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The Observer.

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

Corporation Law.

At a Court of Common Council holden at the City Hall of the City of Saint John, on Monday the fourth day of June, A. D. 1849:

Read and Enacted the following Law:

A Law in addition to and in amendment of "An Ordinance to regulate the Measurement of SALT and COALS."

I. BE it Ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Saint John in Common Council convened, That from and after the passing of this Ordinance, it shall be the duty of the Common Council annually to appoint a Superintendent over the Measurers of Coal and Salt, appointed and to be hereafter appointed by the Common Council, and that it shall be the duty of the said Superintendent so appointed or to be appointed, to keep an alphabetical list of all Measurers of Salt and Coal, and when any person in the City of Saint John shall require the services of a Measurer of Salt or Coal, under the provisions of the ordinances relating to the measurement of Salt and Coals, he shall apply at the office of the said Superintendent, and the said Superintendent shall appoint from such list the Measurer first for duty, and in case of the sickness or absence of such Measurer, the next on the list shall be appointed, and the said Superintendent shall be at liberty and he is hereby required and authorized upon application being made as aforesaid for a Measurer, to direct that the Measurer appointed by him do proceed immediately to the Ship or Vessel in which the said Salt or Coal shall be, and such Measurer shall measure the whole of the cargo of Salt or Coal on board said ship or vessel.

II. And be it ordained, That if any Measurer of Salt or Coals shall measure any Salt or Coal on board any ship or vessel unless he shall have been so appointed by the said Superintendent, or his Deputy to be appointed in manner hereinafter mentioned, he the said Measurer shall not be entitled to demand or receive any fees for such measurement, and shall be discharged from his office as such Measurer of Salt and Coals.

III. And be it ordained, That it shall be the duty of each and every Measurer of Salt and Coals appointed or to be hereafter appointed, to give his or their personal attendance at each Ship or Vessel to which they shall be appointed under the provisions of this ordinance, and in case he or they shall attempt to send a substitute, or to act by deputy or substitute, for the first offence he or they shall be fined the sum of Five Pounds, to be recovered with costs upon complaint before the Mayor, Recorder, or any one of the Aldermen of the said City, and for the second offence shall be dismissed.

IV. And be it ordained, That it shall be the duty of each and every Measurer of Salt and Coals now appointed or hereafter to be appointed under this ordinance, who shall measure any Salt or Coals in any ship or vessel to which he or they may be appointed, to make a just and true return of the number of chaldrons of Coal or bushels of Salt he or they may so measure as aforesaid, to the said Superintendent or his Deputy, who shall make a correct entry of the same, which said Superintendent or his Deputy is hereby authorised and required to collect the fees for said measurement and pay the same to the said Measurer, weekly, retaining for his services the sum of One Penny for every chaldron of Coal, and one Half-Penny for every Twenty Bushels of Salt, out of and from the Fees and Rates of Service allowed to Measurers by this Ordinance.

V. And be it ordained, That the fourth section of the said "Ordinance to regulate the measurement of Salt and Coals," be, and the same is hereby repealed.

VI. And be it ordained, That the following fees and rates of service, and none other, under the penalty of Five Pounds for each and every offence against the provisions of this section, to be recovered with costs as aforesaid, shall be asked for, received or demanded by the said Superintendent, namely, for every chaldron of Coals, the sum of Five Pence, and for every Twenty bushels of Salt, the sum of Two Pence, to be paid by the owner or person in charge of the Ship or Vessel from which such Salt or Coals may be delivered.

VII. And be it ordained, That the Superintendent to be appointed under and by virtue of this Ordinance, shall before entering upon the duties of his office, be sworn to the faithful discharge of the duties required of him in and by this Ordinance, and that in case of the sickness or unavoidable absence of the said Superintendant, the said Superintendent shall apply to the Mayor, Recorder, or any two of the Aldermen of the said City, to appoint for the time being a Deputy, who when appointed shall have the same power vested in him for the time being as by this Ordinance belongs to the said Superintendent, he being first duly sworn to the faithful discharge of his duty as such.

VIII. And be it ordained, That all disputes between the owner or owners of Coal or Salt or persons having charge of the Ship or Vessel, and the Measurer, shall be settled by the said Superintendent or his Deputy, as the case may be.

IX. And be it ordained, That no Measurer of Salt or Coal shall be at liberty to purchase any cargo of Salt or Coal, of which he is the Measurer, under penalty of being dismissed from office.

By order of the Common Council,

J. WILLIAM BOYD,
Common Clerk.

COMMON CLERK'S OFFICE, St. John, June 4, 1849.

MR. W. H. A. KEANS has been appointed by the Common Council to be SUPERINTENDENT of the Measurers of SALT and COALS, within the City, under a Law this day enacted, and has taken the oath of office.

J. WILLIAM BOYD, C.C.

Office of Superintendent of Salt and Coal Measurers.

SAINT JOHN, June 5, 1849.

THE Subscriber having been appointed Superintendent of Salt and Coal Measurers, hereby requests that all Persons duly qualified under the Ordinance of the Corporation, do forthwith attend at said office, for the purpose of exhibiting their Warrants of Appointment, &c., and having their respective names alphabetically enrolled for duty as the Law directs.

W. H. A. KEANS.

N. B.—The Law will be strictly enforced against all persons acting contrary to said Ordinance.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of STEPHEN HUMBERT, Esquire, late of the City of Saint John, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within six months from this date, and all Persons indebted to said Estate are required to make immediate payment.

MARY HUMBERT, *Administratrix.*
JOHN HUMBERT, } *Administrators.*
STEPHEN GEROW, }

St. John, February 24, 1849.

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.*

Administrtion Notice.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of JOHN LANDERKIN, late of the Parish of Portland, in the County of Saint John, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, to the undersigned, for payment; and all persons indebted to the said Estate, are hereby required to make immediate payment to

WM. WRIGHT,
Sole Administrator in New-Brunswick.

St. John, 26th February, 1849.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all Persons having claims against the Estate of the late GEORGE F. GOVE, formerly Merchant of this City, are requested to forward the same, duly attested, within Six Months from this date, to JOHN GARDNER, Peters' Wharf, St. John; and all Persons indebted to the said Estate, are required to discharge the same forthwith.

JOHN GARDNER,
E. LLOYD,
Executors of the late GEORGE F. GOVE.

St. John, 17th February, 1849.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that I have appointed Messrs. W. & G. RITCHIE to act as my Attornies, and to settle the affairs of the Estate of the late JAMES ROBERTSON, deceased; and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to them, and all persons having any claims against the said Estate, will please hand them in to my said Attornies for adjustment.

CHARLOTTE ANN ROBERTSON.
Sole Executrix of the Estate of the late JAMES ROBERTSON.

Dated ninth day of February, A. D. 1849.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having this day assigned unto his Son, ROBERT NISBET, all his Stock of Furniture, Materials and Tools, &c. &c., the Cabinet Making and Upholstery Business heretofore conducted in the name of THOMAS NISBET & SON, will in future be carried on by the said ROBERT NISBET, on his own account, upon the same premises.

All the outstanding debts due to and owing by the late firm of THOMAS NISBET & SON, will be collected and settled by the Subscriber.

THOMAS NISBET.

Saint John, N. B. 1st Sept. 1848.

LOOKING GLASSES, Portrait and Picture Frames, &c.

THE subscriber having fitted up those Premises in Germain street, recently occupied by Mr. John Benson, where he intends carrying on the LOOKING GLASS, PICTURE FRAME, and GILDING BUSINESS, in all its branches, begs to call the attention of his friends and the public to his Extensive Stock of *Rose Wood, Mahogany, Walnut and Maple, and Plain and Fancy Gilt MOULDINGS* of every description, which he is prepared to make up into FRAMES at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms for CASH.

Having had charge of the practical part of Mr. F. McDermott's extensive Establishment for the last four years, he flatters himself that he will be able to give entire satisfaction to those who may favour him with their orders. An inspection of specimens of various kinds of Plain and Ornamented Frames, is respectfully solicited.

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

☞ SIGN PAINTING, Plain, Fancy, and Gilt Lettering, done in a style unequalled in this Province.—Those in want of an elegant and durable DOOR PLATE, which will retain its ordinancy for centuries, are invited to call and examine specimens of a *Domestic Manufacture*, on Gold or Silver Grounds.

*** Cornices, Ornamented and Gilt; Gilt Borders for Rooms, plain or burnished, supplied at short notice.—Old Frames Regilt. Pictures Cleaned and Varnished, Maps Mounted and Varnished, in the neatest style.

CHARLES E. POTTER.

St. John, May 1st, 1849.—[Courier.]

ART UNION.

SUBSCRIBERS to the ART UNION are respectfully informed that they can be supplied with FRAMES of any pattern, Plain, Ornamented or Gilt, at the *Looking Glass and Picture Frame Manufactory*, Germain street, next door to Mr. Green's Furniture Warerooms.—Frames made to match those supplied by Mr. F. McDermott, for the Art Union Pictures of previous years.

CHARLES E. POTTER.

St. John, May 1, 1849.

FLEWWELLING & READING,

No. 10, KING STREET,

Have just received per "Lisbon," from London, "Peruvian," from the Clyde, and late arrivals from the United States:—

24 HHDS. Martell and Hennessey's Dark and Pale BRANDY,
10 quarter casks Old PORT WINE,
40 kegs Hall & Son's F and FF Gunpowder,
25 dozen Lazenby & Son's PICKLES, assorted
25 doz. " " Mushroom Ketchup,
5 doz. " " Essence of Anchovies,
5 boxes Sperm CANDLES, 10 brls. Currants,
3 kegs Coleman's F, SF & DSF MUSTARD,
5 cwt " STARCH,
18 dozen Robinson's PATENT BARLEY,
18 dozen " " GROATS,
1 cask NUTMEGS,
10 barrels Day & Martin's BLACKING,
2 chests Old Hyson TEA, 1 chest INDIGO,
10 chests Fine Congou TEA,
50 boxes TOBACCO, assorted, 6 tierces RICE,
1 barrel SNUFF, in bladders,
4 casks Saleratus, 10 bales Wicking,
2 casks Epsom SALTS, 1 cask SULPHUR,
1 cask ground RICE, 1 barrel Castor Oil,
20 barrels Cider Vinegar, 1 barrel Pecan NUTS.

May 1st.

S. K. FOSTER'S
Paper Hangings and Shoe Store,

Corner of King and Germain-street,:

AND

LADIES' SHOE STORE,

Germain street.

Just received per "Wm. Carson" from Liverpool.

A SPLENDID assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, of the very best qualities and newest styles, in Satin, Merino, Cashmere, Coburg, and Prunella Boots; White and black Satin, black and bronze Kid, Merino, Prunella, Morocco and Patent Slippers, together with every variety of cheap Boots and Shoes for Ladies, Gentlemen, Girls, Boys, and Children that may be required for City and Country wear.

Further supplies expected per ships Harmony and Peruvian.

For sale wholesale and retail.

April 24. S. K. FOSTER.

The Garland.

TO MY HUSBAND.

BY LIZZIE J. HALE.

A year thy heart has been my home,
One short, one blissful year,
And need I tell thee now thou art
E'en to my soul more dear
Than when, half trembling, half afraid,
To thee I gave my hand,
And left my own to seek with thee
A home in a distant land?

I need not tell thee—well thou know'st
All, *all* that I would say—
That deeper, stronger's grown my love
With every passing day;
Till thou unto my wayward heart,
Art as the sun to earth,
And linked with thee my every joy,
And every hope has birth.

There's naught on earth like wedded bliss,
Where *hearts* with *hands* are twined;
Thank Heaven, that thine with mine is thus
In holy faith combined!
And oh, that I may worthy grow
Of love so true as thine,
And help to share thine every care,
As thou hast done of mine!

Then we shall fear nor age nor time,
For hearts cannot grow old,
Where love and truth, and such a trust
Are ever with them told.
Then, husband mine, I'm wholly thine,
Through all earth's weal and woe;
Our cares, our hopes, our ways are one,
And "where thou goest, I go!"

THE BUTTERFLY.

FROM LAMARTINE.

Born with the spring-time, fading with the roses,
Wafted by zephyrs through the purple heaven,
Each flower, to thee, its secret charms discloses;
Youth, fragrance, sunshine, form the joyous leaven
Of thine existence; on the bending blooms,
As thou dost balance, how, at each vibration
Of thy quivering wings, the golden dust consumes—
Heavenward floating like an exhalation.
Butterfly! thou'rt a type of man's desire—
Rifling earth's choicest gifts, satisfied with none,
Whilst from each ravished prize, ere it perishes, some
Bright exhalations, to the skies, aspire—
Hope's golden essences that never die,
That, to the sphere they stooped from, upward fly.

Miscellaneous.

NOTES ON HUNGARY.

Hungary is a country, whose geography even, is usually but little understood, and much less its social condition, its government, and the relation it sustains to the Austrian empire. Without a just knowledge of these particulars, some of which, indeed are difficult to understand, we cannot appreciate either its present position, or the justice of the contest in which it is engaged.

The kingdom of Hungary comprehends about a third of the extent of the Austrian Empire, that is an area of about 80,000 square miles. Its western boundary extends to the hereditary states of Austria, within a few miles of Vienna; on the North the Carpathian mountains, whose summits rise to a height of nearly nine thousand feet, divide it from the province of Galicia. On the East an arbitrary line separates it from Transylvania, a country inhabited by a people for the most part nearly allied in their character and language with that of Hungary; while on the South the Danube and one of its branches divides it from Turkey and Sclavonia. The river Danube rising in Germany, in this country expands into a majestic river, and divides it into two unequal portions. Its course is irregular, now separating into several channels and flowing sluggishly along, studded with fertile and picturesque islands, and at others contracting in one deep rapid stream. On all sides it is joined by other rivers: on the one side by the Sclave and the Drave, on the other side by the Theiss and the Waag noted for the grandeur of its natural scenery, and the remains of a feudal age that adorn its banks. With the waters of these rivers, it leaves the Austrian dominions at the *Iron Gates*.* a short distance above the ruins of the celebrated bridge built by Trajan, in his campaign against the Darians.

In its physical character, Hungary varies much.—In the northern and western portions it is for the most part covered with the Carpathian Mountains, and their subordinate ranges, in which several tributaries of the Danube take their rise. Here are the celebrated gold and silver mines of *Schemnitz* and *Kremnitz*, which have been worked since the times of the Romans, and where vestiges of their operations still remain. In the southern part is a widely extended plain, the most fertile section of the country, only interrupted by a few minor ranges of mountains, in the neighborhood of the *Balaton* and the *Bakonrer Forest*. In the southern district of the country the vine is extensively cultivated, and such productions as suit the warmer climate; while in the more elevated and colder north, much attention is paid to the culture of hemp and tobacco. The duties on the last named article, by the way, furnishes so striking an example of the policy of the Austrian government, that I cannot forbear from stating their nature, in the words of a recent writer: †

"As Government allows no tobacco to be grown in any portion of the Austrian dominions except Hungary, and as all her subjects are smokers, she buys nearly at her own price in Hungary, and sells absolutely at her own price in Italy, Bohemia, &c. It is difficult to ascertain how great a revenue she obtains from this monopoly; the expense of collection, the roguery of her contractors (said to exceed all belief), and the contraband trade, must considerably diminish it; but, I believe, it does not average more than from 600,000 to £800,000! The expenses of collecting this paltry sum alone, is said to equal the expense of collecting all the customs' revenue in Great Britain! Yet the smuggling carried on is now immense: and it is well known that little tobacco is smoked by the higher classes in Vienna, but smuggled Hungarian."

We here see an example of the oppressive duties which the Austrian Government has laid not only on imports and exports also, we believe, from the Empire, but even on merchandise transported from one province or kingdom to another; and here is one of the chief causes of the stagnation of trade, in a country so favorable for commerce as Hungary, and one of the just grounds of complaint against the Imperial policy.

I will now call your attention for a few moments to the principal cities of Hungary, commencing with the oldest and the largest as well as the most interesting of all, I mean Buda Pesth.

This city stands upon the Danube, nearly in the centre of the country on both sides of the river.—The portion on the Western bank receives the name of Buda, or Ofen, as it is sometimes termed, and the Eastern part bears that of Pesth. Of the two portions Buda is by far the oldest, and is celebrated in the history of the wars waged between the Hungarians and Turks. For a long time the Turks possessed one half nearly of Hungary, and a Turkish Pasha reigned in Buda. The town of Gran, many miles from Buda, was their most northerly post on the Danube. Pesth, on the other side, dates an existence of but one hundred and fifty years, when it rose from the ruin of a town that stood there previously; but it has now far outstripped its sister city, and whilst Buda has about forty thousand inhabitants, Pesth numbers at least seventy or eighty thousand. Buda stands, for the most part, on a commanding rock, and is backed by hills covered with vineyards: but Pesth is situated on a flat, sandy plain, and seems to have grown up in the midst of a desert. We might apply to it the exclamation of a Frenchman, on seeing St. Petersburg: "Ville superbe, que fais-tu là?" On these sands, that bear the name of *Ralcoz Mezo*, used in former times to be held those famous diets, whither the fiery Magyar nobility came armed, and prepared either for rational discussion or savage war: and here, too, they wrung from their unwilling monarchs the first grants of constitutional rights. Pesth and Buda were until recently connected by a suspension bridge, said to be the longest in the world (about fourteen hundred feet), but the late news informs us that the Austrians, be it to their shame, destroyed this beautiful work of art, in order to cover their retreat.

The next city of importance is Presburg, lying almost on the very boundary of Austria proper. It is an uninteresting place, and contains few buildings of ancient date, except the old square castle that overlooks and commands it; yet it has been the custom of the Imperial Government, of late, to summon the diet to meet here. Indeed, the Hungarians are convinced that its object is, that by increasing the distance between the deputies and their constituents, it may favour a more advantageous employment of the State patronage. Be this as it may, another reason undoubtedly is, that by assembling so many noblemen in Presburg, which is a German city, it may carry out the scheme that Austrian policy has always supported—I mean the Germanizing of Hungary, or rather the consolidation of all the discordant elements of the Austrian Empire. This aim could not be so easily at Buda Pesth, the capital of the country and the seat of the High Court, and the highest executive body in the kingdom—the *consilium regium locumtenentiale*, or Viceregal Council, as at Presburg. A little distance from this city, is the strong castle of *Theben*, in former times an important post in the frequent wars between the rival States of Hungary and Austria, but now in a dilapidated condition. The little river March flows by it, on whose level banks the fate of the Empire will probably ere this have been determined. I name them only for the importance they may hereafter assume in the history of Europe.

