SAINT JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK, THE FRIDAY, JANUARY 19, 1849.

Weekly Chronicle

Volume 13. "Nec Rege, Nec Populo, sed utroque." Number 21.

THE SAINT JOHN CHRONICLE,

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

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

TERMS OF THE CHRONICLE :—

12s. 6d., in Advance;—$3 if not paid until the termination of the year :

But as the Proprietors intend to discontinue, as far as practicable, the *Credit system*, and stop the practice of making *good subscribers* contribute for those who *never pay*, they offer the following

Inducements for Clubbing,

by which means parties will be able to procure a valuable Family and Business Newspaper at a CHEAPER RATE than any heretofore offered in this Province. They propose to send

For $10 IN ADVANCE, 5 copies of the Chronicle, *to one address*, to any part of this or the Sister Provinces, for One Year ;
For $20 in advance, 11 copies for One Year ;
For $40 in advance, 24 copies for One Year ;
Mind ! IN ADVANCE, and to one address.

All letters, orders, communications, &c., must be post paid, and addressed to DURANT & CO.
Chropicle Office, Saint John, N. B.

Weekly Almanack.

[The time of high water here given is for A. M.]

January.		R. Sun.	S. Moon	R.	W.
20	Saturday,	7 37	4 45	4 11	8 55
21	Sunday	7 37	4 46	5 3	9 49
22	Monday,	7 36	4 48	5 52	10 33
23	Tuesday,	7 35	4 49	6 m38	11 12
24	Wednesday,	7 34	4 51	Sets.	11 47
25	Thursday,	7 33	4 53	6 34	0 3
26	Friday.	7 32	4 54	7 38	0 74

¶New Moon, 24th at 5h. 37m. morning.

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.*

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

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

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

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

STAGES
BETWEEN
SAINT JOHN AND FREDERICTON.

THE Subscriber's *STAGES* leave the COMMERCIAL HOTEL, St. John, for FREDERICTON, every *Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings*, at 7 o'clock, and FRADSHAM'S Hotel, for Saint John, every *Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning*, at 6 o'clock.

The Stages and Horses are of the best description, and every attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of passengers.

Agents—Mr. Wetmore, Commercial Hotel, St. John, and Mr. Fradsham, Fredericton, with whom passengers will please leave their names, and with whom also parcels and small articles of Freight may be left.

☞ The subscriber returns thanks to his numerous friends for the liberal support with which he has been favoured on the route for many years past and assures them and the public generally, that his usual attention and punctuality will be paid to everything entrusted to his care.
Dec. 8, 1848. *JAMES BRADLEY.*

Four Horse Stage to
FREDERICTON!

THE Public are respectfully informed that the Subscribers intend to run a four horse Stage to FREDERICTON, as soon as the Steam-Boats stop running, leaving the St John Hotel on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 7 o'clock, A. M. and Sleon's Hotel, Fredericton, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at the same hour.

The Subscribers respectfully solicit a share of patronage, their Stages being good and comfortable with excellent Buffalo Skins.

Stage Books kept at the above places, where names can be registered.
W. & J. SCAMMELL.
JAMES GREEN.

Royal Mail STAGE.
PASSAGE to ST. ANDREWS.

THE subscriber being under contract to convey one of Her Majesty's Mails between *St. John* and *St. Andrews* informs his friends and the public that he leaves the former place every Monday Wednesday, and Friday mornings, and leaves saint Andrews on each succeeding day.

Stage books kept at the Saint John Hotel in this City, and at Pheasants Ra1 Road Hotel, Saint Andrews.

Passengers travelling on this route will receive every attention from the Proprietor; and to ensure comfort, will be driven in COVERED COACHES, with five changes of horses on the road.
Aug. 18. W. H. WILLIAMS.

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.

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.)
ROBERT F. HAZEN, *Chairman.*
Edward Allison, Esq. William Wright, Esq.
John H. Gray, Esq. F. A. Wiggins, Esq.

Advantages offered by this Society.

PERFECT SECURITY, arising from a large Capital, totally independent of the Premium Fund.

LOANS.—Two thirds of the Annual Premiums paid, or half the Premiums for the first five years, which half may remain on interest, to be deducted from the amount of the Policy at the death of the insured.

LOW RATES OF PREMIUM.—The rates of Premiums are as low as any society of equal standing.

DIVISIONS OF PROFITS.—The Bonus' in this Society are declared annually, and each year the Assured has the option of receiving the profits in CASH, in reduction of Premium, or in addition to the sum insured.—The Bonus' are permanent.

Premiums may be paid Annually, Half-Yearly, or Quarterly.

Insurance may be effected for one year, for five years, or for life, with or without participation in the profits of the society.

A liberal allowance for the surrender of policies

Every information as to the Society's Rates of Premium, mode of Insurance, and blank forms of application, may be had at the Office of the subscribers, or of the sub-Agents, who have Pamphlets for gratuitous distribution, and all documents required for effecting Insurance.

SUB-AGENTS FOR NEW-BRUNSWICK.
Bathurst—Theophilus Desbrisay, Esq.,
Chatham—William Carman, junior, Esq.
Dorchester: Albert J. Smith, Esquire,
Dalhousie—William S. Smith, Esq.,
Fredericton: George Lee, junior, Esq.,
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Newcastle: Edward Williston, Esq.,
Richibucto: William Bowser, Esq.,
St. Andrews: George D. Street, Esq.,
St. Stephens: Alexander Campbell, Esq.,
Shediac and Cocagne: Richard C. Scovil, Esq.
Woodstock; James Robertson, Esq.
WILLIAM J. STARR,
FREDERICK R. STARR,
Managers, St. John, N. B.
February, 1848.

Minerva Life Assurance Office,
King William-street, London.

NO extra charge for residence in British North America, or sea risk to or from Great Britain. All Assurances effected,—proposals for which are made to this Agency prior to the 1st January, 1849,—will acquire an additional year's standing at the Third Division of Profits, which will take place in June, 1852.

Tables of Rates of Premium and every other information can be obtained by application at the Office of RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.
Dec. 23. Agents for New-Brunswick

Farm for Sale.

A FARM fronting on the Fredericton Road, about 23½ miles from the City of St. John, containing 100 Acres, with a good frame BARN, and LOG HOUSE thereon; and about 10 of cleared Land. Possession can given immediately if required.—Terms of payment made easy on application to the Subscriber, or, at the Store of Mr. C. C. MACDONALD, No. 5, North side, Kingstreet.
May 19. SAMUEL BABBIT.

Chains, Anchors, and Iron.

Now landing ex ship *Queen*, from Liverpool:
TWO 60 fathoms each ⅞ inch Proved Stud CHAIN CABLES;

2 60 fms each	⅞ inch	do	do.	ditto;
2 60 do.	¾ inch	do	do.	ditto;
1 75 do.	1 inch	do.	Close Link,	do;
1 60 do.	⅞ inch	do.	ditto,	do;
1 60 do.	¾ inch	do.	ditto,	do;
2 60 do.	⅞ inch	do.	ditto,	do;
2 60 do.	¾ inch	do.	ditto,	do;
2 75 do.	7-16 inch	do.	ditto,	do;
2 75 do.	⅜ inch	do.	ditto,	do;
2 75 do	5-16 inch	do.	ditto,	do;

5 Wrought-stock ANCHORS, fm 6 to 10 cwt. ea.;
10 Iron-stock ditto from 1½ to 5 cwt;
837 bars and 25 bundles best Refined IRON, well assorted.—For sale by
THOS. F. RAYMOND.
224 sept. *Nelson street.*

ANCHORS, CHAINS, &c.

Now landing ex ship *Unicorn*, from Liverpool:—
3 BEST Proved Short Link CHAINS, 7-16, 5-8, and 3-4 inch;
7 best proved Stud Chain CABLES, 90 fathoms each, ass'd, 15-16, 11-16, ⅞, ¾, ⅝, ½, and ½, in.
1 best Wood stock ANCHOR, 34cwt. 3qrs. 1 lb.
6 best Blacksmith's ANVILS.
Ex ship *Thomas* from Liverpool—
20 Tons Bolt IRON, well assorted; for sale cheap for approved payment WM. CARVILL.
July 27.

Shirting Cottons.

220 PIECES Shirting COTTONS, ex *Queen*, for sale cheap
29th sept. VAUGHANS & LOCKHART

Spruce Saw LOGS,
WANTED.

THE subscriber will pay CASH and the highest price for 1000,000 superficial feet spruce SAW LOGS.
JOHN B. TRAVIS,
Oct. 13, 1848. Indian Town.

EX *F. L. Vail*, from New-York:—50 Bbls Superior FLOUR, will be sold low for Cash from the vessel's side.
Nov. 3. THOMAS HANFORD.

CUMBERLAND BUTTER.—12 Firkins prime Cumberland Butter received and for sale by
Nov. 10. T. HANFORD.

NAVY BREAD.—Ex brig *Ida*, from Philadelphia, on consignment—100 Brls. No. 1 late baked Watson & Sons Navy Bread.—For sale at Hammond's building 20 Dock street by
August 1. H. G. KINNEAR.

Miscellany.

INVENTIONS OF MAN ANTICIPATED BY THE INSECT RACE.

The lord of the creation plumes himself upon his powers of invention, and is proud to enumerate the various useful arts and machines to which they have given birth, not aware that "He who teacheth man knowledge" has instructed these despised insects to anticipate him in many of them. The builders of Babel doubtless thought their invention of turning earth into artificial stone, a very happy discovery; yet a little bee had practised this art, using indeed a different process, on a small scale, and the white ants on a large one, ever since the world began. Man thinks that he stands unrivalled as an architect, and that his buildings are without a parallel among the works of the inferior order of animals. He would be of a different opinion did he attend to the history of insects: he would find that many of them have been architects from time immemorial; that they have had their houses divided into various apartments, and containing staircases, gigantic arches, domes, colonades, and the like; nay, that even tunnels are excavated by them so immense, compared with their own size, as to be twelve times bigger than that projected by Mr. Dodd to be carried under the Thames at Gravesend. The modern fine lady, who prides herself on the lustre and beauty of the scarlet hangings which adorn the stately walls of her drawing room, or the carpets that cover its floor, fancying that nothing saw rich and splendid was ever seen before, and pitying her vulgar ancestors, who were doomed to unsightly whitewash and rushes, is ignorant all the while, that before she or her ancestors were in existence, and even before the boasted Tyrian dye was discovered, a little insect had known how to hang the walls of its cell with tapestry of a scarlet more brilliant than any of her rooms can exhibit, and that others daily weave silken carpets, both in tissue and texture infinitely superior to those she so much admires. No female ornament is more prized and costly than lace, the invention and fabrication of which seems the exclusive claim of the softer sex. But even here they have been anticipated by these little industrious creatures, who often defend their helpless chrysalis by the most singular covering, and as beautiful as singular, of lace. Other arts have been equally forestalled by these creatures. What vast importance is attached to the invention of paper!—For near six thousand years one of our commonest insects has known how to make and apply it to its purposes; and even pasteboard, superior in substance and polish to any one we can produce, is manufactured by another. We imagine that nothing short of human intellect could be equal to the construction of a diving-bell or an air-pump—yet a spider is in the daily habit of using one, and what is more, one exactly similar in principle to ours, but more ingeniously contrived; by means of which she resides unwetted in the bosom of the water, and procures the necessary supplies of air by a much more simple process than our alternating buckets—and the catterpillar of a little moth knows how to imitate the other, producing a vacuum when necessary for its purposes, without any piston besides its own body. If we think with wonder of the populous cities which have employed the united labours of man for many ages to bring them to their full extent, what shall we say to the white ants, which require only a few months to build a metropolis capable of containing an infinitely greater number of inhabitants than even imperial Ninoveh, Babylon, Rome, or Pekin, in all their glory?

That insects should thus have forestalled us in our inventions, ought to urge us to pay a closer attention to them and their ways than we have hitherto done, since it is not at all improbable that the result would be many useful hints for the improvement of our arts and manufactures, and perhaps for some beneficial discoveries. The printer might thus probably be furnished with more brilliant pigments, the dyer with more delicate tints, and the artizan with a new and improved set of tools. In this last respect insects deserve particular notice. All their operations are performed with admirable precision and dexterity; and though they do not usually vary the mode, yet that mode is always the best that can be conceived for attaining the end in view. The instruments also with which they are provided are no less wonderful and various than the operations themselves. They have their saws, and files, and augurs, and gimlets, and knives, and lancets, and scissors, and forceps, with many other similar implements; several of which act in more than one capacity, and with a complex and alternate motion to which we have not yet attained in the use of our tools. Nor is the fact so extraordinary as it may seem at first, since 'He who is wise in heart and wonderful in working,' is the inventor and fabricator of the apparatus of insects; which may be considered as a set of miniature patterns drawn for our cause by a Divine hand.—*Kirby and Spence's Entomology.*

THE ORIGIN OF CLAN TARTANS.—Pride of house and name, and the necessity for displaying a recognisable exterior in the hour of battle, might be expected to suggest such a custom at the very early period. It was long to be confined however, to the *chiefs*, and then would descend to their followers. It can scarcely be doubted that in this simple way has sprung up the habit of tartan-wearing among the Gael of Scotland. Nor could it be at any time much more difficult to produce dresses of such varied tints, than it would have been to have wrought them more plainly.—Every chief and clan in due time had their weaver or weavers, who, labouring with the materials of the country, both in point of yarn or dyes, soon became expert in supplying the peculiar family attire in request. Feargus M'Ivor's household tailor, "James of the Needle," though a fictitious personage, is still a copy from the life. As to the weavers, we find Duncan Forbes of Culloden complaining bitterly, so late as the middle of last century, that the Frasers had harried and injured a weaver living near him, who was "a general blessing to the country." No doubt his loom supplied all around Culloden with tartans.—*History of the Clans.*

A Spanish peasant, when he eats a good apple, pear, peach, or any other fruit, in a forest, or by the roadside PLANTS SEED; and hence it is, that woodland and road-sides of Spain have more fruit in and along them, than those of any other country.

It is calculated that the heat produced by respiration in twelve hours, in the lungs of a healthy person, is such as would melt about one hundred pounds of ice.

Adversity overcome, is the highest glory; and willingly undergone, the greatest virtue. Suffering are but the trials of gallant spirits.

The human family can learn from the stork the finest trait in a good character. The young never cease to find food for the aged parent.

TIDES.—Raised by the moon and modified by the sun in the equatorial seas, the central area of the two oceans is occupied by a great tidal wave, which oscillates continually, keeping time with the returns of the moon, having its motion kept up by her attraction action at each return. The height of these oceanic tides depends upon the relative position of the sun and moon, and upon their declaration and distances from the earth. From the skirts of this oscillating central area, partial tides diverge in all directions, whose velocity depends upon the depth and local circumstances of the sea; these derivative tides are so much influenced by the form the shore along which they travel, that they become of great magnitude in the higher latitudes, while near the centre of the oscillating area the oceanic tide is often very small. The spring tides rise 50 or 60 feet on some parts of the British coast; in the Bay of Fundy, in Nova Scotia, they rise 60 feet; at St. Helena they never exceed three feet; and there is scarcely any tide among many of the tropical islands in the Pacific. At the equator the tide follows the Moon at the rate of 1,000 miles an hour; but the derivative tides are so retarded by the form of the coasts and the irregularities at the bottom of the sea, that a tide is sometimes impeded by an obstacle till a second tide reaches the same point by a different course, and the water rises to double the height it would otherwise have attained; a complete extinction of the tide takes place when a high water interferes in the same manner with a low water, as in the centre of the German ocean; and when the two unequal tides of contrary phases of rise and fall meet, the greater overpowers the lesser, and the resulting height is equal to their difference; such varieties occur chiefly among islands, and at the estuaries of rivers. When the tide flows suddenly as a river, it checks the descent of the stream, so that a high wave, called a bore is driven with force up the channel. This sometimes occurs in the Ganges; and in the Amazon, at the equinoxes during three successive days, five of these destructive waves, from twelve to fifteen feet high, follow one another up the river daily. In the Turnry Channel, in Cayenne, the sea rises 40 feet in five minutes and as suddenly ebbs. There may be some small flow of the water westward with the oceanic tide under the equator though it is imperceptible; but that does not necessarily follow, since the tide in the open ocean is merely an alternate rise and fall of the surface, so that the *motion*, not the water, follows the moon. A bird resting on the sea is not carried forward as the wave rise and fall; indeed, if so heavy a body as water were to move at the rate of 1,000 miles in an hour, it would cause universal destruction, since in the most violent hurricanes the velocity of the wind hardly exceeds 100 miles an hour. Our shallows, however, and near the land, the water does advance, and rolls in waves on the beach.

