SAINT JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK, FRIDAY, JULY 6, 1849.

THE Weekly Chronicle.

Volume 12. "Nec Regi, Nec Populo, sed Utroque." Number 15.

THE SAINT JOHN CHRONICLE

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

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

TERMS OF THE CHRONICLE:—

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

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

Inducements for Clubbing.

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

For $10 IN ADVANCE, 5 copies of the Chronicle, *to one address*, or to any part of this or the Sister Provinces, for One Year;

For $20 in advance, 11 copies for One Year;

For $40 in advance, 24 copies for One Year;

Mind! IN ADVANCE, and to one address.

All letters, orders, communications, &c., must be post paid, and addressed to

DURANT & CO.,
Chronicle Office, Saint John, N. B.

Weekly Almanack.

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

June.		R.	Sun. s	Moon s	H.	W.
7	Saturday,	4	25	7 44	9	1 0 25
8	Sunday	4	26	7 43	9 35	0 56
9	Monday,	4	27	7 43	10	7 1 28
10	Tuesday,	4	27	7 43	10 36	2 3
11	Wednesday	4	28	7 42	11	5 2 40
12	Thursday,	4	29	7 42	11 35	3 21
13	Friday,	4	30	7 41	— —	4 15

Last Quarter, 13th 2h 41m. morning.

MINERVA
LIFE ASSURANCE COMAPNY,
84, King William street, Mansion house, London

TRUSTEES.

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

DIRECTORS.

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

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

AUDITORS.

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

PHYSICIANS.

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

SOLICITOR.

John Saunders Bowden, Esq., 66, Aldermanbury.

BANKERS.

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

WM. THOS. ROBINSON,
Actuary and Secretary

The principles on which this Company is founded were adopted after mature consideration; and to the Assured it offers the combined advantages of the most successful establishments of its kind that have been formed of late years—moderate rates of premium and a large proportion of profits. The soundness of its principles, and the extensive influence exercised by the Directors have placed the Company on a sure basis; and the accumulations have been so considerable as materially to benefit the Policy holders.

Tables are prepared, enabling persons to Insure, either participating in profits, or at the least possible cost. By the former method they realise all the objects of Life Assurance, and benefit by their own longevity, without the speculative risk of Mutual Assurance Societies.

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

AT the FIRST division of Profits for the five years ending 31st December, 1811, the Reversionary Bonus averaged 31 PER CENT. *on the Premium paid during the preceding five years*. The equivalent reduction of Premium averaged nearly 17 PER CENT. *on the Annual Premiums payable during the succeeding Five Years*.

The SECOND division of Profits, was made on 23d June, 1847, for the five years ending 31st December, 1846. The clear divisible surplus was then £30,269 7s 9d, four-fifths of which, have been distributed according to the provisions of the Deed of settlement, among the Policy holders AN AVERAGE REDUCTION ON THE PREMIUMS PAYABLE until the next division in 1852, of 31¼ per cent.; or gave an equivalent REVERSIONARY BONUS, averaging £8 13s. 5d. per cent. on the sums assured, or 53¾ per cent. on the *Premiums received thereon, during the last five years*.

The THIRD Division of Profits will take place in June 1852 and all Policies effected by the Participation scale during 1840 will Receive Two YEAR'S BONUS at such Division, if then in force.

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

No appearance before the Court of Directors required.

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

In addition to the utmost liberality exercised by the Directors in the settlement of claims, the Company will be liable, should a person assured die within one month after a renewable Premium becomes due, provided the Premium be paid within the stipulated period.

No entrance money or fees of any kind are exacted, nor any charge made for Policies beyond the cost of the stamps.

Premiums may be paid, either by even annual or half yearly payments, by a single payment, by payments for a limited number of years, and also by an ascending scale.

Tables and every information can be obtained on application to the Office of

BANNEY, STURDEE & CO., St. John,
St John, N. B. 1849. *Agents for New Brunswick.*

National Loan Fund
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY
of London.

EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

Capital, £500,000 sterling.

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

BOARD OF LOCAL DIRECTORS AT ST. JOHN, N. B.
(Office Nelson street.)

ROBERT F. HAZEN, *Chairman*.

Edward Allison, Esq. | William Wright, Esq
John H. Gray, Esq. | F. A. Wiggins, Esq.

Advantages offered by this Society.

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

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

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

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

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

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

A liberal allowance for the surrender of policies.

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

SUB-AGENTS FOR NEW BRUNSWICK.

Bathurst—Theophilus Deshinsy, Esq.
Chatham—William Cutman, junior, Esq.
Dorchester: Albert J. Smith, Esquire.
Dalhousie—William S. Squib, Esq.
Fredericton: George Lee, junior, Esq.
Hampton: Samuel Fisher, Esq.
Hopewell: Thomas B Moore, Esq.
Moncton (the Bend) Bliss Botsford, Esq.
Newcastle: Edward Williston, Esq.
Richibucto: William Bowser, Esq.
St. Andrews: George D. Street, Esq.
St. Stephens: Alexander Campbell, Esq.
Shediac and Cocagne: Richard C. Scovil, Esq.
Woodstock; James Robertson, Esq.

WILLIAM J. STARR,
FREDERICK R. STARR,
Managers, St. John, N. B.

February, 1848.

Mutual Insurance Company.

THIS Company is prepared to receive applications for Insurance against FIRE upon Buildings and other Property, at the Office of the subscriber.

I. WOODWARD.
St. John, Nov. 11, 1846. *Secretary.*

TAR.—20 barrels Riggers' TAR, ex Beverley from New York.

May 25. THOS. HANFORD.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

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

MADAM,

If Mr. HOLLOWAY will undertake to cure you perfectly, when the Cure is complete I will undertake to pay him £2 10s. You may show him this Letter.

(Signed) SCOTT PORTLAND.

Welbeck Abbey, May 31, 1842.

Copy of a Letter from the Most honorable the MARQUIS OF WESTMINSTER, K. G.

LORD WESTMINSTER has just received Mr. HOLLOWAY'S Medicine, for which he returns him his best thanks.

Eaton Hall, Cheshire, Feb. 12, 1842.

This inestimable Medicine being composed entirely of medicinal Herbs, does not contain any mercurial, mineral, or deleterious substances. Benign to the tender infant, or to the weakest constitution, prompt and sure in eradicating disease from the most robust frame, it is perfectly harmless in its operations and effects, while it *searches out and removes Complaints of every character*, and at every stage, however long standing or deeply rooted.

Of the Thousands *cured by its agency*, many who were on the verge of the grave for a considerable period (by *persevering* in its use) have been RESTORED TO HEALTH AND STRENGTH, *after every other means failed.*

All Diseases (and whatever may be their symptoms, however they may declare themselves, yet one cause is common to them all, viz., a want of purity in the blood and fluids) are cured by this wonderful Medicine, which cleanses the stomach and bowels, while its Balsamic qualities clear the blood, give tone and energy to the nerves and muscles, invigorate the system, and strength to bone and sinew.

The Afflicted need not give himself up to despair, as one without hope, but let him make a proper trial of the MIGHTY POWERS of this astonishing Medicine, and he will soon be *restored to the blessings of Health.*

Time should not be lost in taking this Remedy for any of the following Diseases:—

Ague,	Indigestion,
Asthma,	Inflammation,
Bilious Complaints,	Jaundice,
Blotches on the Skin,	Liver Complaints,
Bowel Complaints,	Lumbago,
Colics,	Piles,
Constipation of Bowels,	Rheumatism,
Consumption,	Retention of the Urine,
Debility,	Sore Throats,
Dropsy,	Scrofula, or King's Evi.
Dysenter	Stone an Gravel,
Erysipelas,	Tic Douloureux,
Female Irregularities,	Tumours
Fevers of all kinds,	Ulcers,
Fits,	Worms of all kinds,
Gout,	Weakness, from whatever cause, &c., &c.
Headache,	

These truly valuable Pills can be obtained at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, near Temple Bar, London. And are sold by PETERS & TILLEY, Provincial Agents, No. 2, King St., St. John, N. B.; James F. Gale, Fredericton; W. L. Baird, Woodstock; Alexander Lockhart, Quaco; James Beck, Bend Petitcodiac; O. R. Sayre, Dorchester; John Bell, Shediac; John Lewis, Hillsborough; John Currey, Canning; and James E. White, Bellevue.

In Boxes at 1s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 7s. each.

N. B. Directions, for the guidance of Patients in every Disorder, are affixed to each Box

PRIMARY VISITATION OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.

The primary visitation of the new Archbishop commenced at Thirsk, on Monday last, the 4th inst., when there was a large attendance of the clergy. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Francis Henson, Rector of South Kelvington, and the Charge occupied upwards of an hour in delivery, and will long be remembered for the spirit of humble piety and sound and godly admonition it contained.

His Grace commenced by alluding to the removal of their late diocesan, who had so long, so mildly, and so efficiently exercised his Episcopal functions among them. His aptitude for business, and long experience, rendered it no easy task to fill his post. Some years before his death a considerable part of the diocese was, with his full concurrence, at his own request, abstracted from his jurisdiction, but still it was sufficiently extensive to require the greatest attention. At an almost patriarchal age he had been removed from them, and they all felt they had been deprived of his almost paternal sway. His Grace trusted he had a deep sense of his responsibility, and in humble dependence on his Master's direction, he trusted he and his clergy, feeling their own insufficiency, might labour together for the spread of the Gospel and the glory of their Divine Master. The last few years were remarkable for the building of churches. Fifty new churches had, in the present century, either been built or enlarged; nine in last year and one in this had been consecrated by himself. It was a blessing when the only was thus giving of their abundance, and he felt grateful that more were projected. Suggestions had been made for the formation of a Church Building Society connected with the diocese; but while he would give the subject the best consideration in his power in conjunction his Reverend Brethern, still so long as their private efforts were continued, he did not see the necessity for its formation. It was difficult to estimate the number of schools, but it was quite clear they were increasing and rising up in every direction. The school was indispensible to the carrying out the Church. Before they could embrace right principles, they must necessarily understand them; and though difficulties often presented themselves, they must be overcome. A great deal of discussion had taken place as to Government inspection, and many difficulties and much correspondence had taken place, but the result had been, on the whole, satisfactory; and those parties who had objections to the inspection and to the assistance, had still the power of raising the money, and superintending the schools. He was not sure, however, that the standard of examiners was not too high for village schools, and thought and believed that moral qualifications in school-masters should be taken into consideration in such cases. A plan had been devised by the Rev. Sir H. Thompson, of diocesan visitation by the Rural Dean or other parties, which had many and great advantages.—As to Sunday-schools, there could be no difference of opinion. Though some parishes was too small for week-day schools, at least every parish, however small, should have a Sunday-school. After alluding to the evils of non-residence, and urging that when it arose from insufficient personages, the patrons should endeavour to build them, he strongly urged, in all cases where practicable, that there should be two full services, and very forcibly pressed the catechising of the candidates for Confirmation. One of the important questions now occupying a large share of attention in the Church was that of Baptism. On the subject of adult baptism, little difference of opinion prevailed; but on infant baptism a great deal of discussion was taken place. This much, however, was quite clear, that the compilers of the services, both in the sixth of Edward and also in that of Queen Elizabeth, held the peculiar doctrines of Calvin, almost without exception, on the doctrines of election, predestination, and final perseverance. Hence they taught and believed that spiritual regeneration in baptism could only be partaken of by the elect, and all men were not elected, and thus they could not be supposed as believing it to be received by all, nor could frame it to convey such a meaning, unless with the gross dishonesty practised by some parties now, who teach one doctrine, and at the same time believe another.—No such hypocrisy was their; they did not believe it to be, and you are not called upon to take it as a rule of the Church, that all who are baptized are spiritually regenerated. No such doctrine is taught by the Articles, and you are not to force upon them a construction they will not admit. Our Reformers took the doctrines as they found them in the Scriptures on infant baptism; they neither added to them, nor diminished from them. In the case of adults they restricted the benefits of baptism to the worthy recipient, and left it open in infants, but different from and exclusive of, the *ex operato* of the Church of Rome. The service is in the language of Martin Bucer, and the words are intended only to be expressive of hope and charity. Some parties contend that they left the language so open as to be capable of either interpretation, but no such feelings actuated the Reformers, and they were incapable of stating it in such manner; and we must express it as the Reformers did. Care, however, must be taken in not carrying out these views too far; the opposite extreme is that which we must avoid—of losing sight altogether of the benefit of the sacrament. Men were now ranged under two great parties, but they must not generally be regarded as, in all things, assimilating themselves under either extreme, nor be charged with a rebellious spirit, because they hold somewhat different views, so long as they adhere to the language of the formularies and the Articles. We must not stigmatise those who do not see just as ourselves. The wisdom which is from above is first pure, then peaceable, easy to be entreated, full of good fruits, without partiality, and without hypocrisy; and the reverse of it is that other sort of wisdom, from which proceedeth confusion and every evil work; and "who art thou that judgest another man's servant?—to his own master he standeth or falleth." Both the sacraments must be received as means of grace—the one as an admission to the privileges and blessings of the visible Church, and the other as a mark of union and continuance in it. Another question connected with this was the forgiveness of sin before and after baptism; but to suppose either out of the range of forgiveness is to deny the assertion of our Lord. St. John also says—"If we confess our sins, he is faithful and just to forgive us our sins, and cleanse us from all unrighteousness;" and and another apostle, in the same spirit, urges us to come boldly to the throne of grace that we may obtain mercy. The Scriptures are full of the offers of grace and repentance; and as to sins, both before and after baptism, "Christ is able to save unto the uttermost all who come unto God by him." They who rely on him for salvation will surely be pardoned; for "he who spared not his own Son, but freely delivered him up for us all, will he not with him also freely give us all things?" His Grace begged to call their attention to the proposed change in the law as to the marriage with a deceased wife's sister, which had been brought into the House of Commons by a Member of this county (York). If it were in accordance with God's law, well; if not, there must be an end of the whole discussion. Many persons also disapproved of it on social grounds, and it was a subject which required to be well considered by the clergy. Many as were the claims upon the clergy, there were several Societies which they would do well to promote, by every means in their power. There was the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, which was always extremely liberal; and as our Church is essentially a missionary Church, there were the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts and the Church Missionary Society—and the clergy would do well to recommend these not only in set sermons, but incidentally in the course of their ministration, thus bringing their claims regularly and systematically before their hearers. How persons could profess to receive the Gospel, and do nothing for its spread among others, he was totally at a loss to understand. There were also the Additional Curates' Society, and one somewhat differently constituted, but have the same excellent aim—the Pastoral-Aid Society; and to the Incorporated Church Building Society, and the National Society many persons present had been doubtless indebted. Nor must we forget the assistance they also might obtain from the Committee of Council, both for the erection of schools and the maintainance of the school masters. He must not forget to remind them of the Training School at York, where every attention was paid to the preparation of future school-masters, and of the Pavenan School connected with it, which he hoped would be well supported. At reasonable rates it afforded that class the means of a good education; and if they did not avail themselves of superior tuition they would find themselves as a class behind the position they ought to occupy. The times in which we live are times of great mental activity; nay, almost of feverish excitement, and alarm is felt by some parties for the safety of our Church; but without anything is better than the awful indifference and spiritual slumber which prevailed in the early part of the present century. There are divisions and oppositions, and we shall do well to adhere to the advice of inspiration, "Take heed unto thyself and thy doctrine." Scandalous lives, or inattention on the part of the clergy, will alienate the minds of the people from their ministrations, because they will feel that all their advice is hypocritical. Again, if instead of repentance and pardon of sin, they employ their energies in promoting useless puerilities, and place these instead of the Word of Truth, they will estrange their flocks, whereas, if they are faithful their flocks will rally round them; and he was happy to say that at no period was there more vigilance and zeal than in the days on which, by the Providence of God, we are placed. Our discourses should aim at being practical, calculated to build up and stimulate the believer, and to offer pardon and salvation to the sinner. In our ministration we must not disregard or overlook the truths of the Bible, but bring all our doctrines and practices to that as a standard, commend it to the study of our flocks, and pray that they may have the spirit to understand and follow its teaching.—They must also explain and enforce the privileges of Church membership, and explain her rules and formularies, that the members may be intelligent adherents to the Church to which they belong; but this must be done without casting stigmas on those who differ from the principles of our Church.—He doubted not that the clergy adhered to those revered modes and practices of conducting public worship, which time and usage have honoured, not reviving those obsolete usages, the introduction of which is only to disparage the actions of those holy men who found all their pure minds could desire in the entire formularies of the Church.—In the dispositi in which in some places, though not to any very great extent in this diocese, many practices had been introduced without authority which had been practised in past ages, and in doing this that circumstance ought to be borne in mind. We must not expect mankind to agree on points which do not admit of demonstration, and we must make all allowance for persons who cannot on all points see as we do. Adherence to the great fundamental and cardinal points of Christianity—not one saying I am of Paul, and another, I of Appollos, but striving to extend the blessings of the Church should be our aim, and to carry our doctrines and our politics to those distant parts of the earth where they are unknown, "that the wilderness and solitary places may be glad and blossom as the rose."