Debreczen is the largest city of the interior plains of Hungary, but though containing a population of fifty thousand souls,—and thus exceeding Presburg in point of numbers—it is said to resemble an overgrown village. It is the real capital of the Magyar race, and is indeed the place where it is the least mixed with the others, and the language is spoken in its greatest purity. Here it was, last winter, when the city of Pesth was about to fall into the hands of the Austrian invader, that the diet assembled. Hither, too, the Imperial armies were about advancing, when the valour of the Magyars and the accomplished Generalship of Bem, Dembinski, and Gyorgy, turned the tide of fortune in favor of their country.

The roads in the interior of Hungary are among the worst in Europe, and in the winter are almost impassible, except in very mild seasons, such as the last. Travelling is usually done by means of the *Vorspann*, a system by which the peasants of each village are compelled to furnish horses, at a certain rate, to the traveller who has procured an "assignation" from some authorised officer.—a custom which, though oppressive in the harvest time, is very profitable in the winter months. To the traveller, moreover, it gives an opportunity to associate with the people, for which he would seek in vain under any other system. But even in Hungary, civilization is making its giant strides; a rail road from Vienna was completed some years ago, and several others have been commenced. On the noble Danube, too, the untiring efforts of Count Szechenyi have been crowned with success, and steamboats now run the whole length of Hungary, connecting Munich in Central Germany with the Black Sea and Constantinople.‡

* The "*Iron Gates*" is the name given the rapids that occur on the Danube, on the very boundary of Turkey: like *Hell Gate*, near New York, they have been for ages the dread of all the navigators of those waters, but like it they have yielded before the courage and skill of the moderns. They are situated in a pass between two mountains. Just below them are the remains of Trajan's bridge, built by him when invading Dacia, but broken down soon after by the Emperor Hadrian, in order to check the invasions of the barbarous hordes of the north into the Roman provinces.

† I quote from a work entitled: *Hungary and Transylvania, by John Paget, Esq., London, Murray*, 1839, a book whose statements are worthy of the highest regard, no less on account of the author's knowledge of his own countrymen, than on account of his severe impartiality.

‡ There are said to be upwards of sixty steamers and steam tow-boats on the river Danube.

GENERAL BEM.

An interesting memoir of Gen. Joseph Bem, the leader of the Hugarian forces in the contest with Austria, is furnished to the New-York Truth Teller.

"Bem is a native of Tarnow in Gallicia. He was born in 1795, descended from an ancient and noble family of four hundred years standing, and though originally of foreign origin, like the Geraldines in Ireland, they have by nobleness and virtue, become true and patriotic Poles. He was educated at the University of Cracow; he attended the Military School at Warsaw, conducted by the French General, Pelletier. At the termination of his studies he entered the army as a subaltern in the Mounted Artillery. He was with Davoust and McDonald in the disastrous Russian Campaign of 1812, and finally became a prisoner of war by the Capitulation of Dantzig, and was sent back to Poland. He subsequently entered the Polish army under the command of the Grand Duke Constantine, and attained the rank of Captain and the position of Professor of the newly organized Military School. His patriotic feelings involved him in difficulties with the government, and he was confined for a long time in a dungeon as loathsome as a refined Russian barbarity could invent. When, however, he obtained a trial, he was declared innocent; at the instigation of the Grand Duke he was tried a second time for the same offence and sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

He soon after retired from the Russian service, and employed his leisure in literary pursuits, and wrote his great work upon the "Steam Engine, as applied to Mechanics." On the rising of his countrymen in 1830, he hastened to Poland, and was made Major and Commander of a battery of Flying Artillery. He took part in the battle of Iganie, where 8000 Poles were victorious over 20 000 Russians, and Bem's sixteen guns silenced forty of the enemy's. For his gallant conduct on this occasion he was created Lieutenant Colonel on the field. Before the defence of Warsaw, he was Major General. After the suppression of the revolution he escaped to France; in 1832 we find him in Portugal supporting the cause of Don Pedro. After the last French revolution he went to Vienna, where he organized the Militia (Wahrmannschaft) and became their commander. After the bombardment a price was set upon his head, but he was fortunately enabled to escape in disguise to Humgary, where he was placed at the head of affairs. The subsequent successes of the Hungarian arms justify their high opinion of the military talents of Gen. Bem. It is somewhat singular that the three leading men among the Magyars, at the present time, are Poles, viz:—Bem, Dembynsky and Chrzanowski, all highly destinguished in the Polish revolution. They are fighting today as nobly for foreign nationality as they did for their own on the bloody fields of Poland.

FATHER MATHEW'S DEPARTURE TO AMERICA.—Father Mathew's life was insured some years since for several thousand pounds, as security for the expenses of his temperance movement. He received notice from the insurance company that in going to America he would have to pay a fine of £300 for the increased risk. But where was he to get such a sum, when his pension is consumed by the premium of insurance on his life? That veteran reformer, and practical philanthropist, Mr. W. Rathbone, of Liverpool, heard of Mr. Mathew's difficulty, and, unsolicited, sent him the sum of £500, saying that "the friends of temperance should be responsible for the debts which its apostle had contracted."—The scene at Cork upon Mr. Mathew's departing for America on Saturday was most exciting. On the previous day the vicinity of his house was thronged by thousands. On Saturday morning, at an early hour, crowds of people assembled around Mr. Mathew's door. The temperance bands were brought out, and the throng at eight o'clock became multitudinous. There were great wailing and lamentation amongst the lower classes. The leavetaking was too much for Mr. Mathew's feelings; and, instead of waiting for the mail coach which was to convey him to the railway terminus at Mallow, he stepped into the private carriage of one of his relatives, and was some miles on his journey before the multitude of his admirers knew that he had departed. The private accounts from Cork describe the scene on Saturday morning as being very singular, and as proving the intense affection felt for this remarkable man in that city, where he has chiefly passed his virtuous and philanthropic life.—*London Standard of Freedom.*

YOUNG STANLEY AND YOUNG PEEL.—Two young men have lately taken their seats, about whom public curiosity can hardly fail to be excited—the son of Lord Stanley, and the son of Sir R. Peel. The resemblance of young Stanley to his father is perfectly wonderful. We saw them together, and could hardly tell "which was which." Never could a parent with greater safety of conscience swear to a son, or a son to a father, than could the two Stanleys respectively. The same marked features, the same massive brows, the same strong crisped hair, indicative of stubborn purpose and determined will, characterise father and son. In form, too, in port, in gesture—nay, in style of dress, in the mode of using the eye-glass, of holding the hands, of doing any trifling thing, of looking, of listening—the one is the complete similitude of the other. It is dangerous to prophecy, but there is that in young Stanley which promises that he will not be unworthy of his sire. Although only twenty-three years of age, he has the appearance of one much older; his costume is the reverse of beauish, and he pays constant and seemingly deep attention to the debates.—Young Peel bears no very striking likeness to Sir Robert, and has nothing in his lineaments to raise expectations of future eminence. His features are like his mother's, delicate and regular, and he looks neither more nor less than any other sprig of fashion that we may see at the opera or elsewhere. He sometimes drops in during a debate, and has the air and manner of one who esteems legislation a vast bore. Whether he will support the paternal fame, time will alone determine.—*Atlas.*

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY *versus* MINERAL TREASURES.—Ever since the middle ages, when permission was given to commoners to amass fortunes by honest and presevering enterprise, the members of the industrial world have, from generation to generation, gradually enriched themselves by the acquisition of land, workshops, warehouses, &c. To form a just idea of this source of opulence in the industrial community, like that of the French, Dutch, English, and Anglo-Americans, compare it with the source of the most fabulous treasures,—with those treasures poured during three centuries by Mexico and Peru, at the feet of conquerors who had little sympathy with industry. At the end of three centuries scarcely a trace of these rivers of gold is left upon Spanish ground. And what is the result? Whilst the four eminently industrious nations, by the simple manufacture of their wools, silks, and foreign cotton, by the working of their iron and mineral coal, by their fisheries, and the produce of their soil, have enriched the community, Spain has sunk into the depth of poverty—a fitting reward for its idleness.—*Report of the (Paris) Society for the Encouragement of National Industry*, 1848.

GOLDEN PALATES—The Boston Medical and Surgical Journal for May, contains a description of a new method of affixing an artificial roof to the mouth, for the purposes of dentistry. Some attempts of this sort have been made in years past, but the most successful and perfect process is that which has just been effected by Dr. T. G. Morton of Boston. A portion of gold is attached to the roof of the mouth by the natural pressure of the atmosphere.—The simplicity of the operation is only equalled by its beautiful and satisfactory effect. It would hardly be credited that a metallic plate, by being simply placed in contact with the palate, and unassisted by wires, rivets, or any sort of fastening, would adhere so firmly as not to be removed by a force nearly sufficient to draw a tooth. We chanced a few days since to be a witness of the surprising tenacity with which one of these palates kept its hold. As a matter of curiosity in pneumatics, we attempted to remove it immediately after it had been applied, and found that it resisted all the strength which we deemed safe to apply in experimenting upon the human body.—The simplicity and ingenuity of the thing require to be witnessed in order to be fully appreciated. The scientific authority through which this invention is made known, speaks of it, and we think justly, as one of high importance in the art to which it is applied.—*Boston Courier.*

BEAUTIFUL SENTIMENT.—The late eminent Judge Sir Allen Parke once said at a public meeting in London:

"We live in the midst of blessings till we are utterly insensible of their greatness and of the source from whence they flow. We speak of our civilization, our arts, our freedom, our laws, and forget entirely how large a share is due to Christianity. Blot Christianity out of man's history and what would his laws have been, what his civilization? Christianity is mixed up with our very being and our very life; there is not a familiar object around us which does not wear a different aspect because the light of Christian love is upon it; not a law which does not owe its truth and gentleness to Christianity; not a custom which cannot be traced in all its holy beautiful parts to the gospel."

MY MOTHER IN HER CLOSET.—Nothing used to impress upon my mind so strongly the reality and excellence of religion as my mother's councils and prayers. Very frequently she retired with her children to a private room; and after she had read the Bible with us, and given us some good instruction and advice, kneeled down with us and offered a prayer, which, for apparent earnestness and fervour, I have seldom known equalled. These seasons were always pleasant to us, and sometimes we looked forward to them with impatience. My mother seemed to me almost an angel; her language, her manner, the very expression of her countenance, indicating great nearness to the throne of grace. I could not have shown levity at such times. It would have been impossible. I felt then that it was a great blessing to have a praying mother, and I have felt it much more sensibly since. Those counsels and prayers time will never efface from my memory. They form, as it were, a part of my very constitution.—*Christian Treasury.*

ENGLISH NEWS.

[From the New-Brunswicker.]

The Royal Mail steamer *Europa* arrived at Halifax shortly after 12 o'clock, Tuesday, in a little less than 10 days from Liverpool, bringing 57 passengers—4 for Halifax, among whom was Mr. John Owens, of this city.

The Horse Express for the Associated Press arrived at Digby Gut at 10 P. M., and the steamer Herald reached her wharf a few minutes before six Wednesday morning, having made the passage from the Gut in a little less than 7½ hours.

The news both from Great Britain and the Continent will be found of much interest.

The feeling in commercial circles has not improved. The political aspect of affairs on the Continent tends greatly to retard the progress of trade. The Cotton market is very tame, and prices rather in favour of the buyer.

The market for Breadstuffs both at Liverpool and London has been quiet, but on the whole steady, during the week. The demand for Indian Corn has improved, and at some further advance, the currency being from 33s. for white up to 36s. per quarter for prime yellow, and the latter was generally held at 6d. per quarter higher. The demand for Flour is moderate but steady at 23s to 23s. 6d. for Westeran Canal, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, while prime Ohio has been sold at 25s. per barrel.

The weather is all that the agriculturist can wish, and the young crops are of the most promising character.

An improvement has taken place in the demand for British Securities. Discounts continue easy, with an abundant supply of cash.

The Bank of England returns have resumed their ordinary character. Money continues easy; and the English Funds, notwithstanding an alarming fall which has taken place in the French Securities, are remarkably well sustained.

The deplorable destitution which has so long prevailed in Ireland goes on increasing, and the general Relief Committee in Dublin has made a public appeal to the untiring beneficence of the British public, once more to relieve the people in the south and western districts from the complication of human suffering which is depopulating the country.

Father Matthew sailed on the 24th May for New York, in the packet ship Ashburton.

Affairs on the Continent are daily assuming a more threatening attitude, and the danger of a general war is more imminent than ever.

The Hungarians are said tn have defeated both the Russians and Austrians.

The Emperor of Austria passed through Breslau on the night of the 20th, on his way to Warsaw, to meet the Emperor of Russia, who has already arrived there. He was preceded by General Berg.

Nothing of any importance has happened at Rome, which is still said to be well prepared for defence: and no further hostilities have occurred between the French and Romans.

FIRING AT THE QUEEN.—Another outrage has been perpetrated against the person of our beloved Queen. A man named Hamilton, born in Adare, county of Limerick, fired a pistol at her Majesty, as she rode in her carriage with her children on Saturday last, on Constitution-hill, shortly after holding the drawing-room in celebration of her birth-day. It has been ascertained that the pistol was not loaded with ball or any missile, but that the object of the ruffian was mainly "to get himself talked about."

Mr. Joseph Hume, M. P., has been for some time past labouring under severe indisposition, arising from at attack of water on the chest.

THE AFFAIRS OF CANADA.

As we anticipated, the British Parliament is not in such a violent hurry to take up the affair of the Canadian quarrel. The news brought by the "Cambria," embracing all the intelligence up to the 8th of May from Montreal, has left the impression in England that the excited party will speedily allow their feelings to settle down, and will perceive the enormous mistake they have made in fastening upon Lord Elgin the political crime which has been committed by a constitutional majority in colonial Parliament assembled.—Having had some experience in our time how exciting the most ordinary remarks are, in a small community where local animosity exists to a morbid and mischievous extent, we designedly avoid from entering into the disputes of the parties, because we believe and hope that when these remarks shall reach them, the aspect of affairs will be changed, and that the high-minded men who have personally insulted Lord Elgin, finding how completely their cause, or rather their conduct, is repudiated by every party here, will endeavour to atone for their error by every means in their power. We can only assure the Canadian people that the English Parliament, encouraged by the Tory leader, the Marquis of Granby, instead of thinking of Canadian nullification, have all been thinking this week of the Derby and Epsom races; and when, next week, the question of the Navigation-laws shall be settled one way or other, we doubt now exceedingly whether Canadian politics will be seriously discussed at all, as the univereal impression prevails that they, having a free and constitutional Parliament, are quite capable of settling their

own affairs. The expectation which exists in some quarters that the English Government will disallow the Indemnity bill will be completely disappointed. We think we see in the fierce local meetings, which are reported at Toronto and elsewhere, some little resemblance with our own boisterous assemblies, which but too often end is nothing.

PARLIAMENTARY.

In Parliament the chief interest has been the discussion in the House of Lords on the Navigation bill; Ministers having summoned Lord Normanby from Paris, Lord Cowley from Frankfort, Lord Howard de Walden from Brussels, Lord Ponsonby from Vienna, and Lord Clarendon from Dublin, to support the measure in committee. The Derby day at Epsom races, which is a sort of national holiday, has made a broken week of the business of the House of Commons; but W. S. O'Brien, having been adjudged guilty of treason, has become "civilly dead," and is no longer a member of the Legislature. Besides the Irish measures, to which we have adverted elsewhere, little more has been done. Mr. Tennyson D'Eyncourt, M. P. for Lambeth, has stolen a march upon the Government whipper-in, upon his motion in favour of triennial Parliaments, the numbers upon the division being—ayes, 46; noes, 41; leaving Ministers in a minority. But this "surprise" is precisely like that upon the question of the ballot last year, and is not likely to have any legislative results.

THE COLONIES.—An interesting return, moved for by Mr. Vernon Smith, supplies the following information respecting the Colonies:—The North American possessions of Great Britain, which include Canada, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Bermuda, entailed a total expense, for the five years ended the 31st March, 1847, of £2,616,091 for the pay of troops and commissariat expenses; our West Indian possessions entailed, during the same period, a cost of £1,772,337 for the same purposes; our Mediterranean and African possessions, including Gibraltar, Malta, the Ionian Islands, the Cape colony, Sierra Leone, Gambia, the settlements on the Gold Coast and St. Helena, entailed an expense of £3,170,988; and the Australian and miscellaneous possessions an expense of £2,052,935.

It follows that the colonial empire of Great Britain entailed upon the Mother Country for the five years ended the 31st of March, 1847, a gross total cost of £9,742,354 solely for the pay of her Majesty's troops and for commissariat expenses, being, on an average, nearly £2,000,000 per annum.

IRELAND.

Horrors accumulate in the west. Famine and disease are sweeping away the people in myriads. The Protestant clergy, joined by the Roman Catholic, implore aid for their miserable flocks; the gentry and middle classes are fast sinking to the lowest level; some affluent people hear the appeals on behalf of the utterly destitute, but their donations are instantly swallowed up, while the cries continue for "more," "more," and death seems the only certain means of relief.

Ballinasloe, Loughrea, Galway, and Ballinrobe are said to be vast hospitals. At Abascragh, a small town about five miles from the first, a person contracted for the supply of coffins for that union, and such is stated to be the demand during the last month, that he employed forty men sawing boards and twenty nailing them together.

For some weeks past a relief committee has been in operation in Dublin, but as yet the amount of subscriptions obtained is not considerable. The General Central Relief Committee for Ireland, for which the Marquis of Kildare is chairman, has been revived.

The election of Catholic Primate of Ireland took place at Armagh on Tuesday. Out of fifty-one Parish Priests, fifty were present and voted. The Rev. Dr. Dixon, Professor of Sacred Scripture and Hebrew in Maynooth College, had 26 votes; Dr. O'Hanlon, 12; and Dr. Kieran, P.P. of Dundalk, 12.

THE IRISH STATE PRISONERS.—The memorial to the Earl of Clarendon, on behalf of Mr. W. S. O'Brien and the other state prisoners, praying for a commutation of their sentence to the smallest punishment his Excellency may deem fit, has received in Ireland 30,000 signatures. The memorial has also been circulated in this country, and has been already extensively signed in this town, amongst the signatures here being that of the Very Rev. Father Mathew.—*Liv. Journal.*

FRANCE.

France is undergoing a great political crisis, upon the issue of which depends not only her own internal tranquillity, but the general peace of Europe. The success of the Mountain party in the general elections now going on, has been much greater than was anticipated. The Socialist party will muster nearly 240 strong, and the friends of order rather more than twice that number, in the new Assembly. But the friends of order comprise parties and sections of parties, opposed furiously to each other, whilst the Mountain exhibits a firm united unconquerable phalanx, bold, unscrupulous, and ready to plunge their country and all Europe into a war. The effect of the elections spreads general dismay. The funds, from the highest to the lowest point, fell more than 13 per cent. The most furious Socialists are elected, while Lamartine, Marrast, Arago, and all the party of the *National* which caused the revolution of February are thrown out.