ADVICE TO A SON.—Do not begin to quarrel with the world too soon; for bad as it may be, it is the best we have to live in—here. If railing would have made it better, it would have been reformed long ago; but as this is not to be hoped for at present, the best way to slide through it is as contentedly and innocently as we may. The worst fault it has, is want of charity, and calling knave or fool, at every turn, will not cure this failing. Consider as a matter of vanity, that if there were not so many knaves and fools as we find, the wise and honest would not be those rare and shining characters that they are allowed to be; and, (as a matter of philosophy,) that if the world would be really incorrigible in this respect, it is a reflection to make one sad and not angry. We may laugh or weep at the madness of mankind; we have no right to vilify them, for our own sake or theirs. Misanthropy is not the disgust of mind at human nature, but with itself; for it is laying its own exaggerated vices as foul blots at the door of others! Do not, however, mistake what I have here said. I would not have you, when you grow up, adopt the low and sordid fashion of putting the best face upon the worst things. I only mean that indiscriminate, unqualified satire can do little good; and those who indulge in the most revolting speculations of human nature, do not themselves always set the fairest examples, or strive to prevent its lower degradation. Virtue will catch as well as vice by contact, and the public stock of honest, manly principle will daily accumulate. We are not too nicely to scrutinise motives as long as action is irreproachable. It is enough (and for a worthy man perhaps too much) to deal out its infamy to convicted guilt and declared apostacy.

AN EXAMPLE TO LARGE CITIES.—The *New-York Sun* states that last spring a few individuals proposed purchasing a tract of about 30 acres of land on the line of the Harlem railroad, within convenient time and distance of that city, their object was to divide the land into about one acre lots, erect dwellings, and make it their future home, and thus enable their families to enjoy the free open air of the country, removed from the vices and allurements of a great city, and still attend to their usual business avocations. As soon as this movement became known among the workshops, the number speedily increased to over 200, the result of which has been the purchase of a tract of 200 acres of land from G. Morris, Esq., of Morrisania, which has been laid out into streets and avenues, and on account of the large number applicants, into quarter, half, and one acre lots.—The purchasers formed an association in taking their lots, stipulating that no ardent spirits should be bought, sold, or drunk on their respective premises, and that within three years they would erect dwellings of not less than three hundred dollars value upon them. Arrangements have been made with the Harlem railroad to go into operation next spring, for running an early and a late train expressly for the accommodation of this village, and already the work of turnpikes, five or six miles of streets and avenues, and the building of houses have been commenced.

HOW TO PUNISH THOSE WHO INJURE YOU.—Adden Ballan tells the following anecdote: A worthy old coloured woman, in the city of New York, was one day walking along the street, quietly smoking her pipe. A jovial sailor, rendered a little mischievous by liquor, came sawing down, and when opposite the old woman, sancily pushed her aside, and with a pass of his hand knocked the pipe out of her mouth. He then baited to hear her fret at his trick, and to enjoy a laugh at her expense. But what was his astonishment when she meekly picked up the pieces of her broken pipe, without the least resentment in her manner, and giving him a dignified look of mingled sorrow, kindness, and pity said, "God forgive you my son, as I do!"

It touched a tender chord in the heart of the rude tar. He felt condemned, ashamed and repentant. The tear started in his eye; he must make reparation. He heartily confessed his error; and thusting both hands in his full pockets of change, forced the contents upon her exclaiming, "God bless you, kind mother, I'll never do so again!"

THE RACES IN IRELAND.—In Ireland there have been, and there still are, many other races, (primitive races, perhaps, of whom we know little or nothing), not yet extinct; developed occasionally and unexpectedly amongst the subsequent waves of other races which have swept over or sojourned on the soil of Ireland; primitive races connected with these Lithuanian and Wendes races of the Black Forest, sources of the Danube and shores of the Baltic, not yet extinct in these countries, but influencing by their presence the blood of Central Germany, of Belgium, and the Rhine. The Phœnician exists in South Ireland, with his fine oval face, black hair, large expressive eyes, and oriental feelings. That distinguished student, Mr. Percival Lord, who rose so rapidly to reputation in India, was a native, I think of Cork, but evidently of the Phœnician race. The Dane, that is the Saxon, seized on Eastern Ireland; the Basque probably had a share in the population of South Ireland; the Celt of the north-western parts of Ireland has, it is said, his peculiarities. It is in Ireland also, and in one tract only of Scotland, where we meet those mysterious remains, the round towers; "monuments coeval perhaps with the pyramards!" What an antiquity, no doubt, could we but trace it, belongs incontestably to Ireland; at all events, to its race! But may it not be that other races are just as ancient?—*Medical Times.*

A STRONG MINDED WOMAN.—A certain writer remarks as follows:—We once knew a desperately strong-minded woman. She was a spinster of uncertain age, who had thought proper to write a book upon the rearing of children.—People laughed at the subject—she scorned the laughers. We found her once smoking a cigar, and we naturally enough looked somewhat surprised. The "strong minded" saw it.

"You are astonished, of course. You stare as if I were committing an offence—am I? Here is the leaf of a plant rolled up; I apply fire to one end—it burns slowly. By the power of suction the smoke passes into my mouth; I puff it out—that is all. What law, moral or material, forbids the practice? None. How have I then offended?"

"No; but," we stammered, "society——"

"There it is—society. Does nature curse what society bans? By what right does society impose restriction upon conduct prohibited neither by the moral nor the physical laws of the creation?

What could we say? nothing. What could we do? what we did. Marched off as soon and as quickly as possible. We have not seen a "strong-minded" since, and shall not break our heart if we never see her again.

Women, women, aspire not to the title of strong minded. Be domestic, believing, be gentle, be timid, be tender, be truthful. Seek not, for your own bright sake, to barter the lustrous halo which plays about your natures, for that dry light of intellect, which like the misty beams of the moon, may mislead, but which cannot warm. N. B.—The husbands of strong-minded women frequently sup out.

WELSH FLANNEL.—During the Queen's recent visit to the Highlands she happened to meet with a lady from Wales who was dressed in the national flannel. The Queen was much pleased with what was to her such a novel manufacture, and made many and particular inquiries as to what the material was, where it was manufactured, and even obtained from her fair informant the name and address of the humble weaver of the admired article. Her Majesty commanded that an order should be forthwith despatched to the weaver who resides in Neath, for a large quantity of the same material to be sent to her immediately. The honest Cambrian, not being used to receive epistles from such high quarters, could not understand what it was all about; so he carefully folded up the letter and put it away, thinking this the safer course.—The lady had by this time returned from her visit to the Highlands to the neighbourhood of Neath; and, thinking it not unlikely that the Queen might have ordered the man to be written to for the flannel, went to him, and asked if he had had a letter from the Court? Finding that he had received such a Royal missive, but had done nothing with it, she informed him of the real state of the case and, selecting from the astonished weaver's stock such flannels as she thought would suit, immediately despatched them to her Majesty. The lady had scarcely done so, when a second letter from the Queen was left at the man's house, demanding why her Majesty's commands had not been attended to. It was only on Friday last that the much desired flannels were despatched. Should the Queen and the little ones make their appearance in Welsh flannel, there will be no doubt, as to what will be the fashionable material for the coming winter; and Welsh flannel, which few ladies in England have ever yet seen, will be a premium before long.—*Cambrian.*

Beauty deserts us; but virtue and talent, the faithful companions of our lives, accompany us even to the grave.

The more a man works, the less time he will have to grumble about *hard times*.

Punch says the *milk* of human kindness is not to be found in the *pail* of society.

AGRICULTURAL.

NEWCASTLE FARMERS' CLUB.

On Saturday, the club held its monthly meeting, G. H. Ramsay, Esq., president, when Mr. Marian Bell, of Ebchester, and Mr. Robert Elliot, of Shankwell, Harlow Hill, were elected members; and the following donations were announced:—Specimens of New Zealand flax, from Mr. T. L. Colbeck; specimens of turnips grown at Heston, from A. L. Potter, Esq.; specimens of black barley in ear, from Mr. Rogerson; specimens of potatoes, and flour, and bread from mummy wheat, from Mr. Alf. Archibold. Mr. Colbeck, of East Denton, read the following able paper on the subject—

WHAT CAN SCIENCE DO FOR AGRICULTURE?

He said—It is with some hesitation that I introduce the subject of this paper to your notice, and it requires no little courage to face the prejudices so openly expressed by farmers respecting the application of science to agriculture. They seem to think that, because no progress has hitherto been made in this direction, that none ever will be, and they ridicule the idea of any one but a farmer being able to give them advice in the management of their farms. Whilst I admit that their conduct in this respect is not without excuse, seeing the character of much of the advice given to farmers by scientific men, yet that they should continue to despise the labours of these men altogether, is nearly as foolish as the sailor would be who ventured across the Atlantic without a compass. He might possibly arrive safely in America without a compass, and agriculture may make progress without the assistance of science, but there must be at the least, a great loss of time, to say nothing of the many unavoidable mistakes which will assuredly occur in both cases. It is with the hope of removing this prejudice that this subject is introduced to you to-day; and in order that I may succeed in doing so, I will, in the first place, point out a few of the benefits which the arts and manufactures have derived from the application of science. These have been so numerous, that the chief difficulty I have found has been in the selection, and they certainly contrast most unfavourably for the farmer with the assistance he has derived from the same source. When we read the history of England under the sovereigns of the house of Hanover, we must be surprised at the progress made by this country since the commencement of the last century. It is difficult to believe that, at that time, we procured our linen from Sweden, that we sent our linen to Holland to be bleached, that we procured our printed calico from India, that a journey from London to Edinburgh occupied three weeks, that except the road leading between these two cities, there were few others in the country passable by wheeled carriages, that (to come to our own neighbourhood) the road leading from here to Carlisle was in a worse state than it had been left by the Romans 1,200 years before, and that the only communication to other parts of the neighbourhood was by narrow paved causeways, along which our grand-fathers brought corn to market on pack-horses. Such things, I say, are scarcely creditable, when we now have even India within a few weeks journey—London as near Edinburgh as Newcastle was only five or six years ago—and Newcastle not much further from Edinburgh than Leith or Portobello. How much of this progress is due to the application of science? A short time ago, I met with a striking answer to this question. In a field near Belsay, there was pointed out to me what may justly be called the parent of our present gantic iron trade. It was a hollow in the ground, about one-fourth of the size of this table, lined with clay and covered with slag, and had evidently been used by our fore-elders to smelt iron—perhaps for spear heads, long before the Norman conquest. This is indeed a contrast to our present manufactories, any one of whom now produces several thousand tons per annum; indeed, more than the whole country did sixty years ago. The iron-stone from which this vast increase of commercial wealth and activity, was then utterly valueless, because the art of smelting was so imperfectly understood, that only the rich ores of Sweden could be profitably worked. This was our condition until, by the pressure of the French war, our supply from Sweden was cut off. The attention of scientific and practical men was immediately turned to our own resources, and means were speedily devised for smelting our own inferior ores. The process has received successive improvements, until, by the application of the hot blast, we had fair to draw more wealth, from what was useless to the last generation, than the Spaniards have ever done from their gold mines. Whilst England was reaping such benefits from the application of science, our neighbours the French were not idle, on finding themselves under similar difficulties.—The English cruisers having stopped the usual supply of kelp and barilla, which are used in the manufacture of glass and soap, a reward was offered by the French government for a substitute; this was soon discovered by a French chemist, and became the commencement of the manufacture of alkali, which is now of so much consequence to England, that when the Neapolitan government took upon itself to stop the supply of sulphur, a necessary ingredient in the manufacture of alkali, our government immediately declared war against them. The temporary difficulties our manufactures were thus involved in, again turned the attention of our scientific men to the subject, and sources of sulphur were speedily discovered in England, which may, at some future day, place us quite independent of all foreign supplies. The manufacture of sugar from beet root, was (like the instances I have already quoted) the result of France being deprived of the usual supply of sugar from the colonies during the war.—Beet has now become of great importance, and is generally a very remunerative crop in those districts where it is used for manufacture of sugar.—Many thousand acres in central Europe, and even in Russia, are now devoted to its culture. This manufacture of sugar is, in its origin and progress, entirely the result of the application of science.—I might, instead of a paper such as the present, fill volumes with instances of what science has done for us, and will therefore confine my remarks to such instances as are familiar with you. Many of us have been in our youthful days in watering the webs of linen spun by our thrifty mothers, and grand-mothers, and which could only then be bleached by long exposure to the air and moisture. Near the end of the last century a poor Swede discovered, in the course of his researches, a green-coloured gas, afterwards

named clorine, and for many years after its discovery it was only prepared as a curiosity in the laboratory, until the continued application of scientific research, easier means of preparing it were discovered, and, finally it was ascertained to be present in large quantities in common salt. By the use of this green-coloured gas, thus accidentally brought to light by chemistry, many hundreds of square yards (much more than any of our industrious forefathers could have spun in a life-time) can now be bleached in an hour. It would be difficult to over-estimate the importance of this application. Besides these few instances I have named, I might mention nearly every process used in our cotton, silk, and woolen manufactures, as examples of what science has done for us. I can but allude to the manufacture of paper, glass, porcelain, and china, with many others, which are indebted for their present position to the application of science. I might direct your attention to some others, as electro plating, and photographic likenesses, which are indebted to science for their existence—I might point out the many improvements and discoveries in medicines derived from chemistry—I might point to the Davy Lamp, which has been the means of saving the lives of thousands—I might describe to you the electric telegraph, which is certainly the most wonderful achievment of the present day.—If we had had time and opportunity for all this, still not a tithe of the instances which might have been, would then have been brought forward; for there is not one manufactory, and there is not one manufactory, and there is scarcely an individual, who does not in some way or other derive benefit from the application of science to some of the every-day processes of life, in the busy bustling world around us. It is unnecessary to say much more about mechanical science, as the beneficial results from its application are obvious to all. Buonaparte called us a nation of shopkeepers forty years ago, alluding to our then extensive manufactories, but what would he call us now when our railroads can be reckoned by their hundreds of miles, and our steam engines by thousands. We may justly be proud of our late townsman, Mr. Stephenson, and his name will be remembered along with Watt and Arkwright as long as ever there is an Englishman. I do not expect that mechanical science will ever make any great change in farming, unless we can get locomotive engines to ascend and descend our hilly fields as easily as our horses. Though I have no doubt but steam thrashing-machines will become more common with us, and fixed instead of moveable ones more common in the south of England. Besides this, and a knowledge of the proper shape of a plough, I see little reason to hope for improvement in the farming from the application of mechanical science to agriculture. I trust I have now said enough to remove the prejudices which you may feel against the application of science to agriculture, by pointing out the benefits which it has conferred on the arts and manufactures. With regard to farming, I am sorry to say that I must alter the form of question from What has science done for us? into, What can science do for us? Will it make us better farmers? I think it will. For, though the commonest workman may perform the labour upon a farm with far more skill and success than the most accomplished scholar, a plain practical farmer may succeed better in the management of an ordinary farm. He may obtain better crops, his animals may be better fattened, and he may have, at the end of the year, more money in his pocket than another farmer with ten times his knowledge; but without his practical skill. Who can doubt that knowledge and study will prove as beneficial and useful in agriculture as any other science? I admit that many men of highly-cultivated minds have failed in the practical management of a farm; but it must also be admitted, that men without any scientific acquirements have as often failed. Persons do not fail half so often from their science, or from want of it, as they do from the want of the two combined. I have said a great deal about the recent improvements in manufactures, and it would be unjust if I, for one moment, overlooked or undervalued the many improvements which have taken place within the last 60 or 70 years in agriculture. Our progress has been very great, and yet every one acquainted with the subject must admit that the land under the plough would grow 20 per cent more corn if it were properly cultivated. How has this happened? Is science less ready to assist us than our neighbours who build manufactories, sink pits, or lay railroads? We are compelled to confess that our improvements have only been the result of chance; not, as the instances I have named, in the first part of this paper, the result of knowing the *why* and the *wherefores*. For, if it can be said with truth of a physician that his profession consists in pouring medicines, of which he knows little, into a body of which he knows less, it is equally true of a farmer that his *profession* consists in applying manures of which he knows little, into a soil of which he knows less. This is assuredly one cause of our deficient progress; we are as yet ignorant of the PRINCIPLES OF AGRICULTURE. Notwithstanding our misfortune in this respect, our progress has, however, been considerable within the last two generations. For instance, turnips are now grown to ten times the extent formerly. Persons are yet living who ploughed in this neighbourhood with four oxen and two horses in a plough. On one farm in this neighbourhood the crops of corn are more than doubled since 1812. The thrashing machine is, I believe, not more than 70 years old. Bones were first used about 30 years ago; and I lately met with the farmer who first used them in Tweedside, and, as they were then very cheap, they were applied in such quantities that the field in which he used them never has forgotten its first application. These are a out of many instances which might be brought forward as examples of the progress which agriculture has made during the last fifty years.—But so little real attention has the subject received, that the beneficial result of bones as a manure, for example, has been attributed to the animal matter they contain, by others to the phosphoric acid, by others to the lime, and, finally, to the power which they, in common with other porious bodies, have of absorbing and retaining moisture. Such ignorance of the very principles by which many of us have to make our bread, must be productive of loss to the community—in many cases of ruin and misery to ourselves—and in all cases of deficient rent-rolls to our landlords. The improvement of agriculture in this view of the case becomes a question in which all are interested, and I shall now proceed to point out a few of the difficulties we are at present labouring under, and to which I think, we can only be indebted for solution to the joint labours of scientific and practical men. To begin with the most important.