THE EGYTIAN STEAM-FRIGATE "SHARKIE."—Cards of invitation having been issued by Mr. Pasquili, Agent in this country for Abbes Pasha, Mahomed Bey, and Commodore Hafuz Bey, to a numerous party, requesting the honor of their company on board the Egyptian frigate *Sharkie*, to proceed down the River in her on Saturday last, two hundred and eighty persons availed themselves of the opportunity of visiting that fine vessel, and enjoying a delightful trip in her. * * * * The *Sharkie* started from Blackwall at five minutes past 1 p.m., and proceeded down the river in fine style, Adams' band enlivening the company with the performance of some of the finest musical productions of the most celebrated masters. When opposite Her Majesty's Dockyard, Woolwich, Commodore Hafuz Bey ordered the English ensign to be raised to the head of the main-mast of the frigate, to salute the Union Jack flying on the flag staff at the Dockyard, and the *Fizgard*, flag ship of Commodore Henry Eden, the band at the same time playing the "National Anthem." * * * * On arriving at the measured mile in Long Reach the time was taken, to ascertain the speed of the vessel during the trip, and the nautical mile was accomplished in 6.51 minutes, being at the rate of 6.78 knots per hour against the tide, which making an allowance of two knots for the run of the tide, gave an average of nearly 9 knots per hour. The vessel continued her progress very satisfactory down the river, the powerful engines working admirably, with scarcely more noise than if it had been the merest toy. This favourable result is remarkable as they are on the cog-wheel principle, instead of the leather bands which have been adopted in some vessels, to obviate the noise generally found to take place on the former plan. The engines are of 550 horse power, and the cylinders 74 inches diameter, with a piston stroke of four feet, the diameter of the screw-propeller being 14 feet 6 inches. The whole of the machinery has been constructed and put together with such nicety that there was no heating in any part, and the arrangements of her boilers and the engine room, although there were 18 fires employed, prevented the sensation of any degree of heat, notwithstanding the open space on the main deck was entirely covered with canvass, and the engine-room and boilers considerably under the water-line.—

* * * During the trip the pipe bearers were very attentive in handing the Turkish-pipes round to the gentlemen who felt inclined to smoke, and coffee was handed round to the ladies, to whom every attention was paid to make them comfortable. The crew consists of 360 Egyptians and Arabs, who conducted themselves admirably, and evidently enjoyed the scene.—*Westwick Gazette.*

THE SPANISH STEAM-FRIGATE 'PIZZARO.'—An experimental trial down the river took place on June 12, with this fine vessel, built to order of the Spanish Government by Messrs. Wigram and Sons, and fitted with engines of 350 horse-power by Messrs. Miller, Ravenhill & Co. The *Pizzarro* left Blackwall at half past 2 o'clock p.m., having on board Messrs. Zulletti, senior and junior; Mr. Peacock, of the Indix House; Mr. Willcox, Mr. Miller, the Messrs. Wigram, junior, and several gentlemen. The river was very full of vessels coming up with the tide at the time, which rendered it a difficult task to navigate her safely; but the ease with which her engines were stopped when requisite, prevented any chance of danger. On arriving at the measured mile in Long Reach the time was taken, and the speed of the vessel ascertained to be 10.999 knots against the tide, the time occupied in running the nautical mile being 5.30. On again trying her with the tide the speed was found to be 15.091 knots per hour; the distance being accomplished in 4.35 minutes, making an average speed of 12 knots per hour exactly, or nearly 14 miles. Although the trial of the *Pizzarro* was the first, the engines were found to be in excellent working order, making from 215 to 22 revolutions per minute with a six-feet stroke, 19 revolutions being the number contected for. The cylinders are 68 inches in diameter, on the oscillating principle, with the air pumps on inclined planes betwixt them. The vessel is 187 feet long by 30 feet in breadth, the depth of the hold 20 feet, and she is upwards of 500 tons burthen, fitted to carry two 68 pounder guns on traversing platforms, four 32 pounder guns on her upper deck, which has been constructed with the fine sweep observable in vessels built by the Messrs. Wigram, and admirably adapted for working the guns of war steamers.—*Ib.*

THE FRENCH PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.—From this document just published, we are informed that the French Army consists of 451,000 men and 93,754 horses. There are 16,495 guns of every kind, of which 13,770 are in bronzes and the field pieces amount to 5,139.—The National Guard comprises 4,000,000 men, 1,200,000 of whom are armed with muskets or light arms, and it possesses 500 guns. The *Garde Mobile* consist of 6,000 men. The fleet contains on the active list, 10 ships of the line, 8 frigates, 18 corvettes, 24 brigs, 12 transports, and 24 light vessels. The active steam fleet comprises 14 frigates, 13 corvettes, and 34 despatch boats. In addition to the active fleet there are advanced ships, and ships in ordinary.—This reserve is ready to act on the shortest notice. It is composed of 10 ships of the line, 15 sailing frigates, 10 steam-frigates, and 6 steam-corvettes, and 6 mail steamers. To man these vessels there are required 950 Officers of all ranks, not including Cadets, and an effective of seamen not less than 28,000 men.

WON AT LAST!
OR,
A TALE OF ATLANTA.

BY GRACE GREENWOOD.

(Concluded.)

It was a clear, luminous moonlight night, late in December, when Capt. Hamilton and Lieut. Thurston met at the house of Gen. Leroux.—Thurston had but that day returned from Quebec, where he had been spending some months, and was, therefore, not altogether *au fait* of the state of affairs between his brother soldier and Mademoiselle Eugenie. The friends, though, were bound on the selfsame errand—to solicit the honor of attending upon Mademoiselle to a military ball which was to be given on New Year's eve.

As neither gentleman would resign his claims in favour of the other, a playful alteration ensued—Eugenie declaring herself unable to decide. At this point Henri laughingly proposed that as the night was magnificent the important question should be decided by a skating match; or that Eugenie should play 'Atlanta upon Skates.'

The gentlemen joyfully assented; Eugenie clapped her hand with childish glee, and retired to don her skating costume. This was somewhat different from the one she had worn a year before; the trimming being of white fur, and for the sake of greater conspicuousness on this occasion, she had placed in her cap a long white ostrich plume. The effect of this dress was to render her more bewitchingly beautiful than ever, as she came bounding into the drawing room for her companions. Gen. Leroux, after gazing on her proudly for a moment, embraced her tenderly, and declared his intention of joining the little party, to see that no harm befel her, and that all went fair in the race.

On their way to the river, Captain Hamilton, whose arm Eugenie had taken, looked with sudden seriousness into the roguish eyes of his companion, and whispered—

'May not a question of more moment, than that of escorting you to this ball, be also decided to-night?

'In the same manner, monsieur?

'Yes, and may swiftness of my heel avail where the eloquence of an adoring heart has failed.'

'As you will,' she replied, laughing merrily. 'Overtake me, and I surrender prisoner for life; but fail, and it is the lost Waterloo of your wooing. *Remember!*'

The moon was in its full, and the ice-bound St. Lawrence lay like a broad sheet of glittering silver.

The race was soon fairly began. Thurston at first seemed likeliest to win, but laying out all his strength in desperate efforts to head Eugenie in her marvellous evolutions, at length sank down utterly exhausted; and the provoking girl turned and flew past him like a wild bird on the wing.—The field was now left to Hamilton, who had infinitely more at stake, and he swore a mighty oath (to himself) never to yield until the victory was his.

It was a scene of singular excitement. Hamilton, though an admirable skater, never seemed to gain upon Eugenie, except by her own permission; for she would now and then fling, as though about to pause, place her hand on her side and drop her head, as from weariness. Hamilton would redouble his efforts, and the next moment she would be flying about him in bewildering circles nearer and nearer, till the ring of her skates and the merry laugh were in his ear; and then away shot her little form with incredible swiftness, till far adown the river her long white plume was floating in the moonlight.

At length, Eugenie called back—

"I am getting tired of this, Capt. Hamilton.—You can never overtake me; but stop where you are, and I will come up to you."

Hamilton paused, and soon beheld his immortals swiftly approaching. As she drew nearer however, she glided along more leisurely and coquettishly. Ah, moments of thrilling rapture to the lover, when he watched the magnificent creature coming slowly, but steadily, toward him with her head archly inclined to one side; her luxuriant hair loosed from her cap, and falling over her shoulders; her arms crossed upon her bosom; her lips apart, and her eyes flashing gloriously, and not unlovingly upon him! Nearer, nearer! he reached forth his arm with a cry of joyful welcome! Nearer, nearer; he could see her breath, converted into small clouds, by the frost of the still night—when she bowed her head, and shot beneath his extended arm, like a winged arrow!

The baffled officer turned quickly, too quickly, alas! for his foot slid from under him, and he measured his length on the ice. He suddenly recovered himself to behold Eugenie pausing at a little distance, and resigning herself to extravagant merriment;—her wild laugh ringing like a peal of bells on the clear, frosty air. Vexation and mortification gave our hero new strength, and he again set out with all the energy of desperation.—This time he gained upon his treacherous ladylove. Eugenie became really alarmed when looking backward, she saw him dashing on like an eagle in pursuit of a devoted wood-pigeon. She strove eagerly to reach the bank, but in vain.—Hamilton saw with exultation that the prize would soon be his; he already stretched out his arms, when—she was gone, gone! and at his feet yawned a chasm in the ice! Fearless of death and the [illegible], the gallant captain leaped to the rescue! And as Heaven would have it, Eugenie rose in his arms place where she sank, and was safely lifted from the water and borne to the bank by her affrighted lover. She had chanced upon a spot not thoroughly frozen over; the thick ice having been cut and removed on that very day.

The poor girl was chilled into partial unconsciousness, and Hamilton knelt by her side, and tenderly strove to revive her. Her father, Henri and the Lieutenant reached the spot, but no one interfered with the office of her rescuer. He seemed not to notice the presence of others, as he bent over the fainting girl, and chafed her hands and temples. At last he pressed his lips to her's, and called upon her name in agony of love and fear. As though she had received a powerful galvanic shock, Eugenie instantly sprang to her feet, rejecting with indignation and hauteur the further assistance of her presuming lover. Supported by her father and brother she proudly and silently walked homeward, hurt and mortified by the evening's amusement.

The adventurers reached the house with icicles depending from every point and edge of their attire and found themselves pretty thoroughly chilled, but a change of clothing and a trifle of *eau de vie* soon set all right again.

Eugenie maintained her proud and silent reserve until, as Capt. Hamilton was about leaving, Gen Leroux, grasping his hand, said in a tremulous voice—

"My dear young friend you have saved the life of my dear child—receive a father's blessing."

Eugenie's heart was touched; she sprang forward impetuously, seized Hamilton's other hand, and looking up with tearful eyes, said in a tone to be heard by all present—

'Let me also thank you, my preserver; I have been ungrateful, unwomanly, forgive me!'

A short time subsequent to the little adventure which we have narrated, Capt. Hamilton was ordered to another station where he remained during the winter; his *affaires de cœur* continuing in the mean time pretty much in *statu quo*. In the spring time he returned, but only to bid his friends adieu, as his company had been recalled to England.

On his announcing this to Eugenie, she threw aside her reserve at once, exclaiming—

'Holy Mother, going? and I—how am I to endure the parting?

'Great Heaven, Eugenie! is it possible that you love me at last?'

"I do, truly, tenderly; I can never love another—will never wed another! I tell you this, my friend, because I cannot wed with you.'

'Say not so, dearest; be my wife! go with me to England! I will make any sacrifice for your love. Say the word, and I will leave the army, that I may never be the active enemy of your native country. Tell me, my love, will you not be persuaded?'

'Oh! do not urge me, I entreat you—*I must not leave my father!*' A stranger in a strange land, his country, his emperor, his daughter, all lost to him; would he not die of a broken heart? No, no, I will never forsake him!" and the child burst into tears.

Capt. Hamilton strode up and down the apartment, pale and heart wrung with contending emotions, but he was too honorable, too truly noble long to hesitate, and respectfully taking Eugenie's hand in his, he said—

'I honor you for your decision; I love you the more tenderly for this beautiful exhibition of filial piety. May God give us strength to endure our common trial, and permit me to return at no distant day to claim this hand.'

Then, after folding her for the first time to his breast, and kissing away the tears which hung on her long, dark eye lashes, he turned hastily and was gone. But he had returned in a moment—he had left a glove, and returned to find Mademoiselle Eugenie pressing that same glove to her lips and heart, in her passionate sorrow. She was overcome with confusion, and could scarcely raise her eyes to her lover's, as he hurriedly requested her to inform her father that he would wait upon him in the morning to make his suit.

Early the next morning Eugenie sought her father in the library, and with as much calmness as she could command, related the occurrence of the preceding evening.

The General, surprised and agitated, exclaimed—

'It is possible that you love this man whom you rejected?'

'As sincerely as my departed mother must have

loved you in youth; but I could not make lonely the hearth of our home; I could not forsake you, my father.'

'You are an angel, Eugenie.' The first daughter that ever blessed a father's heart. Yet I cannot accept this sacrifice; I cannot separate you from the man you love, and who is worthy of you—it would be selfish, sinful to do this. Go with Hamilton to England, his happy wife; Go, and take with you a father's blessing! God forbid I should cloud your young life with sorrow."

'Father, dear father, do not call this a sacrifice.' The spirit of my mother will aid me in my dutiful devotion to you. Heaven will smile upon me and I shall be happy.'

Gen. Leroux sat in thoughtful silence for a moment; then blushing like a very boy, he said—

'Look here, my daughter,' as he took from his bosom a miniature, set in brilliants, the portrait of a young and handsome woman—nor the long dead mother of Henri and Eugenia.

'What does this mean, father?' said our heroine, turning deathly pale.

'It means,' he replied, 'that foreseeing that I could not always retain you to preside over my household, I have provided a substitute.'

'Who and what is she?'

Have patience, My love, and I will tell you all. While on my tour through the States last autumn, I met with an old friend and fellow soldier, an emigrant like myself, and his only child; a good and beautiful girl she is, who has promised to fill that void in my heart soon to be left by you. I thought to have told you this long ago; but it was an awkward subject to broach; and the marriage has been once postponed on account of the death of a relative of Mario's.'

'And so, my grand sacrifice was uncalled for?' said Eugine,' making an effect to smile.

'Yes, my love, but I shall grieve deeply to part with you, but I shall not be comfortless.—Now I am going out; when Captain Hamilton calls, you will receive him here and may explain to him the change in your circumstances as regards me. Don't weep my child—don't I pray. I will visit you in England with Henri and—and my wife, in the course of the summer and you return to Canada, some time. God bless you, my darling' and the exemplary father took himself off.

Eugine had hardly time to dry her tears, compose her face, and smooth, her ringlets, before Capt. Hamilton walked into the library.

He was somewhat surprised at meeting Eugenie again, and expressed much regret at not being able to see her father. The poor girl was sadly embarrassed, and could utter little more than brief replies to the questions of her lover. After a few moments, of painfully constrained conversation, the Captain rose, kissed hastily the hand of his lady love, and not trusting himself to look upon her face, left her once again to her tears. She stood like a statue of grief, and listened to his every step as he descended to the hall below.—Then, scarce conscious of the act, she flew rather than ran down stairs. Her lover heard her light step, and turned towards her. She grasped his arm, leaned her head on his shoulder and murmured:

'If you must go, George, take me with you; I am not needed here. I shall die if you leave me.'