The proceedings in the Assembly, with regard to the foreign relations of the country, are fraught with imminent danger of war.—M. Joly proposed a motion which was nothing less than a declaration of war against Russia. This motion was rejected amidst great tumult, and General Cavaignac proposed an amendment, which was carried by a majority of 436 to 184.

In the Assembly on the 22d, the affairs of Italy being under consideration, M. Savany said in regard to the Russian intervention, that every one knew the ambition of the Cabinet of St. Petersburgh as well as the spirit which guides it. This intervention was a blow to European principles, and chiefly to those that at present regulate France. It is sufficient, in order to know the Czar's intentions, to read his last manifesto, which was a declaration of war against all democratic interests.

If to that document were joined the declaration of the King of Prussia to his army, no doubt could be any longer entertained respecting a combination of all aristocracies against democracy. It was impossible that the irruption from Russia of 167,000 men should be solely for the subduing of Hungary. Besides this number, there was a reserve of 150,000 men, making a total of 315,000 who had been called to arms. Hungary was a mere pretext. The coalition of Kings was again being formed, and he wanted to know what would be the policy of the French Government.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Drouyn, stated, in reply, that, as respected Hungary, the gravity of events had attracted the serious attention of the government. It had addressed remonstrances on the subject to the cabinets of London, Vienna, Berlin, and St. Petersburgh. He regretted his inability to give the assembly further explanations.

M. Joly said that it was impossible that the assembly could be satisfied with the explanations given by the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

M. Cremieux called the attention of the Assembly to an article published in the Democratic Pacifique by M. Considerant, in which he said a plot was in preparation by certain members of the Government and some political men, to destroy the Republic on a certain day, and called on that honorable gentleman to give some explanations on the subject.

M. Considerant replied, that the details had been communicated to him by a person on whom he could rely, and he had considered it his duty to mention the subject to the President of the Council, and had by that means defeated the plot. A remark of M. Considerant roused the anger of M. Pierre Bonaparte, who gave him the lie in the most unceremonious manner.

The subject led to a warm discussion, in which Gen. Bereau defended the conduct of the army, saying it would always be found ready to support the laws and constitution.

A grand review of the garrison of Paris, by the President, took place on Monday, in the Champ de Mars. The reception of the President by 100,000 troops was of the most enthusiastic description.—Hearty shouts of Vive Louis Napoleon welcomed him on all sides, and were in singular contrast with the almost unheard and feeble cries of Vive la Republic. The weather was beautiful, and the concourse of persons assembled to witness the splendid spectacle was immense—the whole of which passed off with the greatest eclat.

In the recent election the name of M. Ledru Rollin stands second on the poll, that of Murat being before his.

CONTINENTAL.

It is scarcely possible to condense within our prescribed space even a summary of the events which are going on in Europe. Concurrently with the rumours industriously put into circulation by the Germans, that the war in the duchies was about to end, more stringent notices of the blockade are issued by the official authorities of one of the belligerents. The war, however, is quite disregarded amid the threatening elements of mischief fast collecting elsewhere. The Emperor of Russia, so long silent, has issued a manifesto, announcing his determination to interfere in the Austrian and Hungarian quarrel; and, notwithstanding that he has simultaneously recognized the French Republic, the effect of his intervention in Hungary has stirred up all the feelings in France which have been subdued since 1812, and the shout resounds amongst the ultra-Republicans, "The Cossacks are coming, hurrah! let them come! France will break the sword of war on the breast of the last King!"

From Hungary and Austria we learn little that is authentic. It is quite clear that the belligerents are well matched. Even with the aid of the Russians, it is reported that Bem has gained considerable advantages.

In Italy all is confusion. The Austrians have bombarded Bologna; at Leghorn the most frightful effusion of blood has taken place; whilst the French remain about Palo, near Rome, the derision of all Europe. Gen. Oudinot has received the vote of the National Assembly which disapproved his *attentat* to put down the Roman Republic; so that the poor general is left to do the best he can to promote "the legitimate influence" of France in Italy.

From all the statements which reach us, we are led to believe that the Pope is more than ever hostile to the French intervention; and under such circumstances, the solution of the present difficulties seem magnified in a tenfold degree. The Neapolitans having, in spite of their assertions to be contrary, been beaten by Garibaldi, have not made any progress towards the Eternal City. Palermo, after an ineffectual struggle, has again, we believe, been compelled to yield to the Neapolitans.

The Romans have levelled to the ground every tenement that embarrassed or encumbered the free range of musketry round the walls of Rome. There is the English chapel outside the gate of Del Popolo, which alone they have allowed to stand inviolate.—Respect for the religious feelings of England has spared this edifice, and Consul Freeborn has merited well of the British government by his exertions on this occasion, as well as his precautions to preserve the families of English from insult through this crisis.

The King of Naples, and his 8 000 men, are in a position very critical, as Colonel Roselli, with 4,000 Romans, and Garibaldi, with 6,000, have both got between him and his capital.

INDIA.

By an Overland Mail from India, with dates from Bombay to the 17th of April and Calcutta to the 7th April, we learn that the war in the Punjaub is entirely over; that Dost Mohammed and his Affghans have escaped through the Khyber Pass and reached Cabool; that General Gilbert now occupies Peshawur, and in his march towards the Indus cleared the entire country of the insurgents; and having communicated these particulars in a despatch to the Governor-General, which reached head quarters on the 28th March, on the following day Lord Dalhousie issued a proclamation declaring the Sikh dynasty at an end, the boy Dhuleep Singh, the last phantom of Sikh Sovereignty, signed away his title, and the Punjaub is now part and parcel of the British empire in India.

The Governor General declares that the government of India has no desire for conquest, but that it is bound to provide for its own security, and that as the only sure mode of protecting the State from the perpetual recurrence of unprovoked and wasting wars, he is compelled to resolve on the entire subjection of a people whom their own government has been long unable to control, and whom no acts of friendship can conciliate to peace. The people not found in arms are to be allowed the possession of their property, and all are to enjoy the free exercise of their religion. Every fortified place, not occupied by British troops, is to be destroyed.

On the 2d of April another proclamation was issued, announcing the termination of the war. It expresses the thanks and acknowledgments of the governor-general for the services of the various officers and troops by whose aid the objects of the war were attained, congratulates the army and British subjects in India on the triumphant success which had been achieved, and in acknowledgment of the hand by which alone all victory is given, he had intimated to the Lord Bishop his wish that on the first Sunday in May, thanksgiving should be offered to Almighty God for the successful termination of the war, and the restoration to the people of the blessings of peace.

It appears from a detailed statement of the different corps of troops assembled in the Punjaub and the neighbouring countries, that the whole number of British and native troops under the command of the Governor-General was 71,110.

The chief secretary, Mr. Elliot, proceeded straight to Lahore on the 26th March, accompanied by a strong escort of troops. He arrived on the 28th, and next morning read before the assembled durbar the determination of the Governor General. The Prince, no longer Sovereign, is to receive an allowance of £40,000, and to reside within the British dominions. His mother will be permitted to join him. Poonah, it is said, will be the place of their abode. The few chiefs not convicted of treason are to retain their estates—the property of those who have appeared in arms against us is all confiscated. The Sikh soldiers are not to be entertained in our service. The Government is to be managed by a council of three—Mr. J. Lawrence, Mr. Mansell, and Colonel Sir H. Lawrence, of which the last is president, with a salary of £8,000 a year—the others have each £4,800. Four commissioners, with a large array of deputy commissioners, act under these. For some time to come it will in all likelihood prove a heavy drain on our finances, its revenues falling short of its military expenditure—the charges of Government devolving on India. Thirty-three thousand troops have been ordered to stand fast for the present within the country—thirty-eight thousand more are maintained close at hand. We were, however, left but little choice—annexation latterly was almost forced upon us. On the whole the change of sovereignty will, we believe, be acceptable to all but the Sikh military chiefs.

Lord Gough has published a farewell address to the Indian army. He dwells with proud satisfaction on the result of the recent operations in the north-west of India, achieved by the matchless energy and valour of the forces under his command. Lord Gough has exercised a wise discretion in his selection of particular points for commendation. There is more hardship and suffering in the progress of a campaign than there is of terror in a battle-field. The exposure to the inclemency of the skies, the forced marches under an Indian sun, the alternations between glowing hopes and moral discouragement, constitute the real touchstone of the soldier's merit. Many as are the faults of Lord Gough as a strategist, the *Army List* has never contained the name of a more gallant or more daring soldier. As a sea officer, Lord Gough would have been a man after Nelson's own heart. He would have disregarded every signal but the one to advance; every direction would have been forgotten but the immortal hint "that a Captain who laid his ship alongside of an enemy, and fought it out, could not go far wrong."

CHINA.—The news from China is to March 31, when the anticipated opening of the gates of Canton to foreigners was near at hand. It was said that a letter had been received from the emperor of a favorable nature, and a report prevailed that the governor and suite would enter the city on the 6th of April, under the protection of Seu, the Chinese Commissioner.

HER MAJESTY'S BIRTH-DAY.—The Queen held a drawing-room in St. James's Palace on Saturday afternoon in celebration of her Majesty's birth-day. Before the drawing-room the Queen received an address of congratulation in the Royal closet from the Archbishops and Bishops. The Queen wore the collars of the Most Noble Order of the Garter and of the Most Ancient Order of the Thistle. The Equity Judges wore their gold robes. Being a collar day, the principal knights of the several orders of knighthood wore the collars of their respective orders. The Duke of Wellington wore a field-marshal's uniform, and the ensigns of the garter and the golden fleece. About 1700 of the nobility and gentry were present at the drawing-room.

After the Queen had been fired at by Hamilton, as stated in a preceding paragraph, the royal carriage it is stated proceeded to the palace as if nothing had happened. Her Majesty retaining throughout the most perfect composure, and addressing herself to the royal children as if to calm their fears. On their arrival they were received by His Royal Highness Prince Albert, who, with great emotion, congratulated Her Majesty on her escape.

TUTOR FOR THE PRINCE OF WALES.—A vacancy has occurred in the assistant-mastership of Eton, Mr. H. Birch having been appointed tutor to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. It was arranged that his duties were to commence after Easter. Mr. Birch will reside with his pupil and travel with his royal highness along with the court.

LIVERPOOL TIMBER MARKET.

MAY 26.—Quebec Pine, of large sizes, are in request for railway purposes, but small averages are dull of sals. The market cannot be said to have improved any for Deals, Battens, &c., as the latest sales of Spruce have been at £7 10s. and £7 15s. per standard.

FREIGHTS.—During the past week large quantities of iron, principally rails, have been in the market, for New York particularly, and freights are still nearly supported, notwithstanding considerable arrivals of shipping. Passengers are still tolerably abundant, but rates are lower.

FURTHER FROM EUROPE.—The latest reports to the New York papers are as follow:

A letter from Marseilles of 21st, states that the Minister of the French Republic to the Court of Rome had arrived in that city, bearing a convention concluded between the French Republic and the Roman Government.

Intelligence from Hungary confirms the report of the defeat of the Russians. At Presburg, on the 17th, positive news was received of the surrender of Ofen at discretion. Fourteen hundred Magyars were killed during the assault.

Three hundred and fifty thousand dollars worth of California gold was received in China from the 1st of January to the 31st of March.

In the House of Lords on Friday, the report on the navigation bill was brought up, and received without discussion. The next Thursday was assigned for the consideration of the bill on its passage to a third reading.

Communication.

[FOR THE OBSERVER.]

MR. EDITOR,—When, at sea, a dark cloud makes its appearance in the horizon, indicating a thunder squall or a heavy gale of wind, a good Mariner immediately takes in sail, reefs his topsails, and prepares his bark for the approaching storm.

The time is fast drawing nigh when a great change in the British North American Colonies must inevitably take place, and it therefore behoves our leading public men to unite their energies—to be up and doing—and to guide the helm of affairs in such a course as will arrest the pending danger of a severance between those Colonies and the parent State, by the adoption of such measures as will strengthen the hands of Her Majesty's American subjects, and bind them more closely with the ties of affection to the Great Nation to which it has always been their pride and their glory to be an appendage.

Every English Mail brings us intelligence that there is very little demand for our staple article of export in the British Market, and it is to be feared there is not much prospect of a revival to any extent in the wood trade.

The policy pursued by the Home Government, however sound in principle, will ultimately be the means of bringing other Nations to the system of reciprocity, and, as a natural consequence, in its first operation, will have rather a revolutionary effect on the trade of our North American Colonies, which has hitherto been fostered and protected by the British Government. The immense capital which has been invested in various ways in this Province in the lumber trade—the great number of people employed—the money circulated, and the stimulus given to the Mechanic, the Farmer and the Trader thereby; all have already seriously felt the effects of the policy thus pursued, and how much soever we may lament the change and dread the effects which it may hereafter for a time produce, still, after we shall have underwent the convulsion, and shall have survived the crisis, by the judicious management of those at the head of affairs, a doubt cannot be entertained but we shall advance in prosperity upon a more permanent basis. Experience must have satisfied every man that the Lumber trade, carried on almost exclusively to such an extent as it has been for many years, to the neglect of AGRICULTURE, has rather retarded than advanced the interest of a large portion of this Province, although the few Farmers who have been content to till their lands, have been benefitted by it; but if such had not been the case, we should now be more able to bear up against the effects of so great a change in the Commercial policy of the Mother Country. Be this as it may, there certainly is a great alteration in the minds of the people, many of whom who would once have spurned at the idea of annexation to the United States, are now decidedly in favour of it, and if this feeling continues to increase as it has done for some time past, it will soon be too late to restore the inhabitants to that spirit of devoted attachment and loyalty to the Queen and Constitution of Great Britain, for which they have always been characterized in this Province. When we view the suffering and destitution which has prevailed—the want of employment—the general depression in every branch of business—the many thousands who have been compelled to leave the Province, &c., it cannot be wondered that such a change has come over the minds of many; and especially when our Merchants are met in every British Market by Foreigners with whom they have to compete upon equal terms, and from whose ports they themselves are shut out by prohibitory duties. It is the opinion of many that the British Government care little about the Colonies; but this cannot be the case, for if she wishes to continue a powerful and ruling Nation, as has always been advocated by her most able and enlightened statesmen, she must retain the Colonies. But in the mean time something should be done to divert the attention of the people, which has for its object the prospect of bettering their condition. The following paragraph must have been noticed in a very ably written article in the *Courier* of the 19th May, bearing the signature of the "Descendant of a Loyalist:"—"We suggest a Union of the whole," that is, of the British North American Colonies, "possessing a central Legislature, and a Vice-Royalty, by which local feelings and prejudices and party spirit must of necessity give way to measures having for their object the general prosperity of all; this only can insure an uniform tariff, and enable us to negociate with the influence necessary to obtain from the Government of the United States such a reciprocal Free Trade as has been shown in a previous part of this paper, we absolutely require, to render available the vast resources of the country." These and many other remarks which will be found in the piece above named, are well worthy the perusal and consideration of every patriotic man. The Provinces should, without loss of time, confer with each other upon this all-important matter, and Delegates from each should be sent to England to represent the present state of affairs and the necessity of a Union, which no doubt would be hailed with joy, and gladly assented to by Her Majesty's Government. Then, by the united exertions of the whole, the Great Trunk Railway between Halifax and Quebec, the Line from Shediac to St. John, and from thence to the States, and every other improvement necessary for their general interest would soon be accomplished, and every heart which is now desponding, would speedily begin to glow with the enthusiasm that Britannia would still rule the waves.

A NEW-BRUNSWICKER.

The Observer.

SAINT JOHN, JUNE 12, 1849.

The intelligence by the last English mail, per steam ship Europa, will be found in preceding columns.

In the House of Commons, 24th ult. Mr. Roebuck moved for leave to bring in a bill for the better government of certain Colonial possessions of Great Britain, having particular reference to the North American Provinces, Australia, New-Zealand, and South Africa. After considerable debate, the motion was negatived by a vote of 116 to 73.—Mr. Roebuck's plan was to connect the North American Colonies in a Federal Union, under a Governor from England; each Province to regulate its own affairs by a domestic Legislature; and also to send representatives to a General Assembly for the whole, which should form the United Legislature of the Provinces.

With reference to the Russian Imperial manifesto and interference in favour of Austria against Hungary, the *Liverpool Journal* of the 26th ult., says:—"The Emperor Nicholas is a prudent man. In a miscalculation of the temper of France, he made a false move; but it is not too late to take up a less advanced position. If he cannot give the court of Vienna assistance, he can give advice; and a public friend like his Majesty may recommend reconciliation with Hungary ere it be too late. The Magyars can hardly be conquered; but if conquered they cannot be governed. Concession may at once put a period to war, and restore the empire to its integrity. Persistence in hostilities will assuredly bring the French into the field; and in their presence Hungary exalts a national throne in enduring safety, and Austria disappears, except geographically."

The state of affairs in Germany is so excessively confused, that it is difficult to give any distinct idea of what is passing.

It would seem that the Hungarians are almost every where successful, both against the Austrians, and against the Russians. The Emperor Nicholas arrived at Warsaw on the 17th, whither the young Emperor of Austria proceeded to meet him on the 21st, by rail road, from Olmutz.

By the annexation of the Punjaub, British India acquires an accession of territory of 100 000 square miles—occupied by a population of 3,500,000 souls, and paying a net revenue of about £1,000,000 sterling.

ANNEXATION OF THE PUNJAUB.—The Anglo-Saxon race are extending themselves over the east and west. "Annexation" is as popular in India as in Mexico, and while the United States absorbs whole regions in the newest world, Great Britain adds kingdom after kingdom to her territory in the oldest. The Punjaub is ours, apparently with the consent of the inhabitants, and the whole Hindoo race are now the subjects of Queen Victoria. This was an act of sound policy; it is exempt from every charge of injustice, for it has has taken place in obedience to the law of necessary safety, and without any of the oppressive enforcements which usually accompany conquest. We have been discreet, not ambitious; we admit the people into the fellowship of a great nationality, insure them protection and peace, and invite them to profit by the invitations of a higher civilization. Our future policy cannot impeach the wisdom of this proceeding, for it will not be the fault of extended territory if we fail to govern in the spirit of economy and impartiality. A dread of expense is entertained, but as there can now hardly be any more wars, the Punjaub must be governed so as to make it pay the necessary expense of government. Rightly ruled, India will add immensely to the strength of England.—*Liverpool Journal, May* 26.