1st. Much attention has recently been paid to draining, and there has been some discussion as to the proper depth at which the drains should be placed, some advocating two feet, and others almost six feet. In fact, everything connected with drains is disputed,—some people recommend that they should be filled up with clay, others recommend stones, some drainers recommend pipes like pencil cases, and they are placed at all distances, from 15 to 36 feet. Now, as each advocate of these various plans carries out his own views, and as they cannot all be correct, it is obvious that a great extent of drainage must be improperly executed. This should not be the case. There must be a proper depth, a proper distance apart,, a proper size of tile, and a proper method of filling up the trains, and the sooner those matters are set at rest by a series of well-conducted, well-arranged series of experiments, the better it will be for us all.

2nd. What is the reason we cannot now grow the long potato? Science only can answer this question, and enable us to overcome the difficulty. We have tried to get over it by raising potatoes from seed, and the use of large quantities of manure, but we have failed.

3rd. Is there any remedy for the potato disease? What is its cause? Is it a temporary, or a sign of a permanent failure? I incline to the former, but I think the remedy yet remains to be discovered; and would strongly recommend those writers in the newspapers and magazines, who are continually puffing their remedies, to try to discover the cause of the disease, before they calculate upon much faith being put in their nostrums.

4th. Much of the land near us, which used formerly to grow potato oats, will now only grow Tartar oats. What is the cause? I consider that the remarks which have appeared both in our local and some of the London papers, reflecting in measured terms on the farmers of Northumberland for growing Tartar oats, were exceedingly ill-timed and show a degree of ignorance in agricultural matters, by no means uncommon with the writers of newspaper paragraphs. Upon some parts of my farm I can grow 50 bushels Tartar oats, where I could not grow 25 bushels of potato oats; of course I should be glad to grow the latter, only it does not require much calculation to discover which is the most valuable crop.

5th. My worthy neighbour, Mr. Stephenson, can grow more white wheat than I can grow brown wheat. The answer to any inquiry respecting the cause of this has usually been, that his land is better than mine. I know it is, but is mine incapable of improvement.

6th. Some farmers assert that lime hastens the ripening of corn, others, that it retards it. Which is correct?

7th. Lime has been used from time immemorial, yet no doubt exists but that it is many a time misapplied and wasted, and will continue to be so until more attention be paid to the subject.

8th. We find that, after a certain number of years, our land will not grow red clove. What is the cause?

9th. It has been ascertained that different portions of our food go to different uses in our bodies For instance, one part goes to form bones, another part to keep up the animal heat, or the formation of fat, and another part to the formation of muscle or flesh. When the properties of the various substances used as food are understood we shall then know what kind of food to give to our young or growing animals—what kind to give to our fattening animals—and what kind to give to our working horses and milk cows so as to obtain the end we wish, without loss to the animal or waste of food. I have mentioned that the same part of the food goes to support the animal heat and the formation of fat. Does not this point out that the common arrangement of feeding cattle in open folds is the worst possible, if we wish to get the full benefit of our turnips, &c? I look upon the attempts which are now being made to steam the linseed and turnips, and to crush the corn and to chop the straw and hay, with great interest; and I am satisfied that they will be universally adopted.

10th. Every farmer has suffered from the ravages of insects on his turnips and wheat—indeed, on every crop he grows—and yet, from our utter ignorance of the habits of these insects, our attempts to avoid the losses they cause often prove fill than succeed. Some time ago, the Swedish Government sustained serious losses in the Royal Dockyards, by a small insect boring into the timber, and thus rendering it useless. A scientific man was requested to investigate the matter; he studied the habits of the insect, and recommended that the timber should, at a certain season, be covered with water. This was a perfect cure.—How do we know but if equal attention were paid to the insects living on our farm produce, but a similar easy cure might be discovered?

11th. There is but little doubt but that every crop requires a different manure. How much more information have we on this subject than the Egyptians had when they put wheat into mummy cases 300 years ago.

12th. Bare fallows have, by the cultivation of the turnip, been nearly banished from light soils. Can we not lessen their extent on strong clays?

13th. The numerous experiments which are tried all over the country are rendered nearly useless from the want of some recognized classification of soils.—such words as marles, clays, loams, &c. &c., convey no information to be depended on. I think we shall here be indebted to geology, as soils are well known to be derived from the rocks beneath or near them.

But I must conclude, or, I fear you will be discouraged by such a black list, which might, however, be extended much further. What then, has not science to do for us? How are these difficulties to be solved? Certainly not as Professor Johnston wishes us to do—by leaving scientific farming to scientific men. Nor will Sir Robert Kane help us by saying, that all fallows are synonymous with an ignorant and improvident agriculture. Nor will we look for assistance from Dr. Tomson, as he recommends us to cart our newly mown grass into sheds erected for the purpose, and spread it over floors heated with flues to convert it into hay—this he considers an improvement over our present plan. Nor can we even look to Liebig as signally has he failed to enable us, as he promised in a circular, to grow white crops one after another, as long as we wished. In fact, we must look to ourselves, and to the institutions of our own creating and supporting, as the only source of assistance. The Royal Agricultural Society and the Highland Society must take the lead. These have done their duty nobly so far; they have attracted attention to agricultural matters, and undoubtedly tended to raise the character both of farmers and farming. But I think cattle are now fat enough. We have seen what can be done, and if it will pay us, we will try to make our bullocks as round and our pigs as blind as those exhibited in the shows. The Highland Society seem to be of this opinion, for they intend to have their show only once in three years, instead of annually, and purpose to devote some part of their funds to the advancement of education amongst farmers. So far so good; I trust this is but the commencement; and that they, with the English Society, will see the importance of some of the questions I have proposed, and offer such inducements either honorary or pecuniary as will justify a man in devoting a sufficient time to their solution. Those only who have paid attenton to such subjects can know the labour involved in such questions They can only be settled by the scientific and practical man working together, and without such encouragement as I have named they are beyond the reach of any private individual. This, then, is what I science can do for us. We are indebted to Liebig for suggesting the preparation of superphosphate of lime, and it is the only thing science has ever done for us. What a field is here opened out! the power of the steam engine be unlimited, who can say that so many quarters of wheat and so many bushels of turnips is all we can grow? One word of apology for the farmers and I have done. If they not made the progress it is because they have had difficulties to contend with unknown to the manufacturer. The weather and the seasons are uncontrolable agencies. Farmer's clubs are also of recent origin. Besides these disadvantages, there is also one more preliminary which must be perfectly settled before the farmer has a chance of reaping the full benefit of scientific research It is not a tenant-right act—at least not in Northumberland—and it certainly is not a percentage return on his rent in a bad year; it is not one or both of these combined. It is a LEASE. This brings me on a subject on which I may, at some future time, address you. If I have spoken too sanguinely of the benefit derived from science, or too discouragingly of our position, you must excuse me, because I am a farmer and a farmer's son, and, like the most of you, dependent on my farm for my position in life, and I trust you will receive my remarks with the same friendly spirit as has hitherto characterized the friendly meetings at the Newcastle Farmers' Club.

A brief discussion ensued, in which the the chairman, Mr. Weeks, and Mr. Anderson, took part, after which thanks were voted to Mr. Colbeck for his excellent paper, and the meeting broke up.

CAMBOOSES.

THE subscriber has on hand a few ship's CAMBOOSES, a superior article, which he offers at very low prices for cash.

Dec. 22. W. WESTLOTORN

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, JANUARY 19, 1849.

The News by the Steamship *America* is of a cheering character. The Trade of Britain was steadily reviving. The European Mail of the 30th says—"It now appears to be admitted by all classes engaged in trade, that the commercial embarrassments that have been so long and so severely felt, are greatly mitigated, and that there are good ground to anticipate more prosperity during the approaching year than has been experienced in that now about to close."

LIVERPOOL EXCHANGE, Dec. 30

We cannot complain this week of want of the necessary means to enable us to prepare our customary commercial article, for an abundance of circulars, emanating from mercantile and commercial firms of undoubted authority are on the table before us. Indeed, the mass of them renders it a task of difficulty to persue their contents, with a view to ascertain their principal points. They all seem to agree that the worst has passed that confidence is rapidly returning; that the bad time is going, and that the good time is close at hand; and, if the Government do not spoil the game by further injudicious interferance, we shall have an entire year of uninterrupted and unparrelleled prosperity. These are also the expressed convictions of those persons with whom we have conversed on trading matters, though not precisely in accordance with our own anticipations.

COTTON.

The market from Friday last up to the close of Thursday was quiet, and American at 4½ per lb., became a little easier to buy, while qualities under 4d were quite steady; but since the stock of all qualities are again up to the last quotations. Brazils and Egyptians are steady, and Surats without change. There has been a public sale of Sea Islands to day, composed chiefly of good and fine qualities, which were taken freely at a decline of ¼d to ½d per lb. on private business. There was more bidding for fine cotton than we have seen for a long time past: of 1,000 bags offered, 691 white, and 263 stained were sold. The sales of the week were 18,390 bales, of which there have been taken on speculation 5,700 American, and for exportation 750 American. There have been forwarded into the country, unsold during the month, 11,000 American, 650 Pernam, and 1,050 Surat. Monday next, 1st January, will be kept a close holiday. The committee's quotations today for fair cotton are—Bowed 4¾d, Mobile 4¾d, and Orleans 4¾d.

BREAD STUFFS.

The market on Tuesday was without animation. The middling qualities of foreign duty paid Wheat were 2d to 3d per bushel, and the finer sorts 1d to 2d per bushel, lower than on that day se'nnight. Free Flour dull sale, and prices rather easier.—There were buyers of bonded Wheat and Flour at late quotations, but not much offering. Oats and Oatmeal were held firmly. Beans and Peas were easier to purchase. Barley very dull. The demand for Indian Corn was very moderate, without any change in prices. The duty on Wheat has advanced to 8s. per quarter, and on Flour to 4s 9¾d per barrel. No other change in the scale this week. The arrivals of foreign Wheat and Flour are large the last two days, and will have to be added to the stocks in bond. The Corn Exchange this morning was very thinly attended by buyers, and the business done in free Wheat was merely in retail, at a decline of 1d to 2d per bushel on Tuesday's prices. Duty paid and sack Flour were 6d per barrel, and 6d per 280lbs. lower. There was not a transaction in either and bonded Wheat or Flour reported at the close of the market. Oats, Oatmeal, Barley, Beans, and Peas, were all quoted as on Tuesday, and very little doing in any of them. At a concession of 6d. and in some instances 1s per quarter, several large parcels of Indian Corn found buyers in Ireland. The best American yellow Corn brought 32s. to 32s 6d, mixed quality 31s, and white 30s 6d to 31s per 340 lbs.

TIMBER.

Messrs Duncan and Ewing, in their circular, report that since the 1st February the supplies to this port of N. A. colonial wood (including railway sleepers) have been brought in 302 vessels, viz.—102 from Quebec, 98 from St. John, N. B. and 102 from other ports, which have occupied a tonnage of 182,780; during same time last year there arrived 308 vessels, the tonnage being 170,100. The average amount for the like time in the four years previous to this has been 201,048 tons. From the north of Europe 76 vessels, 23,709 tons, wood laden, have arrived; whilst for the like time last year, 85 vessels, 26,208 tons, arrived; the average of four years being 26,478 tons. The import of timber and deals from British America during the month has been conveyed in 10 vessels, viz.—five from Quebec, three from St John, and two from Pictou. This diminished supply, as predicted at the close of last month, has reduced the proportionate differences in the quantities comparing the last with either the preceding or on average of the four previous years. The quantity to come forward from this time to the close of the import season will be to a trifling extent only; but, as the supply at the corresponding period this year was also unimportant, the relative proportions for the two years may not be materially altered when the the annual report is made up, though the falling off, as compared with an average of years, will be considerable. Pine Timber—During the month 7 cargoes of Quebec have been sold at from 14d to 15½d per foot, according to average size and quality; 2 cargoes of St. John's, averaging each 14 and 19 inches at 14½d and 14 3-16d per foot; and a cargo of Restigouche at 13d per foot. Red pine.—Quebec has been sold with cargo at from 17d to 17½d per foot. Quebec oak.—The late sales have been effected at 21d per foot. Quebec elm and ash.—The former has been sold with cargo at 14d to 15d per foot; lately there has been more inquiry for this article. The demand for the latter is limited. Birch.—A cargo of Prince Edward's Island brought 14d per foot. Parcels of St. John's have been sold at from 14d 16d per foot. Quebec deals, with cargo, have been disposed of at from £6 10s to £7 10s per standard. Pine and spruce planks.—A cargo of Pictou battens has been sold at 77 10s per standard. By auction, a cargo of Port Daniel pine deals, of good quality, was sold at from 10l 2s 6d to 10l 7s 6s per standard; a cargo of St. John's deals and battens at from 6l 7s 6d to 7l per standard, and a cargo of Pictou deals and battens at 77 2s 6d per standard. Lathwood.—Quebec hemlock has been sold at 37 10s per fathom. Staves.—Puncheon have been sold at from 17l 10s to 19l per M. For standard there is no inquiry. Sleepers.—Only one cargo has arrived, which has been stored on owners' account. No sales to report. Baltic Wood.—The operations of the month have been confined to retail sales. Pitch Pine.—The stock is being considerably reduced. An import of Savannah, of good specification, would meet a ready sale.

DUBLIN, FRIDAY MORNING.

TRIAL OF G. C. DUFFY.

Shortly after Judges Perrin and Richards had taken their seats in Commission Court yesterday, counsel for the Crown and for Mr. Duffy being present, the senior judge observed that they had not had time to look into all the authorities cited by one side and the other, and could not, therefore, pronounce their opinion on the plea in abatement. As there were but three more cases for trial, the Court hoped to be able to give judgement tomorrow (Friday). The Court did not wish to have the jury locked up during Sunday and Monday, therefore they thought it the better course to let the trial stand over until Tuesday morning.—It was clear that, no matter what their decision might be on the plea in abatement, a trial could not be had before Christmas, and of course the time at which it might be commenced should depend upon that decision.

The Attorney General acquiesced in the suggestions of the learned judge. He would not expose the jury to the inconvenience of being locked up on Sunday and Christmas day.

After a few more rather colloquial observations between the bench and the bar, the subject dropped

So sanguine are Mr. Duffy's legal advisers of getting a favourable judgment on the crochetty plea, that they had bailsmen ready to go security for his future appearance, should the Court have ordered his discharge yesterday.

I think, I may state that, even in the event of a decision in his favour, and an expression on the part of the Court that Mr. Duffy ought to be admitted to bail, the Attorney General will oppose his discharge, and the Lord Lieutenant detain him in custody, under the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act.

REMOVAL OF STATE PRISONERS.

On Wednesday night the following prisoners were brought from Belfast, and then conveyed to Kilmainham gaol, where they were handed over to the care of Mr. Allison, the governor:—Messrs. Patrick O'Higgins, Stephen J. Meany, and Joseph Brennan. It has not been stated why the parties have been removed. Mr. Rea, of Belfast, who is at present confined in Kilmainham, memorialised the government to liberate him on bail, but his application has been refused.

Mr. O'Higgins is charged with treason, and with having an immense quantity of gun stocks in the trunk on his premises. Meany was sub-editor of the *Tribune*, and Brennan sub-editor of the *Felon*. Rea is an attorney. He maintains that he never did anything of a treasonous character—that he was only an active member of a Confederate Club.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

We have generally remarked that cattle-lifting is a common offence about this period of the year as sheep-stealing is at Midsummer. The Boys show their good taste so far. Beef at Christmas, and mutton when the turnips are in season.—The southern papers have a variety of paragraphs like the following:—

"A few nights ago five cows were stolen from off the lands of Kilgoblin, near Kilrush, the property of the Rev. Mr. Howard."

Five cows stolen from one gentleman, and in one night. We must presume the very active police of the district will at least discover the hides and horns.

OPPOSITION TO RENTS.—AFFRAY.

The following is from a correspondent:

"BALLINASLOE, Dec. 26.—On Monday last Mr. John Kelly, of Woodmount, near this town, who has lately been appointed receiver on the property of George Rutledge, Esq., near Menlough, in this county, proceeded with a party of 15 or 16 men all armed, to the lands, for the purpose of distraining for the rents. He had made the seizure, and was driving away the cattle, when a large body of the people came and rescued them. Kelly and his party endeavoured to retain them, but the people were too numerous, and succeeded in taking them back. During the affray one of Mr. Kelly's men fired at the opposite party; the ball struck him in the side of the face or jaw, and dreadfully lacerated the head. Kelly's party then ran away, and took refuge in the house of the herd, when the country people surrounded the house, and would have set fire to it (I am not certain, but I believe the fire was applied to the thatch) only that fortunately the Rev. Mr. Noone, P.P. of Menlough, came up, and by his influence saved their lives. I have not the slightest doubt that Kelly and every one with him would have been sacrificed were it not that the priest interfered. A police party were sent for, and on their arrival Kelly and his men gave themselves up. They were kept in custody all Tuesday night, and on Wednesday Sir M. Below took bail for them, with the exception of the man who fired the shot, who has been committed to gaol. Mr. Kelly drove his armed men in a drag in tandem. This vehicle I understand was broken into pieces, and his horses beaten and stabbed. These are the mere facts of the case. I believe the neighbourhood where this distress was made is a wretchedly poor one, and that the people have suffered as much in the failure of crops and from other causes as any other part of the country. There are a great many who can but will not pay, while the majority are unable. It appears to me there was great imprudence in bringing an armed party to sustain him when the authorities could and would have interposed. This is a fearful time to adopt or carry out, even though the claim could not be contested, extreme measures.

