The Weekly Observer.

Established in 1818, Under the title of "The Star." } Whole No 1563.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1848.

VOL. XXI.—NO. 12.

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.

At a Court of Common Council holden at the City Hall of the City of Saint John, on Friday the 25th day of August, Anno Domini 1848:

Read and re-enacted the following Ordinance:

AN Ordinance to regulate Public Exhibitions within the City of Saint John.

By order of the Common Council.

J. WILLIAM BOYD,
Common Clerk.

AT a Common Council, 11th August, 1848—*Resolved*, That all BALLAST to be discharged on the South side of the *Breakwater*, shall be deposited to the Eastward of the prolongation of the Western line of Charlotte Street,—and further Ordered, that the Common Clerk transmit a copy of this Resolution to the Harbour Master.

And all parties concerned are hereby notified and required to govern themselves accordingly.

THOMAS REED,
Harbour Master.

To all whom it may concern:

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Commissioners appointed under and by virtue of an Act passed in the 9th year of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled "An Act to authorise the widening of Saint John street, and the continuation thereof to Duke-street, in the City of St. John," have deposited and filed in the Office of the Common Clerk of the said City, a true copy of the Report to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the said City, under the said Act, together with the Plan or Survey by them adopted in furtherance of the said Act, for the Inspection of all whom it may concern.

JOHN DUNCAN,
WM. O. SMITH,
J. H. GRAY,
GEO. A. LOCKHART,
Commissioners for widening and enlarging Saint John-street, and a continuation thereof.

June 24, 1848.

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,
Secretary.

St. John, Nov. 11, 1846.

☞ NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers, under the Firm of THOMAS BARLOW & COMPANY, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. All Debts due to and by the late Firm, will be received and paid by Thomas Barlow, and all persons indebted to the late Firm, or having unsettled Accounts with them, will please call at their office at an early period and adjust the same.

THOS. BARLOW,
GEORGE FLEMING,
JOHN STEWART.

St. John, January 1st, 1848.

THE Subscribers tender their grateful acknowledgments for the patronage received by the late Firm, and beg to intimate to their friends and the public generally, that the Business will be continued in all its branches, at the PHŒNIX FOUNDRY, where they solicit a continuance of the patronage hitherto enjoyed.

☞ Any orders for *Castings, Machinery, Mill-Work, Engines, &c.*, will be promptly attended to.

THOS. BARLOW,
GEORGE FLEMING,

January 1st, 1848.

☞ NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of JARVIS & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Creditors are requested to present their demands to E. L. Jarvis, who is authorized to collect all debts due to the said Firm.

EDWARD L. JARVIS,
G. MURRAY JARVIS.

11th July, 1848.—[Chron. 8in.]

Copartnership Notice.

C. D. EVERETT

RETURNS his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage which has been extended to him since his commencement in business, and would now inform his friends and the public that he has taken into Copartnership with him his Son, Chas. A. Everett, under the Firm of C. D. EVERETT & SON, who will continue business in the old stand, and respectfully call attention to the

Spring and Summer Style

of Moleskin, Silk, and Velvet HATS, which they are now manufacturing, and which have been acknowledged to be the easiest fit and most beautiful pattern that has been manufactured for many years.

☞ HATS of all shapes and Prices on hand, or manufactured to order at a great reduction on former prices.

C. D. EVERETT,
CHAS. A. EVERETT,
City Hat Store, East side of the Market Square.

April 29.

☞ NOTICE.

ALL persons having any legal demands against the Estate of Valentine C. Troop, late of this City, Grocer, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within six months from the date hereof;—and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

REBECCA TROOP,
Sole Executrix.

Saint John, June 24th, 1848.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of ROBERT RAY, late of this City, Sailmaker, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within Six Months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to

GILBERT T. RAY,
THOMAS LEAVITT, } *Executors.*
GEO. A. LOCKHART,

St. John, 11th February, 1848.

SCOTCH GOODS.

Landing ex ship "Rosanna," from Glasgow:

20 BARRELS "Ayrshire" OATMEAL,
25 barrels Pot and Pearl BARLEY,
10 Barrels Split PEASE,
1 Hhd. Washing SODA,
1 Do. Carbonate of Soda,
1 Bale TWINE,
4 Bales Wrapping PAPER.—For sale by

May 9. JARDINE & CO.

Normal Seminary.

MR. McPHERSON,

(Late Assistant in the St. John Grammar School,)

RESPECTFULLY announces to the inhabitants of St. John and its vicinity, that he has taken Rooms on the South side of Princess Street, five doors from Germain street, and nearly opposite Lancaster's Hotel, where he will, for the present, open a Normal Seminary for Day and Evening Classes, on Monday the 17th instant.

The course of Education will embrace the following branches, viz:—Reading, Writing, Arithmetic and Book-keeping; Geography, Use of the Globes, Draughting, Tracing and Embellishing Maps; Mensuration of Superfices, Solids and Conic Sections; Algebra; Plane and Solid Geometry; Plane and Spherical Trigonometry; Navigation, Land-surveying, with the Principles of Civil Engineering; English, Latin and Spanish Grammar.

Terms (for Day Classes) varying from 17s. 6d. to 27s. 6d. per quarter; for Evening Classes, made known on application at the School. Hours of attendance for Day Classes from 9 A.M. till 1 P.M., and from 2 P.M. till 4; for Evening Classes, from half-past 6 till half-past 9. Applications to be made at the School.

Mr. McPherson would intimate that he has engaged a Building of large dimensions now in course of erection on the South side of *King's Square*, whither he intends to remove his School after the lapse of a few weeks, when the house will be completed.

Being intimately acquainted with the Normal system of Education, Mr. McPherson will adopt that method of Teaching in his School; and he feels assured that, by an approved plan of imparting instruction, and by zealous assiduity and good government in his establishment, he will give general satisfaction to parents and guardians who may favour him with their patronage. The School will be furnished with Maps, Globes, Nautical and Practical Surveying Instruments.

☞ To Young Men who may wish to obtain a thorough knowledge of Land-surveying in Theory and Practice, a favourable opportunity is offered, as leisure hours, during the course of instruction, will be spent in the Country, in order to make learners practically acquainted with the several instruments used in Surveying; for keeping a Field Book and making calculations in the various measurements connected with that important branch of Science.—Persons intended for a Mercantile or Maritime life will receive an education fully suited to their respective callings.

July 11, 1848.

Steamer ST. JOHN.

THIS fine Steamer is now plying between St. John and Fredericton. Her days and hours of starting are as follows:—

From Indian Town, Tuesday at 10 o'clock.
Ditto, Thursday at 10 o'clock.
Ditto, Saturday at 12 o'clock.
From Fredericton, Monday at 9 o'clock.
Ditto, Wednesday at 9 o'clock.
Ditto, Friday at 9 o'clock.

The ST. JOHN is very comfortably fitted for Passengers, and is well adapted for Freight, as all Dry Goods, &c. will be placed under cover.

Freight going by this Steamer will be received at the Warehouse at Indian Town, at all times, free of expense.

For further particulars, enquire of Captain Akerley on board, or

ISRAEL MERRITT, Agent.
Indian Town.

May 2.

I. C. TIN.

75 BOXES now on hand, for sale at the store of JOHN KINNEAR,
Prince William Street

August 15.

GROUND PEPPER.—Per 'Charlotte' from Halifax:—25 Boxes best Ground PEPPER, in bulk and in pounds and ½ pound Papers, Mott & Sons Manufactory.—For Sale at Hammond's Buildings, 20 Dock Street, by

August 8. H. G. KINNEAR.

FANCY GOODS.

Per Jenny Lind. Received at the "Liverpool House," from London:

WHITE, Black and Brown Gingpure, Chantilly, Paris and Fancy Net, Thread, Valenciennes, American Lace and Muslin Edgings and Insertions; British Chantilly and Brussells Falls and Veils; Black Silk Briganti Lace Shawls; Lace Capes; Paris and Cambray Quilling and Edged Goffered Blonds; Muslin Collars; Habit Shirts; Chemizettes; Brussels and Cambray Rouche; shaded Purse Silk; Artificial Flowers, Gents. and Ladies' Cambric Handkerchiefs, &c. at usual low prices

VAUGHANS & LOCKHART.

May 2, 1848.

LONDON HOUSE,
MARKET SQUARE.

MAY 16th.

IN addition to the Shipments already received per "Jenny Lind," "Delta," and "Zenobia," the Subscriber has now received per "Wanderer," a Stock of Mouslin de Laines, plain and figured COBURGS and ORLEANS, Printed and plain MUSLINS, Ginghams, PRINTS, Furnitures, Grey and White COTTONS, Fancy Drills and Gambroons, VESTINGS, Cashmarett, Russell Cord, Mohair Facings, Moreens, Tweeds, Moleskins, Aprons, Linings, Towellings, Cotton Warp, &c. &c.

Also—1 Tierce Superior SALMON TWINE, and Fishing Thread.

T. W. DANIEL.

CHEAP BOOKS.

HISTORY OF ANIMAL MAGNETISM, containing a collection of experiments, &c., also, a dissertation on the proofs of Mesmerism.

Spurzheim on Education, founded on the nature of man; The Loves of Paris;
Wallace, the Hero of Scotland;
Yankee Stories, by Judge Haliburton;
The Journal of a Vicar;
Martin the Foundling, by Eugene Sue.

A large collection of cheap Novels, which are all offered for sale at very reduced prices.

V. H. NELSON,
Victoria Book-Store.

July 4.

BLACKING.

Ex brigantine *Hantsport* from Philadelphia—

4 BARRELS and 13 boxes, containing 530 dozen Mason's large and small tins of PASTE BLACKING, for sale at lowest wholesale and retail prices, at Hammond's Brick Buildings, 20, Dock-street, by

July 18. H. G. KINNEAR.

Brandy, Geneva, Whisky, &c.

Now landing ex ship Rosanna, *Gibson, master from Glasgow:*—

12 HHDS. Old Cognac BRANDY,
10 Hhds. pale Hollands GENEVA,
2 Puns. Old Malt WHISKY.

—also—

4 Cases Linen THREADS—Black, White-Brown, &c., assorted numbers.

JOHN V. THURGAR,
North Market Wharf

9th May 1848.

TEA.

Ex ship *David* from Liverpool:

26 CHESTS East India Company fine Congo TEA, of very great strength and flavour.—For Sale at Hammond's Brick Buildings, 20, Dock-street, by H. G. KINNEAR.

18th July, 1848.

The Garland.

REQUIESCAT.

BY FERDINAND FREILIGRATH.

Translated by Mary Howitt.

Whoe'er the pond'rous hammer wields;
Whoe'er compels the earth to flourish;
Or reaps the golden harvest-fields
A wife and little ones to nourish;
Whoever guides the laden bark;
Or, where the mazy wheels are turning,
Toils at the loom, till after dark,
Food for his white-haired children earning;

To him be honor and renown!
Honor to handicraft and tillage;
To every sweat-drop falling down
In crowded mills or lonesome village!
All honor to the plodding swain
Who holds the plough!—Be't too awarded
To him who works with head and brain,
And starves! Pass not him unregarded!

Whether in chamber close and small
'Mid musty tomes he fancy smothers;
Or, of the trade the bondaged thrall,
He dramas writes and songs for others;
Or, whether he, for wretched pay,
Translate the trash which he despises;
Or, learning's serf, puts, day by day,
Dunce-corps through classic exercises;

He also is a prey to care,
To him 'tis said, "starve thou, or borrow!"
Gray grows betimes his raven hair,
And to the grave pursues him sorrow!
With hard compulsion and with need,
He, like the rest, must strive untiring,
And his young children's cry for bread
Maims his free spirit's glad aspiring!

Ah, such a one to me was known!
With heavenward aim his course ascended:
Yet deep in dust and darkness prone,
Care, sordid care, his life attended.
An exile, and with bleeding breast
He groaned in his severest trial;
Want goaded him to long unrest,
And scourged to bitterest self-denial.

Thus heart-sick wrote he line on line,
With hollow cheek and eye of sadness;
While hyacinth and leafy vine
Were fluttering in the morning's gladness.
The throstle sung and nightingale,
The soaring lark hymned joy unending,
Whilst thought's day-laborer, worn and pale,
Over his weary book was bending.

Yet though his heart sent forth a cry,
Still strove he for the great ideal;
"For this," said he "is poesy,
And human life this fierce ordeal!"
And when his courage left him quite,
One thought kept hope his heart alive in,
"I have preserved my honor bright;
And for my dear ones I am striving!"

At length his spirit was subdued!
The power to combat and endeavor
Was gone, and his heroic mood
Came only fitfully, like fever!
The muse's kiss sometimes at night
Would set his pulses wildly beating;
And his high soul soared towards the light
When night from morning was retreating!

He long has lain the turf beneath,
The wild winds through the grass are sighing;
No stone is there, no mourning wreath,
To mark the spot where he is lying,
Their faces swoln with weeping, forth
His wife and children went—God save them!
Young paupers, heirs to nought on earth,
Save the pure name their father gave them!

All honor to the plodding swain
That holds the plough! Be't too awarded
To him who works with head and brain,
And starves! Pass him not unregarded!
To toil, all honor and renown!
Honor to handicraft and tillage!
To every sweat-drop falling down
In crowded mills and lonely village!

Miscellaneous.

THE MODEL MOTHER.

All her children are angels. She knows no children like them. Tom can already spell words of three syllables, and the little fellow is only five years old next thirty-first of July.—Polly puts such curious questions, that her papa is often puzzled to answer them. It was but yesterday she asked him "Why he had such whiskers, and mama had none?" and Mr. Smith really did'nt know what to say. Thank goodness! she has given all of them a good education, and there isn't one that can turn round and reproach her with a moment's neglect. She loves them all dearly, and never ceases thinking of them. It does her heart good to see them happy, and she cannot understand how mothers can part with their children and put them out to nurse, where they never see them, and leave them entirely to the care of a strange woman.

No wonder their children don't love them! Now, *she* has nursed every one of her family, and is she any the worse for it, pray? She has no patience with such fine ladies. They don't deserve having children. Why, look at baby! The little thing knows her, and understands every word she says. If it cries,—though it is the quietest child in the world—she has only to say "Be quiet, baby!" and it goes off to sleep directly. No! those who don't behave as mothers, will never be loved as mothers, and it's her opinion that when children turn out bad, it is because they have been neglected in their childhood, and have never known the comforts of a home. Ingratitude never grows up in a child's heart, unless it has been first sown there by the hand of the parent. Why she has never had a moment's uneasiness with any one of her children—and she has ten of them,—and why? Because affection begets affection, and she is positive they would not do a single thing to make their mother miserable. It's true that Ned is "a little racketty," but boys will be boys, and the lad is too good at heart ever to go wrong. But if the worst should happen—not that she fears it—the boy never will forget his infancy, and that's a blessing! The thoughts of a happy childhood has brought back many a prodigal son, and she knows well enough that her Ned would never wander far without feeling that chain round his heart gently pulling him towards home.—But it's all nonsense! The boy's right enough, if Mr. Smith would'nt be so harsh to him!

Thus the Model Mother defends her children. Their defects are beauties in her eyes: their very faults are dear to her. They do no wrong. If any breakage takes place, it wasn't the childs' fault; she tells you she's only to blame. She stays the father's arm when his anger is about to fall, and stops his voice when his paternal passion is rising. She is continually sending presents to Eliza, who, "poor thing! did not marry so well as her sisters." She is not afraid of taking her daughters out with her, for fear of their age leading to the confession of her own, nor does she dress like a young lady of sixteen, in order to look younger than they. She carries her family everywhere. She will not travel, or stir out of town, without the whole troop, or call on an acquaintance "just in a friendly way to take dinner," without having Julia, and Jack, and Betsy, and Augustus, and ever so many more with her. She imagines that because she dearly loves her children, every one must dearly love them also. She discourses on their talents for hours—the reading of the one, the sewing of the other, the blue eyes of the third, the superior accomplishments of the eldest, the wonderful "Busy, Busy Bee" of the youngest—and tells wonderful anecdotes that prove them to be the greatest geniuses that ever wore pinafores. She makes plum cakes for the boys when at school, and has them at home on the Saturday, and every possible holiday, though she's told each time "that it interferes sadly with their studies."

The Model Mother is happiest, however, at a wedding. She runs about, kisses her daughter every time she meets her, looks after the breakfast, puts all sorts of packages into the travelling-carriage, runs up and down stairs for no one knows what, and laughs and cries every alternate minute. She never was so happy; and when her darling girl says, "Good bye, mother," she throws her arm round her neck and wishes her all the happiness in the world, accompanied with a hope that "she will never forget her dear mother," and that "she knows where there is always a home for her." Her joy, too, at the birth of the first child is only equalled by her pride and importance. She never leaves her "pet's" bedside, and stops to comfort her, and be the first to kiss the baby. She attends every christening, and nearly ruins herself in presents to the nurses, and coral necklaces, and magnificent bibs and tuckers. At Christmas she has all her children to dine with her; it has been the practice of the family as long as she can recollect, and if there is a daughter abroad, or a son in disgrace no one exactly knows where, she is the first to call recollection to the fact, and to propose the health of the missing one after dinner, joined with the prayer that he or she "may soon be among them again." In the evening, she arranges the romps for the boys and girls, and is not the least offended if any one calls her "grandmother." Little presents are given, forfeits are paid, and a Happy Christmas is drank to all. *Sir Roger de Coverley* finishes the amusements, in which she leads off the dance with her husband, after dragging him away from the whist table, and she keeps up the fun as long as anybody. At last it is getting late; and her children crowd round her, they kiss her, and hang about her, and there is nothing but one loud "God bless you, mother!" heard on all sides. This wish springs from the heart of every one, for there is not a child but who has felt in sickness as in health, in adversity as in prosperity, abroad as at home, the love and kindness of the Model Mother.