Under such extraordinary circumstances, Capt Hamilton soon obtained leave to delay for a short time his departure for England, and in the course of a week his marriage with Eugenia took place with all the rites of the English and Roman churches.

Of course the bridegroom was pronounced elegant in white gloves and waistcoat; and the bride adorable in satin and orange blossoms. The usual number of jokes and champagne bottles were cracked, at the expense of the former; of gloves and sashes sorted at the expense of the latter.

The following forced smiles, blessings, tears and parting.

That night, hour after hour, in the lonely room which had once been Eugenie's over a harp, whose strings the delicate fingers of the most loved might wake no more, leaned a pale and fair haired youth weeping wildly and bitterly, with the feeling that his twined heart had been torn asunder.

That night, in his own room, sat a tall, and handsome man, yet in the golden meridian of life, gazing mournfully on the portrait of a beautiful girl, in a skating costume, which hung against the opposite wall. There was a strange quivering in the lip of the soldier, a strange glistening in his eye. Then he drew from his breast another picture, and gazed on that till the smile of the lover shone through the tears of the father.

It is evening—the first evening at sea and Capt. Hamilton and his bride are on deck, watching the last point of American land, as it fades into the blue of the horizon.

The winds blow fair—the vessel feels
The pressure of the rising breeze;
And swiftest of a thousand keels,
She leaps to the careering seas!

Eugenie's sweet eyes were filled with tears, as stretching her arms towards the dim shore she murmurs—

'Adieu, dear adopted land! father, brother, adieu, adieu!'

Her husband folds her to his bosom, and whispers—'You have indeed resigned much to follow me.'

Yes, All.—home, friends, and it may by my religion.' 'And now, dear George,' she adds, smiling through her tears, will you not admit that Napoleon was the greatest hero the world has ever known?'

Yes, yes, I yield at last; but in return for the concession, I take the liberty, my little Bonapartist wife, *of kissing you on the Emperor's cheek!*'

THE CANADIAN REBELS.

(From the London Standard.)

In the discussion upon the Canada Rebel Compensation Bill it was urged that the Canadian Tories were under a delusion in supporting that measure intended to compensate rebels. To enable the House of Commons to judge, a return was printed containing the names of sixteen persons, all of whom had lost property by a rebellion in which they had taken no part whatever. Those were the specimen cases designed to show what the real character of the measure was. The names of the other claimants were suppressed, upon the pretence that the return containing them was too voluminous to be printed. We complained at the time that this left the real question at issue, the real character of the claimants, as much in the dark as ever. Mr. Herries made the same complaint in the House of Commons, and as it was found no longer possible to keep the return back, it has at length been printed. This return *too voluminous to be printed* contains just forty-one pages, and we question if so strange a document was ever laid before Parliament. The rebellion in Canada, by a gentle euphonism, is softened down to the *troubles* in Canada, and we need scarcely say that those who desired to suppress the return altogether do not exhibit a remarkable eagerness to render the return forced from them more intelligible than they can help; however, such as it is, we will double the number of specimen claimants afforded by the former return, and extract thirty two names from the "voluminous" Appendix, adding the particulars of each claim to the name of the claimant.

Theophile Robert, convicted and sentenced to death for high treason, claims £215 for *loss of time* while under transportation, to which his sentence of death was commuted.

Toussaint Rocton, sentenced to death for high treason, claims £199, but the particulars of his claim are suppressed.

Andrice Papineau, convicted and sentenced to death for high treason, claims £30; particulars of his claim are suppressed.

Edouard Tremblay claims £40 under similar circumstances.

Joseph Dumouchelle claims £525 for his seven years transportation and imprisonment, he having been sentenced to death for high treason.

F. X. Touchette, sentenced to death for high treason, claims £325; particulars suppressed.

Etienne Longlois claims £345 for his loss of time while under sentence of transportation, and £34 for his passage from Sydney to Canada.

Louis Pinsoneau claims £855 for his imprisonment and transportation.

F. X. Provost, convicted and sentenced to death for high treason, claims £1147, but the particulars are suppressed.

David Blanchette claims £520 for his imprisonment.

Pierre Lovie, sentenced to death for high treason, This gentleman's claim rates his value at £50 per annum, and as he was transported for six years, he claims £300 for the time when the Government had his services in Australia.

Hypolite Lanctot, sentenced to death for high treason: claims £681, £620 of which are compensation for his transportation, and the expenses of his passage from Sydney.

Theodore Bechard, sentenced to death for high treason, claims £822, of which £670 is the value of his estate, confiscated for high treason, and which his own wife purchased from the Crown for that sum.

Leandre Ducharme, sentenced to death for high treason, claims £262 for imprisonment, transportation, his living while away, and his passage home to Canada.

Joseph Guimond, sentenced to death for high treason, claims £8; particulars not given, but his wife claims back the purchase money of his estate, confiscated for high treason and bought in by her; amount of this latter claim is suppressed.

F. M. Lepailleur, sentenced to death for high treason, claims 1412, of which £625 are for his imprisonment and transportation.

F. Pinsoneau claims £626, of which £326 are for his imprisonment and transportation.

E. E. Rochon, sentence to death for high treason, claims £1091, of which £1005 is for loss of property on sale, *suspension of business*, imprisonment, and transportation.

F. Canaire, sentenced to death for high treason, claims £758; the particulars are suppressed.

Maise and J. Longuin, both convicted and sentenced to death for high treason—a joint claim of £151, of which £149 is for imprisonment.

F. Ing nosse, J. D. Hebert, H. Leblanc, J. L. Defayet, and J. Paree convicted and sentenced to death for high treason. These gentlemen charge an uniform rate of £190 as loss sustained by the absence from home occasioned by the small matter of high treason.

A. Coupal, sentenced to death for high treason, claims £300 for his imprisonment and transportation.

These persons were all *convicted* of having levied war against the authority of the English Crown; most of their names appear in a despatch of Sir J. Colborne's, dated the 15th October, 1839, and addressed to Lord J. Russell, and stating that he had extended the Queen's pardon to twenty-nine of the persons whose names he enclosed. We need not say that those who were pardoned are not the persons who are now claiming compensation for having been transported. But the suppressed return affords, if possible, more amusing proof of the character of the measure than even the claims of persons convicted of high treason—

P. N. Pacaud claims, among other things, £505 for absence from the Province, *to avoid arrest.*

J. C. Tuck claims £707 for absence to avoid imprisonment.

L. Perrault claims £1953, of which £500 is for absence in the United States, and £1105 for loss of business. One item of £205 is charged for *guns* taken away.

Mr. F. Dionne claims £200 as the value of his brother's senses, which he says were lost by imprisonment and ill usage.

M. C. Levac says that a Serjeant of the 73d Regiment killed his son without cause, and therefore he requires compensation.

Xavier Charron claims £50 as the value of his wife, who, he says, died from the effects of military ill-treatment.

Various sums are demanded for extortions practised by Magistrates, under threat of imprisonment. Imprisonment itself, where the Government did not give a better claim for compensation by transporting the offender, is set down as ground for a claim. Indeed those who abstained from rebellion were guilty of great negligence in omitting to avail themselves of so profitable an investment. But though we believe we have exceeded our thirty two specimens, we must not omit to notice the claim of J. J. Girouard, of St. Benoit, for £2424. This gentleman was proclaimed by the Government, and a reward of £500 offered for his apprehension. A. M. Simpson, a connection of Mr. Roebuck's, claimed and obtained the reward of £500, and now Mr. Girouard is to be compensated for his losses in the rebellion. We congratulate Mr. Duffy on the heavy Bill he may bring against the Government for compensation. But it does not seem a very profitable speculation for the country if rebels are to be paid for rebelling and soldiers for fighting them. One man gets £500 for arresting a rebel, and then the rebel claims compensation for being arrested. The subject is almost too grave for ridicule, but really we do not see why the relatives of those who were unfortunately hanged by her Majesty's present Ministry should not, following the analogy of Lord Campbell's Act, claim compensation for the loss of the dear departed.

REVIEW OF CHELSEA PENSIONERS.—The enrolled Chelsea Pensioners of the London district assembled in Hyde Park at 10 o'clock a.m., on June 1, under the command of Colonel Talloh.—* * * * Field Marshal His Grace the Duke of Wellington, K. G., G.C.B., G.C.H., accompanied by the Marquis and Marchioness of Douro, Field Marshal the Marquis of Anglesey, K. G., G. C.B., G.C.H., Master General of the Ordnance; Lieutenant General Lord Hardinge, G. C. B., Major-General His Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge, with a number of distinguished Officers, and the Right Hon. Fox Maule, Secretary at War, entered the Park shortly after to witness the review of the Pensioners, and the presentation of Medals to those amongst them who had served in engagements in the Peninsula, for which Medals were awarded. * * * * The Battalions were then formed into three sides of an oblong square, and the men entitled to Medals, as a reward for their services during engagements in the Peninsular war, received them in the kindest manner from Major General Brotherton. The presentation scene was of the most interesting description, many of the fairest and loveliest of the daughters of distinguished Officers, and of the nobility, pressing forward and vieing with each other in having the gratification of pinning the ribbons which supported the medals of bravery to the breasts of the veteran Pensioners. Among the brave old servants of her Majesty present on this occasion to receive a Peninsular Medal, with four clasps, was Serjeant-Major James Stride, formerly of the 23rd Dragoons, who was present at the battle of Waterloo when the Marquis of Anglesey's charger was quite exhausted and stuck in the mud, and was sent to the rescue of the gallant Officer, which he effected by giving him his own horse, and then extricated the charger, which the Marquis rode for many years afterwards, the animal being a great favorite. Major Forbes of the Woolwich division of Chelsea Pensioners, being aware of these circumstances, introduced the brave veteran pensioner to the Marquis of Anglesley, who recollected all that took place although he had lost sight of the Serjeant Major from that period until their meeting on that day in Hyde Park. A number of ladies on learning the cause of Major Forbes introducing the Serjeant Major came forward and shook the veteran by the hand, in approbation of the aid he had afforded the gallant Officer, now Master General of the Ordnance. Serjeant-Major Stride now wears three Medals, one for Egypt, one for Waterloo, and one with four clasps for the Peninsula. The Battalions then reformed in line, in contiguous columns, when Major General Brotherton went forward, by desire of the Duke of Wellington to express his approbation of their appearance under arms, their steady and correct marching and firing, and added that everything was done to his entire satisfaction. The whole then deployed into line and fired volleys by Battalions. The ranks afterwards opened, and the whole Brigade advanced in line and saluted the Major General.—*Woolwich Gazette.*

THE LATE SIR BENJAMIN D'URBAN.—Sir Benjamin D'Urban, Commander of Her Majesty's Forces in British North America, expired at Montreal on the 25th ult. The gallant officer entered the army nearly 60 years ago, his first commission in the 2nd Dragoon Guards, bearing the date of 1793. He subsequently served in the 29th Dragoons in St. Domingo; he was also for a short time in the 25th Dragoons, the 20th Light ditto, and the 89th Foot. He served on the Staff in Ireland, and in 1808 he went to Spain as an Assistant Quarter Master General, under Sir David Baird. His services in the Peninsula were at the battles and sieges of Busaco, Albuera, Cindad, Rodrigo, Badajos, Salamanca, Vittoria, the Pyrenees, the Nivelle, the Nive, and Toulouse—He was a *Grand* Cross of the Bath, and Colonel of the 51st *Foot*, which Regiment he had held since 1829.—*Globe.*

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, JULY 6, 1849.

The Royal Mail Steamer *Canada*, Capt. Judkins, arrived at Halifax at 10½ o'clock on Tuesday, in less than ten days from Liverpool, bringing papers to the 23d of June. She had 86 passengers—2 for Halifax.

The news is of great importance to the Colonies. It will be seen that it is the intention of the present Whig-Radical Ministry of Great Britain to get rid of the North American Colonies. They have sanctioned the Canadian Rebellion Losses Bill in the Commons, and the whole of Lord Elgin's policy—but they were not so successful in the Lords, having (after ransacking the country as usual for proxies) only a majority of three. The following summary is taken from the New-Brunswicker Extra:—

There has been little change in the state of business affairs during the past week. Cotton continues in a healthy state, and full prices are paid, indeed, during the last few days an advance of one-eighth of a penny per lb. has been obtained on some sorts. The Corn markets are firm, and more business doing. The Metal markets are in an improving state. Cured Provisions meet a fair inquiry at steady prices. The reports of the state of trade are satisfactory. Money is still plentiful, and discounts easy.

At the Liverpool Corn Market on the 22d, Western Canal and Baltimore Flour sold at 23s. 6d. to 24s.; inferior 21s. 6d. to 22s.; Philadelphia, 23s. 6d, and Ohio 25s. per barrel. Indian Corn is quoted at 30s. to 36s. per quarter for white and yellow.

The Cholera returns from many quarters exhibit a very marked decline. In Dublin and throughout Ireland the attacks are less severe than heretofore; and the same accounts prevail from Scotland. In Paris, the deaths have declined from 650 daily, to about 60 in private houses and 86 in the hospitals.

THE DECISION OF THE GOVERNMENT IN THE CASE OF THE STATE PRISONERS.

The singular step taken by the state prisoners in Dublin in refusing to be transported, but preferring to make a show of being ready to be hanged, in the hopes that they may escape altogether, has given rise to a very long debate in the House of Commons upon the declaratory bill which has been brought into Parliament to solve any doubts which may be entertained on the point.

The European Times says:—As not the slightest doubt could be entertained upon the subject, except in the minds of those who are resolved not to be satisfied with anything, it will be readily anticipated that the declaratory bill, after having rapidly passed the House of Lords, was read a first time last week in the Commons, and on Monday the second reading was carried by a majority of 179 to 19; minority consisting of Mr. Reynold's, Mr. Anstey, and the extreme Irish members, Mr. Grattan, Mr. Scully, Mr. Fox, Mr. Lawless, and their party. Mr. Roebuck appears to have deeply offended this section of the House, and upon this and several previous occasions altercations of a personal nature have arisen which have called for the interposition of the Speaker. The interchange of offensive expressions between Mr. Roebuck and Mr. Fox has, we see, almost lead to a personal encounter out of doors, which we fear it will end in at no distant day, unless Mr. Roebuck softens in some degree the asperity of his language, and *manner* when speaking of Ireland and the Irish people. The charge of "falsehood" has been retracted by Mr. Roebuck, Mr. Fox having retracted his expression that Mr. Roebuck had been the "advocate of rebels." Before we go to press, it is possible that the royal assent will have been given to the bill, and the prisoners will doubtless be removed without delay to their ultimate place of destination across the seas. Indeed, Mr. John Martin and Kevin Izod O'Doherty have already reached Cork, and have been placed on board the Elphinstone convict ship, which, it is understood, will wait the arrival of the other prisoners before she sails.

PARLIAMENTARY.

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

The last steamer brought us the commencement of the debate in Parliament on Canadian affairs. Mr. Herries openly moved an amendment, directly advising the Crown to refuse its sanction to the Canadian Indemnity Bill, until the list of claimants was thoroughly weeded of the names of all those who had taken part in the rebellion.

A long debate ensued, in which all the circumstances of the dispute in Canada were recapitulated, but the main argument prevailed that a line cannot now be drawn with reference to Lower Canada which was prescribed in the case of Upper Canada when the previous Indemnity Bill was passed. It was felt in the House of Commons that the people of Canada, in the exercise of their legislative rights, are the fittest judges of what is best to be done. All parties, including Lord Elgin, Lord John Russell, Sir Robert Peel, Mr. Herries, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Herbert, and Mr. Roebuck, all organs of great sections of politicians, disavow the intention of compensating rebels.—The rules and the exceptions have been discussed in the Canadian Parliament upon which the title of the claimants is to be decided. A responsible colonial government has constitutionally sanctioned the measure. It would indeed be a most unwise step for the Imperial Parliament to interfere almost on the first occasion when an appeal has been made to them by the unsuccessful minority in the colony. Such an interference would aim a blow at the very root of representative government. Such is the prevailing impression, coupled, however, with the strongest repugnance that any of the money should directly or indirectly flow into the pockets of notorious convicted rebels. Upon a division on the second evening a majority of 291 over 150 rejected the amendment of Mr. Herries.