COUNTY WESTMEATH.

KILBEGGAN.—Scarcely a night passes that robberies are not committed in this locality, even the clergy are not exempt from the midnight plunderers. Thursday night last the residence of the parish priest, in this town was visited and an entrance effected into his larder, a pane of glass was taken out of the sash of the window, by removing the putty, a bolt was then removed by means of which the thieves entered and carried away a flitch of bacon, and about 22 stone of wheaten meal which his reverence had got home only on that evening from the mill. This must have occupied some time, as the robbers left the empty sacks.

REFORMATION IN DUBLIN.—In St. Thomas's Church, Dublin, this ever memorable day was observed. The full service of the anniversary was read, in which the Rev. George Frederick, Rector of Ballyshannon, and the Rev. Thomas Scott, took part, and received two converts who abjured the errors of popery. One of them is a Mr. Richard Speilan, late a student of the Jesuits' College, Dublin, and now under the care of the Priest's Protection Society for Ireland; the other is a Mr. Owen Coyle, formerly a priest's clerk for upwards of twenty years, who, together with his wife and seven sons, have abandoned the false tenets of Romanism.

Louis Napolean, the President elect of the French Republic, has issued a proclamation, pledging himself to aim at the happiness of the nation. A grand military review has been held by the Prince, and, contrary to the general expectation, passed over quietly. Abd-el-Kader has requested the President to send him to Egypt.

ADDRESS.

TO THE REV. SAMUEL THOMSON, A. M. RECTOR OF SAINT GEORGE.

We the Churchwardens, Vestry, and Parishioners of Saint Mark's Church, beg leave to express our sincere regret at your retiring from the situation of Pastor of this Church; especially, as we understand it is caused by the declining state of your health, which indeed, for some time past has been a matter of anxious solicitude with your Parishioners, inasmuch as although the ministrations of the Church have not been in the smallest degree relaxed thereby, yet they could not without anxiety witness the pain and discomfort, which the performance of Divine Service must, at times, have evidently cost you.

At the time of commencing your labours in this Parish, the field was so fully occupied by Sectarians of the most zealous and uncompromising cast, that the getting up of a Church was, by many, thought to be a hopeless undertaking. Your zeal in the cause was first shewn by the most active and efficient aid in procuring the erection of a building—next, by the alacrity with which you performed Divine Service in it when scarcely half finished.

Since then, a period of more than twenty-six years, there are many who can bear witness to your strict and assiduous attention to the duties of your office, your constant and wearied exertions for the good of the Church, your earnest solicitude for the welfare of your Parishioners, your uniform kindness and affability towards them, accompanied, not unfrequently, by acts of beneficence.

By what may be prized above all, is your strict adherence to the principles and practice of the Church of England, in all their essentials, without giving way to Latitudinarianism on the one hand, or entering into those abstract sophistries on the other, which have, of late, caused so much dissension both in the Mother Country and in this Province, but when our Church has been happily free from.

One point more we feel bound to touch upon, although by no means redounding to our own credit; the great tenderness and forbearance always shewn in regard to your pecuniary claims on the Church Corporation—in no instance have those claims been urgent, or even asked for—it would appear as if knowing their slender means you were contented with what they were disposed to give freely; and although fortunately your own private resources are such as to put far out of the reach of any embarrassment being caused thereby; yet such instances of moderation, and christian forbearance, are rare, and ought to be duly appreciated. Your Parishioners on that account alone, if there were no other, owe you a deep debt of gratitude.

With best wishes for the re-establishment of your health and the happiness and prosperity of yourself and your amiable Lady.

We remain, respectfully.

Your most obedient humble servants.

(Signed) PATRICK CLINCH, } *Church-*
ROBERT THOMSON, } *wardens.*

And also by the Vestry and others Parishioners of Saint George.

St. George, January 8th, 1849.

REPLY.

SAINT GEORGE, JANUARY 9th, 1849.

Gentlemen,—

I receive your very flattering Address with feelings of pleasure. For, although I am conscious of many deficiencies, yet, now, at the close of my ministerial labours among you, as Rector of this Parish, the assurance that my weak but zealous exertions for the propagation of the evangelical truths of our holy religion, and the promotion of your spiritual interests have not been altogether in vain and are so highly appreciated, is gratifying indeed.

From principle and a sense of duty, I have always steadily endeavoured to inculcate among you the great importance of strictly adhering to the doctrines and practice of the Church to which we belong; because I believe it to be "the Church of the living God, the pillar and ground of the truth—built upon the foundation of the Apostles and Prophets, Christ himself being the Chief corner stone"—but in doing so I have even been careful not to hurt, unnecessarily, the feelings of those who conscientiously differ from us in their religious opinions.

It is indeed, a source of thankfulness to the Giver of every blessing that I have not been compelled to be "burthensome" to you, or to give you any reason to suppose that I preached the Gospel merely for the pecuniary advantages resulting from it.

The declining state of my health (for which you kindly express your sympathy) has made it expedient to sever the endearing tie, that for so many years bound us together—but, although our official connection is now ended forever, yet I will always take a deep interest in your welfare, both spiritual and temporal.

I cordially thank you for your kind wishes for the happiness and prosperity of Mrs. Thomson and myself—and that you and your respective families may ever continue in the faith as it is in Jesus"—and richly enjoy the blessings of time and eternity, is the fervent prayer of

Yo ur affectionate friend,

(Signed) SAMUEL THOMSON.

To the Churchwardens and Vestry of St. Mark's Church, and other Parishioners of St. George.

The following Address to the Lieutenant Governor, by the Orangemen of this Province, was presented to His Excellency on the 10th instant.

To His Excellency Sir EDMUND W. HEAD, *Bart, Lieutenant Governor in and over the Province of New Brunswick.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

We, the Loyal Orangemen of the Province of New Brunswick, belonging to the Grand Lodge, now in Session assembled, beg leave on this the first occasion of our assembling together generally since Your Excellency's arrival in this Province, to approach Your Excellency with sincere congratulations upon your advent to the administration of the Government of this Province, and to tender in the most respectful manner our confidence, believing, as we do, that Your Excellency will not fail in performing the important duties entrusted to you, in a manner alike pleasing to our Most Gracious Sovereign, your Royal Mistress, and conducive to the welfare of the Inhabitants of this Province.

Your Excellency may have heard that which is not favourable to us as a body. Your Excellency may have heard that we are a designing political body; that we are bigoted and intolerant, or that our organization is calculated to irritate those who differ from us in their religious opinions; for enemies have not been found wanting, who have laid these charges against us. But we beg leave to assure Your Excellency that our body was small and insignificant in this Colony, until the disturbed state of society in many districts, and the seeming inadequacy of the law and its officers, to suppress and prevent riots, murder and outrage, called for a union of Protestants, and caused the spread of our institution. Our chief objects are the union of Protestants of the several denominations, to counteract the encroachments of all men, sects or parties, who may at any time attempt the subversion of the Constitution, or the severance of these Colonies from the British Empire; to bind Protestants to the strict observance of the laws, and to strengthen the hands of the local authorities, by the knowledge that there is ever a band of loyal men ready in case of emergency, to obey their commands, and assist them in the maintenance of order. These are our objects, and up to this moment, we, as a body, have never once acted together, or by a preconcerted plan, in any of the political elections of this Province. We also disclaim in the most unequivocal manner an intolerant spirit, or the slightest wish to persecute any man on account of his religious opinions, and are quite content to enjoy equal privileges with all other portions of Her Majesty's subjects in this Province.

Your Excellency is aware, that some time previous to your arrival in this Province, a serious riot occurred at Woodstock, on which occasion, certain members of our Institution were attacked, and under the authority of the Magistrates, acted on the defensive. Your Excellency will also be aware, that for this offence, several of the convicted rioters have been sentenced to imprisonment in the Provincial Penitentiary, and are at this moment undergoing the punishment allotted to them. Now, to prove to the world, that we, as a body, are neither intolerent nor vindictive, and for other reasons we shall presently set forth, we most respectfully petition Your Excellency, that the remainder of the term of imprisonment allotted to James M'Cann, George M'Donagh, and their accomplices, be remitted, and Your Excellency will be pleased to order their immediate discharge. The additional reasons to which we would call Your Excellency's attention are as follows: First—When riots are of frequent occurrence, no doubt the great object of the law is to restore harmony and quiet; and we are happy to be enabled to state that this desideratum has been affected, and that, at the present moment, and for some time past, the Province is, and has been in a state of profound peace, and all classes of Her Majesty's subject appear to have buried every cause of dispute. Secondly—We are of opinion, that the inhabitants of Woodstock now desire to bury the past in oblivion, and to dwell together in peace; and we believe that this measure would tend to perpetuate this desirable state of things. Thirdly—That as the supremacy of law has been vindicated, and a wholesome lesson taught to those who would take the law into their own hands, and as but a small portion of the term of confinement of the prisoners, aforesaid remains—unimportant to the community, but of very great importance to the families of the prisoners, it cannot, in our opinion, give rise to any civil consequences, if the remainder of the term be remitted.

Such, Your Excellency, are our views, and such is our humble request. But however, Your Excellency in your wisdom may decide, we beg once more to tender our hearty congratulations on your advent to the station you now occupy, with our most earnest wishes for your health and welfare, and also for the health and welfare of Lady Head; and we pray that you may be long spared to fill the high station you now enjoy, and that whenever it may please Her Majesty to recall Your Excellency to your native land, you will leave this Province honoured and regretted by its inhabitants, and deserve and receive the praise of a grateful Sovereign and the thanks of the Nation.

REPLY.

To the Orangemen of the Grand Lodge of the Province of New Brunswick.

GENTLEMEN,

In receiving the Address which you have just read, I must state explicitly that I receive it as expressing the sentiments of a certain number of those whom I believe to be loyal and faithful subjects of Her Most Gracious Majesty, without reference to political or religious qualifications of any kind.

I thank you sincerely for your congratulations and for your good wishes on behalf of myself and my family.

With regard to the part of your address which solicits the immediate remissions of the remaining sentences on the Woodstock rioters, I do full justice to the feeling which prompts your prayer; but my duty obliges me to reply, that as Her Majesty's Representative, I must exercise the prerogative of mercy in such manner as after mature consideration that may seem most likely to secure the future respect for the laws, and to uphold the authority of the Government, without reference to party or sect.

I cannot therefore imitate to you my compliance with this part of your Address, but I look upon the expression of your wishes as an earnest of good feeling on both sides for the future; and I am led to hope, that persons of every party, however strong their convictions may be, will abstain from demonstrations calculated unnecessarily to wound the feelings or excite the passions of those of Her Majesty's subjects who differ from them.

"CHURCH SOCIETY."—The Annual General Meeting of the Diocese in Church Society was held last evening at the Trinity Church School House. The attendance was very large, of ladies and gentlemen. His lordship the Bishop occupied the Chair—surrounded by a goodly number of the Clergy and Lay Deputies for the various parts of His Lordship's Diocese.. After several speeches were made, and resolutions adopted, and upon proposing to vote of thanks to the Officers of the Society, &c., Dr. Bayard rose, and offered some remarks upon the manner in which a certain Book had been found on the shelves of the St. John Depository, which he conceived had a tendency to injure the Society, by the inculcation in the community of Popish principles; he called upon the Rector of the Parish to give his opinion of the Book, in order that his congregation might know whether the Book had his approval. The Rector rose, and stated the Book did not meet his approval:—upon which a very animated and exciting discussion arose, in which many gentlemen took a prominent part, on both sides of the question.—The meeting being thrown into confusion, some of the gentlemen present, suggested an adjournment—others persisted in remaining—and speechifying till a very late hour amid strong feelings and excitement; finally the officers of the Society were elected, and His Lordship, with his feelings evidently hurt at the turn of the proceedings, closed the meeting; a vote of thanks to His Lordship, for his kind and patient conduct in the Chair, having first been unanimously passed; his Lordship, having, on motion, left the Chair for this purpose, and been succeeded therein by his Honor the Chief Justice. We are of opinion, that no subject should ever have been raised at that meeting, having a tendency to create party feeling among so large and respectable a body of ladies and gentlemen, who could not, by any possibility decide upon it, by their support or opposition.

GRAND ORANGE LODGE.—The Grand Orange Lodge of New Brunswick met at Fredericton on Wednesday the 10th inst., and after disposing of some important matter deeply affecting the welfare of the Institution in this Province, they agreed to adjourn till June next, then to meet in Fredericton for a general election of Officers under new Warrant.

THE DEBT AND LIABILITIES OF CANADA.

On the first of January of the present year the debt and liabilities of Canada exhibited the following statement: The debt in England bearing interests at 5 per cent up to 1st March, 1848 exclusive of Guaranteed Loan £1,998,375 7s 8d—of which £30,000 pays 6 per cent. In Canada viz in U. C. Debentures, which mean those issued before the union under Acts of the U. C. Legislature, and Debentures of Canada meaning those issued since the union and under Acts of the United Legislature, the debt due is £403,282 3s 1d.—The Provincial Debentures of Lower Canada vested in Trustees for works and except the two first, the interest alone being guranteed by the Province: Chambly Canal 35,000, Turnpike Trusts Quebec £33,850; Longueil and Chambly Trust £15,000; Harbour Montreal £90,923; Turnpike Trust Montreal £47,000. The interest on the last three items is paid by Commissioners. The total of these latter amount to £221,775.

The new English Loan in sterling is £1,363,060 equal in $ at 4s 6d to 1,514,521 2s 3d which pays an interest of 4 per cent.

By the above our readers will perceive, that Canada is rapidly building up a debt. Whether the exigencies of the case, and the prospect of proportionably benefitting from the burthen voluntarily assumed, at some further period, are commensurate with the inconvenience necessarily following an entanglement of this nature, is a matter for serious consideration.

The whole amount of Debentures issued and calculated up to the 1st March ensuing is £703,314 7s 6½d. The great proportion of this large sum pays a usurious interest of 6 per cent.

We regret to state that M[illegible] Blacksmith, of this City, co[illegible] jumping overboard from the s[illegible] Captain Brennan, on her pass[illegible] this Port, during a fit of temp[illegible] the 10th instant.

DEATH OF J. W. E. RICKS[illegible] gret [says the Fredericton He[illegible] private letters were received [illegible] communicating the death of [illegible] known to many of our readers a[illegible] of the 33rd Regiment, lately sta[illegible] rison. During the time the 33[illegible] ton, the gentlemanly conduct an[illegible] tion of Mr. Ricks won for him [illegible] this community; and the high [illegible] sional attainments were acknow[illegible] cited by the lovers of music th[illegible] vince. Mr. Ricks expired of c[illegible] on Tweed, on the 28th ultim[illegible] widow and four children to la[illegible] able loss.

MOST DISTRESSING OC[illegible] most distressing occurrence [illegible] neighbourhood of Thumb Cap [illegible] and Indian Island, on the nig[illegible] attended with the loss of two [illegible] Three of the sons of Captain T[illegible] resides on the former small is[illegible] home from the latter in a sma[illegible] they had a barrel of bread stan[illegible] end; when just about half way [illegible] ing of the tides, a sea struck the [illegible] ed the barrel of bread—this a[illegible] threw the young men into the w[illegible] We have been told their cr[illegible] Indian Island, and that an effo[illegible] that to reach the scene of disast[illegible] to the breaking of an oar, the [illegible] proved abortive. On the litt[illegible] notes of distress reached the ear[illegible] law, who was about retiring [illegible] instantly responded to by the i[illegible] Accompanied by her husband, [illegible] paration to guard against the [illegible] night, she launched a boat, a[illegible] was enabled to reach the spot [illegible] one of the sufferers who was [illegible] but, unfortunately, too late fo[illegible] was no where to be seen. [illegible] named Frederick—the two drow[illegible] Thomas and Leman, all you[illegible] promise, who bade fair to be [illegible] veteran father's declining years [illegible] do we sympathise with the bea[illegible] so heart-rending an occasion, [illegible] ing attending, on which, we h[illegible] time, learned to form some est[illegible] Gazette.

SHEDIAC RAILWAY.—On [illegible] M. H. Perley, Esq., delivered a [illegible] to a large audience at the Tempe[illegible] Parish of Portland, upon the ph[illegible] the Province, the best mean[illegible] resources, and improving the [illegible] people, with a general

We regret to state that Mr. Thomas Prior, Blacksmith, of this City, committed suicide by jumping overboard from the schooner *Meridian*, Captain Brennan, on her passage from Boston to this Port, during a fit of temporary insanity, on the 10th instant.