A Valuable Hint for Farmers.—The celebrated Mr. Robert Bakewell, of Dishly, Leicestershire, and the founder of the New Leicester sheep, used to tell an anecdote with exceeding high glee, of a farmer, not only of the olden school, but of the golden times. This farmer, who owned and occupied 1000 acres of land, had three daughters. When his eldest daughter married, he gave her one quarter of his land for her portion, but no money; and he found by a little more speed and a little better management, the produce of his farm did not decrease. When his second daughter married, he gave her one-third of the remaining land for her portion, but no money. He then set to work, and began to grub up his furze and fern, and ploughed up what he called his poor dry furze land, even when the furze covered in some closes nearly half the land. After giving half his land away to two of his daughters, to his great surprise he found that the produce increased; he made more money, because his new broken-up furze land brought excessive crops, and at the same time he farmed the whole of his land better, for he employed three times more labourers upon it; he rose two hours sooner in the morning, had no more dead fallows once in three years, instead of which he got two green crops in one year, and ate them upon the land. A garden never requires a dead fallow. But the great advantage was, that he had got the same money to manage 500 acres as he had to manage 1000 acres; therefore he laid out double the money upon the land. When his third and last daughter married, he gave her 250 acres, or half which remained, for her portion, and no money. He then found that he had the same money to farm one-quarter of the land as he had at first to farm the whole. He began to ask himself a few questions, and set his wits to work how he was to make as much of 250 as he had done of 1000 acres. He then paid off his bailiff, who weighed twenty stone! rose with the larks in the long days, and went to bed with the lamb; he got as much more work done for his money; he made his servants, labourers, and horses move faster; broke them from their snail's pace; and found the eye of the master quickened the pace of the servant. He saw the beginning and ending of everything; and to his servants and labourers, instead of saying "go and do it," he said to them, "let us go, my boys, and do it." Between come and go he soon found out a great difference. He grubbed up the whole of his furze and ferns, and then ploughed the whole of his poor grass land up, and converted a great deal of corn into meat for sake of the manure, and he preserved his black water (the essence of manure); cut his hedges down, which had not been plashed for forty or fifty years; straightened his zig-fences; cut his watercourses straight, and gained a deal of land by doing so; made dams and sluices, and irrigated all the land he could; he grubbed up many of his hedges and borders covered with bushes, in some places from 10 to 14 yards in width, some more in his small closes, some not wider than streets; and threw 3, 4, 5, and 6 closes into one. He found out, instead of growing whitethorn hedges and haws to feed foreign birds in the winter, he could grow food for man instead of migratory birds. After all this improvement he grew more, and made more of 250 acres than he did from 1000; at the same time he found out that half of England at that time was not cultivated from the want of means to cultivate it with. I let him rams and sold him long-horned bulls (said Mr. Bakewell), and told him the real value of labour, both in doors and out, and what ought to be done with a certain number of men, oxen, and horses, within a given time. I taught him to sow less and plough better; that there were limits and measures to all things; and that the husbandman ought to be stronger than the farm. I told him how to make hot land colder, and cold land hotter, light land stiffer, and stiff land lighter. I soon caused him to shake off all his old deep-rooted prejudices, and I grafted new ones in their places. I told him not to breed inferior cattle, sheep, or horses, but the best of each kind, for the best consumed no more than the worst. My friend became a new man in his old age, and died rich; whilst I bred cattle, sheep, and black horses for the good of the public, nay, to enrich the public, instead of growing rich myself—for my house was an open one. I made more of my land than any man. I let for the season in 1789 three rams at one birth of one ewe at 1200gs. and seven for 2000gs.; and of one ram, with taking in ewes, reckoning my own ewes at the same price, I made 1200gs. in one season. When shall we see the like again?—["Gardener's Chronicle."]

All is soon ready in an orderly house,

Temperance Societies.—Temperance Societies are in themselves an effect of the advancing intelligence of the times. It is doubtful whether they could have been established with success twenty years before. They occupy now a distinguished position. Let us survey the steps they have trod. When the men of Preston first declared their pledge of total abstinence, it was received as the declaration of a number of fanatics, and no man could have anticipated the results which have followed it. It is true that men had long been startled by the fearful progress of dissipation amongst us, and had confessed themselves baffled, and had almost given up the contest in despair. Temperance Societies began; they opened a vast field of inquiry, and exhibited an awful amount of crime and profligacy,—a great waste of national wealth and individual means. The public mind was in some degree prepared for a grave consideration of the subject, and became gradually alive to its importance. It was then proclaimed, as with the voice of an oracle, that intoxicating drinks were not necessary to men in health. This startling announcement ran through society; some ridiculed it, some argued seriously against it; all predicted the speedy downfall of a monstrous folly, and spoke with derision of the exuberant promises which the delighted and enthusiastic apostle of a new truth held forth. The advocates were sneered at, but the principle survived; and proclaimed by the tongues of men inspired by a generous love of their fellow-men, it drew eager thousands around its platforms. Springing from the very depths of society, flowing forth in genuine and unsophisticated eloquence from hearts rejoicing in their own deliverance from the slavery of strong drink, it ran on, exceeding the expectation of its own disciples. It brought from the lowest sinks of misery and wretchedness many who had been given up—a class of men whom it was supposed no human influence could reach: it stopped many who were gliding down the same dangerous path. But those who saw the advantage of the temperance movement only in the number of drunkards it might reclaim saw a very small part of the good it was calculated to effect. That was only the first breaking out of a revolution—a peaceful and moral one—the full effects of which even now baffles conjecture.—*Lectures on the Moral Elevation of the People.*

Does Man Degenerate?—Many persons unacquainted with the powerful influence of exercise, will attribute these wonderful exploits of our ancestors to some innate superiority of the ancient over the modern nations. According to them, the physical powers of man have gradually declined. Having thus settled to their own entire satisfaction, that man is doomed by the fiat of fate to a continual degeneracy, and having thus made Providence responsible for that inferiority, which is the offspring of their own sloth, they quietly resign themselves to what they regard as their inevitable destiny, or ensure its fulfilment by a life of sensuality and inaction. This notion of the degeneracy of man is an inveterate and antiquated superstition. But though superannuated and worn out, it still stubbornly retains a decrepit vitality. It had its origin in the earliest, and will, probably, survive to the latest periods of the world. Men have displayed and ever will display, a strange delight in exalting their predecessors, and disparaging their contemporaries. Homer set the fashion; it was adopted by his successors, it is continued by ourselves and will be perpetuated by our posterity. But the visions of poets are no ground for the conclusions of physiologists. This idea of a continual physical degeneracy is a delusion, which is supported by no evidence and illustrated by no facts. It belongs to the region of chimeras and dreams. There is a degeneracy of habits, but no degeneracy of Nature. That the artificial habits of a large portion of mankind may have enervated their frames may be true; but the capabilities of the human frame, when skilfully trained, are equal to what they were in the earlier ages of society. Englishmen are born with all the materials of activity and strength possessed by the primitive nations. I have seen a few specimens of ancient cuirasses, and these were so narrow, that but few of my countrymen could wear them. The Greeks and Romans were, I suspect, smaller men than the inhabitants of northern countries. Their historians make constant allusions to the gigantic size of the Tuetonic nations. Yet there is no ground for concluding that we have degenerated from the stature and bulk of our forefathers. At Lord Eglinton's tournament, scarcely a knight could squeeze himself into the corslets of the middle ages. A curious experiment was made by the late Sir Samuel Meyrick, who possessed the finest collection of armour in the world. In his gallery hung sixty complete suits, once the defensive arms of that heroic chivalry, of whom we are supposed to be the dwarfish and degenerate descendants. Two of his guests, Englishmen of average size, tried on the whole sixty in succession, and encountered failure in each case. The chests and shoulders of the effete moderns were found too brawny and broad for the panoply of their ancestors.—*Dalmeny on Gymnastics.*

Bazaars and Fancy Fairs.—It is pleasant to see charity go hand and hand with amusement; it is linking two graces together. Certainly no one can hesitate to pronounce a Fancy Fair a far more elegant vehicle for charity than a public dinner, with its gorgeous indigestion and remorseless speech-making; and we are glad to perceive the taste increasing. * * It went off very pleasantly. The day was beautiful, the women were beautiful, the dresses gay and tasteful, the whole scene animated. As every one seemed to dread "a crush," the company distributed their visits over seven hours, so that at no time were the rooms too crowded. Thus we were enabled to gaze leisurely at the lovely faces, and to do something more than nod to old acquaintances. * * We sauntered about the rooms, loving the smiling faces around us, and lightening our purses of the "vile dross," in exchange for gleaming looks and romantically useless articles. It was a moving, restless crowd. Carriages drove up with fresh visitors every minute, and every minute carriages drove away with the fair purchasers. Nothing occurred to disturb the pleasure of the scene; and at seven o'clock Mrs —— sank into a chair exhausted with fatigue, and counted the handsome sum which her generous exertions had procured for the school.—["Douglas Jerrold."

Life of a Tradesman.—What is the daily life of a British tradesman? In a political and moral point of view, it is, no doubt, entitled to the highest commendation. It is a pattern of industry, punctuality, and good faith. But if we contemplate it under its sanitary aspect, we shall find that it deserves more censure than praise. What is his daily life? He rises early, and begins business at eight o'clock, having opened his shop before the majority of his customers have opened their eyes. At nine he eats a hasty breakfast, and immediately returns to business. By business he is engrossed till two, when he swallows a beefsteak, and returns again to business. At five he withdraws from business for a brief interval to tea, when having gulped down some cups of souchong, he returns again to business. He continues immersed in business till eight or nine, when he begins to think that business may yield the place to relaxation or amusement. What is the nature of this relaxation or amusement? Does he brace his nerves, reanimate his spirits, or circulate his blood by any gymnastic exercise, any invigorating game? Nothing of the kind. If fond of literature or politics, he retires to read the last review, or study the leading article in the *Times*. If he be convivial, he strives with a few boon companions to relieve the pressure of anxiety, and escape the persecutions of care. If he be domestic, he seeks on the household hearth the solace of conversation and repose. Heaven forbid that I should attempt to decry the pleasures derived from society, from home, from intellectual employment.—*Lord Dalmeny's Address to the Middle Classes on Gymnastic Exercises.*

The Earl of Chesterfield is thus described, in no favourable terms, by Lord Hervey, in his *Memoirs of George II*:—"The accomplished Lord Chesterfield was allowed by everybody to have more conversable entertaining table-wit than any man of his time; his propensity to ridicule, in which he indulged himself with infinite humour and no distinction, made him sought and feared, liked and not loved, by most of his acquaintance; no sex, no relation, no rank, no power, no profession, no friendship, no obligation, was a shield from those pointed, glittering weapons, that seemed to shine only to a stander-by, but cut deep in those they touched. All his acquaintance were indifferently the objects of his satire, and served promiscuously to feed that voracious appetite for abuse that made him fall on everything that came in his way, and treat every one of his companions in rotation at the expense of the rest. I remember two lines in a satire of Boileau's that fit him exactly—

Mais c'est un petit fou qui se croit tout permis,
Et qui pour un bon mot va perdre vingt amis.

And as his Lordship, for want of principle, often sacrificed his character to his interest, so by these means he as often, for want of prudence, sacrificed his interest to his vanity. With a person as disgreeable as it was possible for a human figure to be without being deformed, he affected following many women of the first beauty and the most in fashion; and, if you would have taken his word for it, not without success, whilst in fact and in truth he never gained any one above the venal rank of those whom an Adonis or a Vulcan might be equally well with, for an equal sum of money. He was very short, disproportioned, thick, and clumsily made; had a broad rough-featured, ugly face, with black teeth, and a head big enough for a Polyphemus. One Ben Ashurst, who said few good things, though admired for many, told Lord Chesterfield once that he was like a stunted giant—which was a humorous idea and really apposite."

Monument to Motherwell.—We learn that there is at length the prospect of a Monument being raised in Glasgow Necropolis over the resting-place of Motherwell. It is now thirteen years since the author of "Jeanie Morrison" threw off the mortal coil, and his grave, shaded by the branches of a tree in the north end of the Necropolis, has hitherto been only marked by a printed label, pasted upon a board, with the following lines of the poet:—

"When I beneath the cold red earth am sleeping,
Life's fever o'er,
Will there for me be any bright eye weeping
That I'm no more?
Will there be any heart still memory keeping
Of heretofore?
Lay me, then, gently in my narrow dwelling,
Thou gentle heart;
And tho' thy bosom should with grief be swelling,
Let no tear start;
It were in vain, for time hath long been knelling,
Sad one, depart!"

The label was placed upon the grave, we understand, by a gentleman connected with the Glasgow press, and has hitherto served the purpose for which it was intended by the admirer of the genius of the poet, namely, to point out to the visitor where his ashes lie. As before mentioned, however, there is now the prospect of a more seemly erection to the memory of the bard being raised. The sum of £100 has, we are informed, already been subscribed, and Mr. Fillans has been entrusted with the execution of a monument in harmony with the genius of the man whose memory it is designed to perpetuate.—*Dundee Warder.*

Common Sense.—Common sense is to the individual what the compass is to the mariner—it enables him to steer safely through the rocks, shoals, and whirlpools that intersect his way. Were the lives of criminals accurately known, I am persuaded that it would be found that from a want of common sense had proceeded their guilt; for a clear perception of crime would do no more to check its perpetration than the goodness of heart which is so frequently urged as a preventive against it. Conscience is the only substitute for common sense; but even this will not supply its place in all cases. Conscience will lead a man to repent or atone for a crime, but common sense will preclude his committing it by enabling him to judge of the result. I frequently hear say, "So and so are very clever," or "very cunning, and are well calculated to make their way through the world." This opinion seems to me to be a severe satire on the world, for as cunning can only appertain to a mean intellect, to which it serves as a poor substitute for sense, it argues ill for the world to suppose it can be taken in by it. I never knew a sensible or good person who was cunning; and I have known so many weak and wicked ones who possessed this despicable quality, that I hold it in abhorrence, except in very young children, to whom Providence gives it before they arrive at good sense.—*Countess of Blessington.*

A Bargain Hunter.—There never was such a man for bargains as that poor Sir Luke Sharpe. Whatever he was in the habit of using he bought in such quantities, to save a shilling or two, that before he could use one-half, the other was all rotten and positively good for nothing. For instance, in the spare room at the top of the house, there were no less than fifty sinumbral lamps, which he had picked up at the sale of a bankrupt's stock, for something under ten shillings a-piece—not because he wanted them, but because he was satisfied they never could have been made under a guinea; and, as he said, they would be very nice things to give to his children when they settle in life. Again, in one of the cup-boards in his bedroom, he had a tremendous pile of little cheap pocket telescopes. He had gone to buy one previous to his going down to the seaside, and had been tempted to take fifteen dozen—as he would never have the chance of meeting with such a bargain again, and he could get double the money for them any day. Then if he had one bundle of pencils, I am sure he must have had twenty or thirty gross of those nasty common cheap things that are as hard as bits of wire, and directly you put them in your mouth, go into a nasty black paste, like moist stick liquorice. As for steel pens! oh, dear, it was positively awful. I declare he'd as many as would have kept the whole of the clerks of the Bank of England going till the national debt is paid off. In old iron alone they would have been a little property. Once he had been told that there was no umbrella for the servants. What did he do, but the very next day he brought home a whole cabful of light blue and green cotton things, with nasty transparent horn beaks for handles. As usual, he had picked them up "dirt cheap;" and indeed he added, with extreme glee, he hadn't lived all the time he had in the world to go giving five shillings for gingham umbrellas, when by paying ready money and taking a quantity, he could get them for something like one and five-pence half-penny a-piece.—[How to Get Married.

The Observer.

SAINT JOHN, SEPTEMBER 12, 1848.

The English Mail of the 26th August, per steamer *Hibernia*, in 11½ days from Liverpool to Halifax, was received in this city on Friday.

Some of the passengers by the Hibernia, on their arrival at Halifax, circulated a rumour that the Ministry had resigned, but there is no such intimation in the English papers.

The Hibernia brought 3 passengers for Halifax —60 for Boston, and took 20 from Halifax for Boston.

In the House of Lords, on the 24th August, Lord Redesdale presented a petition from St. John, N.B., against any alteration in the Navigation Laws.

The splendid Steam Ship *Europa*, Capt. Lott, reached Coburg Dock, Liverpool, at one o'clock, a.m., on Sunday, the 26th August, having made the entire run from Boston, including her detention at Halifax, in ten days and eight hours, deducting the difference of time, being the shortest passage ever made across the Atlantic.

LIVERPOOL, August 26.

All departments of trade and commerce have been in a very unsatisfactory position during the past week. The uncertainty which prevails respecting the harvest and the extent of the potato disease has acted most injuriously on the markets for foreign and colonial produce, although holders have been anxious to realise, still from the causes above noted, buyers have manifested unusual caution in their operations, although tempted by lower prices. The Corn trade continues firm, and prices to advance. Money is in more demand, but the rate of discount is not higher at present. Prime Bills are 2½ to 3, and others 3½ to 6 per cent. British Securities are steady, and prices now tend upwards. The Foreign market is languid.

The import of Cotton for the past week amounts to about 39,075 bales, of which 35,686 were American. The stock of Cotton at Liverpool is now 587,880 bales; at the same time last year it was 388,850, showing an increase this year of 199,030 bales. At present there are but few prospects of any improvement in the demand, for, as the value of Breadstuffs is expected to rule at a high figure, there will be a reduction in the consumption of manufactured articles for home use. Should, however, the harvest turn out more favourable than is anticipated, the grain crops having received no material injury by the late rains and stormy weather, it is not improbable but greater activity will prevail in the manufacturing districts, and the raw material find ready buyers at rising prices.

Much anxiety has been felt in the Grain trade owing to the prevalence of unfavourable weather. Although there are large arrivals from the continental ports into London, still the tendency of prices has been upwards. The price of American Flour has advanced 2s. to 2s. 6d. per brl., sellers being able to realise 34s. to 35s. per brl. for Western Canal and Richmond. Indian Meal 17s. to 18s. per brl. Yesterday's Liverpool market was not so active; a moderate business was done in Wheat and Flour, whilst in Indian Corn hardly any sales were reported.

