sept. 17. *Brussels Street.*

TORRYBURN HOUSE,
Seven Miles from St. John.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the Public that he has fitted up the Building on the Premises lately purchased by him, on the road to Kingston, known as Black's Farm, seven miles from the city, as a
HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT,
where parties and families can be furnished with *Private Apartments and Refreshments*, and have every attention paid to their comfort and convenience.
May 7. JOHN BROWN.

Iron, Spikes, Anchors, &c.

Now landing ex ship *Howard* and *Thetis* from Liverpool—
124 TONS best refined IRON, well assorted, 255 bags SPIKES, from 4 to 10 inch;
185 bundles SHEET IRON, Nos 19 to 24; 16 wood and Iron stocked ANCHORS, from 1 to 9 cwt. each.
For sale by THOS. F. RAYMOND.
October 28. Nelson street

Vickers Files, &c.

JUST Received—2 casks containing 440 dozen Vickers best cast steel FILES and RASPS, ass'd;
100 boxes GLASS;
4 casks close link CHAIN, ¼ to ⅝ inch;
4 cases Hoole Staniforth & Co. SAWS;
1 cask BORAX; 1 do Lamp Black;
2 tons Brandram's No. 1, WHITE LEAD;
50 kegs PAINT ass'd black, green yellow and red; 1 cask best PUTTY;
1 case Welch and Griffith's 6 feet GANG SAWS—All for sale cheap.
THOS. R. GORDON,
July 16. corner Dock street and M. square

IRON,
Landing this day, ex ship Edinburgh:
200 BUNDLES best Staffordshire Sheet IRON, Nos. 20 to 26, ass'd;
570 Bars Double Refined Bar IRON, ass'd sizes
And daily expects ex *Lion*, from Clyde:
50 Tons No. 1 Garsheine PIG IRON—For sale low by sept 7. WM. CARVILL.

By the Mountaineer:

ONE and a half tons 6d'y, 8d'y and 10d'y fine wrought Nails; 2 tons 4d'y, 5d'y and 8d'y Horse NAILS;
3 tons 5, 6, 7, and 8 inch SPIKES;
20 bags Black Pepper; 20 bags CORKS;
50 kegs Mustard; 25 ditto Mustard;
1 barrel White GINGER (root);
1 barrel Cream of Tartar; 1 case Nutmegs;
1 bag carraway Seed; 1 carroteel dried Currants.
3 casks Bath Bricks; 1 bale Twine.
For sale by JOHN KINNEAR.
October 15 Prince Wm. street

Per schr. *Pheasant*, from Boston, on consignment,
23 TIERCES best New RICE—for sale by H. G. KINNEAR.
Oct. 29.

Flour and Pork.

PER Ganymede from New York—100 barrel Genesee Superfine FLOUR; 50 Barrels Mess PORK, will be sold low from the vessel by
THOMAS HANFORD.
October 8. Johnston's Wharf.

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

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

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

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

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

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands—

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

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

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

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

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands:

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

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

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

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

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

Ganong's Livery Stables,
Adjoining the Free Presbyterian Church,
GREAT GEORGE'S STREET.

THE Subscriber having made great improvements in his Livery Stables, would beg most respectfully to call the attention of the Public generally thereto. HORSES, with Waggons, Gigs, or Sleighs (suitable for the season,) and Saddle Horses, of the very best description, furnished at the shortest notice, on liberal terms. JOHN E. GANONG.
P. S. A Coachmaker, who understands his business, will meet steady employment on application to
Feb. 12. J. E. G.

Anchors, Chains, Spikes, &c.
Landing ex Themis:

20 BEST ANCHORS, ass'd 2 to 12 cwt
8 best CHAIN CABLES, assorted, 3-4 to 1¼ inch;
5 Tons short-link CHAIN, 1-4, to 7 8 inch;
13 Do. SPIKES, 4½ to 10 inch;
12 Bags Horse NAILS, 6'dy to 10 d'y;
10 Bell Staple VICES, assorted;
6 Warranted ANVILS, 350 share Moulds.
For sale low by WM. CARVILL.
29th June, 1847.

Air-Tight STOVES &c.