DEATH OF J. W. E. RICKS.—We deeply regret [says the Fredericton Head Quarters] that private letters were received by the last mail, communicating the death of Mr. Ricks, well known to many of our readers as the Band Master of the 33rd Regiment, lately stationed in this Garrison. During the time the 33rd lay in Fredericton, the gentlemanly conduct and obliging disposition of Mr. Ricks won for him many friends in this community; and the high order of his professional attainments were acknowledged and appreciated by the lovers of music throughout the Province. Mr. Ricks expired of cholera at Berwick on Tweed, on the 28th ultimo, and has left a widow and four children to lament their irreparable loss.

MOST DISTRESSING OCCURRENCE.—A most distressing occurrence took place in the neighbourhood of Thumb Cap Island, between it and Indian Island, on the night of Monday last, attended with the loss of two valuable lives.—Three of the sons of Captain Thomas Moses who resides on the former small isle, were returning home from the latter in a small punt, in which they had a barrel of bread standing forward upon end; when just about half way, and in the meeting of the tides, a sea struck the shallop and canted the barrel of bread—this upset the boat and threw the young men into the water.

We have been told their cries were heard on Indian Island, and that an effort was made from that to reach the scene of disaster, but that owing to the breaking of an oar, the humane attempt proved abortive. On the little Isle, however, the notes of distress reached the ears of their sister-in-law, who was about retiring to rest, and was instantly responded to by the intrepid female.—Accompanied by her husband, without any preparation to guard against the inclemency of the night, she launched a boat, and, providentially, was enabled to reach the spot in time to rescue one of the sufferers who was just disappearing but, unfortunately, too late for the others, who was no where to be seen. The one saved is named Frederick—the two drowned were named Thomas and Leman, all young men of great promise, who bade fair to be the props of their veteran father's declining years. Most sincerely do we sympathise with the bereaved parents on so heart-rending an occasion, of the intense suffering attending, on which, we have ourself, in our time, learned to form some estimate.—[Charlotte Gazette.

SHEDIAC RAILWAY.—On Tuesday evening, M. H. Perley, Esq., delivered an opening address to a large audience at the Temperance Hall, in the Parish of Portland, upon the physical features of the Province, the best means of developing its resources, and improving the condition of the people, with a general description of the railways now contemplated in New-Brunswick. It was stated in the course of the lecture, that a scheme for the construction of the great Trunk Railway had been digested by the Governor-General and the Executive Council of Canada, which was very fair and equitable, and that it would shortly be submitted to the Legislatures of New-Brunswick and Nova-Scotia for their approval. If the proposition was agreed to, it then only remained for the Home Government to accept the terms and bear its share, and from the tenor of recent despatches, it was believed that would cheerfully be done. In such case, there would be no obstacle to the actual commencement of the work next season.

In describing the Shediac railway and its advantages, the lecturer pointed out the extensive trade which would be opened to this Port not only with Prince Edward Island, and all other places within the Gulf of St. Lawrence, but also with River St. Lawrence and all the great lakes, even to Chicago and Lake Superior. The benefits which would flow from constructing this line at the expense of the Government, as a great public highway, to be used at the lowest possible rate of charge, were clearly shown and strongly insisted upon. The lecture was received with great applause, and appeared to give much satisfaction.—[Watchman.

PIG IRON.—On Thursday the first sample of Pig Iron was produced at the Company's Foundry. The quality is said to be very superior, and such as is capable of being manufactured to great advantage into steel. We do not profess to judge in matters, but from a specimen now in the office we should think from its brightness, the firmness of its grain, and the hardness of the mass, that its quality must surpass most pig iron. Those acquainted with it think it will be too hard for castings: but though much is yet to be learned respecting it, those most interested in its success are well pleased with its appearance thus far.

The engines work well; and every thing about the establishment has a prosperous aspect. Many teams are employed now daily in hauling wood to the coal kilns, and others in bringing the ore from the mines to the furnace.—[Carleton Sentinel.

Dr. W. P. Evan's Pain Killer.

No medicine has been discovered that is so happily adapted to the internally as drops to be taken and yet perform such wonder when applied externally, as a wash, bath, or by friction.

"THIS PAIN KILLER" may be used with a success that will astonish the beholder in such cases as the following:—Distressing Dysentry, Pain in the side and stomach, Corns, Cuts and Bruises Cholera, Infantum, Bronchites, Healing sores on man or beast.

Children Teething, Raising Blood, Hoarseness, Quinsey in a few hours, Chilblains and rusted feet, Spasms, prevent a Blister from Burns, broken Breasts, Measles, Cramps, hurts, scratches or torn Flesh, bites or stings.

In very foul stomachs it may cause vomiting.—So much the better, the stomach will be cleansed and the next dose will settle the sickness.

CERTIFICATES to fill a volume might be published, showing the Wonderful effects of the "Pain Killer" but they are too common, and used for articles of no merit. We insert but a few but they are to be depended upon:—

This will certify that I have used the "Pain Killer in my family for headache, toothache, rheumatism, dysentry, &c. and believe it to be a first rate medicine. JOHN P. SMITH, Manchester, N. B.

I have used the "Pain Killer" for burns, and found it applying it immediately, to prevent even a blister. I would recommend it to the confidence of the public. H. A. REEBE
Editor of the Westfield Standard, Westfield

I have been selling the Pain Killer for a few months past, and find that it gives as good satisfaction as recommended. I have used it in my own family also, and believe it to be one of the best family medicines now in use. J. H. COBB. Littleton Mass.

This will certify that I have used the Pain Killer in my family for the last six months, and can safely say that it has proved the best family medicine I have ever used, especially for coughs, colds, burns, bruises. I take pleasure in recommending it to the public. JAMES WILLIAMS.

Chloroform Toothache Drops.

It is well known that "CHLOROFORM" has superseded (to a great measure,) the use of Ether as an allayer of pain and is now used by the best Surgeons and Dentists in preference. A Celebrated Chemist, (and one of the first manufacturers of Chloroform) has discovered that "Chloroform" with other simple preparations, will instantly cure the TOOTHACHE. After testing it in many cases has never failed to give instant relief; there is no possible danger in using it, as it will not injure the sound teeth a particle. All that is necessary in using these drops is to saturate well a bit of cotton or lint, and place it in the cavity of the tooth. Relief will be immediate.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

Alternate paleness and flushing of the countenance, a dull expression of the eyes, drowsiness, itching of the nose, a swelled upper lip, tongue whitely furred and thickly speckled with red points, fœted breath and enlarged belly, a partial or general swelling or puffiness of the skin, a starting in the sleep, and grinding of the teeth; a gradualness gives of the flesh, a sensation as if something were loding in the throat, sickness of the stomach, vomiting, a short dry cough, appetite sometimes voracious, at other times feeble, an unnatural craving for chalk, dirt or clay, bowels sometimes too costive, fits, convulsion, and palsey. No mother who suspects her child has worms should ail to produce the Vermifuge. Sold only genuine, at 19, Tremont row, and by our agents, S. L. Tilley, late Peters & Tilley, W. O. Smith, & J. H. Chipman, st. John, N.B.

Dr. Kingley's Universal Family PILLS.

The most safe effectual, and economical remedy for diseases of the human constitution, that has ever been discovered. These Pills are composed entirely of materials extracted from medicinal plants, and are warranted not to contain one particle of Mercury or any mineral substance.

The Family Pills are a sure remedy for the Jaundice, sick and nervous Headaches, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, sickness of the stomach, Heartburns, all Bilious complaints, Fevers of all kinds, and, if taken at the commencement, will invariably check their progress, and save the patient from a protracted and dangerous sickness. They are invaluable in nervous and hypochondrical affections, loss of appetite, Cholic, Cholera Morbus, Gout, Rheumatism, scrofula, white swelling, Ulcers, Erysipelas, salt rheum, Cough, Colds, Influenza, Dropsy, and all complaints to which females alone are subject. They operate as a mild and speedy purge, and are a safe and certain remedy for worms in Children.

Females will find that two or three of these Pills taken at bed time, and continued for a short time will remove any irregularity or obstruction, and restore nature to her usual course.

☞ For sale by Ross & Foot, 19, Tremont row, Boston; and by our appointed agents, S. L. Tilley late Peters & Tilley, W. O. Smith, J. H. Chipman st. John, N. B.

Brown's Shakers!

PURE FLUID EXTRACT OF ENGLISH VALERIAN, (Valeriana Officinalis.)

Manufactured by the United Society of Shakers, be a process peculiarly their own, from the pure green root, imported from England and raised by themselves, and from which only, and active property of the Valerian can be obtained. It is highly approved of by the Faculty. Physicians and others are respectfully invited to give it a fair trial.

Price, twenty-five cents a bottle, or two dollars and fifty cents a dozen, with liberal discount to wholesale dealers. Directions accompany each bottle.

FRIESD SAMUEL BROWN, Enfield, N. H.

You ask me to give my opinion of the Fluid Extract of Valerian, which you prepare. When it a secret remedy or a patent medicine. I certainly would not reply. But from the honourable ground which you have taken in this matter, and knowing also the labor you have bestowed upon this preparation, I am willing to give publicity to my opinion of the preparation referred to. Ever since our knowledge of organic chemistry has been so much increased, we have found out that many very excellent remedies are in the natural state so combined and associated with other principles as to render them in a great degree useless to us. This was remarkably the case with the Valerian. We could not use it as often as we wished, because of the great bulk both of powder and infusion which it was necessary to throw into the stomach in order to get a full effect. Nausea and even vomiting resulted from the large doses. This compelled us to abandon its use. Chemistry showed us that the active principle is a peculiar acid (the Valerianic acid) which exists only in small quantity in the root. In your method of preparation this active principle is detached from the nauseating constituents of the root, and obtained in solution. We may then look upon your Fluid Extract of Valerian as a solution of Valerianic Acid. The action of this article upon the nervous system is most happy in all cases where the sum total of nervous energy is below the healthy standard, and it hence becomes a most important remedy. We owe you and others many thanks for putting so valuable a remedy as the Valerian into a convenient shape for use.

Yours respectfully,
EDWARD E. PHELPS, M. D.
Prof. Therapeutics and Mat. Med. in Dartmouth college.
Windsor, Vt., March 15, 1848.

The above invaluable Preparation is signally efficacious in all Nervous and Hysteric Affections Sleeplessness, and Sick Headache, producing quiet and tranquil sleep, and leaving no unpleasant sensations after its use.—the inevitable result of Opiates, Camphor, and the many articles usually administered.

Having had an opportunity of giving a thorough trial to Brown's Shakers' Fluid Extract of Valerian, and having seen its good effects especially manifested in a severe case of Tic Doulourux, I have no hesitation in saying that I consider it superior to any other form in which the Valerian is ever used, and as eminently deserving the attention of the medical profession.

THOS. R. CROSBY, M. D.
Manchester, N. H., April 25, 1848.

☞ For sale by E. Brinley of Boston and S. L. Tilley, Druggist, St. John, New-Brunswick.

CONSTRUCTIONS OF THE LIVER, BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, DR. HALSEYS GOLD AND SILVER PILLS.—Out of the "thousand and one" disorders which are the means of hurrying mankind to their final doom, more than one-half arise from obstructions in the liver. This important organ, when in a healthy condition, secretes the bile and blood, but, of unfit to perform its proper functions, excess of bilious matter accumulates—the warm out principle of the blood continues in the circulation, and like a slow but malignant poison, diffuses itself throughout the whole system, finally giving rise to some dreadful malady. It may break out in the form of some dangerous Fever or Liver Complaint, Jaundice, or Rheumatism, or Scrofula, or some prevailing epidemic; in fine, a morbid state of the liver stomach, and bowels, is the great cause which pre disposes the system to every class of disease.

DR. HALSEY'S GOLD AND SILVER PILLS are known to be the most excellent remedy in the world to bring the liver to the performance of its proper functions, and to cleanse from the stomach and bowels all viscid and putrid matter. Were Dr. Halsey's Pills always resorted to when symptoms of sickness or excess of bile are apprehended, a vast amount of suffering would be prevented, and many lives saved who otherwise, from the use of bad medicine, would go prematurely to the grave.

As there are many bad pills in the market, the public should bear in mind that unless Dr. Halsey's signature is on the label of each box, they cannot be genuine, and that they are only for sale by H. G. Kinnear, 20, Dock street, and at Dr. Halsey's office No. 2, Courtland street, New York. Price, only 25 cents for the box, containing both the Gold and Silver Pills

High Price for Music.

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

BALLS, EVENING PARTIES, &c.

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

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

December 29, 1848.

☞ The Mail for England, to meet the sailing of the Steamship *America* from Halifax on the 26th inst. will be closed at the General Post Office in this City to-motrow Saturday at 3 o'clock P. M.

Died.

On Monday evening, after a lingering illness, Mary, wife of Mr. John Vassie, and daughter of Lewis Borns, Esq., aged 30 years.

On Sunday evening last, John Bath, only son of Mr. Gilbert Bent, of this city, aged 8 years.

On Sunday the 14th inst., Sarah A., wife of Mr. Valentine Graves, and eldest daughter of Mr. John Vincent, in 23rd year of her age.

At Indian Town, on Sunday last, aged 41 years, Mary, wife of Mr. Stephen H. Shaw.

On Tuesday evening, Stephen Humbert, Esq., in the 82d year of his age, deeply regretted.—The deceased come to this Province with the Loyalists in 1783, since which time he has been a resident in this City, for which he was a representative in the House of Assembly during several Sessions. He died in the hope of a happy resurrection.

On Tuesday, after a short and severe illness, Mr. James Finn, aged 20 years, leaving a disconsolate wife and three small children, together with a large circle of friends and relatives, to mourn their sudden bereavement.

On Tuesday, in the 98th year of his age, Peter Jackson, formerly of Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Marine List.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—ARRIVED.

WEDNESDAY.—schr. Meridian, Brannan, Boston, 10—master, assorted cargo.

CLEARED.

Jan. 16th—Schr. Patience, Slaughnwhite, Halifax, assorted cargo.

The barque Severn, from St. John, N. B., to London, with a cargo of deals and railway sleepers, Richard Cresser, master, has been totally wrecked. The coast guard promptly rendered the assistance, and with the aid of Deggett's rockets, succeeded in putting a line over her, by which means the lives of fifteen of the crew were fortunately saved. Two were drowned owing to their own neglect in not securing themselves properly to the hawser. The inhabitants seconded in every way the exertions of the coast guard to render their aid. On the previous day Lieutenant Triphook, in the Hamilton Revenue Cruiser, proceeded to this vessel's assistance. She was reported to be at anchor off the Barrel Rocks. He burned a blue light, and fired two Rockets, which was answered by the ship's lanterns. The Hamilton being steered for the light found her to be the Severn, twenty nine days out, with her masts cut away, and riding easily to her anchor. From the heavy ground sea, and the wind being right in, the Hamilton could render no assistance further than for Lieutenant Triphook to urge the captain to get his boats ready for landing, but he seemed not inclined to leave the vessel. One boat, with four men, was got out, rowed astern of the cruiser, and the men pulled up with great difficulty—the boat being sent adrift. The gale coming on most heavily, with a tremendous sea, the Hamilton was unable to remain any longer by the vessel.

The Severn sailed from Shediac in November last, and belonged to Messrs Scovil, of that place.

For Sale by the Subscriber:—

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

TO LET,

From the 1st of May next—

THAT pleasantly situated HOUSE, now in the occupation of T. E. Millidge, Esq.

Also—The House occupied by R. Sheraton, Esq
Jan. 19. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

CABIN, 5s. Forward, 3s.

FOREST QUEEN.

THE Subscriber tenders his thanks (as well as the thanks of all concerned) to the Public, for the good feeling and patronage extended to the *Forest Queen*, during the short time she was plying on the River this Fall. She is now laid up for the Winter, and will be fitted up in good style, and ready to commence her regular trips as soon as the River is clear of ice in the Spring.—leaving this City EVERY MORNING, and Indian Town every evening (Sunday excepted), at the reduced rate of 5s Cabin and 3s for Forward passage.

F. W. HATHEWAY.
Fredericton, 13th December, 1848. (1w)

New Brunswick.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, 8th March, 1848.

RESOLVED, That no Bill of a private nature, or Petition for money or relief, shall be received by the House after the fourteenth day from the opening of the Session, both inclusive; and that the Clerk of this House do, one month previous to the meeting of the Legislature, cause fifty printed copies of this Rule to be sent to each of the Clerks of the Peace in the several Counties for distribution, and cause the same to be inserted in the Royal Gazette, and two Newspapers in such County where Newspapers are published.

CHAS P WETMORE, *Clerk*

On Consignment,

And for Sale by the Subscriber:—

6 CASES, containing 200 Pieces Superior IRISH LINENS;
12 Pieces LINEN SHEETING;
20 dozen Cambric HANDKERCHIEFS;
35 pieces LINEN DIAPER;
4 Casks, 10 cases and 4 Bales, containing Patent Shoe Hemp, Tailor's Thread, Shop Twine, Packing Cord, and fine tooth Combs;
70 dozen Black, Blue, and Red Writing INK;
160 Gross Black Lead PENCILS;
30 dozen Martindale's Shoe BLACKING;
84 dozen Whip Thongs, ass'd 4, 6, and 8 Plat;
30 Pieces Oilcd TABLE COVERING.
WILLIAM CARVILL.
Nov. 24. Nelson street.