The state of trade in the manufacturing districts does not improve; but we cannot say that it is worse than it was last week. The demand for Woollen goods is limited, and manufacturers, both at Leeds and Huddersfield, find difficulty in obtaining full prices. The usual returns of the state of employment is not so encouraging as reported in our last publication.

The Iron trade is dull; very few transactions are recorded of Scotch Pig, either in London, Liverpool, or Glasgow.

LIVERPOOL TIMBER MARKET.—Three cargoes of Quebec Pine have been sold at from 14d. to 14½d. per foot, Red Pine, 17d. to 18d., Oak, 21d. to 22d., Elm, 13d. to 14d., Deals, £7 to £7 15s. per standard. A cargo of St. John Pine, 18½ inches average, has been sold at 16½d. per foot. The market is glutted with Spruce Deals, and sales are now effected with difficulty, even at the low prices.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.—It is now understood in official quarters that the business of the session will be brought to a close, if possible by Friday, the 1st of September, and that her Majesty will prorogue Parliament in person on the following day; and will afterwards proceed to Woolwich, and embark on board the Victoria and Albert Royal yacht, when, attended by the Black Eagle, Admiralty steam-yacht, and other vessels comprising the Royal Squadron, the Queen and Prince Albert will proceed directly to Dundee, *en route* to Balmoral shooting lodge, Aberdeenshire.

A private of the 30th regiment now stationed at Fulwood barracks, Preston, on Tuesday week, received fifty lashes for assaulting the colonel, and, in addition, he will be imprisoned a year.

The Resistance troop-ship arrived at Portsmouth, 25th ult. from Quebec, with the 93rd regt.

THE CHARTISTS.—The Government having become fully apprised of an organised scheme amongst the Chartists and Irish Confederates in various parts of the country to disturb the public tranquility, and to make a general attack upon life and property, have followed up their previous measures of repression by further extensive arrests. In Lancashire no fewer than 46 persons have been included in one indictment for conspiracy, and a true bill having been found at the Liverpool Assizes, almost the whole have been taken into custody and committed for trial. Various other arrests have taken place in our own town. At Ashton, and in the immediate neighbourhood of Manchester, the arming of the Chartists has proceeded to a great extent, but the most energetic measures will be taken to prevent any further disturbances. In London a poor silly man named Cuffy, a Chartist, who made himself very notorious about two months ago, more by his simplicity than his wicked intentions, has, however, now been arrested, together with a number of Confederates, and the whole will be immediately brought to trial for felony and misdemeanor. Several of the parties have turned approvers, and there is not a doubt but that Government is in possession of the most complete evidence with regard to their designs. Everything is now tranquil.

LONDON.—On Monday evening a meeting was held at the South London Chartist Hall, for the avowed purpose of "raising a fund for the relief of the wives and families of the misguided men who have recently been convicted of sedition and treasonable practices." Many of the Chartists went armed; and although they boasted they would "settle" the first policeman who interfered with them, on an announcement being made to them after the proceedings had commenced that the horse police had arrived in the neighbourhood, they quietly dispersed.

Amongst the fire-balls, cartridges, &c., seized by the police at the lodgings of some of the Chartists lately arrested, are some missiles of a diabolical character. They consist of a packet, somewhat square in form, covered with brown paper, and filled with nails, pieces of iron, and coarse gunpowder. Attached to each is a fusee of cotton, which leads to the powder. When ignited, the packet would in half a minute explode, and kill or seriously injure any one near. These missiles, it is supposed, were to have been thrown into the windows of houses the night the ringleaders were apprehended.

Great Storm on the Coast of Scotland, and melancholy loss of Life.—On the 21st Aug., the whole of the east coast of Scotland was visited by a severe gale from south-east, which caused great destruction of property and loss of life. About a thousand boats, each manned by five fishermen, had left the various ports of the east coast of Scotland, betwixt Stonehaven and Fraserburg, for the herring fishery. When at the offing, at about an average distance of ten miles, and the nets down, the wind, which had continued during the day at south and south-west, suddenly chopped out to the south-east with rain. About twelve o'clock it blew a gale, the rain falling in torrents, and the night was so dark that none of the land lights could be seen. As soon as the gale came some of the fishermen began to haul their nets, but the sea ran so high that most of the fleet had to run for the shore to save life.—At Fraserburg, the boats being leeward of Kinnaird's-head, which forms the entrance to the Moray Frith, were less exposed than the boats to the southward, and managed to get a landing without loss of life. But at Peterhead, which is the easternmost point of the coast, and altogether exposed to an easterly gale, seventy out of the four hundred boats that were fishing there are missing, and there is too much reason to fear that most, if not all of them, are wrecked or sunk. At daybreak on Saturday morning, the scene that presented itself along the shore between the Buchannes lighthouse and the entrance to the south harbor, was of the most appalling description. The whole coast for a mile and a half was strewed with wrecks and the dead bodies of fishermen. Twenty three corpses were carried into Peterhead before nine o'clock, and at the time the latest accounts left other were being constantly thrown ashore among the wreck on the sands or the rocks.—Forty boats were wrecked within the circuit of half a mile, and so sudden and awful was the catastrophe that no means of succouring or saving the distressed and perishing fishermen could be devised. How many boats may have foundered at sea or gone to pieces among the precipitous cliffs of Buchan no one at present can tell. One thing appears certain, that the lowest estimate of the loss of life and property by this gale exceeds that produced by any other hurricane hitherto recorded in the annals of the east coat of Scotland. It is calculated that along the coast not fewer than a hundred lives have been lost.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, AUG. 25.

The Budget.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer brought out his financial statement to-night. The attention of the Government had been directed to a division of the financial expenditure, and they were fully impressed with the necessity of adopting a system of the strictest economy. At the commencement of the session there was a total reduction on the estimates for the navy, army, ordnance, and on the year, of £866,200; but in consequence of the subsequent additions, this sum was reduced to £828,000. He estimated the expenditure for the current year for the consolidated fund at £31,280,600, which, with estimates for the navy, army, and ordnance, miscellaneous ordnance estimates, pensioners, would make the total expenditure £52,422,335, and he estimated the receipts at £52,130,000, leaving a deficiency of £292,335, but to this was to be added a sum of £39,510 for emigration, and £1,738,921 for the Caffre war, making a total excess of the expenditure over the income of £2,031,000, or, in round numbers, £2,000,000, out of five millions and a half which had been advanced for improvement in Ireland and Scotland. Only half a million has been expended, but there was a charge on the consolidated fund of £300,000 for the West Indies, emigration, and other purposes, the sums advanced for the improvement of land would of course be paid. He proposed to repay to the Treasury the £2,000,000 of deficiency, and he proposed to go to the money market and borrow that sum. He intended to raise the amount of the deficiency either by exchequer bills, or by the creation of stock, which was the course adopted by the right hon. gentleman, the member for Tamworth, in 1841. The government deemed it unadvisable to propose any permanent tax in order to meet a temporary deficiency; therefore he thought that the course he intended to pursue was the least objectionable that could be adopted. They had to deal with financial questions in times of unexampled difficulty; they had a famine in Ireland, commercial distress in England, and revolutions throughout Europe; and, therefore, these events necessarily affected the receipts and expenditure of the country most materially and prejudicially. The blockade that was at present carried out by Denmark had also a serious effect upon the state and revenues of the country, and so sensible was the Government of the prejudicial state of the Continent, that nothing would be wanting, on their part, to establish the peace in Europe, and thereby increase and promote the trade and commerce of the country. It was gratifying to him that, under such unfavourable circumstances, the revenue of the country was so large. In the beginning of 1847, they had estimated the revenue at £52,065,000, and, notwithstanding the unfavourable events of that year, the actual receipt amounted to £51,627,000, or only £438,000 below the estimate, and he was happy to say that the prospects of the present year were equally satisfactory; for, on comparing the revenue of the present year, from the 5th of April to the present time, there was a deficiency, as compared with the same period last year, of £115,000, while it is most satisfactory to observe that there was an increase in the customs and excise of £500,000. He was happy to say that trade was increasing, and that there was reason to hope that it would continue to do so. He was also happy to say that the rumours which were in circulation of the failure of the potato crop in this country and in Ireland were exaggerated, and that the failure was by no means general. With respect to the harvest, he regretted to say that it had been considered injured in the north, in consequence of the weather, but the injury was not general; and even if the failure of the crop was as great as it was in 1846, there was abundance of food in the country. While he would not any longer hold out measures of relief to Ireland, still he thought it would be cruel and inhuman to refuse aid to those who were in utter destitution. The right hon. gentleman concluded, by moving several votes.

Mr. Hume, Lord George Bentinck, Mr. John O'Connell, Sir H. Willoughby, and Mr. Muntz expressed their dissatisfaction at the proposed measure; and were replied to by

Lord John Russell, who said that it was the anxious desire of the Government to reduce the expenditure on the navy and the army, so as to equalize the income and expenditure of the country, and be hoped he should be able to effect so desirable an object. He was sorry that the state of the Continent and the disturbances at home had compelled both services to be kept up on an expensive scale during the year.

THE SHIP OCEAN MONARCH BURNT AT SEA.—*Loss of One Hundred and Fifty Lives.*—Never, in our experience as journalists, has it been our lot to record a more painful or melancholy catastrophe than the complete destruction of the Boston packet ship Ocean Monarch, Capt. Murdoch, which took place off the port of Liverpool on Thursday last. That noble ship has become a prey to fire, and an awful sacrifice of human life has taken place.

We have waited upon Capt. Murdoch, and from him we have obtained the following official statement:—

"The Ocean Monarch, 1300 tons burthen, left the Mersey early on Thursday, with about 380 souls on board, including the crew and passengers. We discharged the pilot about 8 o'clock. No incident worthy of note occurred until we arrived off the Ormshead, at which time it was nearly 12 o'clock. Orders were given to tack ship, and while hauling the main yard it was stated that one of the steerage passengers had made a fire in one of the ventilators without reflection. I immediately sent the steward and another man to extinguish the fire and bring up the delinquent who had made it. Immediately after this one of the cabin passengers came on deck and stated that the cabin was full of smoke, which was coming from below. On hearing this I ran down to ascertain the position of affairs, and found that the ship was actually on fire. I then hurried back to the deck and gave orders to have water poured upon it, and directed that the ship should be kept before the wind in order to lessen the draft, but the flames with a rush, almost as instantaneous as lightning, burst forth, and in less than five minutes the whole stern of the ship was completely enveloped in the fiery element. I then gave orders to have the ship brought to the wind. All was now a scene of the utmost confusion, noise, and disorder. My orders could not be heard. Despair had seized almost every soul on board. The scene which presented itself was most awful to contemplate, much less to look upon.

The flames were bursting with immense fury from the stern and centre of the vessel. So great was the heat in these parts that the passengers, male and female, men, women, and children, crowded to the forepart of the vessel. Their piercing heart-rending shrieks for aid were carried by the breeze across the dark blue waves. In their maddened despair women jumped overboard with their offspring in their arms, and sunk to rise no more. Men followed their wives in frenzy and were lost. Groups of men, women, and children also precipitated themselves into the water in the vain hope of self-preservation, but the waters closed over many of them for ever, and fearfully realised the inspired declaration that "in the midst of life we are in death." In vain did I entreat and beg of the passengers to be composed. I pointed out to them that there were several vessels around us, and that, if they preserved order, they would all be saved; that although the case was desperate it was not hopeless. It was of no avail. Howls of lamentations, and cries for help, were the only answers which I could obtain to my entreaties. Finding that every effort which I made was unavailing, and that nothing could be done to avoid the total destruction of the ship, in consequence of my orders not being heard, I directed that the anchors should be let go, so as to allow the ship to get her head to the wind, and thus, if possible, confine the flames to the stern. In a few minutes the mizen mast went overboard—a few minutes more, and the main mast shared the same fate. There yet remained the fore mast. As the fire was making its way to the fore part of the vessel, the passengers and crew, of course, crowded still further forward. To the jibboom they clung in clusters as thick as they could pack—even one lying over another. At length the foremast went overboard, snapping the fastenings of the jibboom, which, with its load of human beings dropped into the water amidst the most heart-rending screams, both of those on board and those who were falling into the water. Some of the poor creatures were enabled again to reach the vessel, others floated away on spars but many met a watery grave.

Meantime, I gave orders to get the ship's boats afloat. Two were got overboard, and while in the act of getting the others ready, and cutting away the lashings, the fire reached them and they were immediately enveloped in flames. On seeing this the passengers became more unmanageable than ever. It was a painful moment. The shrieks of terror and alarm baffle all description. Maddened by despair, and in the vain hope of being rescued they knew not how, numbers again jumped overboard. Seeing the sad plight, and the awful sacrifice of life which was going on, despite of every effort which I made, I gave direction to throw every moveable article overboard, so that those who had left the ship might cling by them until help arrived.

The Queen of the Ocean yacht was the first to come to our assistance. Her owner, Mr. Thomas Littledale, with whom were Sir Thomas Hesketh, Mr. Tobin, Mr. Palk, and Mr. Aufrere, ordered the boat to be lowered, and proceeded with an alacrity and zeal, aided by the gentlemen named and the crew of his craft, to pick up all within their reach. I may just here observe that the last thing which I did was to throw over a topgallant-yard, made fast with a rope, to keep it along side. The carpenter and one or two of the men assisted me to do this, and I then told those who could hear me to jump overboard and cling to the spar. A good many obeyed my directions. At this time I was surrounded on all sides, both fore and aft, by the flames, and seeing no possible chance of escape if I remained for a moment longer, I followed the spar I had sent overboard. Several seized hold of the same spar. I entreated some of them to let go, or all would perish, and showed them the example by swimming to a plank, by which I was enabled to sustain myself for about half an hour in the water, when I was picked up by the Queen of the Ocean.

The Brazilian steam-frigate Affonso, the Prince of Wales, coasting steamer, and the New York packet-ship New World, after some time, came up and rendered effective service.

The Queen of the Ocean remained alongside till three o'clock. At that time the vessel was burnt near to the water's edge, and there were only a few of the passengers on board, several boats being alongside endeavouring to take them off.

Finding that the yacht could do no more, Mr. Littledale ordered her to start for Liverpool, where we arrived about seven o'clock in the evening.

Although I did not see the part taken by the officers and distinguished party on board the Brazilian frigate, yet I am bound to return them my grateful thanks for the very laudable and successful efforts in rescuing the lives of so many human beings from a watery grave, or the still more fearful death by fire. Of Mr. Littlehale, and his company and crew, I know not how to speak; their conduct is beyond all praise. May He in whose hands are the issues of life and death, grant them in another and a better world the full reward which such philanthropy and benevolent conduct eminently deserves.

Of the origin of the fire I cannot at present say. My mind has not yet been so fully composed as to enable me to investigate with accuracy the probability of the various conjectures which are afloat. At present I am inclined to say that it arose from some of the passengers smoking in the steerage, contrary to orders.

The Ocean Monarch had a very valuable cargo, the freight of which, together with the passage-money, amounted to about £2600.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Commander of the Ocean Monarch.

The Ocean Monarch had on board when she left the Mersey 307 passengers in the steerage; 9 in the first cabin; 16 in the second do., besides the crew, 43 in number, making, with the captain, a total of 376 souls—out of which we can reckon, from all sources, 225 saved, thus leaving 151 who are supposed to have perished.

The cargo consisted of 200 bales and cases of fine goods, 220 crates of earthenware, 96 tons salt, and about 600 tons iron and dead weight.

The vessel went down at 1-15 on Friday morning.

All the sufferers, the greater part of whom were emigrants from the south of Ireland, have lost their luggage, clothes, and everything which they possessed. Many of them when landed were nearly naked, and had borrowed coats, jackets, and other articles of wearing apparel, in order to protect them temporarily from the effects of the cold.

The greater part of those who were lost consisted of women and children, who, of course, were less able than the men to avail themselves of the means of escape. One person on board lost £800 and his wife and child.

The sufferers consisted chiefly of young men and women, many of them going over to America to join their relatives and friends. Those in the second cabin were principally English.—All the cabin passengers were saved.

IRELAND.

The excitement in Ireland has settled down into a half sullen, anxious, and most unsatisfactory state. The Queen's troops retain possession of all the important points in the south, with the certainty that during the whole of the approaching winter the most rigorous military and police regulations will be enforced, and that any attempt at organising clubs, and otherwise thwarting the endeavours of the Executive to maintain tranquility, will be instantly repressed. The trial of Mr. John Martin has terminated in his conviction, and a sentence of transportation for ten years. A writ of error has been submitted to the Attorney-General. The future fate of Mr. Doheny is still in the balance. The Government having failed to procure his conviction on his first trial, owing to the disagreement of the jury, was not more successful on a second attempt. Notwithstanding additional evidence was adduced, there was a greater disagreement amongst the jury than before, and the jury was again permitted to separate without returning a verdict. Mr. Doheny was remanded to prison, and no bail allowed to be received for his enlargement. These momentary triumphs tend, however, to aggravate the prevailing mischief. Almost all the London journals, supported by powerful men in Parliament, are calling upon the Government to establish courts-martial, in order that the great palladium of liberty, "trial by jury," may not be endanged by such a course as some individual jurymen have adopted. It is said that Government will make some other attempts, in due course of civil proceedings, to prosecute the prisoners who have made themselves amenable to the law, but if they are defeated, they will adopt other more severe measures.

The accounts from all parts of Ireland respecting the potato crop fill us with the deepest alarm and apprehension. In the southern counties the disease has exhibited itself in the most unmistakeable form in almost every locality. Ill-fated Skibbereen seems threatened with fresh calamities, the destruction in that quarter being most extensive. It is of course premature to assert that the crop of potatoes throughout Ireland is irrevocably lost; fine dry weather may retrieve an immense portion of the crop now in jeopardy. Nevertheless all the accounts which have reached us from Ireland, including not only the southern divisions of Munster, Leinster, and Connaught, but extending also into Ulster, as far as Monaghan, Armagh, and even to Antrim, attest the universality of the danger. It is generally admitted, however, that a greater breadth of potatoes has been planted this season than in any previous year, which may materially affect the result.