The question was again mooted in the Upper House on Tuesday evening, when Lord Brougham and Lord Lyndhurst went over all the arguments which had previously been unsuccessfully adduced in the Commons, and on a division the Ministers only carried the point by a majority of three, the numbers, including proxies, being 99 to 96.

IRELAND

The weather has set in gloriously throughout all Ireland, and the accounts of the prospects of the harvest represent the growing crop as in a most flourishing condition.

The feeling which has prevailed in many quarters that in some parts of Ireland charitable donations of money might be judiciously given, without interfering with the working of the Irish Poor law, and by these means save the lives of many families, has reached the highest quarters, and a private subscription has been opened, and the funds collected are to be entrusted to Count Strzelecki to distribute. This gentleman, so well known for his exertions in the cause of charity in Ireland, will visit the most distressed unions, and will apply the funds contributed to the best of his judgment. Her Majesty the Queen has given £500 to the funds, and we see that Lord John Russell, Sir Charles Wood, Mr. Labouchere, Sir F. Baring, Sir G. Gray, Sir John Hobhouse, Mr. Thos. Baring, Mr. Rothschild, Mr. Jones Loyd, Mr. Gurney, and many others have put down their names for £100 each, and nearly £3,000 has already been collected. We do not perceive the name of a single Irishman in the list, so that the reproach that Englishmen are deaf to the voice of charity when Ireland is concerned, ought surely never to proceed again from Mr. John O'Connell, or any of his countrymen. We wish the subscription had been opened at a public meeting, as doubtless the attention of many munificent individuals would have been called to the subject, and they would, no doubt, have cheerfully contributed to promote the Christian object which her Majesty has thus graciously sanctioned by her auspices and authority.

HUNGARY.

From Austria and Hungary the news is again more stirring. The Austrian and Russian armies seem now to be on the advance, with a view to crush the whole of the Hungarian insurrection—This chief movement is, on the other hand, cast in doubt by the reported defeat of the Austrians near the Neusidel lake, but we still fear that the combined operations of the allies will be irresistible whatever gallant resistance the Hungarians may offer. A battle is said to have taken place at Reppange on the 13th inst., on the banks of the Waag, but no result is reported which augurs that we are mistaken, and that the Hungarians have still the victory on their side.

The Emperor of Russia was at Cracow on the 14th inst., on his road to Dukin, to inspect his army there.

GERMANY.

In the German states bordering the Rhine, where a general insurrection is going on, the Prussians have now advanced, and a furious struggle has taken place at Manheim, the results of which we scarcely know. Each party claims the victory, but it shows that the insurgents must be in very great strength to be able to cope in any way with the Prussian and German troops. On the 16th Manheim was in the hands of the insurgents, and Microlawsky had proclaimed a state of siege; and on the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo a great and perhaps decisive battle was expected to take place.

POSTAGE WITH FRANCE.—The Lords of the Treasury having authorized a considerable reduction of the rate upon international letters between this country and France upon reciprocal terms, an alteration in that respect may shortly be expected.

THE BUDGET.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER then proceeded to make his financial statement.—After remarking upon the depression of the cotton trade, owing to the unsettled state of affairs on the continent, he reminded the House that early in the session of 1848 he was compelled to propose an increase of taxation to cover the expenditure and he then stated his expectation that in three years the income of the country would equal its expenditure. He then estimated the income at £52,000,000, and the actual proceeds had only been less by £62,000. The expenditure was £53,287,110, thus exceeding the estimate; but there was included in it the sums not anticipated for by Irish distress and the naval excess, amounting together to £713,707. The expenditure exceeded the estimate by about £269,378, but if the naval excess and other extraordinary items were deducted the current income would have exceeded the current expenditure by £120,000.—He estimated the total income of the country for the year 1849-50 at £52,252,000, which he anticipated would be thus made up:—Customs, £20,450,000; excise, £13,710,000; stamps, £6,759,364; taxes, £4,300,000; income tax, £5-275,000; post-office, £800,000; crown lands, £180,000; miscellaneous receipts, £222,000; old stores, £185,000; surplus fees, £90,000; making a total receipt of £52,252,000. After which he estimated the expenditure as follows:—Interest and management of the funded and unfunded debts, 28,245,270l; civil list, 2,781,580l; grants for Irish distress, 50,000l; navy, 721,721l; army, 6,778,083l; ordnance, 2,540,007l; miscellaneous, 3,924,271l; redeeming property, 53,107l; excesses in the army, navy, and ordnance in 1846 7-8, 642,632l;—making a total expenditure of 52,157,696l. Deducting, therefore, the total expenditure of 52,157,696l from the receipts of 52,252,000l, there would remain a surplus over expenditure of 104,304l, but if the excesses for the army, navy and ordnance were taken away the surplus income of the year would be 736,926l.

He congratulated the House upon this state of the affairs, and upon the expenditure of the country having been brought within its income within a shorter period than he had originally anticipated. There had been a decided improvement in trade; the stock of bullion had increased, and he felt fully assured, that, all things considered, his anticipations of income had not been over sanguine. Referring to the reduction in the expenditure, he begged to remind the house that the navy had been reduced 3,000 men, the army 10,000 which he thought was as far as the Government was justified in doing, considering the state of affairs in the world. The only increase which had been in the east was the artillery, and he thought that, considering our recent experience in India, the House would not be inclined to object to it. The reduction in the estimates this year had been for the navy, 337,878l; miscellaneous 21,500l, making a total of 1,511,435l. This showed that the Government had not been unmindful of economy, and their desires would in this respect have been further shown by the consolidation of the stamp, and taxes and excise departments, which amounted to 225,000l annually. It would be obvious to the House that with so small an amount of surplus this year he could not consent to meet the wishes of those gentlemen who proposed to decrease important duties. Among these he included the tea duties, and a revision of the stamp duties, which would involve a loss of 300,000l. It was utterly impossible, therefore, that changes could be made until such a surplus was obtained as would justify the proposition; and this was a subject he recommended to the attention of the House.

ITALY.

The whole attention of Europe is fixed upon the extraordinary events now going on at Rome; and every hour we expect the report of the final bombardment of the Eternal City. The news we receive, filtered as it is through the French journals, is brought down to the 13th instant, up to which the Romans had maintained their position in the most heroic manner. The French had used cajolery, threats, and all the usual resources of a bad cause, but the Romans sternly resisted all these advances, and in the most dignified manner refused to yield to the insidious summonses to surrender issued by General Oudinot. There can be no doubt that very serious conflicts have taken place between the beseigers and the besieged, the details of which have not reached us in such an authentic shape as to enable us to judge of the probable result. But on the 11th a breach was effected by the French in the walls, and a portion of their troops entered the city. This report, which was given out by the French, led to the belief that the struggle was over; but the fact appears to be that, on the 12th, Gen. Oudinot issued a letter to the Triumvirs, making a last appeal to them, and endeavouring to throw upon them the responsibility of the effusion of blood, consequent upon an assult, in the event of their refusal. Proclamations to the Roman people, with the aim of detaching them from the authority of the Triumvirs, have also been circulated, but all those efforts seem to be of no avail. To the appeal of General Oudinot, the guardians of the city—the Triumvirs of 1849!—only reply in language which will furnish a brilliant page for a future Gibbon: "In execution of the orders of the Assembly and of the Roman people, we have undertaken the engagements of defending the standard of the Republic, the honour of the country and the sanctity of the capital of the Christian world. *We will do so!*" This noble reply was to be answered by a bombardment on the 16th, and every moment we look for the intelligence of the issue of the affair; which, however it may end, in a military point of view, cannot fail to be productive of very serious political consequences. The Abbe Falcotti has been sent by the Pope to Louis Napoleon, with a letter remonstrating against the monstrous attack upon Rome by the French. If his Holiness refuses to sanction the shameless intervention of the French in his affairs, what pretext can Louis Napoleon's Ministers put forth, except that of undisguised ambition, for this unprecedented assertion of "the legitimate influence" of France in Italy.

FRANCE.

France has undergone a great political convulsion, and has once more subsided into apparent tranquillity. We were enabled last steamer to announce the general overthrow of the attempts of the Red Republicans to bring about a revolution in Paris, and the same success has attended the Government in Lyons, Bordeaux, Nantes, Toulouse, Rheims, and other towns; but at Lyons the suppression of the insurrection has been attended with a vast effusion of blood on both sides.

It is undoubtedly proved by the documents discovered, that the conspirators meditated a complete revolution, and the establishment of the Democratic and Social Republic. War was to be declared against Russia and Austria; the Bank of France was to be suppressed; and general plunder and confiscations were to be the order of the day. The principal conspirators, with the exception of Ledru-Rollin and Boichot, are in custody, and will be immediately brought to trial, under the authorisation of the Assembly.

The engagement in the streets of Lyons, between the troops and the mob, is represented as very sanguinary. The people fought with desperate valour. Barricades were thrown up, which were not taken until they had been battered down with cannon, and the resistance was altogether of the most formidable description. The fighting commenced on the morning of the 15th, and continued till a late hour in the night; but a telegraphic despatch, dated Lyons, the 16th, at nine o'clock in the morning, announces that the insurgents had been completely routed, the streets cleared, and the city restored to tranquillity. There are upwards of 50,000 troops in and around Lyons, so that there was no apprehension of any further disturbance.

IMPROVED STATE OF THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.—In Manchester and the surrounding manufacturing districts of Lancashire a most gratifying improvement has taken place in the condition of the labouring population. Twelve months ago, stagnation, poverty, and disease were the daily complaint, and fears were entertained by many that prosperity to our manufacturing interests would never return. The change, however, which has gradually advanced since Christmas, notwithstanding the conflicting state of affairs on the continent, has so far resulted in the general employment of the operatives, both male and female, that few (if any) are destitute of work.—The recent holidays satisfactorily indicated the comparatively easy condition of the working classes at the present time. Perhaps at no former period were so large a portion of them enabled to avail themselves of the advantages of health and social enjoyment which railway excursions offer; for the receipts on all the railways from Manchester were much greater than in any former Whitsuntide week. This mode of passing holiday time speaks favourably of the habits of the operative people, as it shows their increased regard for innocent and healthy enjoyments, and their aversion to those debasing pursuits which, for too many years, held the operatives of Lancashire in bondage. It is only repeating what is now so well known to all who visit the manufacturing districts, that the great bulk of the people are orderly and correct in their habits, and that an improvement in their manners, and general pursuits has appeared which places them in the front rank of "their order."—The "rough heads" of Oldham, and the "fussers" are among the bygones, and an ardent desire for social and intellectual advancement has succeeded. The coming harvest, both for man or beast, is most promising in all parts of the district, so that additional comforts may be anticipated for all classes of the community. The potato and grain crops are looking vigorously and luxuriant.

THE AFFAIRS OF ITALY.

In the House of Commons on Friday night, 22d June, Mr. Roebuck put a question to the noble lord, the Foreign Secretary, the object of which was to ascertain whether any approbation had been expressed by Her Majesty's government of the proposed bombardment of Rome by the French.

The question was received with cheers.

Lord Palmerston, after alluding to the delicacy of his position, in being called upon to form a judgment upon the policy of a foreign government with which he had nothing to do, said her Majesty's Government had witnessed with deep regret, the circumstances to which the hon. and learned member adverted; more than that he could not say. England had been no party to the expedition to Rome. From the outset she had deprecated any armed interference in the affairs of the Roman states, and as he had not been a party to the negotiations, he was unable to state what were the reasons which had influenced the French Government in its proceedings.

SOMETHING for the BOYS!!

ANOTHER lot of CLOTHING same as the last which sold so rapidly, made up and ready for inspection at

Granite Hall,

No. 1, Dock-street.

June 22 THOMAS R. JONES.

PROMENADE CONCERT AND BALL.—We were present at a very delightful entertainment of the above description, at the Masonic Hall, at Carleton, on Wednesday evening last. *Promenade Concerts* have long been among the most fashionable of amusements in European Society, but have hitherto not been introduced into our own community. The enjoyment of musical entertainments divested of the wearisome monotony of being seated all the time, and being agreeably varied also by the alternation of a social dance in the intervals of the musical performance, is accompanied by a zest which no mere formal sedentary listening can afford; and the whole arrangement promotes a spirit of friendly social intercourse, such as ordinary public entertainments cannot engender, and which can otherwise be only realised in private *re-unions.* The pupils of Mr. Gardiner, (Musical Teacher,) having expressed a wish to entertain their private friends, by the combined exertion of their talents, Mr. G. projected and successfully carried into effect, the *Promenade Concert and Ball* of Wednesday evening; and under his direction and by the combined exertions of the Ladies and Gentlemen whose musical talents were enlisted in the cause, a most delightful entertainment was afforded to their numerous friends. Being the first of its kind in this City, its novelty added interest to the occasion, and the whole arrangements and performances of the evening gave entire satisfaction to the numerous guests. Being strictly a private assembly, the tickets of invitation were gratuitously distributed to their friends, by the various parties concerned in carrying out the project; and the number invited being large, the Masonic Hall at Carleton was selected as the place of entertainment. A large number of Ladies and Gentlemen from this side the harbour joined in the festivity; we presume there must have been upwards of 150 guests present, all of whom appeared to enjoy themselves, (with the alternation of Song and Dance, Promenade and Glee,) to their hearts' content, until about the midnight hour, when they retired from the gay scene fully convinced that they had experienced a rational, innocent and most satisfactory recreation. In the opening "*March,*" played by Mr. Gardiner, he judiciously introduced the stirring National air, "Rule Britannia;" and the evening's amusements were closed by the company joining in singing "*God Save the Queen!*"—We congratulate Mr. Gardiner on his having thus successfully introduced a new and most agreeable diversion among us; and should imagine that he would find it expedient to get up a series of such pleasing entertainments on this side the harbour. It is worthy of especial commendation, that all *exciting beverages* were rigorously excluded from the refreshments provided on the occasion.

PLEASURE EXCURSION—FOURTH OF JULY.—On Wednesday the two River steamers *Saint John* and *Forest Queen* left the harbor with parties of pleasure for Eastport, for the purpose of witnessing the celebration of Independence day at that place. The Saint John was crowded in every place with pleasure seekers—cabins, saloons, and decks were filled—her immense accommodations affording comfortable shelter to over 500 people. The Queen was also filled with joyous faces—being a smaller boat, but having at least 250 on board. The day was charmingly fine, and the water unusually smooth, which afforded all an opportunity of enjoying their dinners, and a fine day's excursion in the Bay of Fundy. It is the first time that so great a number of people have left St. John at once for the like enjoyments; and the unusual circumstance of two steamers leaving at the same moment for the same place, both filled with passengers in search of a day's recreation, shows that with fine steamers, excellent arrangements, accommodating officers, and *low fares*, the public can be drawn to travel, and so fine a day as this was throughout is sure, under like circumstances, to induce a frequent recurrence of those pleasure excursions.

The inhabitants of Eastport received the immense party with pleasure; and as complimenting their national day, afforded every comfort and gratification to the visitors. The St. John returned to this City in the evening, and the Forest Queen, according to advertisement, proceeded to Saint Andrews, and returned on Thursday morning, both parties seeming delighted with their trip to the Westward.

PLEASURE TRIP AND SOIREE.—We beg to direct public attention to the advertisement of a *Tea Soiree* to be held at OAK POINT BAY, on the 25th instant. To those who attended the delightful excursion at that place last summer, we need make no recommendation; but to others, and the public generally, we would say, a more pleasant locality than that named for a pleasure excursion could not be selected. The scenery is charming, the steamer the most commodious on the river, and from what we know of the generous character of the folks there, the fare will not be scanty.—A delightful day may safely be assured to those who patronise the party.