BRASS'S HOTEL,
WINDSOR, N. S.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the travelling public, that he has taken the premises known as *Brass's Hotel*, at Windsor; and trusts that by strict attention to business, he may receive a share of the public patronage. His larder and hall will be well supplied with such as the season and place can afford—his bar with the best wines and liquors—and he will endeavour at all times to give travellers such satisfaction as may be required.

JAMES GILDRED,
29th sept.—3m. *Windsor N S*

Superior Flour.

Wrought Nails & Window Glass.

By the *Portland* from Liverpool:—

46 KEGS assorted kinds Wrought NAILS;
101 Boxes assorted sizes Window GLASS.—For sale by
Dec. 8. JOHN KINNEAR.

1st January, 1849.

H. G. KINNEAR

Has on hand at this date

51 HHDS bright Porto Rico SUGAR,
6 Puns. Scotch TREACLE, in bond,
50 chests Fine and CONGO TEA,
40 boxes Souchong ditto;
20 boxes Pale Yellow Domestic SOAP,
150 do Steele's Liverpool ditto;
75 boxes Boston No 1 ditto;
50 do. Honey Dew Aromatic and com. Tobacco,
25 do. Mould CANDLES, 20 boxes Dipt do;
15 barrels Cider VINEGAR,
50 do Watsons NAVY BREAD,
50 do No 1 and 2 Pilot ditto;
200 packages Sugar, Soda and Water BISCUIT,
50 boxes Domestic; 20 boxes best Washed FILBERTS; 10 barrels (new) Hickory NUTS,
5 do Sea Elephant OIL,
200 dozen (domestic) Corn BROOMS;
1 carofeel and 15 brls best Zante CURRANTS,
10 quintals Dry Cod Fish;
275 casks Deck and Rose Spikes,
147 do. 3½ 6 8 10 12 14 16 20 24 and 32 dy wrot Board Nails,
25 casks 6 8 10 12 and 14 dy Clasp wrot Nails,
25 do 5 dy to 28 dy English Cut ditto;
40 do 4 5 6 7 8 9 and 10 dy Ox and Horse do;
5 casks Duby Ox Nails; 32 do 2½ to 3½ inch Sheathing Nails, 56 do 1 5-16 to 3½ do Boat do;
4 pieces Chain Cables ⅝ and ¾ inch;
1 ANCHOR, 3 cwt; 5 doz Grass Scythes,
40 casks small Chain 5/16 7/16 and ½ inch,
150 Stoves, cooking, close, box, hot air, and of all descriptions and sizes; 2 cases Stationery;
15 boxes No 1 Hunts best Am. Axes warranted,
520 boxes 7x9 8x10 9x12 10x12 10 and 12 by 14 Glass; 10 boxes Tobacco Pipes;
30 Weavers Reeds, 20 Wash stands,
20 dozen American large Painted Pails;
50 sides Upper LEATHER;
250 wood, flag and cane seat Chairs,
35 do. do do Rocking ditto;
15 Arm and Office Chairs;
50 Looking Glasses, (assorted sizes);
15 cases cont'g 500 gross block & card Matches,
5 cases cont'g 400 pairs Ladies Patent Manufactured Rubber Over Shoes; 5 cases cont'g 720 pairs best Para common Gum Rubbers;
15 bales best Scotch Navy Canvas, No 1 to 6;
5 bags Black Pepper; 10 bags Saltpetre;
25 jars and boxes Ground GINGER;
25 boxes No 1 Halifax Chocolate;
20 barrels Fresh Ground OATMEAL,
20 firkins best Cumberland BUTTER;
5 barrels Pot Barley; 10 do White Beans;
1 ton London picked OAKUM;
25 boxes Ground PEPPER;
250 dozen tins Mason's Paste Blacking;
25 Platform, Dearborn, Union, Counter-top, Druggists and Post office Ballances & Scales,
10 boxes London Starch; 25 do 2 oz. and ½ lb papers Black Lead; 20 kegs Fig Blue, 2 bundles Tapioca; 10 tins India Rubber Blacking; 1 cask and 2 barrels Epsom Salts; 150 bladders Petty Mill saw Files, Borax, Box Pumps, Coffee Mills, Tailors Geese, copper Basins, Waffle Irons, Ash Dome and Osborne Furnaces, Camp Pails, wooden Bowls, Deep sea Lines, black, blue and white brown sewing Thread; Duck, Whiting, Bath Brick, Fimento, Clover, Cassia, Nutmegs, ground Redwood; Ground COFFEE, paste Cocoa, Pipe stem and thumb Liquorice, Gum Camphor, Pungent Salts, Polishing Powders, tins Mustard, sweeping Brushes, &c.

HARDWARE!

T. R. GORDON.

Corner of Market Square and Dock Street,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

Offers for sale at REDUCED PRICES for cash, a large and good assortment of Cutlery and Hardware, consisting of

TABLE and Dessert Knives and Forks, Carvers Steels, Pen and Pocket Knives, Ivory-hafted Knives in sets or dozens, Scissors and Shears, ELLIOT's and ROGERS' Razors and Pocket Knives, Butcher, shoe and sheath Knives.

Kitchen and Parlor Fire and Hand Irons, Dust Pans, Cinder Sifters, Copper, brass and Iron Coal Scuttles and Hods, Fire Pans; Tea, Bread and Knife Trays; BRITANNIA METAL Coffee and Tea Pots, Sugar Basins, Cream Ewers, Urns and Tea and Table Spoons; Covered Hot Water Jugs, Silver plated Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays, and Castors.

GERMAN SILVER Tea and Table Spoons, Forks, Ladles, &c. Block Tin Tea and Coffee Pots, Kettles, Dish Covers, Candlesticks and Kettles on stands.

Brass Kettles, Snuffers and Trays, Table and Chamber Candlesticks, Curtain Bands and Pins, Table and Hall Lamps, GAS PENDANTS and BRACKETS; Lamp Glasses, Foot Tubs, Water and Slop Cans, Plate Baskets, Plate Warmers, Preserving Kettles

CARPENTERS' TOOLS, viz. Hand, Tenon, Key hole and other Saws; Planes, Chisels, Gouges, Plane Irons, Compasses, Rules, Bevils, Pincers, Hammers, Augers, Auger Bits, Axes, Hatchets, Drawing Knives, Squares, Chalk lines, &c.

BLACKSMITHS' Bellows, Vices, Anvils, Tryer Irons, Hammers, Sledges, &c. Borax, Lead Pipe, Glue, Curled Hair, Hair Cloth, Chair Web, Girth and Straining Web; Kettle Ears, Candlestick Springs, Brass and Iron WIRE, (assorted).

Brass, Japan'd and Plated Harness and Saddle Mounting, Sleigh BELLS, SKATES & straps, Gig and Cart Hames, Horse Traces, Ox Chains, Breeching, Halter & Dog Chains, Whip Thongs.

Sheet Brass and Zinc, Spelter, Wirecloth, Sadirons, Pryingpans, Griddles, Pots, Ovens, Spiders, Stewpans, Saucepans, Teakettles, Tea kitchens, Soup Digester, Fishkettles, Hair & Wire Seives; Brass, Wire and Painted Fenders, Steel-yards, Large and small Scale Beams, Patent Weighing Machines up to 2 cwt, Weights, Door Scrapers and Knockers; Hearth, Horse, Shoe and Paint Brushes; Horse and Ox Cards, Currycombs, Wheelheads, Wool cards.

Carpenters' Patent Iron and Brass Mortice Locks; stock, pad, chest, till, trunk, and book-case Locks; a few of "Chubb's" Patent Detector Locks, Letter pad Locks, &c.; American Mortice Locks and Latches; Norfolk and Night Latches; Brass and Iron Butts; Strap, T, Chest, and other Hinges; Brass and Iron Screws; Mineral, Rosewood, Mahogany, Brass, and Japanned Knobs; Brass and Iron Bolts; Carriage Bolts; Carriage Lace; American Patent Shutter and Gate Hinges and Latches.

Gas Pendants, Brackets, Joints, Burners, &c Hall and Table and Shop Lamps, Lamp Glasses, Glass Lamps, &c

Hoole, Stanforth & Gray's Cast Steel, Mill, Cross cut, pit, Circular, hand, and tenon SAWS and FILES

Vicker's flat, round, ½ round, square, and three-square bastard, hand, and smooth FILES,—three-square taper, (3 to 9 inches) Pit and Circular Saw, (4½ to 12 inch) double and single cut Mill (6 to 15 inch) Files; Horse and Shoe Rasps; STEN's best Files.

Sanderson Brothers & Co.'s Cast, Blister, German, and Spring STEEL

Warranted CHAIN, ¼ to ¾ inch.

Copper Boat Nails, Cut and Wrought Nails: Spikes, Horse and Ox Nails, Whale Boat, Clout, Bellows, and Scupper Nails.

CANADA STOVES, 20 to 26 inch.
CROWN GLASS, 8x10 and 10x12
Market Square, Saint John, Dec 12, 1848.

Stoves.

Received this day, ex schr. *Olive Branch*, from Boston—

50 COOKING STOVES, assorted;
25 Ornamented Hall and Parlour do;
25 Coal and Wood Air-Tight ditto;
10 Air-tight FRANKLINS;
175 pieces Hollow-Ware; 2 cases Fire Brick;
1 ton Mill Castings, 24 fancy Water Urns &c.
For sale by JOHN S. WESTLOTORN,
January 4. *Kings Square.*

Type for sale.

169 Lbs. good BREVIER, but little used; 8 pairs Cases. Apply at the Chronicle Office.
December 8.

No. 2, North Market Wharf.

HARDWARE,

POWDER, SPIKES, &c. &c.

C. & W. H. ADAMS

Have received per late arrivals from Liverpool, &c., their usual supply of GOODS in this line, which, with their stock on hand, comprises a good assortment, viz:

LOCKS, LATCHES, HINGES, Nails, SCREWS, Sad Irons, Traces and Ox Chains, Tea Kettles, SKATES, Counter Scales and Weights, Steel and Iron Bars Shovels, Steel'd and Common Socket Shovels, Iron and Copper Tacks and Brads, Carpenters' and other TOOLS of best manufacturers, SHEET ZINC, AUGERS, Cast and Blistered STEEL, Sleigh Shoe STEEL; Hearth, Shoe, Scrub, Dust, and Horse Brushes; white and yellow open-mouth Sleigh BELLS, Horse Bells, Sparrowbills, Heel-plates, and Tip Nails, Grove's Buck-saws, Griddles, Iron and Copper Coal Scoops, and a few Fancy Coal Scoops and Vases as samples, Sash Cord and Axle Pulleys, Fire Irons and Fenders, Glass and Mineral Knobs, Iron WIRE, Riddles and Sieves, Glue, Wool Cards, and a variety of Small Wares.

—ALSO—

20 Kegs "Hall & Son's" FF. POWDER.
A few Kegs Rifle and other Canister POWDER.
3 Cases "Home, Stanforth & Gray's" SAWS, containing Pit, Cross-cut, Hand, Circular, Gang and long Mill Saws;
1 cask "Vicker's" FILES
1 case (4 cwt) CURLED HAIR.
Cut NAILS of Domestic Manufacture, always on hand.
160 Bags Deck Spikes, 4 to 8 inch.
☞ *For sale low for good payments.*
November, 1848.

GOLDEN ELEPHANT.

October 9th, 1848.

Just arrived ex Ship "Kent" from London, by the subscriber:—

8 CASES PICKLES and SAUCES;
10 barrels Day & Martin's BLACKING,
2 hhds. French White Wine VINEGAR,
24 chests fine Congou TEA,
3 chests Old HYSON do;
15 hhds. Hollands GIN;
2 do. Refined Loaf SUGAR;
60 barrels, each 4 dozen, BROWN STOUT and STOUT PORTER;
4 cases FLORENCE OIL;
1 bbl Poland Blue STARCH.

In Store, by recent arrivals:—

24 hhds. *Martell's* BRANDY;
50 barrels Falkirk ALE;
3 hhds. Old Jamaica RUM, (5 years old.)
8 do. St. Croix and Demerara ditto;
6 hhds. and 14 barrels American ditto;
10 quarter Casks Old PORT WINE;
2 ditto Extra Fine (very superior) do;
2 puns. Old Islay MALT WHISKEY;
3 hhds. fine Golden SHERRY;
2 pipes Sicily MADEIRA.

And daily expected from Dublin:—

10 hhds. Guiness' XX BROWN STOUT, in Wood;

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

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

HATS, CAPS, &C.

LATEST STYLES.

R. & A. MAGEE respectfully requests the attention of their friends and the public generally to their stock of HATS, CAPS, &c., and they take this opportunity to inform them that one of the firm has returned from a visit to the United States, where he has made a selection of Satin Plush, Hat Trimmings, and Blocks, all of the latest style, and of the very best description; and they are now prepared to furnish HATS of superior manufacture, which, in point of style, material and finish, cannot be surpassed by any one in this city, together with a superior assortment of Silk Glazed Fur Caps, Glazed HATS, &c., all of which are ready for inspection, at their store, a few doors below the St John Hotel, King street. Oct. 18.

NAILS & SPIKES.

Ex Ship Portland, *from Liverpool:—*

37 CASKS 6dy. 10. 12. 20. 24. 28 & 32dy fine rose Wrot NAILS;
15 casks 6dy, 8, 10 & 12dy, fine wrot Clasp do;
25 casks 8dy. 9 & 10dy. Horse Shoe NAILS;
35 casks 6, 6d., 7 & 9 inch Deck Spikes;
13 casks 1½ 1 3-4, 2, 3 2¼, and 3½ inch Boat Nails.
31 casks 2¼, 2½, 2¾, 3, 3¼ and 3½ Sheathing do;
Which with his former lot in store and these by the Peruvian, make his assortment of Goods in this line very complete and well worth the attention of Purchasers—at Hammond's buildings, 20, Dock street.
December 15. H. G. KINNEAR.

Forryburn House,

RE-OPENED.

SEVEN MILES FROM THE CITY.

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

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

Dec. 15. PETER DRAKE.

TOYS! TOYS!! TOYS!!!

For Christmas Presents and New Year's Gifts—

THE subscriber has received per *Kent* from London, and Harriet, from Liverpool—a good assortment of TOYS and FANCY ARTICLES.

Also,—a very superior assortment of Gentlemens Merchaum PIPES, Fancy Pipe Stems, and amber Mouth pieces.

TOYS—wholesale and retail.
December 8. WM. MAJOR.

Printing Ink.

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

ALE! ALE!!

JUST received by the Subscriber—20 Barrels "*Redmond's*" Superior PHILADELPHIA ALE the best lot ever imported to this market. On draught or by the barrel.
Dec. 1 T. A. PADDOCK.

Grand Orange Lodge.

AT a Meeting of the Grand Orange Lodge of New-Brunswick, held on the 10th of January it was agreed that the same should be adjourned to WEDNESDAY the 24th day of February next at 7 o'clock, P. M., then to be held at their Lodge room, in the City of Saint John for despatch of business; and all concerned will govern themselves accordingly.

By order of the Worshipful Grand Master.
Saint John, January 12, 1849. *Pro. Tem.*

☞ *The Grand Lodge is further adjourned until June next, then to meet at Fredericton for despatch of business and election.*

Humberfield Academy!

THIS Institution was opened on Tuesday the 31st of October, under the superintendence of

C. H. TUCKER.

The course of instruction is comprised in the following Branches:—*READING, Writing, Arithmetic, Algebra, Practical Mathematics, Mensuration, Navigation, Surveying, English Grammar, Geography with Mapping, and the Use of the Globes, Natural Philosophy, Composition, and Book Keeping;*—together with the most simple and correct Course in the

French Language.

FEES.—English, from 10s. to 20s.—French 25s per Quarter.

☞ Having had several years' experience as Teacher of a GRAMMAR SCHOOL in the adjoining Province of Nova Scotia, and at present holding a License in this, Mr. TUCKER confidently but humbly offers his services in this community, and would refer to W. D. W. HERSZEO, Esq., and to the parents of his present pupils, for particulars respecting his capacity to teach a well regulated and properly disciplined School.

Parents and Guardians may be assured that no pains have been spared to make the building comfortable, particularly for the female classes.

*** The above Institution will be closed during one week of Holidays, and re-opened on Tuesday the 24 January, 1849—alike for the Evening Class and Day School.

For further particulars, please apply to the Teacher, during School hours, or at his residence, opposite the Humberfield Academy, in Charlotte Street.

ST. JOHN, Dec. 23, 1848.

TAKE NOTICE!

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his customers and friends in general that he has removed his line of business in the

SHOEMAKING TRADE,

to Duke street, to the Shop lately occupied by John Rodgers, Tailor, and he returns his sincere thanks to the public in general for their kind patronage that he has received since he commenced business, this several years past; and hopes by strict attention that the public will favour him with a call. Trial is better than report. A few good Journeymen wanted.

Dec 29. WILLIAM McAFEE.

Just Received.

125 FRANKLINS, assorted;
1 ton HOLLOW WARE;
1 case STOVE LININGS;
1 package MICA, &c. &c. For sale by
JOHN S. WESTLOTORN,
January 12. *King's square.*

S. K. FOSTER'S

BOOT and SHOE STORES,

Corner of King and Germain Streets.