The *Times*, of yesterday, states that Lord John Russell will start for Dublin in a day or two, "not to supersede, nor to control, nor to direct Lord Clarendon; but to observe the state of that distracted island, to see its real grievances, to examine their causes, and to confer upon their remedies."

It is said that the executive obtain daily fresh evidences of the extent to which the ramification of the confederacy extended, and they have received startling information as to the countenance and support its objects met with from influential parties in the country—parties supposed to be far removed from sympathy with illegal practices.

In reply to an address from the grand jurors of the county of Cork, promising support to his Excellency Lord Clarendon, approving of his government, and calling upon him to use the full powers committed to him for the repression of insurrection, his Excellency, by Mr. Connellan, his private secretary, says, "It is his firm intention to use the great powers confided to him by Parliament solely for the maintenance of law and order, and the preservation of those institutions which secure the liberties, the properties, and the lives of all the subjects of this great empire." A well-timed and constitutional declaration.

Sentence of Mr. John Martin, of the "Felon."—Before the adjournment of the court on the 19th, Mr. Martin, who was convicted on the 16th, was brought up for judgment. He was asked, in the usual way, what he had to say why the sentence of the court should not be passed upon him, and replied that he would prefer making any observations he had to lay before the court after the sentence was announced.

The Lord Chief Baron said that that was the proper time for him to do so.

Mr. Martin then observed that he did not wish to impugn the verdict of the jury, but he laboured under the impression that he had not had a fair trial.

The Chief Baron proceeded to pass sentence, and alluded to the probable results which might have arisen from the publication of the article on which he was convicted, commenting in a temperate but condemnatory tone upon the principles which it advocated. He stated that, in considering the amount of punishment which the court would award, they had not been unmindful of the recommendation of the jury for the extension of mercy.

Mr. Martin here interposed, and having begged his lordship's pardon for interrupting him, said that he would not condescend to ask for mercy. He might have been legally wrong in adopting the course he pursued, but he was still strongly of opinion that the circumstances of the country required it; and that he was, notwithstanding the enactment of a British Parliament, morally right. All he asked was, that justice should be done to him, convinced, as he was, that he had committed no crime which would stain his character as a man, a patriot, or a Christian.

The Chief Baron then directed that Mr. Martin should be transported for ten years; after which, he was immediately removed in chains to Newgate.

On Wednesday morning, at six o'clock, Mr. Martin was removed from Newgate, to Richmond bridewell. At the hour mentioned, one of the prison vans was in attendance, and Mr. Martin, accompanied by Mr. Mack, one of the turnkeys of the jail, and three constables, entered the vehicle, which was escorted by a body of mounted police. The van drove off to Richmond bridewell, where Mr. Martin was delivered into the custody of the governor.

The *Dublin World* says, it has transpired that Mr. C. G. Duffy has been completely prostrated in mind by the new and darker feature which his case presents, owing to the discovery of his treasonable correspondence. He spends the most of his time in daylight walking up and down the yard of Newgate, wringing his hands and sighing heavily, like a man abandoned by courage and hope. It does not appear that his pecuniary affairs were in so prosperous a state as they were represented, and it is thought that the sale of his effects, which is announced, will not meet the claims of his creditors. Messrs. O'Brien and Meagher display great firmness and good spirits in the interviews which they are permitted to enjoy with their relatives and legal advisers. Mr. O'Brien has been several times visited by his brothers, Sir Lucius and Mr. Robert O'Brien, since his incarceration. An application to the Under-Secretary, on behalf of Mr. Duffy, for removal to a more healthful prison than Newgate, has been made on the certificate of Dr. Stokes, who apprehends the most serious consequences to the health of Mr. Duffy from further incarceration in this crowded and most unhealthy jail, which, our readers may not be aware, is built upon the site of the vast burial ground once attached to the ancient Abbey of St. Mary. Mr. Duffy seems to have suffered dreadfully from his imprisonment.

The Surgeon-General held a medical examination into the state of health of Mr. Martin. The result is not known. Mr. Martin has always been of feeble constitution, and studious habits have not lessened it. His chest looks very much contracted, and his extreme roundness of back denotes great weakness there.

Messrs. Smith O'Brien and Meagher enjoy good health. They are permitted, we understand, to occupy the same cell in Kilmainham, in consequence of the limited accommodation of the building, in its present crowded state. Mrs. O'Brien provides the meals, and visits her husband daily.

Mr. Henn, Q.C., with Mr. Whiteside, will defend Mr. O'Brien in the coming trials for treason. Mr. Butt will defend Mr. Duffy. It is not stated whether Mr. Meagher has engaged any counsel.

An auctioneer's bill, announcing the sale of Mr. Charles Gavan Duffy's moveable property is before us. As an inventory of the effects of an *enslaved Irishman*, it is worthy of a wider circulation than amongst the mere lovers of bargains. It shows the owner to have been a man of elegant tastes and luxurious habits, which he had acquired ample means of indulging. In his pretty country seat, not more than a mile from the dust and bustle of the city, he was lodged and provided like a Nabob. There, if he lay not upon roses, he might at least have reclined upon down, with all the appliances which wealth and artistic skill could supply,—*Dublin Evening Mail.*

MR. RICHARD O'GORMAN.—The *Limerick Examiner* states that this rebel lately arrived in a steamer at Kilrush, but that, in the dress of an old woman, he escaped, Mr. Little, the magistrate, who was in attendance with a body of police to search the vessel, having gallantly offered the *old dame* his arm and politely assisted her across the gangway.

It is currently reported that Mr. John Dillon, for whose apprehension a reward of £300 has been so long offered in vain, has effected his escape seaward.

Mr. J. B. Dillon, one of the chiefs of the Irish insurrection, has arrived at Havre.—*Daily News.*

ARRIVAL OF THE STATE PRISONERS IN BELFAST.—About half-past twelve o'clock on Saturday, the Government screw-steamer Trafalger landed fourteen of the state prisoners at Dunbar's Dock, where a large attendance of police, with Mr. Jenkins, R.M., at their head, waited their arrival.

The *Limerick Chronicle* says,—"The Right Reverend Dr. Ryan, of this diocese, has published no letter in favour of a general or partial amnesty to political offenders. The Roman Catholic clergy of this and the other dioceses in Ireland, repudiate, as most inconsiderate and ill-timed, the address of the Roman Catholic clergy of Tuam in favour of the malcontents now in custody and their adherents."

DISTRESS.—An English commercial traveller, just returned from a tour of business in the south, and who speaks from personal observation, states that in the town of Clonmel, on Saturday last, he saw at least a thousand able bodied men offering their services to the farmers to do a full day's work for their diet and one penny per diem wages. In Kilkenny he also witnessed large bodies of the peasantry willing to give a day's labour for their food and two-pence wages, being about one-fifth of the sum paid in ordinary times, even in the most remote parts of the country, where all the necessaries of life are cheaper in proportion to their distance from the neighbourhood of large towns. In the metropolitan and adjacent counties the average rate is 1s. 6d., without diet.

DONNYBROOK FAIR.—The fair of Donnybrook commenced on Monday. Compared with former years there is a great falling off in every respect. The tents and "shows" are miserable in the extreme, and very few in number. The visits of the citizens to the far-famed green were, indeed, like angels', and altogether the whole affair seems bereft of the interest which used to characterize Donnybrooke in the olden time.—*Freeman's Jour.*

FRANCE.—The events in France are proceeding silently and almost imperceptibly towards some violent catastrophe, which will test the strength of the present order of Government. All Europe has been amazed at the disclosures which have been made by the publication of the report on the late insurrections. Never in the history of the world has such a mass of folly, crime, secret villainy and open violence, infatuation and reckless daring been presented to the world. It is quite impossible, from the vast prolixity of the report, which occupies three huge volumes, to give to our readers anything like a summary of the contents; we must limit ourselves to describing the effect which the perusal has produced in our minds. MM. Arago, Cavaignac, Lamartine, Ledru-Rollin, Caussidiere, Marrast, and all the chief actors in the revolution, have severally been examined; and it is plain, from the concurrent testimony of almost all, that the revolution was effected by a combination of the lowest of the people, chiefly connected with the *National* and *Reforme* newspapers. The money raised by loans and taxes has been squandered amongst the vilest of mankind, for the double purpose of creating terror and alarm in Paris whenever a political point was to be carried, and for the still more mischievous purpose of propagandism in foreign parts. The evidence given is loose, vague, and desultory. Each witness represents a principle. You see the purest principles of Republicanism and order in Arago, Marie, and one or two others. Lamartine figures like a weak double-faced half-cracked poet, who would be a politician, whilst he is the dupe of those around him, and of his own vanity. Caussidiere, who before the revolution was a hanger-on at a low newspaper office, and occasionally employed to collect orders in the provinces, formed the plan of making himself President of France, and he was not far from success. No wonder the first thing they did was to vote for the abolition of capital punishment for political offences. We must not say, therefore, what punishment Caussidiere deserves; but it requires no sagacity to perceive that if he and Louis Blanc and Ledru-Rollin escape conviction of treason, we will not say against royalty, but against the Republic, then all government in France is a downright farce. One witness, named Chenu, a police agent of the vilest character, in the pay of Caussidiere, reveals all the proceedings of the conspirators before and after February; and a more hardened, thorough-paced villain has not appeared since the days of Robespierre. Ledru-Rollin, if the evidence is to be believed, has taken care of the future, and has contrived to remit about £14,000 sterling to London, for investment in the funds.

The most extensive military arrangements are continually in force to suppress any disorders in Paris; the *Garde Mobile* in large detachments parade the city, and rumours are industriously circulated that the Red Republicans and the Legitimists have coalesced, with a view to bring about a counter-revolution. After the disclosures made by the Insurrectionary Report, we could hardly think such rumours could be believed by any one, since therein it is proved that the funds of the Provisional Government were actively employed to circulate mischievous reports, in order to create alarm. But the fact is, a large body of men, more or less implicated in the late insurrection, see their friends transported to the hulks, and conscious as they are of the equal guiltiness of many members of the late and present Government, they burn to avenge their comrades.

Our latest news from Paris describes the general alarm which prevails that a legitimist outbreak is at hand. The cause of royalty is gaining ground in many departments, whilst at Avignon Socialist processions are taking place, with cries of "*Vive Barbes!*" "*Vive Blanqui!*" "*Vive Robespierre!*" We still have our doubts respecting the character of the threatened outbreak; we deem it far more probable that the agents of the Government, or the parties in the National Assembly circulate these reports for their own political ends.

The courts-martial, appointed to try the leaders of the insurrection of June, and the murderers of General Brea, held their first sitting on the 18th inst. Two cases came before them, that of M. Testulat, a wine cooper, who commanded at the barricade of the Rue St. Paul. He was clearly convicted, and sentenced to imprisonment and hard labour for life. The second was M. de Jusseau, a lieutenant of the national guards, who joined the insurgents and fought at the barricade of the Rue Neuve Chabrol. He was also convicted, but the court sentenced him to three years' imprisonment only. The court will continue to sit till the whole of the cases are disposed of.

The extent of the influence and ramifications of Socialism in Paris is frightful. In Lyons it is even comparatively more formidable. Unhappily it extends to all the great towns. In the peaceful city of Tours the number of Socialists is said to be no less than 4500. The body is said to be in correspondence with the Chartists of England, and that the affiliated are pledged to support each other. In Paris, at least, there is for the present no danger of their getting the upper hand, and if the hopes of the country be realised, that is, if General Cavaignac be elected President, it will be long before they or disturbers of any kind will have the power to do extensive mischief.

On the 19th inst. the Marquis of Normanby had an interview with General Cavaignac, and presented his credentials as ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the Queen of England, on a special mission to the Republic. It is now understood that Lord Normanby will remain permanently as ambassador.

M. Marrast has been chosen President of the National Assembly of France for the next month, by 611 votes out of 708.

A report is current in Paris that a letter has been received, by one of the legitimist leaders, from the Duke of Bordeaux, in which he disavows in the strongest terms all measures which have been or may be taken in his name, having for their object the destruction of the Republic, and declaring that he never will consent to adopt any views towards the French crown unless it should be by the general and spontaneous invitation of the country.

In Germany the festivities at Cologne have brought the Vicar-General of the Empire and the King of Prussia upon the scene together; but no perceptible political results have followed from their communication. All is calm and apparent trimming to catch the breeze of popularity, but the real aim and objects of the great leaders are still but in the perspective.

We are afraid that another insurrection has broken out at Warsaw, and on the Russian frontiers. The outbreak was said to have been put down after a conflict of five hours' duration. Some accounts state that vast numbers of the insurgents have been transported to Siberia without trial. The Emperor of Russia seems disposed to recognise the new Republic of France, and has consented to receive a diplomatist from General Cavaignac, Count Leflot has left Paris for St. Petersburgh as the envoy of the Republic. In Hungary and Croatia extensive armaments seem to be going on for the purpose of civil war; but the accounts are so wilfully falsified, that it is quite impossible to give any authentic statement of what is passing in the Austrian outlying provinces.

In Italy all is still in confusion and alarm. The Genoese seem resolved to have a struggle for their independence, and to shake off the yoke of Charles Albert. The city, which is very strong, is being placed in a formidable state of defence, and the people are destroying the two celebrated forts which menace the town. In a month they will be raised to the ground. The Austrians have possession of Bergamo, Brescia, and Como. Milan has been respected by the Austrians. Garibaldi, the Italian general, has retired into Switzerland, after some vain attempt to cope with a body of Austrians. In Venice all is confusion.

A proclamation, dated Aug. 11, has been published at Rome, in which after announcing the events at Bologna, the ministry informs the people that troops are on their way to defend the Papal States by order of Pius, *who is intent upon the defence and redemption of the common fatherland.*

AUSTRIA.—The Emperor issued the following proclamation on his return to Vienna:—

"*To my faithful Viennese.*—Yesterday, the day on which I returned to you and received the proofs of your unalterable love, will never be forgotten by me and the members of the Imperial house. May it for ever shine in history as the day of a new covenant between a free people and its constitutional Emperor! May peace, concord, order, and legality establish their reign amongst us, and may the fabric of a new constitutional state be reared and consolidated under their protection. Co-operating with the representatives you have elected, and assisted by my responsible councillors, I hope to succeed in completing the arduous task Providence has assigned me, namely the reconstruction of the Government of the country on the basis of a representative constitution. "FERDINAND."

PORTUGAL.—The Cortes were closed by the Queen in person on the 15th inst. By the closing of the Cortes the greater number of the "deputies of the nation" may literally be said to be thrown out of work. Few amongst them have a single sixpence to depend upon, or means of livelihood, beyond their daily wages as a member of Parliament. This will explain the interminable spinning out of their sittings.

EGYPT.—A letter, dated Alexandria, August 1st, states that the cholera had broken out throughout all Egypt with more or less intensity. It made its first appearance about the middle of last month in a town of the Delta, called Tantah, where an immense number of people, amounting to about 165,000, were assembled in pilgrimage from all parts of Egypt and Syria to celebrate the festival of a Mahommedan saint. In Cairo during the last week there have been about 300 cases daily; here, about 120; in most of the villages on the Nile there are daily cases, and it is much feared that the number will materially increase during the present month of Ramadan, which began yesterday, when the natives fast all day and commit excesses during the night. Before the people dispersed at Tantah, it is said that there must have been upwards of 3000 deaths from this disease.

Ibrahim Pasha had sailed for Rhodes on the first appearance of the disease.

ANOTHER SHOCKING MURDER.—On Sunday afternoon last, between the hours of 4 and 5, it was discovered that a murder had been committed in a house in Portland, known as the Barracks.—From the evidence which has been elicited, it appears that Wm. Andrews, a labourer, who was in a state of intoxication, struck his wife on the head with his fist, knocking her down, and in her fall her head struck a table, which caused her death soon after. A Coroner's Inquest was summoned yesterday, but the investigation has not yet closed. From what has been adduced, however, it is evident that the deceased came to her death from the effects of a blow on the head, in all probability by the fist of her unnatural husband.

Since writing the above, we learn that the investigation closed last evening, and that the Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of *Wilful Murder* against William Andrews, who is now in custody in the Common Gaol, awaiting his trial for the offence.—*New Bruns.*

At a meeting of the Directors of the Mechanics' Whale Fishing Company, yesterday, Thomas Nisbet, Esq., was re-elected President, and Alexander Robertson, Esq., re-appointed Secretary.

A Bazaar for the benefit of the Woodstock Mechanics' Institute, was held at that place on the 31st ult. and 1st inst., the proceeds of which amounted to the handsome sum of £105. There was a ball on the evening of the second day. The bazaar and ball were held in the building now in course of erection for the institution.

A bull and six young heifers, of the pure Ayrshire breed, have arrived this week in the brig *Magog*, from Ayr. We learn they are intended for Mr. Jardine's farm at Oak Park, near Fredericton.

The transport ship *Java*, 30 days from Gibraltar, with the 97th Regt. on board, arrived at Halifax on Saturday last. The 23rd Regt. are to go home in the Java.