CIVILIZATION.—We are astonished at the supineness or indifference of our Civic authorities in allowing the principal streets of the City of St. John to be disgraced, by the erection of such hideously uncouth and ugly sticks, as the *Posts* which the Electric Telegraph Company are now planting by way of municipal ornament. Rough stems of trees, with the mere bark stripped off, may do well enough for country fields and wilderness lands, where they have only rude nature to assimilate with; but surely something of a more artificial and ornamental nature is required, in the heart of a City and amongst civilized and refined human beings. We repeat, that the Posts which the Telegraph Company, with paltry economy, are now erecting in St. John are a disgrace to the community. Any visitor from the polished cities of Europe or the United States, would laugh contemptuously at their barbarous appearance, and we hope that the authorities will instantly compel their replacement by something of a more decent and ornamental nature.

GRAND ORANGE LODGE OF NEW-BRUNSWICK AND NOVA-SCOTIA.—The Grand Lodge commenced its sittings in Fredericton on Wednesday the 27th ult., and closed on the following Saturday. This session (as every succeeding one appears to be) has been unusually interesting. A great addition of talent was manifest in the Room since last meeting, and the business was discussed in a prompt and effective manner. JOHN EARLE, Esq. M. P. P., was elected Grand Master for the two Provinces. The Returns show a rapid increase of Brethren, whose number now amounts to 10,000 men.

THE CROPS IN UPPER CANADA.—We learn, by private letters from Canada West, that the agricultural prospects in that Province this season are peculiarly encouraging. A gentleman, writing from Toronto to a friend in this city, says, "Our crops of all kinds never promised to be so excellent in quality and quantity; and as yet we have escaped the diseases which are visiting neighbouring countries." The same correspondent also observes,—"There are a good number of respectable settlers from the old country coming to us this season."

ORDINATION AT EDINBURGH, (SCOTLAND.)—On the 11th April last, by the Right Rev'd the Bishop of Edinburgh, Mr. William Blatch, (youngest brother of G. Blatch, Esq. of this City,) to the office of Deacon.

SAINT JOHN GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—The semi-annual Visitation and Examination took place last Friday, in presence of His Worship the Mayor, His Honor the Recorder, and John H. Gray, Esq. A. M., Members of the Board; the Rev. Alexander Stewart, A. B., the Rev. Richard Wiggins, A. M., the Rev. Mr. Thompson, Robert Parker, Jr. Esq., Barrister at Law, and Wm. H. Street, Esq. The President and several Directors and other Gentlemen were prevented from attending by absence from the City on business of importance.

The Examination in the Classical and Mathematical Department was conducted and thoroughly gone into by the Rev. Mr. Stewart, and Mr. Gray, who was assisted occasionally by the Rev. Mr. Wiggins and Mr. Parker.

At the close, Mr. Gray addressed the Scholars assuring them that it gave the Examiners and Gentlemen present, the greatest pleasure to announce to them that the Examination, in all the departments was highly satisfactory, and that Prizes would be bestowed on the most meritorious in the several Latin and Greek Classes, in the adjudication of which the assistance of the Principal of the School would be taken. This was accordingly done on Saturday; on which day the Boys again assembled in the School Room, when the Prizes were distributed, as follows:

To George James Chubb, of the 1st Greek and 1st Latin Class, who was examined in Sophocles and Tacitus.

Samuel Bayard, of the 2d Greek and 3d Latin Class.

Robert G. Crozier, of the 2d Greek and 2d Latin Class.

Douglas W. Raymond, of 3d Greek and 3d Latin Class.

James MacShane, of the 3d Latin Class.

Robert W. Boyle, } of the 4th Latin Class.
Frederick H. Fowler, }

Geo. F. Matthew, of the 5th Latin Class.

Charles K. Matthew, of the 6th Latin Class.

George H. Connell, of the 7th Latin Class.

William Jarvis, of the 8th Latin Class.

A. Chipman Smith, of the 9th Latin Class.

Charles Yeates, of the 10th Latin Class.

To the above the Principal has added the following young gentlemen, who in point of attainment, diligence in the preparation of their classical and Mathematical lessons, and regularity of attendance, fell but little, if any time, short of them:—John S. Harrison and Gilbert D. Waterbury, of the 3d Greek and 2d Latin Class; John G. Jouett, Charles W. Brown, and Thomas M. Drummond, of the 4th Latin Class; Robert Reid and Donald A. Cameron, of the 5th Latin Class; George Allison, of the 6th, and John K. Kirk and John D. Wilmot, of the 7th Latin Class.

Prizes were also given to the following young gentlemen for excelling in particular branches of Study, agreeably to an announcement made by the Principal at the commencement of the Term:—

FRENCH.—Senior Class—George James Chubb. Junior Class—Robert G. Crozier, William. S. Berton.

HEBREW.—George James Chubb and James MacShane.

GEOMETRY.—James MacShane, Douglas W. Raymond, Henry McLardy, Frederick H. Fowler, George F. Matthew, Thomas M. Drummond, Robert Reid, George H. Connell.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.—James MacShane, Douglas Raymond, Samuel Bayard.

HISTORY OF ROME.—Douglas W. Raymond, Samuel Bayard, Robert G. Crozier, Henry E. Boyd.

ENGLISH CHRONOLOGY.—Douglas W. Raymond.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.—James MacShane, John S. Harrison, Henry McLardy.

USE OF THE GLOBES.—George Allison, Wm. Jarvis.

GEOGRAPHY.—Senior Class—George F. Matthew, Thomas M. Drummond, and A. Burnet L. Street. Junior Class—John K. Kirk and William Jarvis.

HISTORY OF ENGLAND.—Ezra W. Crawford, John K. Kirk, Asoliphus Hoyt, William Jarvis, Simon C. Hathaway, George C. Lovett, and Charles U. Hanford.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.—John D. Wilmot, Thomas M. Drummond, John Tilton, and William Jarvis.

For the best specimens of Penmanship among the Junior Pupils—Frederick H. Fowler, Joseph J. McCarron.

For the greatest improvement in Penmanship within the Term.—A. Burnet L. Street.

☞ The duties of the School will be resumed on the 1st of August next.

"THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN."—Mr. Creskill, late Queen's Printer at Halifax, has issued a prospectus for publishing, shortly in that city, a weekly newspaper, under the above title. "The publication of this Journal, (says the prospectus) will take place *For America*, immediately after the arrival of every steamer from Europe; and *for Europe*, immediately before the departure of every steamer from America. It will thus convey the *latest intelligence* from the old world to subscribers in North America; and from all parts of this continent, by telegraph, up to the latest hour from Halifax, to subscribers in Europe. The price of the paper will be 20s. per annum, in advance.

☞ Mr. Richard Leppert, of this city, having been present at the surrenderer of Java, August 8, 1811, on board H. M. S Illustrious, has received one of the medals which were recently struck, in commemoration of that achievement, for distribution to the survivors of the expedition. The medal is of silver, and exquisitely designed and wrought. —*Halifax Recorder.*

☞ We rejoice in observing the name of another native of Halifax added to the list of our townsmen who have acquired distinction in the military profession, by gallantry and proficiency. Major John Eardley Wilmot Inglis, 32nd Foot, son of the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia, was promoted to the rank of Lieut. Colonel, on the 7th inst., in reward for his services in the East Indies. But few so young had attained so high a place.—The advancement he has so honorably won shows that the post of honor is accessible to a colonist as a native of Great Britain, in the service of his Sovereign.—*Ib.*

MASONIC.

The festival of St. John was celebrated at Portland, by the Masons of Maine, on Tuesday. The weather was fine, and the procession, though not quite so full as anticipated, made a handsome appearance. The procession was preceded by the Brass Band, and was escorted by the Knight Templars. Then followed the various orders, such as Royal Arch and Master Masons, and others. The old Masons, were invited guests, rode in carriages. Among the latter, was Hon. John Hodgdon. The orator of the day, Hon. B. R. French, of Washington, accompanied by his Honor the Mayor, Gen. S. Fessenden, Hon. R. P. Dunlap, and Rev. James Pratt, the chaplain of the day, was in a barouche, drawn by four white horses. The procession proceeded to the Parish Church, where an eloquent oration was delivered. After the exercises at the meeting house were over, the ladies were taken into carriages prepared to receive them, and carried to the Pavilion on Mt. Joy. The procession then proceeded to the Pavilion, where they partook of a sumptuous dinner, enlivened by toasts, music, and speeches. The dinner was prepared under the superintendence of Mr. Nathan J. Davis, of the Commercial House.

Jane Andrews and Juliet Miller, daughters of Ira Andrews, and Samuel Miller, of Wallingford, Ct., were bathing in a pond in that town, 22d, when the latter got beyond her depth. Her friend went to her rescue, but failed of success, and both perished. One was 18, the other 13 years of age.

A Nantucket Yankee has been shipping a load of tombstones to California, all marked "Sacred to the memory of"—and "erected by his brother," &c. He has sagaciously concluded that the demand for this article must increase.

LATER FROM BUENOS AYRES.—*More Foreigners for California.*—The brig Eliza Tawlor, Captain Eldridge, from Buenos Ayres, May 6th, arrived at this port this morning. Capt. Eldridge reports that no settlement of difficulties between the Dictator Rosas and the French, had yet been accomplished. Merchants here, however, are still confident that matters will be amicably adjusted, and are strengthened in this conviction by the fact announced in the British Packet of April 28th, that the daughter of Rosas gave a party at which the French Admiral was present, which shows a degree of cordiality not heretofore supposed to exist. It is thought at Buenos Ayres that Rosas will insist on an indemnity for the destruction of his fleet before he settles the matter.

At Buenos Ayres produce was scarce and high, and freights very much depressed. There was a very large number of foreign vessels in port, some of which had been there five or six months waiting for freight. Several Hamburg and Bremen vessels, which could not go home on account of the Danish blockade, had taken hides on freight to the United States as low as five eights of a cent per pound. Capt Eldridge says that he laid there for three months without moving his anchor.

Many of the English, Portuguese, and other Europeans, at Buenos Ayres, were leaving for California, but the fever had not spread much among the natives. Quite a number crossed the country to Valparaiso, among them the agent of Dr. Brandeth, of pill notoriety, who arrived at Buenos Ayres in the ship B. Aymar. Captain Eldredge states that the expense by this overland route is small ($25 or $30), but in consequence of the mountainous state of the country, it is very fatiguing. At this time, the route is impassable, on account of the cold and ice in the mountains.

The American brig Seguine, Capt. Norton, was to sail the day after the Eliza Taylor, for California. She had about sixty passengers engaged, principally English and Portuguese. The brig Hyder Ali was to sail about the 1st of June. She had already about ten passengers. A Hamburg barque had been chartered for California, by a person named Fides, formerly Consul at Maldonado.

A Dr. Tewksbury, of Maine, for some time a resident at Buenos Ayres, has given up a good situation there, and was about to embark with his family for the gold region.

Since the arrival of the Boston and New York pilot boats at Montevideo on their way to California, no vessels bound there had touched at either Montevideo or Buenos Ayres. Capt. Eldridge, when a short time out of Buenos Ayres, saw a number of ships and barques with passengers on board, probably Californians, but was not near enough to speak them.—*Traveller.*

The brig Ida, Capt. Faulke, reached her wharf at Philadelphia, on the 26th inst., from Kingston Ja., with upwards of $300,000 in gold dust.—Eight of the passengers alone had $260,000 in dust. The following are her passengers:

Capt. Hoyer, lady and two children, from San Francisco, via Panama; Mr. McDoughal, lady, child and servant, do. do.; Mr. Grimes, child and servant, do. do.; Messrs. Warren, Hobbs, Johnson, Crowell, do. do.; Messrs. Bennett, S. Arabia for Bogota, and two in the steerage.

The above passengers are from California, having came probably across the Isthmus to Chagres, and thence by sea to Kingston.

CHOLERA CASE.—LOBSTER AND CIDER.—Marietta Nichols, of No. 125 Fulton street, New York, was yesterday seized with cramps, vomiting, and other symptoms of cholera. She had been eating lobster and drinking cider. Dr. Griswold was called in, and, after administering medicine, had her sent to the hospital.

The Cincinnati *Commercial*, of the 22d inst., speaking of the speedy burial of those who die of cholera, in that city, says:—Yesterday, a man was laid out, after dying, as was supposed, by cholera. But while the burial service was going on, the supposed deceased came to. The consternation of the assembled company may be imagined, but it cannot be described. Some were for leaving immediately, some were incredulous, and some believed a miracle had been performed.—This scene took place on Walnut street above Canal, and may be ascertained by any one disputing our report. At last accounts the person was doing well. We understand the cause of the man's stupor was too large a quantity of cholera medicine given him, containing opium. Persons should be careful and send for a sensible physician at once.

FROM THE LAKES TO CALIFORNIA.—The Detroit Advertiser of the 13th, states that the owners of the brig Eureka, one of the largest vessels on the Lake, have obtained permission from the British Government to let that vessel pass through the river St. Lawrence, and that she will leave Lake Michigan in the fall with a cargo of lumber direct for California.

Brown's Shakers!

PURE FLUID EXTRACT OF ENGLISH VALERINA, (Valeriana Officinale.)

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

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

FRIEND SAMUEL BROWN, ENFIELD, N. H.

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

Yours respectfully,
EDWARD E. PHELPS, M. D.

Prof. Therapeutics and Mat. Med. in Dartmouth

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

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

THOS. R. CROSBY, M. D.

Manchester, N. H., April 25, 1848.

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

HAYNEY'S PATENT GOLD AND SILVER MAGNETIC PILLS.

This valuable discovery consists of two distinct medicinal preparations, viz: the Gold or Positive, and the Silver or Negative Pills. One or more of each class being taken together, dissolve in the stomach; their properties becoming thus infused together generate a Magnetic action, whose influence passes to every part of the system, purifies the blood, and arrests the course of disease.

To many this singular effect would appear almost incredible, were it not well established, from the fact, that the Gold and Silver Pills taken together, are nearly five times more beneficial than the same number of either class were they to be taken separately.

In some instances sensations of a singular nature passing to every extremity of the system, are experienced by the patient after having taken the Pills. This, however, is never injurious in the slightest degree, or disagreeable to the patient, it being nothing more than the slight electrical influence in the nervous system and blood. Notwithstanding, it is without doubt, this influence, (however small it may appear,) which gives the Gold and Silver Pills power of curing diseases never before possessed by any other medicine.

Their virtues will be found unparallelled in the cure of all Bilious Disorders, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Headache, Giddiness, Foul Complexion, Jaundice, Fevers, Colds, Influenza, Affections of the Liver, Eruptions of the Skin, Fever and Ague, Dropsy, Worms, and all diseases originating from a foul state of the Stomach and superabundance of Bile.

This remarkable medicine is put up in boxes containing 24 pills each, or eight of the Gold, and sixteen of the Silver, in every box.

The Gold and Silver Pills neither cause griping or inconvenience, nor have they any taste of medicine whatever, but are easier and more pleasant to take than Sugar-coated Pills, while in point of medicinal virtue, they admit of no comparison with that article or any other medicine.

A circular giving a full explanation of the two-fold action of the Gold and Silver Pills can be had of the agent gratis. Price only 25 cents per box, containing both kinds, and for sale at the general depot, No. 2, Courtland street, New York, and by the appointed agents in New Brunswick.

H. G. KINNEAR.

FROM THE CHEROKEE COUNTRY.

Georgia, Feb. 17, 1848.

Opinion of Dr. A. B. Randall on the merit of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

We have been induced, in consequence of the benefits received from this medicine, to add our testimony in favor of its extraordinary healing properties. We take great pleasure in stating, that we have frequently *used it ourself and administered it to others* during the past year, in cases of *obstinate coughs, colds, soreness of the chest, &c., and always with the most happy result.* We therefore cheerfully recommend to all afflicted with the above diseases, to try the Balsam of Wild Cherry. *Marietta Helican,*

None genuine unless signed I. Butts, on the wrapper.

For sale by S. L. Tilley, King Street, St. John New Brunswick.

☞ The Semi-Annual Sermon in behalf of the Diocesan Church Society, will be preached in St. George's Church, Carleton, on the afternoon of Sunday next, July 8th, when the usual collection will be made in aid of the Society's funds.