Boys' and Youths' Strong Boots, suitable for the Season.

THE subscriber has on hand, and is daily receiving, Boys' and Youths' strong BOOTS, suitable for the season, of domestic manufacture and warranted good. S. K. FOSTER.
January 5.

STOVES, &C.

Received ex schooner *Olive Branch*, from Boston—

50 COOKING Stoves, assorted;
25 Ornamented Hall and Parlour do.
25 Coal and Wood Air-tight ditto;
10 Air tight FRANKLINS;
175 Pieces Hollow Ware; 2 cases Fire Brick;
1 ton Mill Castings; 24 fancy Water Urns &c. &c. &c. For sale by
JOHN S. WESTLOTORN.
January 5.

BUTTERNUT for

50,000 FEET of this WOOD, sawed House Work, Ships' Cabins, or Furniture, on reasonable terms, by application at subscribers establishment in Princess-street.

JOHN DUNN,
Jan 5. Cabinet and Chairmaker, &c.

Mr. James P. P. Lester,

SURGEON,

HAS taken an Office in Charlotte Street, on his Father's Premises, opposite the residence of R. P. Hazen, Esq. Oct. 27.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Copy of a Letter from HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF PORTLAND *to* MRS. ANN MELLISH, *(one of his Tenants,) whom His Grace was pleased to send as a Patient to the Proprietor of this Extraordinary Medicine.*

MADAM,

If Mr. HOLLOWAY will undertake to cure you perfectly, when the

Poetry.

NO SURRENDER.

Ever constant, ever true,
Let the world be, No surrender ;
Boldly dare and greatly do !
This shall bring us bravely through,
No surrender, No surrender !
And though Fortune's smiles be few,
Hope is always springing new,
Still inspiring me and you
With a magic—No surrender !

Nail the colours to the mast,
Shouting gladly, No surrender !
Trouble near are all but past—
Serve them as you did the last,
No surrender, No surrender !
Though the skies be overcast,
And upon the sleety blast
Disappointments gather fast,
Beat them off with No surrender !

Constant and courageous still,
Mind, the world is No surrender !
Battle, tho' it be uphill
Stagger not at seemming ill,
No surrender, No surrender !
Hope—and thus your hope fulfil—
There's a way where there's a will,
And the way all cares to kill
Is to give them—No surrender !

PROTECTION TO THE POOR THE SOURCE OF PROSPERITY.—On whatever side we look, the same lesson meets us everywhere—protect the poor—and ought to be the most important study of the legislator and of the government.

Protect the poor ; for in consequence of their precarious condition, they cannot contend with the rich without losing every day some of their advantages.

Protect the poor, that they may keep by law, by custom, by perpetual contract, rather than by competition (the source of rivalry and hatred,) that share of the income of the community which their labour ought to secure to them.

Protect the poor ; for they want support, that they may have some leisure, some intellectual development, in order to advance in virtue.

Protect the poor ; for the greatest danger to law, public peace, and stability, is the belief of the poor that they are oppressed, and their hatred of government.

Protect the poor, if you wish industry to flourish, for the poor are the most important of consumers.

Protect the poor, if your revenues required to be increased ; for, after you have carefully guarded the enjoyments of the poor, you will find them the most important of contributors.—*Political Economy of Sismondi.*

LAZINESS grows on people—it begins in cobweb and ends in iron chains.—*Hale.*

NEW GOODS.

Just received per QUEEN, from Liverpool :—

A LARGE assortment of Fall Goods, consisting of—Coburgs, Orleans, Fancy Dress Materials ; Brown Cloths, Kerseys and Doeskins, Beaver and Pilot Cloths, Canada Cloths, Grey, white and Printed Cottons, Cotton Warps, &c. &c.

London Goods daily expected per *Kent* and *Columbia*, all of which will be offered for Cash at prices corresponding with the times.

JOHN HASTINGS.

P. S.—50 chests of Good Congou TEA is now offered very low for Cash only. J. H.
29th sept.

New FALL and WINTER GOODS.

Liverpool House, Prince William Street.

The subscribers have completed their Fall importations per ship *Peruvian*, of London, Manchester, and Glasgow Goods, which they now offer Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest possible prices :—

FRENCH SATINS, Gro de Naps, Orientals, and Persians ;
Black and colored SILK VELVETS ;
Black CRAPES, PARAMATTA ;
New Fancy Bonnet Ribbons, Laces and Edgings, Ladies' FURS.
A Large variety of HOSIERY & Winter Gloves ;
Ladies and Gent's White, Black and col'd French Kid GLOVES ;
New Fancy PRINTS, Cotton VELVETS.
Black and Fancy Orleans, Coburgs, Alpacas and Mohairs ;
Woolen and Gala CLOAKINGS and SHAWLS ;
Superfine BROAD CLOTHS, in Black, Blue Invisible, Rifle, Mulberry and other colours ;
Beaver and Pilot Cloths, in Black, Brown, Blue, Drab, Claret.
Black and Fancy CASSIMERES and Doeskins Satinetts and Tweeds ;
An assortment of Gent's Fancy Silk VELVET and Barathea VESTINGS.
Gent's Plain and Fancy Satin Stocks, Handkerchiefs and Scarfs ;
Best Witney BLANKETS, White and Regatta Shirtings ;
Bleached Cotton and Linen Sheeting ;
Grey Cottons, Linens and Diapers ; Knitting Cottons, Linen Threads ;
1 case Berrose and Fancy Coat Binding ;
Fancy woollen and Cotton Druggett, 3 ply superfine CARPETING ;
Also—1,000 Bundles Cotton Warps ;
100 Pieces Housepus, and 100 pair Stout Country Socks.

VAUGHANS & LOCKHART.

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC !

Smith's Exterminator,

For the total annihilation of Rats, Mice, Beetles, Cockroaches, Crickets, Ants, &c.

THIS preparation will be found invaluable to House Keepers, Proprietors of Dwellings, Warehouses, Mills, &c., in the EXTERMINATION of ALL KINDS OF VERMIN, without any of the unpleasant consequences frequently attending the use of arsenic and other poisons.

IT IS WARRANTED NEVER TO FAIL.

The following Certificate from parties of high respectability, in Canada, will place its efficacy above suspicion :—

WE, the undersigned, do certify that we have made use of "SMITH'S VERMIN AND INSECT EXTERMINATOR," with wonderful success, and can recommend it as a valuable preparation for the pests.

C. F. Baillargeon, Pere,	John Munn,
Frenchettee & Frere,	Thomas Gibb,
J. Chabot, M. P. P.	Judge Bowen,
Christian Wurtele,	John Fraser.

SMITH'S VERMIN KILLER may be had, by appointment of the Proprietor. For sale by S. L. Tilley, St. John ; John W. Brayley, Fredericton ; where dealers can be supplied in large or small quantities at the lowest prices. Oct 31.

Patent

Gutta Percha Soles,

For Ladies' and Gentlemen's BOOTS & SHOES.

THE subscriber has received a supply of the above named article, which he is prepared to cement to Boots and Shoes of all sizes at the shortest notice.

Invalids and persons of delicate constitution will find the Gutta Percha Sole a sure preventive to damp feet, as it renders the bottom of the shoe perfectly waterproof, and also prevents the cold from penetrating to the foot.

S. K. FOSTER,
29th sept. *Corner of King and Germain sts*

Iron, Tin, Anchors, Chains, &c. &c. &c.

Now landing ex ship NEW ZEALAND—

100 BOXES TIN PLATES, assorted, ICW, IC, IX, IXX, DC & DX.
60 bundles Sheet Iron, assorted, Nos. 20 & 22 ;
6 pairs FORGE BELLOWS, 30 to 34 inch ;
10 M. English FIRE BRICK ;
157 bolts best Navy CANVAS, ass'd, Nos. 1 & 7.

Ex "Orleans" from Liverpool—

2 best proved STUD CHAINS, 60 fms. ⅞ in. with Shackles complete ;
4 best proved Stud Chains, 75 fms., ¾ & 1 inch with Shackles complete ;
1 best proved Stud Chain, 90 faths., 1¼ inch, with Shackles complete ;
7 best proved short link Chains, assorted, from ⅝ to 1¼ ;
6 best iron stock Anchors, ¾ to 8 cwt ;
8 best wood stock Anchors, from 10 to 27 cwt ;
200 bags diamond deck and rose head SPIKES, ass'd, 5 to 10 inch ;
12 best *Blacksmiths'* ANVILS, 12 do. do. *Vices.*

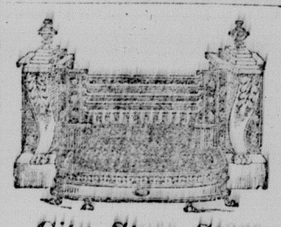
—IN STOCK—

50 tons English Bar and Bolt IRON, well assd ,
150 tons refined do. do. (Hunt & Brown's) ;
10 tons Swedes' IRON, assorted ;
20 tons small round refined IRON, ¼ to ½ inch ;
5 tons HOOP IRON, assorted ;
5 tons Plough Plate IRON, assorted 2 to 5 in. ;
5 tons Sanderson's best CAST STEEL.
2 tons Naylor's best do. do ;
3 tons best Blistered Steel, Hoop L & CCND
2 tons spring and shear STEEL, assorted ;
400 share Moulds and Anchor Palms ;
250 bolt COPPER, assorted, ⅜ to 1⅜ inch ;
150 bolts PATENT METAL, 5-8 to 1⅜ inch ;
5 tons Liverpool OAKUM ;
100 doz. Long handle Irish SPADES,
100 Miners' Shovels, 30 doz. Ballast do ;
60 dozen Grifin's SCYTHES, ass'd, 32 & 36 in ;
6 tons HOLLOW WARE, consisting of Pots, Pans, Bake Ovens and Covers, and Griddles ;
140 TEA KETTLES, assorted, Nos. 1 to 6 ;
50 bundles Iron WIRE, Nos. 6 to 18 ;
100 pieces Irish LINEN, (very superior).
Daily expected per ship *Commodore*, Pritchard, master :—
50 tons BOLT IRON, assorted sizes ;

Per Carolina Lesquie, Patten, master :—
40 tons No. 1, Garthsherie PIG IRON.

All of which the subscriber offers for sale at low rates for prompt payment.

WILLIAM CARVILL.
Nelson street June 6 1848



City Store Store,

14,—Dock Street.—14.

JUST received at the *City Store 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 note or comment :—

FRANKLINS—various sizes ;
Priam and Wager's Airlight ;
HATHEWAY—three sizes ;
VICTORY, 3 do ; Diamond Empire, 4 do ;
Atwood Empire, 2 ditto ;
Hartshorn 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

Commercial HOTEL.

Head of King-street, Saint John, New Brunswick !!

THE Subscriber begs leave to announce to his numerous friends and the public generally, that he has re leased the above Establishment for a term of years. This Hotel has recently undergone a thorough repair, and neither pains nor expense has been spared to render it equal to any in the Province. The walls of the old part have been torn down and new one substituted, besides which very extensive additions have lately been made to the Establishment—fourteen entirely new rooms have just been thrown open, finished and furnished in a superior style.

Thankful for the patronage heretofore received the subscriber pledges himself that no effort on his part shall be spared to render the stay of those visiting the "Commercial" pleasant and agreeable. —The Travelling Public and others are respectfully invited to call and make trial for themselves.

Families visiting this City can always be accommodated with Private Rooms, &c. &c.

Commodious Stabling for Horses, and a superior Hostler always in attendance.

ROBERT WETMORE,
St. John, June 9, 1848. *Proprietor.*

Sand's Arcade, Prince Wm. street.

Marsh, late Drury,

Importer and Retail Dealer in Cutlery, Family HARDWARE, and Carpenter Tools,

IS now opening by the *Wanderer*, a complete assortment of Carpenter's Door Locks, and Hinges ; an extensive variety of Table and other CUTLERY ; Scissors ; Tin Ware ; Brass Taps ; Hand saw Files, and a general stock of shelf Goods suited for the season,—all of which are offered at lowest Cash prices. June 2.

Exchange Re-opened.

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

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

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

WILLIAM H. GARDENER.

COOL RETREAT !

In the Old Custom House, nearly opposite the Bank of British North America.

THE Subscriber takes this method to inform the Public that he is now prepared to accommodate those who may please to favour him with a call, with *Lunches, Dinners, and Suppers*, every day, (Sundays excepted), on the cheapest terms possible, and in usual good style which cannot be surpassed by any house in New Brunswick.

Sept. 1. JAMES SORLIE.

☞ Meat Pies, &c. made to order and sent home

GIN! GIN!

DAILY expected per schooner 'Eliza Jane, from Halifax, and for sale by the subscribers—20 Hhds. Holands GIN, (very superior.)

July 11. J. & H. HAMM.

COOKING STOVES.

25 BEST Pioneer COOKING STOVES at two thirds price for sale by

Oct. 27. H. G. KINNEAR.

EMPORIUM OF FASHION,

Selling Off, 25 per cent. Cheaper, than any other Store in the City, at the

St. John CLOTHING MART,

Water street—Old Stand, Stephen's Brick Building

10 BALES of West of England, Beaver, Pilot and superfine Broad CLOTHS, of various colours and textures ;
Cassimeres, Buck and Doeskins, latest styles ;
20 Bales of WINTER CLOTHING, consisting of fine & superfine plain diamond Pilot Cloth COATS, Bedford, Albert, Polka and Athol styles, and improved shapes richly trimmed silk velvet COLLARS, CUFFS, and Trimmings, to suit.

CLOTHING MADE IN THE ESTABLISHMENT :

A Great Variety of Fine and superfine FROCK and Dress COATS ; Do. Beaver, Pilot Frock, and OVER COATS, of every shade and quality, get up by Olivers new style of cutting, richly trimmed ;

PANTALOONS in great variety—plain and figured Cassimeres, Checks and stripes ;

VESTS—In rich Silk Velvet, Satin, Cassimere Valentia, Tellinett, and Plaid ;

SUPERFINE BROAD CLOTH JACKETS—In blue, black, brown, and Invisible Green. Ditto. fine beaver, Duffield and Pilot Cloths Youth's Clothing, of every description, made to order. Mackintosh and Water proof Coats.

Lambswool Shirts and Pants, plain and ribbed ; Regatta and heavy striped SHIRTS, White Cotton, with linen fronts ; white red and blue Flannel, plain and twiled ;

Gents' silk and satin Handkerchiefs and Scarfs ; satin stocks, plain and figured ; 3 cases of capes for sealskin, cloth, plush and sealette caps ;

Beaver, silk and gossamer HATS ; glengarry and blue bonnets ; umbrellas ;

Travelling Bags and Trunks ; silk, india rubber and cotton braces ; Hosiery, in great variety.

SEAMEN'S CLOTHING:

Beaver, pilot, reefing, pea and monkey jackets oil skin south westers ; mattresses ;
Hammocks and clews ; sheaths and belts ; mitts gloves, socks, and heavy stockings ; boots shoes, &c.
Various other Articles, too numerous to mention.

☞ Gentlemen leaving their Orders and selecting their Cloth, can have them executed on the shortest notice, quick despatch, latest fashion, and newest style.

☞ Those wishing to purchase, would find it much to their advantage to call and judge for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.

F. NEILL.

H. S. SCRIBNER,

Tailor,

Prince William Street—St. John, N. B.

KEEPS constantly on hand a well selected Stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and TROUSERINGS—of various colour and pattern.

A variety of VESTINGS—consisting in Satins, Quiltings, & Fancy Stuffs, suitable for the season, which he will make up to order at very low prices for satisfactory payments ;

He would also call attention to his stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

which he is making up under his own inspection, and offering at very low prices for cash.

—ALSO—

Fine Lambswool, Merino, and Cotton SHIRTS and DRAWERS ;
Fine Linen Shirt Fronts and Collars ;
Fine White Shirts ; Satin Neck Ties, Scarfs, Stocks, Cravats ; Cotton Socks ; Silk and Indian Rubber Braces ; knit do. ; Web do ;
Pocket Handkerchiefs ; Scarlet and White Night Caps, &c. &c. &c.

July 13.

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, Nautica and Philosophical Instruments corrected and adjusted in the most scientific and mechanical manner.

COFEIN WAREROOMS.

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

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

MADE COFFINS

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

☞ A Hearse may be obtained on application as above.

Nov. 5, 1848. M. N. POWERS.

FALL GOODS.

Just received per ship "Themis" from Liverpool—

THE Subscriber is just opening his Fall Stock of Winter Goods, consisting of West of England Broad, Beaver, and Pilot Cloths.—Also, a large quantity of Fancy Trowsers' Stuffs, and Vestings, which he offers at Reduced prices, for Cash only.

J. H. has also on hand a large Stock of White Clothing, which he offers at the lowest Cash prices

JAMES HOWARD.
Oct. 6. *King street.*

IRON & SPIKES.

Now landing ex ship *Ion* from Liverpoopool :

30 TONS common Bolt IRON, assorted ;
60 bags Deck SPIKES, 4 to 10 inch.

Daily expected per *Unicorn* and *Thomas*—50 Tons Common and Refined Iron, assorted ; 100 Bags Deck SPIKES, 4 to 10 inch.