The new ferry steamer *Transit*, built for the Lancaster Steam Ferry Company, to ply from Indian Town to the opposite side of the river, made a trial trip on Wednesday, and gave great satisfaction. Her machinery is of domestic manufacture, having been constructed at the Foundry of Mr. John Smith, Courtenay Bay.—*N.Br.*

A Soldier belonging to the First Royal Regiment, had his hand dreadfully shattered this morning, by the bursting of a Fowling piece, while in the act of firing at a flock of Pigeons.—*Fredericton Reporter.*

A meeting composed of 700 children, pledged to the principles of Total Abstinence—or in other words *a Cold Water Army*, lately had a procession in Halifax, and were most courteously received by His Excellency Sir John Harvey, who responded to their cheers with great kindness.—"His Excellency" says the Nova Scotian, told them "he truly rejoiced to meet them—they were united together in a good and noble cause—one that would lay the foundation of morality, loyalty, and every qualification which would make them respected in after life. 'Total Abstinence in youth,' said His Excellency, 'will ensure temperance in old age.' He understood they were about to enjoy a day's pleasure—he trusted the weather would be favorable, and should any deficiency in money arise from the day's excursion, desired the General to wait upon him in order that he might give his assistance. Three hearty cheers for His Excellency followed, and three for Lady Harvey. The Lieutenant Governor again kindly responded, and as the children tur

nearly bring with them a sufficiency of this world's goods to make them comfortable "out west," whither most of them go to purchase, and settle down on comfortable farms. The English, Irish and scotch are neither so provident, nor so agriculturally inclined, and so it generally happens that they make a permanent residence in the city, though no doubt many of these leave their native land with the intention of settling in the West, as well as the Germans. Entrapped into 'long shore' boarding houses, however, they are generally fleeced out of what funds they may have accumulated for the purpose of purchasing a homestead, and hence they are very often inextricately doomed to a life of toil and slavery in this crowded city, when the exercise of a little judgment and prudence might have established for them and their friends an eventual independence. When the emigrant, with a little money in his possession, sets his foot ashore, he should not tarry here, but push into the interior, or wherever else he designs to settle, immediately.—[New-York Express.

A COMPANY OF DUTCH IMMIGRANTS.—A few days since the singular appearance of a party of Hollanders attracted our attention and induced us to make some enquiries relative to them, when we learned a fact that will astonish no little those who remain incredulous of the vast amount of wealth brought to this country by emigrants. This company, consisting in all of 30 persons, large and small, had arrived from Rotterdam, and were destined for the Holland colony of the Rev. Mr. Van Raalte, in Michigan, to which place they have since proceeded. They were all from the province of Groningen, and were in good circumstances. Thirty-two of the women wore large golden head dresses, consisting of a broad gold band across the forehead, broad plates at the side, and a heavy band and clasp at the back of the head. Many of these head dresses were ornamented with diamonds and jewels, and over them were worn caps of the richest Brussels lace. Many were of immense value, and not one was worth less than one hundred and sixty dollars.—[N. York Sun.

THE MASSACHUSETTS CLOCK MAKER.—Among the recent deaths in this city, we notice that of Mr. Simon Willard on the 30th ult. aged 95 years and 5 months. He was well known to the past generation as an accomplished clock-maker, and many of his old fashioned eight day clocks are still in existence to bear witness to his skill as an horologist. Time was when it was as requisite to have one of Willard's clocks in a Massachusetts family as it is now to have a piano forte. Not many years since Mr. Willard went round the country on a visit to his old clocks. Connected with them were reminiscences of revolutionary times and men; and he was welcomed by the descendants of his old customers with cordiality and interest.—What changes, alas, he found. But there were the old clocks ticking away, as unconcerned as they were the day the cannon were booming on Bunker Hill. What hours freighted with momentous issues had those unresisting pendulums numbered! The old clockmaker's visits were at once mournful and pleasant to his soul. Every Bostonian must well remember the old establishment on the Neck. Mr. Willard, after his long dealings with Time, has now left him for Eternity. Peace to his blameless and honest memory!—*Boston Trans.*

Terrible Bite by a Shark at Baltimore.—Yesterday evening, while some boys were swimming at Bartlet's ship yard, one of them was observed, about thirty yards from a raft of logs, struggling in the water. He uttered no cry, but struggled on until he reached the logs, when he called for help. Capt. W. D. Roberts, Mr. Bell, and another person ran and pulled him out of the water, when they discovered that his left leg had been nearly bitten off by a shark. The fish appears to have caught him as he was drawing the leg up, as the wounds are above and below the knee. The flesh on the inside of the leg is torn open near three inches in width, exposing the bone and showing the indentation of the teeth on the bone. On the outside the flesh is also torn, but not so severely—the teeth were deeply sunk in the flesh, making terrible gashes.—*Baltimore Sun.*

PORTLAND POLICE OFFICE.—James Kennedy, one of the Portland Police, was discharged by the Police Magistrates on the 4th instant, for disobedience of orders.

*** Mails for England will be closed at the General Post Office in this City, To-morrow (Wednesday) 13th inst. at three o'clock in the afternoon, and on Saturday next at the same hour.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS.

The unparalleled and astonishing efficacy of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, in all diseases for which it is recommended, curing many cases after the skill of the best physicians was unavailing, has effected a largeand increasing demand for it. This fact has caused several unprincipled counterfeiters and imitators to palm off spurious mixtures, of similar name and appearance, for the genuine article. Some are called "Syrup of Wild Cherry," "Balsam of Spikenard," "Wild Cherry, Comfrey," &c. Another, "Wester's Balsam of Wild Cherry," misspelling the name, and forging certificates to resemble those of the true Balsam. "Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry," is the only genuine. The rest merely imitate the name of the original, while they possess none of its virtues.

Look well to the Marks of the Genuine.

The genuine Balsam is put up in bottles, with the words "Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Philad.," blown in the glass; each bottle bearing a label on the front with the signature of H. WISTAR, M. D.

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

VALUABLE MEDICINAL WINE—manufactured from the combined virtues of the *Sarsaparilla, Dandelion, Wild Cherry* and several other *Exotic Plants*, whose wonderful curative properties are altogether unknown, except to the author of

HALSEY'S FOREST WINE.

It is well known to good chemists, that all vegetable substances contain more or less deleterious properties, as well as medicinal virtues. Those opposite qualities which are diffused together in every root, plant, and blossom, remain inseparable in the extracts, as obtained by the usual method of boiling, &c., rendering all medicines thus prepared inert, and in many cases either injurious or altogether useless. This accounts in a great measure for the insufficiency of so many medicines in curing the diseases which they profess to cure.

It is very different with *Halsey's Forest Wine*. By means of a wonderful chemical apparatus, invented for the express purpose of manufacturing this article, the entire virtues of the most valuable combination of plants ever discovered is obtained, pure and free from every property but those which act in unity, and harmonize with the constitution of the human frame. This renders the *Forest Wine* the most excellent and truly valuable medicine in the world, both for its miraculous powers of curing as well as delightful flavor.

The Forest Wine is most distinguished for its great efficacy in *renewing worn-out constitutions*, and curing general ill health proceeding from *nervous disorders*, complaints of the stomach, liver, heart and kidneys, including costiveness, dyspepsia, indigestion, loss of appetite, and a debilitated state of the system. A free use of the Forest Wine restores invalids of this class to the most robust, strong and vigorous health. It has also proved useful in restoring invalids from a lingering state, after severe attacks of sickness.

For sale at the Proprietor's General Depot, No. 2 Courtlandt street, New York, and by his appointed Agents in the cities and towns of the United States, and at the store of the subscriber, 5, Brick Buildings, North Market Wharf, price 5s. per bottle, with liberal allowance to wholesale dealers. H. G. KINNEAR,

Feb. 15, 1847. General Agent for the Provinces

MARRIED.

On Wednesday last, by the Rev. Alexander Stewart, Mr. Aaron Hastings, to Catherine, youngest daughter of the late Mr. George Smith, all of this City.

On Wednesday the 6th instant, at Trinity Church, Kingston, by the Rev. the Rector, Martin Hunter Peters, Esq. M. D., son of the late Attorney General, to Susan Elizabeth youngest daughter of the late Rev. E. Scovil.

On Thursday the 7th inst. by the Rev. A. Stewart, Edward H. Zwicker, Esq., of Lunenburgh. (N. S.) to Julia, eldest daughter of the late Henry Swymmer, Esq., Judge of Probates for this City and County.

On Thursday, by the Rev. Ingham Sutcliffe, Wesleyan Minister, Mr. Richard Harrison, to Mary Augusta, fourth daughter of Mr. John Ritchey, (and neice of Dr. Ritchey, Toronto), all of this City.

On the 8th inst., by the Rev. Henry Daniel, Mr John Hazlett, to Miss Matilda Johnston, both of this city.

On Saturday morning, in the Germain Street Baptist Chapel, by the Rev. Samuel Robinson, Mr. John Ring, of Chipman, Queen's County, to Miss Elizabeth R., eldest daughter of the late Mr. Douglas Mitchell, of this City.

At Liverpool, (England,) August 23rd, at Saint Bride's Church, by the Rev. D. D. Stewart, the Rev. Thomas Jackson Crawford, D. D., one of the Ministers of Saint Andrew's Church, Edinburgh, to Mary, eldest daughter of Robert Rankin, Esquire, Merchant, of Liverpool.

At St. Paul's Church, Halifax, on the 6th inst. by the venerable Archdeacon Willis, Captain Charles J. Austen, R. N., of Stoke, Devonport, England, to Sophia Emma, second daughter of the late William M. Delalois, Esq.

At Halifax, on the 5th inst. by the Rev. R. F. Uniacke, Edmund Yeomans Wallcott Henderson, Captain in the Royal Engineers, to Mary, third daughter of the late Wm. J. Murphy, Esq., of the Island of Jamaica.

DIED.

On Tuesday 28th ult. after a short illness, of consumption, Eliza, wife of Mr. Samuel Ganong, aged 25 years.

On Sunday, 3d inst. in the 52d year of her age, Elizabeth Heans, wife of Mr. Charles Heans, and daughter of the late Henry Longmaid, of Liskeard, County Cornwall, England.

On Monday morning, Margaret, only daughter of Mr. Wm. McClemaghan, in the 21st year of her age.—Funeral to-morrow, (Wednesday,) at 4 o'clock, from her Father's residence, Princess-street, when friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

At Indian Town, last evening, Arthur Ptolemy, second son of Mr. Cyprian E. Goddard, aged one year and six months.—Funeral To-morrow (Wednesday) at 3 o'clock.

At Beech Hill, Lower Hampton, on the 6th inst., Margaret, daughter of Mr. Abel Doughty, aged four years.

At Fredericton, on Friday evening, 31st. ult. Susanna Mary, wife of George J. Dibblee, Esq. Barrister at Law, and fifth daughter of the late Thos. Wetmore, Esq. formerly Attorney General of this Province, in the 34 year of her age.

On the 31st ult. at Taylor Town, County of Sunbury, Eleanor Abigail, second daughter of Mr. James Hamilton, in the 21st year of her age.

At Burton, on the 2d instant, Hannah Sophia, fifth daughter of George P. Nevers, Esq. aged 20 years. Her end was peace.

Suddenly, at St. James, on the 25th ult. Mr. James Spence, aged 31 years.

At St. George, after a long illness, on the 27th ult. Mr. Benjamin Milliken, aged 45 years.

At Boston, on the 26th August, Mary Medland, wife of Mr. James Coleman, in the 30th year of her age, leaving a husband and one child to lament their sudden bereavement.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.

ARRIVED.

Tuesday—Barque Lady Caroline, Norton, Hull, 13—J. McSweeney, coals and oil.
Brig Charles McLauchlan, Crosby, Yarmouth, (N. S.) 3—Chas. McLauchlan, ballast.
Brigt. Hantsport, Holms, Philadelphia, 12—J. M. Hamilton, corn meal, wheat, &c.
Ella, Pike, Philadelphia, 10—Geo. Thomas, flour & wheat.
Widow, Gorum, New York, 10—L. H. Waterhouse, flour, wheat, &c.
Pianet, Jones, New York, 7—H. Gilbert, wheat.
Schr. Beverly, McCarthy, Boston, 4—D. Coll, assorted cargo.
Brothers, Fitzgerald, Boston, 4—Master, marble slabs.
Albert, Robertson, Boston, 4—R. Robertson, ballast.
Wednesday—Ship Delta, Gover, New York, 10—S. Wiggins & Son, ballast.
Friday—Barque George Gordon, Smith, Boston, 7—John Robertson, coal.
Steamer Maid of Erin, Leavitt, Portland, 23 hours—Thos. Parks, passengers, &c.
Brig Richardson, Crothers, Bermuda, 20—R. Rankin & Co. ballast.
Brigt. Samuel French, Brown, Alexandria, 10—J. & R. Reed, wheat and corn.
Schooner Dolphin, Holder, Baltimore, 21—Master, flour and naval stores.
Messenger, Battle, Eastport, 1—Master, merchandize.
Saturday—Ship Forest Monarch, Richardson, New-York, 8—Owens and Duncan, ballast.
Barque Oromocto, Kinney, Gloucester, 42—John Robertson, ballast.
Brigt. Lafayette, Clifford, Searsport, 4—M'Henry and M'Millan, ballast.
Druid, Shackford, Eastport, 1—George Thomas, ballast.
Schooner Kate, Holder, New-York, 3—Colin E. Cross, wheat and naval stores.
Eliza Ann, Crowell, Halifax, 10—J. V. Thurgar, sugar, wine, and tea.
Sunday—Brig Magog, Shank, Ayr, 49—John Wishart, coals and cattle.
Monday—Ship India, Willis, London, 44—James Robertson, ballast.
Barque Tadmor, Bowie, Dublin, 45—Wm. Carvill, iron.
Frederick, Smith, Gloucester, 45—S. Wiggins & Son, ballast.
Glasgow, Marshall, Greenock, 53—Owens & Duncan, general cargo.
Huron, Driver, Barcelona, 53—order, ballast.
Brig Juno, Bates, Baltimore, 12—H. Gilbert, wheat.
Mary Tiffin, Harrison, Halifax—James Kirk, ballast.
This Day—Schr. Joseph Howe, Moore, New York—flour and wheat.

CLEARED.

Sept. 8th—Schooner Good-will, Dunn, Halifax, salt and staves; Kosciusko, Eels, Neponsett, (U. S.) clapboards.
9th—Brig Achsah, Morrell, Eyemouth, timber & deals—R. Rankin & Co.
11th—Ship Osceola, Thomas, Liverpool, railway sleepers—Allison & Spurr.

The Barque *Tadmor*, which arrived at this port yesterday morning, brought in the Captain, and crew, 16 in number, of ship *Glasgow*, of Bath, Maine, 504 tons, which ship was abandoned at sea in a sinking state on the 19th August, in lat. 45, 34, N. long. 31, 50, W. The Glasgow was bound from Liverpool to Boston, with a full cargo of iron and salt, and went down very shortly after the crew were taken off. They owe their preservation to having been fallen in with by the Tadmor, on board which vessel they were very kindly treated.

Spoken, Aug. 15th, lat. 44, long. 35, Trio, from St. John to Hull; 20th, lat. 46, long. 40, brig Kathleen, hence, for London.

Cleared at Quebec, 31st ult. ship Speed, Carr, Liverpool; barque Orbit, Larkin, and Naomi, Wright, Newport.—At Miramichi, 31st, ship William Vail, Wishart, Cork.

ARRIVALS FROM ST. JOHN.—Aug. 17th.—American, off Dover; 19th—Lord Maidstone, Liverpool; 20th—Hannah Kerr, Troon; 21st—Lord Elgin, Peterhead; 22d—Progress, Deal; Donegal, Kingstown; Plymouth, Warren Point; Ann M'Lester, Chester; Kingston, off Falmouth; Adeline Cann, Cork; 23d—Edina, Gravesend; Sally, off Carlisle; Urania, Berwick; Thomas Dempsey, Dublin; Deborah, Liverpool; 24th—Great Britain, do.

SAILINGS FOR ST. JOHN.—Aug. 17th—Wanderer, Leith; Enterprise, Dublin; 19th—Sir Wm. Wallace, Aberdeen; Venerable and Humber, Hull; 20th—Sophia McKenzie, Deal; 21st—Commerce, Liverpool; 22d—Maranham, Gravesend; 23d—Queen, Liverpool; Don, Strangford; 24th—Maranham, Deal; Themis, Liverpool; New Zealand, do.

Cleared at London, 25th, Abigail, Daly, St. John.

Loading at Liverpool for St. John, Columbus; for New York and St. John, Elizabeth Bentley.—At London, for St. John, C. Green and Kent.

Arrived at Deal, 23d, Devon, New York.—Sailed from Liverpool, 19th, David Cannon, New York; from Deal, 22d, Spartan, do.

Brig Robert Burns, for this port, put back to Cork 13th August, having struck a wreck 8th inst. in lat. 41, long. 33 16.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that I am prepared to pay off ALMS HOUSE DEBENTURE, No. 19,—and that Interest on the same will cease on the 12th October, proximo. I. L. BEDELL,
County Treasurer.
St. John, 12th September 1848.

Contract for BOOMS.

THE SOUTH BAY BOOM COMPANY will receive Tenders until *Thursday* next, the 14th instant, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the furnishing of a quantity of SPRUCE LOGS, of suitable lengths and sizes for their BOOMS, the said Boom Logs to be delivered in *South Bay*, at such place as will be pointed out by the Agent for the Boom Company, and will require to be bored by the Contractor, ready to receive the Boom Chains. The full particulars of the quantity required, the lengths and sizes, as well as the mode of preparing said Boom Logs, with all other particulars, will be obtained on application at the office of Mr. A. M'L. SEELY, the President of the Company, where the Tenders will be received.

JOHN POLLOK,
A. M'L. SEELY,
M. FISHER,
MOSES TUCK, } *Committee.*

THOMAS M'MACKIN, *Sec'y.*
september 12, 1848.

SUGAR & WINES.

Now landing for the Subscriber ex Schooner *Eliza Ann*, from Halifax:

20 HHDS. Bright Porto Rico Sugar; 5 hhds. and 10 quarter casks superior PORT WINE. Which will be sold at lowest rates from the Wharf.

JOHN V. THURGAR,
Sept. 12. North Mkt. Wharf.

Stoves! Stoves!! Stoves!!!

Just received per 'Widow,' from New York:

A LOT of fancy Air-Tight Parlor STOVES, for burning coal.—Also, a lot of Diamond Empire Cooking STOVES, Charcoal Furnaces, Water Urns, Hollow Ware, &c. &c.—For Sale low by JOHN S. WESTLOTORN,
Sept. 12. *King's Square.*

BUTTER.