Some appropriate Music will be introduced into the Service.

☞ The Mail for England will be closed at the General Post Office, on Wednesday next at 8 o'clock, p. m.

Married.

On Monday evening the 2nd inst., by the Rev. A. Stewart, Mr. W. R. Jackson, to Mrs. Susanna Close, both of this City.

On the 5th inst., by the Rev. A. Stewart, Mr. Stephen H. Holt, to Mrs. Martha J. E. Futhey, both of Saint John.

On Thursday the 28th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Brooke, Mr. John Mullin, to Miss Martha Hill, all of Fredericton.

Died.

On Saturday evening, after a long and severe illness, Mr. John McNaughton, (Blacksmith,) of this city, in the 65th year of his age.

On Saturday afternoon, in the 20th year of his age, Mr. Thomas McKee a native of the County Down, Ireland, leaving a wife and two children to mourn their loss.

On Saturday evening last, Jane Barnes, aged two years, nine months and two days; also, on Monday evening last, Isabella, aged nine months and nineteen days,—only children of Mr. M. N. Powers.

On Monday afternoon, at his residence in Portland, in the 65th year of his age, Mr. Edward Walker.

In Princess Street, on Tuesday last, after a painful illness of three months, which he bore with pious resignation, John Casey, aged 11 years.

On Wednesday morning last, Eliza, aged fifteen months, youngest daughter of Mr. Hugh O'Toole, of this City.

On Friday the 22d ult., at Grand Lake, Janet, wife of Allan McLean, aged 45 years, leaving a husband, and nine children to mourn their bereavement.

Marine List.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—ARRIVED.

Friday—Steamer Admiral, Hutchins, Boston, 30 hours—Thos. Parks, passengers and merchandise.

Saturday—Ship Ulverston, Clark, London, 40—John Robertson, ballast.

Mary Caroline, Delaney, Liverpool, 40—Wm. Jarvis, salt.

Barque Eliza, Durkee, Yarmouth, 2—C. McLauchlan, ballast.

Timothy Horsfall, Liston, Liverpool, N. S., 4—John Robertson, ballast.

Sunday—Ship Olive, Olive, Liverpool, 36—Geo. Thomas, salt and coals.

Barque May, Ritchie, Yarmouth, 2—Chas. McLauchlan, ballast.

Brig Corsair, Stephens, New York, 7—R. Rankin & Co., ballast.

Schr. Three Sisters, Pollok, Boston, 4—master, ballast.

Tuesday—Brig John, Hill, Newfoundland,—R. Rankin & Co., ballast.

Wednesday—Brigt. Keoka, Carver, Searsport, 2—order, ballast.

CLEARED.

June 30th—Ship Jenny Lind, Card, Hull, timber and deals; Unicorn, Irving, Liverpool, deals, &c.; brig Elizabeth, Hunter, Kingston, (Jre.) deals; Velocity, White, Waterford, deals; Richard Cobden, Elder, London, deals; Nancy, Brough, Bridgewater, timber and deals; Sarah, Johnston, Providence, boards; Victoria, Petch, New York, chalk; Ann, McKay, Kirkcudbright, timber and deals; brigt. Whim, Camsie, Belfast, do.; schr. Martha Greenow, Robbins, Boston, alewives; Friends, Calhoun, Boston, coals; Sultana, Whittier, New Haven, lumber; Centurion, Patterson, Boston, Lumber.

July 2nd—Ship Defender, Gray, Gloucester, timber and deals; brig Sophia, Belford, Dangarvon, deals, &c.; brigt. Franklin, Auld, Bath, ships' knees.

3d—Schr. Cuba, Kavanagh, Boston, alewives; schr. Eliza Jane, McLean, Thorniston, coals.

4th—Barque William Carson, Vaughan, Bristol, deals; Nova Scotian, Corring, London, do.

Printing Ink.

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

Oct. 13. T. A. PADDOCK.

At a Court of Common Council, holden at the City Hall of the City of Saint John, on Tuesday the third day of July, Anno Domini, 1849.

It was moved by Alderman VanHorne, that a Committee be appointed to prepare the Draft of a Petition to the Queen praying Her Majesty to *disallow* the Act, passed at the last Session of the Legislature of the Province, entitled "An Act in further amendment of the Charter of the City of Saint John," and, the Motion being seconded by Assistant Alderman Beatteay, the question is put thereon, and the Board divided as follows, viz.:—

YEAS.—Aldermen VanHorne, Harding, and Wetmore, and Assistant Aldermen Beatteay, Hagarty, and Littlehale.

NAYS.—Aldermen Needham, and Smith, and Assistant Alderman Keane.

It is therefore decided in the affirmative; and Alderman VanHorne and Harding, and Assistant Alderman Beatteay, are appointed a Committee for that purpose.

On Motion of Alderman Needham, seconded by Assistant Alderman Keane, that a Committee be appointed to prepare the Draft of a Petition to Her Majesty to *sanction* the Act passed at the last Session of the Legislature, intitled: "An Act in further Amendment of the Charter of the City of Saint John," the question being put, the following division takes place, viz.:

YEAS.—Aldermen Needham and Smith, and Assistant Alderman Keane.

NAYS.—Aldermen VanHorne, Harding, and Wetmore, and Assistant Aldermen Beatteay, Hagarty, and Littlehale, it is therefore decided in the negative.

Moved by Alderman Needham, seconded by Assistant Alderman Keane, and thereupon Ordered that the foregoing decisions be immediately published in all the City Newspapers.

Extract from the Minutes,

J. WILLIAM BOYD
Common Clerk. &c.

Hibernian Lodge, No. 301, (on the Registry of Ireland,) will meet in their Lodge Room, at John Hotel, on Tuesday evening next. R. N. By order of the W. M

New Arrangement!

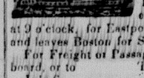
Steamer Reindeer,
For Fredericton & Hampton.

THE Steamer REINDEER will leave Indian Town for FREDERICTON, on *Mondays, Wednesdays, & Fridays*, at 2, p. m.; and Fredericton for St. John on *Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays*, at 6 a. m.; leaves Indian Town for HAMPTON on *Tuesdays, and Saturdays*, at 5, p. m. and Hampton for St. John on *Mondays* and *Wednesdays* at 7 a. m.

☞ *She will go on the West side of Long Island on Mondays and Tuesdays.*

July 6. DAVID CURRIER. *Master.*

For Eastport, Portland, and BOSTON.

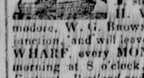


THE splendid steamer ADMIRAL, Captain Hutchins, leaves St. John every TUESDAY morning at 9 o'clock, for Eastport, Portland, and Boston; and leaves Boston for St. John every FRIDAY.

For Freight or Passage apply to the Captain on board, or to THOS. PARKS, Agent, *Dock street.*

July 6.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.



THE new and Beautiful steamers Fairy Queen, Capt. H. W. Crosby, and Commodore, W. G. Brown, will in future ply in connexion, and will leave the SOUTH MARKET WHARF, every MONDAY and THURSDAY morning at 8 o'clock, until further notice—for *Eastport, Portland and Boston.* These Steamers are in fine and splendid condition, and will form a line between St. John and the above places. They will leave Portland every TUESDAY and FRIDAY Evenings, so soon as the Express train arrives at Portland from Boston.

July 6. JAS. WHITNEY.

Candlesticks, Just Received.

1 CASK containing 20 dozen assorted German Silver, Silver Plated Brass, and Japaned Table and Chamber CANDLESTICKS, very cheap at the Variety Store, King-Street.

July 6. J. LORDLY.

TEA SOIREE,
AT
OAK POINT BAY.

A TEA SOIREE will be held at Oak Point Bay on WEDNESDAY the 25th July next; for which purpose the steamer *St. John* is engaged by the projectors to leave Indian Town at 10 o'clock in the morning of that day. Tea and Refreshments will be provided for the party at about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. A Band of Music will attend. The steamer will start on her return between 4 and 5 o'clock.

Tickets 5s. each; and the proceeds to be applied towards erecting a building near the above place for religious purposes.—The Public generally are invited in this manner to contribute towards the undertaking.

☞ If the weather should prove unfavourable, the Soiree will take place on the Friday following.

Tickets will be for sale at Mr. Taylor's Brick Store, and Mr. Tilley's, King street; and Mr. Israel Merritt's, Indian Town. June 29.

TEA of British Importation

The Subscriber offers for Sale:

TWO HUNDRED CHESTS Fine Congou TEA, and an assortment of extra quality Blackish Leaf; a few boxes Orange Pekoe and Oolong; Old Hyson and Young Hyson.

This lot of TEAS, selected by a London Tea Broker, is laid in at low rent, and will be sold at a small advance for cash or approved paper.

June 22. JOHN SEARS,
Tea Store, King street.

Rural Cemetery Company.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that a further assessment of twelve and one half per cent. on the Capital Stock of the St. John Rural Cemetery Company—being the sum of six shillings and three pence on each Share, is required to be paid by the Shareholders into the Commercial Bank of New Brunswick, on or before the 1st day of August next.

By order of the Directors.

EDWD. B. PETERS,
Secy and Treasurer

June 26. [Cour.]

Tailoring Establishment.

J. HUGHES respectfully announces to his friends and the Public in general that he has removed to the shop in Dubroe's Brick Building, Germain street, opposite D. Green's Furniture Warehouse, where he intends by a careful attention to his business to secure his former trade, and to merit a larger share of public patronage.

St. John, N. B., May 26.

By the "Themis," from Liverpool,

4 TONS 6 and 7 inch SHAKS; 8000 Feet Window GLASS; 12½ Cwt. assorted Shot; 2 Tons Pot BARLEY;

ALSO,

By the *Beverly* from Boston;

8 Dozen corn Brooms; 6 do. WATER PAILS

For sale by

June 26. JOHN KINNEAR

JULY, 4, 1849.

Received at the **Liverpool House**, Prince William Street, ex *Themis*:

150 LBS. Black, Drab, and White Brown, LINEN THREAD;
150 Lbs. Linen Fishing THREAD.
—ALSO—
100 Pieces *Fine White Bleached LINEN*;
Selling at *Cost of Importation*—Wholesale and RETAIL. VAUGHANS & LOCKHART.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Deputy Postmaster General at St. John, from such persons as may be desirous of entering into a contract for conveying Her Majesty's Mails once a week each way between

SAINT JOHN & HALIFAX,

by the way of Truro and Amherst will be received at this Office, until Friday the 6th of July next at 2, p. m. [or until the arrival of the Mail from Halifax.]

The Mails to be conveyed on such days and at such hours as may be from time to time appointed by the Deputy Postmaster General, and at a rate of speed of not less than seven miles an hour including stoppages.

Tenders will be received for the whole route or any part thereof.

Each Tender to be accompanied with the names of two responsible persons, to become bound with the party tendering for the due and faithful performance of the service, and to state the rate per annum in *New Brunswick Currency* for which the work will be done.

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

General Post Office, }
St. John, June 25, 1849. }

Flour! Flour!!

JUST arrived and now landing ex "*Wanderer*" from New York:—
170 Barrels superfine FLOUR,
Ex. Themis, from Philadelphia:
100 Barrels Superfine FLOUR;
70 Do. Rye do.
To arrive ex "Provincialist" from Philadelphia:
270 Barrels RYE FLOUR;
100 Do. CORN MEAL;
—IN STORE—
100 Barrels Genesee superfine FLOUR, a superior article. For sale at the lowest Market rates by

June 22. HALL & DEVOREST,
2 South Wharf

Iron, Patent Metal, Spikes, &c.

Now landing ex ship "ESSENTA":
90 TONS best refined IRON, well assorted
Ex Portland:
46 Tons Common IRON, assorted;
10 Do. SPIKES, 4 to 10 inch;
235 Rods Patent METAL, 5/8, 3/4, 7/8, 1 and 1 1/8;
6 Kegs Composition Spikes, 6, 7 and 8 inch.
Ex Harriet:
120 Bundles best Liverpool OAKUM;
Ex John and Isabella:

300 Fms.	3/8 inch	Close link Proved	CHAIN
1187 do	7/16	do	ditto;
300 do	1/2	do	ditto;
300 do	9/16	do	ditto;
120 do	5/8	do	ditto;
120 do	3/4	do	ditto;
120 do	7/8	do	ditto;

4 Stud Proved CHAIN CABLES, 1 to 1 inch.

For Richard Cobden—50 Tons Common Iron, assorted. *In STOCK*—ANCHORS all sizes, from 1 to 10 cwt. For sale by

THOMAS F. RAYMOND,
May 4. Nelson street

OLD LINE.

GUNNISON'S EXPRESS,
(Carrying the U. S. Mail from Eastport)
NEW ARRANGEMENT.

G. S. GILLETT, CONDUCTOR,

THE Proprietor of the above Express in order to accommodate the Business Community of St. John and vicinity, will in future run their Express under the personal superintendence of their Conductor, from St. John to Boston, who will give his personal attention to the delivery of all packages and goods entrusted to his care.

THOMAS HANFORD, Agent, Saint John
GLOVER & BUCKNAM, " Eastport.
J. R. HALL, Railroad Exchange, Boston.

Saint John, June 22d, 1849.

JUST RECEIVED

From London, per Richard Cobden, via Liverpool, and Sarah, from New York:—

A CHOICE assortment of DRUGS, CHEMICALS, Rich English, French and German PERFUMES,
Select BRUSHES and many other articles for the Toilet Table, and Dressing Room.
—ALSO—
A lot of Gentlemen's Fancy Walking CANES, which will be disposed of on reasonable terms by

FELLOWS & CO.,
June 22. *Next below Foster's Corner.*

Notice to Creditors,

ALL Creditors upon the Estate of J. BARBER & Co., of this city, Merchants, who have signed the Trust Deed, upon proving their Debts, will receive a Dividend of *Five Shillings and Six Pence in the Pound*, by applying at the office of Messrs. OWENS & DUNCAN, on or after Monday the 11th instant.

J. DUNCAN,
JAMES TRAVIS, } TRUSTEES.
A. M'L. SEELY,

St. John, N. B., June 7, 1849. Cour.

Chairs, Paper Hangings, & Coffee.

By the *Cuba* from Boston:—

126 CANE seat CHAIRS,
40 do and wood Rocking Chairs;
1000 Pieces low priced PAPER HANGINGS;
1599 lbs. Rio COFFEE.

Just received and for sale by

June 29. 1849 JOHN KINNEAR.

The Twelfth.

☞ NOTICE—The Brethern throughout the Provinces, are requested to attend the Lodge Rooms, in St. John, the ensuing Twelfth, for Procession.

☞ NOTICE.

GRAND LODGE.—All Communications to the Grand Lodge, of the Loyal Orange Association of New-Brunswick and Nova-Scotia, will in future be directed to the Grand Secretary, JOSEPH L. MULLIN, Esquire, Gagetown, Queen's County.

July 6, 1849. J. EARLE, G. M.

☞ A Special Meeting of Rodeo, No. 8, is requested at their Lodge Room, on Monday evening, 8 o'clock. By order,

BARTON, No. 43.—The brethren of Barton are requested to meet in their Lodge Room on Monday evening next. Regular night, by order of the W. M. July 6.

VICTORIA, No. 6.—The brethren of No. 6, Hibernian Hotel, on Wednesday evening next,—Regular night. July 6.

COUNTY GRAND BLACK ORANGE LODGE.—Companions of the above Order are requested to meet for the despatch of business at the Lodge Room, on the second Friday of each month.—Office Bearers are requested to be punctual in their attendance.—By order of the County Grand Master.

CHEAP
HAT, CAP, & FUR STORE.
No. 1., Prince Wm. street,
and corner Market Square, St. John, N. B.