July 11. THOS. F. RAYMOND. Nelson st

Stoves! Stoves!! Stoves!!!

150 STOVES, consisting of Stewarts, Washington, Hatheway, Knickerbocker, Victory, New England, Rotory, Economist's Friend, Yankee Premium and Trogan Pioneer Cooking Stoves, sheet Iron, Air Tight, Close, and Cylinder Stoves.

H. G. KINNEAR.
22d sept. 20, *Dock street.*

SPRUCE AND PINE DEALS, BOARDS and Scantling.

The Subscriber offers for sale :—

1,000,000 FEET Bright Gang-sawed Spruce DEALS ;
200,000 feet first, second, and third quality Aroostook PINE DEALS ;
200,000 feet fourth quality SPRUCE DEALS ;
50,000 feet fourth quality PINE DEALS ;
50,000 feet Clear & Merchantable Pine Boards ;
50,000 feet Merchantable SPRUCE BOARDS ;
100,000 feet Merchantable Pine and Spruce SCANTLING ;
100,000 feet refuse PINE AND SPRUCE BOARDS and SCANTLING.

JOHN B. TRAVIS,
Nov. 10—3m. *Indian Town*

CHARLES E. POTTER,

Carver, Gilder, Looking Glass, Portrait, and Picture Frame Manufacturer,

BEGS to inform his friends and the Public that he has taken a Shop in Mr. Sears' House, *Corner of Germain and Princess Streets*, and is now prepared to execute in the neatest manner and at the shortest notice, all orders with which he may be entrusted, and he hopes by strict attention, and moderate charges, to receive a share of Public patronage.

Looking Glass, Portrait and Picture Frames of every description, Plain and Gilt, made to order at the shortest notice. Mouldings of every pattern, always on hand.

Particular attention will be given to SIGN PAINTING, in Plain, Gilt, and Fancy Lettering. Orders in this line respectfully solicited.

☞ SHIP GILDING, of every discription, shall receive prompt attention at moderate charges.

N. B. Old Frames repaired and re-Gilt, Borders for Rooms, &c. &c.

St. John, N. B., September 1st, 1848.

MANCHESTER HOUSE,

MARKET SQUARE.

The subscriber has received a variety of New and Fashionable Spring Goods, consisting of—

NEWEST Materials *for Ladies' Dresses*, in Printed Cashmeres and Delaines, Ginghams, Poplin de Soie, COBURGS ; Silk, striped and Figured *ORLEANS* ; Printed Mushes ; SHAWLS and SCARFS in Barege, Cashmere, &c. ; Fancy Printed Calicoes ; Furniture Prints ; BONNETS in great variety, latest style ; Bonnet Ribbons ; Parasols, Gent's Gingham CRAVATS, satin Stocks, Bed Ticking, Regatta Shirting, Irish Linens, Lawns, Diaper, Hollands, 8-4 Damask, 8-4 and 10-4 Sheetings, Moleskins, Cotton Drill, white and fancy COUNTERPANES, Carpets, Rugs, &c.

100 Chests superior Congo TEA, 1 ton Madras INDIGO.

☞ A further supply daily expected.

May 25. WM. HOWARD.

BRANDY, GENEVA, WINE, &c. &c. &c.

Now Landing ex *Kent* and other vessels from London, &c.

30 HHDS. old Cognac BRANDY—*Martell's Hennessy's and Giards* ;
10 hhds. finest PALE ditto ;
30 Hhds. finest PALE GENEVA ;
5 hhds. and 10 qr. Casks Choice OLD PORT ;
10 hhds. } *Choice PALE BROWN, and*
10 qr-casks } *GOLDEN SHERRY* ;
5 hhds. and 10 qr. casks L. P. MADEIRA ;
2 hhds. very old and choice old Jamaica RUM,
5 puns. Islay and Cambelton WHISKEY ;
10 cases finest SPARKLING CHAMPAGNE,
10 cases Liquores, Cherry Brandy and Maraschino,
40 casks best PORTER and Brown Stout—in pint and quart bottles ;

In Store :—Choice Old Wines, &c. of every description, in wood and bottle.

RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.,
Oct. 6. *Wine Merchants, Prince Wm street*

Paper Hangings, Looking Glasses,

Just received on Consignment :—

2000 PIECES handsome French Paper Hangings ;
500 yards BORDERING for ditto ;
30 Ceiling Centres and Fire Screens ;
100 Toilet and Dressing GLASSES ;
35 doz. Assorted Looking GLASSES ;
15 boxes assorted sizes Looking Glass Plates ;
60 doz Musical Fruit ;
60 doz. Shaving Boxes ; 20 sets Dish Covers ;
3 setts Fire Irons ; 15 assorted FENDERS ;
50 quires Grass PAPER ;
33 dozen Drawer Knobs ;
25 pair Brass CANDLESTICKS ;
59 dozen Knives and Forks ;
81 dozen assorted Brushes ;
21 dozen Razor Strops.—For sale by

JOHN KINNEAR,
14th sept. *Prince Wm. street.*

ST. JOHN COFFEE HOUSE,

AND GENTLEMEN'S

Oyster Saloon,

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

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

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

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

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

☞ *A prime lot of Oysters, (real native) just received by the Admiral.*

June 2. T. W. HENERY.

PAINTS AND OIL.

Ex Kent, from London—

500 KEGS Bradram's No. 1 WHITE LEAD ;
200 kegs Green, Red, Black, Yellow and Brown PAINTS ;
1 ton Powder of RED LEAD ;
20 hhds. Boiled and Raw Linseed OIL

For sale at North Side the Market Square, cheap for cash. [Oct 7, 1848] W. O SMITH.

Stoves! Stoves!! Stoves!!!

(Just received, per 'Widow,' from New York :)

A LOT of fancy Air-Tight Parlor STOVES for burning coal.—Also, a lot of Diamond Empire Cooking Stoves, Charcoal Furnaces, Water Urns, Hollow Ware, &c. &c.—For sale low, by JOHN S. WESTLOTORN,

Sept. 8. *King's-Square.*

By the COLUMBUS, from Liverpool:

20 THOUSAND feet English Crown GLASS ;
200 boxes Steele's SOAP ; 10 Brls. Pot Barley.

Also—from Boston :—

No. 1, 4, and 5, Boston Coal STOVES, which with No. 2 and 3 on hand before, makes up the sizes in use of this Pattern.

Also—6 Bales Cotton BATTING.

October 27. JOHN KINNEAR.

Boston Made STOCKS.

SELF adjusting SATIN STOCKS ; Long end ditto, French Bombazone do. with bows ; Plain Satin and Bombazine ditto ; Plated Silk Velvet Stocks ; Fancy imitation Handkerchief ditto.

☞ The above are superior to the English make in fit, appearance, and durability.

GARRETT & SKILLEN.
PANTECHNETHECA, Dec. 8.

GENTLEMENS' real Madras Grass Cloth NECKERCHIEFS, a fashionable wear,—For sale by GARRETT & SKILLEN.

MINERVA

Life Assurance Company,

8A, King William street, Mansion house, London

TRUSTEES.

Thomas Halifax, junior, Esquire,
Francis Mills, Esquire,
Thomas Heath, Esquire,
Claude E. Scott, Esquire,

DIRECTORS.

FRANCIS MILLS, Esquire, *Chairman.*
THOS. HEATH, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*

John Leach Bennett, Esq.	William Lyall, Esq.
Wm. Chippindale, Esq.	Thomas Morgan, Esq.
Edward S. Codd, Esq.	John Stewart, Esq.
John Harvey, Esq.	R. F. Watson, Esq.
Edwin Leaf, Esq.	J. J. Zornlin, Esq.

AUDITORS.

Robert Wells Byles, Esquire,
Charles R. Hartford, Esquire,
William Scott, Esquire.

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Tweedie, F. R. S., 30, Montague Place, Bedford-square, London.
Dr. John Paddock, saint John, N. B.

SOLICITOR.

John Saunders Bowden, Esq., 66, Aldermanbury.

BANKERS.

Messrs. Glyn, Halifax, Mills & Co.
Sir Claude Scott, Bart & Co.

AT the FIRST division of Profits for the five years ending 31st December, 1841, the Reversionary Bonus averaged 31 PER CENT. *on the Premium paid during the preceding five years !* The equivalent reduction of Premium averaged nearly 17 PER CENT. *on the Annual Premiums payable during the succeeding Five Years.*

The SECOND division of Profits, was made on 23d June, 1847, for the five years ending 31st December 1846. The clear divisible surplus was then £30,269 7s. 9d. four-fifths of which, have been distributed according to the provisions of the Deed of settlement, among the Policy holders an AVERAGE REDUCTION on the PREMIUMS, PAYABLE until the next division in 1852, of 31¼ per cent ; or gave an equivalent REVERSIONARY BONUS, averaging £5 13s. 5d per cent. on the sums assurred, or 53¾ per cent. on the *Premiums received thereon, during the last five years.*

Among the advantages of the Company are the following :—

Four fifths of the profits given every *five years* to the Assured by the participation scale.

Persons assured with this Company are allowed to reside in the colonies of *British North America, New South Wales, and Cape of Good Hope*, WITHOUT extra charge upon payment of sea risk only for the two latter.

No appearance before the Court of Directors required.

Loans are granted on deposit of Policies for five years standing, to the extent of their value.

WM. THOS. ROBINSON,
Actuary and Secretary.

The Quinquennial division will be made in June, 1852 ; and all persons assuring by the participating scale prior to 31st December, 1850, will be entitled to share therein.

WM. THOS. ROBINSON, *Actuary and Secretary.*

☞ Tables of Rates of Premium, and every information can be obtained by application at the office of RANNEY, STURDEE & CO., St. John,
August 4. *Agents for New Brunswick.*

Fancy Goods, ex Kent.

Received at the LIVERPOOL HOUSE, *Prince William Street*, ex Kent, from London—Selling CHEAP :

LADIES' CAMBRISIAS, MUFFS, BOAS, Victorines and COLLS—in French Sable, Stone Martin, Fitch, Grey Squirrel, Ermine, and British Sable Furs.

Paris Blond Net, Black Silk LACES
Egyptian, American, and German LACES,
Thread and Narrow Edgings,
Crape Puffing, Blond, Silk Ruche,
Cambric Handkfs., French and Mourning FLOWERS.

With a large assortment of SHAWLS, CLOAKINGS, CLOTHS, Trouserings, Vestings, Blankets, &c.

To arrive per Peruvian—Cloths, Blankets, Wrips, and a variety of FANCY GOODS—latest London fashions.

VAUGHANS & LOCKHART.
October 13th, 1848.

S. K. FOSTER'S

Ladies' & Gentlemen's SHOE STORE,

Corner of King and Germain streets, and

LADIES' SHOE STORE,

Next store but one South of corner store in Germain street.

THE subscriber has just received per ship *Queen*, from Liverpool, the first part of his Fall supply of Fashionable BOOTS and SHOES, suitable for the present and approaching season.—Comprising every variety that may be required for Dress as well as for Service.

sept 22. S. K. FOSTER.

COPPERSMITH'S WORK.

THE subscriber takes the following method to inform his friends interested in the management or construction of Steam Boats, that he carries on the Coppersmith business in all its branches.—Mill and Steamboat repairs punctually attended to.

The subscriber, pledges himself that all work in the above line committed to his charge, shall be executed in a substantial and workman like manner.

N. B.—Brass Castings of every description punctually attended to.

ROBERT WALLACE.
A few doors North Trinity Church, Germain st
April 7, 1848.

Chains, Spikes, and Nails.

Ex ship *Peruvian* from Liverpool, on consignment :

50 CASKS, each 2 cwt. 1.4, 5 16, 3.3, 7 16 and 1 inch CHAINS,
50 casks, each 2 cwt 1¼, 5, 5¾, 6, 6¼ 7, 7 1-2, and 9 inch DECK SPIKES,
15 do. do. 5, 6 and 7 inch Rose head SPIKES,
15 do. 2, 2¾, 3, 3¼, and 3 1-2 Boat Nails,
14 do. (400 lbs. each 4d. and 7d. Ox and Horse Shoe NAILS,
5 do. (240 lbs.) 12d. and 14d. fine clasp wro't NAILS,
27 do. (assorted qualities) 8, 10, 12, 14, and 28d. wro't BOARD NAILS.

Which with his Stock on hand of intermediate sizes, and articles of the best description, will enable the undersigned to supply every call on as advantageous terms as any in the market.

Nov. 7. H. G. KINNEAR.

SHOT, CASTOR OIL,

By the PERUVIAN, from Liverpool :—

HALF-A-TON BD. No. 3 4 and A SHOT ;
25 dozen bottles CASTOR OIL ;
Half a chest SWEET OIL ; 1 chest CASSIA ;
5 hundred weight Servants' Friend ,
5 ditto ALUM , 10 boxes PIPES ;
100 gross Long CORKS ;
20 kegs Superfine MUSTARD ;
5 kegs Queen's BLUE.

For sale by JOHN KINNEAR.
Nov 7. *Prince Wm. Street*

SHIP STORES.

20 BARRELS MESS PORK ;
15 ditto Prime ditto ;
30 barrels Mess BEEF, 5 do. Prime ditto ;
75 do. NAVY BREAD.

For sale at Hammond's Buildings, 20, Dock street in or out of bond by

22d sept H. G. KINNEAR.

GANG SAWED Shipping Boards—100,000 Feet "Superior" Gang Sawed Pine Shipping BOARDS, sawed in June last and stuck, for sale low by

Nov. 24. C. & W. H. ADAMS

By the Queen's patent.

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF

Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life,

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR

Colds, Coughs, Asthma, and Consumption.

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

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

As a preventive medicine, and an antidote to the consumptive tendencies of the climate, it is invaluable. As a remedy for severe and obstinate coughs Inflammation of the Lungs, croup, &c. it is unrivaled. But the Proprietors so confident of the merit of this great remedy, in the worst forms for consumption, that they 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 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 out 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. 10

DR. MANLY HARDY'S

JAUNDICE BITTERS,

For Jaundice and Bilious Complaints.

German Pain Killer,

One of the best remedies ever offered to the Public for *Cholic, Cramp, Rheumatism, Pain in the side or Back, Chilblains, Chapped Hands, Bruises, Burns, &c.*

There are several kinds of PAIN KILLER in use, of *little or no real value*. On each label of the *GERMAN PAIN KILLER* may be found the signature of WM. G. HARDY.

Hardy's Columbian Anodyne Liniment, or,

Liquid Opodeldoc,

An article which has been for several years before the Public, and tens of thousands of Bottles of it have been sold, and it is pronounced by all who have used it superior to any other for sprains, Bruises, stiffness of the Joints, Cramp, Rheumatism, Chilblains, Chapped Hands, Bites and stings of insects, Flatulency, Cholic, Internal strains, spitting of Blood, Coughs, Weakness of the Lungs, and many complaints consequent on injuries of the Chest and Debility. Each label contains the signature of R. K. & W. G. HARDY.

Marden's Horse and Ox Liniment,

An invaluable remedy for Scratches, Harness Galls, stiff and sprained Joints, Bruises and Flesh wounds, Wind Galls, and all other tumoured affections.

Each label contains the signature of R. K. & W. G. Hardy.

☞ For sale by Mr. S. L. Tilley, King street, saint John, N. B. June 30.

Flutinas and Accordeons.

A FEW of the above Instruments, (selected for tone, finish and durability, by Mr. Myers, the Accordeon Melodist,) for sale by

Oct. 6. VAUGHANS & LOCKHART.

GROUND PEPPER.—Per *Charlotte* from Halifax :—25 boxes best Ground PEPPER, in bulk and in pounds and ½ pound papers, Mott & Son's manufacture.—For sale at Hammond's Buildings, 20, Dock street, by

August 11. H. G. KINNEAR.

BALANCE SCALES.—Ex Schooner Eliza Jane from Boston, on Consignment—12 Balance Platform Scales, calculated to weigh 320 lbs each.—For sale at Hammond's Buildings 20, Dock street.

August 2. H. G. KINNEAR.

Window Glass and Sugar.

BY the *Themis* from Liverpool ; 8000 feet Window GLASS, 7x9 8x10, 10x12, 12x14 to 25 and 50 feet packages ; 6 tierces Crushed Sugar.—For sale by (sept. 22.) JOHN KINNEAR.

SHIPS' CABOOSES.—For sale by the subscriber 4 large sized ship's Cabooses, superior article, with double grate and tender and with oven suitable for ships of the largest class.

August 25. J. S. WESTLOTORN,
King's square

Tea, Tobacco and Oatmeal.

PER Senator from New York—20 chests fine Congou TEA ; 20 boxes (Grant & Williams) best Honey Dew Tobacco. *From Sackville*—10 barrels late Ground Oatmeal ; for sale by

November 3. H. G. KINNEAR.

Long Handled Spades.

100 DOZ. Long Handled Spades ;
200 doz. Miners Shovels ;

For sale cheap for approved payment, by

May 26. WM. CARVILL.

SALT !—Landing ex ship *Thomas* and for sale by the Subscribers—200 Bushels Liverpool SALT.

J. & H. HAMM.

SAINT JOHN

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