The steamer Bentinck, with the London mail or March 24, and with Sir Charles Napier on board, was spoken in the Red Sea on the 25th of April, and the proclamations of the Governor-General, announcing the termination of the war and the annexation of the Punjaub, were sent on board.—Sir Charles Napier, it will be recollected, was sent out for the purpose of taking the command of the forces in India for the prosecution of the war.

Father Mathew, the apostle of Temperance, sailed from Liverpool on Thursday in the packet ship Ashburton for New-York.

Miss Maria Edgeworth, the celebrated Irish novelist, died at Edgeworth Town, County of Longford, on Monday last, after a few hours illness.

During a few days past several large fires have been again raging in the woods in the Parish of Simonds near this city, and yesterday the air was filled with the smoke arising from them. At one place on the road to Hampton, the woods were burning on both sides of the road, and it was with some difficulty that horses could be driven past the spot. We have not heard of any particular injury to buildings or cultivated fields; last evening the fire was within about a quarter of a mile of the valuable Mills of the Messrs. Reed, on Little River.

The gardens, grass, and crops generally are suffering much for the want of rain, in all parts of the Province, no rains having fallen since April, except a few showers about nine or ten days ago, which we learn did not extend far into the country.

The hundredth anniversary of the arrival and landing of Edward Cornwallis and the earliest settlers of Halifax, was celebrated in that city on Friday last, with great and various rejoicings. The Citizens, Military and Navy each contributed their share of the amusements, and participated in the enjoyments. The celebration was closed by illuminations, fire-works and salutes in the evening. The *Recorder* says the flag ship "Wellesley looked like a constellation, from the lights she showed from deck to topmast."

CHOLERA IN NEW-YORK.—In 1832, the whole number of cholera cases in New York, between the 4th of July, the day on which the first case appeared, and the 24th of that month, three weeks, when the disease had reached its height, was 2,725, and the deaths 1,116.—In 1834, the disease broke out on the 9th August, and up to the 29th, three weeks, there were 309 deaths reported.—This year, the first cases were on the 18th May, and up to the 7th of June, twenty days, there had been 300 cases, and 95 deaths reported; which, particularly as the population of the city has vastly increased since 1832-4, shows a great diminution in the number of cases and deaths as compared with those years. It would thus seem that the disease is of a milder character than formerly, or that it has not reached its maximum as rapidly.

THE OLD BURYING GROUND.—At a Meeting of the Common Council, on Monday the 4th inst., a Committee of Citizens were appointed to act in concert with a Committee of the Common Council, for the purpose of improving and ornamenting the Old Burying Ground in this City, who have already made preparations for commencing their laudable and interesting work; and from the well-known excellent taste of the several gentlemen composing the Committee, our citizens may, in due time, expect to see that long neglected "habitation of the dead," which is consecrated in all our memories as the last earthly abode of near and dear friends, become an ornament and a credit to our City—a place which the citizen and the stranger may visit with a becoming interest.

Committee of Citizens—His Honor the Recorder, and John Sears, T. E. G. Tisdale, and S. K. Foster, Esqrs.

Committee of Common Council—Aldermen Needham and Smith, and Assistant Aldermen Fairweather and Keans.

The first meeting of the General Committee was held on Wednesday last, at the office of W. H. NEEDHAM, Esq. The following officers were duly chosen—W. H. Needham, Esq., Chairman; Joseph Fairweather, Esq., Treasurer; Stephen K. Foster, Esq., Secretary.

The following Resolutions were then unanimously agreed to—viz:

I. Resolved, that S. K. Foster, John Sears, and William H. A. Keans, Esquires, be a Committee to prepare a plan for the improving and beautifying the old Burial Ground, and that they submit the same to the Committee as soon as practicable.

II. Resolved, that the Committee be divided into separate Committees for the purpose of collecting monies to carry out the object; and that the Hon. R. L. Hazen, W. H. Needham, and Joseph Fairweather, Esquires, be the Committee to solicit subscriptions in King's Ward.

W. O. Smith, and S. K. Foster, Esquires, in Queen's Ward.

W. H. A. Keans, John Sears and T. E. G. Tisdale, Esquires, in Duke's and Sydney Wards.

III. Resolved, that all monies collected by the Committee shall be deposited in the Bank of New-Brunswick.

IV. Resolved, that no monies shall be drawn unless by order signed by the Chairman, Treasurer and Secretary.

V. Resolved, that the Chairman, in the name of the Committee, do request the Clergymen of the different denominations, to make a collection in their respective Churches, in aid of individual subscriptions.

VI. Resolved, that the Chairman do respectfully invite the ladies to hold a Bazaar some time during this present summer, in further aid of such subscription.

VII. Resolved, that notice be given to all those who intend having the remains of their friends removed from the Old Burial Ground, that it is the request of the Committee they will do so by the first day of August next, and sooner if possible, and further that all persons having controul over the palings be notified to remove the same by the first day of July next.

The public are hereby informed that the several gentlemen comprising the above Committees, will commence their duties, by calling upon the people in their different districts on Wednesday morning next, the 13th inst., at 11 o'clock. The Committee are sanguine that the call will be liberally responded to.
W. H. NEEDHAM, *Chairman*.
S. K. FOSTER, *Secretary*.

☞ We would direct the attention of our readers to the prospectus of Mr REYNOLDS, in another column, for erecting a Suspension Bridge over the Falls. The shares are put at a low rate, in order to accommodate all parties.

STEAMER MAID OF ERIN.—We regret to state that this fine boat met with a very serious disaster on Wednesday last. While lying at the end of the North Market Wharf, a little before one o'clock, preparing to start for Digby and Annapolis, a jug of spirits, which had been concealed by the cook or steward in the cook house, got broken in its removal from its hiding place, and some of the liquid falling upon the stove, caused such an instantaneous and intense flame, that in an almost inconceivable space of time every combustible material upon her deck was on fire, and for a while the entire destruction of the boat seemed inevitable.—While attempts were made by persons on the spot to check the flames, the wind blowing strong at the time, drove the fire aft with such rapidity that the ladies' cabin and other erections upon deck were ignited before any thing could be got out—Capt. Leavitt and his officers and crew losing every thing they had on board,—and even the boats being burned at the davits. The fire engines, however, were soon got to work, and the tide being high, and a plentiful supply of water from the Company's Works at hand, the constant streams that were poured upon the burning mass at length subdued it, but not until damage to the cabins, furniture, decks, &c. to the extent of some £1200 or £1500 was sustained. This heavy loss falls upon the owners of the steamer, the Messrs. Parks, who were uninsured; but, we understand that, nothing daunted by their misfortune, they have already made arrangements for her immediate repair, and in a few weeks we expect to see her again in successful employment.—[Courier.

In consequence of the above disaster, the fine American Steamer *Admiral*, Capt. Hutchins, will come directly to St. John, until the *Maid of Erin* is again put in order, to resume her station on the line. The Admiral arrived here on Friday afternoon, and left again for Boston yesterday morning.

FREDERICTON CATHEDRAL.—The erection of this beautiful edifice has been resumed, and is now rapidly progressing. The porch at the west entrance is already completed, with the exception of the roof, and has a fine effect. The cornice over the arched opening bears the inscription "Deo et Ecclesiæ. A. D. 1849." beautifully cut in what we believe is called "Church Text," with the cipher of His Lordship the Bishop at either end. The foundations of the Tower and Chancel are also laid, and we believe it is expected that the entire edifice will be roofed in during the present season.—*Head Quarters.*

ORDINATION.—On Sunday last, (Trinity Sunday,) the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Fredericton held an Ordination in Christ Church, when Joseph Cockerham, a literate person, was ordained Deacon.—*Ibid.*

FATAL ACCIDENT.—We regret to learn that on Monday last a Tow-boat belonging to Mr. David Raymond, was upset on her passage upwards from Fredericton to Woodstock, at a place called Betsey's Rapid's, a few miles below the latter place, and one of the hands on board, named Isaac Stickney, unfortunately lost his life. The boat was loaded with very heavy stones for the hearth of the furnace of the Carleton Iron Works, which, along with a quantity of goods was lodged in the rapids. The former it will be difficult to recover, and the latter are supposed to be lost.—*Ibid.*

On Friday the 1st inst. the steamer Madawaska left here for Woodstock and the Grand Falls, from which places she returned to this City on Sunday evening.

On Wednesday morning the steamers Reindeer and Madawaska started together for Woodstock; but there was a vast amount of timber drifting in the river, and after the former boat had made her way as far as Eel River she had the misfortune to break her rock shaft, and was forced to return to Fredericton the same evening. When the accident occurred, she is said to have been six or seven miles ahead of the Madawaska. Yesterday she got repaired, and returned to St. John.—[Fredericton Reporter, Friday.

We have had a most favorable season for planting, as there has been little rise of water to prevent Agricultural operations along the whole line of the River; and the consequence is, that at least one third more than the ordinary amount of land has been put under cultivation.—[Ib.

We never saw more timber pass down the River, in the same space of time, than has floated down within the last four or five days. We believe it is principally American Timber, although a good deal of it is owned by the Messrs. Glazier, of this place.—[Ib.

QUEBEC, June 2.—On Wednesday last the long Parliament of 1849 was closed—closed not by the Governor General, in person, but by a Deputy Governor, especially commissioned to prorogue it—Major General WILLIAM ROWAN; a Parliament whose proceedings will yet figure, largely, in the pages of history, and will be read with an interest, which we now scarcely comprehend. To Canada the Legislation of 1849 has been momentous; to Britain, hardly less so.—The session of 1849, beginning most auspiciously, has ended most disastrously, and its acts together with the late commercial policy of England may bring about, sooner than is desirable, that which it is believed by the most enlightened, must one day happen—INDEPENDENCE.—We fear the result: but do not desire it. The address of the Governor-Substitute—prepared for him, we should imagine—is remarkable rather for its brevity than for its substance; the excesses committed in Montreal the outrages of which the Queen's Representative has been the object; and the destruction of the Parliament Building are deplored; and the lack (?) of sympathy, which, it has been observed these proceedings have met with, has been viewed with satisfaction; the individual influence of members of Parliament to allay excitement requested; and the respect for law and the decisions of Parliament strongly enjoined. We could have wished there had been no necessity for such injunction; and that legislation had been less hasty and more considerate.

246 bills have been passed, but 6 have been reserved for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure thereupon.

It is highly probable, that Parliament will not be again assembled in Montreal. The *Pilot*, the organ of the government, broadly hints that the work of Legislation must be henceforth carried on, in some more peaceable place. We should suppose that Quebec will be again the seat of government.—*Morning Chronicle.*

We cannot pretend, says the *Montreal Pilot* of the 26th ult., to enumerate all the deputations and addresses which have been received by the Governor General within the last few days; but we must not pass over some of them without notice. The deputation from Grenville County consists of seventy, from Peterboro' of ten gentlemen. Gore sends a deputation of eighteen gentlemen to evince her opinion of Tory practices. It is well for Sir Allan Macnab that his absence spares him the mortification of seeing the estimation in which he and his party are held in his own district.—*Nova-Scotian.*

It is supposed that there were upwards of 10,000 citizens in or along the procession at the funeral of the late much lamented Sir Benjamin D'Urban, on Monday. The troops in garrison were all in attendance, with two bands playing appropriate music. The whole ceremony was peculiarly solemn and appropriate.

The Command of the Forces, (by the death of Sir B. D'Urban,) has devolved upon General ROWAN.

The Montreal papers confidently state that the Earl of Elgin will dissolve the Canadian Legislature within a month from the period of its prorogation.

The Kingston (Canada) Whig of 31st ult. announces that there had been four deaths by cholera at Stuartville, a suburb of that city, within two days.

270 Vessels have arrived, and business is improving.

A great number of immigrants arrive daily. The *Jane* of New Ross with 41 cabin and 347 steerage passengers, had about 40 deaths on her passage out, but the remainder of the passengers were in perfect health, when she arrived at the Quarantine. The Medical Superintendent writing to the Emigrant Agent, stated on the 30th ult., that out of 20 passenger vessels boarded during two days, he did not send two sick to Hospital.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

UPPER CANADA.—"In Upper Canada, the whole of the great peninsula between Lakes Erie and Huron, comprising nearly half of the available land of the province, is generally considered the best grain country of the American continent."—*Lord Durham.*

CROPS IN NEW YORK.—The crops are every where spoken of as looking remarkably promising. The warm sun and the frequent showers have caused nature to put on her most beautiful and attractive garment. Vegetation never came forward more rapidly than it does now. In Monroe county a piece of wheat of the Mediterranean variety has already commenced heading.—[Albany Journal, 6th.

THE WEATHER AND CROPS SOUTH.—The weather in this section continues very fine for the growing crops—so far as regards the rains, we believe we have never known a season to equal it—fine showers, but not a single washing rain. We look for one of the best wheat and oat crops that has been raised in Botetourt for several years past.—[Valley (Va.) Whig.

The prospect of an abundant Wheat crop in this district is now most cheering.—[Winchester (Va.) Republican.

THE TRADE OF THE UPPER LAKES.—A glance at the shipping list of the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, gives a fair idea of the extent of the commerce of the Lakes. That paper reported as having arrived at Buffalo, from various ports on the upper Lakes, from Saturday noon to Monday noon, (forty-eight hours,) last week—13 steamers, 3 propellers, 1 bark, 8 brigs, and 70 schooners, freighted with 200,000 bushels of wheat, 180,000 bushels of corn, and 24,000 brls. of flour—equal to an aggregate of half a million bushels of grain, besides the usual quantity of provisions, lumber, &c. which accompanies a fleet from the West.

ACCIDENT AT NIAGARA FALLS.—A distressing accident is stated to have occurred at the Falls of Niagara, a few days ago, in consequence of three men attempting to cross the river in a skiff.

As they neared the middle of the river, the current, which at present is unusually rapid in consequence of the projection of the coffer dams on either side, speedily overpowered their efforts to resist it, and rising, as if to view the inevitable death before them, they were swept, stern on, into the rapids. Their boat, tossing from one rock to another, in a few moments was seen to capsize; the men rose, clinging to the gunwales, and were hurried on, until an opposing rock dashed the boat into fragments.—Two disappeared at once; the other was seen erect, the water to his knees, but in a moment after he was hurled down and seen no more.—[Boston Journal.

THUNDER STORM AT ROCHESTER AND BUFFALO.—Saturday evening 2d inst., Rochester was visited by one of the severest thunder storms ever remembered in that neighborhood. Eight houses in the city were struck by lightning, and slightly injured, but no lives were lost. During the same storm, St. John's Church, at Buffalo, was struck, and some damage done to the wooden work of the tower. The choir of the church were rehearsing at the time, immediately under a portion of the tower, but sustained no other injury than a severe shock and something of a fright, as the fluid passed off on the outside. We understand that two or three persons in the vicinity of the church were prostrated by the concussion. The church had no lightning rods.—*Newark Daily Adv., June* 6.

NEW ORLEANS.—*The Crevasse at Sauve's.*—We yesterday paid another visit to this crevasse, leaving there at 7 o'clock last evening. The work is necessarily progressing slowly, but, in our opinion, success is almost beyond a doubt. The piling is completed, with the exception of fifty or sixty feet near the centre, and fashines are put down, with sand bags, as fast as they can be brought to the spot. The piling which has been completed, we are confident, is of sufficient strength to withstand the water when the breach shall be entirely closed; and although we cannot as yet name the day when the grand object will be attained, we feel assured that it is close at hand.

The Overflow.—The truant waters of "Father Mississippi" continue to encroach upon our city, and the song of the gondolier or rather the shout of the municipality boatman, is fast nearing St. Charles street. The inundated streets present novel and exciting scenes, and, apart from the melancholy reflections caused by the disastrous state of affairs, there is much to amuse. All sorts of aquatic conveyances are brought into requisition, and these are now to be seen at all corners waiting to convey passengers through avenues where cabs and carriages were wont to roll. Through many of the streets, however, the authorities have caused gunwales or plank walks to be constructed, which prove a great convenience. It was impossible, in the haste in which they were put up, to make them firm. The traveller is obliged to step with great caution, and even then primly dressed gentlemen are occasionally seen to disappear for a time beneath the dirty flood. With the fine prospect of stopping the crevasse, however, we have reason to hope that this state of affairs will not last much longer.—[N. O. Pic., May 29.

THE CREVASSE.—*New-Orleans, June* 3.—The water is rising frightfully in the city.

Mr. Grant has abandoned all efforts to stop the crevasse at Tunis (on the opposite side of the river.) The water is rushing through with tremendous force. The opinion is that it cannot be stopped until the river falls.

The ship Massachusetts, which arrived at New York quarantine on Wednesday, from Havre, with 141 steerage passengers, lost twenty-eight of the number during the passage.

We understand there are 3,500 applicants for places in the New York Custom House.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*

BY ELECTRIC T

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Monday, P. M.—To-d
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favorite brands, $4,87.
Fish.
BOSTON MARKETS.—
Flour market is firm at
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and 65c for yellow.

Spoken, May 22d, lat.
Halifax, for Porto Ric
Halifax, for Barbados.

☞ The Mail for Engla
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WISTAR'S BALSA
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None genuine without th
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St. John, N.B.

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BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, Saturday Evening, 5 o'clock.

The cholera is gradually spreading over the country, causing an immense sacrifice of valuable lives, and is exercising a very unfavourable influence in regard to business. There were 38 cases and 19 deaths at New York on Thursday, and 40 cases and 19 deaths on Friday. At New Orleans, yesterday, there were 26 cases and 12 deaths—among the latter was Major-General Gaines, Commander of the Western Division of the U. States Army. At St. Louis, June 6th, there were 18 deaths of cholera, and on the 8th 20 deaths.

In this city, we have had but one case of cholera. At Norfolk, Va., on the 7th, there were 20 cases and 10 deaths.

CANADA.—Accounts from Montreal of last evening, state that all was quiet in the city. A Despatch has been received from Earl Grey approving to the fullest extent of every act of Lord Elgin.

It is expected that a General Election will be ordered immediately, which will, in the present excited state of the Province, be very likely to lead to a serious collision between the two parties.

At New Orleans on the 6th inst., the water was slowly rising in the streets, and all hopes of stopping the crevasse had been abandonded.

Accounts from the Rio Grande state that the Indians are still committing dreadful ravages in that neighborhood.

BOSTON MARKETS.—FISH—All kinds very dull, including Dry Fish. CORN—Advices per steamer caused an advance, and there are sales of yellow flat at 67c; for white 62c. OATS—38c to 44c per bushel. FLOUR—Good demand; Michigan $4,87 to $5 per brl.