BY the *Peruvian* from Boston, 125 *AIR TIGHT STOVES* of assorted kinds; 2 tierces RICE; 50 barrels BEANS.—For sale by
JOHN KINNEAR
Oct. 8 *Prince Wm. street.*

Genessee Flour and Pork.

On consignment, ex schooner *Exemplar* from New York:
350 BBLS, Extra Genessee FLOUR—fresh ground.
Ex Emphrates—25 barrels new Prime PORK—New York City Inspection.
To arrive in brig *Ganymede* from same place—25 barrels New Mess PORK, New York City Inspection; 52 barrels fresh baked Navy BREAD, for sale low from the wharf.
October 8. J. R. SWEET.

HEAD QUARTERS,
Foster's Corner, St. John, N. B.

W. F. Brook's—Ornamental Hair Cutting and Curling Saloon.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the Public in general, that he still continues business in the New Shop lately erected on the old spot, FOSTER'S CORNER; and, ever grateful for past favors, hopes, by the strictest attention to business, to merit a continuance of the patronage he has heretofore received. This establishment has been fitted up in superior style for the accommodation of gentlemen, where every attention will be paid to all who may favour him with their patronage. Those who wish their hair cut in the most fashionable style,
Are invited to call on Brooks,
And take his easy chair,
While he displays his perfect skill
In clipping off your hair.
If any doubt should still remain
Of his mechanic hand,
Let customers but call again,
And he's at their command.
N. B.—Razors put in complete order; Shampooing, &c., &c.
St. John, August 20, 1847.

By the Queen's patent.

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

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

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

As a preventive medicine, and an antidote to the consumptive tendencies of the climate, it is invaluable. As a remedy for severe and obstinate coughs, Inflammation of the Lungs, croup, &c. it is unrivaled. But the Proprietors so confident of the merit of this great remedy, in the worst forms of consumption, that he prefers to have it used by the DYING INVALID rather than by persons afflicted with some simple and less dangerous disorder of the throat and lungs:—this may seem strong language, but it is the result of experience in thousands of cases, sustained by the most intelligent and unimpeachable testimony. It is not pronounced an infallible remedy in all cases, but it is THE MOST INFALLIBLE remedy known to the civilized world. It is the best preventive of hereditary consumption—it is the best defender against the influences of climate—it is the best remedy for incipient consumption—and it is the great and only remedy for that fearful softening of the lungs—inflammation of the membrane, and tuberculous decay, which are the last effects of that dreadful scourge, and which are erroneously supposed to be beyond the reach of medical aid:—the agent or proprietors of other medicines dare not claim for their preparations a power like this; they know that in no case have such effects been produced:—the grand object and purpose of the common "remedies" is simply to give *relief—not to cure*; this is easily done by an intelligent Physician or Druggist; but while dallying with these delusive compounds, the patient rapidly declines, and every day places him farther and farther beyond the reach of hope.

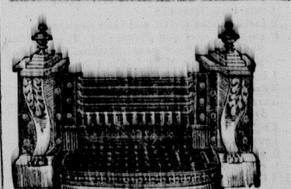
Such is not the case with the Hungarian Balsam It is always salutary in its effects—never injurious. It is not an opiate—it is not a tonic—it is not a mere expectorant. It is not intended to lull the invalid into a fatal security. It is a great remedy—a grand healing and curative compound; the great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

[From the John Bull, newspaper, London.]

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

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

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



CITY STOVE STORE,
14,—Dock Street.—14.

JUST received at the *City Stove store*, a general assortment of COOKING and other STOVES, as a glance over the following imperfect list will shew, —and amongst which will be recognized the names of some too well and favourably known to need more or comment:—
FRANKLINS—various sizes;
Priam and Wager's Airtight;
HATHEWAY—three sizes;
VICTORY, 3 do.; Diamond Empire, 4 do;
Atwood Empire, 2 ditto;
Harlshorn and Ames, and Charles 1st, for wood or coal;
Box and Cylinder Stoves, of various patterns;
Ships Cabin and Forecastle do.;
CAMBOOSES;
Together with a general assortment of Hollowware
☞ All articles in Copper, Tin, sheet Iron, lead, zinc made and repaired at the shortest notice, on reasonnable terms.
Oct. 15. W. WESTLOTORN.

C. & WM. H. ADAMS,

Have just received per ships *Themis* and *Howard*, from