Just received from Cumberland:

40 FIRKINS choice Butter.
FLEWWELLING & READING.
Sept. 12. No. 10 King Street.

VINEGAR.

Now landing ex Brig *Ella* from Philadelphia:

10 HHDS. and 20 barrels Pure Cider VINEGAR, from Mathews celebrated Manufactory. Ex *Beverly*—1 Hhd. Smoked HAMS, very nice. GEO. THOMAS,
Sept 12. *South Wharf.*

Flour and Bread.

LANDING ex Brig *Juverna*—100 BARRELS Fine FLOUR; 100 do. No. 1 NAVY BREAD, at low rates. GEO. THOMAS,
August 15. *South Market Wharf.*

Army Contracts.

SEALED TENDERS, the rates to be expressed in Sterling, will be received by Deputy Assistant Commissary General EDWARDS, at the Commissariat Office in St. John, until SATURDAY the 23d September, instant, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the undermentioned supplies of FLOUR.

550 Barrels of United States Scratched Superfine or Canada Fine Wheat FLOUR, to be delivered at the Queen's Magazine, Lower Cove, St. John, at the following periods, viz.:

300 Barrels on or before the 24th day of October next.

250 Barrels on or before 24th day of November ensuing.

Each barrel to weigh 196 pounds, net, to be free from grit or any bad taste, and warranted to keep good for nine months from the day of delivery.

All further particulars, &c. concerning the terms and conditions of the Contract, and the penalties annexed thereto, will be furnished on application at this Office, as also printed forms of Tender.

Payment will be made in Bills of Exchange upon Her Majesty's Treasury, at par.

COMMISSARIAT, New-Brunswick,
St. John, 9th Sept. 1848.

Commissariat Notice.

JAMES DUNLEAVY, Navy Civil Pensioner, is requested to call, or send his address to the Commissariat Office, St. John, N. B.
St. John, 1st Sept. 1848.

WANTED.—Twenty Journeymen Tailors will find steady employment, on application (Sept. 12.) GARRETT & SKILLEN.

SALERATUS.

Ex schr. *Beverley* from Boston on Consignment:

6 TIERCES, 10 Barrels & 10 Boxes SALERATUS—ground and unground, in Papers and in Bulk, for Sale at the Manufacturers, prices, with charges, at Hammond's building, 20, Dock Street, by H. G. KINNEAR.
September 12.

FOR CHARTER.

THE Barque HURON, THOMAS DRIVER, Master, 498 tons, will take a Charter for a good and accessable Port in the United Kingdom. GEORGE THOMAS,
September 12. *South Market Wharf.*

SAINT JOHN
MECHANICS' WHALE FISHING COMPANY.

AT a Meeting of the Directors, held this day, a Dividend of Twenty Shillings per Share was declared, payable to the Stockholders at the Commercial Bank, on or after the 18th September next. THOS. NISBET,
St. John, Aug. 26, 1848. *President.*

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.

Furniture Ware-Rooms,

Prince William Street.

THE Subscriber having assumed the CABINET and UPHOLSTERY Business heretofore carried on by THOMAS NISBET AND SON, would respectfully inform the Public, that all orders in the above line will be promptly attended to, on the most reasonable terms.

On Hand—A large Stock of FURNITURE, of every description, which is offered for sale on as reasonable terms as can be purchased in the City.

☞ UNDERTAKING attended to, and HEARSE and PALLS furnished.

St. John, Sept. 5. ROBERT NISBET.

South Bay Boom Company.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that no TIMBER, LOGS, or other Lumber will be permitted to be removed from within the limits of the SOUTH BAY BOOM COMPANY, until application be made to, and permission obtained from the Superintendent, nor until satisfactory arrangement be made with him for the payment of the *Boomage* due thereon. And all parties desirous of removing Timber, Logs, or other Lumber at night, shall give notice in writing to the Superintendent of their wish to do so on the day previous; and that all persons are forbidden to open the BOOMS, or intermeddle therewith, without leave of the Superintendent.

By order of the Board,
THOMAS M'MACKIN,
Indian Town, Aug. 24, 1848. *Superintendent.*

COFFEE, RICE, &c.

Landing ex Mariner, from Boston—

25 BAGS Java COFFEE;
10 casks RICE;
5 ditto SALÆRATUS;
10 boxes TOBACCO;
1 case MACCARONI;
1 case CIGAR LIGHTERS.
For sale by [Sept. 5.] JARDINE & CO.

Coals! Coals!

50 CHALDRONS best quality GRAND LAKE COALS.—For sale by
JOHN S. WESTLOTORN,
Sept. 5th, 1848. *King's Square.*

HIDES.

Ex schooner Mariner, from Boston:—

1000 BUENOS AYRES Dry SALTED HIDES, a very superior article.—For Sale at low rates while landing, at Hammond's Brick Building, 20, Dock-street, by
Sept. 5. H. G. KINNEAR.

WASHING SODA, Carbonate Soda, Alum, White-wash Brushes, Small size White ROPE, Clothes and Traveling BASKETS, just received by the ship *St. Clare* from Liverpool, and for sale by JOHN KINNEAR,
Sept. 5. *Prince Wm. Street.*

S. K. FOSTER'S

SHOE STORES,

Corner of King and Germain Streets, and "Foster's Corner.

JUST received per ship "*Boadicea*," from Liverpool, A NEW AND HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

Boots, Shoes and Slippers,

of the very best description.

P. S. Orders from all parts of the Province punctually attended to. August 29.

Ladies' Shoe Store,

Germain Street—next Store but one South of Foster's Corner.

THE Subscriber informs the Ladies and Families of the City and Province generally, that he has just received per ship *Boadicea* an additional supply of Ladies' Fashionable BOOTS and SHOES, of the newest style and best quality.

☞ Orders from all parts of the Province punctually attended to. [Aug. 29.] S. K. FOSTER.

Files & Saws.

THE Subscriber has on hand a very large and well assorted stock of FILES & RASPS, made by VICKERS & Co., and by HOOLE, STANIFORTH & GRAY. Also—A Stock of Single, Gang, Cross-cut and Circular SAWS, which he will sell LOW for CASH. THOS. R. GORDON,
Corner of Market Square and Dock street.
August 22.

Sales by Auction.

Notice of Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in consequence of Mr. THOMAS PICKARD, Jun. not having paid the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Assessments upon Eight Shares of the Capital Stock of the *South Bay Boom Company*, held and owned by him, of which assessments respectively due notice was given in accordance with the Act of Incorporation, and there being now due and owing on such Shares the sum of Four Pounds Sixteen Shillings, being the amount of the second assessment on such Shares, with Interest from the twenty-fifth day of September, 1847, being the time such assessment became due; and the sum of Four Pounds Sixteen Shillings, being the amount of the third assessment on such Shares, with Interest from the twenty-fifth day of October, 1847, being the time such assessment became due; and the sum of Four Pounds Sixteen Shillings, being the amount of the fourth assessment on such Shares, with Interest from the tenth day of December, 1847, being the time such assessment became due; and the sum of Four Pounds Sixteen Shillings, being the amount of the fifth assessment on such Shares, with Interest from the fifteenth day of June, 1848, being the time such assessment became due; and the sum of Four Pounds Sixteen Shillings, being the amount of the sixth assessment on such Shares, with Interest from the first day of July, 1848, being the time such assessment became due; and the sum of Four Pounds Sixteen Shillings, being the amount of the seventh assessment on such Shares, with Interest from the tenth day of August, 1848, being the time such assessment became due.

The said Eight Shares of the Capital Stock of the said South Bay Boom Company, will, in pursuance of the authority contained in the Act of Incorporation, be sold at Public Auction on Monday, the twenty-fifth day of September, at the Auction Room of J. V. THURGAR, Esq. in the City of St. John, at eleven o'clock, A. M.

And further notice is hereby given, that in consequence of Mr. GIDEON BAILY, not having paid the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Assessments upon Two Shares of the Capital Stock of the *South Bay Boom Company*, held and owned by him, of which Assessments respectively due notice was given, in accordance with the Act of Incorporation, and there being now due and owing on such Shares the sum of One Pound Four Shillings, being the amount of the second Assessment on such Shares, with Interest from the twenty-fifth day of September, 1847, being the time such Assessment became due; and the sum of One Pound Four Shillings, being the amount of the third Assessment on such Shares, with Interest from the twenty-fifth day of October, 1847, being the time such Assessment became due; and the sum of One Pound Four Shillings, being the amount of the fourth Assessment on such Shares, with Interest from the tenth day of December, 1847, being the time such Assessment became due; and the sum of One Pound Four Shillings, being the amount of the fifth Assessment on such Shares, with Interest from the fifteenth day of June, 1848, being the time such Assessment became due; and the sum of One Pound Four Shillings, being the amount of the sixth Assessment on such Shares, with Interest from the first day of July, 1848, being the time such Assessment became due; and the sum of One Pound Four Shillings, being the amount of the seventh Assessment on such Shares, with Interest from the tenth day of August, 1848, being the time such Assessment became due.

The said Two Shares of the Capital Stock of the said South Bay Boom Company, will, in pursuance of the authority contained in the Act of Incorporation, be sold at Public Auction on Monday, the twenty-fifth day of September next, at the Auction Room of J. V. THURGAR, Esq. in the City of St John, at eleven o'clock, A. M.

THOMAS M'MACKIN, *Treasurer.*
St. John, 25th Aug. 1848.

FRANKLIN STOVES.

THE Subscriber has just received from one of the principal Foundries in Scotland, and offers for sale at his Shop in *Nelson Street*, a large number of

FRANKLIN STOVES,

of different sizes and of the latest and most approved patterns, and finished in the very best style of workmanship, which on inspection will be found to be of a quality far superior to the Franklins usually offered for sale in this market. They will be disposed of on very moderate terms; and he has made arrangements to receive from the same Foundry a regular supply of the like description of Franklins. He will likewise always have on hand spare plates, so that should any part of these Franklins be at any time accidentally broken, they can be replaced immediately without trouble.

☞ Register GRATES made to order.

WILLIAM TURNER,
Blacksmith, Nelson Street.
St. John, 15th August, 1848.—3m.

Ladies' Very Superior

BOOTS & SHOES.

JUST received at the *Brunswick Shoe Store*, by the Ship "*Arab*," from Liverpool, the remainder of their SUMMER STOCK, embracing Patterns and workmanship not to be obtained elsewhere, among which will be found,—

Ladies' Prunella Pump BOOTS, patent Vamp'd,
Do. Prunella do. do. patent Leather Cap'd,
Do. Cashmere Boots, pump and thick Soles,
Do. Fancy Col'd Boots,
Misses do. do. do.
Girls' Drab Cantoon and Lavender col'd Prunella Boots,
Do. Wellington Figured and Drab Prunella and Cantoon Shppers,
Do. Ties, Slippers, enamel'd and patent Leather,
Ladies' Ties, Shoes and Promenade Shppers, in great variety,
Do. Prunella, patent Leather, Goloshed BOOTS,
Do. Cloth, to Button or Lace do. do.
Infants' Boots and Shoes, of variety in pattern and make,—all of which will be sold Cheap for Cash.

FAULKE & HENNIGAR.
August 29th, 1848.

CHAINS, CHAIN CABLES, SPIKES, &c.

Received by the *Unicorn*, from Liverpool, and for Sale—

ONE 7-8 CHAIN CABLE, 60 fathoms,
One 13-16 do. do. 60 do.
One 3-4 do. do. 60 do.
One 5-8 do. do. 60 do.
One 9-16 do. do. 60 do.

ALSO, *in Casks*—
100 fathoms 5-16 CHAIN,
200 do. 3-8 do.
100 do. 7-16 do.
100 do. 1-2 do.
1 ton 4½ inch Iron SPIKES,
2 tons 6 inch do. do.
2 do. 7 inch do. do.
2 do. 9 inch do. do.
30 casks 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. and 20d. NAILS,
1 cask 1¾ inch Boat NAILS.

ALSO, *on hand*—
ANCHORS, with Iron Stocks,
ANCHORS, for Wood Stocks.
25th July. JOHN KINNEAR.

Champagne! Champagne!

Just received, and on sale by the subscriber—

20 BASKETS, each 1 dozen quarts,
10 do. each 2 dozen pints,
Sillery, 1846. Grand Mousseux—quality superior.
July 25. JOHN V. THURGAR.

RECEIVED

By the ships *Commodore* and *Belmont*:

25 CHAIN CABLES, from ½ inch to 1¼ inch; 24 ANCHORS, from 2 cwt. to 21 cwt. ALEXANDER YEATS.
Dock-street, July 15.

Tannery Establishment

at Waweig, in the County of Charlotte,

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers the abovenamed PROPERTY for Sale, consisting, generally, of the TAN-HOUSE, VATS, BARK MILL, COTTAGE, GARDEN, and about eight acres of LAND attached, and a DAM formed across the Brook or Stream upon which the Property stands, which empty's itself into the Waweig near the Tan-house; until the 15th day of September next, when it will be offered, if unsold, at 12 o'clock, noon, at Public Auction, in the Market Square of this City; at which, Terms and any information will be given, both which may also be obtained by application at the Office of

F. A. KINNEAR.

St. John, 29th August, 1848.
[Cour. Chron. N.Bruns, Bee, M.News; St. Andrews Standard, Charlotte Gazette.]

Groceries! Groceries!

JAMES MACFARLANE,

MARKET SQUARE, ST. JOHN, N. B.

Respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his present Stock in this branch of business; a very great reduction in price having taken place in the Staple articles of consumption, an extra inducement is held out to wholesale customers in the trade, his premises being large and commodious, every facility can be afforded; articles all warranted,—to enumerate:

150 CHESTS Fine to Extra Fine Congo TEA, price from 1s. 4d. to 2s.;
A few Chests very fine Souchong TEA, all English importation;
20 Half Chests fine Oolong, Pekoe, and Hyson TEA;
10 Chests and half chests fine Congo TEA, American importation;
200 Barrels and 10 Hhds. Muscovado SUGAR, very Bright to middling qualities;
50 Brls. Crushed and Bastard SUGARS;
30 Hhds. British, Muscovado, and Cuba MOLASSES;
10 Do. Foreign Muscovado ditto;
10 Boxes TOBACCO, all qualities, from 5d. to 1s. 6d. per lb;
COFFEES, Mocha, Java, Cuba, and St. Domingo;
SPICES, of all descriptions;
FRUIT, CURRANTS, RAISINS, &c.
BREAD, Pilot and Navy; Water, Butter, Lemon, Soda and Sugar BISCUIT;
With a good Stock of the miscellaneous articles of the Trade.
FLOUR, CORN MEAL, OATMEAL, SALT, &c. &c. on Retail.

☞ *J. M'F. would call attention to his Ground COFFEES,—having every facility for roasting, they can be had always fresh.*

St. John, August 22, 1848.

MR. JAMES P. P. LESTER,

SURGEON,

HAVING just arrived in this City, from Glasgow, where he has been pursuing his studies, begs leave to offer his services to his friends and the Public generally.

Mr. L.'s present place of residence is at his Father's, in Charlotte Street, where he may be found at all hours. July 4, 1848.

CHEAP SALE OF

Ready-Made CLOTHING!!!

FOR 30 DAYS, AT THE

PANTECHNETHECA,

Prince Wm. Street, opposite Sand's brick buildings.

OUR STOCK being immensely large and there being a great depression in every branch of business, we are compelled to dispose of our large Stock at whatever prices they will bring. The following is a list of the leading articles:

Blue Plaid Hunting Coats, from 8s. 9d.
All-Wool Fine Summer Cloth Fashionable Sack Coats, from 15s.
Dress, Sack and Frock Coats, from 25.
(Good quality Broad Cloth of any colour.)
Superfine Cloth or Doeskin Pantaloons, from 8s 9d.

FULL DRESS SUIT!!!

Black Dress or Frock Coat, Black or Rich Fancy Satin Vest, and Cassimere Pantaloons, any colour, made to measure or otherwise, at 6 hours notice if necessary (and warranted to fit—or no sale)

only £3.

On hand—An IMMENSE ASSORTMENT of

BOYS' CLOTHING.

☞ The character of this Establishment, in point of good work, is so well known already, that we deem it unnecessary to make any farther comments, than, that we are now two years in business, during which time we have given employment to over FIFTY PEOPLE on custom work, being a far greater number than has ever been employed by any similar Establishment in this Province.

GARRETT & SKILLEN,
August 18. *Tailors & Drapers.*

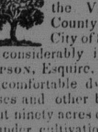
Superfine Carpeting.

By the Boadicea from Liverpool:—

2 BALES containing 800 yards superfine SCOTCH CARPETING. For sale by JOHN KINNEAR,
Aug. 29. Prince Wm. Street.

Valuable FARM

To be Let on Lease for a term of Years.



THAT desirable FARM situated near the Village of Kingston, in King's County, and within twenty miles of the City of St John, lately owned, occupied, and considerably improved by the late WILLIAM SIMPSON, Esquire, Barrister at Law, &c. There is a comfortable dwelling House, two Barns, outhouses and other buildings on the premises, and about ninety acres of Land will be attached thereto, all under cultivation, and most of which has been partially cleared of stone, and is well fenced with cedar. The above Farm will be let at a very reasonable Rent to an approved tenant, and possession given on the 1st of January next, or sooner if agreed on.

For further particulars enquire of Mr. WILLIAM SWYMMER, at Mr. SEARS' Hat Store, St. John, or of the subscriber on the premises.

SARAH P. SIMPSON,
Administratrix of the Estate of the late William Simpson, Esq.
Kingston, King's County,
7th August, 1848.

CARD.

THE Subscriber would respectfully intimate to the public that he has commenced business as

STOVE DEALER,

in the Brick Building on the North side of King's Square, adjoining the *British American Hotel*, where he offers, at Wholesale and Retail, every description of STOVES, FRANKLINS, HOLLOW-WARE, &c.