NEW YORK MARKETS.—At New York on Friday, the market for common and Genesee Flour closed at $4,50 to $4.87. Corn is rather better; sales of round yellow closed at 64c, white 62c per bushel.

The Money market is easy at New York and Boston, but business is unusually dull.

Trade is exceedingly dull throughout the South.

Freights at New Orleans to New York were one dollar per ton—to Boston, free.

MONTREAL, June 6.—The greatest excitement prevailed throughout the city yesterday in regard to the tone of the English papers relative to Canada affairs. With the issue of the city papers of this morning, containing full details, the excitement has increased. The party in favor of annexation to the United States calls more loudly than ever for the consummation of that object, and the greatest indignation and disgust prevails amongst the ultra loyalists.—The principal men of the tory party desire that the result of the mission of Sir Allan Macnab should be known before ulterior measures be resorted to. It is found, however, exceedingly difficult to calm the lower orders.—Were his Excellency to appear in the city, during the present excitement, it is feared that personal violence would be done to him.

Montreal, June 7.—Two petitions to the Queen, for the recall of Lord Elgin, have been received, signed by fifteen thousand names. Both have left for England.

LATER.

BOSTON, Monday Night, June 11.—The Despatch from Earl Grey states that he is commanded by Her Majesty to inform Lord Elgin that, while she has received with great concern intelligence of the deplorable events which have occurred in Montreal, yet the confidence of her Majesty in Lord Elgin's abilities and judgment is in no respect impaired; and he is assured that his administration merits her entire approbation.

Earl Grey deprecates Lord Elgin's intention of resigning, and concludes his Despatch by intimating her Majesty's anxious desire that he should retain his office.

The Montreal Herald states that private letters have been received in that city, which speak confidently that Lord Elgin will be recalled—but Earl Grey's Despatch certainly does not favour such a conclusion.

The United States ship Lexington arrived at New York yesterday, with 1218 pounds weight of California gold, consigned to different parties. The Lexington brings no news.

Accounts from St. Thomas state that drought had prevailed there incessantly during the past five months, with the exception of one slight shower. Vegetation was all dried up.

Yesterday there were 16 cases of cholera, and 10 deaths, in New York. To-day there have been 22 cases and 12 deaths. There have thus far been 60 cases at Portsmouth, Va., and 28 cases and 9 deaths in the Lunatic Asylum at Lexington, Ky. In 4 days, at Philadelphia, there have been but 2 fatal cases. We have had no more cases in Boston, and little or no apprehension is felt of its making its appearance here to any extent.

From New Orleans we learn that a crevasse has been made in the levee, and that there is no hope of draining the city until the river falls. Fears are entertained that the melting snows at the West will cause the river to rise still higher. Business and freights dull.

NEW-YORK MARKETS.

Monday, P. M.—To-day the Flour market is firm, with an upward tendency. Common, $4 62—favorite brands, $4,87. There is no change in Fish.

BOSTON MARKETS.—Monday Evening.—The Flour market is firm at $5 a $5,12 for common qualities. Corn, prices are giving way, in consequence of large receipts—sales, white at 60c, and 65c for yellow.

Spoken, May 22d, lat. 24, lon. 56, Schr. Bride, Halifax, for Porto Rico—same day, Brig Juliet, Halifax, for Barbados.

☞ The Mail for England will close at the General Post Office in this City To-morrow (Wednesday) the 13th instant, at three o'clock in the afternoon, and on Saturday next, at the same hour.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

EAST BOSTON, May 23d, 1847.

Mr. S. W. Fowle—Sir; I have seen so much of the virtue of "Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, that I feel it my duty to add my testimony in its praise. My son, about 14 years of age, has for the last ten months been afflicted with a severe cough, pains in the side and body, a gradual wasting, until he was but a mere living skeleton. I had had the advice of three physicians, but none of them could give him any relief, and gradually, yet surely, he seemed to be sinking into the tomb. Happening accidentally to see some of your 'Free Almanacs,' we felt as though the Balsam would cure *him*, as there were cases that had been cured when they were as bad as he was. I therefore procured a bottle of Dr. Kidder, the agent in this place, and before he had used all of it he began to grow better, and by using three bottles his cough was all gone, and he is now enjoying *good health*, for which he is solely indebted, thro' the blessing of God, *to Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.*

None genuine without the written signature of I. BUTTS on the wrapper.—For sale by S. L. TILLEY, King Street St. John, N. B.

MARRIED.

On the 4th inst., by the Rev. R. Irvine, Mr. James Simpson, to Miss Ann Cuthbert, both of the Parish of Harvey, County of Albert.

On the 5th inst., by the same, Mr. Hugh Hughson, to Miss Elizabeth Cain, both of this City.

Thursday morning, in the Germain-street Baptist Church, by the Rev. Samuel Robinson, Mr. Thomas H. Bradshaw, of the Parish of Saint Martin's, to Miss Abigail, third daughter of Mr. Benjamin Herrington, of this city.

On Tuesday evening last, by the same, Mr. Joseph L. Etchings, to Miss Mary Ann Blizard, both of the Parish of Portland.

On Thursday evening, by the same, Mr. Archibald McNicker, of the Parish of Portland, to Miss Elizabeth Tracey, of this City.

On Sunday last, by the Rev. W. Jackson, Mr. John Bradshaw, to Mrs. Harriet McLean, relict of the late Mr. James Allan McLean, both of the Parish of St. Martins.

DIED.

On Monday, 4th inst., Samuel Austin, infant son of Mr. Christopher Brown, aged four months and twelve days.

On Sunday morning last, Lydia, widow of the late Zalmon Wheeler, Esq., in the 69th year of her age.

In Portland, on Thursday morning, Caroline Maria, wife of Mr. John G. Tobin, and eldest daughter of Mr. Jacob Noyes, aged 26 years.

At Barachois, Parish of Shediac, on the 2nd inst., the Very Rev. Anthony Gagnon, V. G., in the 64th year of his age. His death is lamented by all who had the pleasure of knowing his virtues, but especially by the poor, to whom he was at all times charitable and humane. He had been forty years Priest of the above and the adjoining Parish.

At Fredericton, on the 25th ult., in the 13th year of his age, William, son of the late Mr. James Ashfield.

In Johnston, Queen's County, of consumption, Emily, wife of Mr. William Watson.

At Jacksontown, County of Carleton, on the 29th ult., Mr. William Craudlemire, in the 75th year of his age.

At Liverpool, (England,) on the 21st ult., (from the effects of a fall, in jumping from his ship to the quay,) Mr. John Drost, Carpenter of the Ship *Sea*, a native of New Brunswick—much respected by his acquaintances. He has left a wife and family in Liverpool to mourn their sudden and melancholy bereavement.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.

ARRIVED.

Tuesday—Schr., Madonna, Berry, Boston, 10—to order, ballast.
Steamer Maid of Erin, Leavitt, Eastport—Thomas Parks, passengers, &c.
Wednesday—Brigt. Richard Cobden, Morrison, NewYork, 13—R. Rankin & Co., wheat and flour.
Schr. Monclova, French, Baltimore, 14—J. & R. Reed, wheat and lard oil.
Horatio Wilson, Rathburne, Boston, 3—master, assorted cargo.
Thursday—Barque Emma Searle, Hescroff, New York, 6—S. Wiggins & Son, ballast.
Portland, Stalker, Charleston, 13—to order, ballast.
Cosmo, Outerbridge, New York, 7—R. Rankin & Co, merchandize.
Brig Monarch, Lower, Philadelphia, 6—R. Rankin & Co., ballast.
Harry King, Linehan, Boston, 3—John Robertson, ballast.
Schr. Ruby, Frost, Boston, 5—master, ballast.
Sea Beau, Merrithew, Searsport, 3—Geo. Eaton, ballast.
James Bliss, Hatch, Camden, 2—Geo Eaton, ballast.
Richmond, Kyffin, Newcastle, (Me.,) 2—R. D. Wilmot, ballast.
Friday—Ship Seraphine, McDevitt, New York, 10—S. Wiggins & Son, ballast.
Brigt. Lady Maxwell, Flint, Philadelphia, 12—Charles McLauchlan, flour, &c.
Steamer Admiral, Hutchins, Boston, 23 hours—Thomas Parks, passengers and merchandize.
Saturday—Schr. Sanop, Sawyer, Providence, 4—G. Eaton, ballast.
Sunday—Brig Adamant, Key, New York, 6—G. & J. Salter, ballast.
Monday—Schr. Isabella, Hilton, New York—Thomas Hanford, assorted cargo.

CLEARED.

June 6th—Ship Samuel, Leighton, Liverpool, timber and deals—S. Wiggins & Son; Portland, Abell, London, deals—Wm. Leavitt; brig Hawthorn, Burnicle, Hull, timber and deals—S. Wiggins & Son; Eleanor, Pratt, Maryport, timber and deals—R. Rankin & Co; Schr. Relief, Johnston, Philadelphia, scantling, R. Robertson, jun.

7th—Ship Ross, Brown, Hull, deals—S. Wiggins & Son; barque James, Fervowy, Glasgow, deals—R. G. Moran; brig Beaver, Turner, Carlisle, timber and deals—R. Rankin & Co.; Cuba, Cavanagh, Boston, coals—William Thomson; brigt. F. L. Vail, Vail, Nevis, fish and lumber—Thos. Hanford.

8th—Barque Speed, Robertson, Liverpool, deals—Adams & Ketchum; brig Thomas Wood, Nicholson, Lynn, timber and deals—S. Wiggins & Son.

9th—Ship Chester, Hunter, Liverpool, deals and railroad scantling—Allison & Spurr; Hercules, Newton, Liverpool, timber and deals—R. Rankin & Co.; brigt. Banshee, McMurtry, Liverpool, deals—Chas. McPherson.

9th—Ship Abbotsford, Pearse, Gloucester, timber and deals; Devon, Betts, London, deals.

11th—Ship Home, Muir, London, deals; Essex, Norton, London, deals and sleepers; Bark Elizabeth, Hancook, Bristol, timber and deals; Brig Caroline, Main, London, deals; Mary Pring, Howieson, Hamburgh, wine; Pilgrim, Clark, Glasgow, deals; Sea Beau, Merithew, Boston, lumber; Brigt. P. I. Nevius, Boddie, Alexandria, scantling; Schr. Horatio Wilson, Rathburn, Portland, coals; Madonna, Portsmouth, boards.

Arrived at Halifax, 8th, steamer Rowland Hill, Armstrong, St. John, 36 hours, bound to Pictou and Quebec.

Cleared at New Orleans, May 27th, ship Wm. Ward, Scoullar, Liverpool.—At Savannah, 29th, barque William Carson, Vaughan, St. John.—At New York, June 4th, brig Themis, Lawton, do.; 5th, ship Ann McLester, Leitch, Miramichi; 6th, ship Java, Duffy, St. John; schr. Seaman, Ayres, Cumberland.

Sailed from New York, June 5th, ships Catherine, Robertson, and Britannia, Coulthart, for Quebec.

Spoken—May 21st, lat. 42 12, lon. 46 18, barque Lisbon, from St. John, for London; 23d, lat. 42, lon. 57, barque George, from St. John, for Hull; 24th, lat. 27 43, lon. 60 25, schr. Essequebo, from St. John for Barbados.

ARRIVALS FROM ST. JOHN.—May 23d, Barque Mary, Moses, in the Clyde; brig Valiant, Thomson, at Liverpool; Competitor, Gowdy, at Cork; 24th, Mercury, Roberts, at Liverpool; Lois, Crocker, at Bristol.

VESSELS SAILED FOR ST. JOHN.—May 19th, Barque Ulverston, Clarke, from Deal; 20th, ships Perthshire, Tait, Mary Caroline, Delaney, and Themis, Leighton, from Liverpool; 21th, barque Olive, Olive, do.

Arrived at Liverpool, May 17th, ship Wm. Vail, Wishart, New Orleans; 20th, barque Jane Hammond, Vaughan, Savannah; 21st, British American, Powell, and John Fielden, Strang, Apalachicola; Avon, Johnston, New Orleans; 23d, Douglas, Hubert, do.—At Cove, 19th, Thomas Fielden, Dawson, Callao.—In the Clyde, 20th, Charlotte, Vasey, New Orleans.—At Gravesend, 23d, Oromocto, Kinney, do.—At Antwerp, 19th, barque Susan, Cronk, Apalachicola.

Sailed from Liverpool, May 16th, ship Oriental, Hoyt, Boston; 20th, Delta, Gover, Philadelphia; 24th, El Dorado, Thomson, Staten Island; Lord Wellington, Winsled, Quebec; 25th, Elizabeth Grimmer, Grant, Castine.—From Clyde, 21st, Perseverance, Robinson, and Caroline, Wyman, Boston.

Loading at Liverpool, 26th May, ship Olive Branch, Drake, Boston; Favorite, Pickance, and Ann Dashwood, Rea, New York; Ann Hall, Feran, and Arab, Finch, St. John; Jane, Crowell, and David Cannon, Gillis, Staten Island and St. John.—In the Clyde, ship Commodore, Pritchard, New York.

Brigt. Elf was loading at Canton in Feb. last, with teas for Halifax.

LIVERPOOL, May 25.—The St. John, bound from this port to New York, with emigrants, put into Cork last week, the cholera having broken out on board, and seven of the crew being dead.

The ship Charlotte, Capt. Vasey, arrived in the Clyde on the 22nd of May from New Orleans, has had a most distressing time from sickness. She left on the 14th March, the crew all in perfect health. On the 18th, four of them died of cholera, next day another, and on the 25th, a sixth died from the same disease. They were all men before the mast, and their names were Thomas Henley, Wm. Black, Charles West, Joseph Wood, William Cotter, and Russell Powell. Several others of the crew were ill, but recovered.

Brig Martha Jane, McWhae, of and from Liverpool, three days out for St. Andrews, (N. B.,) got on shore on the Scotch side of the Solway Frith on the 22d inst., near to Saterness Light House, and afterwards drifted into deep water, and sunk on the English side of the Frith—crew saved with difficulty in the vessel's boats. The weather being thick, the captain mistook the lights, and it was supposed the brig was in the North Channel instead of the Solway Frith.

The *Columbia*, steam surveying vessel, Commander Shortland, which put into Portsmouth to stop a leak, sailed again on the 19th May for the westward.

PORT OF SHEDIAC, May 30.—*Arrived*, Barque Marchioness of Clydesdale, Ferguson, New York—master; 31st, brig City of Rochester, Grainger, London—W. H. & R. C. Scovil.

ANY Persons desirous of entering into a Contract for carrying by EXPRESS, from Halifax to Saint John, via Amherst or Annapolis, the MAILS from England for New-Brunswick, which leave Liverpool every Saturday during April, May, June, July, August, September, October and November, and every alternate Saturday during the remainder of the year, will send in Sealed Tenders, addressed to the Deputy Postmaster General at St. John, until noon on Saturday the 16th instant.

Tenders will be received at the same time for the conveyance of the New-Brunswick MAILS from St. John to Halifax, to meet the sailing of the PACKETS from Halifax, which leave Boston and New-York every Wednesday during the above named eight months of the year, and every alternate Wednesday during the other four months.

The particulars of the Contract are, that the mails must be conveyed at a rate of speed of not less than eight miles an hour, and Letters and Newspapers together. The Tenders to express the rate per mile in Currency for which the service will be performed, and the name of two persons willing to become bound with the party tendering for the faithful performance of the same, must accompany each Tender. One only of the routes will be adoped.

The Contractor will not be allowed to carry any passengers with those mails.

General Post Office, St John, 2d June, 1849. J. HOWE, D. P. M. G.

Afternoon Class for Young Ladies.

MR. E. H. DUVAL conducts a Class for the instruction of Young Ladies, at his residence, Carlton-street, three doors from the Stone Church. The course of studies will include English Grammar and Composition, History, Geography, Natural History, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Use of the Globes, Crayon, Pencil and Map Drawing; together with the usual Elementary Branches.

Any of the above Studies may be selected by the Pupil, if thought desirable.

TERMS, 30s. per Quarter. May 29.—6i.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Bank of British North America,

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

NOTICE is hereby given that the Books for Registry of Shares will be closed on the 30th June, instant, preparatory to a Half-Yearly Dividend, and that no transfer of Shares can be made between the 30th June and 26th July next.

F. W. WOOD, MANAGER.

June 12.—(Cour. 1i.)

Bank of British North America.

ACCOUNT shewing the whole amount of the Debts and Assets of the BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, at the close of the year 1848; and shewing also the amount of its Notes payable on demand which had been in circulation during every month of that year, together with the amount of Specie and other Assets, distinguishing each kind immediately available in every such month for the discharge of such Notes.

(Published pursuant to the Royal Charter of Incorporation)

DEBTS.	Sterling.		
Circulation,	£231,137	18	4
Other Liabilities,	619,520	5	5
	£850,658	3	9
ASSETS.	Sterling.		
Specie,	£198,919	17	11
Other Assets,	1,709,041	4	5
	£1,907,961	2	4

1848.	Notes in Circulation. Halifax Currency £	s.	Specie. Halifax Currency. £	s.	d.	Notes of Other Banks. Halifax Currency. £	s.	d.
January,	370,828	5	206,529	19	10	36,985	15	10
February,	349,607	0	199,758	11	4	24,033	18	1
March,	343,753	15	204,200	4	9	35,435	11	0
April,	363,778	5	189,366	3	8	20,546	5	1
May,	358,719	15	183,265	10	10	37,905	2	2
June,	342,051	0	190,385	16	10	40,346	2	10
July,	330,316	10	226,903	17	11	52,620	18	4
August,	336,714	10	220,472	9	5	47,395	11	0
September,	351,102	10	207,747	10	10	38,915	14	10
October,	373,237	0	197,700	5	10	43,954	3	7
November,	366,305	0	199,184	7	10	35,205	1	1
December,	340,485	15	188,791	5	11	38,593	4	7

By order of the Court of Directors.

G. DEB. ATTWOOD, *Secretary.*

London, 22d May, 1849.—(Cour. 1i.)

Globe Assurance Office, 9th JUNE, 1849.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the General Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Globe Assurance Company for Election of Directors, will be held at this Office on Monday the 2d of July next, at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN DUNCAN, *President.*

NEW-BRUNSWICK

Marine Assurance Company.

THE Annual General Meeting of the Stockholders of the *New-Brunswick Marine Assurance Company*, will be holden at the Office of the Company, on MONDAY the 9th day of July ensuing, at noon, for the purpose of electing Directors, and transacting other important business of the Company.

JAMES KIRK, *President.*

St. John, June 5th, 1849.