THE subscribers have now completed their Spring Importations of LONDON, PARIS, AND AMERICAN GOODS, which, having been personally selected from the best Houses, by one of the Firm, and purchased for Cash, are well assorted; and they offer to the Public the largest and best selected Stock ever on sale in this city, comprising:

Gent's Black satin, Velvet, and Moleskin HATS, (*High and Low Crowns*);
Do. do Felt, Angola and Merino do do;
Do. do Beaver and Brush do do;
Do. do Merino Folding or Travelling do;
Do Drab Merino, Brush, Felt, Angola, Chinchilla and Cassamer HATS;
Youth's and Boys' Plain and Fancy Trimmed Beaver, satin and Felt HATS, in Black and Drab, with Plumes to match;
Gent's and Youth's Black and Blue CLOTH CAPS, in every style and quality;
Gent's and Youth's Glazed, silk and Lawn Caps and Cap Covers;
Boys' Plain and Fancy Trimmed Cloth, Horse Hair, satin Plush, silk and Cotton Velvet and Glazed CAPS;
Children's Cloth and Velvet Fancy Caps, with Feathers to match,
—ALSO—
A good assortment of Leather Hat Cases, Carpet Bags and Trunks;
Umbrellas; Cap Peaks and Straps;
Hat and Cap Trimmings;
Glazed Lawn and silk;
Waterproof Coats, Capes and Leggings;
Leghorn, Palmetto, Palmleaf, and Chip Hats.

Manufacturing Department

The subscribers have, at a large outlay, extended their Manufacturing Department, and having imported some of the best materials, now offer for inspection and sale, an assortment of Gents. SATIN, VELVET NAP, and Moleskin HATS; Gents. and Youth's CLOTH CAPS assorted styles; Glazed and other HATS in great variety.

LOCKHART & CO.,
Corner Market square and No. 1 Prince Wm. st.

P. S.—L. & Co. keep constantly on hand a large stock of Superfine CLOTHS and CAP TRIMMINGS; Hat Plushes and Trimmings, which they are prepared to make up to order, in the best style, and at short notice.

SPRING STYLE, 1849.

R. & A. Magee, King street.
(A few doors below the St. John Hotel,)
HAT AND CAP MANUFACTURERS,

WOULD invite the attention of the public in general to an examination of their SPRING STYLE of HATS and CAPS, which in point of Excellence of Manufacture are unsurpassed, which they will sell at the lowest prices.

Also, daily expected a few cases Best Quality English manufactured Hats and Caps, which they will sell at a small advance on Cost.

☞ Hats and Caps made to order at the shortest Notice April 13.

Musical Tuition.

MR. HENRY CARD, ORGANIST at *Saint John's Church*, begs leave to tender his acknowledgement to his friends and the Public in general, for the very liberal patronage he has received during his residence in this City as a PROFESSOR of Music, and also respectfully to solicit future favors. Having in early life had the advantages of a Musical education in LONDON, under the superintendence of one of the first Masters of those days (the late William Hawes,) while attached to the Choir of *St. Paul's Cathedral*, and since, having been actively engaged in the duties of the profession as a TEACHER in ENGLAND, the UNITED STATES, and this PROVINCE, he flatters himself that the satisfaction he has given wherever employed will warrant him in still offering his services to Parents and others having young persons they may wish to place under the superintendance of a MASTER.

REFERENCES *of the most respectable and satisfactory character can be given if requisite.*

TERMS PER QUARTER:

Pupils at their own Residence—Single Pupil,	£3.
Two or more, each	£2 10s.
Pupils at the residence of Mr. Card, Single Pupil,	£2 10s.
Two or more *from the same family*, each	£2.

Mr. Card being desirous of forming a regular and efficient choir for the Church at which he is Organist, will receive, at ONE HALF the above terms, a limited number of Pupils in *Vocal Music*, who would be willing to *regularly* attend the services of the above Church as CHORISTERS, when in addition to their Private lessons they would have the benefit of a weekly practice in the Church.

☞ Mr. Card's Residence is in Dorchester Street, near the Stone Church.

St. John, June 29th, 1849.

CONVEYANCING.

THE Subscriber intending for the future, to devote himself exclusively to the business of a Notary Public, and to Conveyancing, will prepare all instruments connected with the latter branch, at about one half the usual professional rates. Searches made at the Record Office at reasonable charges, and any advice connected with the documents prepared by him, will be afforded without additional expense. Having had upwards of 23 years experience as a Notary Public and Conveyancer, he hopes to secure a reasonable share of patronage. The services of a neat and experienced Copyist are engaged. Office over Messrs. Vaughans & Lockhart's store, Prince Wm. street.

PETER STUBS,
Attorney, Barrister at Law, and Notary Public.

Office of the St. John Water Company,
1st June, 1849.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that I have been instructed by the Board of Directors, forthwith to collect all outstanding debts due to the Saint John Water Company, and otherwise to superintend the business of said institution. The Office is at present in the Brick Building, corner of Prince William street and the Market square. JAS. ROBERTSON,
Secretary and Manager.

WILLIAM WARNE, Hair Dresser, Perfumer, &c., has removed to next Shop to Foster's Corner, (late Brooks,) where he will be happy to wait upon his customers as us

Poetry.

From Eliza Cooke's Journal.

THANK GOD FOR SUMMER.

I loved the winter once with all my soul,
And longed for snow-storms, hail, and mantled skies;
And sang their praises in as gay a troll
As Troubadours have poured to Beauty's eyes.

I deemed the hard, black frost a pleasant thing,
For logs blazed high, and horse's hoofs rang out;
And wild birds came with tame and gentle wing
To eat the bread my young hand flung about.

But I have walked into the world since then,
And seen the bitter work that cold can do—
Where the grim ice king levels babes and men
With bloodless spear, that pierces through and through.

I know now, there are those who sink and lie
Upon a stone bed at the dead of night;
I know the roofless and unfed must die,
When even lips at Plenty's feast turn white.

And now whene'er I hear the cuckoo's song
In budding woods, I bless the joyous comer;
While my heart runs a cadence in a throng
Of hopeful notes that say—"Thank God for summer!"

I've learnt that sunshine brings\n more than flowers,
And fruits, and forest leaves to cheer the earth;
For I have seen and spirits, like dark bowers,
Light up beneath it with a grateful mirth.

The aged limbs that quiver in their task
Of dragging life on, when the north wind goads—
Taste once again contentment, as they bask
In the straight beams that warm their churchyard road.

And childhood—poor, pinched childhood—half forgets
The starving pittance of our cottage homes,
When he can leave the hearth, and chase the nets
Of gossamer that cross him as he roams.

The moping idiot seemeth less distraught
When he can sit upon the grass all day,
And laugh and clutch the blades, as though he thought
The yellow sun-rays challenged him to play.

Ah! dearly now I hail the nightingale,
And greet the bee—the merry-going hummer—
And when the lilies peep so sweet and pale,
I kiss their cheeks, and say—"Thank God for summer.

Feet that limp, blue and bleeding, as they go
For dainty cresses in December's Lawn,
Can wade and dabble in the brooklet's flow,
And woo the gurgles of a July morn.

The tired pilgrim, who would shrink with dread
If winter's drowsy torpor lulled his brain,
Is free to choose his mossy summer bed,
And sleep his hour or two in some green lane.

Oh! ice-toothed king, I loved you once—but now
I never see you come without a pang
Of hopeless pity shadowing my brow,
To think how naked flesh must feel your fang.

My eyes watch now to see the elms unfold,
And my ears listen to the callow rook,
I hunt the palm trees for their first rich gold,
And pry for violets in the southern nook.

And when fair Flora sends the butterfly
Painted and spangled, as her herald mummer;
"Now for warm holidays," my heart will cry,
"The poor will suffer less!—Thank God for summer."

MAKING A MARK.—A captain of a sloop hired a Yankee, "a green hand," to assist in loading his sloop with corn. Just as the vessel was about to set sail, the Yankee, who was jingling the price of his day's work in his pantaloons, cried out from the wharf—

"Say, yeou capting! I lost your shovel overboard, but I cut a big notch on the rail fence around the stern, right over the spot where it went down, so you'll find yeour shovel when yeou come back!"

"Look here, Pete," said a knowing darkey, "don't stand dar on de railroad!"

"Why Joe?"

"Kase if de cars see dat mout ob yours dey tink it am de depo' and run rite in!"

A gentleman sent a lad with a letter to the post office, and money to pay the postage. Having returned the money, he said—"Guess I've done the thing slick; I've seen a good many folks puttin' letters in the post office through a hole, and so I watched my chance and got mine in for nothing."

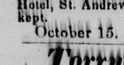
ROYAL MAIL STAGE
BETWEEN
St. John and St. Andrews.

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

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

October 15. GEO. CHRISTY.

Torryburn House,
RE-OPENED.
SEVEN MILES FROM THE CITY.



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

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

Dec. 15. PETER DRAKE.

HAMMOND RIVER HOUSE.

THE Subscriber grateful for past patronage from the Travelling community, begs to inform his friends and the public at large, that he lately removed his establishment to the above House, 16 miles from this City, 1 mile North of Hammond River Bridge, where he is prepared to entertain Travellers at all times and seasons

DINNERS, &c. &c. got up at shortest notice.

Constantly on hand, a choice supply of WINES, &c. &c.

Comfortable and commodious Stabling attached to the Premises, careful hostlers always in attendance. WASHINGTON ALDEN,

February 2, 1849.

TEA & LIGNUMVITÆ.

ON Consignment ex *Zenobia* from New York 10 Chests superior Congo TEA; 3 tons Lignumvitæ, for sale low from the Vessels side by

May 25. THOMAS HANFORD.

EX Commodore—12 Boxes SALERÆTUS, direct from the Manufactory,

May 11. THOMAS HANFORD.

SUGAR—On Consignment—25 Barrels Bright SUGAR, for sale by

May 4. THOS. HANFORD.

HOWARD HOUSE,
NORTH SIDE KING-STREET.

THE Subscriber thankful for the Patronage bestowed on him since his commencement in Business begs leave to inform his friends and customers, that he has just opened a large stock of *Nicholes* London Lama Cashmiren Paletots, Black Cloth Sack COATS, from 20s to 40s. Grey Tweed Sack do, for summer only 12s 6d. Orleans and Cashmirett Coats. Plaid Cantoon shooting Coats, from 15s to 18s. Black Cassimere PANTS, from 12s 6d.

Together with a large stock of ready made Vests and PANTALOONS.

The above articles will be sold for CASH ONLY!

The Subscriber has removed his Cutting Department up stairs, where every attention will be paid to Customers, and every article made in the latest style.

☞ Entrance by the Hall door.

May 11. JAMES HOWARD.

Waterproof Coats, Capes, and Leggings.

Carpet BAGS and TRUNKS,
Leather Hat Cases, &c.

Receiving ex *Pilgrim* from London, and for sale by the subscribers at lowest prices for Cash—

A LARGE assorted Stock of Zephyr and Swansdowne Dreadnought Coats, Capes, and Leggings;
Leather HAT CASES with Plate and Lock complete;
Gents. Leather TRAVELLING BAGS.
Ditto Brussels and Venetian CARPET ditto:
Ladies ditto, and ditto small Fancy Berlin, Velvet, Lisle, and Brussels ditto;
Gents. Black Satin, Felt, Angola, and Merino Hats, from 5s. to 7s. 6d.

May 11. LOCKHART & CO.

GOLDEN ELEPHANT.
October 9th, 1848.

Now Landing ex Ship "Kent" from London, by the Subscriber:—

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

In Store, by recent arrivals:—

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

And daily expected from Dublin:—

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

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

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

FARM FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, by private bargain a FARM, situated in St. Martin, on the St. John and old Quaco Road, in the centre of the settlement, containing Six and a half acres, with Frame House, Barn, and Workshop.

ALSO.—1 LOT comprising Eight and a half acres, partly cleared, and the rest covered with hard wood.

For particulars apply at the Chronicle Office, or to the undersigned at Quaco.

JAMES GRANT.
DAVID GRANT.

March 2, 1849.

CITY HOTEL.

THIS well known Establishment, being now under the management of the Subscriber, is undergoing a thorough refitting, which, the subscriber is determined, shall render it second to no House of the kind in the Province. The Tables will be constantly supplied with all the essentials and delicacies of the season, and the attendants will be found civil and obliging. The subscriber, resolving to use every means of contributing to the comfort and convenience of those who may patronize the CITY HOTEL, trusts his exertions will be appreciated and rewarded accordingly; and respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends and the public, in general, who visit the City of Fredericton.

ZEBULON M. P. THOMPSON.

Fredericton, Dec. 20, 1848.

Tremendous Sacrifice
ON
DRY GOODS.
LEEDS HOUSE,
PRINCE WM. STREET.

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

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

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

Cap and Bonnet Flowers, Ribbons, Parasols in Brown and Fancy, Bonnets in Pearl, Rice, Luton, Tuscan, and whole Straws, Muslins, Printed Cottons, Gro de Naples, Orientals, Damask silks, Satin and satinetts, Neck Ties, of Gloves a large assortment. Hearth Rugs, Druggets and Carpets, Gimps, Muslin Collars, Tartatan Muslins, De-Laines, Cobourgs and Orleans, Gauze Lisses, Broad Cloths, Kerseymeres, Hosiery, Haberdashery, small wares, Union Damasks, Moreens, Gipsy and Jenny Lind HATS, &c. &c.

April 27.—2t. BENJAMIN CROWTHER.

Chains & Chain Cables, &c.
On Hand for Sale.

30	FATHOMS	1-inch	CHAINS,	
60	do.	13-16	do.	
60	do.	3-4	do.	
60	do.	5-8	do.	
100	do.	9-16	do.	
100	do.	1-2	do.	
100	do.	7-16	do.	
200	do.	3-8	do.	
150	do.	5-16	do.	
50	do.	1-4	do.	
4	wood-stocked	ANCHORS,		
3	Iron do	do.		

JOHN KINNEAR.

April 6, 1849. *Prince Wm. Street.*

Pork, Tea, Beans, &c.

BY the "*L. O'C. Doyle*," from Boston:—50 Barrels First Quality BEANS; 25 brls Prime PORK; 20 Chests Congo Tea; 15 Hhds. Prime Molasses; 6 Bales CLOVES; 12 Willow Waggons; 9 Boxes Clothes Pins; 1 Bale ass'd Door Matts; 6 Children's NURSERY CHAIRS; 6 Dozen Hickory Axe Handles.

For sale by JOHN KINNEAR.

April 20. *Prince Wm. Street.*

5 TONS assorted sizes CUT NAILS,
1 Ton SPELTER.—For sale by

May 2. JOHN KINNEAR.

Important to the Public.
Horse and Cattle Medicines.

Don't permit your Horses or cattle to die, when the means of cure are within the reach of all!

The undersigned has spent several years in the study of Veterinary practice in "London and Edinboro'," he has also availed himself of the researches of Leibig, and other celebrated men, who have contributed so much towards a judicious treatment of animals; the principles of our practice consists of the rejection of general bleeding and the total rejection of all medicines that experience has shown is be of a dangerous tendancy. These remedies are in harmony with the vital principle, and when given according to the directions which accompany each article they are capable of exciting and increasing the natural functions, without diminishing or destroying their power, hence are safe in the hands of every one.

G. H. DADD, M. D.

List of Horse and Cattle Medicines.

Physic balls, 3s. 9d per box.
Alterative ball, 3s. 9d. do.
" powders for bad condition, 3s 9d pkage.
Heave powder for diseases of the lungs 2s 9d.
Urine powder for " " kidneys, 3s 9d do.
Tonic powder for bad condition glanders, 3s 9d do.
Cordial drink for inflamation of bowels, 3s 9d per bottle.
Liquid blister, 3s 9d per bottle.
Ointment for promoting the growth of hair, 2s 6d per pot.
Healing balsam for wounds and saddle galls, 2s 9d per bottle.
Wash for inflamed eyes, 2s 6d per bottle.
Ointment for mange scratches, old sores, &c., 2s 6d per bottle.
Embrocation for sore throat, 3s 9d per bottle.
Hoof ointment for sand crack, brittle hoof, &c., 2s 6d per bottle.
Horse Liniment, the most celebrated article known in England for lameness of every description, 3s 9d and 5s per bottle.
Distemper powder for red water, 5s. per bottle.
Worm powders for the removal of worms from the intestinal canal, 3s 9d per package.

For sale by Simpson & Reed, 26 Merchants Row, also at Dadd's Horse and Cattle Depot, Nos. 1 and 2 Haymarket Square, Boston.