J. S. WESTLOTORN.

N. B. Orders received at the above establishment for all kinds of *SHIP and MILL Castings.*
St. John, 1st August, 1848.

30th June, 1848.

South Side Market Square.

THE Subscriber has resumed his former business in the Store adjoining Mr. John Anderson's Clothing Establishment, where he intends keeping on hand his usual supply of GROCERIES, which will be sold at the lowest City prices for Cash. ARCHIBALD HEGAN.

SHIPS' CAMBOOSES.

FOR sale by the Subscriber, 4 large size Ships' Cambooses, superior articles, with double grates and fenders, and two ovens—suitable for ships of the largest class.

JOHN S. WESTLOTORN,
Aug. 29. King's Square.

FLOUR, MEAL, &c.

Landing ex *Indus* from New York:—

50 BRLS. Genesee Superfine FLOUR,
250 barrels CORN MEAL,
10 barrels Cider VINEGAR.

From Havana—
6 M. choice Principe CIGARS,
1 M. ditto Britannia ditto; for Sale by
August 8, 1848. JARDINE & CO.

PEOPLE'S LINE!

For EASTPORT, PORTLAND, and BOSTON!

Through by Railroad or Boat.

THIS new and splendid Steamer SENATOR, Captain SAMUEL SEYMOUR, will leave for the above places on TUESDAY morning next, at 8 A. M. Returning will leave Boston every FRIDAY, at 1, P. M.

This Boat was built expressly for this route, and is in every respect adapted for the *safety* and comfort of the travelling public.

For Passage or Freight apply at the Office, Peters' Wharf. H. W. CHISHOLM.
August 29. *Agent*

New and Cheap

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

JUST RECEIVED—A well selected Stock of PAPERS, in Foolscap, blue and yellow, Fine and Superfine Pots, large and small POSTS, ditto NOTE, with ENVELOPES to match; C

Poetry, &c.

LIKE THE EVERGREEN, SO SHALL OUR FRIENDSHIP BE!

Some liken their love to the beautiful rose,
And some to the violet sweet in the shade;
But the Flower Queen dies when the summer-day goes,
And the blue eye shuts up when the spring blossoms fade!
So we'll choose for our emblem a sturdier thing,
We will go to the mountains and worship its tree;
Then a health to the Cedar—the Evergreen King,
Like that Evergreen, so shall our Friendship be.

The perfume it carries is deeply concealed,
Not a breath of rich scent will its branches impart;
But how lasting and pure is the odour revealed
In the inmost and deepest recess of its heart!
It groweth in night and it liveth right long;
And the longer it liveth the nobler the tree;
Then health to the Cedar—the true and the strong,
Like the Evergreen, so shall our Friendship be!

It remaineth unscared in the deluge of light,
When the flood of the sun-tide is pouring around;
And as firmly and bravely it meeteth the night,
With the storm-torrent laden, and the thunder cloud crowned;
And so shall all changes that Fortune can bring,
Find our spirits unaltered and staunch as the tree;
Then a health to the Cedar—the Evergreen King—
Like that Evergreen, so shall our friendship be!

ELIZA COOK.

POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES.—The *New York Express*, in commenting on the demands of the English Chartists, states as follows:—"As not one of the Chartist six points, save the payment of members of Congress, is universally recognised as the law of the land, it is not for us to say a word in favour of the Chartists of England, at least until we make their theoretical 'points' *our* 'points' in practice. We have no *annual Congress*. Members of the House are elected for two years, and Members of the Senate for six years. We have no universal suffrage. The three millions of slaves do not vote. The negroes in the Free States do not vote (two or three States excepted) without a property qualification. In democratic Virginia a man must be a freeholder to vote. In some of the other States there are also rigid restrictions. The vote by ballot is known nowhere in the slave states. The *viva voce* is the only mode of voting, and it is not certain that it is not the best way. Equal electoral districts do not exist in this country. Six hundred white men in South Carolina or Louisiana elect as many Members of Congress as six thousand in New York. The little State of Delaware, entitled to but one Member of Congress, elects as many Senators as New York, entitled to her 36 Members in the Lower House."

A GOOD LUCKPENNY.—SPEEDY COURTSHIP.—An intelligent farmer, residing within a hundred miles of Wigtown, lately visited an extensive sheep-dealer in the same district, for the purpose of selecting a few of his best ewe lambs. The parties, after debating for some time on the state of markets, &c., were about to conclude a bargain, when the intending purchaser inquired what sort of a luckpenny he was to get. The guardian of the "fleecy flock," after some hesitation, maintained he "couldna afford a luckpenny aff the bargain." The other still persisting in his claim to the usual allowance, the seller declared, in an immoderate fit of laughter, "I'se gie ye my dochter Janet," who was, meanwhile, supplying the "twa drovers" with refreshments. Janet seemed to relish the joke, but "looked unutterable things." The lord of the soil followed up the remark, by inquiring "what luckpenny he would gie wi' Janet."—"Atweel," says the other, "I'se gie ye twa hun'er wi' her." In another instant the farmer exclaimed, (at the same time reaching his hand to his friend) "Mak' it *four* an' I'm your man!" The old gentleman, beginning to think he was carrying the joke too far, craved permission to consider the matter till the following morning—doubtless with a view of consulting Janet. This request having been granted, the parties thereafter enjoyed themselves for some time, and the night "drave on wi' sangs and clatter"—*luckpenny*, of course, forming the principal subject of discussion. After a hearty night they separated, looking forward with anxious expectations to the morrow. The morrow soon arrived, and the two dealers met according to appointment, when the old gentleman declared his willingness to "mak' it four," provided the other was agreeable to take Janet. We have only to add that the bargain was struck, the luckpenny accepted, and Janet, at the end of eight days, became Mrs ——, and now makes a thrifty wife.—["Wigtonshire Free Press."

THE VEGETARIAN SOCIETY.—The annual dinner was held on the 28th ult., at Hayward's Hotel, Manchester, (Joseph Brotherton, Esq., M.P., in the chair). The ladies will naturally be anxious to know of what the dinner consisted, and therefore we dish it up in print:—"First course, savoury omlet, maccaroni omlet, rice fritters, forcemeat fritters, onion and sage fritters, bread and parsley fritters, savoury pie, muchroom pie, potatoes, peas, cauliflowers, beet root. Second course, plumpudding, fruit tarts, moulded rice, moulded sago, cheesecakes, blancmange, custards, creams, spongecakes, figs, grapes, currants, gooseberries, nuts, almonds, and raisins. Speeches were made in condemnation of animal food, and in praise of a vegetable diet. Our opinion has been requested upon the arguments made use of by the speakers, but we cannot analyze them in a paragraph. The Vegetarians claim Scripture as their warrant; clearly it warrants the use of flesh-meat. They assert the sinfulness of destroying life; we cannot move, drink, be cleanly, without it. The whole economy of life is sustained by the destruction of life. We can only say, "Let every one be fully persuaded in his own mind." It is a question for private judgment.—["Gateshead Observer."

CHOOSE.—Many years since, when the late Lieutenant Governor of Andover, Massachusetts, was a student at Harvard College, owing to some boyish freak he quitted the University and went home. His father was a grave man, of sound mind, strict judgment, and of few words. He inquired into the matter, but deferred expressing any opinion until the next day. At breakfast, he said, speaking to his wife, "My dear, have you any tow-cloth in the house suitable to make Sam a frock and trousers?" She replied, "Yes." "Well," replied the old gentleman, "follow me, my son." Samuel kept pace with his father as he walked near the common, and at length ventured to ask, "What are you going to do with me, father?" "I am going to bind you an apprentice to that blacksmith," replied his father; "take your choice, return to college, or you must work." "I had rather return," said the son. He did return, confessed his fault, was a good scholar, and became a respectable man. If all parents were like Mr. Phillips, the students at our colleges would prove better students, or the nation would have a plentiful supply of blacksmiths.—["Louisville (U. S.) Presbyterian Herald."

POETRY RUN MAD.—"Mister Johnny O'Connor, a man of no honour, went out with Miss Brady, a nice little lady, and treated to brandy, and sponge cake and candy, and more things so dainty, and kisses so plenty. But at length the sad fellow grew awfully mellow; and as he was walking, and kissing, and talking, with pretty Miss Brady, the nice little lady, a purse full of rhino, (I wish it was mine, oh!) he whipped from her pocket, and cleared like a rocket. But soon he was taken, while tracks he was making, and lodgings assigned him where justice may find him. But the maid on the morrow, came forward in sorrow, her little heart heaving, and tears her eyes leaving, and begged that his honour would pity poor Connor, to which he consented, as Connor repented—when off went the couple, with limbs mighty supple, and left us presuming, that maiden so blooming, herself to a life of much trouble was dooming; for Johnny, the blockhead, who picked the maid's pocket, when married, I'm thinking will whip her like winking."

A NATURAL REMEDY

Suited to our Constitutions, and competent to the cure of every curable disease, will be found in

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

OF THE

NORTH AMERICAN COLLEGE OF HEALTH.

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

SUBJECT TO BUT ONE DISEASE,

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

NATURAL PRINCIPLES,

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

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

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

GRAND PURIFYING PRINCIPLE,

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

GIVE EASE AND PLEASURE,

disease of every name is radidly driven from the body.

CAUTION.

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

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

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

(Indian Purgative.)

OF THE NORTH AMERICAN COLLEGE OF HEALTH

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

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

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

WILLIAM WRIGHT, VICE PRESIDENT

Of the North American College of Health.

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

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

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

H. G. KINNEAR,
General Agent for the Province

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

TO LET,

And possession given on the 1st of August, or now:

THE two upper stories of the subscriber's brick Building on the South side of the Market Square, directly over and above the Stores occupied by Messrs. John Anderson and A. Hegan. The Rooms are eight in number, together with a private office, will give good accommodations for a Boarding House.

Also, to Let, the lower flat of the House next adjoining Mr. Lester's premises in Charlotte Street. Enquire of BENJAMIN SMITH.

PAPER AND INK.

Per "Rosanna" from Glasgow:—

350 REAMS Writing and Wrapping PAPER;
1 Hhd. Red, Blue and Black Writing INK.

16th May. ARCHIBALD HEGAN.

SPIKES, SHEET LEAD, &c.

C. & W. H. Adams

Are receiving per ship *Avon* from Liverpool—

71 BAGS SPIKES, 8 rolls Sheet Lead,
2 cases Cast Steel, 2 pkgs. SCYTHES,
2 bags Iron Clinch Rings, 1 cask Locks, &c.
2 casks SHOT. [June 6.

LIVERPOOL SOAP.—Ex ship *Unicorn* from Liverpool—600 Boxes 'Steele's' best hard SOAP, in 36 and 64 pounds each.—For sale at Hammond's Buildings, 20, Dock Street, by

July 25. H. G. KINNEAR.

NEW BOOKS, Cheap for Cash.

THE Works of the Rev. Sydney Smith; Gallery of Nature.
Dickens complete Works.
Lord Brougham on Instinct.
Capt. Marryatt's Novels.
Crookshank's Table Book.
Fowler on Love, Marriage, and Offspring.
Mrs. Caudle's Curtain Lectures.
Combe's Constitution of Man.
The Works of Theadore Hook.
Cooper's Sea Tales.
350 Miscellaneous Novels, Tales, and Stories.

N. B. A large number of the above works have been received on Consignment, and will be sold 20 per cent below the publisher's prices, at the Victoria Book Store. V. H. NELSON,

June 6. *King-street.*

PAINTS, OILS,
Glass, Indigo, and Powder.

Just received per Cambria, from London—

7 CASKS Boiled and Raw Oils;
2 tons Brandram's White Lead;
1 ton Red, Yellow, and Black PAINTS;
5000 feet Window GLASS—9x7, 10x8, 12x9, and 12x10;
1 chest Madras INDIGO;
75 kegs Hall's fowling Gun Powder;
25 do. Hall's Cannister Gun Powder.

For sale at low rates for Cash, by

May 9. W. TISDALE & SON.

Molasses and Cigars.

Now landing direct from *Cuba*, ex Barque "James":—

200 HHDS. best Clayed, 162 Hhds. } Bright & heavy *Muscovado* } MOLASSES.
31 Tierces,
15 Barrels,

75,750 choicest brands Havana CIGARS.

Landing ex "Jenny Lind," from London:—
50 Chests choice TEAS,
5 Hhds. Crushed LOAF SUGAR,
20 Boxes blue STARCH,
5 Casks BLACKING,
1 Cask assorted PICKLES.

All of which will be sold at lowest rates, by

JARDINE & CO.

St. John, April 18th, 1848.

S. K. FOSTER'S
Paper Hangings & Shoe Store,
Corner of King and Germain streets, and
Ladies' Fashionable SHOE Store,
Germain Street.

THE Subscriber has just received ex ship *Cambria* from London, part Spring supply of Ladies', Misses' and Children's

SUMMER BOOTS AND SHOES,

FOR SALE CHEAP.

May 9. S. K. FOSTER.

NEW SPRING GOODS!

Per ships *Delta* and *Jenny Lind* from London, viz.:

GENTS' Rich PARIS HATS,
BROAD CLOTHS and DOESKINS,
VESTINGS, Braces, Stocks, and Umbrellas,
Rich Black and Colored SILKS,
SATINS, Sarsnets, Crapes and Serges,
SHAWLS, Handkerchiefs and Scarfs,
Silk, Cotton and Cachmere HOSIERY,
GLOVES of every description,
Nets, Laces, Edgings and Quillings,
Habit Shirts and Muslin Collars,
GIMPS, Fringes and Cords,
RIBBONS and PARASOLS,
White and Colored STAYS,
ORLEANS and DELAINES,
With a large lot of BOOTS and SHOES.

—ALSO—

Per "Rosanna" from Glasgow, and "Wanderer" from Liverpool:—

18 Packages Grey, White and Striped Shirtings,
13 " Fancy Printed COTTONS,
4 " ORLEANS and COBURGS,
2 " Fancy DRESSES,
6 " Sundry Dress Materials,
3 " SHAWLS and Handkerchiefs,
4 " CARPETING and RUGS,
7 " Linens, Lawn, Damask, Diaper. Osnaburgh, Canvas and Duck,
1 " Muslin Collars and Habit Shirts,
1 " Muslin Work, Lappets, Veils, &c.
1 " Printed Cotton Handkerchiefs,
1 " Fancy Ginghams,
4 " Muslins of all kinds,
2 " Cloth CAPS,
4 " Cotton Reels,
6 " White and Blue Cotton Warps,
2 " White and Red FLANNELS,
2 " Cotton Ticks,
2 " Fancy Trowserings,
2 " Linen DRILLS,
3 " Tapes, Cotton Balls, Braces, &c.
2 " Buttons, Silk and Twist,
3 " Small Wares,
3 " Plain and Twill Linings,
2 " Moleskins; 2 do. Robes and Cravats,
1 " Cotton VELVET,
3 " Sundry FANCY GOODS,
3 " Fancy DRUGETTS,
31 Pieces of FLOOR CLOTHS, say 3-4, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 widths,

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

W. G. LAWTON.

SPRING GOODS.

The Subscribers have received per "Jenny Lind" from London, and "Zenobia" from Glasgow, part of their SPRING STOCK, consisting of—

SILKS, SATINS and ORIENTALS,
HOSIERY and GLOVES,
Laces, Netts, and Blonds,
SHAWLS, Handkerchiefs, and SCARFS,
S'fine BROAD CLOTHS,
Buckskins, Doeskins, Tweeds, and Cassimeres,
Fancy VESTINGS, in great variety,
Checks, Homespuns, and Ducks,
Striped SHIRTINGS, Osnaburghs, and Drills,
A large assortment of Ladies' and Children's Straw, Tuscan, and other BONNETS, with a great variety of FLOWERS, RIBBONS, &c.
Gent's Silk, Beaver, and Paris HATS,
Cloth CAPS, &c.

Which are offered at the lowest possible prices Wholesale and Retail, for *Cash only.*

April 25. J. & H. FOTHERBY.

Spring and Summer Goods.

Liverpool House.

The subscribers have received, and are importing from the best markets, per *Jenny Lind* from London, *Wanderer* and *Kate Kearney* from Liverpool, and *Rosanna* from the Clyde—An extensive assortment of

Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS,

suitable for the City and Country Trade.

Which they offer, Wholesale and Retail, at very low prices.

RICH SATINS, Gro de Naps, Orientals, and PERSIANS, POPLINS, Silk Serge, Crape, Lisse,
Fancy NECKTIES;
Rich Fancy Bonnet RIBBONS, in great variety;
Do. Fancy Cap ditto, in silk, satin, and gauze;
Plain Silk, Satin and Velvet Ribbons, all colors;
Rich LACES in great variety; Cap Trimming;
FLOWERS, FEATHERS, Lace Falls and VEILS;
Habit Shirts, Rouches, Silk Nett;
DRESS MATERIALS—in Coburgs, Orleans, Delaines, Cashmere, Oregon, Check, Paramatta, Muslins, Organdies, Checked and Crape Challie, Balzarines, Graduated, &c.;
CORDED SKIRTS;
Plain and Fancy MUSLINS, every description;
CURTAIN MUSLIN;
Worked Muslin Collars, Cuffs, Caps; Insertion and Edging;
SHAWLS and SCARFS in Satin, Silk, Cashmere, Barege, Llama, Indiana, Shallie, Lace, and Net;
Fine LINENS, Lawns, Diaper, DRILL, &c.;
Fancy PRINTS, Cotton Warps, Marseilles Quilts;
Venetian Blinds, Earlston Ginghams, Linsys;
VELVETS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, PARASOLS;
BROADCLOTHS, Doeskins, Cassimeres;
VESTINGS, in Satin, Silk Velvet, Marseilles, and Cashmere;
Fancy Gambroon; Umbrellas;
Casimarette, Cassinetts, Satara Cloths;
Gents' Satin Scarfs and Opera Ties, Satin and Fancy Stocks;
Gents' and Youths' Silk Pocket and Neck Hdkfs.;
Regatta and Shirting Stripe; Satin Jean;
CARPETING—in Brussels, 3-ply and Superfine;
Hearth Rugs, Woollen and Cotton Druggetts, Cloth CAPS, &c.; FLANNELS, &c.