Corporation Creditors.

A DIVIDEND of Two and a Half per Cent. upon the several Bond Debts of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Saint John, for the half-year ending 1st day of June next, will be paid to the respective Creditors, at the Chamberlain's Office, on the production of the Bonds or other Securities held by them.

Dated this 25th day of May, 1849.

WM. WRIGHT, HUGH JOHNSTON, THOS. MERRITT, } *Trustees, &c.*

South Bay Boom Company.

A DIVIDEND of Ten per Cent. on the Capital Stock paid in of this Company, will be paid to the Shareholders on or after the fifteenth day of June next, at the Office of the Company at Indian Town. By order of the Board.

THOMAS M'MACKIN, *Treasurer.*

St. John, 15th May, 1849.

South Bay Boom Company.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that a further Instalment of Ten per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the South Bay Boom Company, is required to be paid in at the Office of the Company, at Indian Town, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

THOMAS M'MACKIN, *Treasurer.*

15th May, 1849.

Government Contract.

SEALED Tenders, the rates to be expressed in Sterling, will be received by Deputy Assistant Commissary General EDWARDS, at the Commissariat Office, St. John, until 12 o'clock, noon, on Friday, the 15th instant, for the following Articles for service of the Royal Engineer Department in New Brunswick, for the Year ending the 31st March, 1850, viz:

Description of Articles Required.		Probable Quantity. Saint John.	Fredericton.
SPRUCE BOARDS, 1 in.	ft. superf.	500	500
PINE, best Merchantable, Boards, 1 in.	"	500	500
PINE, best Merchantable, Plank, 1½ in.	"	195	
PINE, best Merchantable, Plank, 2 in.	"	250	1976
TIMBER, Ton, Spruce,	ft. cubic.	50	50
LIME, White,	Bls.	12½	12½
BRUSHES, Whitewash, best,	No.	6	6
GLUE,	lbs.	5	5
HAIR, Plasterer's,	"	5	5
NAILS, Spike, 4½ in.	"	—	130
NAILS, Rose, 20 lb. per M.	"	25	25
NAILS, Rose, 7 lb.	"	25	25
NAILS, Clasp, 10 lb.	"	73	25
NAILS, Clasp, 40 lb.	"	20	20
NAILS, Shingle, fine, 3½ lb. per M.	"	10	10
OIL, LINSEED, Boiled,	Galls.	23½	
OIL, LINSEED, Raw,	"	39½	
PAINT, White Lead,	lbs.	1203	
PAINT, Lamp Black,	"	15½	
PAINT, Yellow,	"	126½	
PAINT, Litharge,	"	15½	

The Articles to be all of the best descriptions, and to be delivered at Saint John or Fredericton in quantities more or less than the probable quantity stated; the whole of the articles to be subject, after delivery, to the approval of the Commanding Royal Engineer, or such Officer of the Department as shall be appointed to inspect the same, upon due notice being given for the attendance of the Contracting party, or authorized person on his or their behalf.

The rates, in Sterling, must be stated in words at length opposite to each article, and security will be required for the performance of such Contracts as may be entered into.

Payment will be made in Silver or Gold Money, at the Army rate, by Draft of the Deputy Ordnance Storekeeper on the Commissariat Chest.

Blank Forms of Tender will be furnished, on application at the Commissariat Office, St. John.

Commissariat, St. John, N. B., 5th June, 1849.

BOYS' CLOTHING ONLY!

400 Suits, from the age of Seven to Sixteen.

WE have fitted up at a great expense the large Wareroom over our Shop, corner of King and Cross Streets, expressly for BOYS' CLOTHING, having every convenience for the accommodation of ladies accompanying their children. Various new Spring designs of Boys' Garments just manufactured, and will be sold on the same low priced system that we sell 'Gentlemens' Clothing and Furnishing Goods, having in store also an extensive stock in that line, adapted to the Spring trade of 1849, with every variety of Rich Piece Goods, for manufacturing to order Garments for Gentlemen and Boys.

☞ *Observe, the PANTECHNETHECA, Corner of King and Cross streets.*

GARRETT & SKILLEN.

Corporation Contract.

TENDERS will be received at the Mayor's Office, until Wednesday the 20th June, inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, for Building Two MARKET SHEDS, upon the *New Market Lot*, Germain street, agreeably to a Plan and Specification to be seen at the Office of W. O. SMITH. The Contractor to furnish all Materials, and the Work to be completed on or before the first day of August next.

R. D. WILMOT, W. H. NEEDHAM, W. O. SMITH, G. VANHORNE, J. FAIRWEATHER, W. H. A. KEANS, W. HAGARTY, } *Committee.*

12th June, 1849.

JARDINE & CO.

Are now receiving, ex "Lady Maxwell," from Philadelphia:

377 BARRELS Superfine FLOUR, Rye FLOUR, and CORN MEAL;

Ex 'Dolphin,' and 'Sarah,' and 'Banshee,' from New-York:

100 barrels Genesee Superfine FLOUR,
20 boxes superior TOBACCO,
20 tierces RICE, 10 barrels Mess PORK.

Ex "Unicorn," from Liverpool:

500 bags SALT,—For Sale at lowest rates.

St. John, June 12, 1849.

Extra Lard Oil, Pork, &c.

By the 'Brothers' from Boston—

10 BARRELS Extra LARD OIL; 10 ditto best MESS PORK;
5 do. Saleratus; 10 barrels Dried APPLES;
15 boxes Clothes Pins; 5 boxes Shaving Soap.

For sale by JOHN KINNEAR, *Prince Wm. Street.*

June 12.

Prospectus of "The Saint John Suspension Bridge Company."

AT the last Session of the General Assembly of this Province, an Act was passed to Incorporate the undersigned, his associates, and assigns, by the name of "THE SAINT JOHN SUSPENSION BRIDGE COMPANY," for the purpose of constructing a Suspension Bridge, of Iron Wire, across the Falls of the River Saint John, at Split Rock, near the City of Saint John; the Capital of the Company to be £20,000, divided into four thousand shares, of £5 each, with power to increase the Stock to £10,000, when necessary.

The Act contains the usual provisions for the organization and management of the Company, and for the annual election of five Directors, each holding not less than twenty shares of Stock; each share of Stock to give one vote in the choice of Directors, and on all other questions affecting the business of the Company. Power is given to enter upon lands on both sides of the River, to make and complete the necessary erections for the Bridge, and to survey and lay out roads and approaches to it, as also to set up turnpike gates and toll houses at either end of the Bridge, and to demand and receive tolls, not exceeding the following rates: For every foot passenger, two-pence; for every horse, one shilling; every carriage drawn by one horse, with one person, two shillings; each additional horse, six-pence; each additional person in the carriage, two-pence; neat cattle, four-pence each; sheep, calves and hogs, a half-penny each.

The Bridge to be completed in three years after the passing of the Act, otherwise the operation of the Act to cease.

The Act further provides, that the Bridge shall be constructed of iron wire or chains, in all respects of sufficient strength and quality to render it safe for life and property; and that it shall not be opened for public use until it is certified to the Lieutenant Governor by a competent engineer to be appointed by him, that the Bridge is in all respects of sufficient strength and materials for the purpose for which it is intended.

This Act is not to come into effect until Her Majesty's Royal assent is thereunto had and declared.

So soon as the Royal assent is declared, and a sufficient amount of Stock subscribed, it is the intention of the undersigned, under the powers and privileges granted by the Act, to commence the construction of the Suspension Bridge therein mentioned, and complete the same as soon as possible, of the following dimensions, or as near thereto as circumstances will admit.

The length of roadway between the towers of suspension will be about five hundred feet; this roadway, as provided by the Act, will be at least seventy feet above high water level in the River below. At each end of this roadway, there will be an approach of about one hundred feet, making the whole length of the Bridge about seven hundred feet; the width of the roadway will be about twenty-three feet, with a carriage way of fifteen feet in the centre, and a foot way on each side, four feet wide. The Bridge will be supported by four iron wire cables of not less than five and a half inches in diameter, to be carried over a granite tower at each end, such towers to be not less than thirty-five feet in height above the roadway, resting on sufficient foundations, and of proportionable size.

All the woodwork of the Bridge to be of hacmatac, or other wood of the first quality in the country, and all other materials to be of the best quality. The whole wood work to be well painted as far as necessary, and the wire cables and iron work to be well prepared, and coated to prevent corrosion.

The Undersigned proposes to construct the whole Bridge and its approaches, with toll-houses, gates, and every other requisite for its use, and to the satisfaction of the Engineer to be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor, for the sum of Twenty Thousand Pounds New Brunswick currency, including compensation for land occupied or damaged.—This sum of £20,000 to be divided into 4000 shares of £5 each, as provided by the Act, payable as follows: One half the amount subscribed by each Shareholder to be paid on the completion of the said Bridge, and on its being certified as ready for public use; and the remaining half of the subscriptions in three, six, nine and twelve months thereafter, with interest until paid. The Bridge and all its appurtenances and privileges to be then delivered to the Shareholders, free of all claims, demands and incumbrances whatsoever; and all tolls received or earned in the meantime to be then accounted for to the Shareholders.

WILLIAM K. REYNOLDS.

Saint John, N. B., 9th June, 1849.

☞ NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of WILLIAM SCOTT, Esquire, late of the Parish of Sussex, King's County, Farmer, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within Three Months from this date; and all those indebted to the said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to the subscribers.

ROBERT SCOTT, Jun. WILLIAM O. A. SCOTT, } *Executors.*

Sussex, 7th May, 1849.

JOHN BARRY, Silversmith,

INFORMS his Customers and the Inhabitants of the City and Province generally, that he has REMOVED his

Silver Plate Manufactory

to the premises next adjoining S. K. Foster's *Ladies' Shoe Store*, in Germain Street, three Stores South of FOSTER'S CORNER, where he is prepared to execute with neatness and punctuality all orders for every variety of SILVER PLATE with which he may be intrusted.

Jewellery of all sorts Repaired.

Having purchased from Mr. JOHN MUNRO his Stock of superior Jewellery, he offers the same for Sale at greatly reduced prices.

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

May 15, 1849. JOHN BARRY.

Spring Importations.

GILCHRIST & INCHES

Have received per late arrivals from Liverpool and the Clyde, their usual assortment of

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,

—COMPRISING—

FANCY Dress Stuffs in Coburgs, Orleans, Organdies, Oregons, Cashmeres, Lustres, Muslins, Balzarines, &c. &c.
Ginghams, Plain and Printed Cottons, Gray and White Cottons, Muslins, Bonnet and Cap Ribbons,
Gloves and Hosiery, in every variety;
Linens, Huckabucks and Osnaburgs,
Fancy SHAWLS and Handkerchiefs,
PARASOLS and UMBRELLAS, &c. &c.
All of which will be sold at very low prices for Cash. May 8.

TO LET,

THREE very desirable Dwelling HOUSES, situate in very eligible situations, with Stables, Gardens, and every convenience.—Apply at the Office of W. & G. RITCHIE.

April 10, 1849.—[Courier.]

Sales by Auction.

Shaft and best quality Refined

IRON,

FOR SALE BY AUCTION.

On WEDNESDAY the 13th June, instant, at 11 o'clock, on Peters' Wharf, will be Sold by Public Auction:

AN Invoice of Round and Octagon best quality SHAFT IRON; 17 Shafts assorted sizes from 5 1-2 to 7 inches; 36 Bars Round and Square best quality Extra Refined IRON, 3 1-4 to 4 1-2 inches.

The IRON can be seen on application at the Counting Room of the subscriber, and is well worth the attention of purchasers.

Immediately afterwards—

15 SHARES of the Capital Stock of the Commercial Bank of New-Brunswick.

JOHN V. THURGAR, *North Market Wharf.*

June 9.

Sugar, Salæratus, Shot, Soap, &c.

BY AUCTION.

On THURSDAY next, the 14th inst. at the Store of the undersigned, in Dock-street, at 11 o'clock in the morning, the following GOODS:

94 BRLS. Bright Barbadoes SUGAR; 3 brls. and 15 boxes ground and unground SALÆRATUS;
84 packages *Wattson's* Sugar, Soda and Water CRACKERS;
20 kegs London No. 1 WHITE LEAD;
2 casks and 5 brls. Whiting;
15 bags Patent Shot;
50 boxes *Steele's* pale Crown Yellow and Common SOAP; 5 casks Washing SODA;
3 do. ALUM; 3 do. COPPERAS;
10 Bags Washed FILBERTS;
20 kegs Ground Ginger; 20 boxes Chocolate;
150 dozen *Mason's* PASTE BLACKING;
5 boxes *Hunt's* American AXES;
3 barrels DRIED PEACHES;
13 boxes Nailrod and Cavendish TOBACCO;
5 barrels Epsom SALTS; 20 boxes Raisins;
4 barrels Ground REDWOOD;
2 barrels Treacle; 200 gross Matches;
25 Cooking STOVES;—together with sundry Small Wares.

Terms, 3 months credit for £20 and upwards, approved endorsed notes.

June 12. H. G. KINNEAR.

STOCK IN TRADE, AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

W. GARNETT—AUCTIONEER.

In consequence of the Subscriber retiring from his present business, the whole of his valuable and extensive stock of recently imported MERCHANDISE, will be offered on MONDAY, the 18th inst., at 10 o'clock, noon, at his Wholesale Warehouse, Johnston's Wharf, and continued from day to day until the whole is disposed of—viz:—

75 PIECES Black and Col'd BROAD CLOTHS,
333 pieces Light and Dark Fancy Doeskins and CASSIMERES,
57 do Black Doeskins and Cassimeres,
150 do Blue, Brown, Olive, Invisible Green and Drab Pilot and Beaver CLOTHS,
750 pair Witney and Mackinaw BLANKETS,
700 do Horse Blankets,
160 Woollen Plaid and other SHAWLS,
23 pieces MOLESKIN,
30 do. GRANDRELL,
42 do Regatta SHIRTING,
19 do Apron Checks,
25 do Black and Col'd Casban Shalloons,
17 do Black Stout,
10 do Black and Brown HOLLANDS,
50 do Cotton Bed TICKS,
50 dozen India Rubber BRACES,
50 do Wool CRAVATS,
80 do Black, Brussels and Ducape HDKFS.,
35 do Bandanna and Spun Silk ditto,
30 pieces Black Merinoes and Orleans,
150 do White Power Loom Cottons and Long-Cloths,
60 do Blue FLANNEL, (Twiled and Plain)
20 do White do.
10 do Kersey do. (Drawers)
11 do Red do.
2 do Check'd FLANNEL,
60 dozen Men's and Women's Worsted and Lamb's Wool HOSE,
150 pair Cotton SHEETS,
40 dozen White and Col'd Counterpane Quilts,
35 do. Cloth CAPS, various Patterns,
50 do Wool MITS,
10 pieces OSNABURGHS,
A quantity of Made Clothing, Buttons, Printed Cottons, &c., &c., &c.
30 barrels Mess PORK,
15 tierces MOLASSES,
170 boxes Muscatel RAISINS,
20 barrels Best Pilot BREAD,
20 chests TEA,
One case very Superior Double Barrel'd Guns, Warehouse Furniture, Office Desks, Stoves, &c.

TERMS—Under £20, Cash; £50, 3 months; above £50, 4 month's credit, approved endorsed notes. GEORGE BEATTIE.

June 12th, 1849.

Valuable Business Stands.

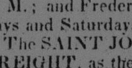
To be Leased at Auction, on MONDAY next the 18th June, inst., upon the premises:

TEN Valuable LOTS, 20 by 27 feet each, fronting on the *New Country Market*, Germain Street, agreeably to a plan to be seen at the time of Sale; when also the terms and conditions will be made known.—Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

R. D. WILMOT, W. H. NEEDHAM, W. O. SMITH, G. VANHORNE, J. FAIRWEATHER, W. H. A. KEANS, W. HAGARTY. } *Committee.*

June 12, 1849.

REDUCED FARE.



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

The SAINT JOHN is well adapted to carry FREIGHT, as there can be a thousand barrels put under cover.

The proprietors of this fine Steamer having spared no expense to fit her up in a superior style with two new Cabins, and several state-rooms, she offers great inducements to passengers.

Freight will be received in the warehouse at Indian Town, when the Boat is not at the Wharf. The proprietors of the *Saint John* have also obtained a Storehouse for the accommodation of persons who wish their Freight to remain at Fredericton until called for, and they trust, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

ISRAEL MERRITT, *Agent*

May 22.

LADIES' BOOTS.

Ex Infanta, and other late arrivals:

LADIES' Cashmere, Albert Cord, and Fancy colored Prunella BOOTS, neatly Capt or Vamped—some all Prunella;
Ladies' Black Satin, Kid, Armazine, Coburg, Prunella, and Patent Leather SLIPPERS;
Girls' strong Anklestrap TIES and other description SHOES; Evening Slippers, &c.
Gents. Cloth Oxonian and Blucher BOOTS; Gents. Walking PUMPS; also, Gents. strong BOOTEES—which will be sold very cheap, *at the Brunswick Shoe Store.* FAULKE & HENNIGAR.

May 8th, 1849.

NEW GOODS.

Wholesale and Retail Warehouse, Prince William Street.

J. & J. HEGAN,

HAVE received per *Peruvian* and *Queen Pomare* from Glasgow, *Infanta* and *Harmony* from Liverpool, and *Pilgrim* from London, the whole of their SPRING IMPORTATIONS, comprising a very extensive and general assortment of the newest and most fashionable FANCY and STAPLE GOODS suitable for the season, which will be sold wholesale and retail at the lowest possible prices for *CASH Only.*

BONNETS by the Case. May 15.

MORRISON & CO.

Have received per *Lisbon* from London, *Infanta* from Liverpool, and *Peruvian* from Glasgow,

An Elegant Assortment of

NEW GOODS,

Which they are selling at decidedly low prices, —FOR CASH.—

A CHOICE lot of the newest styles Bonnet and Cap Ribbons, in French and British Gauze, Satin, and Lutestring,
A great variety of Fancy Neck TIES,
LACES, GLOVES, AND HOSIERY,
Sewed Muslin Collars and Habit Shirts,
Black, White, and Col'd Lace Falls and VEILS,
4-4, 5-4, and 6-4 Black Patent Crape,
Aerophanes, Gauze and Crape Lisse,
Black and Col'd German Velvet RIBBONS,
Sewing Silk, Twist, Gimp and Fringes,
Black, Brown, Col'd and Shot Silk PARASOLS,
A Select Stock of DRESS *Materials, in*
Orleans and Coburg Checks, Plain and Printed do.
Shot Lustres and Coburgs, Alpaccas, Challies,
Chameleons, Californias, Mohairs, Lois, Zephyrs,
Linen and Crape Checks, &c. &c. &c.
Printed Muslins, Barege, Leno and Organdy

DRESSES,

Black Satins, and Gros de Naps, Persians, Sarsnetts,
Black and Col'd SATIN, Cashmere, Barege, Norwich, Edinburgh, Paisley, &c. &c.