Pamphlets describing the diseases for which these remedies are used can be had gratis.

Numerous Certificates are in possession of the Proprietors, of cures performed by the above Medicines.

For sale by S. L. TILLEY, St. John, Agent for New-Brunswick.

June 8.

Wine, Brandy, Geneva, Ale
PORTER, &c.

Now landing ex *Lisbon*, from London:

10 HHDS. choice old Port, Sherry and Madeira WINE;
30 hhds old Pale and Brown Cognac BRANDY —Martell's, Hennessy's, &c.
20 hhds finest Pale Schiedam GENEVA;
1 hhd and 10 Cases fine English Cordial Geneva;
150 casks best London Porter and Double Brown Stout, } *In Pint and*
60 casks Bass' celebrated East India Pale Ale, } *Quart bottles.*

Which with their stock of choice Old Wines and Liquerures of every description, in Wood and Bottle, are for sale by

RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.
Wine Merchants, Prince Wm. street

May 1, 1849.

MANCHESTER HOUSE,
Wholesale and Retail Warehouse, Brick Store adjoining the premises of W. O. Smith, Esq.

The subscriber has received ex ships *Jessie* and *William Carson*, part of his Spring supply—consisting of

BLACK, Blue and Invisible BROAD CLOTHS; Orleans, Alpacas, and Coburg CLOTHS, in great variety;

A large assortment BALZARINES, Printed and MUSLINS DE LAINES, Chameleon and Challe Checks, suitable for Ladies Dresses;

Fancy & PRINTS, in every style, Wellington, Gothic, and Grecian Furniture ditto; grey and Shirting Cottons, Regatta Stripes, Long Cloths, Dowlas, Scotch Ginghams, &c. &c.

500 Pieces, select Irish LINENS, RIBBONS, Gloves, and Hosiery, &c. &c.

☞ The remainder of the Spring importations of Staple and Fancy Goods, together with the usual supply of TEAS and Tobacco, daily expected.

April 20. WILLIAM HOWARD.

Who Wants a Cheap Coat
FOR CASH!

THE Subscriber intends selling off his Winter Stock of CLOTHING, at the following prices to make room for the Spring and Summer Goods.

Blue Beer Coat well lined for	15s. 6d.
Do Reefing Jacket do.	12s. 6.
Double Milled Brown Beaver Coat, lined with Plaid, from	30s. to 40s.
Plaid Vests	5s. 6d.
Supr. do. do., from	7s. 6d. to 10s.
Double Milled Black Cassimere Pants only	12s. 6d.

A large assortment of strong Tweed Pants made expressly for winter.

The subscriber takes this opportunity of returning thanks to his customers for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him during the past year.

JAMES HOWARD.

March 2. North Side, King street

For Sale by the Subscriber:—

15,000 BUSHELS Turk's Island SALT;
250 Chaldrons House COAL;
250 Chalds. Smiths's COAL, (Grand Lake)
100 bbls. ALEWIVES; 100 bbls. HERRINGS
50 tons HAY; 25 hhds. SUGAR;
120 quintles CODFISH;
500 M. ft. Merchantible Pine BOARDS;
250 M. Refuse ditto;
100 M. SCANTLING; 100 M DEALS;
50 cords Lathwood.

Jan. 19. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

Molasses, Rice, Coffee, &c.

Per schooner *Cuba*, & Olivia, from Boston:

30 HHDS. Muscovado MOLASSES;
10 Tierces RICE;
10 bags Rio COFFEE, 10 bbls. dried Apples;
200 assorted CHAIRS;
1200 pieces PAPER HANGINGS;
4 packages of WICKING;
12 Kegs White LEAD.—For sale by

March 16. JOHN KINNEAR.

PAINTS AND OIL.

Ex Kent, from London—

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

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

BUTTERNUT for sale.

50,000 FEET of this excellent WOOD, sawed suitable for House Work, Ships' Cabins, or Furniture, may be had on reasonable terms, by application at the subscribers establishment in Princess street.

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

To intending EMIGRANTS from New-Brunswick!

THE CANADA COMPANY would submit to the serious consideration of all parties who may contemplate leaving New Brunswick, whether the Western section of Canada, (formerly the Province of Upper Canada,) does not offer every inducement for them to settle there, rather than that they should proceed to the United States. In Upper Canada they will find a most healthy climate, the soil very fertile, and abundance of excellent Lands, to be obtained upon easy terms, from the Government and the Canada Company. The great success which has attended settlement in Upper Canada is abundantly evidenced by the prosperous condition of the Farmers throughout the Country; and is also shewn by the success of many natives of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, who have settled in many Townships of the Country; and the individual progress made by several thousands of people, who have taken Lands from the Company, corroborates the success which has attended settlement in Upper Canada.

The Canada Company's LANDS are offered for sale by way of LEASE for *Ten Years*; or for SALE, CASH DOWN. *The plan of 1/5th Cash, and balance in Instalments, being done away with.*

The Rents payable 1st February each year, are about the Interest at 6 per cent., upon the Cash price of the Land. Upon most of the Lots, when Leased, NO MONEY IS REQUIRED DOWN; whilst upon the others, *according to locality, One, Two, or Three Years Rent* must be paid in *advance*, but these payments will *free* the settler from *further Calls*, until the second, Third, or Fourth Year of his Term of Lease.

The Settler has secured to him the *right of converting his Lease into a Freehold*, and of course *stopping payment of further Rents*, before the expiration of the Term, upon paying the purchase of Money specified in the Lease.

The Lessee has thus *guaranteed to him the entire benefit of his Improvements and increased value of the* Land he occupies, should he wish to purchase.—But he may, if he pleases, refuse to call for the Freehold: the *option* being *completely* with the *Settler*.

A Discount, after the rate of Two per Cent. will be allowed for anticipated payment of the purchase Money for every unexpired year of Lease, before entering the Tenth Year.—The Lessee has also secured to him the benefit of the SETTLERS' SAVINGS' BANK ACCOUNT.

☞ The Canada Company have published "*A Catechism of Information for Intending Emigrants of all classes to Upper Canada*;" copies of which, as well as further information, may be obtained *gratuitously*, by applying at the Office of G. BLATCH, Esq., Barrister at Law, Prince William Street, St. John, N. B.

Commissioner of the Canada Company's office, } *Canada West,—Toronto, 26th Nov., 1848.*

ST. JOHN COFFEE HOUSE,
AND
Gentlemen's Oyster Saloon.

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

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

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

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

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

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

June 2. T. W. HENERY.

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC!
Smith's Exterminator,
For the total annihilation of Rats, Mice, Beetles, Cockroaches, Crickets, Ants,

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

IT IS WARRANTED NEVER TO FAIL.

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

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

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

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

WOOD BROTHERS'
Patent Ships' Windlass Purchase.

THE Subscriber being appointed Sole Agent for the sale of the above Patent Windlasses, is now prepared to receive orders for the same. A pattern can be seen at his Store, Nelson-street.

May 11. WM. CARVILL.

Commercial HOTEL,
SOUTH SIDE OF KING STREET,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

THE Subscriber begs to inform his friends and the public generally that he has removed to the Building next above Mr. Taylor's Brick House, South side of King street, (a few doors above Germain street,) where he has resumed business. The House has undergone a thorough repair, and neither pains nor expense have been spared to render it equal to any of its size in the Province. The rooms have been newly painted and papered, and the whole fitted up in neatest and most commodious style.

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

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

ROBERT WETMORE,
May 18. *Proprietor.*

REMOVAL.—The Subscriber would beg to inform the Public, that he has removed his UNDERTAKING ESTABLISHMENT to the Shop lately occupied by Mr. P. Shuttleworth, Germain street, and one door North of his old stand, where he will furnish every article in his line at his usual low prices.

May 4. M. N. POWERS.

REMOVAL.
Looking Glasses, Portrait and Picture Frame Manufactory.

THE Subscriber, thankful for the patronage extended to him since his commencement in business, begs to inform his friends and the Public generally that he has fitted up the premises in Germain Street, recently occupied by Mr. John Beeson, where he intends carrying on the LOOKING GLASS, Picture Frame, and Gilding Business, in all its branches. He solicits an inspection of his extensive stock of *Rosewood, Mahogany, Walnut, Maple, Plain and Fancy MOULDINGS* of all descriptions, which he will make up into Frames, at the shortest notice.

Having had charge of the practical part of Mr. F. McDermott's extensive establishment for the last four years, he flatters himself that the Workmanship of any orders entrusted to him, will give entire satisfaction, while the prices shall be as low as a fair remuneration will admit.

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

☞ SIGN PAINTING.—Plain, Fancy and Gilt Lettering done in a style unequalled in this Province. Those in want of an elegant and durable DOOR PLATE, which time will not impair, are invited to call and examine specimens of a DOMESTIC MANUFACTORY, on Gold of Silver Grounds.

☞ Cornices ornamented and Gilt; Borders for Rooms, Plain or Varnished, supplied at short notice. Old Frames Re-Gilt, Pictures Cleaned and Varnished, Maps Mounted and Varnished in the neatest manner.

May 11. CHARLES E. POTTER.

By the HARRIOTT,
FROM LIVERPOOL—On Consignment:—

48 KEGS assorted Wrought NAILS;
20 Kegs 8d. 9d. and 10d. Horse Nails;
10 Kegs 1½ to 3 inch BOAT NAILS;
5 Hhds. Boiled Linseed OIL,
5 Hhds. Raw do. do.;
10 Barrels Scotch BARLEY;
10 Boxes Poland STARCH;
20 Boxes Tobacco PIPES;
100 Reams Wrapping PAPER;
100 Kegs Colored PAINTS;
50 Bags assorted SHOT;
100 Gross Common Corks;
40 Kegs MUSTARD and GINGER;
572 lb. SERVANT'S FRIEND;
50 dozen BATH BRICK;
200 yards Scotch CARPETING.

—ALSO—

Queen's BLUE, Salt Petre, Sulphur, Cream of Tartar, Pearl Sago, Jamaica Ginger, Bee's Wax, Liquorice, Twine, Sweet Oil, Castor Oil, Senna Leaves, and Tartatic Acid.—For sale by

JOHN KINNEAR.

May 4. *Prince Wm Street.*

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

The Subscriber has just received per ships *Wm Carson, Infanta, Portland, and Harmony*, from Liverpool, *Ann, and Wadsworth*, from Clyde:—

300 TONS Scotch and English refined, and Common IRON, well ass'd;
4 tons Hoop Iron, ass'd, 1 to 1¼ inch;
6 tons BOILER PLATES;
50 boxes best Charcoal TIN PLATES, IC. and DC.
50 bundles Iron Wire, assorted, No 6 to 18;
250 bags Spikes, assorted 4½ to 10 inch;
20 bags Horse Nails, 5 to 8 lbs.;
300 Anchor Palms and Ploughshare Moulds;
1200 fathoms best improved short-link CHAINS, assorted, from ¾ to 1⅛ inch;
15 best improved Stud Chain Cables, assorted, ¾ to 1¼ inch;
15 Iron and Wood Stock ANCHORS, assorted 2 to 35 cwt.;
8 tons best Liverpool OAKUM;
200 bolts "Gourlick" Canvass, ass'd, No. 1 to 6

—IN STORE—

200 tons Refined and Common IRON;
15 tons small Round and Square Refined Iron, ¼ to ⅝ inch;
10 tons SWEDISH IRON, assorted sizes;
2 tons *Sanderson's* best Cast Steel, for Axes;
2 tons *Naylor's* Cast Steel, flat and square;
5 tons Blistered Steel, CC ND, and Hoop L;
50 dozen Long handle IRISH SPADES;
40 do. MINER'S SHOVELS;
6 tons HOLLOW-WARE, in Pots, Bake Ovens, Griddles and Pans;
120 pieces superior Irish Linen;
2000 lbs. Wrapping Twine, 5 bales Shoe Thread,
100 doz. Writing Ink, Black, Blue, and Red;
5000 English Fire Bricks, 1 cask Sad Irons.

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

WILLIAM CARVILL.

Nelson street, May 11.

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

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

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

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

Exchange Re-opened.

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

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

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

Gents' Light Summer Hats, &c.

THE subscribers have received per "Harriot," a fine assortment of Gents' Drab Felt HATS, high and low crowns; Drab, Merino, Angola, and Brush do.; Black do.; Gents' soft sporting do; Waterproof; Gents' Light Satin and Beaver do.; high and low crowns; Children's soft felt, Jenny Lind, Satin and Beaver do., black and drab.

Also—50 pieces Glazed, Lawn and Silk, Hat Bodies, and Trimmings, for sale, wholesale and retail, at very low prices for CASH.

May 11. LOCKHART & CO.

ART UNION.

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

May 4. CHARLES E. POTTER.

Window GLASS, on consignment.

12 CASES, (each 200 feet) 22x36, 30x30, 30x32, WINDOW GLASS.
100 boxes, 12x14, 12x16, and 12x18, ditto, for sale by RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.

April 10 Prince Wm. street

Castor Oil, and Axes.

Just received, and for sale—

26 DOZEN pint and half pint bottles of CASTOR OIL;
12 dozen NARROW AXES.

JOHN KINNEAR.

Dec. 8. *Prince Wm street*

By the Queen's patent.

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

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

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

As a preventive medicine, and an antidote to the consumptive tendencies of the climate, it is invaluable. As a remedy for severe and obstinate coughs, Inflammation of the Lungs, croup, &c. it is unrivaled. But the Proprietor is so confident of the merit of this great remedy, in the worst forms of consumption, that he prefers to have it used by the DYING INVALID, rather than by persons afflicted with some simple and less dangerous disorder of the throat and lungs:—this may seem strong language, but it is the result of experience in thousands of cases, sustained by the most intelligent and unimpeachable testimony. It is not pronounced an infallible remedy in all cases, but it is the most invaluable remedy known to the civilized world. It is the preventive of hereditary consumption—it is the best defender against the influences of climate—it is the best remedy for incipient consumption—and it is the great and only remedy for that fearful softening in the lungs—Inflammation of the membrane, and tuberculous decay, which are the last effects of that erroneously supposed to be beyond the reach of medical aid:—the agent or proprietors of other and farther beyond the reach of hope.

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

[*From the John Bull, newspaper, London.*]

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

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

By special appointment S. L. TILLEY No. 2, King street, St. John, Sole Agents for New-Brunswick. Aug. 10.

DR. MANLY HARDY'S
JAUNDICE BITTERS,
For Jaundice and Bilious Complaints.

German Pain Killer,

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

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

Hardy's Columbian Anodyne Liniment, or,

Liquid Opodeldoc,

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

Marden's Horse and Ox Liniment,

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

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

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

TO LET
For one or a Term of Years—

THAT recently erected and pleasantly situated COTTAGE on the Saint Andrews Road, in the Parish of Lancaster, about 5 miles from this City, and adjoining the premises of Mrs. Cook. The House and Grounds are delightfully situated, and there are ten acres of Land attached. It commands a fine view of the Bay of Fundy.

For further information apply at the Chronicle Office, or on the premises to

April 6. ROBERT ROBINSON.

TO LET,

AND possession given on the First of May next: Three Flats of that pleasantly situated House in Union street, on the North side, near the Country Market, being good accommodations for any respectable Families. Enquire at the shop on the premises. McAFEES.

9th march.

FOR SALE.

A SECOND-HAND ENGINE and Boilers one Cylinder to work horizontal, 13½ inches diameter and 44 feet stroke, with long slides and expansion valves, connection pump, &c., complete, excepting connecting rod, crank and shaft, Two Boilers, containing 14 small flues in each, making in all 240 feet of fire surface, the whole of which will be sold at very reduced price. For further particulars apply to

March 16. HARRIS & ALLAN.

Long Handled Spades.

100 DOZ. Long Handled Spades;
200 doz. Miner's SHOVELS;

For sale cheap for approved payment, by

May 22. WM. CARVILL.

Cheap Cloths & Cassimeres.

150 PIECES superfine CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and CASHMERETTS, *selling by retail at wholesale prices*, at the LIVERPOOL HOUSE, Prince Wm. street.

June 15. VAUGHANS & LOCKHART.