VAUGHANS & LOCKHART.

2d May, 1848.

LONDON HOUSE,
MARKET SQUARE,

Spring and Summer Goods,

Per "Delta" and "Jenny Lind" from London, and "Zenobia" from Glasgow:—

A VARIETY of SHAWLS, SCARFS and HANDKERCHIEFS; Sundry Materials for DRESSES—viz: SATINS, GROS DE NAPS, MUSLIN DE LAINES, Balzerines, Bareges, Fancy Lawns and Ginghams, Challi and Crape Checks, Printed MUSLINS and ORGANDIES, Book, Mull and Cambric Muslins, &c.; RIBBONS, Neck Ties, Lace, GLOVES. Hose, Muslin Collars and Habits, Parasols, Aprons, Stays, &c.

BROAD CLOTHS, KERSEYMERES, Fancy TWEEDS, DOESKINS and Gambroons, VESTINGS, Stocks, Scarfs, Bandannas, Carpet Bags, Moreens, Shirtings, Sheetings, LINENS, Duck, Dowlas, Canvas, Towellings, Umbrellas, &c.

April 25, 1848. T. W. DANIEL.

Earthenware and Crown Glass.

Landing for the Subscriber ex the Ship *Spring*, from Newcastle-on-Tyne:

300 BOXES Crown Window GLASS, ass'd sizes, from 10x8 to 16x12
10 crates well-assorted EARTHENWARE;
Also—4 cases LINEN THRED,—black, blue, and whitey-brown. For sale by

May 23. JOHN V. THURGAR.

Wine, Geneva, &c.

Landing per Cambria, *from London:*

5 QR. Casks fine Old PORT WINE;
5 do. do. superior Brown SHERRY,
16 hhds. GENEVA,
30 dozen *Lazenby's* PICKLES.

FLEWWELLING & READING,

May 16, 1848. 10, *King Street.*

New Spring Goods.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL WAREHOUSE,
Prince William Street.

J. & J. HEGAN

Have received per "Cambria" from London, and "Rosanna" from Glasgow,

A SPLENDID assortment of newest materials for Ladies' DRESSES, in Mottled Stripes, Marled SILKS, Grenadian CHECKS, Alboni Stripes, Balzarines, Organdies, Delaines, &c. &c., Black and Fancy Glace Silks, and Gros de Naps, Black and colored Satins, and Satinetts, Ginghams and Printed Muslins, Velvets, Crapes, Ribbons, Hosiery, Gloves, Blonds, Laces, Plain and Fancy Nets, &c. &c.

A great variety of Shawls, Handkerchiefs, and Neck Ties, Muslin Collars, Habit Shirts, Black Lace Squares, Green and Blue Barege, Demi Veils, &c.

Linens, Lawns, Diapers, Hollands, Osnaburghs, Duck, Sheeting, Huckaback and Damask, Towelings, Table Cloths and Covers, Regatta, Gents. Scarfs, Stocks, Opera Ties, and Handkerchiefs of the newest Styles, Braces, Shirt Collars, &c. &c.—Rich Fancy Vestings in Satin, Velvet, Cashmere, Chaillie, &c.—Tweeds, and New Style Fancy Trowserings, Knitting and Sewing Cotton, Angola, Worsted, Lambswool and Shetland Yarn, for Knitting, Linen Thread, Tailors' Trimmings, and Small Wares in great variety.

A large assortment of Carpetings, Hearth Rugs, and Door Mats, Carpet Thrums, &c. &c.

(BONNETS BY THE CASE,)

Per "Wanderer," from Liverpool:

Broad CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Doeskins, fancy Drills, and Moleskins; Welsh and Saxony FLANNELS, Grleans, Coburghs, plain and Silk striped Lama Cloths and Cassimeres; Grey, White and Printed COTTONS, fancy Shirtings, Furniture Prints, Marseilles Quilts and Counterpanes, Bed Ticks, Moreens and Damasks, with Fringes and Trimmings to match, COTTON WARP, &c. &c.

The whole of the above Stock will be sold at the lowest possible prices for Cash.

St. John, 23d May, 1848.

NEW GOODS,

Just arrived per *Cambria* from London.

THE Subscriber has just received a large assortment of best West of England Broad CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, German and French DOESKINS; the best Angola TWEEDS; VESTINGS of the very finest quality, and newest styles; all of which are guaranteed as articles of the most superior description, having been selected by himself during the present Spring.

J. H. would further state to his friends and the Public, that he is prepared to sell cheaper for Cash payments, *for the same description of Goods*, than the same article can be obtained in any other establishment in the Province.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

In connection with the usual business, the Subscriber has imported a large assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING of the very latest London fashions. These articles were made up in a first rate London establishment, expressly under the direction and superintendence of the Subscriber, and will be warranted to give every satisfaction, as regards quality and workmanship; altho' as cheap as they can be obtained any where in St. John.

In addition to the Ready Made Clothing, there is a large assortment of ready made Shirts, Collars, Braces, Handkerchiefs, Gaiters, Stocks, Opera Ties, &c. &c.

J. H. would expressly invite the attention of his friends to his articles of Ready Made Clothing, which he intends selling *exclusively for Cash.*

☞ J. H. when in London engaged with Mr. LUPTON, of *Mr. Hart's* Establishment of Pall Mall, where he had the experience of *ten year's* cutting. Mr. L. is now in the subscriber's establishment, acting as Foreman. To those who know any thing of London, "Hart's Establishment" is recognised as one of the first in Europe; so that the Subscriber is willing to guarantee every satisfaction to customers, feeling such full confidence in his choice. JAMES HOWARD.

May 16, 1848.

Summer Styles in Dry Goods.

LEEDS HOUSE.

The Importation of SUMMER GOODS for this season, will in part consist of—

STRAW BONNETS in Luton, Tuscan, Rice, Pearl, Honeycomb, Twist improved, Hole, Rutland, Brussels, Panic and Bedford Straws, including also an assortment of Black, Colored and Willow Bonnets, and Bonnet Shapes.

FLOWERS.—Bonnet Flowers, Wreaths, Droops, unmounted Roses, Face Wreaths, Vulture Plumes, Cap Flowers, a very large and choice supply in English and French Flowers, Mourning Flowers. Caps, Cap Fronts.

SHAWLS.—Barege, Cashmere, Llama, Shetland, Bordered Cashmere, Celestial, Maude, Byroni, Netted, Printed and Striped Shawls.

PARASOLS.—Fancy Satin and Shot Parasols, Claremont, Fancy Cotton and Gingham, Brown Silk and Satin, with improved finish, loops and handles.

DRESS GOODS.—Muslins, DELAINES, Scotch and Earlston Ginghams, Printed Saxonys, Printed, Plain and Checked Orleans, Oregon Checks, Muslin Dresses and Robes, Orleans and Coburgs, Paramatta, Henrietta Cloths and Barege.

SILK GOODS.—Glace Silks, Light Fancy Checked Gro de Naples, Black Velvets, Orientals, Moire, Satin Stripes and Damask Silks, for Visites and Mantles, Black and Colored Gro de Naples, Satinets and Satins, Lisse Gauzes, Patent Crapes, Tarlatan Muslins.

SILK, MUSLIN, AND LACE TRIMMINGS, &c.—Gimps, Bullion, Floss and Loop Fringes, Black Silk, German, Cotton and Thread Laces, White Blond and Thread Laces and Edgings, Bonnet and Cap Ribbons, Habit Shirts, Cambric Caps, Crowns, Frock Bodies, Veined and Book Insertion, White and Black Lace Falls and Veils, Black and White Crape and Muslin Mourning Collars, Cambric, Linen, Lace, Muslin, Ribbon and Double Collars, Sewed and Linen Cuffs, Collarettes.

GLOVES.—Habits, Children's and Men's; Light Gloves, in Kid, Lisle, Thread, Cotton, Silk, Spun, Lace, and Fancy Embroidered; Black and White Lace Mitts, Black and White Kid Gloves.

BERLIN WOOLS, Plain and Shaded Bone Meshes, Netting and Rug Needles, Bone Hooks; Gilt, Plated and Steel Beads; Crewells, Canvas, CARPETS, Hearth Rugs, Door Matts, Oil Cloths, HATS, FLANNELS, Moreens, Fringe, and Union Damasks.

HOSIERY, Haberdashery, Small Wares, Linens, and Woollens, Cottons, a large assortment of FANCY DRESS and Plain Goods.

☞ The above having been selected by the Proprietor from the English markets, will, with a variety of other Goods not enumerated, be offered wholesale and retail, at the lowest rate of advance.

BENJAMIN CROWTHER,

May 23.—2m. *Prince Wm. Street.*

RICE, Tobacco, &c.

EX schooner 'Messenger' from Boston:—5 Tierces Rice; 16 boxes "Meyers & Co." Aromatic TOBACCO:
10 boxes "Grant & Williams" ditto:
5 boxes Refined SALERATUS, in 1 lb. pkgs.;
10 bags St. Domingo COFFEE, 20 doz. Painted *PAILS.* For sale at Hammond's Brick Buildings, 20, Dock Street, by H. G. KINNEAR.

Loaf sugar, starch, & Black Lead.

EX Ship *Lord Wellington*, from Liverpool—5 Hhds. refined Loaf Sugar; 50 boxes best Poland Starch; 50 do. Black Lead, in 2 and 4 oz. papers—For Sale at Hammond's Brick Buildings, 20, Dock St. July 4. H. G. KINNEAR.

HARDWARE.

No. 2, North Market Wharf.

C. & W. H. ADAMS,

Are receiving from Ship Wanderer, and other late arrivals—

23 CASKS and cases containing a good assortment of LOCKS, Latches, Hinges, Screws, PLANES, Plane Irons, Chisels, Rules, Hammers, SAWS, Pocket & Table CUTLERY, Scissors and Shears, "*John Wilson's*" Shoe, Butchers', and Cooks' KNIVES, Brass and Enamell'd PRESERVING KETTLES, Tinn'd, Untinn'd, and Enamell'd TEA KETTLES and SAUCEPANS, GUNS, COFFIN MOUNTING, Counter SCALES and Weights, Sad Irons, Wire Window Lattice, HOES, Cowbells, Fire Irons, JAPANNED Canisters, TRAYS, Candlesticks, &c. &c.; HAIR CLOTH, Curled HAIR, and a variety of small Iron and Brass Wares.

—ALSO—

6 tons SHORT LINK CHAIN, ¼ to ¾ inch,
210 bags CUT NAILS, 10 bags Clasp NAILS,
1 package Blacksmiths' VICES,
1 cask Pump TACKS,
8 dozen BALLAST SHOVELS,
10 bundles SPRING STEEL.

—ON HAND—

HOOLE & CO'S. Gang, Circular, Cross-Cut, Pit, and Hand SAWS, *Vicker's, and Marsh & Shepparde's* FILES, Hay and Manure FORKS, Iron and Steel SHOVELS, Steeled SOCKET SHOVELS, Short and Long handled SPADES, Blacksmiths' BELLOWS, ANVILS and VICES, HOLLOWWARE, AUGERS, Glass, Putty, Paint, and OIL.

May 23, 1848.

No. 1, South Wharf.

Just received ex *Wanderer* from Liverpool:

68 BAGS best NAILS, assorted;
50 bags SPIKES, and Sheathing NAILS,
5 bags Block Rivets; 2 casks Block Bushes,
1 ton Sparrowbills; 6 Smiths' ANVILS,
1 basket VICES; 6 Smiths' BELLOWS, ass'd sizes,
Cast, Spring and Blister STEEL,
50 dozen SCYTHES, 2 baskets Scythe Stones,
50 dozen Sickles and Reaping Hooks,
2 casks Tea Kettles and Sauce Pans,
1 cask Preserving Kettles; 1 cask GLUE,
12 dozen Shovels and Spades; 1 cask ZINC,
1 cask Horse Traces,
1 do. Cut and Wrought Tacks and Clout Nails,
1 do. Curled HAIR and HAIR CLOTH,
2 rolls Sheet LEAD; 1 cask LEAD PIPE,
1 cask BARN HINGES,
25 PLOUGH MOULDS; 1 ton Plough Plating,
1 case Writing Slates and Slate Pencils,
2 cases Percussion and Flint GUNS, MUSKETS, and Pocket Pistols,
1 bundle Masons' Riddles, 50, 60, 70 and 80 mesh,
2 rolls IRON WIRE; 1 cask Horse Shoes,
1 cask Borax; 1 cask *Vickers'* Mill, Hand, Tenon, and Cross-Cut Saw FILES,
150 "Hoole, Staniforth & Co's." Gang MILL SAWS, 5¼, 6, 6½ feet,
1 case ditto Circular SAWS, 18 to 26 inch,
2 cases pit, hand, tenon, buck, X Cut, and other SAWS,
200 fathom short link'd CHAIN, 1-4 to 7-16 inch,
4 casks, containing Pen, Pocket, and other KNIVES, Scissors, Shears, Razors, Chisels, Gouges, Adzes, Drawing Knives, Trowels, Bevels, Squares, Spokeshaves, with a general assortment of CUTLERY and Edge Tools,
16 Casks, containing LOCKS, in every variety; Hinges, Screws, Latches, Cow Bells, Coffin Furniture, Measuring Tapes, Hammers, Bench and Moulding Planes, Percussion Caps, Glass Paper, Wood Knobs, Snuffers & Trays, Brass and Plated Candlesticks, Britannia Tea and Coffee Pots, Tea and Table Spoons, British Plated Goods, Powder Flasks, Counter Scales and Balances, Iron and Brass Weights, House Bellows, Shoe Awls, Heel Ball, Shoe Tacks, and other Shoe Findings, brass Trunk Nails, with a general variety of BRASS Foundry, Hand Cuffs, Kettle Ears, Frying Pans, Pincers, Ship and Coopers' Compasses, Iron Tea and Table Spoons, Bolts, Castors, two foot Rules, Coffee Mills; Paint, Shoe, Cloth, Black Lead, and Horse BRUSHES; Fire Irons, and And-Irons, Whip Thongs, &c. &c.

Which, with the Stock on hand, comprising a superior assortment of IRONMONGERY, are offered at exceeding low rates for Cash, by

May 23, 1848. W. TISDALE & SON.

CHEAP
HARDWARE and CUTLERY.

T. R. GORDON,

Corner of Market Square and Dock-Street

Has received, and offers at low prices for Cash—

250 BAGS SPIKES, rose & clasp head NAILS, Boat, Clout, Horse, and Ox NAILS,
10 Smiths' Bellows, 3 Anvils, 1 basket VICES,
200 pairs Horse Traces, 50 Ox and Logging CHAINS,
1 cask Plate HINGES,
2 casks Curled HAIR and Hair Seating,
6 casks Tinned and Enamelled Tea Kettles, Sauce pans, Stew pans, Mortars, Preserving Kettles, Coffee MILLS, Italian IRONS, GLUE POTS, &c. &c.
1 cask WEIGHTS, *and Grocers' Coffee Mills,*
3 casks *Improved SMOOTHING IRONS,*
5 crates japanned Coal Hods, Scoops, Scuttles, Dust Pans, and Cinder sifters,
4 bales IRON WIRE, 6 bales Wire RIDDLES,
1 cask Lamp SHADES,
6 cases Mill, Pit, and Circular SAWS, (Hoole, Staniforth & Gray, and other makers,)
114 GRIDDLES, assorted sizes, 12 to 20 inches,
1 cask Lead PIPE, 2 casks SHOT, 5 rolls Sheet LEAD
1 case Sheet COPPER,
1 cask Sheet ZINC, 5 cases AUGERS,
15 tons POTS, OVENS, Boilers, Fry Pans, Fire Dogs, Oven Covers, &c.,
50 Heavy STOVES—20 to 30 inch,
1 bale Chalk Lines, 1 cask best RED CHALK,
52 casks Gunpowder, 3 cases Guns and Pistols,
5 cases *Sanderson, Brothers & Co's.* best CAST STEEL, 10 cwt. Blister Steel,
23 dozen SPADES and SHOVELS,
3 casks well assorted Table Knives and Forks, and Pen and Pocket Knives, superior quality and very cheap, having been manufactured expressly for the subscriber.

Fifty-four casks and cases containing—
Locks, Hinges, Latches, Screws; Fire Irons, and Irons; Japanned, Brass, and Plated Candlesticks, and Snuffers and Trays; Curtain Bands, Pins, and Rings; Cornice Ends; Tea Trays; Knife and Bread Baskets; Urns; Tea and Coffee Pots; Hot Water Jugs; GAS FITTINGS; Wool Cards; Wheel Heads; Curry Combs; Ox and Horse Cards; Flints; Percussion Caps; Shot Belts; Powder Flasks; Sparrowbills, Shoe Thread, and Hammers; Gimblets, Planes and Plane Irons; *Cam's* Chisels and Gouges, Drawing Knives, &c.; Harness Mounting; Coffin Furniture, and Cord; Shoe, Paint, White wash, Black Lead, Scrub, and Hearth BRUSHES; Plate Baskets, Slop Kettles, Water Cans, and Foot Tubs; Cut and Wrought Brads and Tacks; Files and Rasps; Brass and Iron Castors; Table Catches and Screws; Window Furnitures, Rules, Compasses, &c.; SLEIGH BELLS; Fox and Rat Traps; Steelyards, Mops, Scales, &c. &c

Saint John, November 30, 1847.

SHIP CHANDLERY,
Peters' Wharf.

THE undersigned has received per ships *Themis* and *Howard*, from Liverpool, an Extensive Supply of—
Compasses: Deep Sea and Hand Log Lines,
Binnacle Lamps, Log Glasses,
Telescopes, Paint and Dusting Brushes,
Long and short handled Varnish Brushes,
Sheet LEAD, Stockholm TAR, VARNISH,