SHAWLS AND HANDKERCHIEFS,

Gents' Fancy Silk, Satin and Muslin Neck HDKFS.
De Joinvilles, Operas, Scarfs, Stocks and Stiffeners,
Cambric and Silk Pocket HDKFS.
BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
Fancy TROWSERINGS and VESTINGS,
LINENS, Lawns, Diapers, Table Linen and Towelling,
Brown, Checked, and Slate HOLLANDS,
Drill, Duck, Canvas and OSNABURG,
An extensive assortment of
7-8, 4-4, and 5-4 Printed CALICOES,

MUSLINS,

French, Earlston, Linen and Muslin GINGHAMS,
Homespuns, Checks, and Regatta SHIRTINGS,
White and Grey Cottons and Sheetings,
TICKS, Counterpanes, Toilet Covers,
Marseilles and Toilet QUILTS,
Moreens and Damasks, with Fringes,
LACE, and Tassels to match,
Scarlet, White, and Blue FLANNELS,
UMBRELLAS, Stays, Braces,
BUTTONS, THREADS, &c. &c.
With a general Stock of Small Wares, and Trimmings. May 8, 1849.

No. 2, North Wharf.

HARDWARE, POWDER, WHITE LEAD, &c.

Received per ships *Harmony, Infanta*, and *Harriott*, from Liverpool, *Peruvian* from Glasgow, and *Lisbon* from London, a Variety in the above line, which, with previous Stock, comprises a good assortment, viz:—

RIM, Mortice, Stock, Pad, Chest, Cupboard, Till and Book-case LOCKS;
Butt, H. HL, T, Strap, Chest, Venetian, Hook and Eye, and Barn Door HINGES;
SCYTHES, Hoes, SICKLES, Reaping Hooks, Scythe Stones, Cow Bells;
Enamelled TEA KETTLES, Sauce Pans, Preserving Kettles, Basins, &c.
Tin'd and untin'd Tea Kettles, Sauce Pans, Fish Kettles, &c.; Door Scrapers,
"Hoole, Staniforth & Gray's," "Beardshaw's," "Marshes & Shepherd's," and "Grove's" SAWS;
"Cam's" EDGE TOOLS;
"Vicker's" and "Marshes & Shepherd's" FILES;
"Thomson's" AUGERS; setts superior Brass-necked BRACES and BITTS;
Pots, Ovens, Boilers, Spare Covers, Fry Pans, Griddles;
Cart and Waggon Boxes, Carriage SPRINGS,
London Patent AXLES;
HAIR CLOTH and Curled HAIR, Glue, Castors, Brass Nails, setts Draw Locks, &c.;
Smoothing, Jack, Trying, Jointer, Plough, Bead, Moulding and other PLANES;
Mathematical Instruments, Tape Lines, Pocket Compasses, &c. BRASS WIRE;
Wove Wire Cloth, Window Lattice, Iron Wire; Copper BELL WIRE and BELLS; Surveyors' Board Rules and Scales;
COUNTER SCALES, with Copper and Tin Scoops, Stand Scales, Weights, &c.;
Whitewash, Paint, Dust, Scrub, and other BRUSHES;
Wrought and Domestic Cut NAILS, always on hand;
Tacks, Brads, Screws;
Copper Brads, Tacks and Boat NAILS; FIRE IRONS, AND-IRONS;
Shovels and Spades, iron and steel; Manure Forks, Hay Forks, Wire Seives;
GUNS, PISTOLS, Percussion Caps, Flints, Nipples, Turnscrews, &c.
Powder Flasks, Shot Belts and Pouches, Dram Flasks, &c.
Table and Pocket KNIVES, Scissors, Steels,
"John Wilson's" Shoe and Butcher KNIVES,
Rules, Squares, Compasses, &c.
Shoemaker's Awls, Bristles, Heel Plates, Tip Nails, Bills, Threads, Tacks, &c.
One set "Joseph Rodgers & Son's" superior Ivory Handle KNIVES and FORKS, in Mahogany case, for sale at cost;
A few handsome 2-light GAS PENDANTS, Plain Brackets and other Fittings,
Brass Toddy and Preserving KETTLES, and BRASS GOODS in great variety,
Japan'd Hat and Coat Hooks, Chest Handles, Rim and Knob spring LATCHES; Thumb Latches, Candlesticks, Lamps, Knobs, Cash Boxes, Dressing and Paper Cases, Sandwich Cases, Molasses Gates, &c.
Axle Sash Pullies, Sash Cord,
COFFIN CORD AND MOUNTING,
6 Rolls sheet LEAD; 4-2 ton sheet ZINC,
5 tons short link CHAIN, assorted sizes, from 3-16 to 7-8 inch; 2 tons WHITING,
1-2 ton Block Bushes, Block Rivets,
3 tons WHITE LEAD,
57 kegs FF and Canister Sporting POWDER,
Spring STEEL, Hoop L, and Common Blister Steel, Cast Steel, Borax,
With the usual assortment of Shelf Goods, and other SMALL WARES not here enumerated.

C. & W. H. ADAMS.

St. John, 28th May, 1849.

1849, Spring Fashion of HATS.

Height of Crown, 7 1-4 inch.
Bell at Sides, 5-16 inch.
Bell Front and rear, 3-16 inch.
Breadth of Brim, 1 3-4 inch.
Slope of Brim at Sides, 1-8 inch.
Curve of Brim, 3-8 inch.
Oval of the top of the Crown, 11-16 inch.

THE Subscribers having received per "*Admiral*" thire Spring Style of HAT BLOCKS, are now manufacturing Fashionable HATS of all kinds and qualities.

As they anticipate increased sales under the new Tariff, they are prepared to sell at still further REDUCED PRICES, and would therefore respectfully invite the public to call and examine before they purchase elsewhere.

Parties leaving their orders can be furnished with HATS, varying from the Fashion to suit their fancy.

A supply of Cloth and Glazed CAPS shortly expected, which, with those manufactured by themselves, will make a complete assortment.

Old Hats repaired

☞ Terms—Cash.

C. D. EVERETT & SON

March 28.

Poetry, &c.

THE SHADOW OF THE PAST.

Oh! joy to the spring-tide sun,
For it opens the buds to leaves,
And it makes sweet climbers run
With their fragrance over the eaves;
And it calls glad birds about
To sing new songs of praise;
Oh, joy to the spring! but it cannot bring
The joys of by-gone days!

I think on the Past with a thought
That paineth the bosom sore:—
A face, a form, to my mind is brought,
Which my eyes can never see more!
I bear a kind word said
By a tongue that is mute and cold!
I feel the clasp of a hand, now dead
And withering in the mould!

But the thought of a friendship changed
Is worse than a dream of the dead!
And I think of the dear estranged
Till reason, with peace, seems fled.
There are hearts that loved me once,
There are hands that once caressed,
That are colder now than the frost on the bough
That killeth the bird in its nest!

Tait's Magazine.

Down Corn—Down Horn.—That Ireland is now bankrupt—that her corn and Cattle are driven out of the market—that the very land which produces them both is unsaleable, are the logical effects of adverse legislation in the Imperial Parliament. Free trade, liberalized tariffs, and a ruinous system of poor laws, have so reduced the value of land, that to offer it for sale (when, burdened as it is with poor rates, men would hardly take a present of it) it is a mere mockery of the proprietor's hopes. Thus, with reference to the bread-stuffs—whilst 15,550 quarters of foreign wheat—5 880 ditto of foreign barley, and 1,610 ditto of foreign oats.—forming in the aggregate 23,040 quarters of *foreign* supplies—found a warm reception and ready sale, at the London Corn Exchange, on Monday, not one single ounce of *Irish* produce in the same kinds found its way into the market! Foreign cattle, also, are making their way into the various English ports in great numbers.—*Dublin Mail.*

Father Mathew will be here about the middle of this month. At a Cork farewell temperance meeting, Father Mathew said—

"To America—that great and glorious people—that vast country,—I go to afford myself the pleasure and consolation of beholding my exalted countrymen, not as here lingering through a life of protracted starvation and constant misery, but in the midst of prosperity, enjoying the remuneration of their industry, and the comforts that plenty and domestic happiness confer—where I will see all enjoying peace and prosperity under the wings of the American eagle."—*N. York Express.*

Dead or Missing.—After the battle of Chillianwallah, an Irishman in a foot regiment went to his officer and reported himself dead. "Yes, yer 'onner," said he, "I'm kilt entirely." "How can that be, Pat," says he, "when I see you before me?" "Och, sure," says Pat, "if I were dead, I should have left the sarvice, and as I wish to lave the sarvice, if you report me dead, I suppose it'll be all the same to her Majesty, God bless her!" Pat was told that his request could not be complied with, on which he declared that if he could not be reported dead, he would be amongst the missing after the next engagement.

Spots on the Sun.—There is, at the present time, in the centre of the sun's disc a collection of spots of such extent that the whole may be seen as one spot without the aid of magnifying power, by merely protecting the eye by a dark glass. Of course with a good telescope the spots present a very curious appearance.

The Poet Wordsworth.—In a recent lecture at Birmingham, Mr. G. Dawson remarked, "Poetry has been said to be to literature what the Sabbath-day is to the other days of the week. If so, Wordsworth may truly be said to have kept the Sabbath holy—in his works are no impurities, no sowing to the flesh, no service of sin."

How to give Roses Colour.—If your roses be of a faded sickly colour, cover the earth in the pot in which the rose-bush is to about half an inch deep with pulverized charcoal. White and violet flowers appear also to be sensible to its action; but yellow flowers seem to be insensible.

Two gentlemen were lately examining the beam of a plough on a stall in a market place. "I'll bet you a guinea," said one, "you don't know what this is for." "Done," said the other, "Its for sale." The bet was won and the wager paid.

A Yankee down-easter has invented this specific for the use of gold-hunters:—The operator is to grease himself well, lie down on the top of a hill, and then roll to the bottom. The gold, and "nothing else," will stick to him. Price 94 dollars per box.

Somebody who appears to know how fashionable schools are managed, says: To educate young ladies is to let them know all about the *ogies*, the *omenies*, the *ifics*, the *ticks*, and the *masticks*, but nothing about the *ings*, such as sewing, darning, washing, baking, and making pudding.

Good.—An Indian chief being in an eating-house, was asked whether he would have a glass of ale. He cast a very aboriginal look upon the pale face, and replied:—"*Thank you sir, I have not become so far civilized as to drink liquor.*"

It will afford sweeter happiness, in the hour of death, to have wiped one tear from the cheek of sorrow, than to have ruled an empire, to have conquered millions, or enslaved the world.

Life-Like.—The "Philadelphia Galaxy" says, an artist in that city painted a cow and cabbage so natural that he was obliged to separate them before they were finished, because the cow commenced eating the cabbage!

"I wish to know, sir, if you called me an ass?" "Yes, sir, but I qualified it." "Aha! sir, you qualified it, did you? The better for you, sir; and pray how did you qualify it?" "I said you were an ass sir, all but the ears."

A wag purchased a very fine horse. Returning from a ride a few days afterwards, he said he had discovered a quality in his animal which added five pound to his value 'he shied at a constable!'

Fine sense and exalted sense are not half so useful as common sense.

Rousseau says—"The empire of woman is an empire of softness, of address, of complacency. Her commands are caresses, her menaces are tears."

"When I am making a plan of consequence," says Lord Bolingbroke, "I always like to consult a sensible woman." Lord Bolingbroke was a great man.

BARLEY, STARCH, and Agricultural Seeds.

Landing ex Peruvian, from Glasgow:—

10 BARRELS Split PEAS;
25 do. Barley; 10 do. Pearl do.;
15 do. Ayrshire OATMEAL;
5 chests Soluble STARCH;
1 do. Sago STARCH;
1 cask Carbonate of SODA;
20 boxes Tobacco PIPES;
100 reams Wrapping PAPER;
44 bags assorted CORKS.

Also, a large assortment of choice Agricultural SEEDS.—For sale by

May 1. JARDINE & CO.

☞ *NOTICE.*

THE Undersigned gives Notice, that he holds a Power of Attorney from Mr. Peter Le-Seuer, (late Accountant in the Bank of British North America,) dated 24th April last, to transact for him all matters of Business, during his absence from this Province.

GEORGE A. LOCKHART.

St. John, N. B., 24th May, 1849.

Tremendous Sacrifice ON DRY GOODS.

LEEDS HOUSE,

PRINCE WM. STREET.

AFTER the 10th of May the whole of the STOCK on hand, including this Spring's Importation, will be offered at a *Great Reduction* in price, with a view to clearing off the whole as early as possible.

Purchasers "*with Cash*" will find this one of the most desirable opportunities ever offered.

The Stock consists of a choice assortment of seasonable GOODS, in part of the following—

Cap and Bonnet Flowers, Ribbons, Parasols in Brown and Fancy; Bonnets in Pearl, Rice, Luton, Tuscan, and whole Straws; Muslins, Printed Cottons, Gro de Naples, Orientals, Damask Silks, Satins and Satinetts, Neck Ties; of GLOVES a large assortment, Hearth Rugs, Druggets and Carpets, Gimps, Muslin Collars, Tarlatan Muslins, DeLaines, Coburgs and Orleans, Gauze Lisses, Broad Cloths, Kerseymeres, Hosiery, Haberdashery, Small Wares, Union Damasks, Moreens, Gipsy and Jenny Lind Hats, &c., &c.

BENJAMIN CROWTHER.

May 1, 1849—2i

LONDON HOUSE, MARKET SQUARE.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

From London, Manchester, and Glasgow, per "Lisbon," and "Infanta,"

—CONSISTING OF—

RICH Fancy, and Plain DRESS GOODS, in different styles and qualities of Brilliants, Glaciers, Mohairs, Delaines, Coburghs, Orleans, Organdies, and Colored Muslins;
Black and Colored Shot GROS-DE-NAPS and SATINS;
SHAWLS and Handkerchiefs, Laces, Gloves, and HOSIERY;
RIBBONS, PARASOLS, UMBRELLAS,
Grey, White, and Printed COTTONS,
Sheetings, Shirtings, Muslins, Linens,
Lawns, Towelling, Osnaburghs,
Canvas, Duck, &c.
BROAD CLOTHS, Kerseymeres, Doeskins,
VESTINGS, Drills, Cantoons, and Moleskins,
COTTON WARPS,
FISHING THREADS,, &c. &c.

With the usual assortment of Small Wares—all of which are now offered, Wholesale and Retail, at very low prices.

April 24, 1849. T. W. DANIEL.

No. 1, South Market Wharf.

Received ex *Infanta*, *Sophia*, and *Hamony*, from Liverpool, and *Lisbon*, from London:

200 KEGS *Brandram's* No. 1. WHITE LEAD,
50 do. colored PAINTS,
7 casks Boiled and Raw OIL; 1 do. PUTTY;
210 kegs Fo, F, FF, and Canister POWDER;
150 bags Cut and Wrought Board NAILS;
50 bags SPIKES, from 3 to 10 inch;
8 cwt. BLOCK TIN;
1 ton Sparrowbills—Iron and Brass;
Hoole, Staniforth & Gray's Gang Mill SAWS, and Circular ditto;
Hoole, Staniforth & Gray's Pit, Cross-cut, Hand, Tenon, and other SAWS;
1 cask Sad Irons; 1 cask Curled Hair and Hair Cloth;
1 cask London GLUE; 1 cask BORAX;
1 ton SHOT, BB. to No. 8; 8 rolls Sheet LEAD;
8 casks ZINC and Sheet BRASS; 1 ton Block Bushes,
1 cask Block Rivets; 2 casks Cart Boxes;
50 dozen Miners' SHOVELS;
30 dozen SCYTHES and 40 dozen SICKLES;
2 casks Tea Kettles, Preserving Kettles, and Saucepans: 1 cask pump, pack, and clout NAILS:
2 casks CUTLERY, in every variety;
1 cask Mill, Cross-cut, Pit, Tenon, Smiths', and other FILES; 1 cask Lead PIPE, 1-2 inch to 1 1-4 in.;
16 rolls IRON WIRE;
8 Smith's BELLOWS, 24 to 32 inch;
3 dozen Masons' Riddles; 50 Plough Moulds;
4 ANVILS; 1 basket VICES;
3 cases Thomson's Scotch Screw AUGERS;
11 casks containing every variety of Door Locks, Hinges, Screws, Bolts, Brads; Horn, Iron, & Plated Squares, Coach Wrenches, Trowels and Hammers, Chest Handles and Locks, Buttons, Shoe Tacks, Heel Plates and Nails Iron and Brass Castors, Gouges, Chissels, Plane Irons Hand-rail Screws, Griddles; Jack, Trying, Smoothing and other Planes, Caulking Irons, Rules, Italian Irons, Gridirons, &c. &c.; with a very superior assortment of BRASS GOODS, which, with their former Stock, comprises as varied a stock as the City can afford, and which will be sold at low rates for CASH, by

May 8, 1849. W. TISDAE & SON.

By the "Harriott," from Liverpool,

ON CONSIGNMENT—

48 KEGS assorted Wrought NAILS; 20 kegs 8d'y, 9d'y and 10d'y Horse Nails,
40 kegs 1½ to 3 inch BOAT NAILS;
5 hhds. Boiled Linseed Oil, 5 hhds. Raw do.
10 barrels Scotch BARLEY,
10 boxes Poland Starch, 20 boxes Tobacco Pipes,
100 reams Wrapping Paper,
100 kegs Colored Paints, 50 bags assorted Shot,
100 Gross Common Corks,
40 kegs Mustard and Ginger,
572 lbs. Servants' Friend, 50 dozen Bath Brick,
1200 yards Scotch Carpeting. Also:
Queen's Blue, Saltpetre, Sulphur, Cream of Tartar, Pearl Sago, Jamaica Ginger, Beeswax, Liquorice, Twine, Sweet Oil, Castor Oil, Senna Leaves and Tartaric Acid.—For sale by

JOHN KINNEAR, *Prince Wm. Street.*

May 8.

LONDON GOODS.

Ex ship "Lisbon," from London:—

100 CHESTS Fine Congo TEA,
6 hhds. LOAF SUGAR,
10 hhds. Fine CRUSHED SUGAR,
3 caroteels Zante CURRANTS,
2 cases Italian LIQUORICE,
25 bags BLACK PEPPER,
10 bags soft shell ALMONDS,
30 cases STARCH,
11 boxes SPERM CANDLES,
5 tierces LINSEED OIL,
17 casks "Day & Martin's." BLACKING,
1 cask HARNESS POLISH,
2 boxes CANDIED PEEL,
10 cases MACCARONI,
5 cases VERMICELLI, 1 can ISINGLASS,
4 cases SALAD OIL, 1 tierce Pearl SAGO,
1 cask Lazenby's PICKLES and SAUCES,
100 kegs Brandram's WHITE LEAD,—For Sale by. JARDINE & CO.

St. John, April 24, 1849.

New-Brunswick STONE Works

PORTLAND BRIDGE.

P. CORMACK,

WHILE thanking the public for the favour he has hitherto received, begs to invite attention to his very extensive and select Stock of Cut MARBLE and FREE STONE, comprising *Monuments* of every description, *Obelisks, Tombs* and *Grave Stones*, &c. &c.—In order to render his Establishment perfect in this department, he has lately entered into partnership with P. McGRATH, whose proficiency in this line, and Ornamental Carving generally, has enabled him, even during his short residence here, to attract public notice. He has also a large collection of very beautiful Monumental Designs, which he offers for inspection.—He hopes that their combined efforts will render them worthy of public support.—House Work of every kind, as usual, is executed in the best and cheapest manner.

☞ Come and see their Works at Portland Bridge, St. John. January 30th, 1849.

By the 'Portland,' from Boston:

25 BARRELS PRIME PORK;
6 brls. Spirits of Turpentine;
6 dozen Painted PAILS;
6 dozen BARREL COVERS.—For Sale by

May 22. JOHN KINNEAR.

Whiting, Pint, Alum, &c.

Ex Brig John & Isabella from Newcastle-on-Tyne.

5 TONS WHITING, in brls and hhds.;
2 do. COPPERAS,
¼ do. LAMPBLACK, 2 do. ALUM,
3 do. Washing SODA, in all sized packages;
100 kegs finest No. 1 WHITE LEAD,
100 bags SHOT, from 4 to A.

For sale at low rates, by H. G. KINNEAR, *Hammond's Buildings, 20 Dock-street.*

May 22.

No. 10, King Street.

Per "*Portland*" from Liverpool—

17 CASKS Loaf and Crushed SUGARS;
5 cwt. Store Lead, 300 Stone Jugs,
3 casks Bath Bricks, 1 case Spanish Chocolate,
1 truss Shoe Hemp, assorted,
1 truss Shoe Twine, assorted,
25 dozen Packages Table SALT,
200 reams WRAPPING PAPER.

Per *Cuba* from Boston—

30 hhds. Clayed and Muscovado MOLASSES.

May 8. FLEWWELLING & READING.

Salmon, Shad and Herring Twines.

Just received per ship William Carson—

4 CASKS, containing an assortment of Salmon, Seine, Shad and Herring Twines, of very best quality.

JOHN V. THURGAR, *North Market Wharf.*

April 10, 1849.

Rye Flour and Corn Meal.

To arrive per brig "Widow":

200 BARRELS RYE FLOUR,
100 ditto CORN MEAL,—will be sold low from the Vessel, or at the Steamboat Landing, Indian Town.

In Store—Wheat FLOUR, MESS PORK, TEA, TOBACCO, &c.

☞ LIME as usual.

R. ROBERTSON.

Indian Town, April 24, 1849.

Calcined Plaster.

100 BARRELS Calcined PLASTER,—For Sale low.

FLEWWELLING & READING,

April 10. No. 10, King-street

1st January, 1849.

H. G. KINNEAR

Has on hand at this date—

51 HHDS. Bright Porto Rico SUGAR;
6 puncheons 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 do. Boston No. 1 ditto
50 do. Honey Dew Aromatic and common Tobacco
25 do. Mould CANDLES,
20 do. Dipt ditto,
15 barrels Cider VINEGAR,
50 do. Watson's NAVY BREAD
50 do. No. 1 and 2 PILOT ditto
200 packages Sugar, Soda, and Water BISCUIT
50 boxes Domestic ditto
20 bags best Washed FILBERTS
10 barrels (new) Hickory NUTS
5 do. Sea Elephant OIL,
200 dozen (Domestic) CORN BROOMS,
1 caroteel 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 32d'y Wrought Board NAILS,
25 do. 6 8 10 12 and 14d'y Clasp Wrought NAILS
23 do. 5d'y to 28d'y English Cut ditto
49 do. 4 5 6 7 8 9 and 10d'y Ox and Horse ditto
5 do. Derby Ox Nails,
32 do. 2½ to 3½ inch Sheathing Nails
56 do. 1 5-16 to 3½ inch Boat do.
4 pieces CHAIN CABLE, 5-8 to 3-4 inch
1 ANCHOR, 3 cwt.; 5 dozen *Griffin* Scythes
40 casks small Chains, 1-4, 5-16, 3-8, 7-16, and 1-2 in.
150 STOVES, Cooking, Close, Box, Hot Air, and of all descriptions and sizes,
2 cases STATIONERY,
15 boxes No. 1 Hunt's best Am. AXES, warranted,
520 boxes 7x9, 8x10, 9x12, 10x12, 10 and 12 by 14, 11x15 12x16; 17 and 18, 15, 14 and 16x 0; 16,17, and 18x24 best English Sheet WINDOW GLASS,
10 boxes Tobacco PIPES,
30 Weaver's 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 ditto
59 Looking GLASSES, (assorted sizes,)
15 cases containing 500 gross block and card Matches,
5 cases containing 400 pairs Ladies' Patent Manufactured RUBBER Over-Shoes; 6 cases containing 750 pairs best Para common Gum RUBBERS,
15 bolts best Scotch Navy CANVAS, No. 1 to 6,
5 bags Black PEPPER; 10 bags Salt-Petre,
25 kegs 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-trip, Druggists and Post-Office Balances and Scales,
10 boxes London STARCH, 25 do. 2 oz. and ¼ 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 PUTTY, Mill saw Files, Borax, Box Pumps, Coffee Mills, Tailors' Geese, Copper Basins, Waffle Irons, Ash Doors and Osburne Furnaces, Camp Pails, Wooden Bowls, Deep sea Lines, black, blue, and white-brown sewing THREAD, Duck, Whiting, Bath Brick, Pimento, Cloves, Cassia, Nutmegs, Ground Redwood, Ground COFFEE, Paste Cocoa, pipestem and thumb Liquorice, Gum Camphor, Pungent Salts, Polishing Powders, tins Mustard, sweeping BRUSHES, &c. &c.

FLUID

Extract of Valerian,

For Head Ache, Nervous and Hysteric Affections.

☞ READ THE FOLLOWING.

From Parker Cleavland, LL.D., Professor of Chemistry, Materia Medica, Mineralogy, Geology and Natural Philosophy, Brunswick College, Maine.

Brunswick, Aug. 9, 1848.

Messrs. Edw. Brinley & Co.

I HAVE not till the present time found leisure to devote any attention to the "Fluid Extract of Valerian," a bottle of which you were kind enough to send me a few weeks since. I have now sufficiently tested it, to satisfy me, that it contains the active medicinal principle of Valerian, in a *purer*, more simple and concentrated state, than *any other* preparation of this root, with which I am acquainted. From the great success which has attended its use, I think the public may rely upon it as a very *valuable* medicine in all Nervous Affections, Headache, Sleeplessness, &c. Permit me to add that it is important that the manufacturer should *continue* to prepare the Extract with the same care as heretofore. With much respect, yours, &c. P. C. CLEAVLAND, M. D.

State Lunatic Hospital, Worcester, Mass., August 7, 1848.

David Parker, *Shaker Village, N. H.*

Dear Sir:—Your favor of the 3d, has been received, and I hasten to reply. We have used only one bottle of your "Pure Fluid Extract of Valerian." In one case of a mild form of Delirium Tremens in which we used it, the agitation and trembling were calmed by one hundred drop dose of it.

I hope to be able to say something in favor of the Valerian before long; it is an elegant preparation.

Yours very truly,
GEO. CHANDLER, M. D.

We hereby certify that we are acquainted with the method of making the Pure Fluid Preparation of Valerian, as put up by the United Society of Shakers, at Enfield. It possesses the properties of the Valerian highly concentrated, and may be used in all cases where the medicine is proper, and all may rely on its being genuine. It is the kind we use and recommend.

DIXI CROSBY, M. D., *Dartmouth College, N. H.*
ED. E. PHELPS, M. D.
JOHN CLOUGH, M. D., *Enfield, N. H.*
BENJAMIN GALLUP, M. D., *Lebanon, N. H.*
M. M. DAVIS, M. D., *Norwich, Vt.*
ALBIGENCE PIERCE, M. D., *Strafford, Vt.*
B. N. STILES, M. D., do. do.

March 17, 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.

☞ S. L. Tilley, King-Street, Sole Agent for St. John, N. B. February 13, 1849.

Molasses, Cigars, &c.

Landing ex 'Juverna' from Matanzas—

161 HHDS. 30 Tierces and 25 Barrels Prime Retailing Molasses,
2 M. Manuel Amores Regalia Cigars.
Ex Albion from Dundee—36 Dozen Orange Marmalade. For sale by

May 22. JARDINE & CO.

Starch, Ginger, &c.

Landing ex "Harriott" from Liverpool:

2 CASKS SHOT, 8 boxes Patent Starch,
10 kegs Ground GINGER.
10 kegs superfine Mustard, 1 hhd. Bath Bricks,
2 cans Black Lead, 10 cases Chedder and Wiltshire CHEESE,
Hhds. Table SALT, Soda, Copperas, Sulphur, Saltpetre, &c.—For Sale by

May 8. JARDINE & CO.

Raisins, Cheese, &c.

Just received at No. 10 King Street:

200 BOXES and half boxes Bunch RAISINS;
2 Casks Goshen CHEESE;
10 Sacks FILBERTS and Castana NUTS.

FLEWWELLING & READING.

15th May, 1849.

Brandy, Wines, Whisky.

Ex the Ship Lisbon, from London, and Peruvian, from Glasgow:

30 CASKS, in pipes and hhds. Hennessey's Prime Old Cognac BRANDY;
15 hhds. first quality Pale GENEVA;
2 puns. superior Malt WHISKY;
15 half pipes } PORT and Sherry WINES,
20 qr. casks } of very first quality.

Also, 4 cases Linen THREAD, assorted numbers, a very superior article, &c. &c.

JOHN V. THURGAR, *North Mkt. Wharf.*

May 1.

Paints, Oil, &c.

Landing ex "Exporter," and selling at Reduced Rates—

342 KEGS No. 1 White and Coloured PAINTS;
Casks Boiled and Raw Linseed OIL;

Also—Patent Dryers, at the Subscriber's Ship Chandlery. JOHN WALKER, *Ward Street.*

May 1.

Corn Meal, Superfine Flour, Pilot Bread, Mess Pork, &c. &c.

100 BARRELS of FLOUR,
50 do. CORN MEAL,
30 ditto Mess PORK,
20 ditto PILOT BREAD,
20 chests TEA.—For sale low for Cash by GEORGE BEATTIE, *Johnston's Wharf.*

April 17.

New and Cheap Room Paper.

Just Received from Boston—

A LARGE assortment of New and Cheap PAPER HANGINGS, suitable for Drawing Rooms, Parlors, Halls, Entries, Bed Rooms, Sitting Rooms, &c., which will be offered for sale at prices ranging from 6d. to 2s. 9d. a piece. This is by far the cheapest Paper now for sale in the city.

April 24. S. K. FOSTER.

Molasses.

Ex brig "Caros," from Cienfuegos—

277 HHDS. 28 tierces, and 35 barrels MUSCOVADO MOLASSES.—For Sale by (April 24.) JARDINE & CO.

CORN MEAL and PORK.

Landing ex 'Zelica' from New York—

200 BARRELS CORN MEAL;
10 brls. City MESS PORK;

For sale by JARDINE & CO.

April 17.

A NATURAL REMEDY

Suited to our Constitutions, and competent to the cure of every curable disease, will be found in WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

OF THE

NORTH AMERICAN COLLEGE OF HEALTH.

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

SUBJECT TO BUT ONE DISEASE.

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

NATURAL PRINCIPLES,

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

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

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

GRAND PURIFYING PRINCIPLE,

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

GIVE EASE AND PLEASURE,

disease of every name is radidly driven from the body.

CAUTION.

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

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

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

(Indian Purgative.)

Of the North American College of Health

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

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

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

WILLIAM WRIGHT, VICE PRESIDENT

Of the North American College of Health.

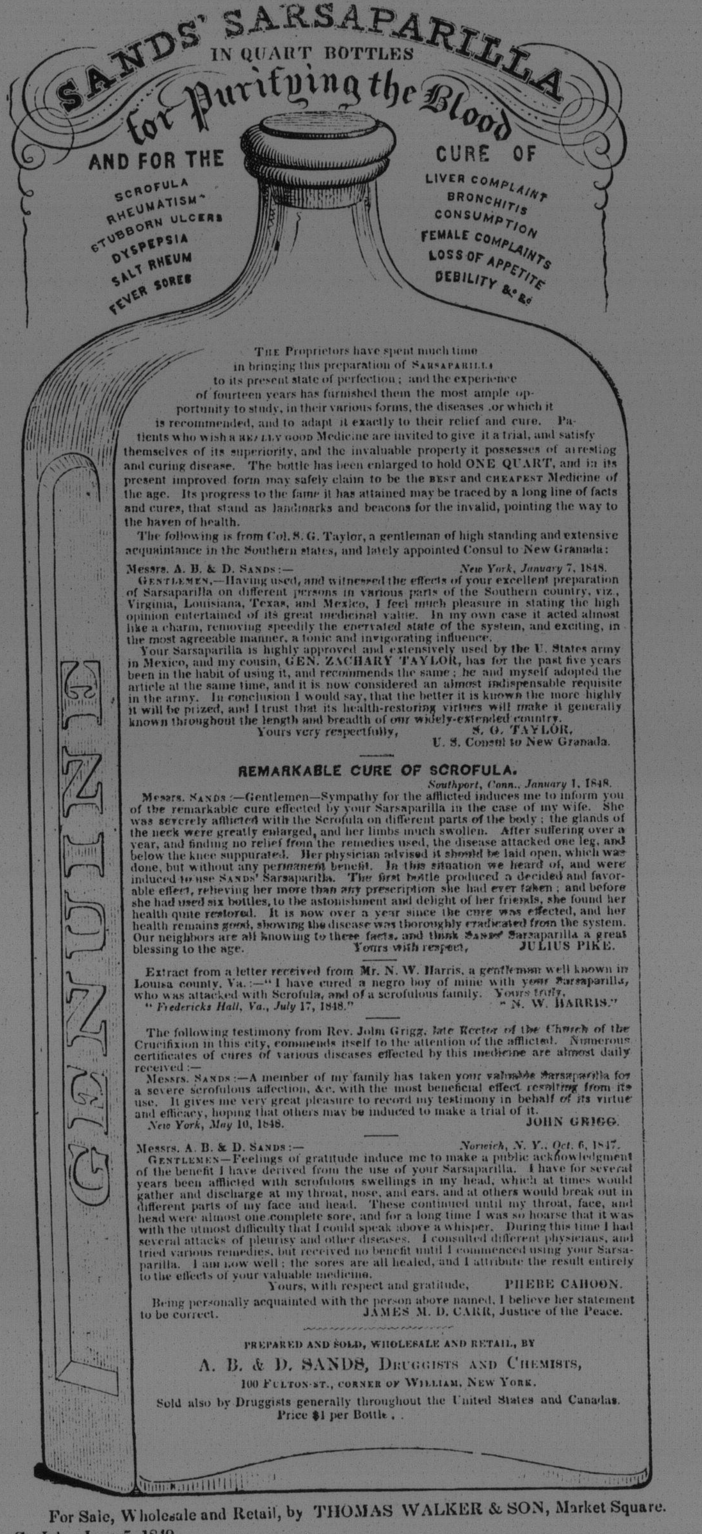
and that pedlars are never in any case allowed to sell the genuine Medicine. All travelling agents will be provided with a certificate of agency as above described; and those who cannot show one will be known as base impostors.

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

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

H. G. KINNEAR, *General Agent for the Province.*

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



For Sale, Wholesale and Retail, by THOMAS WALKER & SON, Market Square.

St. John, June 5, 1849.

Astonishing Efficacy OF HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.

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

CURE OF A DESPERATE CASE OF ERYSIPELAS.

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

TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.

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

JOSEPH GILDON.

Amputation of Two Legs Prevented.

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

To Professor Holloway.

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

(Signed) CHARLES TULLY,
Editor and Proprietor of the Roscommon Journal

Cure of a Desperate Scorbutic Eruption of long standing.

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

To Professor Holloway.

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

(Signed) RICHARD HAVELL.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Fishing Twines and Lines, SAIL CLOTH, &c.

Per Ship "William Carson" from Liverpool—

5 CASKS Salmon, Shad, Seine, and Herring TWINES;
12, 15, and 18 thread Cod and Pollock LINES;
6 bales heavy Navy CANVASS, assorted numbers, 1 to 6.

—IN STORE—

200 boxes and half-boxes prime bunch Muscatel RAISINS;
20 chests Fine CONGO TEA, &c. &c.

On sale low by J. V. THURGAR, *North Mkt. Wharf.*

April 17.

BREAD, PORK, TAR, &c.

EX steamer "Maid of Erin."—25 Barrels Pilot BREAD. *On the way*—
100 barrels Mess PORK, 50 do. Prime do.;
50 do. Riggers TAR, 20 do. Pitch; will be sold Cheap before storing.

May 8. GEORGE THOMAS.

BEAUTIFUL

French Paper Hangings.

1500 PIECES handsomely assorted French PAPER HANGINGS, at from 2s. to 10s. per Piece.—For Sale by

JOHN KINNEAR, *Prince Wm. Street*

April 10.

No. 1, South Wharf.

SHEET LEAD, SHOT, Steel, Files, Twines, &c

Received ex "*William Carson*," from Liverpool, and for sale at exceedingly low rates, for cash:

5 ROLLS Sheet Lead, 3½, 4, 4½ to 5lb.;
16 cwt. Patent Shot, No. BB to 7;
8 cwt. best Spring STEEL, assorted sizes;
1 cask *Vickers'* best Tenon, Hand, Pit, X-Cut Circular, Mill, and Smiths' Files and Rasps
50 dozen very fine Herring Thread;
50 doz. Drift Salmon Twine; 50 doz. Seine do.
30 doz. assorted 9, 12, 15 thread Cod and Pollock Lines.

W. TISDALE & SON.